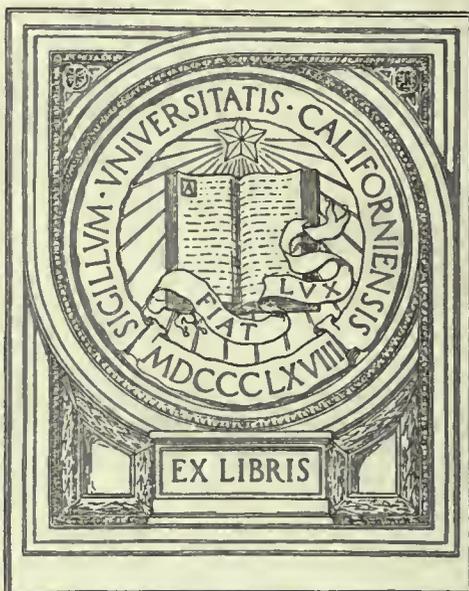




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A  
SYLLABIC DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
CHINESE LANGUAGE;

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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By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.

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取之精而用之宏誠哉斯語茲集諸書大旨以成是書無非期爲博雅君子之一助爾

*"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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SHANGHAI:  
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

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## P R E F A C E .

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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 LOBSCHIED'S Canton, Vernacular Dictionaries.

These considerations led me to regard the preparation of a Dictionary on the syllabic plan, as the way in which I could best facilitate the study of the language. My first plan was to rearrange my Tonic Dictionary of the Canton Dialect, and fit it for general use; but I soon saw that its incompleteness required an entire revision. I accordingly commenced in 1863, and took the *Wu-fang Yuen Yin* as the basis for arranging the characters, instead of following MORRISON, to whom this vocabulary seems to have been unknown. It was easier and safer to adopt a native arrangement of the syllables, than to undertake to make a new one as he had done, and this Dictionary, therefore, follows that work almost exactly. Though its pronunciation differs probably from that heard at any one place where the *kwan hwa* is spoken, it is probably nearer to the general average of the spoken language, as heard north of the Yang-tsz' River, than it would have been to reduce it to the speech of a single city or prefecture, as Peking for instance. In a work intended for general use,

this approximation is better in one point, that it allows every student to mark the variations from this standard as heard in his own region ; moreover, it is what the natives themselves look for in their own dictionaries. We can hardly expect anything nearer than this general approach to a uniform pronunciation of Chinese.

I have consulted all the works of my predecessors which I could get, and have examined each character in MORRISON'S Syllabic Part, in GONÇALVES' *Diccionario China-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* 藝文備覽, a dictionary published in 1787, and furnishing good definitions of all the common characters, whose ancient forms are explained.

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

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

Mr. MARSH says the distinction between the written and spoken languages in Europe was once far greater than at present, and has diminished as education has advanced :—

"It is difficult for Englishmen and Anglo-Americans, who habitually speak much as they write, and write much as they speak, to conceive of the co-existence of two dialects in a people, one almost uniformly employed in conversation, the other almost as exclusively in writing. Yet such was the state of things in England, from the Conquest at least till the middle of the 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 religions and scholastic instruction. But this literary tongue, at least in those parts of Italy where dialects widely different from it are habitually spoken, always remains to the Italians themselves essentially a foreign language. This fact BIONDELLI states in stronger terms than a prudent stranger would venture to do upon the testimony of his own observation, in his *Saggio sui Dialetti Gallo-Italiaci*, X.

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

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

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

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

If this be true of English or German, it is still more applicable to the Chinese language, whose painstaking students have quoted a vast number of phrases in their two great lexicons, *viz.*, the *Treasury of Good Sentences* 佩文韻府 in 110 volumes, and the *Classification of Dissyllables* 駢字類編 in 120 volumes. In these their aim has been to show

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

The early associations of the native with the language and its literature are wanting to the foreigner, and he often fails to relish an allusion because he is ignorant of the incident, or appreciate a metaphor, because he cannot tell what object is referred to. I have tried to ascertain as near as possible the names of natural objects, for which I have consulted the Chinese *Herbal* 本草綱目, the *Book of Nature* 三才圖, and the *Names and Pictures of Vegetables*, 植物名實圖考; but in religious, medical, legal, and mercantile terms, much remains to be done. The common uses of many words in all these departments are unlike in different parts of China; and this confusion can only be removed by further comparison. The book word for a flower or a disease often differs from the common name, which itself changes in remote parts of the country. We are not yet acquainted with the botany, zoölogy, 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 熊; 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-lò*, 福佬 *i.e.* people from Fuhkien; but when the Cantonese heard *hok-lò*, 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 *Chrestomathy*, have all furnished their quotas. I have not, however, mentioned my authorities in the body of the work, lest I should cumber it. The examples and phrases number about 53,000, and are not repeated when it could be avoided; nor is their pronunciation added, for as the work is intended for students in all the dialects, each will read them in the one he is learning. A space is left under each character, if one wishes to write the local sound beside the Pekingese, which has been carefully revised by Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH. The colloquial use of a character is placed by itself. MACLAY'S *Dictionary* is the authority for the few given in the Fuhchau dialect, and my *Canton Dictionary* for that dialect. For the Shanghai dialect, I am indebted to Miss LYDIA M. FAY, of the American Episcopal Mission; and also for the Shanghai sounds given in the Index, and — what involved far more work, — a careful oversight of the manuscript before it went into the printer's hands. The Amoy sounds in the Index were furnished by Rev. W. S. SWANSON and Rev. W. MCGREGOR. The long list of surnames owes most of its accuracy and extent to Rev. Dr. BLODGET of Peking; and the careful revision of the proof-sheets of the Introduction and Index by Mr. A. WYLIE has contributed everything to their accuracy. Other friends have aided in whatever way they could, by whom during the progress of the work many points have been cleared up.

The number of characters in this work is 12,527, contained in 10,940 articles, and placed under 522 syllables, which follow each other alphabetically, aspirated syllables coming after the unaspirated. Those syllables which begin with *ts*, on account of their number, are placed by themselves after *tw'an*. When a character is described as unauthorized, it merely means that it does not occur in K'anghi, for several of those thus designated are in good use. The edition of the *Wu-fang Yuen Yin*, which I have followed, has 10,486 characters, including scores of duplicates; but the full edition contains 41,247 words, or nearly as many as are in K'anghi's *Dictionary*. I have brought together all the sounds and meanings of

a word under its most common sound, in order to avoid repeating the character. The characters in MORRISON'S Dictionary are arranged under 411 syllables, (not distinguishing between aspirated and unaspirated sounds,) and their total number, including hundreds of duplicates, is 12,674. In DE GUIGNES' Dictionary there are 13,933, of which 1040 are duplicated forms; in the Canton Dictionary, 7850; in the Fuhchau Dictionary, 9390; and in GONÇALVES, 7670.

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

	PAGE		PAGE
List of the Chinese Dynasties .....	33	Insignia of Official Rank .....	698
Emperors of the Sung Dynasty .....	831	List of the Twenty-eight Constellations .....	824
Emperors of the Mongol Dynasty .....	1134	Twelve Horary Characters or Branches .....	54
Emperors of the Ming Dynasty .....	599	Ten Celestial Stems .....	309
Emperors of the Manchu Dynasty .....	995	The Sexagenary Cycle .....	355
Personal names of the Manchu Sovereigns .....	266	Twenty-four Solar Terms.....	974
Kings of the Kingdom of Lu .....	556	Poetical Names of the Months.....	1130
Names of the tombs of the Ming Sovereigns.....	544	Eighteen Provinces and Colonies .....	743
Capitals of China under different dynasties.....	404	List of early Feudal States .....	491

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

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

UNITED STATES LEGATION,  
Peking, June, 1874.

S. W. W.

# INTRODUCTION.

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

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

It is not surprising, perhaps, that such an ideographic language as this was invented; for the first thought of one who tries to write an idea, is more likely to be to picture it than to attempt to express the sounds by which it is spoken. The greater wonder is that it should have lasted so long, and exerted such an influence in perpetuating and unifying the people who use it. Nations who wrote in alphabetic languages were, it may be, not near enough, or civilized enough, to influence the very early Chinese, so as to fairly place the question before them of adopting an alphabetic language instead of their own; but after the introduction of Buddhism, and the ex-

tension of the Imperial power of Han as far west as the Caspian Sea, this point must have presented itself to many minds. But no trace can be found of any serious effort on the part of native Chinese, to discard the characters and reduce their own speech to an alphabetic form in Devanagari, Persian, or any other character. In the ages succeeding the introduction of Buddhism down to the present, this symbolic language has maintained itself intact. This is owing, more than any other one cause, to the difficulty that minds, long trained to associate ideas with separate pictorial symbols, find in associating them with combined symbols or letters, expressing only sounds. Educated Chinese are ready to acknowledge that other nations can write down their speech by letters, and understand it perfectly; but they have been trained so thoroughly to trust chiefly to the eye, to obtain the full meaning of an expression, that nothing else will serve. The laconism and energy of their written language over their spoken, tends too to confirm them in this habit, and prevent a fair trial of an easier mode of conveying thought. To a true disciple of Confucius, the notion that his teachings can be conveyed in any other form than the very characters he wrote them in, is almost preposterous;—it is stronger than the feeling among Mohammedians 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 爾雅 or *Ready Guide*, is the best known, and first in age of philological works extant in any language. This ancient relic is usually ascribed to Cheu Kung, about B.C. 1100, but it was completed by Tsz'hia, a disciple of Confucius, nearly seven hundred years after; and remodeled into its present shape by Kwch P'oh, about A.D. 280. It is still in constant use, and its quaint illustrations and archaic expressions illustrate both the ancient manners and language of the Chinese. It is divided into nineteen sections, some having several subdivisions, containing for the most part a natural arrangement of characters under the sixteen heads of kindred, houses, utensils, music, heaven, earth, mounds, hills, waters, plants, trees, insects, fishes, birds, and wild and domestic animals. These are preceded by a more strictly philological part in three sections, explaining ancient terms, words, and phrases. The first section gives the first, and almost the only attempt at a treatise on synonyms in the Chinese language, but it is too meager to be useful to the foreigner. For instance, the character 告 is defined by the following group of words, 命, 令, 禱, 吟, 祈, 請, 謁, 詔, and 誥, each of them in certain cases having the meaning of announcing, enjoining on, &c.; but there are no examples of their use. The work is now reckoned as the last of the Thirteen Classics.

It has had many imitations, which, though much modified, have generally assumed the form of encyclopedias of greater or less extent. One of the most useful of these classified dictionaries is the valuable 三才圖會 or *Pictorial Book of Nature*, published in the Ming Dynasty in 106 chapters; wherein various objects belonging to Heaven, Earth and Man, are treated of under sections like these 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 definers of characters.

The second, or *analytic* plan has grown out of the construction of the characters. When a writer wishes to express a new term, the genius of the language leads him to unite a symbol denoting *sense*, with another expressing

*sound* rather than quality; though *sound* and *quality* are sometimes both attended to in the composition of the new symbol, the phonetic part not being used simply or altogether for its sound. It has also a signification of its own, and is sometimes so chosen that that shall furnish part of the idea to be conveyed by the new character; though this remark has many exceptions. For instance, in Pekinese, 鼻 the *nose*, joined to 囊 a *bag*, means the nose stopped up by a cold; it is read *nan*' in a different tone from *nan*, 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 說文 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. 543), under 542 radicals; and again in the Sung dynasty by another writer under 544. In the Ming dynasty, the compiler of the 六書本義 or *Origin of the Six Modes of Writing*, reduced them to 360; and about a century after, they were fixed at their present number of 214 in the 字彙 or *Classification of Characters*. This method of grouping characters, and arranging those placed under each radical by the number of their strokes, has proved to be so convenient, that no alteration has since been made in their order or number. It was adopted in the 正字通 or *Explanations of Authorized Characters*, the 康熙字典 or *Emperor K'anghi's Dictionary*, and the 欽定四庫全書 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 160 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 Shān-yoh 沈約 and Shān-kung 神珙, during the Liang dynasty, A.D. 510. The 佩文韻府, probably the largest dictionary in any language of the world, is arranged on this rhyming principle, and all the local vocabularies.

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

“Suppose a man wishes to find the character 方; he runs the word through the five tones, 方, 房, 做, 放, which as it has the same final with 央, 羊, 養, 樣, enables him to perceive that it is to be looked for under the 羊 final. Turning then to the table of initials, he sees that it belongs to the light-lip sounds (經唇音), and runs it over, saying 方, 做, 放, 縛, 風, and ascertains that it comes under the initial 風. Now this character 風 as an initial, is known because it is derived from 江; by coalescing them in spelling, as 風, 江; we thus get 風, 分, 翻, 方, [all under the same initial, and the last one] 方, 房, 做, 放, 縛, has all the five tones complete. This is the warp (經) way, and it can also be called the lengthwise (縱) rule.

“But if one wishes a shorter way to find this same character [方], let him run over the sounds 邦, 鏘, 狇, 方, 郎,

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

Foreigners have also arranged their dictionaries on three different plans. One is the *analytic* mode, under the 214 radicals, as has been done by De Guignes, Morrison, Medhurst, and Lobscheid; or according to an abridged series of radicals, as elaborated by Gonçalves. Another is the *phonetic*, adopted only by Callery in the *Systema Phonicum*, 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 *Hokkëen Dictionary*, Maclay and Baldwin, Goddard, Douglas, and Williams.

It is the plan followed in the present work, and is on the whole the most useful to the foreign student, for it brings together homophonous characters, arranged in the order of their 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 *yen* 烟 *smoke*; *yen* 言 *words*; *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 廝 and 厮 and 傷; or perhaps, more frequently occur under the same radical, as 瞬, 瞬, 瞬, 瞬, can, in the syllabic arrangement, all be seen at once. The addition of an index where every character is placed under its proper radical and stroke, furnishes all the aid required to find it, when the spelling is not known. The Chinese have never added a radical index to any of their syllabic dictionaries, for such a help would be quite useless, unless to indicate the page on which a character occurred. The native who wishes to examine the local vocabulary in another dialect must, therefore, first learn the system of initials and finals on which it is planned, or trust to a native of the locality where it is used.

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

The definitions given in the *Wu-fang Yuen Yin* seldom consist of even a score of words; but this brevity was indispensable for the general usefulness of the manual, where only the principal meanings were needed. A translation of the preface of the edition of 1710 is here inserted; but

it gives no information about the reasons for the work, or to what part of the empire it is applicable. It is a fair sample of the style of prefaces to Chinese books, wherein one looks in vain for information or practical directions.

PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1710.

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

But these persons still do not all know that the book called *Wu-fang Yuen Yin*, a work in which the combination of the [initial and final] sounds can be seen at a glance is even superior in some respects to the 字彙. Its compiler is Fan T'ang-fung 樊騰鳳 of Yao-shan 堯山 in the district of T'ang-shan 唐山縣 in the south of Chihli. This book not being often seen in the shops, I rather unexpectedly met with it. On looking it over closely, and examining its plan and execution, I was surprised at the carefulness displayed. The plan of the 字彙 depends on the number of strokes in a character, but this on their sounds.

There is besides the plan on which [this manual is arranged], that followed in the 六書, *viz.*, grouping together things belonging to heaven, both single and in pairs, but not going beyond the dual powers and the five elements, so that the five elements are under the head of heaven, the five regions under that of earth, and the five tones under that of sounds. Such a work only requires the redundancies to be removed and the four or five tones to be carefully indicated to make it complete. But then this arrangement [of the 六書] is really a natural one, and not one which man made out (or can alter).

In this work the author has selected the twelve finals 韻目 with reference to the twelve musical pitch-pipes, and the five fundamental tones of voice; and these with the twenty initials 字母 he has chosen, make the warp and the woof, the lengthwise and the crosswise; by combining these according to his rules, one can find the sound of any character. If one wishes to practice the combination of sounds, and counts over the 36 finals on his fingers, he will find the plan here adopted very much easier; it is like an essay in which only the ides are wanted, or an 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 字彙 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 have since been printed; its extensive list of characters makes it a useful manual. In the preface he says that, when compared with the first edition, he has "added five out of every ten characters, and expunged one out of every ten."

In arranging the initials and finals, the compilers of the *Wu-fang Yuen Yin* sacrificed accuracy to brevity, and hindered the ready search for a character, in order, apparently, to make a short list of finals for the memory. Its twenty initials are actually thirty-six, and the twelve finals expand to twenty-nine in the table of sounds; or to thirty-eight if those in the *juh-shing* be reckoned separately. The characters in this tone, which in Cantonese all come under the first four finals, are here transferred to the last six finals; "because," says the compiler, with truly Chinese logic, "the first six finals (*ien, ün, ung, ang, iu,* 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 finals (*u, o, é, a, ai,* and *i*), these being gross and thick like earth, and assimilated to the *juh-shing*, which therefore are distributed among them."

## LIST OF TWELVE FINALS.

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

1. T-ien 天 includes t-an 丹 and k-üen 園.
2. J-ün 人 includes p-in 賓.
3. L-ung 龍 includes l-ing 靈 and l-äng 冷.
4. Y-ang 羊 includes k-iang 江.
5. N-iu 牛 includes ch-eu 周.
6. Ng-ao 葵 includes n-iao 鳥.
7. H-u 虎 includes h-uh 斛.
8. T-o 駝 includes t-oh 脫, and l-i-oh 略.
9. Sh-é 蛇 includes h-üé 靴, y-eh 葉, y-üeh 月, and k-ieh 結.

10. M-a 馬 includes p-ah 八.
11. Ch-ai 豺 includes k-ai 皆.
12. T-i 地 includes t-üi 堆, ts-ü 聚, sz' 思, 'rh 而 and w-éi 惟, with t-eh 德, y-uh 玉, l-ih 力, and k-ü 曲.

## 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 梆
2. P'-ao 匏
3. M-uh 木
4. F-ung 風
5. T-eu 斗 and tw-an 短.
6. T'-u 土 and tw'-an 湍.
7. N-iao 鳥 and nw-an 暖.
8. L-éi 雷 and lw-an 亂.
9. Ch-nh 竹 and chw-ang 莊.
10. Ch'-ung 虫 and chw'-ang 創.
11. Sh-ih 石 and shw-ang 爽.
12. J-ih 日 and jw-an 軟.
13. Ts-ien 剪 and tsw-an 纂.
14. Ts'-ioh 鶻 and tsw'-an 簞.
15. S-z' 系 and sw-an 算.
16. Y-un 雲
17. K-in 金 and kw-a 瓜.
18. K'-iao 橋 and kw'-a 誇.
19. Hw-o 火 and h-ao 好.
20. W-a 蛙 and ng-an 安 and the suppressed initial, as in ai 挨 or uh 屋.

If all the possible combinations of these initials and finals existed in the *kwan hwa*, there would be 1368 syllables, exclusive of tonal variations, to be written with our letters; but the actual number of groups is 460, and of these several are almost undistinguishable. There is some difficulty about dividing words having the terminations *wa, wan,* and *wang*, 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 *shien* 扇, (spelled 尸連 *sh-i l-ien*); and others by the imperfect vowels, as *tse'* for *tsi* 子, to distinguish it from *tsi* 齊, but in this, the greater accuracy of alphabetic writing is seen.

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

FINALS.	CH	CH'	CHW	CHW'	F	H	HW	J	JW	K	K'	KW	KW'	L	LW	M
A	...	楂 ch'a	茶 ch'a	搥 chwa	...	...	花 hwa	...	稔 jwa	...	...	瓜 kwa	誇 kw'a	慕 la	...	馬 ma
AH	...	扎 chah	察 ch'ah	...	髮 fah	...	...	...	...	...	...	刮 kwah	...	臘 lah	...	妹 man
AI	挨 ai	齋 chal	柴 ch'ai	...	揣 chw'ai	海 hai	淮 hwai	...	...	該 kal	開 k'ai	乖 kwai	快 kw'ai	來 lai	...	埋 mai
AN	...	斬 chan	攙 ch'an	...	...	番 fan	寒 han	歡 hwan	然 jan	軟 jwan	干 kan	坎 k'an	官 kwan	寬 kw'an	闌 lan	亂 lwan
AN	...	真 ch'an	陳 ch'an	...	...	分 fan	很 h'an	...	人 jan	...	根 kan	懇 k'an	...	...	...	門 man
ANG	盎 ang	張 chang	昌 ch'ang	莊 chwang	創 chwang	方 fang	杭 hang	黃 hwang	讓 jang	...	岡 kang	康 k'ang	光 kwang	狂 kw'ang	郎 laog	...
ANG	...	爭 ch'ang	撐 ch'ang	...	...	...	亨 h'ang	...	仍 j'ang	...	庚 kang	坑 k'ang	...	...	冷 lang	...
AO	...	招 chao	超 ch'ao	...	...	...	蒿 hao	...	饒 jao	...	高 kao	考 k'ao	...	...	勞 lao	...
É	...	者 che	車 ch'é	...	...	...	...	...	惹 jé	...	...	瀉 k'ie	...	...	...	啞 mc
EH	...	折 cheh	徹 ch'eh	...	...	...	...	...	熱 jeh	...	...	...	...	...	...	穢 inch
EI	...	...	...	...	肥 féi	...	...	...	...	...	...	歸 kwéi	虧 kw'ei	雷 lei	...	梅 mei
EN	...	占 chen	纏 ch'en	專 chwen	川 chw'en	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	...	周 cheu	抽 ch'eu	...	浮 feu	侯 heu	...	柔 jeu	...	勾 ken	口 k'en	...	...	樓 len	...	謀 meu
I	衣 i	之 chi	池 ch'i	...	...	希 hi	而 rh	...	...	幾 ki	溪 k'i	...	...	理 li	...	米 mi
IA	...	...	...	...	...	遐 hia	...	...	...	加 kia	阿 k'ia	...	...	...	...	...
IAI	...	...	...	...	...	鞋 hiai	...	...	...	皆 kial	措 k'ial	...	...	...	...	...
IANG	...	...	...	...	...	香 hiang	...	...	...	江 kiang	羌 k'iang	...	...	具 liang	...	...
IAO	...	...	...	...	...	曉 hiao	...	...	...	交 kiao	矯 k'iao	...	...	遼 hiao	...	苗 miao
IEH	...	...	...	...	...	韻 hieh	...	...	...	結 kieh	掣 k'ieh	...	...	列 lieh	...	熾 mieh
IEN	...	...	...	...	...	賢 hien	...	...	...	堅 kien	鉗 k'ien	...	...	連 lien	...	面 mien
IH	...	汁 chih	尺 ch'ih	...	...	檄 hih	...	...	...	吉 kih	乞 k'ih	...	...	力 lih	...	覓 mieh
IN	...	...	...	...	...	欣 hin	...	...	...	巾 kin	禽 k'in	...	...	林 lin	...	民 min
ING	...	真 ching	城 ch'ing	...	...	興 h'ing	...	...	...	京 king	卿 k'ing	...	...	靈 ling	...	明 ming
IOH	...	...	...	...	...	學 huoh	...	弱 joh	...	角 kloh	却 k'ioh	...	...	畧 loh	...	...
IU	...	...	...	...	...	休 hin	...	...	...	九 kiin	求 k'iu	...	...	留 liu	...	謬 miu
IÜN	...	...	...	...	...	熏 hiün	...	...	...	君 kiün	群 k'iuin	...	...	...	...	...
IÜNG	...	...	...	...	...	兄 hiüing	...	...	...	...	穹 k'üing	...	...	...	...	...
O	阿 o	...	...	...	...	河 ho	火 hwo	...	...	個 ko	科 k'o	戈 kwo	...	羅 lo	...	麼 mo
OH	...	着 choh	趁 ch'oh	...	縛 foh	喝 hoh	錢 hwoh	...	...	開 koh	客 k'oh	國 kwoh	廓 kw'oh	絡 loh	...	莫 moh
SZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U	...	朱 chu	除 ch'u	...	夫 fu	湖 hu	...	...	...	古 ku	苦 k'u	...	...	盧 lu	...	母 mu
Ü	...	...	...	...	...	虛 hü	...	...	如 ju	居 kü	墟 k'ü	...	...	閻 llü	...	...
ÜÉ	...	...	...	...	...	靴 h'üé	...	...	...	厥 küéh	缺 k'üéh	...	...	劣 lüéh	...	...
ÜEH	...	...	...	...	...	血 hüéh	...	...	...	厥 küéh	缺 k'üéh	...	...	劣 lüéh	...	...
ÜEN	...	...	...	...	...	玄 hüien	...	...	...	捐 küien	圈 k'üien	...	...	戀 lüien	...	...
UH	...	竹 chuh	出 ch'uh	...	福 fuh	斛 h'uh	忽 hwuh	入 jah	...	谷 kuh	哭 k'uh	...	...	六 lah	...	木 mah
ÜH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	局 küh	曲 k'üh	...	...	律 lüh	...	...
UI	...	追 chui	吹 ch'ui	...	...	...	灰 hwui	薤 jui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UN	...	淮 chun	春 ch'un	...	...	...	昏 hwun	閨 jun	...	...	...	崑 kwun	坤 kw'un	論 lun	...	...
UNG	...	中 chung	充 ch'ung	...	風 fung	紅 hung	...	戎 jung	...	公 kang	空 k'ung	...	...	隆 lung	...	蒙 mung

CHARACTERS TO ILLUSTRATE THE SYLLABLES.

N	NG	NW	P	P'	S	SII	SIIW	SW	T	T'	TS	TS'	TSW	TSW'	TW	TW'	W	Y
拿 na			巴 pa	登 pa	沙 sha				打 ta	他 ta	咱 tsā						蛙 wa	牙 ya
納 nah			八 pah		殺 shah	刷 shwah			管 fah	塔 t'ah	匝 ts'ah	擦 ts'ah					襪 wah	押 yah
乃 nai	艾 ngai		拜 pai	牌 pai	腮 sai	曬 shai	帥 shwai		戴 tai	台 tai	在 tsai	才 ts'ai					歪 wai	涯 yai
男 nah	安 ngan	暖 nau	班 pan	盤 pan	三 san	山 shan	拴 shwan	算 swan	丹 tan	貪 t'an	讚 tsan	蠶 ts'an	纂 tswan	竄 tsw'an	端 twan	湍 twan	灣 wan	...
囊 nang			邦 pang	傍 pang	桑 sang	商 shang	爽 shwang		當 tang	湯 tang	葬 tsang	倉 ts'ang					灣 wan	王 wang
能 nang			崩 pang	朋 pang	僧 sang	生 shang			等 tang	藤 tang	增 tsang	曾 ts'ang					灣 wan	翁 wang
關 kao	救 ngao		包 bao	拋 p'ao	駮 ao	少 shao			刀 tao	桃 tao	早 tsao	曹 ts'ao					...	要 yao
					些 shé	蛇 shé			爹 tie		借 ts'ic	且 ts'ic					...	野 yé
					色 seh	舌 sheh			得 teh	特 t'eh	則 tseh	拆 ts'eh					...	葉 yeh
內 nei			悲 pei	丕 p'ei													威 wei	...
						扇 shen											...	烟 yen
藕 ou	偶 ngou			剖 p'ou	諷 seq	手 shen			兜 teu	偷 t'eu	走 tsen	愁 ts'eu					...	...
你 ni			比 pi	披 p'i	西 ai	是 shi			地 ti	提 t'i	祭 tsai	妻 ts'i					未 wi	...
																	...	...
娘 niang					相 shang						將 tsiang	槍 ts'iang					...	...
鳥 niao			標 piao	漂 p'iao	消 shiao	屑 shieh			雕 tiao	挑 t'iao	焦 tsiao	悄 ts'iao					...	...
轟 hōng			別 pieh	摯 p'ieh	肩 shien				堯 yieh	帖 t'ieh	節 teieh	切 ts'ieh					...	...
年 nien			扁 pien	偏 p'ien	線 shien				典 tien	天 t'ien	煎 tsien	千 ts'ien					...	...
匿 nih			璧 pieh	疋 p'ieh	惜 shih	十 shih			的 tih	踢 t'ih	疾 tsih	七 ts'ih					...	益 yih
您 nin			稟 pin	品 pin	心 shin						津 tsin	親 ts'in					...	因 yin
寧 ning			兵 ping	平 ping	星 shing	聖 shing			丁 ting	聽 t'ing	精 tsing	青 ts'ing					...	英 ying
虐 nioh					削 shioh	羞 shiu					爵 tsioh	鵠 ts'ioh					...	...
牛 niu			彪 piu		羞 shiu	旬 shun			丟 tiu		酒 tsiu	秋 ts'iu					...	憂 yiu
												竣 ts'un					...	...
繡 xiou	鵝 ngo		波 po	婆 po	梭 so				多 to	妥 to	左 tso	搓 ts'o					窩 wo	...
諾 noh	鴉 ngah		薄 poh	珀 p'oh	索 soh	朔 shoh	說 shwoh		奪 toh	脫 t'oh	作 tsoh	妮 ts'oh					窩 woh	約 yoh
					思 sz'						子 tsz'	此 ts'z'					...	...
奴 nu			補 pu	普 pu	蘇 su	書 shu			都 tu	土 tu	祖 tsu	醋 ts'u					烏 wu	...
女 nü					須 shü						沮 tsü	取 ts'ü					...	魚 yü
					雪 shüeh						絕 tsüeh						...	月 yüeh
					宣 shüen						鑄 tsüen	全 ts'üen					...	圓 yüen
			卜 puh	咄 p'uh	俗 shuh	叔 shuh			毒 tuh	禿 t'uh	卒 tsuh	促 ts'uh					...	玉 yüeh
					恤 shih												...	...
					雖 sui	水 shui			對 toi	退 tui	醉 tsui	催 ts'ui					...	...
嫩 nen					孫 sun	順 shun			盾 tun	吞 tun	尊 tsun	村 ts'un					...	雲 yun
農 nung					松 sung	椿 shung			東 tung	通 tung	宗 tsung	聰 ts'ung					...	用 yung

In the Canton dialect, according to the local vocabulary, there are 53 finals and 23 initials, producing only 707 different words to be written in an alphabetic list, including those ending in the *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 Changeben, 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 Changchau and Tsüenchau much exceed this number.

In the Swatow dialect, and that heard in the south-eastern 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 cheu, has not been so much studied as those, but it has marked peculiarities, and approaches nearer to the *kwan hwa* than either of them.

The speech heard at Shanghai and Ningpo, and throughout Kiangsu and Chehkiang, assimilates still more

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

The *kwan hwa* spoken at Peking, and indeed with inconsiderable variations in the provinces of Chihli and Shanung, has received much attention from Mr. Wade. In the *Hsin Ching Lu* he enumerates 25 initials and 43 finals, and places the number of distinct syllables at 397; in the *Tzū-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 *chw, kw, hwo, &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 sinologues, when used to express the same Chinese sound, each in their own tongue, as *wu, ou, and u* for 五; or *wun, ouen, and ven* for 文, we have a most troublesome discrepancy in the modes of writing the same sound in the same language, especially in English, in which more has been written than in all the others. Not to quote many instances of strange spelling, as *tadge-in* for 大人 *ta-jin*; *see-ne* for 羞 *siu*; *lioué* for 血 *hié*; *tua-mau* for 大馬 *ta ma*; *czzi cio* for 橘果 *kiéh-kwo*; *tar-garn* for 大安 *ta-*

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

The embarrassments of recognizing the Chinese characters when written in alphabetic letters, were noticed by De Guignes in 1813, before they had reached their present diversity. Speaking in his Dictionary of his changes in P. Basile's system of orthography, he remarks, "I have just explained the reasons which have led me to suppress certain letters and to simplify the orthography, and now add a table to show the changes, so that readers can recognize the same words in different authors. I refer only to works written by the missionaries, and not to those issued by other Europeans; the mode of pronouncing our letters not being uniform, in Europe it is impossible to give a general rule. In the account of Lord Macartney's Voyage, for instance, what the missionaries write *Kien-long-ta-ouang-ty* the English write *Tchien-lung-ta-whang-tee*. The letter *h* is certainly aspirated, but it has not the sound of *tch* in English; the vowel *u* of the word *lung* 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 *whang*, for the word *ouang* is not aspirated. I will say nothing about *tee*, 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 *lun* 倫 and *sun* 孫, the value of the final *un* is altered a little by the initial; and when a medial vowel is inserted, as in *lien* 戀 and *suen* 宣, 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, *lei* 雷 and *mei* 梅 in mandarin keep the older forms of *liu* and *mui* in Cantonese; but at Fuh-chau, one is read *loi* and the other *mii*. This final *ei*, unknown in both those cities, in the north inclines to *ei* and *ui* according to the initial, but both never have the same initial, as *lei* and *tui*, *pei* and *qui*. The diversities and analogies of this kind among the several dialects will no doubt in time receive more careful study than has yet been given to them, but the materials are at present not sufficient to lay down rules or adduce comparisons. But I think that this list is adequate to express all their sounds with sufficient precision.

The system of writing the sounds now employed is nearly the same as that formerly followed in the Tonic Dictionary of the Canton Dialect, as far as that is applicable to *kwan hwa*. In order to diminish the use of accented letters, the long *a* in *father* is written *a* instead of *á*; and this involved the change of the short *a* in *quota* to *ä*; and of *áu*, as *ow* in *howl*, to *ao*; the diphthong *ai*, or the English *i*, is altered to *ei*, because the *ai* represented the broad sound as in *aisle*; the terminations *ü*, *iáng*, *íi*, and *iáh*, have also all dropped their accents. Other ways adopted by previous writers to express the same sounds are added, so as to facilitate reference to their modes of spelling.

## VOWELS.

- 1.—*a* as in *father*; written *á* by Bridgman, Goddard, Jenkins; *ä* by Yates.
- 2.—*ä* as in *quota*, variable; written *ä* by Bridgman; *ä* and *u* by Morrison; *u* by Edkins, Bonney; *é* by Maclay; *u* by Goddard; *e* by De Guignes, Callery; *é* by Wade; *ä* and *e* by Gonçalves.
- 3.—*e* as in *men*; written *é* and *è* by Medhurst; *é* by Maclay; *è* by Callery.
- 4.—*e* as in *grey*, or *a* in *say*; written *e* by Gonçalves, De Guignes, Maclay, Douglas; *ay* by Morrison, Medhurst; *ei* by Wade.
- 5.—*è* as in *there*, or *a* in *fan*, *lat*; written *á* by Maclay; *ä* by Goddard; *ä* by Yates; *a* by Edkins; *è* by Douglas.
- 6.—*i* as in *pin*, and never occurs as a final; written *e* and *i* by Morrison; *i* by Maclay; *ï* by Douglas; *i* and *e* by De Guignes, who writes *γ* when it is the medial vowel.
- 7.—*í* as in *machine*, and left unmarked [*?*] when a final; written *e* by Morrison, Medhurst; *γ* by De Guignes when final; *i* by Wade, Maclay, Douglas; *è* by Bonney.
- 8.—*o* as in *long*, or *aw* in *law*; written *ó* by Bridgman, Maclay; *ô* by Gonçalves; *á* by Jenkins; *aw* by Bonney; *au* by Edkins, Yates; *o* by Doty; *ô* by Douglas.
- 9.—*ô* as in *no*, *crow*; written *ow* by Morrison; *ô* by Bonney; *ou* by Gonçalves; *o* by Maclay, Douglas, Goddard; *o* and *ô* by Yates.
- 10.—*ô* as in *könig*, a German sound; written *o* and *ô* by Callery; *é* by Wade.
- 11.—*u* as in *put*, *bull*, and seldom heard as a final; written *oo* and *u* by Morrison; *ue* by Callery; *ó* by De Guignes, Gonçalves.
- 12.—*ü* as in *fool*, or *o* in *move*, and left unmarked [*ü*] when a final; written *oo* by Morrison, Medhurst; *ü* by Gonçalves; *ou* and *o* by De Guignes; *u* by Wade, Douglas.
- 13.—*ü* as in *June*, *abuse*; written *ói* by Gonçalves; *eu* by Morrison; *u* by De Guignes.

14.—*ù* as in *turn* or *ca* in *learn*; written *eu* by Edkins, Yates; *ë* by Maclay.

## DIPHTHONGS.

- 1.—*ai* as in *aisle*; written *ái* by Bridgman; *ae* by Morrison, Medhurst; *ay* by De Guignes.
- 2.—*ao* like *ow* in *howl*, prolonged; written *aou* by Morrison; *au* by Gonçalves; *áu* by Bridgman; *ow* by Bonney.
- 3.—*au* as *ow* in *now*; written *ow* by Bonney.
- 4.—*ei* as in *height*, or *i* in *sigh*; written *ai* by Douglas, Bridgman; *i* and *ie* by Bonney; *ei* and *ai* by Gonçalves.
- 5.—*éi* as *eyi* in *greyish*; written *eí* by Morrison, Wade; *oei* and *ei* by Gonçalves.
- 6.—*eu* as *ou* in *souse*, shorter than No. 3; written *ow* by Morrison; *eu* by Callery; *ou* by Gonçalves, Wade.
- 7.—*éu* as *au* in *Capernaum*; *es* by Maclay; *ay-u* by Bonney; *ea* by Gonçalves; *eo* and *ao* by Devan.
- 8.—*ia* as in *piastre*, or *ya* in *yard*; written *ea* by Morrison, Gonçalves.
- 9.—*iái* and *iao*, each letter sounded; written *cae* and *eaou* by Morrison; *éau* by Gonçalves.
- 10.—*ie* as in *siesta*; written *ée* by Morrison, Medhurst.
- 11.—*ié* as *ea* in *fealty*; written *ie* by Jenkins.
- 12.—*io* as *yaw* in *yawn*; written *eo* and *eó* by Morrison.
- 13.—*iu* as *ew* in *pew*; written *ú* by Bridgman; *ew* by Morrison; *ieou* by De Guignes; *ieu* by Gonçalves, Maclay; *ce-ue* by Bonney.
- 14.—*ü* like *ew* in *chewing* prolonged; written *io* by De Guignes.
- 15.—*oi* as in *boil*; written *oy* by Morrison; *oe* by Douglas.
- 16.—*di* as *ovi* in *knowing*; written *oi* by Maclay.
- 17.—*ua* as in *Mantua*, each vowel sounded; written *ca* by Douglas, De Guignes.
- 18.—*üe* as in *duet*; it runs into *üé* when a final.
- 19.—*ni* as *evy* in *dewy*, or *oui* in *Louis*; written *ouy* by De Guignes; *uy* by Morrison; *oei* by Gonçalves.
- 20.—*úi* as *oot* in *cooting*; written *ueí* by Gonçalves; *uy* by Morrison, Bonney.

## ANOMALOUS VOWELS.\*

- 21.—<sup>1</sup>*m*, a sound like *hm* with closed lips, as a suppressed cough; written *m* by Medhurst, Douglas.
- 22.—<sup>2</sup>*ng*, a nasal made by closing the nose, a whining sound; written *ng* by Douglas, Goddard.
- 23.—<sup>3</sup>*n*, a nasal in the middle of a word as *ki<sup>n</sup>a*, or oftener at the end, as *pi<sup>n</sup>*; more distinct usually than in the French *vin*; written *n* by Edkins.

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

- 24.—<sup>s</sup>*sz*, <sup>t</sup>*tsz'*, a peculiar sibilant; the first can be made by changing *di* in *dizzy* to *s*, and speaking it quickly; written *sz* by Morrison; *sü* by Gonçalves; *szü* and <sup>t</sup>*szü* by Wade; *si* by Edkins; *sz* by De Guignes; *se* by Callery.
- 25.—<sup>ch</sup>*ch'* and <sup>sh</sup>*sh'*, like the preceding but softer; they are often uttered by a person who stutters, as if in speaking *chin* or *shin*, he could not get out the *n*; or like the sound made when chiding a child for making a noise; written *chih* and *shih* by Wade.
- 26.—<sup>r</sup>*rh*, like the word *err*; written *olr* by Gonçalves; *érh* by Wade; *urh* by Morrison; *eul* by De Guignes; *ell* by Callery; *úr* by Jenkins; *rh* by Edkins.

## CONSONANTS.

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

- 1.—*b* as in *bar*.
- 2.—*ch* as in *church*; written *tch* by De Guignes.
- 3.—*ch'* the same sound aspirated.
- 4.—*d* as in *dan*.
- 5.—<sup>dj</sup>*dj* as in *djezzar*, or *j* in *judge*; written *j* by Yates, Douglas, Goddard.
- 6.—*dz* as in *adze*.
- 7.—*f* as in *farm*.
- 8.—*g* as in *gag*.
- 9.—*h* as in *lung*; as a final it is nearly suppressed.
- 10.—*h'* before *i* and *ü*, a sibilant sound resembling an affected lisp, and easily confounded with *sh*; written *hs* by Wade, *h'* by Edkins, *sh* by Jenkins.
- 11.—*j* as in the French *jamais*.
- 12.—*k* as in *king, kick*; written *c* by Gonçalves.
- 13.—*k'* nearly the same sound, but softened and aspirated.
- 14.—*l* as in *lon*.
- 15.—*m* as in *man, ham*.
- 16.—*n* as in *run*.
- 17.—*ng* as in *singing*; written *g* as an initial and *m* as a final by Gonçalves; <sup>ng</sup>*ng* initial and *m* final by Callery; *gn* by Medhurst; *gh* by De Guignes as initial.
- 18.—*p* as in *pot, lop*.
- 19.—*p'* the same sound aspirated.
- 20.—*s* as in *sand*; before *i*, it closely resembles No. 10.
- 21.—*sh* as in *shall*; written *ch* by De Guignes; *x* by Gonçalves, Callery.
- 22.—*t* as in *top, lot*.
- 23.—*t'* the same sound aspirated.
- 24.—*ts* as in *wits*; written *ch* and *ç* by Gonçalves; *z* by De Guignes.
- 25.—*ts'* the same sound aspirated.
- 26.—*v* as in *vine*.
- 27.—*w* as in *want, wo*; when it follows another consonant, as *chw, hw, kw*, &c., it shortens as the two coalesce; for this position Wade and Goddard use *u*, and Douglas *o*; written *v* by Gonçalves; *v* and *ou* by De Guignes.

28.—*y* as in *yard*; written *i* by Callery, Gonçalves.

29.—*z* as in *zone*.

30.—*zh* as *z* in *azure*.

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

## VOWELS.

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

2. *ä*.—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 *ä* to *a*, *e*, *ë*, *é*, 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*, *keh*, *veh*, but northward it is usually preceded by *i*, as in *lien*; when followed by *n* it constantly inclines to the sound of *a* in *man*, and even that of *a* in *far*. When used in *teh*, *seh*, it often changes its quality according to the succeeding word into *ö* or *é*.

4. *é*.—This vowel occasionally occurs at Fuhchau in the middle of a word, as in *léng*, *ték*, before a decided consonant; and at Shanghai and Swatow, in nasalized words, as *kné*, *pén*; but it is almost always a final, as *ché*, *mé*, or succeeding *i* or *ü*, as *tié*, *hié*.

5. *è*.—This is rarely heard in the north or at Canton, but in Kiangsu and southward it is common alone, as in *lèn*, *sèh*, *pèn*; or more commonly preceded by *i* as in *pièt*, *pièn*, *sièk*, *lèng*; 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 *míng*, *kík*, *lüh*; in the latter class of words it apparently ends them, but even then the vowel approaches the next [*i*], so that *tih* and *pih* become *ti* and *pi*. As a medial vowel in diphthongs like *ia*, *ie*, it is one of the commonest sounds in the language, and undergoes very little alteration.

7. *í*.—This vowel occurs only at the end of words in the *kwán hwa*; but is often heard in their middle in the southern dialects, as *pín*, *lín*, *kít*, &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 *i* and *í*, as I write them, to *í* and *i*, for the same reason; but in those southern dialects the medial vowel in the diphthongs *ia*, *iu*, *iau*, 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 Fuhchau it is common in *yóng*, *sòng*, *lòì*, &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 *tong* and *toi*, as *toung* and *touy*; though, on the other hand to and *pok* are more like to be sounded like *toe* and *poke*, than like *taw* and

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

10. *ò*.—This sound is not often heard in the southern dialects, but is common in Kiangsu and northward, chiefly as a final; the *é* in *ché*, *a* in *tsan*, *o* in *toh*, and *u* in *tu*, each and all run into it in one place or another; in Chihli, 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 *ua* and *w* (Nos. 17 and *Consonants* 27). Maclay writes the sounds *u* and *ü* alike, but they are not the same, and especially in Cantonese are kept clearly distinct as in *sun*, *sut*, shorter sounds than *soon*, *soot*; while *kün*, *küt* are like *coou*, *coot*; in the word *suug*, the vowel is evidently a prolongation of *sun* rather than of *kün*. Common readers will no 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 *juh shing*, as *tu*, *tuh*, where alone it occurs in mandarin, and marking it in the middle as *mün*, *füt*. In Canton and places north of it, there is a tendency to sound this final as *ò* before certain initials, as *mò*, *pò*, for *mu*, *pu*.

13. *ü*.—This vowel sound occurs in all the dialects in the middle and end of words, as *chü*, *shün*, *püt*, *ngüung*, *ük*, &c., or following the vowels *i*, *a*, *e*, and *é*, suffering different modifications with each of them; its tendency is to run into *u* (No. 11), but the changes are slight. It has been generally written in this way.

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

#### DIPHTHONGS.

1, 2, 3. *ai*, *ao*, *au*.—These three are almost everywhere heard only as finals, and the two first form, when preceded by *i*, the common triphthongs, *iai* and *iao*. In Fuhchan, they are followed by *h* or *k*, as in *paih*, *pauk*. The third sound is written *ou* by Wade, but the risk of mispronouncing words thus written as *sou*, *hou*, owing to the common use of *ou* by the French to express a final *u*, renders *au* or *eu* preferable; the

English *ow* for *au* is also liable to confusion, as seen in the sentence, "The row of flowers now flowed to the tow-line." Morrison used *ow* to express both *au* and *ò* (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 *ai*, but the two seem to run into each other further north, or *ei* is changed to *i*, and No. 5, *éi*.

6. *eu*.—It is doubtful whether the distinction between this final and No. 5 is sufficiently clear to authorize two forms of writing them; at the North the pronunciation of characters like 州 *cheu*, 勾 *keu*, 手 *sheu*, is usually quicker than the pronunciation of the same words *chau*, *kau*, *shau*, 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. *éu*.—This sound is rarely heard as a final, and is most common at Canton; at Fuhchau the second vowel is often prolonged in *ü*, as *seüung*, while at Canton it is also shortened into *ü*, and forms one of the most characteristic sounds in that dialect.

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

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

13, 14. *iu*, *iü*.—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 *iu*; it is hardly ever heard in Fuhkien or Kwangtung.

15, 16. *oi*, *öi*.—Both these diphthongs are confined to the extreme south, and the latter seems to be peculiar to Fuhchan; they are easily distinguished.

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

18. *üi*, *üü*.—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 *juh shing*, and followed by the

*h*, they are in practice nearly alike in sound.

19, 20. *ui*, *üi*.—The second of these is distinctly marked in the Cantonese under initials like *k*, *t*, and *ts*, but they everywhere glide into each other and into *éi*. In Fuhchau, they run into *i* and *òí*, and at Shanghai into *éí*, both of them being everywhere heard as finals.

## ANOMALOUS VOWELS.

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

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

24. *sz'*, *tsz'*, *dz'*, *zz'*.—These four are the only forms of this sibilant; the first two are common in mandarin and at Canton, but all are entirely unheard between Swatow and Fuhchau. The last two are heard mostly at Shanghai, and the regions of Kiangsu and Chehkiang.

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

26. *'rh*.—This sound is seldom heard south of the Méiling, 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 *m'rh*, *w'rh*, *f'rh*, &c., which is caused by the elision of an intermediate final, the full sound being *ming'rh* 明而, *wán'rh* 聞而, *fàng'rh* 風而, &c.

## CONSONANTS.

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

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

ferent set of characters, and this interchange continues more or less along the valley of the Yangtsz' River.

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

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

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

9. *h*.—This, at the beginning of words, is the same initial aspirate as in the English words *hung*, *holy*; but to extend the use of the letter and make it entirely silent in words beginning with an aspirated *d*, *p* or *t* as consonant, as Medhurst and Douglas have done, is injudicious, owing to the sounds which *ph* and *th* have in English, and which will always mislead when the uninitiated read them. But to those who have been long accustomed to the use of *h* final, as the best sign for expressing the indistinct *juh shing*, Wade's application of it for a few of the Pekingese sounds in other tones is still more perplexing and needless. The characters to which he often applies it as 是 *shih*, 界 *chieh*, 爺 *yeh*, &c., are never heard in the *juh shing*, while he leaves it off in 的 *tí*, 屋 *u*, 得 *tí*, &c. Such use, therefore, tends to mislead those who are not acquainted with the local patois, and even to them it is a perplexity.

10. *h'*.—This sound is not heard in the four coast dialects, in which it drops the sibilant sound, or takes an initial *y*, or more rarely an *s*; it is common at Shanghai. The digraph *hs* adopted by Meadows and Wade does not exactly express it, for there is no proper *s* in the sound, and *sh* is too much; if one puts the finger between the teeth, and tries to speak *hing* or *hü*, he will probably nearly express this sibilant initial. The Spanish *x*, as in *Quirote*, comes near it, and would be much the best symbol, if it were not that it would be mispronounced by the common reader, as in *x'ang* 香 *xin* 忻, &c.

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

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

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

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

16. 17. *n*, *ng*.—These two liquids are employed as finals in every part of China; but in Amoy and Shanghai, they often take a nasalized form. As initials, *n* often interchanges with *l*; and *ng* in the mandarin is elided into a guttural *ä* or *ä*, as *ngän*, *ngö*, especially in Chihli; but this initial is the most capricious of all, and its changes are irreducible to a general rule.

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

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

22. 23. *t*, *t'*.—This letter occurs as a final in the same regions with *p*; and as *p* always follows words ending with *m*, so the *t* shows the *juh 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 Fuhchau, the finals *p* and *t* are not heard. As an initial, *t* becomes *d* in certain tones in those parts of Kiangsu near the Yangtsz' River.

24. 25. *ts*, *ts'*.—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 Fuhchau, 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 Yangtsz' valley, where it begins words elsewhere commencing with *f* or *w*. It is unknown at Canton or Peking, and the regions around those cities.

27. *w*, *wa*, *hwa*.—This letter is employed as an initial consonant in this work, as in *wang*, *wän*. The Chinese spell words beginning with *kw*, *sw*, &c., as *ku-wang* for *kwang*, *su-waa* 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. Wado and Goddard use *u* as in *shuo* 說, *suan* 算, &c.; De Guignes and Douglas use *o*, as *hoang* 黃, *hoat* 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 *gwat*, than if it be written *luan* or *loan*, *quat* or *goat*. Besides which, as stated above, the diphthong *ua* is more distinctly heard at Amoy and Swatow in many words ending with a vowel as *sua*, *p<sup>n</sup>ua*. In Fuhchau and Amoy, the initials *ch<sup>h</sup>*, *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*, *hw* and *kw* at Shanghai. Though the Chinese divide by the initial consonant, as 多官 *to-kwan* for 端 *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 *ky* 記 and *tsay* 再; and some others write the short *i* in the diphthongs *ie*, *ia*, &c., with it. At Ningpo it has been thus employed, and when the *i* is doubled, as in *ning*, *nih*, the use of *y*, as in *nying*, *nyih*, is perhaps preferable. In Peking, some words beginning with *y* change it into *r* before *u* and *ä*, as *rung* 容 for *yung*, *ruch* for 月 *yueh*; but it is an exceptional deviation.

29. 30. *z*, *zh*.—The initial *z* begins many words at Shanghai and Ningpo which elsewhere begin with *ts* or *s*, and forms a marked feature of the speech of that region; it is unknown in Fukkien, and is limited in other directions as in Kiangsi and Nganhwei. 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.

## SECT. III.—ASPIRATES.

Those words which commence with *ch*, *chw*, *k*, *kw*, *p*, *t*, *tw*, *ts*, *tsw*, 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 噴氣 is of foreign origin, which no native scholar can understand without explanation. In alphabetic writing, when the aspirate begins the word, as *hang* 杭, *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 *phing* (*ping*) 平, or *thing* 聽, at least by Englishmen. De Guignes used it in words like *khoueng* 鶯, *tehouang* 創, *ts'ouan* 泉; but a Frenchman would not err in this way. He was followed by Medhurst, who in order to avoid the mispronunciation of words like *thing* 廳 wrote it *t'ing*, placing an aspirate before the *h*; Douglas omits the aspirate, as in *thau* 透, *phi*, 皮; but there is such a risk of confusion, that they have not been followed elsewhere.

The Greek spiritus asper ['] is now generally regarded as a sufficient and easily-written sign, to indicate the aspirated 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 Fuhchan, and Douglas' Amoy Dictionary. There are 136 aspirated syllables in the *Wu-fang Yuen Yin*, not including those under the initials *h* and *hw*, which number 41. In Cantonese, there are 157 of the former and 40 of the latter; but Medhurst in his Hokkēen Dictionary enumerates 281 aspirated syllables in all, many of which are colloquial. There are fewer aspirated words in the Fuhchian dialect, and their number appears to decrease as one goes north.

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

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

## SECT. IV.—SHING OR TONES.

It would be better, for many reasons, to introduce the term *shing* into philological works upon Chinese, than to try to explain the foreign word *tone* when it denotes the curious feature of Chinese words by which their meaning is changed according to the inflexion of voice used in speaking them. In English we speak of a whining tone, a guttural tone, a hoarse or harsh accent, but the *shing* of the Chinese are quite different from such modulations of voice, which affect only the sound of a sentence or important word, and not its meaning. There are cases in all languages where accent and emphasis alter the meaning of particular words, and some may choose to call such modulations the tone, and compare them to the *shing* of the Chinese, but the two are hardly comparable. In the Burmese, Siamese, Shan and Assamese languages, there are remains of the same system of *shing* which prevails in Chinese; but in those countries the *shing* are not found in every word, nor do they involve their meanings to an equal degree.

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

The mode of representing the *shing* in an alphabetic language, must of course be entirely arbitrary, but only three methods have been adopted. The earliest was that of Fourmont, De Guignes, Morrison, Medhurst, Douglas and others, of marking the vowels with different accents. De Guignes employed five, as *yān*, *yún*, *yùn*, *yín* and *yǔh*, to indicate the differences in the sounds of 氳, 雲, 隕, 運, 聿, 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 *chāng*, *chàng*, *cháng*, *chǎh*, to represent 張, 塲, 漲, 帳, 札, where the upper and lower *p'ing shing* are indicated by the same

sign; he left the aspirate unmarked. This mode was adopted in form by Medhurst in his Mandarin Dictionary, but altered in fact by dropping the accent for the upper *p'ing shing* and writing *cháng* for the lower *p'ing shing*. In his Hokkëen Dictionary, he increased the four marks of Morrison to seven, but altered their application in order to distinguish the seven tones in the Amoy dialect; in this Douglas follows him. These were written *kwun, kwùn, kwut, kwún, kwün, kwüt*, to show the local differences between the sounds of the characters 君, 滾, 棍, 骨, 群, 滾, 郡, 滑, thus using only five accents to show seven *shing*, and these not in the same way as De Guignes had employed them.

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

• A second mode, employed by Gonçalves, is that of marking the *shing* by a figure after the word, as 1, 2, 3, 4, to represent the same five *shing* which De Guignes denoted by five accents; but it is difficult to understand why he did not write them 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, at once, and not use an inverted period for the *p'ing shing*. The following sentence,—*we are his comrades*, 我們是他的夥計 is written *uo2 men1 xe3 t'a' t'i4 hō2 k'3* by Gonçalves in his orthography and tones, where the mark for the *p'ing shing* in the fourth word *t'a'* would easily be overlooked. He applied the same five signs to indicate the eight *shing* in the Canton dialect, which necessarily mixed them up so, that no reader could possibly decide what the figures meant, and get the right tone. Meadows recommended four figures too, to represent the two *p'ing shing* and the two *tseh 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'ü shing*, so that each one represents a different tone from that denoted by Gonçalves. The sentence above quoted would be written in the Peking dialect, *wo3 men1 shih1 t'a' t'i' huō3 ch'4* 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 all tonal marks except an apostrophe ['] and a comma [,], as 'lau 老 for the *shang shing* and tau' 道 for the *k'ü shing*; but they are entirely insufficient for general use, and rather confusing in his work. The capabilities of the printing-office probably influenced his adoption of such queer signs.

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

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

Every character in this Dictionary is marked with its proper tone for the *nan hwa*, according to the *Wu-fung Yuen Yin*. They follow each other in the order of that work, *shang p'ing, hia p'ing, shang shing* and *k'ü shing*; words in the *juh shing* being placed by themselves. Underneath each is given the Peking pronunciation in its zone 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	上	上	上	下	下	下	下
平	聲	去	入	平	上	去	入
[ˊ]	[ˊ]	[ˊ]	[ˊ]	[ˋ]	[ˋ]	[ˋ]	[ˋ]
shang	shang	shang	shang	hía	hía	hía	hía
p'ing	shing	k'ü	jü	p'ing	shang	k'ü	jü
温	穩	愠	屈	雲	尹	混	核

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

温 穩 愠 屈 雲 尹 混 核

In all the southern dialects, the *shing* are commonly divided into 上聲 and 下聲, or an upper and lower series. They are also more generally called 平聲 and 仄聲; the first term denoting the two even tones, the second all the others, grouped as the deflected tones. East of Canton to Fulchan, the second and sixth or upper and lower *shang shing*, 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 *shing* of words, and enters very fully into the subject, illustrating each one with examples.

The names which have been given to the *shing* by foreigners, have usually had more or less reference to their native names. For instance, the 上平 and 下平聲 have been 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 *shing* 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 平上去入 “do not in the majority of cases, represent the actual effect of the sound on the ear. When first adopted they must have represented the tones of the dialect spoken by the writer who selected them; but when applied according to universal practice, to the sounds given to the same characters in other parts of the empire, they convey no idea of the actual pronunciation.”

Yet the characteristics of the *shing* 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 *shing* have five elements, *viz.*, pitch, quality of voice, inflection, stress, and time,” and he has neatly explained those heard at Fulchan 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 *shing*; if the right *shing* be not spoken, the right word is not spoken, it is some other word. For instance if a person says *ku'* instead of *ku* 孤 an orphan, he does not say the word for orphan at all, he says that for 故' old, or 固' firm, or 顧' to live, or some other word, equally unlike it in meaning. The *shing* constitutes an integral part of the word, and has nothing to do with stress or emphasis; they always retain their peculiar force, whether at the beginning or end of a sentence, whether asking or replying to a question, whispering or scolding, soothing or menacing,—they remain ever the same. A native seldom or never thinks whether he has the right tone or not, but speaks as he learned it from his infancy; just as an Englishman has no difficulty in uttering the words *that thing* is thoroughly thrashed, which to a Frenchman or Dutchman is well nigh impossible.

If one has a quick and imitative ear, he will learn the tones while learning characters and expressions, and by mixing with the people his ear will unconsciously catch the right sound. Let him not be perplexed as to their nature, which has nothing mysterious, but imitate the sounds as well as the words of the sentences he hears, as he would learn a tune, or when trying to mimic another, and not try to find out certain rules by which he must train his voice. The full exercises given by Mr. Wade

\* Prefaces to Morrison's *Dictionary*, Vol. I, to Medhurst's *Hokkēn Dictionary* and Douglas' *Dictionary of Amoy Vernacular*, Dyer's *Vocabulary of the Fuhkien Dialect*, Maclay's *Dictionary of the Fuhchau Dialect*, Williams' *English and Chinese Vocabulary*, and his *Easy Lessons in Chinese*, pp. 48-55, Callery's *Systema Phonicum* pp. 68-72, and *Chinese Repository*, Vol. III, pp. 26-28, Vol. IV, p. 172, Vol. VI, p. 579, Vol. VII, p. 87; but the fullest description and critical examination of the tones are to be found in Edkins' *Shanghai Grammar*, pp. 6-70, and in Wado's *Course*, where exercises on them are given.

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 *Hokkēn Dictionary*, can profitably be read over and over until the ear is trained to the tones. It is not difficult for a foreigner to be understood in Chinese, even if he does misapply the *shing* of many words; but one is almost sure to imitate and learn the correct tone of the commonest words as he becomes familiar with them, if he pays a little attention to them at the outset, and feels that a vicious pronunciation will be harder to correct, than it is to learn a good one at first.

The unchangeable nature of the written character has probably had a powerful influence, in forcing the people of China to pay close attention to their sounds, in order to avoid the confusion which would ensue in speaking dozens and scores of homophonous words. It is absolutely necessary that a language so very meager in 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'anghi's Dictionary*.—The first source of this old pronunciation of the characters is the *K'anghi Tse'tien*, where it is registered in the most convenient way. The system of spelling therein used, called *fan ts'ieh* 反切, can be illustrated by the character *sin* 心, which is spelled *sik-lim* 昔林, 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 *sim* in the *p'ing shing*. *Fah* 乏 is spelled *bong-pap* 房法, to be read *bap* in the *juh shing*. *Ch'eu* 柚 is spelled *dék-yu* 直祐, to be read *du* in the *p'ing shing*. *K'ih* 急 is spelled *kü-lip* 居立, to be read *küp* or *lip*. *Ma* 馬 is spelled *meh-h'a* 莫下, to be read *ma*. *T'ieh* 跌 is spelled *do-liet* 徒結, to be read *diet*.

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

The books from which the spelling is quoted, are the *Kwang Yun* 廣韻, *T'ang Yun* 唐韻, and other works chiefly of the T'ang and Sung dynasties, in which the spelling of a thousand years ago is registered. The remaining specimens of the oldest mandarin literature date from the later Sung of Hangchau. The pronun-

ciation of the Mongol dynasty of Yuen is known from the *Ba'pha* 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 *kuon hwa* cannot be taken, therefore, as a guide in reading the phonetic signs of the *fan ts'ieh*, but they must be derived from the values furnished by the Sanscrit alphabet, as employed in the formation of the *等韻* or *Sorted Finals*, a volume found among the introductions to *K'anghi's Dictionary*.

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

見 k	溪 k'	郡 g	疑 ng
端 t	透 t'	定 d	泥 n
知 ch, t	徹 ch', t'	澄 dj, d	娘 ni
幫 p	滂 p'	並 b	明 m
非 f, p	敷 f, p'	奉 v, b	微 v, b, m
精 ts	清 ts'	從 dz	心 s
昭 ch, ts	穿 ch', ts'	狀 dj, dz	邪 z
景 yy	曉 hh	喻 y	審 sh
			匣 h
			來 l
			日 j

The emperor's preface and decree following it dated 1710, should be regarded as proof that the pronunciation of *Shān Yoh* 沈約 is to be taken as the standard in his

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

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

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

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

In the Canton and other dialects, the sonant initials *g*, *d*, *b*, have hardened into *k*, *p*, *t*, and are distinguished from the old surd series by tones and difference in pitch. For example, *ti* 帝 (formerly *wé*) is distinguished from *ti* 地 (formerly *dé*) by tone at Canton into 帝' and 地', as well as change of finals into *te*' and *wé*'; at Shanghai they are *ti* and *di*, the initials

being changed; but in *kwan hwa*, both are read *ti*'

*Method of finding the old sound of a word in K'anghi.*—Look in the tables of rhymes, for the value of the phonetic signs used to spell it in the *fan ts'ieh*. For instance, *wang* 忘 is spelt with *mo-pong* 武方, and is to be read *wang*; for 武 is in the tables under the initial 遇 in the column 明 and 微 for *m*; and under the final 宕 in the column 幫 and 非 for *p*.

The old sound of *p'ing* 馮 is spelt with *bé-pang* 皮冰, and is to be called *bang*. That of *kuk* 骨 is spelt with *ko-hot* 古忽, and is called *hot*. In these two cases, *bé* 皮 is found under *b* in the tables of rhymes, and *ko* 古 under *k*.

The old sound of *kia* 駕 is spelt with *kü-nga* 居迓, and is to be called *ka*. The surd initial *k* is found by noticing the place of 居 under 見 in page 12 of the second series of tables of rhymes, and the final *a* is obtained from the position of 迓 in page 1 in the second division.

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

The second series of tables of rhymes can be consulted to determine the initial letters, whether *p* or *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 *dé*, but is now nearly everywhere heard *wé*; and lastly, to learn whether *ng*, *n*, *m*, *k*, *p* or *t* is the final consonant, although there are many irregularities in the last three finals. But for the vowels, the information given in K'anghi is not sufficient, for they have undergone greater changes than would be readily understood from the tables.

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

*On the initials.*—The reason that there are two groups beginning with *ch*, is that in some varieties of the old middle dialect, words in the first group are distinctly heard *ch*, *ch'*, *ch*, while those of the second are heard *ts*, *ts'*, *dz*. 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'*. The coun-

pilers of the tables, finding that in certain dialects, both *f* and *p* existed as the initials of some characters, and *f* and *p'* as the initials of others, separated them in the tables. It may be that *f* was then the reading sound, and *p*, *p'* the colloquial. In modern times along the southern coasts east of Canton, the *f* is usually changed to *h*.

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

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

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

On the finals and medial vowels.—It will be convenient for the student to write the final consonants and vowels in the margin of his copy of K'anghi's, Dictionary opposite the tables. In the first page headed *ka* 果, the first division reads *ku, ka, ka, kak*; the second, *kia, kia, kia, kiat*; the third *kie, kiet*; the fourth *kiet* or *kít*. In the fifteenth page, the first division is *kam, kam, kam, kap*; the second *kiam, kiam, kiam, k'ap*. 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, kak, kia, kat, kiet, kwa, kwak, küet.*
- 2.—*keng, k'ch, king, kik, kung, kok, kiäng, kiok.*
- 3.—*keng, kek, king, kik, kiäng, kwok.*
- 4.—*kung, kok, kiäng, kiok.*
- 5.—*pei, pek, ki, kít, kw'ei, kút.*
- 6.—*ka', kat, kiai, kiat, ki, kít, kwei, kwat.*
- 7.—*ku, kuk, kü, k'ok.*
- 8.—*kan, kat, kien, kiet, kwan, kwat, küen, küet.*
- 9.—*kam, kiam, k'ap.*
- 10.—*tsem, kím, k'ip.*
- 11.—*ken, ket, kín, kít, kwan, kút, kián, kwet.*
- 12.—*kong, kok.*
- 13.—*kióng, k'ok, kwong, kwok.*
- 14.—*kau, lok, kiáu, kiok.*
- 15.—*keu, kieu.*
- 16.—*ko, kok, kiok, kak.*

2.—The *Kwang Yun* 廣韻. This dictionary has been recently reprinted, and is readily to be obtained; it dates from the seventh century, and is one of those most commonly quoted in K'anghi as authority for old sounds. In it, all words having the same initial and

final are placed under one heading, so that it is in fact a syllabic dictionary. The principle of arrangement is, however, tonic, all words in the *p'ing shing* being first registered, and then those in the *shang shing*, *k'u shing* and *juk shing*, following each other in this order; those words falling under the *p'ing shing* are divided into two parts, owing to their number. The *Kwang Yun*, like other tonic dictionaries, is syllabic, though its arrangement appears to be according to the tones. The words are, of course, not placed in the order of our alphabet, but begin with *tung* 東, *tung* 冬, an order which has since been adopted with variations in some other tonic dictionaries. It seems to have been invented by the compilers of the *Kwang Yun*, as it is there first found. The *Wu-fang Yuen Yin* and the Canton *Fän Yun* begin with the final *ien*.

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

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

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

To that earlier era in the history of the Chinese

language, belongs the dropping of final letters from a host of words spelled in the *Kwang Yun* with vowel finals only. The rhymes of the old poetry require that many words now spoken in the *Mi shing* and other tones, should be read in the *juh shing*; which implies that such words once ended in a consonant.

In the list of *old sounds*, the words are arranged somewhat as they apply to the characters found under that syllable in this Dictionary, but it was impossible, without risk of confusion, to give the sound opposite each

character with the Pekingese. They represent only partially the changes that have taken place in the old Chinese pronunciation, through the elision of the final consonants from words now referred to other tones. The sounds are therefore chiefly from the *Kwang 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

#### SECT. VI.—RANGE OF DIALECTS.

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

The differences between the speech heard at Canton and that at Shanghai, are indeed far greater than those between any of the local dialects heard in Spain, for they affect the idioms of the language; yet both are still so intimately connected with each other and the mandarin in the meaning and tones of their words, and laws of their syntax, that they cannot properly be called anything but *dialects*, although three persons speaking them are mutually unintelligible. A *dialect* is defined by Webster, — “The form of speech of a limited region or people, as distinguished from others nearly related to it;” and this is applicable to the Chinese dialects. It is also defined a *patois*, but this term as well as *brogue*, is far too contracted to describe the differences between the speech of Kwangtung and Kiangsu provinces. The word *patois* is more applicable to the varieties of a dialect, like those heard at Shanghai, Ningpo, Hang-chau, 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 Nganhwui, that if it were not for the bond of the same written medium, the people would probably long ago have crystallized into separate nations through their inability to understand each other. It is also an error to term the written language a dead language, and say, as Dr. Douglas does, that it “is not *spoken* in any place whatever under any form of pronunciation,” and that “learned men never employ it as a means of ordinary oral communication even among themselves” The exercises in *Wade’s Course* and the *Hung Leu Mäng* 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 外 is read *ngoi*<sup>2</sup> at Canton, *gwa*<sup>2</sup> at Swatow, *ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> at Fuhchun, 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 *k* before *i* and *ü* into *ch* or *ts*, and the distribution of words in the *juh shing* among the other tones. In Peking itself, words are constantly clipped in speaking, and the finals *n* and *ng* often coalesce with their next syllables, as *tsien 'rh* 前而 into *ts'rh*; but such variations and peculiarities are endless, and do not constitute dialectical differences.

So far as is yet known, the range of mountains dividing the basins of the Min river in Fuhkien, the Pearl river in Kwangtung and others in southern China from the Yangtze' kiang, forms the chief dividing line of a series of local dialects, in which the frequency of abrupt final consonants and nasal sounds strike the ear. Neither of the local vocabularies issued at Canton, Changchau or Fuhchau, give 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 Méi-ling. Their divergences from the general language and from each other are almost endless, but their peculiar syntax, and the limits of their use, have only been partially investigated. It is this feature of a different idiom which has attracted the attention of native philologists, and they therefore speak of the dialects of Kwangtung and Fuhkien as unlike the speech of Honan and the north.

There are four well-marked dialects in the whole province of Kwangtung, but that called the Canton dialect is probably spoken by more people than any of the others. Next to it is the Hak-ka 客家 dialect, which has its center at Kia-ying cheu, prevails in the northern and eastern part of Kwangtung, and is—owing to the wandering habits of the emigrants from that region,—said to be more widely understood. It is the usual form of Chinese heard in Borneo. The Cantonese

called 白話 or plain talk by the people, is marked by the rarity of the medial *i*, from the *kwan hwa* and the Fuhkien dialects. Words like *lien* 連, *liang* 良, *liu* 下, *kiah* 甲, *hioh* 學, *hiu* 休, *hüing* 兄, *kai* 皆, &c. become *lin*, *léung*, *ka*, *kep*, *hok*, *yau*, *hing*, *kai*, &c.; the only exception to this rule is in the final *iao* of the mandarin, which uniformly ends in *ü*, as *lin* for *Liao* 了, *hiu* for *hiao* 曉. Another feature is the frequent change of aspirated words beginning with *h* or *k*, into a breathing or labial consonant; for instance, *k'i* 氣, *hwan* 歡, *k'o* 科, *k'eu* 口, *k'oh* 渴, *k'ang* 康, &c., change into *hi*, *fün*, *fo*, *hau*, *hot*, *hong*, &c. A very few words, un-aspirated in mandarin, take an aspirate in Cantonese, as *hi* 携 becomes *kw'ei*, and *hoh* 貉 becomes *k'ok*. No such alteration takes place under other initials, but there is a tendency to drop the aspirate. One feature in which this dialect, particularly around the city of Canton, corresponds to Pekingese, is the regularity with which it retains the initials *ch* and *ts*, and their affiliated sounds *sz'* and *tsz'* and the final *ng*, though in the intervening region of nearly two thousand miles, these initials and sounds are frequently changed, altered, and interchanged in a most perplexing manner.

In Cantonese, the initials *chw*, *hw*, *hi*, *j*, *hw*, *nw*, *sw*, *shw*, *tsw*, and *tw* of the *kwan hwa*, and the initials *d*, *dz*, *v*, and *z*, heard along the Yangtze', are all unknown. No word begins with *dj* as at Amoy, but south and east of Canton there is a tendency to add *ng* before words beginning with a vowel, as *i* 二 becomes *ngi*; and to substitute *s* for *sh*.

Compared with the dialects of Swatow and Amoy, the Cantonese like the *kwan hwa*, has no nasal sounds, nor does it ever change the initial *m* to *b*, or alter the finals *n* and *ng* into contracted nasals, as *ching* 真 into *ch'ei* or *chien* 餞 into *chaw'a*. Unlike the dialects in Kiangsi, Chehkiang and Fuhkien, it has only one sound for a character in speaking or reading, and the number of unwritten words in the colloquial is probably not one tenth as many as at Amoy or Ningpo. This peculiarity of a reading and colloquial sound for hundreds of common characters, the two running parallel to each other something like the two sides of a railway, forms a great addition to the labor of learning to speak and read 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 *juh shing* in *k*, *p*, *t*. These are grouped in the *Wu-fang Yuen Yin* under the first four finals *t'ien*, *jan*, *tung* and *yang*, which there have no *juh 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 登 等 德 is read *täng*, *'täng*, *täng*, *täk*, at Canton; but

in the north, the series 都(親杜)突, is read *tu*, *'tu*, *tu'*, *tuh*,, where the last word would, at Canton, be found under the series *tān*, *'tān*, *tān'*, *tāt*,. The terminations in the *juh shing* at Canton follow one rule. Words ending in *ng*, have it in *k*, as *kīng*, *'king*, *kīng'* *kik*,; those ending in *m* have it in *p*, as *lam*, *'lam*, *lam'*, *lap*,; and those in *n* have it in *t*, as *kōn*, *'kon*, *kōn'*, *lot*,. This holds good at Swatow, but at Amoy they are all sounded gently, and *p* and *t* often lapse into *h*, as if dropping back into the mandarin. At Fuhchau they are softened to *h*, which prevails further north, but the *k* is retained, and the *m* vanishes.

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

The dialect spoken in Ch'aochau fu 潮州府 (locally read *Tiéchiu lu*), in the eastern part of Kwangtung, and in the adjacent parts of Fuhkien, 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 *liap*, 粒 for *lih*,, *tiat*, 姪 for *chih*, &c. It has many nasal sounds, and changes *n* and *ng* into such, as *k'é* 更 for *kāng*; or *tu'ā* 壇 for *tan*; and often drops the final *k* where the Cantonese retain it. The initials *b*, *g*, *chw*, *dj*, *mw*, *ngw*, *pw*, are frequently heard, and indicate its affinities with the Fuhchau dialect; as the absence of *sh*, *ts*, *sz'*, *tsz'* and *f*, show its separation from that of Canton. Of these, *sh* usually becomes *s*, *sz'* becomes *sh*, 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*, *y* and *w* instead of *g*, and other forms of the mandarin. There are only seven tones, as is the case further east; but the *k'ü shing* is inflected into three modulations called *shang k'ü* 上去, *k'ü shing* 去聲, and *hia k'ü* 下去, of which the middle one is confined chiefly to the spoken language, as the characters thus pronounced are mostly read in the *shang p'ing*.

The dialect spoken at Amoy is heard throughout the two departments of Changchau 漳州 and Tsienchau 泉州, and by the Chinese settlers in the Island of Formosa, who went from those regions. The general features of its changes are given in the 十五音 or *Fifteen [Initial] Sounds*, which formed the basis of Medhurst's Dictionary, though strictly applicable only to 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 dissyllabic phrases for the single terms used in books, and vary the inflection of even common words; giving them a nasal or contracted ending, or changing their sound and tone altogether. The greatest part of them are earlier forms of what is now accepted as the authorized reading sound, which has gradually become assimilated to the mandarin; but some are manifestly derived from characters which have dropped out of use, and some perhaps from an older aboriginal speech. A more thorough examination of the written characters, and their gradual changes in sound, would probably detect their originals in many cases, as I have ascertained in the Canton dialect in several words.

Medhurst classifies the changes which words undergo in their finals and initials, as they pass into the colloquial of Changchau, and has given the reading sounds and colloquial enlargement of every quotation in his dictionary. This difference is so great, that a person only acquainted with the reading sound, is not able to understand a conversation in the vulgar tongue; nor can a person proficient in the latter make out the meaning of any passage recited from a book not previously

familiar to him. This is in striking contrast with the more precise Cantonese, though the differences in that dialect between a phrase in the colloquial and in the terser book style are not small.

The Fuhchau dialect, which is fully illustrated in Baldwin and Maclay's Dictionary, is more circumscribed in its range than either of the preceding; it is not easily understood out of the prefecture, and is not spoken accurately beyond a radius of forty miles from the city. Comparing it with those already described, its most marked features are, the absence of the abrupt finals *p* and *t*, the universal change of the liquid finals *m* and *n* into *ng*, the absence of all nasal sounds, and the prevalence of initials with a medial *u* or *w*, as *pwi*, *ngwoh*, *mucang*, *lwok*, &c. over those with a medial *i*; as *chiu*, *hieng*, *miong*, &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 shing*, of words ending in *ng*. There are several curious and peculiar anomalies in the tables of tonal finals; as *täng*, *täng*, *téung*, *téuk*; *kóng*, *kóng*, *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, so as to be read intelligibly by persons making no pretension to classical learning. This is done, as it is at Canton, by selecting characters without reference to their meaning, to express the colloquial sound; to indicate such words, the Cantonese usually prefix 口 *mouth* to a character, as 嘴 *for place*; and Fuhchau people add 人 *man* as 人 *to know*. In the Amoy or T'iechiu 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 Chehkiang and Kiangsu shows its affinity to the *kwan hwa* 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 Fuhkien and Kwangtung. But it is almost as unintelligible to a Peking or Sz'ch'uen man, owing to the numerous changes in the initials *ch* and *ts*, *s* and *sh*, *n* and *y*, the prevalence of *b*, *v*, *dz*, *zz* and *z*, and an

almost unlimited variation in final vowels and nasals. Mr. Edkins has carefully traced its variations and laws over a large part of this area, in his *Shanghai Grammar*, and tried to show that the ancient sounds of the Chinese language are still retained in many places within the three provinces. His remarks are directed toward the search he was making after traces of the old sounds given in the *K'wang Yun* 廣韻 and the *K'anghi Tsz'ien*; but as they are applicable to the present subject, that of examining the range of dialects, I here quote them with some abridgment of details.

"Nowhere do we find such an accurate general correspondence with the tables given in K'anghi, as in the pronunciation of the central provinces. The tones are such, that the dictionary system is seen at once to apply to them accurately. The alphabetical peculiarities of the native tables are found with one or two doubtful exceptions, to be embraced throughout the following region. In the north, the thick series of consonants, *g*, *z*, &c. marking the lower series of words in tones 5—8, makes its appearance in Nan T'ang-chau 南通州, a prefecture near the northern bank of the Yangtze' River where it enters the ocean. 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 地 changes to *t'p* from *d'p*, before it does to *ti*. At Chinkiang, the two pronunciations are mixed; and there the five tones of the *kwan hwa* cross the river and extend to Nanking. All round Hangchai Bay, the two correlate series of consonants and the four-tone system, mark the colloquial; Chusan, Ningpo and Hangch'au on the south, are at one with Sungkiang, Suchu and Ch'angch'au on the north; and probably the whole of Chehkiang province has substantially the same speech.

"Passing west from the point where the three provinces, Fuhkien, Kiangsi and Chehkiang meet, we find that the thick consonants partially prevail in Kwangsin fu and Kiench'ang fu, near the borders of Fuhkien; but at Fuch'au 撫州府, a little further west, they disappear and are replaced by aspirates. Instead of *d'p* 地 the people say *t'p*; instead of *sbiny* 病, they say *sp'ing*, &c., through all words beginning with *k*, *p*, *t*, in the lower series. The same peculiarity marks the speech of Kiaying ch'au in the heart of Kwangtung. At the capital of Kiangsi, the aspirates are heard only in the *hia p'ing*, where they should properly be; and in the other lower tones the words are distinguished from the upper tones, only by the tone, and not by a change in the initial. North of this city, on both sides of the P'oyang lake, the broad consonants occur again. Through Nganhwui, a connecting chain of dialects links the broad pronunciation of this region with the similar system extending over Chehkiang and most of Kiangsu. This line extends through Ningkwoh fu 寧國府, but does not reach the Yangtze' River on the north, nor Hwuich'au fu 徽州府 on the south; in this city two patois are heard; in one of them, two sets of tones are heard, those used in talking being distinct from those in reading, and independent of the different pronunciation of the reading and spoken sounds, which seems here to reach its maximum. In one district hereabouts, three dialects are heard, so rapidly does the speech vary. West of the P'oyang lake, the initials *g*, *d*, *b*, are heard around the Tung'ing lake in Hunan, showing the same system of pronunciation as at Suchau in Kiangsu, which goes to prove that the native tables of sounds given in K'anghi are founded on what is now a provincial system. Of the three abrupt consonants, *k* only is heard at Shanghai; but at Fuch'au 撫州 *t* and *p* are heard with their correlates *m* and *n*, but no *k* final; at Nank'ang fu 南康府, west of the P'oyang lake, *p* and *m* are represented, but no *k* or *t*, and the finals *n* and *ng* are 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 *Gò-on* 吳音 i.e. 吳國音 "sounds of the Kingdom of Wu," and by means of their *kana* or syllables, have probably nearly retained the first pronunciation. For instance, 昨晚 is read *saku-ban* by them, while it is *chòk-bwan* in Amoy, and *tsok-man* at Canton; 詐病 is *saku-biyo* in one, and *ché-péng* and *cha-píng* in the other two; 作文 is *saku-ban*, *chòk-bin* and *tsok-mán* respectively. The second phrase has altered most of these three, and the 詐 appears now to have lost its *juh shing* and abrupt final in China. The variations in Japanese are however often so anomalous, that their pronunciation cannot now be accepted as conclusive for ancient Chinese.

As distinguished from mandarin, the Shanghai vernacular has no *sh*, *ch* or *j*; and changes *s*, *sh*, *ch* and *ts*, with the sibilant *h*, into *čj*, *z* or *dz*, but not uniformly; *y* and *j* easily run into *n* or *ni*; the *k* is retained in many words where the medial *i* follows it, and sometimes lengthens it, as *king* 經 becomes *kiāng*; *f* and *w* often become *v*, *t* becomes *d*, the final *k* is soft and easily confounded with the *juh shing* in *h*, and the final *n* often turns into a slight nasal. These few peculiarities may serve to mark the most prominent dissimilarities. The eight tones in the Shanghai dialect are divided into two series of four each as in Cantonese; but unlike that dialect, characters otherwise written with the same letters in the different tones in Canton, change their initials in the Shanghai to correspond to the tone. Thus the initials *k*, *t*, *p*, and *k'*, *p'*, *t'*, *f*, *s*, *sz*, *ts*, *tsz*, and *ts'*, *tsz'* and *h'* indicate the word to be in the upper series; while *g*, *b*, *d*, *v*, *v*, *z*, *z*, *čj*, *dz*, *l*, *rh*, *m*, *ni*, *ng* and *n* show it to be in the lower series. These distinctions are so marked, that in writing the dialect in alphabetic letters, only the *shang shing* and *k'ū 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 *t'u bak* 土白 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. Pearey and Crawford published an ingenious mode of writing this dialect, by devising a system of symbols or letters for the initials, finals, tones and

aspirates, which could be neatly combined into a logotype, to denote the sound of the words. The writing somewhat resembles Corean in its general appearance, and is not difficult to learn. A few books have been printed in it, but it has never been adopted by others, and has far less to recommend it as a substitute for Chinese than the roman letters.

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

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

The anomalies and variations in pronunciation and tones found at the points now noticed, are very great and perplexing; but better knowledge of the intermediate regions would probably enable us to classify them. For instance, the tones called *shang p'ing* and *hia p'ing* at Hankow, are just the opposite in actual sound to those so called at Tientsin; the *juh 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 聖諭廣訓 or Sacred Commands of K'anghi, are here arranged in parallel columns. The first column contains the sounds of the *Wu-fang 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.

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

	MANDARIN.	PEKING.	HSIAKOW.	SHANGHAI.	NINGPO.	FUCHAU.	AMOY.	SWATCW.	CANTON.
夫孝者天之經地之義民之行也人不知孝父母獨不思父母愛子之心乎方其未離懷抱餓不能	fu	fu	fu	vu	vu	hu	hu	hu	fu
	hiao'	h'iao'	hiao'	lio'	hiao'	hau'	hau'	hau'	hao'
	'ché	'chö	'tsé	'tsé	'tsié	'chia	'chia	'chia	'ché
	t'ien	t'ien	t'ien	t'i'	t'i'	t'ién	t'ien	t'i	t'in
	chi	ch'	tsz'	ts	tsz'	chi	chi	chü	chi
	king	ching	kin	kiäng	kying	king	keng	k'ia	king
	ti'	ti'	ti'	di'	di'	té'	té'	ti'	ti'
	chi	ch'	tsz'	ts	tsz'	chi	chi	chü	chi
	i'	i'	i'	ni'	i'	ngié'	gi'	ngi'	i'
	min	min	min	ming	ming	míng	bin	min	mán
	chi	ch'	tsz'	ts	tsz'	chi	chi	chü	chi
	hing'	h'ing'	hin	yäng'	h'ing'	haing'	heng'	heng'	häng'
	'yé	'yé	'yé	'a	'yé	ya'	'ya	'ya	ya'
	jän	zban	lan	niäng	jän	ing	jin	ngang	yän
	puh,	pu'	pu,	peh,	peh,	pök,	püt,	püt,	pät,
	chi	ch'	tsz'	ts	ch'	ti	ti	chai'	chi
	hiao'	h'iao'	hiao'	hio'	hiao'	hau'	hau'	hau'	hao'
	fu'	fu'	fu'	vu'	vu'	hò'	hu'	pé'	fu'
	'mu	'mu	'mung	'mu	'méu	'mu	'bo	'bò	'mò
	tuh,	tu	teu,	tök,	doh,	tük,	tök,	tok,	tök,
	puh,	pu'	pu,	peh,	peh,	pök,	püt,	püt,	pät,
	sz'	sz'	sz'	sz	sz'	sü	su	si'	sz'
	fu'	fu'	fu'	vu'	vu'	hò'	hu'	pé'	fu'
	'mu	'mu	'mung	'mu	'méu	'mu	'bo	'bò	'mò
	ngai'	ai'	ngai'	é'	ai'	ai'	ai'	a'i'	oi'
	'tsz'	'tsz'	'tsz'	'ts	'tsz'	'chu	'chu	'chh	'tsz'
	chi	ch'	tsz'	ts	tsz'	chi	chi	chü	chi
	sin	sin	hin	sing	sin	síng	sim	sim	säm
	hu	hu	hu	u	wu	hu	ho	hu	u
	fang	fang	fang	fong	fong	hwòng	hong	hwang'	fong
	k'i	ch'i	ch'i	ji	dji	ki	ki	k'i	k'i
	wéi'	wéi'	wéi'	vi'	vi'	é'	bi'	bue'	mi'
li	li	li	li	li	lié'	li'	li	li'	
hwai	hwai	hwai	wé	wé	hwai	hwai	hwai	wai	
pao'	pao'	p'ao'	po'	bao'	po'	p'au'	p'ò	p'ò	
ki	chi	ki	ki	dji	ki	ki	ki	ki	
puh,	pu'	pu,	peh,	peh,	pök,	put,	püt,	pät,	
näng	näng	lan	näng	näng	ngóng	ngeng	ngeng	näng	

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MANDARIN.	PEKING.	HANKOW.	SHANGHAI.	NINGPO.	FUHCHAU.	AMOY.	SWATOW.	CANTON.
tsz'	tsz'	tsz'	z'	sz'	chui'	chu'	chù'	tsz'
'pu	'pu	pu'	'pu	'hu	pwò'	po'	'pu	pò
han	han	han	hō'	hè'	bang	han	han	hon
puh,	pu'	pu,	peh,	peh,	pòk,	pút,	pút,	pat,
nāng	nāng	lan	nāng	nāng	néng	leng	neng	nāng
tsz'	tsz'	tsz'	z'	sz'	chui'	chu'	chù'	tsz'
i	i	i	i	i	é'	i'	i'	i'
wéi	wéi	wéi	wé	wé	ni	ui	ui	wei
fu'	fu'	fu'	vu'	vu'	bò'	hu'	pé'	fu'
'mu	'mu	'mung	'mu	'méu	'mu	'bo	'bò	'mò
'ché	'chö	'tsé	'tsé	'tsié	'chia	'chia	'chia	'ché
'shān	'shān	'sān	'sāng	'sing	'sing	'sim	'sim	'shām
yin	yin	yin	yāng	ing	ing	im	im	yām
shing	shāng	sān	sāng	sing	sing	seng	s'ia'	shing
ch'ah,	ch'a	ts'a,	ts'ah,	ts'ah,	ch'ak,	ts'at,	ch'at,	ch'at,
hing	h'ing	hin	yāng	ying	hing	heng	heng	ying
seh,	seh'	sé,	sāh,	seh,	saik,	sek,	sek,	shik,
siao'	siao'	hiao'	sio'	'siao	ch'iu'	siau'	ch'ie'	siu'
tseh,	tsö	tsé,	tsāh,	tseh,	chaik,	chek,	chek,	tsāk,
wéi'	wéi'	wéi'	wé'	wé'	ui	ui	ui	wei
chi	ch'	tsz'	ts	tsz'	chi	chi	chù	chi
hi	hi	hi	hi	hi	hi	hi	hi	hi
t'i	t'i	ti	di	di	t'è	t'é	t'i	t'ei
tseh,	tsö	tsé,	tsāh,	tseh,	chaik,	chek,	chek,	tsāk,
wéi'	wéi'	wéi'	wé'	wé'	ui	ui	ui	wei
chi	ch'	tsz'	ts	tsz'	chi	chi	chù	chi
yiu	yiu	yü	yü	iu	iu	iu	in	yau
hing	h'ing	hin	yāng	hang	héng	heng	k'ia	hāng
tung'	tung'	tung'	'dung	dung'	tòng'	tong'	tong'	tung'
tseh,	tsö	tsé,	tsāh,	tseh,	chaik,	chek,	chek,	tsāk,
kw'ei	kw'ei	'kw'ei	kw'é	kwo	kié	'chi	wa	kw'ei
pu'	pu'	pu'	pu'	hu'	pwò'	po'	pò	pò
puh,	pu'	pu,	peh,	peh,	pòk,	pút,	pút,	pat,
li	li	li	li	li	lié	li'	li	li
tsih,	tsi'	ki,	dsih,	dsih,	chik,	chek,	chit,	tsāt,
t'ung'	t'ung'	t'ung'	t'ung'	t'ung'	t'ong'	t'ong'	t'ia'	t'ung'
tseh,	tsö	tsé,	tsāh,	tseh,	chaik,	chek,	chek,	tsāk,
ts'in	ts'in	'ch'in	ts'ing	ts'ing	'ch'ing	'ch'im	'ch'im	ts'am
shih,	shih	sz'	zök,	sh,	sik,	sit,	chia,	shik,
kü	chi	kü	kü	chü	küü'	ku'	ku'	kü

	MANDARIN.	PEKING.	HANKOW.	SHANGHAI.	NINGPO.	FUHCHAU.	AMOY.	SWATOW.	CANTON.
廢	féi'	féi'	féi'	fi'	fi'	hié'	hoé'	kúí'	fei'
以	'i	'i	'i	'í	'í	'í	'í	'í'	'í
養	'yang	'yang	'yang	'yang	'yang	'yóng	'yong	'yang	'yéung
至	'i	'i	'i	'í	'í	'í	'í	'í'	'í
於	kiao'	chiao'	kiao'	kio'	kiao'	kan'	kau'	ka'	kao'
教	chi'	chí'	tsz'	ts'	tsz'	ché'	chi'	chi'	chi'
至	'yü	'yü	'ü	'ü	'ü	'ü	'ü	'í'	'ü
於	ch'ing	ch'äng	ts'an	zäng	dzing	sing	seng	seng	shing
人	jän	jän	jän	niäng	jän	ing	jin	jin	yän
復	fuh,	fu	fu,	vök,	vauh,	húk,	hiu'	liu'	fök,
為	wéi'	wéi'	wéi'	wé'	wé'	úi	úi	úi	wei'
授	sheu'	sheu'	sü'	dzü'	siu'	séu'	siu'	siu'	shau'
家	kia	chia	kia	kia	chio	ka	ka	kia	ka
室	shih,	shih'	sz'	säk,	sheh,	sék,	sek,	sit,	shät,
謀	meu	meu	mü	mü	meu	méu	bo	mong'	man
生	shäng	shäng	sän	säng	säng	seng	seng	s'é	shäng
理	li	li	li	li	li	li	li	li	li
百	poh,	'pai	pé,	pak,	pah,	paik,	pek,	pé,	pak,
計	ki'	chi'	ki'	ki'	ki'	kié'	ké'	koi'	kei'
經	king	ching	kin	kiäng	kying	king	keng	keng	king
營	ying	ying	yin	yäng	ying	ing	eng	yong	ying
心	sin	sin	hin	sing	sin	sing	sim	sim	säm
力	lih,	li'	li,	lih,	lih,	lik,	lek,	lat,	lik,
俱	kü	chü	kü	kti	chü	kütü'	ku'	ku'	kü
瘁	ts'ui'	ts'ui'	ts'ui'	dzüé'	zé'	choi'	chüi'	ch'ui	sui'
父	fu'	fu'	fu'	vu'	vu'	hò'	hu'	pé'	fu'
母	'mu	'mu	'mung	'mu	'méu	'nu	'bò	'bò	'mò
之	chi	ch'	tsz'	ts	tez'	chi	chi	chü	chi
德	teh,	tó	té,	täh,	teh,	taik,	tek,	tek,	täk,
實	shih,	shí'	sz'	zeh,	shih,	sik,	sit,	sit,	shät,
同	t'ung	t'ung	t'ung	dung	dung	tung	tong	tang	t'ung
昊	hao'	hao'	'hao	'o	hao'	ho'	hò'	han	hao'
天	t'ien	t'ien	t'ien	t'í'	t'í'	t'iäng	t'ien	t'ien	t'in
罔	wang	wang	wang	vong	vong	wóng	bong	bwang	mong
極	kih,	chih	ki,	jak,	kieh,	kik,	kek,	kek,	kik,
人	jän	jän	jän	niäng	jän	ing	jin	nang	yän
子	'tsz'	'tsz'	'tsz'	'ts	'tsz'	'chü	'chu	'chü	'tsz'
欲	yuh,	'yü	yü,	yök,	yoh,	ük,	yok,	au'	yök,
報	pao'	pao'	pao'	po'	pao'	po'	pò'	pò'	pò'
親	ts'in	ts'in	ch'in	ts'ing	ts'in	ch'ing	ch'in	ch'in	ts'an

恩于萬一自當內盡其心外竭其力謹身節用以勤服勞以隆孝養毋博奕飲酒毋好勇鬪很毋好貨財

MANDARIN.	PEKING.	HANKOW.	SHANGHAI.	NINGPO.	FUCHAU.	AMOY.	SWATOW.	CANTON.
ngän	ngän	ngän	äng	än	öng	ün	ün'	yän
yü	yü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
wan'	wan'	wan'	mèn'	vèn'	wang'	ban'	bwän	man'
yih,	yih	i,	ih,	yih,	ék,	it,	chek,	yät,
tsz'	tsz'	tsz'	z'	tsz'	chüü'	chu'	chü'	tsz'
tang	tang	tang	tong	tong	töng	tong	tung	tong
néi'	néi'	léi'	né'	né'	noi'	loc'	lai'	noi'
tsin'	tsin'	kin'	dzing'	zing'	chéng'	chín'	chín'	tsun'
k'i	ch'i	ch'i	ji	dj'i	ki	ki	ki	ki
sin	sin	hin	sing	sin	sing	sim	sim	sam
wai'	wai'	wai'	nga'	wé'	ngwoi'	goe'	gwa	ngoi'
kiéh,	chie	k'ie,	jih,	djeh,	kiek,	kiet,	kiet,	k'it,
k'i	ch'i	ch'i	ji	dj'i	ki	ki	ki	ki
lih,	li'	li,	lih,	lih,	lik,	lek,	lat,	lik,
'kin	'chin	'kin	kiäng'	'king	'king	'kin	'k'un	'kän
shän	shän	sän	säng	sing	sing	sin	sin	shän
tsieh,	tsié	kié,	tsih,	tsih,	chiék,	chiét,	chat,	tsit,
yung'	yung'	yung'	yng'	yung'	üüng'	yong'	eng'	yung'
i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
k'in	ch'in	ch'in	kiäng	djing	k'üng	k'un	k'un	k'an
fuh,	fu	fu,	vök,	voh,	hük,	hök,	hök,	fök,
lao	lao	lao	lo	lao	lo	lò	lau	lò
i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
lung	lung	lung	lung	lung	lüng	liöng	long	lung
hiao'	h'iao'	hiao'	hiö'	h'iao'	han'	hau'	hau'	hao'
'yang	'yang	'yang	'yang	'yang	yöng'	'yong	'yang	yéung'
wu	wu	wu	vu	vu	u	bu	bò	mò
poh,	poh'	po,	pök,	poh,	pank,	p'ök,	pak,	pok,
yih,	yi'	i,	yäh,	yih,	ik,	ek,	ek,	yik,
'yin	'yin	'yin	'yäng	'ying	'ing	'im	'im	'yäm
'tsiu	tsiu	'kin	'tsiu	'tsiu	'chü	'chiu	'chiu	'tsau
wu	wu	wu	vu	vu	u	bu	bò	mò
hao'	hao'	hao'	ho'	hao'	ho'	ho'	hau'	hò
'yung	'yung	'yung	'yang	'yung	'üng	'yong	'yong	'yngg
ten'	ten'	tü	dü'	ten'	tsiu'	tò'	tò'	tau'
'hän	'hän	'hän	'häng	'hän	'k'öng	'hün	'hün	'hän
wu	wu	wu	vu	vu	u	bu	bò	mò
hao'	hao'	hao'	ho'	hao'	ho'	ho'	han'	hò
hwo'	hwo'	ho'	hu'	hen'	hwò'	ho'	hne'	fo'
ts'ai	ts'ai	ts'ai	zé	dzé	chai	tsai	ch'ai	ts'oi

私妻子縱使儀文未備而誠慤有餘推而廣之如曾子所謂居處不莊非孝事君不忠非孝蒞官不敬非

MANDARIN.	PEKING.	HANKOW.	SHANGHAI.	NINGPO.	FUCHAU.	AMOY.	SWATOW.	CANTON.
sz	sz'	sz'	sz'	sz'	sü	su	sai'	sz'
ts'i	ts'i	ch'i	ts'i	ts'i	ch'è	ch'é	ch'i	ts'ai
'tsz'	'tsz'	'tsz'	'ts	'tsz	'chü	'tsu	'chü	'tsz'
'tsung	'tsung	tsung'	tsung'	'tsung	chüüng'	chiong'	chong'	tsung'
'shi	'sh'	'sz'	'sz	'sz'	'sü	'su	'sai	'shei
i	i	i	i	ni	ngi	gi	ngi	i
wän	wän	wän	väng	vän	ung	bün	bün	män
wéi'	wéi'	wéi'	vi'	vi'	e'	hi'	bue'	mi'
pi'	pi'	pei'	be'	be'	pe'	pi'	pi'	pi'
'rh	'rh	'rh	'rh	'rh	i	ji	ju	i
ch'ing	ch'äng	ts'an	dzäng	dzing	sing	seng	seng	shing
k'ioh,	ch'üe'	ch'io,	chièk,	ch'oh,	k'auk,	k'ak,	kok,	k'éuk,
'yiu	'yiu	'yü	'yü	'yin	'in	'in	n'	'yan
yü	yü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
t'ui	t'ui	t'ei	tsüé	t'é	chw'i	ts'ui	ch'iu	t'ui
'rh	'rh	'rh	'rh	'rh	i	ji	ju	i
'kwang	'kwang	'kwang	'kwong	'kwong	'kwòng	'kong	'kwang	'kwong
chi	ch'	tsz'	ts	tsz'	chi	chi	chi	chi
ju	zhu	ü	zü	zb'	ü	ju	ju	ü
tsäng	tsäng	tsän	tsäng	tsäng	chéng	cheng	cheng	tsäng
'tsz'	'tsz'	'tsz'	'ts	'tsz'	'chü	'tsu	'chü	'tsz'
'su	so'	'so	'su	'so	'su	'sò	'sò	'sho
wéi'	wéi'	wéi'	wé'	wé'	oi'	üi'	üi'	wéi'
kü	chü	kü	kü	chü	kü	ku	kü	kti
ch'ü	ch'ü	ts'n	ts'ü	ch'	ch'ü	ts'n	ch'n	ch'ü
pub,	pu'	pu,	peh,	peh,	pòk,	pút,	pút,	pät,
chwang	chwang	tswang	tsong	tsong	chòng	tsong	chang'	chong
féi	fé	féi	fi	fi	hi	hüi	büi	fi
hiao'	h'iao'	hiao'	hio'	h'iao'	hau'	hau'	hau'	hao'
sh'	sh''	sz''	zs'	zz''	siüi'	su'	siü'	sz''
kiün	chiün	kiün	kiün	kitün	kung	kün	kün	kwän
pub,	pu'	pu,	peh,	peh,	pòk,	pút,	pút,	pät,
chung	chung	tsung	tsung	chung	tiing	tiang	tong	chung
féi	fé	féi	fi	fi	hi	hüi	hüi	fi
hiao'	h'iao'	hiao'	hio'	h'iao'	hau'	hau'	hau'	hao'
li'	li'	li'	li'	li'	lé'	li'	li	li'
kwan	kwan	kwan	kwé'	kwü'	kwang	kwan	kw'a	kün
pub,	pu'	pu,	peh,	'peh,	pòk,	pút,	pút,	pät,
king'	ching'	kiu'	kiüng'	kying'	keng'	keng'	keng'	king'
féi	fé	féi	fi	fi	hi	büi	büi	fi

孝朋友不信非孝戰陣無勇非孝皆孝子分內之事也

MANDARIN.	PEKING.	HANKOW.	SHANGHAI.	NINGPO.	FUCHAU.	AMOY.	SWATOW.	CANTON.
hiao'	h'iao'	hiao'	hio'	h'iao'	hau'	hau'	hau <sup>2</sup>	hao'
ɣp'äng	ɣp'äng	ɣpung	ɣbŭng	ɣbän	ɣpeng	ɣpeng	ɣp'eng	ɣp'äng
'yin	'yin	'yü	'yü	'yiu	'iu	'iu	'iu	'yau
puh,	pu'	pu,	peh,	peh,	pòk,	pút,	pút,	pät,
sin' ㄟ	sin'	hin'	sing'	sing'	seng'	sín'	sín <sup>2</sup>	sun'
fēi	fēi	fēi	fi	fi	hi	húi	húi	fi
hiao'	h'iao'	hiao'	hio'	h'iao'	hau'	hau'	hau'	hao'
chen'	chan'	tsan'	tsè <sup>2</sup>	ts'ä <sup>2</sup>	chiéng <sup>2</sup>	chien'	chün <sup>2</sup>	chín <sup>2</sup>
ch'an'	ch'än'	tsän'	dzäng <sup>2</sup>	dzing'	teng'	tin'	tin'	chän <sup>2</sup>
ɣwu	ɣwu	ɣwu	ɣvu	ɣvu	ɣu	ɣbu	ɣbò	ɣmò
'yung	'yung	'yung	'yang	'yung	'üing	'yong	'yong	'yung
fēi	fēi	fēi	fi	fi	hi	húi	húi	fi
hiao'	h'iao'	hiao'	hio'	h'iao'	hau'	hau'	hau <sup>2</sup>	hao'
kiai	chié	kai	kia	kié	kai	kai	kai	kai
hiao'	h'iao'	hiao'	hio'	h'iao'	hau'	hau'	hau <sup>2</sup>	hao'
'tsz'	'tsz'	'tsz'	'ts	'tsz'	'chü	'tsu	'chü	'tsz'
fän'	fän	fän'	väng <sup>2</sup>	vän'	hòng <sup>2</sup>	hün <sup>2</sup>	hun	fän
néi'	néi'	léi'	né <sup>2</sup>	né <sup>2</sup>	noi <sup>2</sup>	lòé <sup>2</sup>	lai <sup>2</sup>	noi <sup>2</sup>
chi	chi	tsz'	ts	tsz'	chi	chi	chü	chi
shí'	slí'	sz'	sz'	sz'	süü <sup>2</sup>	su <sup>2</sup>	sü <sup>2</sup>	sz <sup>2</sup>
yé.	yé	yé.	'a	'yé	ya'	ya	'ya	ya'

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE EXTRACT.

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

A man who desires to recompense one in a myriad of the loving

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

Let us enlarge a little on this principle. Tsüngtsz' speaks thus respecting it:—"It is unfilial to move and act without dignity; it is unfilial to serve one's prince disloyally; it is unfilial to fill an office without reverential care; it is unfilial to act insincerely towards a friend; [and finally], to turn a coward in battle is unfilial." All these things are involved in the duty of a filial son.

The same extract from the Sacred Commands has been written out in the colloquial of the same dialects, except that of the Amoy; but the example given in the Swatow will serve somewhat to illustrate it. The teachers at Amoy declared themselves unable to write their colloquial intelligibly. The colloquial characters used in one dialect are not of course understood elsewhere, for the reason that they are sounded differently, and none of them would be used by an educated native anywhere in writing even a common letter. It is, however, a difference in degree only in the Chinese, and not in kind, from what is the case in every cultivated language in the world, and its great extent is owing mostly to the peculiar nature of this written language.

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

COLLOQUIAL FORM OF THE EXTRACT IN SEVEN DIALECTS.

TEXT	京 PEKING	漢 HANK.	滬 SHANG.	寧 NINGPO	福 FUCHH.	汕 SW'TAU	廣 CANTON	TEXT	京 PEKING	漢 HANK.	滬 SHANG.	寧 NINGPO	福 FUCHH.	汕 SW'TAU	廣 CANTON
夫孝者天之經地之義民之行也人不	那孝是什麼就是天上的常道地上的定理人間所應當奉行的呵人若不	這個孝是天地間常存的道理百姓們頂大的德行人不	講到孝末是天个常經地个道義人个好行為也人若然勿	這孝順个道理是天个綱常地个道義人个行為一，个人弗	孝順是天其大經地其至義人个根本人个實	大凡行孝个事天理之常人之情之正百姓之行為也做子不	個的孝道乃係天嘅常經地嘅定理人嘅德行呀世人唔	知孝父母獨不思父母愛子之心乎方	曉得孝順父母先不用講別的獨不想一想父母疼愛兒子的心腸麼當	曉得孝順爹娘不是單把爹娘疼愛兒子的，心腸沒有想嗎	曉得孝順爺娘啥勿想到爺娘愛妮子个心腸呀比方纔起始	曉的孝順大人也弗付付大人愛惜兒子个心嗎	曉的孝順罷奶都怀想做罷奶愛仔其心是生箬樣呢當	曉行孝爹娘做年不想着爹娘惜子兒個心性手許	知孝敬父母獨唔想吓父母愛仔個點心咩當

TEXT	PEKING	HANK.	SHANG.	NINGPO	FUCH.	SW'TAU	CANTON	TEXT	PEKING	HANK.	SHANG.	NINGPO	FUCH.	SW'TAU	CANTON
其未離懷抱，餓不能自哺，寒不能自衣，爲父母者，察音聲。	他沒有離開父母懷抱的時候，餓了自己不能吃，冷了自已不能穿，作父母的揣度他的聲音。	小好們沒有離開懷抱的時候，餓了不會自己吃飯，冷了不會自己穿衣，做爹娘的過細聽兒子的聲音。	小千勿曾離開手裏抱，拉胸膛頭，個辰光肚裏餓之末，自家勿會去吃，身上冷之末，自家勿會去着，做爺娘個末，聽聽伊個聲音。	其在抱手個時候，肚飢，免自又弗會吃，冷免自又弗會穿，做大人個聽其聲音。	仔手上抱時候，腹老饑，自家賣餛，天寒自家賣穿，藉罷奶查察聲音。	幼時未放開胸前抱在手時，肚困，價得交己食，身寒價得交己穿，做爹娘個人聽子個音，語聲說。	佢未曾離開襟懷，保抱個時，肚餓，唔噲自己搵食，身冷唔噲自己搵着，做父母嘅，聽佢聲音。	察形色，笑則爲之喜，啼則爲之憂，行動則跬步不離，疾痛則	察看他的氣色，他若嬉笑，就爲他歡喜，他若啼哭，就爲他愁煩，他行走就連半步也不肯離開，他有病痛，就	過細看兒子的臉色，或是笑，就喜，或是哭，就憂，或是走動，就一步的，不肯離開，或是病痛，	看看伊個面色，笑之末，就快活，哭之末，就憂愁，走走未寸步當心生之病，未爺娘	看其相貌，若是笑，免大人就歡喜起來，若是叫，免大人就弗爽快，會走個時候，大人步步跟着，其有病個時候，大人	辨別形色，離笑罷奶就歡喜，離啼罷奶就苦行，止舉動，步步罷奶毛離身邊，務喇心苦病，疼罷奶	看子個樣相，歡喜就免子，歡喜啼哭就免子，煩惱行走舉動，爹娘脚步不敢行，開病痛，爹娘	睇佢形像面色，笑就替佢歡喜，喊就替佢最厭，初學行，就寸步唔敢離開，有病痛就

TEXT	PEKING	HANK.	SHANG.	NINGPO	FUCH.	SW' TAU	CANTON	TEXT	PEKING	HANK.	SHANG.	NINGPO	FUCH.	SW' TAU	CANTON
寢食俱廢以養以教至于成人復為授家室謀生理	連睡覺吃飯也都廢掉從他小時就拿衣食養活他拿詩書教訓他直到他長大成人的時候又給他娶媳婦謀事業	睡同吃都丟了一路養活他教訓他到了成人還要替他配親謀個養生的方法	睡也睡勿着吃也吃勿落養活伊咗教訓伊直到大要討娘子拉伊謀生意拉伊	日弗安夜弗眠養其教其到拉成人長大又替其娶一房家小謀一行事業	儉休像儉困休像困哺伊伺候伊至成人長大仗着替伊討親拍算做生意	囍食全價用飯飼大用規矩教示到能得做就做人再該伊母子孀致房室尋事業	唔馴得唔食得一自養一自教至到長大成人個時又替佢娶妻子謀生意	百計經營心力俱瘁父母之德實同昊天罔極人子	千方百計替他打算把心機氣力都用得勞困這樣看來父母的恩典實在如同那廣大的天無窮無盡了為人子的	百般的打算安排心也想碎了力也用盡了爹娘的恩典實在像天一樣沒有極處做兒子的	千方百計廢盡心機想想爹娘個恩典大來像天能做妮子個	百樣打算費了多少心機用了多少氣力大人個恩惠寬在像天介大兒子	成百樣苦心廢盡箬個心力罷奶其德實在比天故大做仔伢	百樣計算思想心事磨力全坪艱苦爹娘個功勞真親像大天無底止做人個子	百樣計較打算心共力都疲倦咯父母嘅恩德真係同埋至大嘅天咁無窮盡嘍做人仔嘅

京	漢	滬	寧	福	汕	廣	京	漢	滬	寧	福	汕	廣
PEKING	HANK.	SHANG.	NINGPO	FUHL.	SW' TAU	CANTON	PEKING	HANK.	SHANG.	NINGPO	FUHL.	SW' TAU	CANTON
欲報親恩於萬一，自當內盡其心，外竭其力，謹身節用。	若思想父母的恩典，要在萬分裏頭報答一分，自然應當裏面盡心，志外面竭盡力量，又要保守身體，省儉用度，為得要報爹娘的恩典，在萬分中的一分，自然應該裏面盡心，外面竭盡力量，身體要謹慎，費用要節儉。	要報答爺娘個恩典，萬分之一，自然應該裏面盡心，志外面末盡伊個心，當心伊身體，省儉伊個用度。	要報答爺娘個恩典，萬分之一，自然應該裏面盡心，志外面末盡伊個心，當心伊身體，省儉伊個用度。	欲報罷奶其恩，內懷通假，意外着勉力，保身為重，莫花奢務世。	欲報答爹娘功勞，於萬分中行一分，交己應該在家盡子個心，在外勉苦子個力，惜身體，儉銀錢。	想報答父母恩典，萬份之一，就應該裏面盡自己心，外便盡自己力，謹慎個身，減省使用。	是以勤勤謹謹的服事，他可以豐豐盛盛的奉養，他不可賭錢，下棋，喝酒，鬧事，不可好勇逞強，忍怒爭鬥，不可貪愛錢財。	如此替他們殷勤勞苦，好好的，孝順養活他們，不可賭博，喝酒，不可行兇打架，不可賺積銀錢。	認真服侍伊大大，裏孝順，養伊勿許賭銅錢，着棋吃酒，勿許愛用氣力，同別人相打，勿許貪錢財，賺來。	服事其要勤力，供飲其要豐富，弗要戲賭吃酒，弗要逞勇造孽，弗要單貪銅錢銀子。	代着替伊勤苦加倍，孝敬伊，懷通好賭嗜酒，懷通藉勇共伙相拍，懷通私積錢財。	應該勉苦代父兄勞力，應該滂沛孝敬吃爹娘食，不可跋錢着茶食酒，不可好抖力，相刮相爭，不可貪心物，件錢財。	嚟服事，佢買的好飲食，孝敬佢，唔好賭博，飲酒唔好恃勇力，打鬪唔好貪財物。

以勤服勞，以隆孝養，毋博，毋飲酒，毋好勇鬪，毋好貨財。

TEXT	京 PEKING	漢 HANK.	滬 SHANG.	寧 NINGPO.	福 FUICH.	汕 SW'TAU.	廣 CANTON.	TEXT	京 PEKING	漢 HANK.	滬 SHANG.	寧 NINGPO.	福 FUICH.	汕 SW'TAU.	廣 CANTON.
私妻子縱使儀文未備而誠慤有餘推	偏疼妻子果能這樣即或外面的禮節稍有不足却是內裏的真誠已經有餘孝的根本算是立住了從此再推開了	私下把倒妻子用雖然外面的禮貌不齊備確誠實敬意有餘阿推	私底下撥拉娘子就是規矩勿周到咗十分老實末是好第個上推	弗要只顧老婆兒因如此做法雖即外頭個禮節有點弗到然而裡頭個真心實在有餘推單	乞姆仔就禮貌不及真實其心是務再進	私心嬖子雖然是外面禮貌未到足而孝心着實有多多推論到	厚待妻子即使外便禮文唔得齊備但係真實衷心有餘剩噉樣推潤	而廣之如曾子所謂居處不莊非孝事君不忠非孝	往寬廣裏講這孝道就如曾子所說的平日在家裏住着若不端方穩重的就算不得孝事奉君王若不誠實盡心的也算不得孝	開了來講像曾子說過的爲人不莊重不是孝服事皇上不忠心不是孝	廣開來恰得曾夫子話歇个話咗坐立勿端正末勿是孝服事皇帝勿忠心勿算孝	開去像曾夫子所話住在屋裡弗守規矩算弗得是孝服事皇上無得忠心算弗得是孝	一層想學曾子所講其在家賣沈靜忮算是孝事君賣忠忮算是孝	曠曠大個孝道親像姓曾孔子弟子所但大家做嘍不正即不是行孝服事王家不盡忠即不是行孝	開際好似曾子所講坐立唔端正唔係孝服事人君唔盡心唔係孝

TEXT	PEKING	HANK.	SHANG.	NINGTO	FUCHL.	SW' TAU	CANTON	TEXT	PEKING	HANK.	SHANG.	NINGTO	FUCHL.	SW' TAU	CANTON
蒞官不敬非孝朋友不信非孝戰陣	臨民作官若不小心慎重的也算不得孝交朋友若沒有信實的也算不得孝出兵打仗	做官不，小心不，是，孝結，交朋友不，信實，不，是，孝，打仗	做官勿，恭，敬，勿，是，孝，朋友相交勿，老實，勿，好算，孝，銜，鋒，打仗	出任做官辦事弗，敬，算，弗，得，是，孝，朋友來往言而無，信，算，弗，得，是，孝，出兵打仗臨陣	做官，賣，清，懷，算，是，孝，朋友，賣，取，信，戰，陣	做官不，敬，畏，即不是，行，孝，朋友無，信，實，即不是，行，孝，相，割，個，地，場	做官，唔，謹，慎，唔，係，孝，交朋友，唔，信，實，唔，係，孝，打仗	無勇非孝皆孝子分內之事也	若不能奮勇爭先的也算不得孝這所說的都是孝子本分以內的事呵	不，奮，勇，不，是，孝，這，都，是，孝，子，分，內，應，該，做，的，事	勿，上，前，勿，好，算，孝，攏，總，個，話，頭，禿，是，孝，順，個，妮，子，名，分，裏，應，該，做，個，事，體	退，縮，算，弗，得，是，孝，這，些，都，是，孝，子，分，內，個，事，干	禮，毛，胆，略，都，賣，算，的，是，孝，孝，是，做，仔，分，內，其，代，就，是，郎，罷	無，出，力，即不是，行，孝，攏，總，孝，道，人，子，本，等，心，內，個，事，也	唔，出，力，唔，係，孝，一，的，都，係，孝，子，本，分，嘅，事，呀

SECT. VII.—THE RADICALS.

When a foreigner commences the study of the Chinese written language, the characters appear to be so intricate and senseless, that he is liable to be discouraged at the apparently endless, wearisome task of learning so many unmeaning marks. A further examination, however, discloses both order and use; and although the study is a slow and difficult one, there are methods of prosecuting it so as greatly to reduce the labor. One of these methods is to call to the student's aid as much as possible,

the principle of combination which regulates the formation of the mass of characters, and by means of which he can link together form, sound and signification. The knowledge of all these is indispensable to every one who wishes to become a Chinese scholar, and the first point, — form, is that on which he must bestow the most pains.

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

no doubt a few points in which the Chinese characters are superior to the alphabetic letters of the West. A foreigner begins by degrees to appreciate their picturesque symbolism, as he becomes familiar with them; and as sight is quicker than sound, ideas conveyed through the eye often flash on his mind with a force and distinctness superior to the slower process of sound. As no grammatical inflections are used, the unaided characters serve as pictures to imprint their meanings on the mind; and fancy helping the memory to store itself with these changing forms, each idea gradually comes to be clothed in its own appropriate embroidery. Associations of this kind between the shape of a character and its meaning, can be greatly developed by special attention, and in time will become a series of links which will facilitate their ready use. The short etymological paragraphs prefixed to many characters in this Dictionary, furnish some material in this respect, and will help the student to remember them.

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

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

\* The terms *formative*, *determinative* and *key*, have all also been used, because the radicals indicate the general

meaning of a large portion of the characters. These names are in some respects more accurate than *radical*, but have not come into general use. Their number has been fixed at 214 for about four centuries; and those who selected them out of the previous collections of 544 and 360, probably deemed it necessary to reduce them to a manageable number. In doing so, the natural order yielded to the artificial, so that a few incongruous groups like those under 一, 大, 一, 儿, &c., could not be avoided.

The Rev. J. A. Gonçalves, in his *Dicionario China-Portuguez*, 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 永, which the Chinese regard as combining in itself all the strokes used in writing, and making them into the following series 丶 一 丿 丨 乙 丨 丨 丨 丨. 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, 斗, 夫, 引, 升, 中, would follow each other in this order. The last three strokes never occurring at the beginning of a character, reduces the whole practically to six letters.

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

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

\* Introduction to Morrison's *Quarto Dictionary*; Callery's *Systemic Phoneticum*, one of the best works on the subject; Williams' *Easy Lessons in Chinese*; *Chinese Repository*, vol. iii, p. 14; vol. ix, pp. 518, 567; Remusat's *Grammaire Chinoise*; Edkins' *China's Place in Philology*.

tion in K'anghi, compels one to take them as they now stand.

It appears from researches into the cuneiform language, that it also possessed something like the Chinese 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 丷 indicates that the next word will be the name of a man; and a wedge preceded by two horizontal ones ㄨ indicates that the next word will be the name 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 說文, they are arranged in six classes, and under each class, the supposed number of characters belonging to it is stated, with much information about their origin and changes.

1. Imitative symbols or 象形 like 月 moon, 608.
2. Indicative symbols or 指事 like 三 three, 107.
3. Symbols combining ideas or 會意 like 沮 tears, 740.
4. Inverted symbols or 轉註 like 正 standing, 372.
5. Syllabic symbols or 形聲 like 鯉 a carp, 21,810.
6. Metaphoric symbols or 假借 like 心 mind, 598.

It may be inferred, therefore, that the 2425 characters comprised in five of these classes, include nearly or quite all the ancient and original characters in the language; and that it is by the combination of a radical and phonetic, that the vast majority of the words in the language have been formed. The introduction of printing and the compilation of dictionaries, have given more uniformity and certainty to the characters, and there is now no difficulty in ascertaining the correct forms. In a few cases, slight variations, as 凡 and 丸, constitute different words; in other cases, a change in the arrangement of the parts, as 帛 and 帛, 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 坭 and 泥, or 徧 and 遍 &c., occurs mostly when the two are analogous. Thus, the radicals 心 heart and 石 stone would never be interchanged; but the last might naturally be altered to 玉 gem or 瓦 tile, and the first to 人 man. As a rule, the primitives interchange most frequently, but the alterations in radicals are most perplexing.

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

As the characters selected for radicals, comprise only a small portion of the original characters of the language, the rest must be distributed under these radicals. When the radical constitutes an integral part of a character, as in 愛, 今, 亞, 事, &c., it is said to be in combination; for if it be taken away, the remainder has no meaning. When it is formed of a radical and a primitive, as in 倪 諄 or 窺, 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.

- 一 <sup>1</sup> *Yih*, Of this incongruous group of characters, about a dozen are primitives; this and the next seven groups contain many original forms.
- 丨 <sup>2</sup> *Kwun* This radical passes through the middle of the other strokes in most of the characters, which have no similarity of meaning.
- 丶 <sup>3</sup> *Chu* This radical is rather prominent; but of the characters only two are in common use.
- 丿 <sup>4</sup> *P'ieh*, This radical is the first stroke in nearly all its incongruous compounds, most of the common ones being primitives.
- 乙 <sup>5</sup> *Yih*, This is usually found on the right side like a hook, as in 乳; but there is no relationship in meaning among the compounds.
- 丿 <sup>6</sup> *K'ieh*, 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 them less important.

TWO STROKES.

- 二 <sup>7</sup> *Rh*, All the common characters are primitives; it sometimes incloses the other strokes as 冂, or is put below as in 些, or on the left as in 况.
- 土 <sup>8</sup> *S'eu* This radical is placed on top, as 交; it was adopted merely to group together several incongruous and early forms, as the lower half never forms another radical.
- 人 <sup>9</sup> *Jän* This group, with the exception of a few primitives, as in 令 and 仄, &c., is a natural one; the compounds denote the actions, &c. of man; the radical is usually contracted on the left side, as 信; in others astride as 今; it is described as 金人邊 and 單立人, or single-stand man, to distinguish it from No. 60 亻.
- 儿 <sup>10</sup> *Jän* This is placed underneath, as 兄, &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 兔; they have no likeness of meaning.
- 入 <sup>11</sup> *Juh*, This and No. 9 are distinguished by this being placed on top as 全, or in the middle as 兩; the meanings are incongruous, and all the common characters are primitives.
- 八 <sup>12</sup> *Pah*, This radical is placed above as in 冢 or below as in 典; some practice is required to recognize it in the compounds, which have no common significance.
- 冂 <sup>13</sup> *K'iüing* The largest part of this group is really under its compound 冂 a cap, which being similar to 日 day, renders it difficult to distinguish 冂 and 日; in many others, as 冂 and 冂, it is in combination.
- 一 <sup>14</sup> *Mih*, This radical called 秃寶蓋, or bald-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.

- 冫 <sup>15</sup> *Fing* This is usually placed on the left, and all its compounds refer to cold, wintry, &c., forming a natural group; it is described as 兩點水 i.e. two-dot water, and several characters are interchanged with No. 85.
- 儿 <sup>16</sup> *K* This is distinguished from No. 10 儿 by its inclosing the other strokes in about half the compounds; in the rest it is underneath, or on the right.
- 凵 <sup>17</sup> *K'an* Here the radical incloses and supports the other strokes, the opposite of No. 13; the characters have no likeness of meaning, and their place is not at first easily recognized.
- 刀 <sup>18</sup> *Tao* The contracted form, called 側刀旁 knife at-side, is always placed on the right side, as in 到; but the regular form is placed below, as in 分; the group has reference to cutting, severity, and uses of weapons, forming a natural collection.
- 力 <sup>19</sup> *Lih*, In a few cases, as 勞, 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 勹, occur among them.
- 勹 <sup>20</sup> *Pao* In nearly every character, pao incloses all the right side of the other strokes as 勻; they refer mostly to ideas of enveloping, bending, &c.
- 匕 <sup>21</sup> *Pi* 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.
- 匚 <sup>22</sup> *Fang* The upper stroke is detached and shorter than in the next; in both groups the primitive is inclosed within the radical, which depicts a place in which things can be concealed; it is called 框欄兒 or the picket-fence; the compounds denote chests, coffers, or drawers.
- 匸 <sup>23</sup> *Li* The upper stroke in this radical projects; the compounds mostly mean to sterc, and many of them are in common use.
- 十 <sup>24</sup> *Shih*, 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.
- 卜 <sup>25</sup> *Pah*, This radical is mostly found on top as 占, or on the right side; the group contains many ancient forms, and all partake somewhat of its meaning.
- 卩 <sup>26</sup> *Tsieh*, This radical, when on the right side as in most cases, resembles No. 163, as in 卿; when at the bottom, it is like No. 49 as 卷; most of its common compounds are primitives.
- 厂 <sup>27</sup> *Han* Some likeness is seen among the characters here, which refer to protection, shelter, &c.; it is known as 秃徧閃, or the half side dodge, alluding to No. 53 厂, with which it is often interchanged.
- 厶 <sup>28</sup> *Sz'* In this group, the radical is in combination as in 去, or repeated as in 參, and not placed uniformly; the compounds are unusual and heterogeneous.

g1  
a1  
a2  
a3  
a4  
a5  
  
32  
u7  
hs  
  
h7  
  
v6  
  
33  
l9

又 <sup>29</sup> *Yü* This occurs usually on the right side as 友, or underneath; the common characters are primitives, showing traces of its meaning, and several have 殳 for their radical, making many hybrid forms now obsolete.

THREE STROKES.

口 <sup>30</sup> *K'eu* This is usually found on the left side; when it is at the bottom or in combination, as 合, 啓 or 咸, the character is probably an original one; it is employed to indicate that the character is used phonetically, as 咖啡 for coffee, and many words under it in Kanghi's Dictionary are of this kind; voice, names, actions of the mouth, &c. are the general meanings; many are onomatopoeic.

口 <sup>31</sup> *Hwui* In this group, the radical incloses the primitive, as 圍; the compounds mostly allude to surrounding, shutting in, &c.

土 <sup>32</sup> *T'u* T'u is placed on the left or underneath; the group generally relates to things and kinds of earth; several characters are interchanged with No. 150 谷 and No. 170 阜, a few with No. 85 水 and No. 112 石; the radical is called 踢土邊 kicking-earth at-side, in allusion to its shape.

土 <sup>33</sup> *Sz'* This has a long upper stroke, and is placed at the top as in 壽, by which it can be distinguished from the preceding; the group is incongruous, and the common words are all primitives.

夕 <sup>34</sup> *Chi'* This also is found on the top, and its transverse stroke begins within the left one, which distinguishes it from the next.

夕 <sup>35</sup> *Sui* The transverse stroke projects, and it is placed underneath as in 夏; the characters are mostly obsolete.

夕 <sup>36</sup> *Sih,* More than half these characters are formed of another radical 多, as 够; their meanings are incongruous, though ideas of number appear in a large proportion.

大 <sup>37</sup> *Ti'* This radical enters so much into combination that its compounds are rather puzzling, as 天, and 奏; they have little affinity in meaning, and a large part are primitives; it is mostly placed on the top.

女 <sup>38</sup> *Nü* Usually found on the left, as 婢, or underneath, or in combination as 妻; the group relates to females, beauty, intrigue, lewdness, &c.

子 <sup>39</sup> *Tsz'* Tsz' is placed underneath and on the side; it is tripled in a few as 孛, and combined as 孝; the compounds mostly refer to children, and to scholars, learning, &c.,

宀 <sup>40</sup> *Men* This radical, called 山字頭 and 寶蓋頭, alluding to the head and shoulders of a man, and *lám pung tau* in Canton, covers the other strokes; but when they form another radical, it is not certain under which half the character is to be looked for; about twenty of the compounds are formed of 寐 contracted, as 寤, all of which refer to sleeping; with these exceptions, the meanings relate to shelter, houses, &c.

寸 <sup>41</sup> *Ts'un* In this group, which is a miscellaneous one, the radical is placed underneath or on the right; most of the common words are primitives.

小 <sup>42</sup> *Siao* Nearly half of this group is formed of the character 少 as the radical, as 尠, and show traces of its meaning; the others form rather a natural assemblage of ideas.

尢 <sup>43</sup> *Wang* This radical is usually on the left side, and its compounds are about equally divided between two of its forms, except 就, which is used more than all the others put together.

尸 <sup>44</sup> *Shi* Except in a few old words, this radical covers the other strokes on the left; its compounds relate chiefly to the parts and secretions of the body, &c.; it is interchanged with 骨 in a few cases; about twenty characters relate to shoes, all having 屮 for their real radical.

艸 <sup>45</sup> *Ch'eh,* This, called 半草 or half the grass radical, is on top, or in combination as in 屯; few of them are in use.

山 <sup>46</sup> *Shan* This group is remarkably uniform in its meanings, which relate to the shape, parts, and names of mountains; *shan* is placed on three sides of characters, and when on top resembles No. 40 屮 a little; it is interchanged with No. 32 土 and No. 150 谷 in a few cases.

川 <sup>47</sup> *Chw'en* This radical occurs in combination as 州 or 巫, but is mostly found on top; many characters refer to streams; one name for it is 三拐 or the three staves.

工 <sup>48</sup> *Kung* All the common compounds are primitives, in which *kung* is found in combination, as 差, or 巨 or 巫; their meanings bear no resemblance to the radical.

己 <sup>49</sup> *Ki* Ki usually occurs underneath, when it resembles No. 23, as in 卷; the three words *ki* 己, 巳, and *sz'* 巳, are often confounded in writing.

巾 <sup>50</sup> *Kin* A natural group, relating to cloth, sash, flag, &c.; *kin* is usually found on the left or at the bottom, or in combination, as 師; in a few cases, it is interchanged with No. 120 糸; it is spoken of as 大巾旁 or great-napkin at-side.

干 <sup>51</sup> *Kan* All the common characters in this group are primitives, and the radical is in combination, as 平 or 幸 or 年; their meanings are very unlike.

幺 <sup>52</sup> *Yao* This collection contains really two radicals, 么 and 兹, both alike in sense; 幻 and 幾 are examples; the meanings exhibit traces of their influence.

广 <sup>53</sup> *Yen* The characters in this group refer to buildings, protection, &c.; in several the radical is interchanged with No. 27 厂, and always found on the left; it is called 偏閃 or the side dodge.

廴 <sup>54</sup> *Yin* This radical and No. 162 are used synonymously, but also sometimes wrongly, as 迴 for 廻, and 延 for 延, &c.; it supports the other strokes, and most of the characters relate to walking.

井 <sup>55</sup> *Kung* *Kung* is placed underneath; in many cases it is altered like No. 37 天, and a few words are found under both, of which 奕 and 弈 is one.

弋 <sup>56</sup> *Yih,* This is easily confounded with No. 62 戈, and is interchanged in a few characters; the radical is on the right, and its compounds usually refer to it.

弓 <sup>57</sup> *Kung* The radical is on the left, or combined as 弟 or 弔, or underneath; the regular compounds mostly refer to its meanings, directly or figuratively.

厶 <sup>58</sup> *Ki'* This is placed on the top as 彘, or at the bottom as 彘; the radical influences the meanings but little; it is sometimes called 橫山部 overturned hill radical.

彡 <sup>59</sup> *San* Most of these compounds refer to stripes, plumage, &c.; the radical is usually on the right, or in combination, as 彡.

彳 <sup>60</sup> *Ch'ih,* This radical is on the left, and known as 雙企人或 雙立人, referring to the apparent doubling of 彳 in it; it resembles No. 144 行, under which and

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

FOUR STROKES.

- 心 <sup>61</sup> *Sin* These characters mostly refer to the feelings, passions, mind, &c.; it is called 小心邊, or 住心邊, or 堅心旁, upright-heart side; the contracted form is always on the left as 情, and the other beneath, as 恭; the regular form is usually beneath.
- 戈 <sup>62</sup> *Kwo* Kwo covers the other strokes as 或, or combines with them as 我, and then it is not so easily detected; it resembles No. 56 弋, and is interchanged with No. 18 刀 in a few cases.
- 戶 <sup>63</sup> *Hu* This radical is placed over the other strokes; most of the characters refer to the uses or parts of a door, and a few are interchanged with No. 169 門.
- 手 <sup>64</sup> *Shu* The contracted form, called 才手邊 and 提手旁, is placed on the left, as 操; and the full form elsewhere, as 掌; the group is a natural one, acts and motions of the hand, ability, and power being the prominent meanings.
- 支 <sup>65</sup> *Chi* This radical is never contracted, which distinguishes it from the next; there are some erroneous forms of the two following in the group, which is a miscellaneous one.
- 攴 <sup>66</sup> *Puh* The contracted form of the radical, called 昂文邊 and 反文旁 to distinguish it from the next, is on the right side, and is used in the common characters; the others (about one half of all) have the regular form, as 攸, but are seldom met.
- 文 <sup>67</sup> *Wan* The contracted form is seldom used, and the radical is placed variously; the compounds generally refer to streaks, variegated, mixed, &c.
- 斗 <sup>68</sup> *Tau* Ideas of measuring, &c., run through this group, in which the radical is usually on the right or beneath; a few variants occur.
- 斤 <sup>69</sup> *Kin* Ideas of division are prominent in this natural group, in which the radical is on the right side, except a few like 斧; the primitive is seldom another radical.
- 方 <sup>70</sup> *Fang* This group has two radicals, and 方 has only eighteen compounds under it as 於; the other is 𠂔 a flag, as written in 旗; these compounds refer to the shape or color of banners, making a natural collection.
- 无 <sup>71</sup> *Wu* The common character under this radical 既 has no likeness to it in meaning, and the rest seldom occur.
- 日 <sup>72</sup> *Jih* This natural group refers to the sun, time, luminous, &c.; the radical is usually on the left, and when on top it resembles the next, as 晏; some of these latter are like others under No. 13 冂, as 晟 or 晃; sometimes the next radical and No. 134 日 are wrongly written like it.
- 日 <sup>73</sup> *Yueh* A miscellaneous group; 更 forms the real radical of several in it, and all the common characters are primitives, rendering their search difficult; a few of them properly would fall under the last radical.
- 月 <sup>74</sup> *Yueh* Some reference to the moon or time is seen in most compounds under this radical, which is usually on the left; it is then like the contracted form of No. 130 肉, but practice will distinguish them; others having it on the right or at the bottom, as 期 or 有, are easily known.

- 木 <sup>75</sup> *Muh* A natural group, referring to trees and fruits, wood and wooden things; the radical is usually on the left, but also at the top or bottom, and in combination, as 本 and 束.
- 欠 <sup>76</sup> *K'ien* This is easily confounded with No. 66 支, as in 飲 and 飲; it and Nos 30 口 and 149 言 have several interchangeable forms; in this group, the characters refer to the tones, condition, and force of the voice,—on the whole a natural collection.
- 止 <sup>77</sup> *Chi* When this radical is on the left as 歧, there is an allusion to its meaning; but when in combination as 正 or 歸, or underneath as 趾, no likeness is apparent; it is interchanged with No. 60 彳 and No. 157 足, and rarely with other radicals.
- 歹 <sup>78</sup> *Tai* The proper radical of this group is 尙 a rotten bone, contracted to 歹 in the compounds, all of which refer to whatever is dead, offensive, &c.; tai is also interchanged with No. 104 殍, and is generally placed on the left side, or underneath as 死, which last is the radical of ten other compounds under it.
- 攴 <sup>79</sup> *Shu* When shu is used as a radical, the primitive is never another radical; it is placed on the right; characters like 殼 which appear to be under this, have their radical on the left side, the rest being 殼 an empty skin; a dozen characters are also formed of 殼 sound, with a primitive, so that there are really three radicals instead of one in the group.
- 毋 <sup>80</sup> *Wu* In this small group the radical is underneath the other strokes, as in 毒 or 每, most of the characters being primitives.
- 比 <sup>81</sup> *Pi* Two radicals are here combined, of which pi heads one half as 毳; and 毳 have the others, as 毳; none of them are much used, but the latter are most alike.
- 毛 <sup>82</sup> *Mao* Most of these characters relate to uses and state of hair, fur, or feathers; the radical is found oftent on the left, also on the right or beneath.
- 氏 <sup>83</sup> *Shi* The three primitives in this group 氏, 民 and 氏, are all found as radicals of some characters under it, which consequently show no likeness in their meanings.
- 气 <sup>84</sup> *K'i* These few characters all bear some relationship to their radical, which covers the other strokes.
- 水 <sup>85</sup> *Shui* Some reference to the properties or the appearance of water is found in nearly all these words, making it a natural group; several are interchanged with No. 32 土 and No. 112 石; the radical is called 三點水 or three-dot water, when placed on the left, as in 海; it is also found beneath as 冫, and more rarely in combination as 泰 or 求.
- 火 <sup>86</sup> *Hwo* This group indicates the appearance and effects of fire, &c.; the radical is called 四點脚 four-dot foot, and in most of the compounds occurs on the side, or in about one third of the whole, as 照, it is underneath.
- 爪 <sup>87</sup> *Chao* In about one half of the characters, chao is contracted on top, as 爭; in the rest it is found on the left; it is easily distinguished from No. 97 瓜 by the dot.
- 父 <sup>88</sup> *Fu* This small collection is very natural; fu is placed on top, and its compounds refer to a father, and his different appellations.
- 爻 <sup>89</sup> *Hiao* Two primitives 爽 and 爾 are the common characters in this group, which all show slight affinity to the radical.

**𠂇** <sup>80</sup> *sch'wang* This is a contraction of **牀** a bed, and most of its compounds refer to the parts and forms of a couch; it is placed on the left.

**片** <sup>91</sup> *P'ien* Some allusion to a plank, board, or parts of a house, is observed in most of these characters, whose radical is always on the left.

**牙** <sup>92</sup> *Ya* An unimportant, though natural group; the radical imparts some of its meaning to all under it.

**牛** <sup>93</sup> *Niu* The compounds refer to the ages, colors, uses, and nurture of bovine animals; the radical, called **提牛旁** or the goring-ox, is placed on the left, and seldom underneath.

**犬** <sup>94</sup> *K'üen* The contracted form is always placed on the left; elsewhere it is the full form, which then may be wrongly written **大**; the former is called **反犬旁** turned-round-dog; and in Canton *lai kau pin* or dog-looking-backward; it refers to wild beasts, fierce, lying, crafty, &c.; some words under it, and Nos. 152 **豕** and 153 **豸**, are interchanged.

FIVE STROKES.

**彡** <sup>95</sup> *Hüen* A sacred character, and therefore seldom written with the final point; it occurs in combination in **率**, one of its common derivatives.

**玉** <sup>96</sup> *Yuh* The complete form is only used underneath, and leads the meanings of all its compounds, which relate to gems and music; the contraction is the character **王**, described as **斜玉旁** or **玉王邊**; it is also interchanged with No. 112 **石** and No. 167 **金**.

**瓜** <sup>97</sup> *Kwa* This radical is placed on the sides, thus helping to distinguish it from No. 87 **爪**; the compounds all refer to melons, gourds, &c.

**瓦** <sup>98</sup> *Wa* Under this radical, which usually occurs on the right or bottom, are found the names of tiles, earthenware, &c.; it is interchanged with No. 108 **皿**, No. 32 **土**, and No. 112 **石**.

**甘** <sup>99</sup> *Kan* There is one primitive **甚**, in this group; the rest are unsual, but resemble their radical in meaning.

**生** <sup>100</sup> *Shäng* One primitive **產** occurs under this; in the others the radical is easily recognized, and all the compounds partake of its meaning.

**用** <sup>101</sup> *Yung* No bond of connection pervades the meanings of these compounds; the primitives **甫** and **雨** are the most common.

**田** <sup>102</sup> *Tien* Words hereunder mostly refer to land, cultivation, &c.; it is usually on the left, and when placed above or below as **畏** or **畜**, is usually a primitive, of which there are about twenty in the group; several are interchanged with No. 32 **土** and others.

**疋** <sup>103</sup> *P'ih* The common characters in this group are primitives, as **毫** and **疑**, and all are very diverse in meaning.

**疒** <sup>104</sup> *Nih* This is perhaps the most natural collection of characters in the language, as all refer to ailments; the radical is on top, and called **疾病頭** or disease head.

**夂** <sup>105</sup> *Poh* The radical is placed on top; the three common characters under it have no uniformity of meaning.

**白** <sup>106</sup> *Poh* In most cases, *poh* is placed on the left, in others on top or underneath; the meanings usually indicate brightness, light; No. 132 **自** and No. 109 **目** are both like it, and No. 72 **日** is interchanged in a few cases.

**皮** <sup>107</sup> *P'ei* This radical is placed variously, but is easily seen; the uses and parts of skin are the common ideas.

**皿** <sup>108</sup> *Ming* 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 **血**.

**目** <sup>109</sup> *Muh* 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 **睪**, is like No. 122 **网** as in **羅**, but such are few; in the primitives **眞** or **直**, it is in combination.

**矛** <sup>110</sup> *Meu* This and No. 115 **禾** are somewhat alike; it is placed on the left, and its compounds give the names and describe uses of lances.

**矢** <sup>111</sup> *Shi* 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** <sup>112</sup> *Shih* 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 **瓦**; also with No. 96 **玉** or No. 46 **山** in many cases.

**示** <sup>113</sup> *Shi* This is placed on the left or underneath; the contracted form **朮** is not used in books, but resembles that of No. 145 **衣**, as in **袪** and **祛**; it is hence called **禮衣旁**, in allusion to this similarity; the group contains words of a religious nature.

**肉** <sup>114</sup> *Jeu* These few characters are mostly primitives, as **禽** or **禹**; they slightly resemble the radical in meaning.

**禾** <sup>115</sup> *Hwo* The appearance, uses, &c., of grain, especially rice, are leading ideas in these words; the radical is on the left, or in combination as **秉**; several are interchanged with No. 113 **示**, chiefly from the use made of grain in sacrifices; it is described as **禾木旁**, from its resemblance to the 75th radical.

**穴** <sup>116</sup> *Hüeh* This can only be mistaken for No. 40 **宀**, but it is not always easy to tell whether the upper or lower radical determines the place in the dictionary, as in **宥** or **宥**; hollowness, boring, and darkness, are prominent ideas in the group.

**立** <sup>117</sup> *Lih* The radical is at top, or on the right, or below; several are primitives, and most of the characters allude to the radical.

SIX STROKES.

**竹** <sup>118</sup> *Chuh* This is on top, and called **竹花頭** or bamboo-flower top; its compounds denote the kinds and utensils of bamboo, with a few referring to writing.

**米** <sup>119</sup> *Mi* This is placed on the left, and occasionally elsewhere; some of the characters interchange with No. 115 **禾**, and nearly all refer to rice in the grain, or made into cakes, spirit, flour, &c.

**糸** <sup>120</sup> *Mih* This natural group relates to the kinds and modes of raising and making silk; the radical is described as **繳絲邊** or wind-silk at-side, and is usually found on the left or beneath, rarely on the right as **縣**, or in combination as **繭**.

**缶** <sup>121</sup> *Feu* Kinds and uses of jars are the leading ideas; the radical is interchanged with No. 98 **瓦** or No. 75 **木**; in a few cases it is often written like No. 167 **金**, unlike as the two are.

- 网** <sup>122</sup> This radical is on top, and called **四字部** or the **Wang** letter-four radical, from the resemblance; it is also contracted as in **罕**; a few like **罔** suggest Nos. 13 **冂** and 14 **凵**; the meanings refer to nets and traps.
- 羊** <sup>123</sup> This is often contracted as in **羔** and **羞**, or written in the old form as **羴**; it is usually on the right or beneath, and several are interchanged with No. 198 **鹿**; the ages or colors of sheep, &c., are common meanings.
- 羽** <sup>124</sup> This conveys something of its meaning to its compounds; it is found on all sides, and in combination as **翰**; several are primitives.
- 老** <sup>125</sup> Terms for age are the common meanings in this small group, but in nearly all the words the radical is contracted, as **者** or **考**, so as to puzzle the beginner.
- 而** <sup>126</sup> This group is increased by many characters as **耍** and **耍** which should have been properly placed under the other radical, as this one gives their sound.
- 耒** <sup>127</sup> This resembles No. 115 **禾**; it is placed on the left, and the characters denote the uses and parts of ploughs, harrows, &c.
- 耳** <sup>128</sup> 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 **聚**, and underneath.
- 聿** <sup>129</sup> Placed on the right, or in combination, as in **肅**, the radical adds nothing of its meaning to its common compounds.
- 肉** <sup>130</sup> The contracted form and No. 74 **月** are written alike, as in **服** and **肺**, but this group is the largest; and many characters like **勝**, which would be searched for here, come under the other radical; those under **juh** have it on three sides, and the full form is usually found underneath.
- 臣** <sup>131</sup> This is placed on the left, or in combination as in **臧**; an incongruous group.
- 自** <sup>132</sup> This is easily confounded with No. 106 **白**, and occasionally wrongly used for it; it is mostly found on top, as in **臭**, which itself is again the radical of a dozen compounds referring to putrid smells.
- 至** <sup>133</sup> This small group has no common idea running through it; the radical is underneath as **臺**, or on the left.
- 白** <sup>134</sup> This is easily mistaken for No. 106 **白**; it occurs in combination as in **與** or **與**, or is placed underneath.
- 舌** <sup>135</sup> This radical is on the left, as **舒**, and the ideas of licking or sucking predominate, making it a natural though but little-used group.
- 舛** <sup>136</sup> In these characters the radical is found underneath, but it does not influence their meaning.
- 舟** <sup>137</sup> A natural group, referring to the parts, uses, and positions of boats; the radical is on the left; it is interchanged with No. 75 **木** and No. 85 **水** in a few characters, but in some others erroneously with No. 150 **肉**, as **勝** for **勝**, in which **力** is the radical.
- 艮** <sup>138</sup> In this, the smallest group, its radical is in combination as **良**, or on the right.
- 色** <sup>139</sup> The conditions of color are the leading ideas in this small group; **seh** is placed on the right, and must not be confounded with No. 163 **邑**, which resembles it.
- 艸** <sup>140</sup> This radical in its contracted form on top, as in **芝**, is called **草花頭** or **草字頭**; 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.
- 虍** <sup>141</sup> This radical, or its commonest compound **虎**, affects the meaning of its derivatives, which relate to tigers and leopards, showing how common they must once have been; it covers the other strokes, or is placed on the side, as **號**.
- 虫** <sup>142</sup> This natural group includes snakes, insects, reptiles, &c., having characters interchanged with No. 195 **魚** and No. 208 **鼠**; the radical is usually on the left, but when doubled it is underneath, as **蠶**, which makes scores of synonyms.
- 血** <sup>143</sup> This resembles No. 108 **皿**, and is known as **血堆部** to distinguish it; the radical is mostly on the left.
- 行** <sup>144</sup> This radical incloses the primitive, as in **衍**; the left half is the same as No. 60 **彳**; the characters relate to going or to lanes, and metaphors derived therefrom.
- 衣** <sup>145</sup> This radical conveys a meaning to most of its compounds; its contracted form is only on the left, as **衫**, and the full form at the bottom as **褻**, or divided as **裏**; the contracted form of No. 113 **示** resembles that of this radical.
- 西** <sup>146</sup> This radical is on top, and does not influence many of its compounds; it is usually called **西字部** i.e. west radical, from its common derivative.
- SEVEN STROKES.**
- 見** <sup>147</sup> 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.
- 角** <sup>148</sup> In this group, the uses, ages, and appearance of horns are the leading ideas; the radical is usually on the left or underneath.
- 言** <sup>149</sup> 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 **口**, and a few with No. 61 **心**.
- 谷** <sup>150</sup> Words in this group interchange with No. 46 **山**, No. 85 **水** and No. 170 **阜**, all referring to valleys; it looks a little like No. 135 **舌** when written badly.
- 豆** <sup>151</sup> This group contains two radicals, one of which leads the meaning of those referring to pulse and sacrificial vessels, as **豉** or **豉**; the other is a contraction of No. 207 **鼓**, and most of its compounds refer to drums.
- 豕** <sup>152</sup> This is interchanged with the next and No. 94 **犬**, all relating to wild beasts; it is found mostly on the left or underneath, and in composition, as **象**; the group is natural.
- 豸** <sup>153</sup> This group is like the last, both containing many synonymous forms; **chai** occurs only on the left.
- 貝** <sup>154</sup> This occurs on the left or at the bottom, and in combination as **貞**; the prevailing ideas in the group are of property, trade or honors, making a somewhat natural collection; the radical is sometimes called **貝貝邊** from the similarity of these two characters.

**赤** <sup>155</sup> *Chih*, Most of the characters convey some idea of redness, applied to earth or to the face; the radical is found on the left.

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

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

**身** <sup>158</sup> *Shan* This radical is on the left; it is interchanged with No. 130 **肉**, No. 128 **耳**, No. 132 **自**, and No. 188 **骨**; a small and natural group.

**車** <sup>159</sup> *Che* This natural collection refers to vehicles; the radical is on the left, but in a few, as **軍**, it is beneath, or as in **輿** inside.

**辛** <sup>160</sup> *Sin* In many of the compounds, the radical is doubled as **辨**; in others, as **幸**, it is beneath or on either side; their meanings have some similarity.

**辰** <sup>161</sup> *Ch'an* As a radical or in combination, as in the common words **辱** or **農**, this imparts no meaning to most of the characters under it; No. 168 **長** resembles it.

**辵** <sup>162</sup> *Choh* The contracted form on the left is by some called **揀船邊** poling-boat at-side, from a fancied resemblance; this and the groups under No. 170 **走**, No. 60 **彳** and No. 157 **足**, all have some characters in common.

**邑** <sup>163</sup> *Yih* Except in a few cases, as **邕**, the contracted form of this radical, described as **雙耳朵** two-lobed ear, is placed on the right side, as in **都**, by which alone its compounds are distinguished from No. 170 **阜**; they mostly refer to land, places, inclosures, &c.

**酉** <sup>164</sup> *Yiu* This is placed usually on the left, but others occur like **醫** or **酒** or **露**; the characters mostly refer to pickles or spirits, and their effects.

**采** <sup>165</sup> *Pien* This group is very heterogeneous and irregular; the radical is often confounded with its compound **采**, the only character much in use.

**里** <sup>166</sup> *Li* This is placed underneath, on the left, or in composition, as **重**; making a miscellaneous group.

**金** <sup>167</sup> *Kin* This group refers to metals, their uses, shapes, &c.; the radical is usually placed on the left or underneath as **釜**, it is interchanged with No. 112 **石** and No. 75 **木** in a few cases.

**長** <sup>168</sup> *Ch'ang* The contracted form is on the left side; the derivatives are little used; most of them refer to lengths, but others to hair, showing that the radical is a contraction of No. 190 **髟**, and not originally this one.

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

**阜** <sup>170</sup> *Few* This is placed on the left, as **防**, in its contracted form, which is sometimes called **肩斗邊** alluding to a water bucket; the characters mostly refer to places, hills, mounds, &c.

**隶** <sup>171</sup> *Tai* These few characters are obsolete, though mostly referring to their radical, which is placed on the right side.

**隹** <sup>172</sup> *Chui* This stands on the right as **雅**, or beneath as **雀**, but in a few as **樓** or **舊** it is obscure; it is often interchanged with No. 196 **鳥**, and most of the words denote kinds or acts of birds.

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

**青** <sup>174</sup> *Tsing* This is placed on either side as in **靜** or **靖** and imparts a shade of its meaning to the compounds, and its sound too to most of them.

**非** <sup>175</sup> *Fei* The radical is really the primitive to a large portion of this group, the other moiety of the character imparting the meaning.

**NINE STROKES.**

**面** <sup>176</sup> *Mien* The form, condition, and expression of the face are described in this natural group; the radical is on the left or at bottom.

**革** <sup>177</sup> *Koh* This is on the left or beneath, as **鞏**; it is often interchanged with the next; the uses and articles of leather are described.

**韋** <sup>178</sup> *Wei* This is usually on the left, though **達** and a few others are exceptions; the group describes the uses, garments, &c., of leather.

**韭** <sup>179</sup> *Kiu* This small and unused group is incongruous in its meanings; the radical is usually beneath as **韭**, and looks like No. 175 **非**.

**音** <sup>180</sup> *Yin* This imparts a shade of its meaning to nearly all its compounds; it is found on the left or beneath, as **響**, and on the right.

**頁** <sup>181</sup> *Hieh* The motions, parts, and appearances of the head and face are here given; the radical is usually on the right, but **髮** is an exception; it originally was a form of No. 180 **首**, and has nearly superseded it.

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

**飛** <sup>183</sup> *Fei* The radical is the only word in common use; its compounds mostly refer to flying.

**食** <sup>184</sup> *Shih* This is usually on the left as **飾**, but otherwise in a few cases as **養**; in some unusual characters it is interchanged with No. 130 **肉**, No. 119 **米**, and No. 30 **口**; the words mostly refer to sorts of food, appetite, eating, &c.

**首** <sup>185</sup> *Shou* The compounds are unusual, and in several *shou* is interchanged with No. 181 **頁** and No. 190 **髟**; the radical occurs on all sides of the primitive.

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

**TEN STROKES.**

**馬** <sup>187</sup> *Ma* The characters all refer to the ages, colors, uses, &c. of horses, and metaphors taken from them.

**骨** <sup>188</sup> *Kuh* This large and rather natural group describes the names and condition of bones; the radical is on the left, and is interchanged with No. 181 **頁** and No. 130 **肉** in a few cases.

**高** <sup>189</sup> *Kao* The radical is the only word in common use; nearly half of the compounds have *kao* for their radical, while **壘** leads the rest, and its compounds describe the condition of walls, and are now mostly found under No. 32

- 土; in combination it is contracted, as in 亭 or 京, and does not serve as a radical.
- 髟<sup>190</sup> *Piao* 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
- 門<sup>191</sup> *Ten* This covers the primitive as in 閤, and is frequently written wrongly like No. 169 門, which it resembles.
- 鬃<sup>192</sup> *Ch'ang* The only character 鬃 in common use in this group has no reference to its meaning; and many of the compounds are duplicate forms.
- 鬲<sup>193</sup> *Lih* This is the radical of about half of its compounds, which mostly refer to boilers; the other radical is 鬲 a steaming vase, as in 鬲, whose derivatives refer chiefly to steaming or boiling, and gruel.
- 鬼<sup>194</sup> *Kwéi* 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.
- ELEVEN STROKES.**
- 魚<sup>195</sup> *Yü* This is usually on the left, though 魯 and others are exceptions; it is also interchanged both with No. 205 龍 and No. 142 虫, but the group is unusually natural.
- 鳥<sup>196</sup> *Niao* In this natural group a few characters are interchanged with No. 172 隹; the radical is mostly on the right; there are many duplicate forms.
- 鹵<sup>197</sup> *Lu* These characters pertain to the taste and uses of salt, making a small, natural group.
- 鹿<sup>198</sup> *Luh* This is interchanged with No. 123 羊 in some characters; it is usually placed on top, and conveys ideas relating to cervine animals.
- 麥<sup>199</sup> *Meh* Characters in this group refer to cakes and other things made from wheat; few of them are in use.
- 麻<sup>200</sup> *Ma* Some of the characters found here ought to have been placed elsewhere, as 糜 and 磨; very few of those properly coming under this radical are used.
- TWELVE STROKES.**
- 黃<sup>201</sup> *Hwang* This is nearly an obsolete though a natural group; the shades of yellow are the leading definitions, and in this, as in a few other groups, one wonders how so many characters were needed upon such a subject.
- 黍<sup>202</sup> *Sih* This is usually on the left, except in 黎; in some it is interchanged with No. 119 米; the characters mostly denote kinds of millet, paste, &c.

- 黑<sup>203</sup> *Hoh* Ideas of shades and combinations of black, vileness, &c., belong to this group; the radical is on the left as in 黠, or underneath as in 黨, in which cases the character appears as if belonging to No. 86 火.
- 黻<sup>204</sup> *Chi* This small, natural group has the radical on the left of the characters.
- THIRTEEN STROKES.**
- 龜<sup>205</sup> *Min* Several characters in the group are interchanged with No. 195 魚, No. 142 虫, and No. 213 龜; they mostly refer to reptilia.
- 鼎<sup>206</sup> *Ting* These few unusual words refer to tripods and braziers; the radical is generally underneath.
- 鼓<sup>207</sup> *Kü* This is usually found above, as 鞀 which will prevent its compounds being looked for under No. 66 支; a few words as 鞀 really belonging to it, are found under No. 151 豆, because their right half is omitted; they denote sizes and sounds of drums.
- 鼠<sup>208</sup> *Shu* The names of rodents form most of these characters; it is occasionally interchanged with No. 142 虫, and No. 153 豸, though in the main a natural group.
- FOURTEEN STROKES.**
- 鼻<sup>209</sup> *Pi* Words describing the uses, forms, and diseases of the nose, &c., are comprised in this group.
- 齊<sup>210</sup> *Ts'i* These words derive their sound from the radical, which is properly the phonetic, and the real radical is contained within the lower part, as 齋; many similarly formed compounds are distributed among other radicals, the whole making a phonetic collection.
- FIFTEEN STROKES.**
- 齒<sup>211</sup> *Ch'i* 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.
- SIXTEEN STROKES.**
- 龍<sup>212</sup> *Lang* Like 210, many characters here should have been placed elsewhere, as only a few of those with *lang* refer to a dragon, which really acts as the phonetic.
- 龜<sup>213</sup> *Kwéi* A natural group referring to tortoises, &c.; the radical is also interchanged with No. 205 龍 and No. 142 虫, in a few instances.
- SEVENTEEN STROKES.**
- 龠<sup>214</sup> *Yoh* In this small group, several characters are interchanged with No. 76 欠 and No. 118 竹; the word 龠 is more used than all the others.

## SECT. VIII.—THE PRIMITIVES.

That part of a character which is not the radical, has no name among the Chinese, but foreigners have termed it the *primitive* or *phonetic*. Neither of these names is entirely suitable, for that part of a character which is not the radical cannot always be said to have been formed first, any more than that it always imparts its sound to the united symbol. For instance, in the character 台,

the combination of the radicals 口 *mouth* and 厶 *selfish*, to form the word for *exalted*, is etymologically speaking only apparent, since the upper half is really a contraction of 以 *by*, which having now lost its full form, has become simply 厶 to the learner. In this case, one half is just as much a primitive as the other, and neither of them imparts its sound to the character. Not so with the 35

derivatives in which this symbol 台 occurs, where it unites with the radicals 手 *hand*, 心 *heart*, 水 *water*, 冫 *ice*, &c. to make common words like 抬 to carry, 怡 concord, 治 to rule, 冶 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 *t'ai*, *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 方 and its 33 derivatives, and was evidently taken to express it, the term *phonetic* is proper; and both words are useful in describing characters.

Dr. Marshman was the first who investigated the composition of Chinese characters in this manner. He made a complete classification of all those in Kanghi's Dictionary, so that their construction could be seen according to their *primitives*. He applied this term to that portion of a character which is left after its radical is removed; and used the word *derivatives* to express the compound formed by the union of a radical and a primitive. He found that the language contains 3867 of such primitives, that is, characters which combine at least once with a radical to form a third. He added the 214 radicals themselves, most of which also combine as primitives with other radicals, and thus estimated that about 4081 characters out of the 41,000 in the dictionary, should be classed as primitives. The greatest number which spring from any one is 74, but the average is less than ten.

Of this total number, he ascertained that 1726 combine only once with a radical to form a third character, and as they are all derivatives themselves, they may for all practical purposes be excluded from the list. Such a character is the derivative formed of 宀 and 龍 read *chung* 寵 which afterwards combines with 人 to make 寵, and with nothing else; another example is an old or erroneous form of 籌 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 Callery's list, but these are of frequent occurrence. When two combine side by side, as 嗎, 坊, 視, 槐, &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, 員, 李, 沓, &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 藥, 杏, 呆, &c., are primitives. Out of 101 such derivatives under 艸 *plants*, as many as 78 retain the sound of the primitive radical. Out of the 333 derivatives of this sort under these three common radicals, only one 鴉 has the sound of the radical *muh*, and that is wrongly placed, seeing it is a sort of bird, and *muh* is really the primitive. The compilers of the dictionary were occasionally careless in this respect, and have distributed characters erroneously, according to their own rules; as for instance 鬚 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 544 to their present number, the compilers of the 字彙 were likely to distribute such of them as were not important enough to use as radicals, wherever they could most easily be found, without regard to their meaning. For instance, 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*, *mile* or *fire*. All such are among the most ancient and common characters in the language, and number more than four hundred in all.

Most of them are contained in the list of difficult characters given after the Index on page 1239.

III.—*Primitives formed of two radicals, or which can be separated into two complete radicals.*—Some which come under this class, when analysed, have only a stroke or two as one of its radicals, as 必, 丁, 千, 壬, 仄, &c.; but most of them as 尾, 吉, 如, 相, &c. are readily divisible into two common ones, and are most easily learned by remembering their component parts. A few, are composed of a radical repeated, as 多, 圭, 林, 朋, 期, &c., which are readily noticed. The number of both these kinds of primitives is over two hundred.

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

V.—*Primitives formed from a derivative by the addition of another radical, or by the combination of two derivatives.* This class is, so to speak, of the third generation, and one of its parts will therefore be found in one of the preceding classes. Thus, 忽, 易 and 易 may all be regarded as flowing from 勿, however little connection they may have with it in meaning; and each of them is joined again to several radicals as primitives. Such is also the case with 各, 尙, and 合, whose progeny as 路, 略 and 洛, or 黨, 常 and 敵, with 奔, 答 and 翁, and others, all combine with radicals to form new derivatives. A few of this class are composed of two derivatives, as 哥, 兢, 棘, 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 賴, 豈, 巖, &c., but this dilemma of either rejecting them altogether, or making the index table too cumbersome to use, indicates the imperfection of this plan for general arrangement. What the student is most concerned with is to find a character quickly, and he soon sees that the practical point to be decided is whether to have 214 or 1689 keys to

help him in his search. There can be no hesitation about the relative facilities of the two sets of determinatives for this special purpose, and that the 214 radicals demand the most careful study of the two.

This combination of a radical and primitive to form the great mass of the Chinese characters, whether the latter half is used as a mere phonetic as in 揉, or to aid the sense of the derivative, as in 駟, 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 合, of which he gives only 33; under No. 1040 靈 he gives only 9 of the 30 which actually occur; but his selection comprises all that are in common use.

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

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.

- 乙 <sup>1</sup> *Yih*, Rad. 5.—The sounds under this primitive are *yih*, *chah*, *wah*, *yah*, and *kiu*; the characters placed under it as a radical might also be reckoned; it is a contraction, as in 礼 for 禮, and reappears in No. 150 札 and No. 88 乞.
- 万 <sup>2</sup> *K'ao* Afflatus.—This group is read *k'ao* and *hiu*; the primitive is found in No. 194 号, and perhaps also in No. 241 考; it is never used alone.
- 十 <sup>3</sup> *Shih*, Rad. 24.—This character has modified the meanings of some of its compounds, which are read *shih*, *ki*, *chên* and *hieh*.
- 丁 <sup>4</sup> *Ting* A mon.—This phonetic gives the sound to nearly all its derivatives, the others being read *châng* and *ta*; it is used as a contraction for No. 841 登, and No. 513 亭 flows from it.
- 刀 <sup>5</sup> *Tuo*. Rad. 18.—The half-score of characters under this are read *tao*, except one or two read *ch'u*, and their meanings are not influenced by it perceptibly; it is not the same as No. 84 刃, though the two are often written alike.
- 力 <sup>6</sup> *Lih*, Rad. 19.—The derivatives here are read *lih* and *lieh* or *lüeh*; an offshoot 荔 *hieh* produces a sub-group in No. 659 膏, having no affinity with it.
- 巳 <sup>7</sup> *Tsieh*, Rad. 26.—This resembles No. 32 己, and reappears in No. 66 厄 and No. 267 危; the compounds are read *fan*, *pien* and *yuen*, and in some of them it is a contraction of No. 127 汜.
- 乃 <sup>8</sup> *Nai* Is.—This group is read *nai*, *jäng* and *yin*; there is no similarity in the meanings of the characters.
- 儿 <sup>9</sup> *Ki* Rad. 16.—This occurs more frequently as a primitive than a radical, and is often used as a contraction for No. 856 幾; one or two are read *ju* and *kiuh*, all the others *ki*.
- 九 <sup>10</sup> *Kiu* Nine.—This and the last are easily confounded, and No. 16 身 is interchanged in a few cases; the leading sound is *kiu*, the others are *kwéi*, *kao* and *süh*.
- 匕 <sup>11</sup> *Pi* Rad. 21.—From this proceeds No. 108 比, with which one of this group 北 is easily confounded; the sounds are *pi*, *pin*, *tsin* and *yii*.
- 人 <sup>12</sup> *Jän* Rad. 9.—Two of the compounds, 囚 and 閃, give rise to a few derivatives; the sounds are *jän*, *sin*, *shen* and *wo*, and the significations are equally unlike.
- 八 <sup>13</sup> *Pah*, Rad. 12.—This is readily distinguished from the last as a primitive; the compounds are all read *pa* or *pah* except 扒 *pai*.
- 乂 <sup>14</sup> *P* To regulate.—The contracted form of 五 five is written like this primitive, which is seldom met except in combination one of its derivatives is read *ngai*, the others *i*.
- 又 <sup>15</sup> *Yü* Rad. 29.—This occurs as a contraction for 田 in 叠, for 堇 in 对, and 冀 in 难; the compounds are read *yü*, *yu*, and *nih*.

- 卩 <sup>16</sup> *Kia* To involve.—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 10 九, and several of its compounds exhibit some affinity in meaning; they are read *kiu*, *kiao* and *sheu*.
- 卜 <sup>17</sup> *Puh*, Rad. 25.—This is sometimes interchanged with No. 869 美; its derivatives are read *puh poh. fu*, and *wai*; it is not readily confused with itself when a radical.
- 亡 <sup>18</sup> *Wang* To die.—This reappears in No. 217 荒 and No. 488 罔, and a common derivative 芒 is often interchanged with it, and regarded almost as a synonym; the sounds are *wang*, *mang*, and *mung*.
- 亏 <sup>19</sup> *Yü* In.—This is now a synonym of No. 21 于, but was originally distinguished, and in those compounds read *wu*, it is usually retained; others are read *hwa*.
- 干 <sup>20</sup> *Kan* Rad. 51.—The largest part of this group is read *kan*; others are *han*, *ngan*, *hien*, *kien* and *kieh*; No. 364 旱 flows from it, and it is sometimes confounded with No. 40 干 and the next.
- 于 <sup>21</sup> *Yü* In.—It is interchanged with No. 19 亏 in several characters; its sounds are all *yü* and *hü*, but the significations vary greatly.
- 兀 <sup>22</sup> *Wuh* A plateau.—The sounds here are like the primitive, except 軛 *yueh*; their meanings are not influenced by it.
- 大 <sup>23</sup> *Ta* Rad. 37.—This primitive is sometimes wrongly written like No. 72 犬 as 駮 for 駮, and also 太; its derivatives are read *to*, *tai* and *ti*.
- 丈 <sup>24</sup> *Chang* A staff.—This character is also written 丈, partly to distinguish it from the last; the compounds all read *chang*, and exhibit some reference to the meaning of their phonetic.
- 弋 <sup>25</sup> *Yih*, Rad. 56.—This and No. 75 戈 are liable to be confounded; its compounds are mostly read *yih*, others being *yuen* and *teh*, the last 忒 making a sub-group.
- 下 <sup>26</sup> *Hia* Below.—These few characters are read *hia* or *sha* and *teh*; they show no trace of the primitive in their meaning; No. 57 卜 might sometimes be taken for it.
- 工 <sup>27</sup> *Kung* Rad. 48.—This primitive has a large sub-group under No. 646 貢, and smaller ones under *kiung* 邛, No. 250 珣 and No. 384 空; its derivatives are mostly read *kung* and *hung*, then *kang*, *kiang* and *kiung*.
- 土 <sup>28</sup> *T'u* Rad. 32.—This group is read *t'u*, *mu* and *shie*; its characters indicate no affinity with its meaning, and one of them 杜 leads a few derivatives.
- 寸 <sup>29</sup> *Tsun* Rad. 41.—This must not be confounded with the next; it is used as a contraction for 壽 by rapid penmen; its derivatives are read *tsün*, *sheu*, *cheu* and *tao*; 紂 and 守 both lead off several others.
- 才 <sup>30</sup> *Ts'ai* Talented.—This group contains many common words; all but one ( 閉 *pi* ) are read like it, and their meanings differ greatly.

02  
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- 弓 <sup>31</sup> *K'uang* Rad. 57.—This character imparts none of its meanings to its derivatives, which are read *kung*, and *kiung*; two of them 躬 and 穹, lead sub-groups of five or six characters, and No. 156 弘 may come from it.
- 己 <sup>32</sup> *K'i* Rad. 49.—This and the next might, as primitives, be joined in one, for they are seldom accurately written; this group is read *ki* mostly, also *pi*, *pei* and *kai*; one sub-group under No. 331 忌 is large.
- 巳 <sup>33</sup> *Sz'* The tenth hour.—The characters in this group follow the phonetic, but their meanings have no likeness to it or each other.
- 刃 <sup>34</sup> *Jan* Sword.—This and No. 5 刀 are similar in sense, but their groups differ in sound, this being read *jan* throughout; No. 332 忍 comes from this, but the form 刃 is a contraction of 創 *ch'uang*.
- 也 <sup>35</sup> *Yé* Also.—This reappears in No. 510 施, and No. 165 龟 and other sub-groups; the derivatives are read *i*, *ti*, *chi*, *shi* and *to*, none of them like itself either in sound or sense.
- 子 <sup>36</sup> *Tsz'* Rad. 39.—The derivatives all follow their leading sound in this group, and also show an unusual affinity with its meaning.
- 子 <sup>37</sup> *Kieh* Orphan.—This is easily confounded with the last, but it is seldom met; the sounds of the derivatives are like it, but their meanings differ.
- 乞 <sup>38</sup> *Kih* To beg.—This primitive appears like an offshoot from No. 1 乙, but its affinities are with No. 664 氣 and the 84th radical 气, with which it is interchanged; its compounds are read *hih*, *yih*, *kih*, *loh*, *loh*, *kuh* and *kien*.
- 乇 <sup>39</sup> *To* A sprout.—The sub-group under No. 210 宅 is the only important one; the compounds are read *toh*, *cha*, *tsih* and *tu*; and are unlike in sense.
- 干 <sup>40</sup> *Ts'ien* A thousand.—This and No. 20 干 are often mistaken for each other, but this is the least used; its compounds are all read *ts'ien*.
- 勺 <sup>41</sup> *Choh* A ladle.—This primitive affects the meaning of a few characters under it; their sounds are mostly *choh* and *tih*, with *poh*, *yoh*, *tiao* and *liao*; 的 and 灼 both lead two or three compounds.
- 夕 <sup>42</sup> *Sih* Rad. 36.—This character reappears in a large sub-group, No. 265 多; its few unimportant compounds are read *sih* and *tc*.
- 彡 <sup>43</sup> *Shan* Rad. 59.—A homophonous group, in which it is sometimes difficult to decide the office of the primitive as a radical or a phonetic.
- 久 <sup>44</sup> *K'iu* Long.—This gives its sound to all under it except 畝 *liu*; their meanings are various, and one 叵 forms a group of three.
- 凡 <sup>45</sup> *Fan* All.—This and No. 49 凡 are much alike, and the next group resembles both of them; these derivatives are read *fan*, except one contraction 苒 *piang*.
- 丸 <sup>46</sup> *Huan* A pill.—Its derivatives are all read *huan* or *wan*, and some of them partake of its meaning; this and the last group are alike in form.
- 叉 <sup>47</sup> *Cha* Forked.—The sounds of the compounds in this group are *cha* and *chai*, and the primitive evidently affects the meaning of its derivatives.
- 川 <sup>48</sup> *Chu' en* Rad. 47.—The characters in this group are read *ch'wen*, *shun*, *hiün*, *siün* and *tsai*, and their meanings have very little in common.

- 凡 <sup>49</sup> *Sin* Rapid.—This primitive is an altered form of No. 45 凡; its compounds are like it in sound except 覩 *ku*, but differ in their meaning.
- 女 <sup>50</sup> *Nü* Rad. 38.—The derivatives of 女 as a primitive are read *jü*, but they are seldom met with, and have diverse meanings.
- 口 <sup>51</sup> *K'eu* Rad. 30.—The few characters in which this is used as a primitive are read *k'eu*; the groups under No. 287 如, No. 268 后 and No. 169 旬 come from it, but show no affinity in sense or sound.
- 山 <sup>52</sup> *Shan* Rad. 46.—The few characters in this group are read *shan* or *sien*; most of them are in common use.
- FOUR STROKES.**
- 斗 <sup>53</sup> *Teu* Rad. 68.—This group is homophonous except 料 and 抖 *liao*; the compounds are diverse in their meanings.
- 方 <sup>54</sup> *Fang* Rad. 70.—A large and nearly homophonous group, a few only being read *fang*; the characters exhibit traces of the phonetic in their meanings.
- 亢 <sup>55</sup> *Hang* The nape.—This character flows from No. 9 儿 only in appearance; its derivatives are read *hang*, *kang* and *käng*, and some of them are like it in meaning.
- 文 <sup>56</sup> *Wän* Rad. 67.—Some of the characters in this group are read *min* and *lin*, but more than half are *wän*; one of them, No. 860 閔, leads a small sub-group.
- 卞 <sup>57</sup> *Pien* Agile.—This unimportant group is uniform in its sound; the phonetic is derived from No. 17 卜 and not from No. 26 下, which it resembles.
- 宀 <sup>58</sup> *Yin* Walking.—This primitive is also written 宀 or 宀, though the two characters are unlike; the sounds are *chia*, *shän* and *tan*, and their meanings are very dissimilar.
- 火 <sup>59</sup> *Hwo* Rad. 86.—The compounds are all read *hwo*, and one or two partake of the meaning of their phonetic.
- 心 <sup>60</sup> *Sin* Rad. 61.—The sound *sin* or *tsin* pertains to all in this group, except 恥 another form of 耻 *chi*; the meanings have no noticeable resemblance; No. 403 忝 shows the other form of the radical.
- 元 <sup>61</sup> *Yuen* Origin.—This is easily written so as to resemble No. 55 元, and from it flows No. 294 完; its derivatives are read *yuen* or *wan*.
- 井 <sup>62</sup> *Tsing* A well.—Some of the characters are somewhat like their phonetic in meaning; they are read *tsing* and *käng*.
- 夫 <sup>63</sup> *Fü* A husband.—This primitive resembles No. 163 失; its compounds are homophonous throughout, and careful search might bring to light a little resemblance in their meanings to the phonetic.
- 云 <sup>64</sup> *Yün* To speak.—Three or four derivatives are read *houn*, the others are *yün*; none of them alike in their meanings.
- 王 <sup>65</sup> *Wang* Rad. 96.—The characters under this phonetic are all read like it; it reappears in No. 223 匡 and No. 353 狂, besides groups under 汪 and 狂 of three or four words.
- 厄 <sup>66</sup> *Ngoh* Unfortunate.—This properly flows from No. 7 厄; it occurs again in No. 267 危 and is often written 危; its derivatives are mostly read *ngoh* and *ngai* or *yai*.
- 仄 <sup>67</sup> *Ts'eh* Oblique.—This small group presents traces of the primitive in its meanings, and is like it in sound.
- 反 <sup>68</sup> *Fan* Contrary.—This primitive resembles the last in form; its compounds are read *pan* and *fan*, and many of them partake of its leading idea of opposition.

**尤** <sup>69</sup> *Yiu* Rad. 43.—The sounds of these compounds follow their primitive, but it has had no perceptible influence on their meaning.

**宏** <sup>70</sup> *Hung* The forearm.—The derivatives are mostly read *hung*, and this primitive is often interchanged with No. 156 **弘**; the meanings of many of them allude to a twang or vibration.

**不** <sup>71</sup> *Puh* Not.—The sounds in this group are *puh*, *peu*, *feu* and *pei*, and the meanings of the characters show no resemblance; No. 138 **丕** is often interchanged with it, and No. 308 **否** is derived from it.

**犬** <sup>72</sup> *K'üen* Rad. 94.—This and No. 23 **大** are often wrongly interchanged; this group is read *k'üen* and *féi*; and the compound **吠** is a good example of ideographic writing.

**互** <sup>73</sup> *Hu* Mutual.—The derivatives are identical with the sounds of their phonetic, but their meanings show slight resemblance; No. 228 **互** is sometimes wrongly written like this, and it is interchanged with **互** in many cases.

**切** <sup>74</sup> *Tsieh* To cut off.—The sounds in this group are *tsieh* and *tsi*, both which the phonetic has; the meanings are very unlike.

**戈** <sup>75</sup> *Kuo* Rad. 62.—As a primitive, this gives none of its meaning to the compounds, which are read *kuo*, *chao*, *hwan* and *huo*; No. 437 **菱** flows from it.

**牙** <sup>76</sup> *Ya* Rad. 92.—The compounds in this group mostly follow their leading sound; others are read *hia*, *kia* and *chwen*; No. 424 **亞** is interchanged with it in several characters.

**市** <sup>77</sup> *Féi* A short dress.—This and *shi'* **市** a market, are nearly alike in form, but this is the phonetic, and half the compounds follow it; others are read *pei* and *tsch*; the sub-group of five under **市** is read *shi*.

**支** <sup>78</sup> *Chi* 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 *ki* in equal proportions, with three read *kuéi*.

**巧** <sup>79</sup> *Mien* Obscure.—This resembles **巧**; its compounds follow its sound, and in several of them **面** takes its place from mere identity of sound.

**木** <sup>80</sup> *Muh* Rad. 75.—The few compounds under this primitive are read *muh*, *hiu*, *hiuo* and *sung*, of which No. 278 **休** and **梟** form sub-groups.

**予** <sup>81</sup> *Yü* To give.—This group is read *yü*, *sü*, *shu*, *chu* and *yé*; in combination the primitive is often written like No. 36 **子**; and one or two of the compounds have a few derivatives.

**引** <sup>82</sup> *Yin* To lead on.—The compounds under this character partake slightly of its meanings; their sounds are *yin*, *shün* and *chün*.

**丑** <sup>83</sup> *Ch'eu* The second hour.—The derivatives are read *ch'eu* and *niu*; their meanings show no similarity to it or each other.

**夬** <sup>84</sup> *Kwai* A chord.—This often occurs written **夬** in obsolete forms, and resembles No. 290 **夬**; the compounds are read *kwai*, *küeh*, *h'üeh*, *yüeh* and *méi*, a miscellaneous group.

**爰** <sup>85</sup> *Muh* Not.—This character is easily confounded with No. 103 **爰**, but it seldom occurs in combination; its sounds are all like the primitive.

**巴** <sup>86</sup> *Pa* Would that.—This group regularly follows its phonetic throughout; the compounds show no resemblance in signification to it or each other.

**乏** <sup>87</sup> *Puh* Deficient.—The sounds under this primitive, which resembles **乏**, are *fah*, *fan* and *pien*; their meanings are still more diverse.

**毛** <sup>88</sup> *Mao* Rad. 82.—This group is read *mao*, with the exception of three read *hao* and *muh*; the meanings of the characters are unlike.

**午** <sup>89</sup> *Wu* Noon.—The compounds are read *wu*, *ch'u* and *hü*; one of them **許** leads off three or four in a sub-group.

**牛** <sup>90</sup> *Niu* Rad. 93.—The few words in this group are read *niu*, *lao* and *kien*; they have no similarity of meaning.

**天** <sup>91</sup> *Yuo* Fair.—This primitive resembles **天** heaven, but that forms no derivatives; its sounds, are *yuo*, *nyuo*, *hiao*, *yu* and *uh*; one **芙** leads a small sub-group.

**攴** <sup>92</sup> *Puh* Rad. 66.—The forms of the radical and primitive differ a little, but this resembles No. 78 **攴** in some cases; the derivatives are read *muh*, *néi*.

**丹** <sup>93</sup> *Can* Cinnabar.—The primitive gives its sound to five compounds, the rest being read *chen*, *nan*, and *tung*; it might have itself been elevated to be a radical.

**勻** <sup>94</sup> *Yun* Uniform.—An unusual similarity runs through the meanings of this group, which is read *yun*, *kiun* and *tsün*; one derivative **均** has three under it.

**月** <sup>95</sup> *Yüeh* Rad. 74.—This gives its sound to all its derivatives, and traces of its meanings can be detected in two or three.

**勿** <sup>96</sup> *Wuh* Do not.—The sounds in this group are *wuh*, *hwuh*, *muh* and *wän*; from one of the characters proceed No. 466 **忽**, and there are other small sub-groups.

**及** <sup>97</sup> *Kih* Up to.—About half of this group is read *kih*; the rest are *chah*, *häh* and *sah*, suggesting a contraction from other forms to explain the sounds.

**欠** <sup>98</sup> *K'ien* Rad. 76.—The sounds of *k'ien*, *hien*, *kan*, *yin* and *shü*, occur in this group; in many of the characters, it is not easy to decide whether **欠** is the radical or primitive.

**斤** <sup>99</sup> *Kin* Rad. 69.—No similarity in meaning is seen in these derivatives, which are read *kin*, *hin*, *yin*, *k'i*, *tsiang* and so.

**升** <sup>100</sup> *Shing* To ascend.—These compounds resemble their primitive in sound and sense; and one of them **壘** is often substituted for it.

**戶** <sup>101</sup> *Hü* Rad. 63.—More than usual uniformity appears among the derivatives, most of them being read *hu*, with *ku* and *tu*; No. 769 **屮** is derived from it, and **屮** and **屮** both have a few followers.

**爪** <sup>102</sup> *Chao* Rad. 87.—The compounds are similar to the primitive in sound, and some of them partake of its sense.

**攴** <sup>103</sup> *Shu* Rad. 79.—This primitive is a little like No. 85 **攴**; the derivatives are read *shuh*, *shuu*, *teu*, *ku* and *yih*, and show a few sub-groups; some of the compounds properly belong to the radical.

**屯** <sup>104</sup> *Tun* To sprout.—Half of the derivatives are read *tun*; others are *chwen*, *tsüen* and *shuu*; there are two or three small sub-groups.

**化** <sup>105</sup> *Hwa* To transform.—The compounds of this group are read *hwa* and *wo*, and several of them are modified by the meaning of the primitive.

**氏** <sup>106</sup> *Shi* Rad. 83.—The sounds vary much among these derivatives, but their meanings are even more dissimilar; it is not the same as No. 174 **氏**.

**仰** <sup>107</sup> *Ang* To look up.—This is not the same as No. 175 **仰**; the sounds are *ang*, *ying* and *yung*, and the sense of the primitive appears in many of the compounds.

- 比** <sup>108</sup><sub>Pi</sub> *Rad. 81.*—This primitive comes from No. 11 匕, and gives its sound to all under it, but no trace of its meaning; No. 354 埤 and No. 685 隗 are connected with it.
- 凶** <sup>109</sup><sub>Hüing</sub> *Cruel.*—Some likeness of sound appears in this group; it is sometimes written 凶 and 凶 or 凶.
- 今** <sup>110</sup><sub>Kin</sub> *Now.*—The compounds are read *kin* and *king*, but none of them follow the meaning of the phonetic.
- 兮** <sup>111</sup><sub>Hsi</sub> *Sign of admiration.*—This and the next are easily distinguished; the group is small, and nearly uniform in sound.
- 分** <sup>112</sup><sub>Fän</sub> *To divide.*—The idea of expansion or division runs through the words in this large group, two-thirds of which follow the sound of the primitive; the rest are pün, pan and pin.
- 介** <sup>113</sup><sub>Kiai</sub> *Confuses.*—Much uniformity in sound, as *kiai* and *hiai* pervades this group, but only a few of its words resemble the primitive in sense.
- 父** <sup>114</sup><sub>Fü</sub> *Rad. 88.*—No trace of the meaning of the primitive is seen in the compounds, but all of them agree with it in sound; 釜 is an example of a modified radical.
- 爻** <sup>115</sup><sub>Miao</sub> *Rad. 89.*—This group is nearly uniform in sound; the primitive affects the meanings of only one or two.
- 公** <sup>116</sup><sub>Kung</sub> *Equal.*—The sounds of these compounds are unlike, and in many cases they follow No. 434 松, with which some are interchanged.
- 允** <sup>117</sup><sub>Yün</sub> *To permit.*—Much dissimilarity in pronunciation occurs in this group, and the meanings have no reference to the primitive.
- 冫** <sup>118</sup><sub>Chw'ang</sub> *Rad. 90.*—This rules the sounds of only a part of the compounds, the rest being *tsiang*; and imparts its meaning to none.
- 止** <sup>119</sup><sub>Chi</sub> *Rad. 77.*—This group agrees in sound with its phonetic, and a trace of its meaning is seen in several of the compounds.
- 日** <sup>120</sup><sub>Jih</sub> *Rad. 72.*—An incongruous group in both sound and signification; 曷 is regarded as a contraction of 曷 by many.
- 内** <sup>121</sup><sub>Néi</sub> *Within.*—This imparts its own sound to none of the compounds, which read *nah*, or *juí* or *noh*; nor are their meanings like it.
- 中** <sup>122</sup><sub>Chung</sub> *Middle.*—This gives the sound to all its compounds, and traces of its meaning appear in all the common ones.
- 少** <sup>123</sup><sub>Shao</sub> *Few.*—The sounds *chao*, *miao* and *sho* appear in this group; their significations show little influence from the primitive; 12 characters occur under the radical 小, having this for their radical, and partaking of its meaning.
- FIVE STROKES.**
- 宀** <sup>124</sup><sub>Chü</sub> *A vestibule.*—One sound runs through this group, but its meanings are incongruous; it is contracted to 宀 in some characters.
- 宀** <sup>125</sup><sub>T'ó</sub> *To carry on the back.*—A group nearly uniform in sound, but diverse in its meanings; some of them are interchanged with No. 35 也.
- 宀** <sup>126</sup><sub>Hüeh</sub> *Rad. 116.*—A trace of the meaning of the primitive appears in many of the compounds, most of which are like it in sound.
- 氾** <sup>127</sup><sub>Fai</sub> *Waves rising.*—This is derived from No. 7 巳, but while the sounds are alike, the meanings of the derivatives show no affinity with it.
- 立** <sup>128</sup><sub>Lih</sub> *Rad. 117.*—An incongruous group in sound, as *lih*, *leh*, *sah*; and their meanings show even more diversity.

- 主** <sup>129</sup><sub>Chu</sub> *Lord.*—A group uniform in sound, and one where the sense of many characters shows the influence of the primitive; 往 is another form of 往, which is found under No. 65 王, from which this flows.
- 玄** <sup>130</sup><sub>Huen</sub> *Rad. 95.*—This affects the sounds of all its compounds; which are more numerous and common than those in which it is a radical.
- 永** <sup>131</sup><sub>Yung</sub> *Always.*—The sounds in this group are nearly uniform, but their meanings show no trace of the primitive.
- 必** <sup>132</sup><sub>Pih</sub> *Must.*—This leads the sounds as *pi* or *pih*; and No. 708 密 heads a sub-group of one of its derivatives.
- 平** <sup>133</sup><sub>P'ing</sub> *Peace.*—The sounds in this group are *p'ing* and *päng*; the meanings are various; 秤 is nearly the same as 稱 *sel'ing*.
- 未** <sup>134</sup><sub>Wé</sub> *Not yet.*—This and the next need to be distinguished; its sounds are *wé* or *wéi*, and its meanings often indicate incompleteness.
- 末** <sup>135</sup><sub>Muh</sub> *End.*—The sounds here are uniform, and there is a trace of the primitive in the meanings of most of the words.
- 左** <sup>136</sup><sub>T'so</sub> *The left.*—This gives its sound to the group; No. 522 翥 and No. 629 差 flow from it.
- 发** <sup>137</sup><sub>Pal</sub> *To pull out.*—The sounds of *pah* or *poh*, *fah* or *fuh* are common in this group, whose characters have no reference to the primitive in their meanings.
- 丕** <sup>138</sup><sub>P'ei</sub> *Great.*—This is a derivative from No. 71 不; its sounds follow the primitive, but not its meanings.
- 右** <sup>139</sup><sub>Yü</sub> *Right.*—This has some affinity to No. 231 有 in sound and form; its derivatives are all sounded alike.
- 石** <sup>140</sup><sub>Shih</sub> *Rad. 112.*—This group has no reference in meaning to the primitive, and the sounds are very unlike.
- 布** <sup>141</sup><sub>Pu</sub> *Cloth.*—These characters agree in sound, and 飾 is modified in its form, and may be of a different origin.
- 正** <sup>142</sup><sub>Ching</sub> *Correct.*—Uniform in sound; only a few of the characters indicate affinity with the meaning of the primitive, which seems to proceed from No. 119 止.
- 去** <sup>143</sup><sub>K'ü</sub> *To depart.*—These characters are read *k'ü*, *kieh* and *fah*; the primitive influences the meaning of very few of them.
- 巨** <sup>144</sup><sub>K'ü</sub> *Vast.*—A group nearly uniform in sound, but various in its meanings; it resembles No. 248 臣 and the radical 臣 in form.
- 可** <sup>145</sup><sub>Ko</sub> *Able.*—These characters derive their various sounds of *ko*, *ho* and *ngo* from the primitive, but their meanings show little analogy to it; No. 446 阿 and No. 650 哥 flow from it.
- 丙** <sup>146</sup><sub>Ping</sub> *Cyclic term.*—No similarity in meaning appears in this group, but all follow it in their sounds.
- 匝** <sup>147</sup><sub>Tsah</sub> *To bind.*—The sounds of this group are uniformly like their phonetic; it is often contracted to 匝.
- 朮** <sup>148</sup><sub>Shuh</sub> *A medicine.*—The meaning of the primitive affects none of the compounds, but their sounds *chuh* and *shuh* resemble it.
- 本** <sup>149</sup><sub>Pän</sub> *Origin.*—These characters mostly denote rudeness; they are read *pän* and *poh*, and No. 528 奔 is probably derived from it.
- 札** <sup>150</sup><sub>Chah</sub> *A tablet.*—The sounds of this group are uniform, but their meanings have no similarity.
- 甘** <sup>151</sup><sub>Kan</sub> *Rad. 99.*—The pronunciation is *kan*, *han* and *lien*; and a trace of the meaning of the primitive is observable in this group.

**世** <sup>152</sup>  
*Shi* The age.—The sounds here are *shí*, *í* and *sieh*; their significations vary much; it is sometimes interchanged with No. 289 叟, and No. 542 菜 is an offshoot.

**古** <sup>153</sup>  
*Ku* Ancient.—This group is read *ku* and *hu*, but their meanings differ widely; No. 497 固 and No. 544 胡 are derived from it.

**戊** <sup>154</sup>  
*Yueh* An *ax*.—This group is similar in its sounds, but not otherwise; the primitive must not be written like 戊 a cyclic character.

**弗** <sup>155</sup>  
*Fuh* Not so.—The sounds here are *fuh*, and *féi*, but no likeness to the primitive can be traced in their meanings.

**弘** <sup>156</sup>  
*Hung* To extend.—The primitive gives its sound to the compounds; it is perhaps derived from No. 31 弓.

**尼** <sup>157</sup>  
*Ni* A nun.—The sounds here follow the primitive; the meanings are incongruous.

**司** <sup>158</sup>  
*Sz* An official.—One sound pervades this group, which yet exhibits no likeness in its meanings; 嗣 is a hybrid.

**民** <sup>159</sup>  
*Min* The people.—Uniform in sound, with the exception of 眠 *nien*; in some of the compounds 昏 is improperly interchanged with it.

**召** <sup>160</sup>  
*Chao* To call.—The compounds are read *tiao*, *chao* and *shao*; their meanings are diverse; it is contracted to 刁 in some cases.

**加** <sup>161</sup>  
*Kia* To add.—The sounds in this group are *kia*, with a few *ho* and *kie*; the meanings however show few traces of its meaning.

**乎** <sup>162</sup>  
*Hu* Ah!—The sounds follow the primitive, which itself recurs in No. 784 摩 in a small group.

**失** <sup>163</sup>  
*Shih* To lose.—The words here are read *cheh*, *tieh* and *í*; their meanings indicate little affinity with each other.

**生** <sup>164</sup>  
*Shang* Rad. 100.—More resemblance exists in this group to the primitive than the sense of the primitive; No. 595 is one of them.

**缶** <sup>165</sup>  
*I* Mountaineer.—This is derived from No. 35 也; the characters are read *t'o* and *í*, and few of them are common.

**乍** <sup>166</sup>  
*Cha* Suddenly.—The primitive gives its sound to nearly half the group, the rest being *tsok*, *tsieh* and *tsu*; No. 611 窄 is one of its compounds.

**禾** <sup>167</sup>  
*Hwo* Rad. 115.—The characters, not like the primitive in their sounds, are read *su*; their meanings are all unlike it.

**包** <sup>168</sup>  
*Pao* To embrace in.—Much uniformity of sound appears in this group; many characters resemble the primitive in sense.

**旬** <sup>169</sup>  
*Kü* A phrase.—The compounds are read *kü*, *ken* and *heu* or *hü*; it is sometimes written 勾, but not correctly.

**皮** <sup>170</sup>  
*Pi* Rad. 107.—Besides the regular sound *p'i*, a few are read *po*, or *péi*; the meaning of *skiu* appears in only three or four.

**斥** <sup>171</sup>  
*Cheh* To reprimand.—The sounds of this group are *cheh*, *su* and *toh*; several of them refer to breaking; it has no affinity with No. 99 斥.

**瓜** <sup>172</sup>  
*Kwa* Rad. 97.—Words in this group are read *kwa*, *ku* or *hu*, but none of them relate to melons.

**冬** <sup>173</sup>  
*Tung* Winter.—The sounds in this group are *tung*, *t'ang* and *chung*, and a few of the characters refer to cold.

**氏** <sup>174</sup>  
*Ti* Bottom.—About half of these derivatives are read *tí*, and the rest *chí*; in some of the latter 至 is interchanged with 氏 the primitive, which is not the same as No. 106. 氏.

**卯** <sup>175</sup>  
*Mao* Morning hour.—This group is read *mao*, *liao* and *liu*; its significations are incongruous; 卯 an egg is aberrant, and No. 673 留 leads a large group.

**代** <sup>176</sup>  
*Tai* An age.—These sounds are uniform, and a trace of the primitive is seen in several of the compounds.

**丘** <sup>177</sup>  
*K'iu* A hill.—This group is mostly read like the primitive, but few of them show its influence in their meaning.

**付** <sup>178</sup>  
*Fu* To give.—This is uniformly sounded *fú*, and in many of the compounds something of the primitive is apparent.

**白** <sup>179</sup>  
*Poh* Rad. 106.—All except three read *pa*, follow the primitive in their pronunciation; only two or three resemble its meaning.

**𠄎** <sup>180</sup>  
*Tsz* To stop one's self.—The sounds are nearly uniform in this group; it is sometimes confounded with No. 301 弟.

**半** <sup>181</sup>  
*Pw* Half.—The primitive imparts its sound to all the derivatives, and its meaning to a large proportion.

**令** <sup>182</sup>  
*Ling* To order.—A uniform group; the primitive is sometimes used as a contraction of No. 1040 靈.

**參** <sup>183</sup>  
*Chän* Thick hair.—All the compounds but two follow its sound, but only one or two of them its meaning; No. 780 參 comes from it.

**台** <sup>184</sup>  
*Yuen* A marsh.—These characters differ in sound and sense from the primitive, which is also written 台.

**弁** <sup>185</sup>  
*Pien* A casque.—Half of this group is pronounced *pien* and half is *fan*; the primitive is sometimes written 弁, but not correctly.

**台** <sup>186</sup>  
*Tai* A terrace.—A variety of sounds as *í*, *tai*, *chi*, *si*, *ye* and *shé* occur in this group; it is often a contraction of No. 945 臺, in those read *tai*.

**母** <sup>187</sup>  
*Mu* Mother.—An incongruous group, for part of them are compounded of the radical 毋 not, and part of 母 to string on; No. 340 每 flows from it.

**奴** <sup>188</sup>  
*Nu* A slave.—The sounds here vary from *nu* into *nao*, *na* and *t'ang*; there is no similarity in sense among the derivatives.

**幼** <sup>189</sup>  
*Yew* Young.—The sounds here are nearly uniformly *yew* or *yao*, but their meanings do not resemble the phonetic.

**占** <sup>190</sup>  
*Chen* To divine.—Among its compounds some are read *nien*, *tien*, *tieh* and *shen*; one of them is No. 387 沾 making a sub-group; it and No. 153 古 are often misprinted for each other.

**此** <sup>191</sup>  
*Tsz* This.—A few are read *chai*, but the other derivatives are uniform in sound with it.

**旦** <sup>192</sup>  
*Tan* The dawn.—About half a dozen of this group are read *tah*; in some the primitive is often contracted to No. 901 詹 because of the sameness of sound.

**且** <sup>193</sup>  
*Tsié* Furthermore.—This much resembles the last; the sounds *tsü*, *cha*, *chu*, *tsu* and *tsié* occur under it; No. 370 𠄎 flows from it.

**号** <sup>194</sup>  
*Hao* A signal.—Some derivatives are read *hiao*, but their significations vary much; it is deemed to be derived from No. 2 号.

**甲** <sup>195</sup>  
*Kiah* A scale.—The compounds are read *kiah*, *hiah*, *chah* or *yah*; they show no trace of the primitive in their meanings.

**申** <sup>196</sup>  
*Shän* 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.

**另** <sup>197</sup>  
*Kwa* To scrape off.—This small group is incongruous, and the primitive is often written 另 erroneously.

兄 <sup>198</sup> *Hüing* Elder brother.—None of the compounds are read like it, and none of them exhibit any traces of its meaning.

只 <sup>199</sup> *Chí* Only.—All the compounds are read like it, but their meanings vary much.

央 <sup>203</sup> *Yang* Middle.—Most of these follow the primitive in sound; four are read *ying*, and one derivative No. 588 英 leads a group.

田 <sup>201</sup> *T'ien* Rad. 102.—All but one of this group are read like it, and they all refer more or less to its meaning.

由 <sup>202</sup> *Yü* From, by.—This group is read *siu, chu, tih, cheu* and *yii*, but in none does the meaning of the primitive appear.

冉 <sup>203</sup> *Yeu* Gradually.—One sound runs through this group, but nothing of the primitive comes out in the meanings.

册 <sup>204</sup> *Tsieh* Catalogue.—*Shan* is the most common sound in these few characters, which are incongruous in meaning.

四 <sup>205</sup> *Sz'* Four.—A similarity of sound pervades this group; the primitive is often printed to resemble 匹 a piece.

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

出 <sup>207</sup> *Ch'uh* To go out.—Besides *ch'uh*, the sounds *küeh, tuh* and *ch'oh* occur; the meanings are very diverse.

以 <sup>208</sup> *I* Therefore.—The sounds are *i* and *tsz*; the primitive is changed to the old form 呂 in some cases.

SIX STROKES.

字 <sup>208</sup> *Tsz'* A letter.—The sounds here are uniform, but the characters do not take after the primitive, itself derived from No. 36 子.

宅 <sup>210</sup> *Ch'eh* A house.—These compounds are read *ch'a*, but they are not uniform in meaning; it is itself derived from No. 39 宅.

安 <sup>211</sup> *Ngan* Peace.—Nearly uniform in sound; the primitive is parted in 宴 to feast with.

亦 <sup>212</sup> *Yih* Also.—Usually read *yih*, but none of the compounds resemble it in meaning; No. 1024 禱 is often contracted to this, especially in those characters where it is placed over the radical.

衣 <sup>213</sup> *I* Rad. 145.—Uniformly read *i*, but nothing of its signification appears in the compounds.

交 <sup>214</sup> *Kiao* To join.—The sounds *hiao* and *yao* occur in a few cases, and a trace of the primitive is often seen in the derivatives.

充 <sup>215</sup> *Ch'ung* To fill.—The sounds here are uniform, with one exception; it is often written 克 in formal books.

亥 <sup>216</sup> *Hai?* The tenth hour.—This group is read *koi, hiai, kiai, koh* and *hai*, but the primitive affects none of the meanings.

荒 <sup>217</sup> *Huwing* Ample.—These follow one sound, and traces of the primitive reappear in some of the compounds; it flows from No. 18 亡, and 荒 makes another form of it.

羊 <sup>218</sup> *Yang* Rad. 123.—Besides *yang*, many of these are read *siang*, and three or four of them refer to the primitive.

𦍋 <sup>219</sup> *Küen* This group is uniformly read *küen*; the primitive is not in use, and reappears in No. 453 卷 and No. 666 脛; it was anciently a radical.

米 <sup>220</sup> *Mi* 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 迷 of four.

次 <sup>221</sup> *Tsz'* A series.—These all follow the sounds of the phonetic, and No. 578 咨 is a compound which leads a few others.

刑 <sup>222</sup> *Hing* Punishment.—This group is uniform in sound, but has none in signification; it is perhaps derived from No. 62 井.

匡 <sup>223</sup> *Kw'ang* To aid.—One sound runs through all these characters, and some of them slightly indicate the meaning of the primitive.

戎 <sup>224</sup> *Jung* Martial.—A few of these are read *sung*; one derivative 賊 forms two further compounds itself; No. 154 戍, No. 233 戍, and No. 235 戍 are easily confounded with it.

式 <sup>225</sup> *Shieh* A model.—These generally follow their primitive in sound, but it does not influence their meanings.

夷 <sup>226</sup> *I* A foreigner.—This group is read *i* and *i'*; the phonetic is sometimes wrongly interchanged with 弟 No. 301.

灰 <sup>227</sup> *Hwei* Ashes.—The sounds here are *hwei, kwei* and *tan*; a few show something of the primitive in their meaning.

互 <sup>228</sup> *Hüing* Constant.—Two of these are read *hüing*; the primitive is sometimes written like No. 73 互 and No. 245 互, but there is a clear distinction between them.

列 <sup>229</sup> *Lieh* To arrange.—The sounds are *lieh* and *li*, but none of the compounds show much trace of the primitive.

百 <sup>230</sup> *Poh* A hundred.—This group is read *poh* and *moh*, and in one or two some influence of the phonetic appears.

有 <sup>231</sup> *Yü* To have.—Besides *yü*, others are read *kwi, wéi* and *yü*; a few show traces of the meaning of the primitive.

而 <sup>232</sup> *rh* Rad. 126.—Most of the sounds are *'rh, noi* or *nuh*, being aberrant; from it flow No. 527 渠 and No. 936 需, two small groups.

成 <sup>233</sup> *Ch'ing* To complete.—Two are read *shing*, as exceptions to *ch'ing*; their meanings sometimes partake of its own; it is not the same as No. 224 戎 or No. 235 戍.

存 <sup>234</sup> *Ts'un* To preserve.—About half are read *tsien* and *ts'un*; none exhibit any decided trace of the primitive in their meanings.

戌 <sup>235</sup> *Süeh* The eighth hour.—This primitive is not to be written 戌 which nearly resembles it; the sounds are incongruous.

夸 <sup>236</sup> *Kw'a* To brag.—With *kw'a*, the sounds of *ku* and *hu* also occur; in many compounds some ideas of bragging or grandeur are noticed.

至 <sup>237</sup> *Chí* Rad. 133.—Half a dozen words are read *tieh*; the others are *chí*, but their meanings are dissimilar.

耳 <sup>238</sup> *rh* Rad. 128.—The sounds in this group are *'rh* or *ni*; few of them relate to the meaning of the phonetic.

圭 <sup>239</sup> *Kwéi* A baton.—Much diversity of sound exists here, as *kwa, wa, kwéi, hiai* and *kiai*; No. 421 卦 is derived from it.

寺 <sup>240</sup> *Sz'* A temple.—In this group all differ from the primitive, the sounds *shí, chí, t'ang* and *tai* being common; No. 697 時 flows from it.

考 <sup>241</sup> *K'ao* To examine.—A small uniformly-sounded group, but with very dissimilar meanings.

戕 <sup>242</sup> *Tsai* To wound.—All but one are read *tsai*; the primitive is not in use, but most of the compounds show traces of its meaning.

吉 <sup>243</sup> *Hih* Fortunate.—Modifications of the sound *kih*, as *kieh, hieh, iah* and *kiuh*, occur in this group, which is very incongruous.

老 244 Rad. 125.—Most of these are uniform in sound, but have no common bond in their meaning.

亘 245 To publish.—The sounds *luan* and *yen* prevail under this primitive, which is much like No. 228 互 and flows into No. 503 宣.

吏 246 An official.—The compounds are read *shi*, and have apparently got their sounds from 史 a history.

西 247 Rad. 146.—This is also used as a contraction of 麗 in 洒 and 晒 and others; the sounds are *si*, *shai*, *tsien* and *shin*.

臣 248 The *chên*.—These are sounded *i*, with one exception, but their meanings vary much; it differs from 臣 a statesman.

束 249 A thorn.—Besides *tsz'* the sounds *tsieh* or *shih* occur; this is liable to be confounded with its derivative No. 323 束 and the two are often miswritten.

吡 250 Within.—Two of this group are read *k'üing*, but their meanings indicate nothing of the primitive; a sub-group appears in No. 836 筑.

共 251 Altogether.—Those not read *kung*, are read *lung*, and a few exhibit traces of the signification of the phonetic.

聿 252 Rad. 129.—Most of these are read *lih*; others are *tsin*, *yih* and *yuh*, and their meanings are equally diverse; No. 569 律 is a sub-group.

艮 253 Rad. 138.—In this group *kan* runs into *hän*, *yin*, *yen* and *hien*; one derivative No. 300 良 gives rise to others, as No. 624 郎.

羽 254 Rad. 124.—The sounds in this small group change from the primitive into *hü* and *i*; No. 948 翟 heads a large sub-group.

丞 255 To aid.—A group uniform in sound, and from one of the compounds comes No. 660 丞; the character 承 is much like it.

劫 256 To separate.—The sounds are mostly *kich*, *kiah* and *yeh*; the primitive alters a little in composition; two sub-groups, No. 567 契 and No. 809 黎 are important.

耒 257 Rad. 127.—Uniform in sound, this group is diverse in meaning; No. 409 來 is often contracted like it.

缶 258 Rad. 121.—All but one, *sie*, read like the primitive, which also gives its meaning to one or two derivatives.

朱 259 Red.—In a few words *chu* runs into *shu*, but the group is nearly homophonous, and several show traces of its meaning.

先 260 First.—Considerable diversity of sound exists in this group, as *si* and *shäng* are applied even to the same character.

拜 261 Equally.—The sound *kien* runs into *yen*, *ling* and *ki*; it is often contracted to 开, and the contraction of No. 435 其 is 开, which is sometimes confounded with it.

舌 262 Rad. 135.—The sounds *kuah*, *hua*, *koh*, *hoh* and *tien*, show the variations in this group; the meanings are very diverse.

朶 263 A bouquet.—Uniform in sound, this group shows no similarity in its meanings; 朶 is another form of it.

旬 264 A decade.—A few of these read *k'ün* for *siün*, and the primitive is occasionally written as No. 359 參 and No. 565 盾 from likeness of sound; 孛 leads a few other derivatives.

多 265 Many.—The sounds *to*, *ché* and *i* are heard in these compounds, which are unlike the primitive in meaning; it is also used as a radical under 夕 the evening.

名 266 Name.—This group is uniform in sound, while the significations indicate no affinity with the phonetic in meaning.

危 267 Dangerous.—The sound *wéi* alters into *kwéi* in most of the characters, some of which resemble it in meaning.

后 268 Empress.—*Hou* and *ku* are the sounds in this group, but none of them show the sense of the primitive.

辰 269 Rivulet.—*Pai*, *mih* and *woh* are the sounds; the meanings show little likeness to the primitive, which is altered to No. 131 永 in badly-written characters.

行 270 Rad. 144.—The compounds are read *häng*, but few of them show any traces of its meaning.

奔 271 To descend upon.—The sound *kiang* varies into *liang*, *huang* and *pang*; the primitive is not used alone, and differs from No. 348 奔 slightly.

各 272 Each.—The most part of this group is read *loh*, then *hoh*, *koh*, *lih* and *lu*; from it flows No. 504 客 and No. 865 路.

舟 273 Rad. 137.—All the compounds read like their phonetic, but none of them have its meaning.

兆 274 A sign.—The sounds *yao*, *tiao*, *tao*, *chao* and *fu* are found here, but the meaning of the primitive does not appear.

旨 275 Will.—These are read *i* and *chi*, but their meanings show no reference to it.

伏 276 To prostrate.—These are uniform in sound, but not in sense; it is easily distinguished from No. 278 休 and No. 72 犬, from which it flows.

伐 277 To fight.—All agree with their phonetic in sound at least; it must be distinguished from No. 176 伐 and No. 345 我.

休 278 To desist.—The sounds are uniform in this group; one of the compounds 休 is sometimes used for itself.

伊 279 He.—A small group, uniform in sound, but diverse in meaning; the right half is used also as a synonymous form.

向 280 Towards.—*Hiang* runs into *shang* in some of these; it is to be distinguished from No. 206 向 and No. 291 同.

血 281 Rad. 143.—The sound of *hüeh* glides into *süeh* in many of these characters, and one is read *si*.

任 282 An official charge.—With one exception this group is read *jin*; the primitive is sometimes abbreviated to 壬 in composition, which is seen also in No. 373 星.

州 283 A district.—One sound runs through all these, but their meanings show no similarity.

全 284 Altogether.—The sounds of *ts'üen* and *shuan* run through this group; No. 478 金 is somewhat like it in form.

合 285 To join.—Besides *loh*, the sounds *koh*, *liah*, *kiah*, *shih* and *keh* occur; it reappears in Nos. 579 鼻 and 837 答; several words bear traces of the meaning of the primitive.

牟 286 To bellow.—The group is uniform in sound, but the derivatives bear no affinity with the meaning of their phonetic.

如 287 As, if.—Most of these follow their leader, *shu* and *sü* being exceptions; it is somewhat like No. 188 奴.

光<sup>288</sup> *Light*.—A group nearly uniform in sound, one only being read *kung*, but showing little analogy to it in meaning; No. 699 晃 is derived from it.

曳<sup>289</sup> *To draw*.—The sound *i* prevails, but *yeh* and *sieh* are also heard; some of the derivatives interchange it with No. 152 世.

因<sup>290</sup> *Because*.—*Yin* is altered to *yen* in four instances, but the meanings of the words show no affinity; it is interchanged with No. 536 望 in some of them.

同<sup>291</sup> *Same*.—A group uniform in sound; many of the derivatives contain an allusion to tubular things; it is like No. 206 回 and No. 293 回 in its shape.

曲<sup>292</sup> *Crooked*.—This small group is unlike in sound and sense, one being pronounced *kiung*.

回<sup>293</sup> *To revolve*.—These characters are uniform in sound, and many of them preserve something of the primitive in their meanings.

完<sup>294</sup> *To finish*.—*Huan, huan, wan* and *yen* are the sounds of these derivatives, in which no similarity of meaning appears.

沙<sup>295</sup> *Sand*.—*Sha* and *so* divide these characters, and in a few a meaning like a sandy color or roughness can be traced; No. 123 少 is the origin of this primitive.

辛<sup>296</sup> *Rad. 160*.—These characters have no similarity in sound or sense, and might be properly referred to the radical; the real group is under No. 933 辵.

言<sup>297</sup> *Rad. 149*.—These words might have been properly referred to the radical *yen*, as their meanings partake of it.

流<sup>298</sup> *An expanse of water*.—This resembles No. 217 流; *liu* and *sho* are the sounds, and the derivative 疏 becomes a primitive in 疏 pulse.

亨<sup>299</sup> *Pervading*.—*Hung* and *pung* are the sounds, but in none of the compounds is the influence of the primitive to be seen.

良<sup>300</sup> *Conscientious*.—*Liang, lang* and *niang* are the sounds; it much resembles No. 253 良, and is sometimes interchanged with No. 624 郎, one of its derivatives.

弟<sup>301</sup> *Brother*.—Uniform in sound with their primitive, several of the characters show traces of its meanings; it is sometimes written like No. 226 夷 making a few synonyms.

辰<sup>302</sup> *Rad. 161*.—The sounds are all *chün* and *shun*, and the primitive is liable to be mistaken for No. 402. 長.

戒<sup>303</sup> *A precept*.—*Kiai* and *hiai* are the only sounds; and several words exhibit some analogy to the primitive in their meaning.

夾<sup>304</sup> *To compress*.—The largest part are read *kieh*, others are *kiah, hiah, hieh* and *tsieh*; 陝 is read *shen*; and, unlike 陝 *hieh*, the primitive is interchanged with No. 285 合 and No. 521 医 in a few.

巫<sup>305</sup> *Incantation*.—The characters exhibit traces of the primitive, from which they differ in sound; one (筮) becomes a primitive.

吾<sup>306</sup> *I*.—*Wu, yü* and *ya* are the sounds; the idea of forcibly stopping is found in half of the derivatives.

龙<sup>307</sup> *A hound*.—Uniform in sound, the group is diverse in meaning, and contains no word in common use.

否<sup>308</sup> *Not*.—These derivatives are read *pei* and *pi*; it is derived from No. 71 不, and resembles that group in meaning.

克<sup>309</sup> *To overcome*.—These are read *koh* and *k'ing*; two common derivatives are synonyms.

丕<sup>310</sup> *A rivulet*.—This group is read *king, ling* and *läng*; it is often contracted to 丕 in rapid writing.

邪<sup>311</sup> *Illicit*.—All are read *ye*; and the primitive is probably contracted from 耶, with which half of the derivatives are still written, as 椰 a cocoa-nut.

字<sup>312</sup> *To turn pale*.—These are divided between *puh, puh* and *pei*; but there is no similarity of meaning among them.

志<sup>313</sup> *Will*.—All are read like the primitive, but they have no likeness to it in meaning.

取<sup>314</sup> *Pendulous ears*.—This resembles No. 417 取, but is not properly interchanged with it; nearly all are read *cheli*.

弄<sup>315</sup> *To handle*.—These characters all follow their phonetic, but not in its meaning.

孝<sup>316</sup> *Filial duty*.—All except one ( 孝 *kiao*) are sounded *läo*, but no connection in their meanings can be traced.

却<sup>317</sup> *To refuse*.—This is often written 却 and 却, but not quite correctly; the characters are read alike, but are seldom used.

走<sup>318</sup> *Rad. 156*.—The derivatives are unlike in sound and sense; and only one of them ( 徒 *tu*) is much used.

豆<sup>319</sup> *Rad. 151*.—*Tsu* is the common sound; others are read *jü, shu* and *twan*; but no reference to the primitive appears in its derivatives.

車<sup>320</sup> *Rad. 159*.—Besides those read *che*, two are read 陣 *chün* and 庫 *ku*, which show a reference to the meaning of the primitive; it is tripled in one aberrant form 轟 *hüng*.

更<sup>321</sup> *To change*.—All but two, 硬 and 硬 *ying* are read *käng*, but no similarity of sense appears in any of them; No. 573 便 is derived from this.

甫<sup>322</sup> *To begin*.—In this group, *fu* and *pu* are only sounds; No. 648 專 is formed from it.

束<sup>323</sup> *To bind*.—Three are read *sang*, the others are *shuh, shu* and *shoh*; it is often confounded with No. 249 束 even in well-printed books.

酉<sup>324</sup> *Rad. 164*.—Four are read *yü*; two do not really belong to the group, though they (*酒* and *適*) cannot well be placed elsewhere in this system.

求<sup>325</sup> *To ask*.—All these are alike in sound, but their senses differ greatly; many are common characters.

折<sup>326</sup> *To break*.—Out of this group only two ( 逝 and 誓 *shí*) vary in sound, but there is no general connection between them in meaning.

甬<sup>327</sup> *To promenade*.—Most are read *yang*, and the others are *tung* and *sung*; some of them are interchanged with 勇 or No. 720 庸.

君<sup>328</sup> *This group is nearly uniform in its sound of tsün, one being read sien; no similarity in signification appears.*

君<sup>329</sup> *A prince*.—These characters are read *hün* and *hün*; none of them show any allusion to the phonetic in their meanings.

局<sup>330</sup> *A storeroom*.—All here are read *lüh*, but are rarely used; the primitive itself more than they all.

忌<sup>331</sup> *To shun*.—All here agree with the primitive in sound, and some slightly in meaning; none of them are much in use.

忍 <sup>352</sup><sub>Jün</sub> *Patience.*—This sub-group comes from No. 34 刃 and is read *nien, no, jän or jäng*; the primitive is sometimes badly written like No. 466 忍.

那 <sup>353</sup><sub>No</sub> *That.*—All are read *no* and *na*, like the primitive, but they resemble it only in sound.

那 <sup>354</sup><sub>Lieh</sub> *A pinch.*—All agree with its sound *lieh*, except two read *lai*; it is like the next.

孚 <sup>355</sup><sub>Feu</sub> *Trustful.*—The last and next are liable to be confounded with this; all under it are read *fu* or *feu, jü* or *piäq*, but their meanings show no agreement.

妥 <sup>356</sup><sub>To</sub> *Stable.*—These characters are read *sui, no, nei* and *t'o*, and their senses vary much; it is not often confounded with No. 457 委, which it resembles.

坐 <sup>357</sup><sub>Tso</sub> *To sit.*—All these are read like the primitive, and four of them show traces of its meaning.

谷 <sup>358</sup><sub>Kuh</sub> *Rad. 150.*—This group is read *kuh, kih, yuh* and *suh*; one character 欲 reappears in 慾 with the same sound and the sense intensified.

邦 <sup>359</sup><sub>Pang</sub> *A kingdom.*—These follow the primitive only in their sound; it resembles No. 256 切 a little.

每 <sup>340</sup><sub>Méi</sub> *Each.*—More than half are read like the phonetic, the others are *huéi, hai*, and one (敏 *min*,) reappears in 敏 *min* and 繁 *fan*.

廷 <sup>361</sup><sub>Ting</sub> *A pavilion.*—This is occasionally written 廷, but it is often confounded with No. 350 延; the group is uniformly read *t'ing*, and the idea of elongation runs through their meanings.

告 <sup>342</sup><sub>Kao</sub> *To announce.*—*Kuh, huh, kao* and *hao* are the sounds in this group; the character 𠄎 shows the integration of two ancient characters.

秀 <sup>343</sup><sub>Siu</sub> *Adorned.*—This group is read *siu, yiu* and *teu*, and a common character is found under each sound; the primitive resembles 秃 bald, which forms 秃 *tu* and 頽 *tu*, and this last again forms 頽; but this small group is not worth separating.

利 <sup>344</sup><sub>Li</sub> *Advantage.*—The characters are uniform in sound, but exhibit no likeness in sense; it is altered to 利, but not in good usage.

我 <sup>345</sup><sub>Ngó</sub> *I.*—This collection is sounded *wo* and *ngo*, but no trace of the primitive appears in the significations.

角 <sup>346</sup><sub>Kioh</sub> *Rad. 148.*—These characters are all read *kioh*; one of those put among them 𠄎 properly belongs to No. 27.

免 <sup>347</sup><sub>Mien</sub> *To refrain.*—This group is read *mien* and *reun*, with *méi* and *wän*; it closely resembles 兔 a rabbit, which forms a few derivatives.

峯 <sup>348</sup><sub>Fung</sub> *To meet.*—This group is read *fung* and *pung*; the primitive is derived from 丰 luxuriant; it is not unlike No. 271 条 and even No. 401 奉, but cannot be thus written; a large sub-group occurs under No. 774 逢.

位 <sup>349</sup><sub>Wéi</sub> *A dignity.*—The compounds are read *li*, a small group much in use.

延 <sup>350</sup><sub>Yen</sub> *To delay.*—Most are read *yen*, and others *tan, shen* and *shen*; this primitive is so nearly like No. 341 廷 that they are often confounded, and this one is wrongly numbered with eight strokes.

伎 <sup>351</sup><sub>Yü</sub> *Contented.*—More than half of these are read *tiao* from 條 one of its derivatives; the others are read *yiü, siu* and *siao*; the radical is usually placed in the right corner, as in 伎; the form 條 reappears in 滌 to wash, and seven other characters.

狄 <sup>352</sup><sub>Tih</sub> *Nomads.*—This group is pronounced like its primitive, but their significations show little resemblance to it.

狂 <sup>353</sup><sub>Kuo'ang</sub> *Insensate.*—This is derived from No. 65 王, and its combinations are read *kuo'ang*; the primitive is sometimes improperly altered to No. 223 匡.

坐 <sup>354</sup><sub>Pi</sub> *Joined.*—This is a sub-group of No. 108 比, and its sounds are all *pi*, but their meanings are unlike in all respects.

余 <sup>355</sup><sub>Yü</sub> *I.*—The sounds here are *yü, tu, sü, chu* and *shé*; the primitive is often written 余 wrongly, and a compound 除 reappears in a sub-group of three or four.

含 <sup>356</sup><sub>Han</sub> *To contain.*—This group follows its leading sound, and some have tried to find traces of its meaning in them; it resembles No. 182 含 when written badly.

希 <sup>357</sup><sub>Hi</sub> *To hope.*—A group read *hi, ch'i* and *hiu*, but showing no similarity to the primitive in sense.

兌 <sup>358</sup><sub>Tui</sub> *To barter.*—The sounds of *tui* and *shui*, with those of *jui, shuoh, toh* and *yueh*, are heard, most of them common characters.

爰 <sup>359</sup><sub>Süeh</sub> *Elated.*—This group is sounded *tsun, tsuan, tsü* and *so* showing the uncertainty of the phonetic element; the forms of this and the next are to be carefully noted.

矣 <sup>360</sup><sub>I</sub> *Certainly.*—This group is mostly read *ngai* and *ai*, with *i* and *si*; three of the derivatives are like the primitive, an interjection.

壯 <sup>361</sup><sub>Chwang</sub> *Robust.*—These characters are read like their primitive, which is itself derived from No. 118 升; none of them indicate any allusion in meaning.

𣶒 <sup>362</sup><sub>Nih</sub> *Flowing water.*—This small group is read *tsah*, or *tsan* in some dialects; the primitive is sometimes written 𣶒, like No. 483, and oftener 𣶒, neither of them accurately.

步 <sup>363</sup><sub>Pu</sub> *A step.*—This group is read *pu*, except two that are pronounced *chek* or *shék*.

旱 <sup>364</sup><sub>Han</sub> *Dry.*—Four characters are read *kan*, the rest are *han*; they are derived from No. 20 干; and many derivatives in the two groups are synonymous; 旱 is like it in form.

皇 <sup>365</sup><sub>Nieh</sub> *To close.*—This is also written 皇, but the briefer form is also correct; the compounds are read like it, and the two mean much the same.

見 <sup>366</sup><sub>Kien</sub> *Rad. 147.*—Most of these are read *hien*, others *kien, yen* and *üen*; it is a natural group and easily distinguished from those under the radical.

貝 <sup>367</sup><sub>Péi</sub> *Rad. 154.*—All are read *péi* or *pai*; it is not always easy to discriminate between this and No. 490 貝, especially in badly-printed books.

粵 <sup>368</sup><sub>Ping</sub> *Quickly.*—*Ping* and *ching* are the sounds in this small group; three of them relate to marriage contracts.

里 <sup>369</sup><sub>Li</sub> *Rad. 166.*—All are read *li*, except 埋 *mai* and 哩 *kwei*, but none of them derive their meanings from it.

助 <sup>370</sup><sub>Chw</sub> *To help.*—This is derived from No. 193 且, and the group follows its sound; their meanings are different, but one may force a connection in 鋤, and say it is the iron which helps the farmer.

別 <sup>371</sup><sub>Pieh</sub> *To divide.*—These words are read *pieh* and *pah*, and a little ingenuity can discover traces of the meaning of *pieh* in most of them.

邑 <sup>372</sup><sub>Yih</sub> *Rad. 163.*—All are read *yih* or *yeh*; but the meanings of the derivatives differ entirely from the primitive.

呈 <sup>373</sup> *Ching* To report to.—This group is read *ch'ing*, except 鄧 *ying*, but the meanings vary according to the radical; 聖 reappears in the sub-group No. 886.

肩 <sup>374</sup> *Yuen* To twist.—This is contracted to 育 in common books; its similarity to No. 703 員 often leads to mistakes; most are read *küen*, others are *yüen* and *lüen*.

呂 <sup>375</sup> *Lu* A vertebra.—This is often written without the connecting line, with six strokes; most of the characters are read *lü*, two are read *kü*, and 宮 forms a sub-group of three.

足 <sup>376</sup> *Tsuh* Rad. 157.—The few compounds in which this serves as a primitive are mostly read *choh*, with *tsoh* or *tsuh*, but none refer to its meaning very clearly.

困 <sup>377</sup> *K'wän* Wearied.—All this group follows its leading sound, but none of them its signification; it is easily confounded with No. 499 困, and care is required to distinguish them.

吳 <sup>378</sup> *Wu* To cry aloud.—All are read *wu* or *yü*, but their diversity of meanings shows that the primitive has had no effect upon them.

岑 <sup>379</sup> *Ch'an* High.—This group is read *tsin*, *chän* or *chün*; its meanings bear no affinity to the primitive.

肖 <sup>380</sup> *Siao* Like.—About half of these are read *siao*; others are *shao*, *tsiao* and *chao*; a sub-group is found under No. 658 屑.

EIGHT STROKES.

宗 <sup>381</sup> *Tsung* Ancestors.—These are pronounced *tsung* and *chung*; there are several synonyms, and the phonetic is often exchanged with 息 and with No. 582 爰.

定 <sup>382</sup> *Ting* To fix.—*Ting*, *chan* and *tien* are the common sounds, but the diversity in meanings is greater.

宛 <sup>383</sup> *Yuen* To environ.—About half of this group is read *yuen*, and the others *wan*; the primitive is now and then contracted to 允, as 盥 and 盥 a plate.

空 <sup>384</sup> *K'ung* Empty.—This primitive is derived from No. 27 工, as that sound is heard in three-fourths of the characters, others being read *k'iang*; many of them, too, are like it in meaning.

宜 <sup>385</sup> *I* Right.—All of this group are read *i*, but most of the characters are unlike the phonetic in meaning; it is written like 宜 very often.

官 <sup>386</sup> *Kwan* An officer.—Some of this group vary their sounds from *kwan* into *wan* and *kien*, but show no indication that the primitive has influenced their meanings.

沾 <sup>387</sup> *Chen* To moisten.—This is derived from No. 190 占, and follows it in sound.

妾 <sup>388</sup> *Tsieh* A concubine.—*Tsieh* and *sah* are the only sounds under this primitive, which has two or three ideographic derivatives.

音 <sup>389</sup> *Péi* To spit.—This can be mistaken for No. 508 音, but it is never used by itself, the sounds are *péi*, *feu*, *peu*, *teu* and *pu*, and their meanings are still more unlike.

卒 <sup>390</sup> *Tsuh* A soldier.—The compounds in the *juh shing* are sounded *tsuh* or *suh*; those in the *k'ü shing* are *tsui* and *sui*.

庚 <sup>391</sup> *Käng* Age.—This group is uniformly read *käng*, but the primitive is used more than all its compounds.

於 <sup>392</sup> *Yü* In, at.—All in this group are read *yü*, except two; the primitive is changed to 於 but this form is rarely seen in the compounds.

府 <sup>393</sup> *Pü* A prefecture.—This is derived from No. 178 付, which has three sub-groups, but they are seldom interchanged with this; their pronunciation is like the primitive.

夜 <sup>394</sup> *Ye* Night.—Half the compounds are read *yeh*; the rest *ye*, one of which 噤 denotes the night voice of a bird.

育 <sup>395</sup> *Yuh* To nourish.—These are read like the primitive, and one of the compounds is a synonym of it.

享 <sup>396</sup> *Hiang* To enjoy.—This is to be distinguished from No. 299 亨; it makes two sub-groups, Nos. 727 郭 and 728 孰; *chun*, *tun* and *shun* are the only sounds in it.

京 <sup>397</sup> *King* A metropolis.—Most of the compounds are read *liang*, then *king*, *lioh* and *kiang*; No. 863 景 and No. 803 就 form two sub-groups.

采 <sup>398</sup> *Shan* Only two of this group are in common use, one of which is read *tan*; the primitive is not used.

羌 <sup>399</sup> *Kiang* Strong.—These characters are all read *kiang*; the primitive is written 羌 and 羌 in most cases.

炎 <sup>400</sup> *Yen* A flame.—Most of the derivatives are read *tan*, others are *yen*, *shan*, *piao* and *juh*, and a few of them refer to it in their meanings.

奉 <sup>401</sup> *Fung* To offer.—*Fung*, *pung* and *pang* are the sounds in this group; the primitive is often wrongly written like No. 348 奉, in consequence of the similarity of sound.

長 <sup>402</sup> *Ch'ang* Rad. 168.—These characters are all read *chang*; the derivatives are more used than those under the radical; it is sometimes miswritten like No. 302 辰

忝 <sup>403</sup> *T'ien* To defame.—This is also written 忝, and there seems to be no difference between the two; they both look like 恭 *kung*, which has no derivatives; the sounds are uniformly *t'ien*.

武 <sup>404</sup> *Wu* Military.—This group is mostly read *wu*, the derivative 斌 *pin* being the chief exception.

妻 <sup>405</sup> *Ts'i* A wife.—All are read *ts'i*, but in none of them can any trace of the primitive be seen.

妻 <sup>406</sup> *Nieh* A treddle.—This is often written 妻, apparently to show the radical plainly; the sounds of *tsieh*, *tieh*, *sheh* and *sha* are heard.

肩 <sup>407</sup> *Kien* The shoulder.—This group reads like its phonetic, but none of the characters are much used.

奇 <sup>408</sup> *K'i* Surprising.—The sounds *i* and *ki* are the only ones in this most numerous group under one primitive; three or four of its compounds as 旖 waving, 猗 flourishing and 寄 to send, form sub-groups.

來 <sup>409</sup> *Lai* To come on.—This group follows the phonetic; the primitive is sometimes written 来 when it resembles No. 257 来.

厓 <sup>410</sup> *Yai* A cliff.—These characters are read *yai* and *ngai*, but only one of them has any reference to its meaning.

直 <sup>411</sup> *Chih* Straight.—The sounds *chih* and *shih* are the chief ones; No. 674 眞 is derived from it, and care is necessary to distinguish the two.

豕 <sup>412</sup> *Chuh* A pig fettered.—The sounds in this group are *chuh*, *chung*, *choh* and *tuh*; it is derived from the radical 豕 a pig, and is often carelessly written without the crossed line.

奄 <sup>413</sup> *Yen* Suddenly.—The sounds in this collection range between *yen* and *ngan*, *yeh* and *ngoh*.

奈<sup>414</sup> *Nai* How.—The sounds here are *nah* and *noh*, as well as *nai*, but only one word is in common use.

到<sup>415</sup> *Tao* To reach.—This sub-group is derived from No. 237 至, and is uniformly read *tao*.

幸<sup>416</sup> *Hing* Happily.—This primitive differs from No. 296 辛 and is sometimes written 卒 in pedantic or ancient style; the derivatives are mostly read *ling*, and half of them mean to note; it reappears in No. 927 畢.

取<sup>417</sup> *Tsu* To take.—This resembles No. 314 取; about one-half of the characters change into *tseu* and *cheu*; No. 864 最 forms a sub-group.

表<sup>418</sup> *Piao* To show out.—From the similarity in sound, this is sometimes interchanged with No. 752 票; the derivatives are read *piao*.

毒<sup>419</sup> *Tuh* Poisonous.—This group is read *tuh*, except 毒 *tai*, but has no unity of meaning; the incorrect form 毒 is occasionally seen.

青<sup>420</sup> *Tsing* Rad. 174.—Some confusion exists in these derivatives, many of which properly come under the radical; all are read *tsing*, except 猜 *chai*, and many of them relate to color.

卦<sup>421</sup> *Kwa* Augury.—A sub-group from No. 239 圭; its characters mostly refer to suspension, and are read *kwa* and *hwa*.

差<sup>422</sup> *Luh* A road.—These are mostly read *lüh*, with *müh* and *kwéi*; their meanings seldom have reference to the primitive.

凌<sup>423</sup> *Ling* An eminence.—This resembles the preceding, but is never interchanged with it; the characters are read *ling* or *läng*.

亞<sup>424</sup> *Ya* Second to.—The prevailing sounds are *ngoh* and *ya*; this primitive forms sub-groups under 壹 and 壹 and No. 819 惡.

東<sup>425</sup> *Tung* East.—This resembles No. 532 東 in poorly-printed books; the compounds are read *tung* except 陳 *chän*, but their meanings have no likeness.

事<sup>426</sup> *Shi* Affair.—Uniform in sound with the primitive, but showing no affinity to its meaning.

亟<sup>427</sup> *Kih* Extreme.—The compounds of this phonetic follow its sound, and it is almost a synonym of 極, its most common character.

画<sup>428</sup> *Hwah* To limit.—This is regarded as a contraction of 畫 and the full form is also found in well-printed books; the characters are mostly read *hwoh*.

取<sup>429</sup> *Kien* Robust.—This resembles 取, and its full form 堅 seems to have been often intended in the compounds; No. 946 監 and No. 995 覽 form two sub-groups; *kien*, *hien*, *shu*, *kin*, *shän* and *käng* are the sounds under it.

或<sup>430</sup> *Hwoh* Perhaps.—This group is read *kwoh*, *hwoh* or *yuh*; there are sub-groups under No. 794 國 and 或 elegant.

兩<sup>431</sup> *Liang* Two.—The sounds in this group are all *liang*, and a tinge of its meaning is seen in several of them.

林<sup>432</sup> *Lün* A forest.—The sounds *lan*, *lün*, *shän* and *pin* occur under this primitive; it is not the same as 祿, with which it is occasionally confounded.

析<sup>433</sup> *Sih* To cleave.—This is derived from No. 99 斤, and the group is uniformly sounded *sih*, but the compounds show nothing of its meaning.

松<sup>434</sup> *Sung* A pine.—This is derived from No. 116 公, of which it is a sub-group; all are read *sung*, but have no likeness of meaning.

其<sup>435</sup> *K'i* This.—A large and homophonous group; three small sub-groups flow from it, as 基 a foundation, No. 284 斯 that, and 蒸 bluish.

昔<sup>436</sup> *Sih* Anciently.—The sounds *sih*, *tsih*, *tsok* and *ts'oh*, in the *juh shing*, and *cha*, *tso* and *tsié* in the *shang shing* occur; one derivative No. 950 藉 heads a small sub-group.

莪<sup>437</sup> *Tsan* Light.—The sounds of *tsien*, *chan* and *tsan* are common in this group; some sub-groups are formed from it.

帚<sup>438</sup> *Cheu* To sweep.—*Sao* and *fu* are the sounds; one derivative 掃 is another form of the primitive, which is not in use.

門<sup>439</sup> *Män* Rad. 169.—Two are read *wän*, and the others *män*; some of them properly belong to 門 as a radical.

隸<sup>440</sup> *Tai* Rad. 171.—This group mostly belongs to 隸 as a radical, and it is impossible to decide under which class to look for a character.

居<sup>441</sup> *K'ü* To dwell.—Regular in its form and sound, and three or four of the group show some analogy to the primitive in their signification.

屈<sup>442</sup> *K'ü* To bend.—The sounds are *kiüh*, *kuk*, *küeh* and *huk*; the primitive comes from No. 207 出, with which it is occasionally interchanged.

歿<sup>443</sup> *Choh* To connect.—The sound of these characters is mostly *choh*, then *chui*, *toh* and *ti*; an idea of continuity is often seen in their meanings.

函<sup>444</sup> *Han* A letter.—The sounds here are uniformly *han*, but the significations are unlike.

孟<sup>445</sup> *Mäng* First.—A small collection, read *mäng*; the derivatives are of trifling importance.

阿<sup>446</sup> *Ngö* A particle.—The compounds are *ngo* or *o*; it is one of several sub-groups derived from No. 145 可.

受<sup>447</sup> *Shen* To receive.—All but one 閱 *wän* of this collection are read *shen*, and that is rarely used.

至<sup>448</sup> *Yin* To approach.—This group is read *yin*; there are few common characters except 姪 and 淫, the last of which reappears in 霪 a soaking rain.

采<sup>449</sup> *Ts'ai* Ornamental.—One of this group is read *kwéi*, an exception to the usual sound of *ts'ai*; four or five are common characters.

爭<sup>450</sup> *Chäng* To dissent.—This group is read *chäng* and *tsing*; some of the words affect the meaning as well as the sound of the primitive; it is interchanged with No. 420 青.

非<sup>451</sup> *Féi* Rad. 175.—Most of this group read *féi*, the others are read *pai* and *péi*; the distinction between it as a phonetic and a radical is dubious.

井<sup>452</sup> *Ping* United.—The sounds of *ping*, *pung* and *p'ien* occur in this group; the primitive is often contracted to 井, and may be sought for under six strokes.

卷<sup>453</sup> *Küen* A roll.—These are all read *küen*, and a trace of its meaning is perceptible in many of the derivatives; where the radical is placed underneath, 卷 is sometimes contracted to No. 219 矣, which thus becomes a synonym.

知<sup>454</sup> *Chè* To know.—Uniformly read *chi*, this group has no similarity in meaning.

制<sup>455</sup> *Chè* A law.—This collection of characters is read *chi*, but their meanings are very diverse.

垂 <sup>456</sup> <sub>Chui</sub> *Pendent.*—The sounds *chai*, *to*, *shui* and *yue* occur in the group, in which no affinity of meaning is seen.

委 <sup>457</sup> <sub>Wei</sub> *To depute.*—The sound *wēi* varies into *wo*, *jui*, *juw*, *nei* and *ngai*; this primitive is like No. 336 妥, and the two are often written wrongly.

菊 <sup>458</sup> <sub>Küh</sub> *A pinch.*—The sounds of this group follow the primitive, and in many of the characters some glimpses of its meaning are seen.

肥 <sup>459</sup> <sub>Fei</sub> *Fat.*—All are read *fēi*, and one or two show some analogy to the primitive, as 癩 *ill* from *obesity*; it is interchanged with 巴 in one instance.

朋 <sup>460</sup> <sub>Pāng</sub> *A friend.*—This group is read *pāng*, with one or two read *pīng*; a sub-group of nine characters is formed from 朋, many of them synonymous forms of it.

服 <sup>461</sup> <sub>Fuh</sub> *To subdue.*—All are sounded *fu* or *pu*; this group is properly derived from 良 to govern, under which are found 報 to recompense, 赧 to blush, and others.

戾 <sup>462</sup> <sub>Li</sub> *Crime.*—These are sounded *li* and *lei*; their meanings differ widely from the primitive.

欣 <sup>463</sup> <sub>Ki</sub> *To open.*—One character 攀 *chao* is peculiar in its sound, and the primitive always covers the radical.

周 <sup>464</sup> <sub>Cheu</sub> *Around.*—So many in this group are read *tiao*, that the mere usual sound *cheu* is made doubtful; their meanings have no affinity.

甸 <sup>465</sup> <sub>T'ao</sub> *A kiln.*—This group is all read *t'ao*; the primitive is derived from No. 258 缶, and the two have many synonyms.

忽 <sup>466</sup> <sub>Hwuh</sub> *Suddenly.*—Nearly alike in sound, as *hwuh* or *uh*, these characters also present many analogies in their meanings; the primitive proceeds from No. 96 勿, and is not the same as No. 563 忽.

臼 <sup>467</sup> <sub>Hien</sub> *A pit.*—This character proceeds from 臼 a mortar, and its compounds are read *hien*, *yen*, *han*, *kan*, *tan*, *chan* and *kiah*; ideans alluding to cavities occur in several.

欣 <sup>468</sup> <sub>Hien</sub> *Joyful.*—Many of this group are synonyms with those under No. 99 斤, and resemble their primitive in sound and sense.

咎 <sup>469</sup> <sub>Kiu</sub> *A fault.*—These differ wholly in sound and sense, and no analogy can be traced; the primitive 咎 *tsan* resembles it; 借 借 and 措 are all its derivatives.

兒 <sup>470</sup> <sub>Yih</sub> *A child.*—This is often erroneously written 兒 *mao*; the group is read *'rh*, *i* or *ni*, a few varying, and many show a trace of the primitive.

臾 <sup>471</sup> <sub>Yü</sub> *An instant.*—This is often contracted to 臾, and like No. 467 臼 and No. 953 臾, is derived from 臼 a mortar; its compounds are all read *yü*.

隹 <sup>472</sup> <sub>Chui</sub> *Rad. 172.*—As a primitive, this is confounded with *lia* 隹, and must be regarded as the same; a sub-group is formed from 雀 a sparrow, which then resembles No. 626 雀; the sounds *shui*, *sui*, *tsü*, *hwéi*, *wéi* and *chun* occur under it.

帛 <sup>473</sup> <sub>Poh</sub> *Taffety.*—This group is read *poh*, *mien* and *kin*, and one of them 綿 has two derivatives.

阜 <sup>474</sup> <sub>Feu</sub> *Rad. 170.*—The derivatives are all read *feu* except 埠 *pu*, but their meanings are unlike; in some characters it is contracted to No. 208 阜, when the radical is under.

卑 <sup>475</sup> <sub>Pi</sub> *Despicable.*—This group is mostly read *pi*, then *péi* and *pai*; it is often incorrectly written like No. 498 鼻.

昏 <sup>476</sup> <sub>Hwun</sub> *Obscure.*—This character is altered to 昏 in those which are read *min*, apparently to indicate their difference from those read *hwun*, which more resemble the primitive.

念 <sup>477</sup> <sub>Nien</sub> *To think on.*—The sounds *nien*, *nieh*, *yen*, *jän*, *tien* and *shän* occur in this group, but none of the characters assimilate to the meaning of the primitive.

金 <sup>478</sup> <sub>Kin</sub> *Rad. 167.*—As a phonetic, this gives the sound of *kin* to nine, the others being read *yin* and *chao*; 欽 forms a sub-group of three.

肴 <sup>479</sup> <sub>Hiao</sub> *Food.*—This group is uniformly read *hiao*, but no likeness is traceable in its meanings; it is made of No. 115 爻 placed above 肉 flesh.

侖 <sup>480</sup> <sub>Lun</sub> *To join.*—*Lun*, the usual sound, rarely runs into *lien*; the meanings do not correspond.

舍 <sup>481</sup> <sub>Shie</sub> *A cottage.*—This is derived from No. 262 舌, with which it has some synonyms; in 舖 and 館 it is altered from the radicals 金 and 食.

叢 <sup>482</sup> <sub>Luh</sub> *To carve.*—The compounds are read *luh* and *pek*; No. 584 叢 is much like this in appearance.

笛 <sup>483</sup> <sub>Tsz</sub> *Wild land.*—These are often read *chi*; the primitive is also written 笛, but is not interchanged with No. 362 笛.

叔 <sup>484</sup> <sub>Shuh</sub> *A younger uncle.*—The sounds here are *shuh*, *tsuh*, *tuh*, *tsih* and *tsiao*; their meanings are quite unlike.

肯 <sup>485</sup> <sub>K'ang</sub> *Willing.*—This group is read *kang* and *shih*; the primitive is a little like No. 479 肴.

卓 <sup>486</sup> <sub>Choh</sub> *To excel.*—The sound *choh* varies into *chao* in nearly half, others being read *tao* and *tiao*; it must not be written 卓, as that is used only as part of No. 826 朝.

虎 <sup>487</sup> <sub>Hu</sub> *A tiger.*—This is regarded as another form of Rad. 141 虎, and all the compounds are so read; No. 672 處 and 處, each make a small sub-group.

罔 <sup>488</sup> <sub>Wang</sub> *None of.*—This group is scudded *wang*; the primitive is sometimes contracted to 罔, which more easily distinguishes it from the next.

岡 <sup>489</sup> <sub>Kang</sub> *A peak.*—These compounds are all read *kang*, but have no resemblance in meaning; 岡 is altered to 罍 in some of them; this and the last are easily confounded.

具 <sup>490</sup> <sub>Kü</sub> *To prepare.*—This group is read *kü*; the phonetic is often written like No. 367 貝, with which it has nothing in common.

导 <sup>491</sup> <sub>Ngai</sub> *An obstacle.*—The half of these are read *ngai* and the rest *teh*; the primitive has some relation to No. 240 寺 in some of the synonyms.

果 <sup>492</sup> <sub>Kwo</sub> *Fruit.*—About two-thirds of this group agree in the sound *kwo*, but the others, read *hwo*, *lo*, *wo*, *hwu* and *kwon*, are so much in use, that the primitive is no guide to the sound.

明 <sup>493</sup> <sub>Ming</sub> *Bright.*—One of this small group is read *māng*, the others *ming*; there is no resemblance in the meanings.

易 <sup>494</sup> <sub>Yih</sub> *To alter.*—Most of these derivatives are read *ih*, others *i*, *yih*, *sih*, *tsz'* and *sing*; the primitive is similar to No. 592 易 light.

昆 <sup>495</sup> <sub>Kwun</sub> *Like.*—*Hwun* takes the place of *kwun* in about one-third of this group; in badly-printed books the primitive resembles No. 685 昆 clear.

昌 <sup>406</sup> *Ch'ang* *Distinguished.*—All are read *ch'ang* in this group, and the primitive is shadowed forth in the meanings of many; its form resembles No. 597 昌.

固 <sup>407</sup> *Ku* *Stable.*—This flows from No. 153 古, and the group is nearly uniformly sounded, *ku*, *ko* and *hoh* being variants.

界 <sup>408</sup> *Pi* *To give.*—This primitive differs from No. 475 卑, though confounded with it; the group is regularly sounded *pi*.

圀 <sup>409</sup> *K'üan* *A granary.*—This and No. 377 困 are easily confounded, and the similarity of their sounds *küan* and *k'wän* is a reason for particular care.

典 <sup>563</sup> *T'ien* *A law.*—This group follows the phonetic *tien*; one variant is read *tun*; in some cases, No. 953 輿 is badly written like this.

尙 <sup>501</sup> *Shang* *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. 879 敵, No. 1032 黨, No. 786 堂, No. 914 當, No. 858 棠 and others.

沓 <sup>502</sup> *Tah* *Heavy.*—This group is read *tah*; in a few of the compounds it is interchanged with No. 698 翳 from identity of sound.

NINE STROKES.

宣 <sup>593</sup> *Süan* *To publish.*—This flows from No. 245 亘, but it has little in common except sound; most of the words are read *hüen*; No. 555 爰 is interchanged with it.

客 <sup>504</sup> *Koh* *A guest.*—This offshoot of No. 272 各 differs from it in sound, *kiah* being most common.

突 <sup>505</sup> *Tuh* *Suddenly.*—One sound, *tuh* guides this group, but no ingenuity can detect any uniformity in the significations.

恒 <sup>506</sup> *Häng* *Constant.*—This group somewhat resembles No. 503, but it is a sub-group from No. 228 亘, and all the characters are read *käng*; none are much used.

帝 <sup>507</sup> *Ti* *A sovereign.*—In combination this is occasionally interchanged with No. 755 帶 and altered to 肅, but the group is nearly uniform in sound and form; *shü* 帝 is an anomaly.

音 <sup>503</sup> *Yin* *Rad. 180.*—The use of this character as a phonetic or a radical is often perplexing; most are read *nyan*, the rest *yün*, *yen* and *k'ün*; some of them are good examples of ideographic writing, as 瘖 *sick in sound* for drunk.

旂 <sup>509</sup> *S'ü* *A pennon.*—This is also correctly written 苙; the sounds are all *yün*, but the meanings are unlike; it resembles the next in its form.

施 <sup>510</sup> *S'hi* *To concede.*—This appears to be derived from No. 35 也 and is often contracted to 卮 in common books; the compounds are read *i* and *shü*.

度 <sup>511</sup> *Tü* *A measure.*—The sounds here are *tu*, *toh* and *tuh*; it resembles, but is not likely to be confounded with *shü* 席 a mat, as that forms no compounds.

彥 <sup>512</sup> *Yen* *Wise.*—A group nearly all read *yen* and *ngan*; the correct form is contracted to 彦 in well-printed books.

亭 <sup>513</sup> *T'ing* *An arbor.*—This sub-group arises from No. 4 丁, and is sounded *t'ing*; the primitive varies into 亭 at all times.

復 <sup>514</sup> *Fuh* *To revert to.*—The primitive has been superseded by one of its compounds, No. 849 復, which leads a sub-group; the sounds are *fuh* and *pih*, and many characters show traces of the primitive in their meaning.

軍 <sup>515</sup> *K'ün* *An army.*—The sounds in this group are *kiün*, *hiün*, *yün*, *hwün*, *kwän* and *hwüi*, but in only a few cases is there any hint of the meaning of the primitive.

首 <sup>516</sup> *Sheu* *Rad. 185.*—Of this group, only two of the four come under it, which are read *tau*.

前 <sup>517</sup> *Tsien* *Before.*—A homophonous collection read *tsien*, but only one or two of them show traces of the primitive in their signification.

咨 <sup>518</sup> *Tsz'* *To report to.*—This might properly have remained a sub-group of No. 221 次, with which it agrees in sound.

奏 <sup>519</sup> *Tseu* *To memorialize.*—These characters vary from *tseu* to *cheu* in a few cases; the primitive is easily confounded with No. 633 奏 unless care is taken.

春 <sup>520</sup> *Ch'un* *The spring.*—This group is read *ch'un* nearly throughout; No. 732 春 is sometimes confounded with it, by being contracted to this form.

匱 <sup>521</sup> *Kieh* *A coffer.*—This flows from No. 304 夾, of which it is a derivative; the groups resemble each other in sense and sound.

有 <sup>522</sup> *To* *To fall.*—The compounds are read *to*; the primitive is otherwise written 隋 without altering its sense; the sub-group No. 833 flows from 遼, but the others are unused.

威 <sup>523</sup> *Wei* *Majestic.*—This is sounded *wéi*, but the characters are unusual, nor liable to be confounded with those under No. 233 威 if care be used.

咸 <sup>524</sup> *Hien* *Ail.*—The sound *hien* varies into *kien*, *chen*, *han* and *kan*, and one derivative 感 originates the few under No. 884.

頁 <sup>525</sup> *Hieh* *Rad. 181.*—Many of the derivatives of this primitive when used as a radical, show the difficulty of deciding where to put them; 頤 reappears in No. 847; the sounds are *sü* and *fün*.

面 <sup>526</sup> *Mien* *Rad. 176.*—The similarity of sound has ruled this group, which in many cases decides whether to put it here or under the radical; the meanings are incongruous.

奕 <sup>527</sup> *Jwan* *Tender.*—The sounds in this group are *jwan*, *no* and *nwan*; the meanings in several cases exhibit traces of the primitive.

奔 <sup>528</sup> *Pän* *To hasten.*—One character is read *fän*, and the others *pän*; the form of this primitive suggests some affinity to No. 149 本.

麥 <sup>529</sup> *Cha* *Great.*—This flows from No. 265 多; the sounds are mostly *cha* and a few *na*; they bear no resemblance in meaning.

封 <sup>530</sup> *Fung* *To seal.*—The derivatives which have this primitive on the side are read *fung*, those with it on the top are mostly read *yang*.

者 <sup>531</sup> *Ché* *This.*—Most of these characters are read *chu*, and others are read *tu*, *ché* and *sü*; three small sub-groups occur under 著 *chu*, 署 *shu* and 諸 *chu*, and a fourth under No. 812 著 still larger.

東 <sup>532</sup> *K'ien* *To select.*—This primitive is often carelessly written like No. 425 東; one compound reappears in No. 100 關; most of the characters are read *lien*, and a few *kien*.

**匿** <sup>523</sup> *To conceal.*—This is really a sub-group of 晏 *yen*, but that has only one or two compounds; nearly all are read *yen*; *yah* and *an* being the exceptions.  
**富** <sup>524</sup> *Happy.*—Most of this group are sounded *fu* or *fu*, the rest are *pih*; 富 forms a sub-group of four characters.  
**刺** <sup>525</sup> *Cruel.*—This group is read *lah*; the primitive resembles a compound of No. 249 刺, but the two are easily distinguished.  
**墜** <sup>526</sup> *To wail up.*—The prevailing sound *yin* alters to *yen* and *kien* in a few cases; the phonetic often interchanges with No. 290 因  
**要** <sup>527</sup> *To desire.*—This resembles the character 要 *shwa*, but that forms no compounds; the sounds are uniformly *yao*.  
**相** <sup>528</sup> *Mutual.*—A nearly homophonous group read *siang* and *shwong*; and the meanings are totally dissimilar; under No. 1007 霜 is a small sub-group.  
**查** <sup>529</sup> *To examine.*—This primitive resembles No. 785 查 in sound, and both may be derived from No. 192 且; its sounds are all *cho*.  
**甚** <sup>540</sup> *Excessive.*—*Shän, chän, tan, han, sän* and *chan*, are the sounds in this group: their meanings are even more diverse.  
**某** <sup>541</sup> *Certain.*—Most of this group are read *méi*; only two follow the primitive in sound, and none in meaning.  
**葉** <sup>542</sup> *A leaf.*—The numerous sounds here are read *yeh, sieh, tieh, cheh* and *sheh*, and in several its meaning can be traced.  
**南** <sup>543</sup> *South.*—A uniform group in sound, but unlike in meanings.  
**胡** <sup>544</sup> *How.*—Apparently derived from No. 153 古, but its etymology shows a different source; its sounds are all *hu*, but its meanings diverse.  
**柔** <sup>545</sup> *Soft.*—These are read *jou* and *nao*; a large number exhibit traces of the meaning of the primitive.  
**救** <sup>546</sup> *Strong.*—The radical is usually placed under the primitive, as in 務 *wu*; this group is read *meu, nu* and *nuh*.  
**建** <sup>547</sup> *To build.*—The derivatives are all read *kien*, but almost none of them exhibit its meaning.  
**屋** <sup>548</sup> *A dwelling.*—The characters in this group are read *wuh* or *uh*, but none of the meanings of the primitive enter into them.  
**段** <sup>549</sup> *Ilusory.*—This resembles No. 572 段, and some care is necessary to distinguish the two; the sounds are *kia* and *hia*.  
**韋** <sup>550</sup> *Rad. 178.*—It is sometimes doubtful in this group which should belong to the primitive and which to the radical; *wéi* is altered to *hwéi* and *i* in a few cases.  
**負** <sup>551</sup> *To carry.*—These derivatives are sounded *fu*, but their meanings are incongruous; it is allied to No. 367 具.  
**奐** <sup>552</sup> *Beautiful.*—*Hwan* is the usual sound in this group, except one or two read *twan*; the meanings are sometimes like the phonetic.  
**胥** <sup>553</sup> *All.*—These are all read *sü* or *si*; their meanings have no relation to that of the primitive.  
**眉** <sup>554</sup> *Eyebrows.*—A group read *méi* throughout; the old form of the phonetic 眉 is often used.  
**爰** <sup>555</sup> *Up to.*—About half are read *yuen*, the rest are *wan, hwan* and *hüen*; the primitive is interchanged with No. 923 爰 and No. 527 奐 in a few cases.

**再** <sup>556</sup> *To elevate.*—The sounds are *ching* or *chäng*; but their meanings are incongruous; it is often written 再 under eight strokes.  
**癸** <sup>557</sup> *To return.*—These compounds are read *kwéi*, except *küeh*; the group is very diverse in its meanings.  
**重** <sup>558</sup> *Heavy.*—About six are read *lung* or *hüeh*, the others are all *chung*; two (動 and 董) reappear in sub-groups of three each.  
**厓** <sup>559</sup> *To hull.*—A uniform group under *chah*, except a few read *shah* or *hiah*; the compounds show no affinity in meaning.  
**秋** <sup>560</sup> *Autumn.*—The usual sound of *ts'ü* varies into *tsiao* and *chew* in half a dozen instances; some find traces of the phonetic in several characters.  
**香** <sup>561</sup> *Rad. 186.*—These compounds are alike in sound, but have not much similarity in meaning.  
**旬** <sup>562</sup> *A crash.*—This group is mostly read *hung*, one being sounded *küeh*, in which it is evidently interchanged with No. 458 旬, as some of the others are with 旬.  
**忽** <sup>563</sup> *Hastily.*—This is written 忽 and 忽, or contracted to 匆, but has no connection with No. 466 忽; the sound *ts'ung* varies into *chw'äng* in two cases.  
**盈** <sup>564</sup> *Full.*—One of this small group occasionally varies into *chäng*, but it is read *ying* in all common words.  
**后** <sup>565</sup> *A shield.*—*Tun, shun, süan* and *chwen* are found in this group; the meanings are very unlike.  
**扁** <sup>566</sup> *A slip.*—Nearly all of this group are read *pien*, which alters into *pin* and *pan* in two or three cases; traces of the primitive are seen in several words.  
**契** <sup>567</sup> *A deed.*—This is derived from No. 256 劫, of which No. 809 契 forms another sub-group; its sounds are unlike, varying into *hi, kiek, hieh* and *sieh*.  
**衍** <sup>568</sup> *To inundate.*—Out of this group of *yen*, one character is pronounced *k'ien*; the primitive itself is ideographic.  
**律** <sup>569</sup> *A law.*—A derivative from No. 252 律; the meanings in the group are unlike, though their sounds are all *lüh*.  
**皆** <sup>570</sup> *All.*—All of this number are read *kiai* or *hiai*; some of them indicate an influence of the primitive in their meanings.  
**風** <sup>571</sup> *Rad. 182.*—Most of this group are read *fung*, then *fau* or *lan*; the significations are sometimes ideographic, as 蕪 a sougling.  
**段** <sup>572</sup> *A fragment.*—This is very similar to No. 549 段, but their dissimilarity in sound helps to distinguish them, as each group follows its leader.  
**便** <sup>573</sup> *Convenient.*—A sub-group derived from No. 321 更, uniformly sounded *pien*, but incongruous in meaning.  
**皇** <sup>574</sup> *Emperor.*—One sound *hwang* names these derivatives, but their meanings have little analogy to their phonetic.  
**郎** <sup>575</sup> *Also.*—These are all sounded *tsih*; the primitive is written like No. 624 郎 in poorly-printed books, and No. 974 郎 flows from it.  
**侯** <sup>576</sup> *A prince.*—This and 侯 are evidently the same primitive, but this form is mostly used in the compounds, which are sounded *heu* or *keu*.  
**禹** <sup>577</sup> *An old Emperor.*—This and No. 598 禹 are similar in form, and many derivatives under both are sounded alike; half of these are read *kü*.  
**保** <sup>578</sup> *To protect.*—A homophonous group read *pao*, into whose meanings the primitive does not enter to any perceptible degree.

**弁** 579 *To conceal.*—The sounds of *yen* and *ngan* occur in these characters; this is a sub-group from No. 285 合, but the two have no analogy.  
**俞** 580 *To assent.*—The sounds are *yü, shu* and *teu*, mostly the former; this and No. 517 前 may hastily be confused.  
**會** 581 *A leader.*—Half are read *ts'eu*, the others *yi* and *siu*; it proceeds from No. 324 酉, but the analogy between them is undiscoverable.  
**爰** 582 *Gay.*—This group is entirely homophonous; in many of the compounds it is interchanged with 從 and 宗.  
**飛** 583 *Rad. 183.*—This group is quite unnecessary, as the characters under the radical contain all but one.  
**象** 584 *To explain.*—This is similar both to No. 482 象 and No. 412 豕; most of the derivatives are read *chwen*, then *twan, yuca* and *hwei*.  
**齒** 585 *Brains.*—This group is all read *nao*; its meanings occasionally allude to the primitive.  
**貞** 586 *Virginity.*—All the compounds are read *ching*, but their meanings bear no likeness to the primitive.  
**若** 587 *If.*—This group is read *joh, jé, noh* and *ch'oh*; it is derived from No. 139 右, but their meanings are diverse.  
**英** 588 *Flowery.*—This group is read *ying*, and its phonetic is derived from No. 200 央, but the compounds seldom take after it in signification.  
**苗** 589 *Sprouts.*—A few in this collection change *miao* into *mao* and *nao*, but none indicate any affinity with the primitive.  
**昱** 590 *Light.*—This group is read *yuh*, and one derivative has supplanted the primitive.  
**則** 591 *Law.*—Most of these words are read *tseh* or *tsi*; and none indicate that the primitive has perceptibly influenced their meanings.  
**易** 592 *The sky.*—This resembles No. 494 易, and in many cases is confused with it; Nos. 767 易 and No. 798 湯 form sub-groups; the sounds are *yang, tang, chang* and *shang*.  
**是** 593 *To be.*—The sounds *shi* and *ti* about equally divide this group, one of the easiest to recognize.  
**眇** 594 *Mysterious.*—Uniform in its sound *miao*, this is derived from No. 123 少, with which its meanings have the most affinity.  
**星** 595 *A star.*—This group is read *sing* and *tang*; the primitive is derived from No. 164, 生, and one or two derivatives are like it.  
**曷** 596 *Who?*—A large group sounded *hoh, ngoh, koh, hieh, yeh, kieh, laah* and *ai*; 曷 is often used for its primitive, and 謂 leads a small sub-group.  
**冒** 597 *Illicit.*—The sound of *mao* changes into *méi, fung* and *suh* in some characters; this primitive is often contracted to 冒 in combination.  
**禺** 598 *Alone.*—*Yü, yung, ngeu* and *yeu* are the sounds; it somewhat resembles No. 577 禹, and reappears in No. 921 萬.  
**聿** 599 *To flatter.*—Uniformly sounded *tsih*; the derivative 戢 has three under it, but they are not common.  
**思** 600 *To think.*—This is like 恩 favor, whose four compounds are rarely met; this group is sounded *sz', si, sai* and *tsai*.

**畏** 601 *To fear.*—A group read *wéi*, and similar in form and sound to the next, but presenting no likeness in sense.  
**胃** 602 *Stomach.*—This primitive resembles 胃 a helmet, but that forms no compounds; these are read *wéi* and *kwéi*.  
**𪔐** 603 *To frighten.*—This phonetic is like No. 994 𪔐, with which it is often interchanged; the words in this group are all pronounced *ngoh*.  
**廻** 604 *To curve.*—This flows from No. 293 回, with which it is often interchanged, and agrees entirely in its sounds.  
**𪔐** 605 *A wry mouth.*—These derivatives are sounded *kwá, kó, kwó, hó* and *wó*; the primitive is not in use, and one compound 𪔐 reappears in No. 924.  
**𪔐** 606 *Beginning.*—The sounds *twan, chwen, jui, chui* and *shwan*, occur in this group, whose primitive is a contracted form of 專 singly.

TEN STROKES.

**宰** 607 *To rule.*—This, a sub-group of No. 296 辛, is read *tsai, tsz'* and *hai*; the primitive exerts no influence on the sense.  
**突** 608 *To fill a crack.*—The primitive is regarded as an old form of 塞, and covers the radical; the sub-groups are No. 1004 塞, with 塞 and 塞; the sounds are *kien, hien, seh, chas* and *sai*.  
**家** 609 *A household.*—These derivatives are all read *kia*; it is not a sub-group of No. 412 豕, nor should it be confounded with No. 623 豕.  
**害** 610 *To injure.*—The sounds are *hai, hiah, koh* and *loh*; several of the characters are not unlike it in signification.  
**窄** 611 *Narrow.*—This is derived from No. 166 乍, with which it is sometimes interchanged; the sounds are all *cha*.  
**宍** 612 *A hollow.*—A sub-group from No. 172 瓜; the derivatives are uniformly read *wa*.  
**容** 613 *Patient.*—A group having little in common in the meanings of its characters, which are uniformly read *yung*.  
**𪔐** 614 This has now become an imperfect character, often contracted to 𪔐 in common books; No. 806 勞 forms a sub-group; the sounds are *ying, yung, king, lao, loh, liao* and *kiung*.  
**旁** 615 *The side.*—An offshoot from No. 54 方; the derivatives are like the primitive in sound, but show little likeness in their meaning; a small sub-group occurs under 𪔐.  
**疾** 616 *Urgent.*—These compounds are read *tsih*, but their meanings are very incongruous.  
**唐** 617 *Great.*—These derivatives are read *t'ang*, and most of them are in common use; it is not likely to be confounded with No. 720 庸.  
**袞** 618 *Royal robes.*—Alike in their sound *kwan*, these compounds show no affinity with their phonetic.  
**兹** 619 *This.*—A group read *tsz* or *tsi*, and having two small sub-groups; the primitive is properly written 兹, but contracted to 兹 and 兹.  
**畜** 620 *To rear.*—All the compounds are read *chuh*, and a remarkable similarity is to be seen in their meanings.  
**衰** 621 *Buined.*—This primitive resembles No. 647 衰 and still more 衰, to compassionate; the derivatives are sounded *se, tsui* and *shwai*, and are in common use.

- ✓ 高 <sup>622</sup> *Kao* Rad. 189.—In composition this is often contracted a little, as seen in No. 935 豪 and 毫; the sounds are *kao, hao, kiao, hiao, hoh* and *sung*.
- ✓ 冢 <sup>623</sup> *Mung* Obscure.—This primitive is more frequently written 冢, to distinguish it more easily from No. 625 冢 and No. 609 冢; its compounds are all read *mung*.
- ✓ 郎 <sup>624</sup> *Long* A man.—An offshoot from No. 300 良, and easily confounded with No. 575 郎 in badly-printed books; the sounds are uniformly *lang*.
- ✓ 冢 <sup>625</sup> *Chung* Great.—The compounds all read *chung*, are few and not much used, so that they are less likely to be mistaken for those under No. 623 冢.
- ✓ 崔 <sup>626</sup> *Hoh* Eminent.—A variety of this primitive, written 崔 with eleven strokes, is considered to be more correct; this and No. 796 崔 are unlike; *hoh* and *kich* are the common sounds in this group.
- ✓ 冥 <sup>627</sup> *Ming* Obscure.—*Ming* is changed to *mih* and *mien* in a few cases; this group has many characters exhibiting a trace of their primitive.
- ✓ 羔 <sup>628</sup> *Kao* A lamb.—*Kao* and *yao* are the only sounds; the primitive is derived from No. 218 羊 but its compounds show no affinity with either.
- ✓ 差 <sup>629</sup> *Cha* To differ.—The complicated form 差 is sometimes met with in the compounds; their sounds are *cha, so, tsie* and *tso*, the last showing the influence of No. 136 左.
- ✓ 朔 <sup>630</sup> *Soh* New moon.—This primitive shows some affinity with 朔 to hiccup, the source of No. 810 厥, but only in appearance; the sounds are *soh* and *su*.
- ✓ 迷 <sup>631</sup> *Mi* To bewitch.—This is a sub-group of No. 220 米, and the compounds exhibit traces of the primitive in their meanings.
- ✓ 脊 <sup>632</sup> *Ts'ih* Backbone.—This group is read *ts'ih*, and one or two of the derivatives show some analogy to the phonetic.
- ✓ 秦 <sup>633</sup> *Ts'in* A kingdom.—This group is sounded *tsin* and *chin* or *chän*; the primitive resembles 秦 *t'ai*, which makes no compounds, and there is less likelihood therefore of confounding the two.
- ✓ 素 <sup>634</sup> *Su* Simple.—A group read *su*, whose phonetic is very similar to No. 641 索, both of them relating to silk.
- ✓ 菁 <sup>635</sup> *Keu* To link.—A group whose original sound *keu* varies into *kiang* in four characters;—an unusual change.
- ✓ 辱 <sup>636</sup> *Juh* Disgrace.—Most of the derivatives are read *juh*, others *nih* and *neu*; they often show a trace of the primitive.
- ✓ 原 <sup>637</sup> *Yuen* Origin.—These are generally read *yuen*; one is *tsüen*, and the characters show little reference to the primitive.
- ✓ 夏 <sup>638</sup> *Hia* Summer.—*Hia* and *sha* are the sounds; the primitive looks a little like No. 971 夏 contracted, but they are totally distinct.
- ✓ 致 <sup>639</sup> *Chi* To effect.—These characters form a sub-group under No. 237 至, and many are like those in meaning; they all follow the leading sound *chi*.
- ✓ 晉 <sup>640</sup> *Tsin* To increase.—This is contracted to 晉, which is similar to the aberrant character 普 everywhere; its usual sound *tsin* becomes *tsien* in some cases.
- ✓ 索 <sup>641</sup> *Sch* A cord.—Nearly all are read *soh*, others are *sheh* or *sih*; the primitive resembles No. 634 索 in form and meaning.
- ✓ 馬 <sup>642</sup> *Ma* Rad. 187.—This group is mostly read *ma*, the others are *chän*; the derivatives have no likeness in meaning to their phonetic.
- ✓ 殼 <sup>643</sup> *Koh* A shell.—This primitive was originally 殼, now altered to accommodate the radical on the left, as in 殼; their sounds are *koh, keu, kuh, huh, kioh* and *hieh*.
- ✓ 耆 <sup>644</sup> *K'i* A sezenarian.—This primitive flows from No. 244 老, but the meanings in this group are unlike either; most of them are read *shi*, not *k'i*.
- ✓ 盍 <sup>645</sup> *Hoh* How?—This primitive is also written 盍 and 盍, but in the compounds the correct form is generally followed; their sounds are *loh, koh, ngoh, yeh, kai* and *ngai*.
- ✓ 貢 <sup>646</sup> *Kung* Tribute.—The sound *kung* in this group shows an affinity with No. 27 工, and the whole character reappears in No. 1039 贛; *kung* runs into *lung* and *hung*.
- ✓ 袁 <sup>647</sup> *Yuen* A robe.—This resembles No. 618 袁, and is contracted to 袁 in writing and common books; No. 928 袁 flows from it; the sounds are *yuen*.
- ✓ 專 <sup>648</sup> *Fu* To publish.—This and No. 748 專 are very easily confounded; 專 forms a sub-group; the sounds are *fu, soh, pu* and *po*, the last being most common.
- ✓ 鬲 <sup>649</sup> *Kih* Rad. 193.—This primitive has two sounds; the compounds read *kih, koh* and *hoh*, show considerable uniformity of meaning with its less usual signification of division.
- ✓ 哥 <sup>650</sup> *Ko* Elder brother.—A derivative from No. 145 可; the characters are all read *ko*.
- ✓ 栗 <sup>651</sup> *Lih* A chestnut.—This phonetic rules the group under it; the character 栗 is very similar, and has seven derivatives; the two are easily mistaken unless care is taken.
- ✓ 蒲 <sup>652</sup> *Pi* To prepare.—This primitive is often written 蒲, and incorrectly 蒲, both of which lead one astray when searching for it; *pi, pai* and *pei* are the sounds.
- ✓ 軌 <sup>653</sup> *Kai* Surmise.—The radical is placed on the right in these characters as in 軌; one sub-group occurs under No. 895 幹; the sounds are *kan, han* and *wah*.
- ✓ 退 <sup>654</sup> *Tui* To recede.—This is interchanged with No. 682 追 in a few characters; one alone is read *tu*.
- ✓ 弱 <sup>655</sup> *Joh* Weak.—This group has the sounds *nich, joh, nao, nih* and *niao*; the primitive has little influence on the meanings.
- ✓ 犀 <sup>656</sup> *Si* Late.—This is also written like 犀 a rhinoceros, under eleven strokes, and both forms are correct; the sounds vary from *si* to *ts'z'* and *chi*.
- ✓ 展 <sup>657</sup> *Chen* To expand.—These characters follow the sound of their primitive with two or three exceptions, some being read both *chen* and *nien*.
- ✓ 屑 <sup>658</sup> *Sieh* Fragments.—This appears like a sub-group under No. 380 宵, with which it shows no connection in sense or sound; all its characters are read *sieh*.
- ✓ 脅 <sup>659</sup> *Hieh* Ribs.—Similar in sound, these characters are unlike in form, a few being written 脇, which are regarded as synonyms.
- ✓ 蒸 <sup>660</sup> *Ching* To steam.—This flows from No. 255 丞 and has influenced many of its compounds, all of which are read *ching*.
- ✓ 孫 <sup>661</sup> *Sun* Grandson.—This primitive resembles 係 to join, and each of them form sub-groups; these are all read *sun*, but have no similarity of meaning.
- ✓ 咎 <sup>662</sup> *Yao* To lade out.—In this group the compounds all differ in sound from their primitive, which resembles No. 467 咎 in shape; all being read *t'ao*.

奚 663 *How?*—These characters are read *hi*, *ki* and *hiui* in nearly equal proportions; several sub-groups occur.

氣 664 *Air.*—These characters are mostly read *hi*, but show little affinity with the meaning of their primitive; which is an offshoot of No. 38 乞, varied in form.

乘 665 *To mount.*—These characters are read *ching*, *shang* or *shang*, but none show much affinity in meaning with the primitive, which resembles No. 456 垂 in its old form.

朕 666 A derivative of No. 219 𠂔, resembling 朕 emperor; it is a contracted character, and the radical is placed on its right side, as 朕 &c.; the sounds *tang*, *shing*, *ying* and *ching* occur; two or three sub-groups occur.

芻 667 *Fodder.*—Formed like 艸 from two sprouts, this primitive imparts its meaning to few or none of its compounds, which are read *tseu*, *tsui* and *chu*.

缶 668 *Pottery.*—This primitive, which is an offshoot of No. 258 缶, is also written 罍; the compounds are all read *yao*, like it.

桀 669 *A brave.*—This primitive, No. 838 桀 and No. 844 桀, all contain the same radical; this group bears no affinity to it, and its sounds *kieh* and *tsieh* are unlike.

般 670 *A manner.*—This group is read *pan*, but is not connected in its meanings; its compounds are in common use.

扇 671 *A fan.*—Uniformly sounded *shen*, the primitive in this group imparts its meaning to none of its compounds.

虬 672 *A horned tiger.*—This occurs interchanged with No. 507 帝; the primitive is also read *ti*, and the sounds *si*, *i* and *chi* are heard, but *ti* most of all.

留 673 *To detain.*—Other forms are 留 and 留, which puzzle the student, but this is most correct; the derivatives are all read *liu*.

眞 674 *True.*—A derivative from No. 411 直, for which it can be mistaken; the common sound *chan* becomes *tien* and *shan* in many cases; No. 1029 眞 forms a large sub-group.

叟 675 *Aged.*—These characters are read *seu*, *sheu*, *sao* and *siao*; the primitive has no perceptible influence on them.

息 676 *To pity.*—This and the next two resemble each other; these characters are sounded *sih*.

臭 677 *Fetid.*—Many of these compounds are like their primitive, which resembles the next; they are read *cheu*, *keu*, and *heu* or *hiu*.

臬 678 *A target.*—The compounds differ from their phonetic in meaning; part of them are read *yao*.

臬 679 *An eminence.*—This is also written 臬 and 臬, with 11 and 12 strokes, which perplexes the search for its compounds, which are read *hao* and *kao*.

烏 680 *Black.*—This primitive and No. 775 烏 are easily mistaken, but the greater use of this as a phonetic and that as a radical will help to distinguish the two.

射 681 *To dart.*—The derivatives are in common use, and their sounds *she* or *tsie* are analogous.

追 682 *To pursue.*—A few in this group are pronounced *tui*, and interchanged with No. 654 退, but the greater part are read *chui*.

師 683 *A preceptor.*—The sounds are *shi* and *shai*; the primitive has no analogy with the preceding.

鬼 684 *Rad. 194.*—*Kwei* is the common sound, with *kwai*, *wai*, *ch'eu* and *sheu*; it is sometimes difficult to decide whether a character belongs to the phonetic or the radical.

毘 685 *To help.*—This group is read *pi*; the phonetic is sometimes incorrectly written 毘 or 毘, both of which mislead in searching for it.

蚤 686 *A flea.*—The compounds are read *sao*, and show no likeness of meaning to their primitive.

倉 687 *A granary.*—Most of these characters are read *tsiang*, others are *chuang* or *ts'ang*; but their meanings are quite unlike.

兼 688 *Together.*—This primitive is contracted to 兼 and 兼; its usual sound *kien* is changed to *hien*, *lien* and *chan* in one third of the derivatives.

益 689 *Advantage.*—The sound *yih* or *i* changes to *ai*, *ngai* or *ngoh* in a few words; no uniformity of meaning appears in the group.

翁 690 *An elder.*—Nearly uniform in their sound *wang* or *ung*, most of these words have no sympathy with the meaning of the primitive.

桑 691 *Mulberry.*—These compounds all read *sang*, but their meanings show no reference to a mulberry.

能 692 *Able.*—The sounds *nang*, *nai*, *tai* and *liang* are all found in this group; No. 986 罷 flows from it.

蚩 693 *Stupid.*—This is occasionally contracted to 蚩, but without authority; the sounds of *chao* and *cheu* take the place of *chi* in some of the compounds.

茸 694 *Hartshorn.*—The phonetic gives its name to all these compounds, few of which are in use.

茶 695 *Tea.*—This group is uniformly read *cha*; the primitive resembles No. 355 余 a little.

草 696 *Plants.*—This resembles No. 667 芻 in its meaning, both being regarded similar to the radical 艸; its compounds are read *ts'ao*.

時 697 *Time.*—This is a derivative of No. 240 寺; its compounds are all read *shi*, and most of them remotely refer to its meaning.

易 698 *To fly.*—This is continually interchanged with No. 853 翁, and the compounds all have the sound *tah*.

晃 699 *Brilliant.*—This is derived from No. 288 光; the characters are read *hwang*, but their meanings differ greatly.

骨 700 *Rad. 188.*—This group can be easily distinguished from that under the radical; the sound *kuh* becomes *luh* and *hwah* in one half.

𠂔 701 *To increase.*—These derivatives are read *tsih* and *suh*; they are incongruous in their meanings.

𠂔 702 *A sty.*—This is easily discerned from No. 499 困; the phonetic gives its sound *hwun* to the compounds.

員 703 *An officer.*—This is often contracted to 員, even in well-printed books; it is like No. 374 員 in form; the sounds *yuen*, *yun* and *sun* are found.

盥 704 *Warm.*—This is also written 盥 with nine strokes; the sounds of the characters vary from *wan* to *gun*, *wuh* and *ngao*; and most of them are in common use.

眾 705 *A sight of.*—Part of these compounds are read *tah* and part *kwan*; a sub-group is found under 還; the primitive bears resemblance to No. 852 衆.

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豈 706 (K') *How?*—The sound *k'i* changes into *ngai*, *hai* and *kai* in most of the derivatives, whose meanings are more incongruous than their sounds.

貨 707 (So) *Fragments.*—This primitive resembles No. 782 巢, and is often written 貨; so is the common sound of the derivatives whose meanings refer to communication.

**ELEVEN STROKES.**

密 708 (Mih) *Secret.*—This is a sub-group under No. 132 必 through 宀 one of its compounds, which also forms other groups, all of which are sounded *mi* or *nah*.

寇 709 (Ken) *A robber.*—This is often written like 冠 a cap; the compounds are all read *ken*.

寅 710 (Yin) *To venerate.*—The primitive gives its sound *yin* to most of this group, the exceptions being read *yen*.

宿 711 (Suh) *To lodge at.*—*Shuh*, *suh*, and *siu* are the sounds; a glimpse of the primitive appears in some of them.

章 712 (Chang) *Adorned.*—The primitive regularly gives its sound to all its compounds, but its meaning to almost none of them.

竟 713 (King) *A lordler.*—Most of this group are read *king*; an errant sound *kiang* is heard in a few, enough to render all uncertain.

南 714 (Tih) *A root.*—This is easily confounded with the next, but their sounds are unlike, these being read *th*, *tsieh* and *shih*; 適 forms a small sub-group.

商 715 (Shang) *To consult.*—Similar to the last, it is less frequently found in combination, and all the characters follow the sound of *shang*.

旋 716 (Suen) *To revert to.*—This and the next resemble each other; the sounds of the derivatives are all *suen*, and their meanings have considerable affinity with it.

族 717 (Tshu) *Kindred.*—Similar to the preceding in form, its sounds are unlike it, following the primitive *tshu*, except in one or two cases.

庶 718 (Shu) *Many.*—The compounds are read *ché* and *chek*; one (遮) forms a sub-group, but the primitive imparts nothing to their meanings.

麻 719 (Ma) *Rad. 200.*—The Chinese found some difficulty in assorting these characters, whose sounds are *ma*, *mo*, *mi* and *mán*; as many now under the radical, should have been placed under the primitive; No. 1025 靡 makes a sub-group.

庸 720 (Yung) *Common.*—Part of this group is read *jung* and others *yung*; the primitive is contracted to 宬, and often interchanged with No. 327 雨.

康 721 (K'ang) *Tranquil.*—These derivatives follow their leader *k'ang* in sound but not in sense; this primitive and No. 391 庚 resemble each other in form and sound.

鹿 722 (Luh) *Rad. 198.*—This group and that under the radical are quite unlike; these are all read *luh* hut one, 麀 *chin*, which forms two compounds.

產 723 (Ch'an) *Productions.*—Uniformly like the phonetic *ch'an* in sound, this group shows no likeness of meaning in the characters.

离 724 (Li) *To separate.*—Part are read *chi*, but more are *li*; one derivative 離 leads a sub-group of 12 characters, most of them synonymous forms.

牽 725 (K'ien) *To drag.*—These few characters are alike sounded *k'ien*, and the meaning of the primitive appears in each.

率 726 (Shwai) *A leader.*—This primitive has four sounds itself; its compounds are read *luh*, *soh* and *shwai*, none of them bearing much likeness to it in meaning.

郭 727 (Kwoh) *A suburb.*—This is derived from No. 396 享, with which some of its compounds are interchanged; they are read *kwoh*; its shape resembles No. 802 敦 and the next.

孰 728 (Shuh) *Who?*—This, like the last, is derived from No. 396, and resembles No. 744 孰 and No. 742 執; its compounds are read *shuh*.

蒙 729 (Yang) *Great.*—This group is all read *yang*, but the number do not all retain a trace of their primitive.

羞 730 (Siu) *Ashamed.*—This resembles No. 629 羞, but it occurs less frequently; the sounds are all *siu*, and the meanings unlike the primitive.

雩 731 (Yü) *Rainbow.*—This heads a sub-group under No. 19 弓, none of which bear much likeness to it in meaning, and the sounds are *yü*, *shu* and *hu*.

春 732 (Shung) *To triturate.*—This and No. 520 春 look much alike, but this is the least common; most of the compounds are read *chwang*, *ch'ung* and *shwang*.

慧 733 (Sui) *A beam.*—The sounds here are *hwui*, *sui* and *süeh*; those read *hwui* often interchange with No. 820 惠, from similarity of sound.

規 734 (Kwéi) *A rule.*—Most of the characters in this group are read *kwéi*, others are *hwéi*; their meanings sometimes show traces of the primitive.

責 735 (Tsch) *To blame.*—The sound *tseh* changes into *tsih*, *tsz'* and *chai* in a large proportion of the derivatives, whose meanings exhibit little affinity with each other.

斃 736 (Li) *To split.*—This is an obsolete character, which gives its sound *li* to most of the compounds, though its meaning to none.

毳 737 (I) *An echo.*—A homophonous group read *i*; many of the characters exhibit the idea of blackness.

戚 738 (Tsh) *Troubled.*—This group is read *tsih* and *tshu*, and many words in it are allied to the primitive in sense as well as sound.

爽 739 (Shwang) *Lively.*—These compounds are all read *chw'ang* or *shwang*, but none show the influence of their primitive.

焉 740 (Yen) *How?*—A group where the phonetic *yen* leads the sounds of the compounds, but does not influence their meaning.

敖 741 (Ngao) *Proud.*—Nearly uniform in its sound *ngao*, the others are read *ao* or *yao* and *chui*; a few resemble the primitive in sense.

執 742 (Chih) *To take.*—This is like No. 744 執 and No. 728 孰, but occurs more frequently; most of the words are read *chih* or *chi*, and others *tien*.

磬 743 (King) *Soundung stones.*—The sounds are *king*, *hing* and *shing*; this character is obsolete, and often contracted to 声 for its compound 磬.

執 744 (I) *Apt.*—These derivatives are read *i*, *sieh*, *jeh* and *shih*; it closely resembles No. 742 執, and the two are often confounded even by natives.

匿 745 (Nih) *Hidden.*—This group is read *nih*, with the exception of 隱 *teh*; the compounds show some traces of the phonetic in their meaning.

連 746 (Lien) *To connect.*—A group whose compounds follow their phonetic *lien*, but none of them resemble it in meaning.

斬 747 (Chan) *To decapitate.*—The sounds here vary from *chun* to *tsan* and *tsien*; 漸 leads a sub-group of three.

專 748 (Chwen) *Solely.*—This and No. 648 專 are frequently confounded in poorly-printed books; the group is read *chwen* and *wan*.

**區** 749 *A place.*—The sounds here change from *k'ü* into *yü*, *k'eu*, *ngao* and *ch'u*; their meanings are altogether diverse.

**款** 750 *To respire.*—This is often incorrectly written 救, which is another form of 勅 *ch'ih*; the compounds are read *shu*, *seu* and *nwan*.

**曹** 751 *Dignity.*—All the compounds are read *ts'ao*, like their phonetic, though few are influenced by it in their signification.

**票** 752 *To signalize.*—A large and regular group in its uniform sound of *piao*; a few compounds, as 票 and 漂, lead small sub-groups.

**悉** 753 *To mount.*—About half the compounds are read *sien* like their primitive, the others *ts'ien*.

**黍** 754 *Varnish.*—This primitive resembles the radicals 麥 wheat and 黍 millet, but those do not occur as phonetics; this group is read *tsih* and *shih*.

**帶** 755 *A girdle.*—The sounds here are *chai*, *tai*, *ti* and *chi*; some traces of the primitive appears, which is interchanged with No. 507 帝 in many cases.

**萑** 756 Nearly all are read *han*, others are *nan* and *tan*; the primitive is not used; No. 1027 難 is a sub-group.

**葦** 757 *A few.*—The primitive gives its sound *kin* to most of the compounds; 勤 leads a small sub-group.

**兩** 758 *Equal.*—This somewhat resembles 兩 a couple, or altered to 兩; the compounds are read *man* and *män*.

**强** 759 *Violent.*—The phonetic gives its sound *k'iang* to all under it; the form 强 is commonly used, but is still reckoned as having only eleven strokes.

**尉** 760 *To console.*—This gives its sound to most of its compounds; they are read *wéi* or *yuh*.

**扇** 761 *To leak.*—A small group, uniformly read *leu*, and many of its characters analogous to the primitive, which is contracted to 扇 in poor books.

**習** 762 *To practice.*—This group is read *sih* and *ch'eh*; the meanings are unlike the primitive.

**翠** 763 *To fly high.*—The leading sound is *liu*, but *liac*, *lao*, *luh*, *k'iao*, *kiu*, *miu* and *cheu* are also heard, rendering them all doubtful to a beginner.

**陰** 764 *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*.

**悉** 765 *To know.*—The few derivatives are read *sih*, but their meanings are totally different.

**造** 766 *To make.*—This sub-group comes from No. 342 告; its derivatives are uniformly sounded *tsao*.

**易** 767 An offshoot from No. 592 易, and an idea of injury runs through the group; the sounds are *shang*, then *tsiang* and *tang*.

**祭** 768 *To sacrifice.*—About half of this group is read *tsi*, and the others *chi*, *chai*, *tsai*, *si* and *chah*; a sub-group of seven comes under 祭 *chah*.

**扈** 769 *To follow.*—These few characters are read *lu*, like their phonetic; but are unlike it in meaning, and not much in use.

**斛** 770 *A bushel.*—These characters are read *huh*, but their meanings are dissimilar.

**從** 771 *To follow.*—This and the two next are similar; half of this group follow the sound *ts'ung*, others are read *sung* and *chwang*.

**御** 772 *Imperial.*—A small group, read *yü*, whose words show some affinity in the meanings with the primitive.

**徒** 773 *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.

**逢** 774 *To meet.*—This flows from No. 348 逢, with which its compounds agree in sound, and often in sense; nearly one half are read *fung*, the rest *pung*.

**鳥** 775 *Rad. 196.*—The sounds vary to *tiao*, *ming* and *niao*; this and No. 680 鳥 resemble each other.

**既** 776 *Already.*—The compounds in this group are read *hi*, *kai* and *keu*; the primitive resembles No. 675 即, but is more used.

**兜** 777 *A hebnnet.*—The few derivatives under this primitive have no affinity with its meaning, but are all sounded *teu*.

**殺** 778 *To kill.*—The compounds are read *sah* and *shah*, and the original meaning crops out in some of them.

**貪** 779 *To covet.*—An unimportant group, uniform in its sound of *t'an*, but showing no affinity in meaning.

**參** 780 *A counsellor.*—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 813 替, and altered to 黍 and 參; the compounds are read *tsan*, *san*, *shan*, *shän* and *chän*, and most of them have some reference to confusion.

**貫** 781 *Accustomed.*—The derivatives follow the phonetic *kwan*, except 貫 *shih*, and some of them partake of its meaning.

**巢** 782 *A nest.*—This resembles No. 707 賃; the characters mostly follow their leading sound *ch'ao*, *tsiao* and *sao* being the variants.

**將** 783 *A leader.*—The derivatives take the sound of *tsiang*, and the primitive, in a few cases is interchanged with No. 687 倉 through their similarity of sound.

**摩** 784 *A groan.*—This is a sub-group from No. 162 手, and the characters follow its sound *hu* with a few exceptions which are read *h'ia*.

**虛** 785 *A tiger.*—This primitive is sometimes written like No. 857 虛, but more often 虛, which is allowable; the compounds are read *cha*, *ts'ü* and *tso*.

**堂** 786 *A hall.*—One of the sub-groups under No. 501 尙; most of its members are read *t'ang* and a few *ch'ang*.

**鹵** 787 *Rad. 197.*—All the derivatives with one exception, *king*, are read *lu*, and the primitive conveys its meaning to only one of them.

**莫** 788 *Not.*—The radical is usually written beneath the primitive, and in a few cases as 摸, 暮, 謨 and 暮 its position varies the sense; the derivatives are read *moh*, *mu* and *ma*.

**婁** 789 *Poor.*—This group is mostly read *leu*; others are *lü*, and one 數 *shu*, forms a sub-group No. 984.

**曼** 790 *Long.*—The phonetic gives its sound *man* to this group, but no clue to the meanings, except in one or two cases.

**畢** 791 *Finished.*—All these compounds are read *pih*, but their primitive does not influence their meanings at all.

**異** 792 *Remarkable.*—The sounds in this group are *i*, *yih*, *fän* and *chih*; 翼 leads a sub-group of four; in K'anghi's Dictionary this character is reckoned under twelve strokes.

**累** 793 *To involve.*—About one half of this group is read *lo*, the rest are *lei* and *tah*; the primitive is akin to No. 881 雷 and No. 985 雷, with which it is sometimes interchanged.

- 國 <sup>784</sup> Kwok, *A kingdom.*—Derived from No. 430 或; the compounds in this group are mostly read kwok like the phonetic, with whose meaning they have no affinity.
- 患 <sup>785</sup> Hwan, *Sorrow.*—Hwan, wan and chan are the only sounds; the primitive is sometimes wrongly written for No. 928 憂.
- 崔 <sup>786</sup> Tsui, *A peak.*—This is very similar to No. 626 崔, and the two are not carefully separated in books; it is like 雀 a bird, which is made from No. 472 雀.
- TWELVE STROKES.**
- 渠 <sup>787</sup> K'ü, *A gutter.*—The sound of this is given by No. 144 巨 with which it has no other affinity.
- 湯 <sup>788</sup> Tang, *To scald.*—This is derived from No. 592 湯, and all its compounds follow its sound tang but not its sense.
- 戢 <sup>789</sup> Chih, *To burn.*—This has become obsolete and is sometimes pedantically written 戢, with thirteen strokes; the sounds are chih, ch'ì and shih.
- 童 <sup>800</sup> Tung, *A youth.*—The sounds ure t'ung, chung and chwang; its sound and form resemble No. 558 重, with which it is never interchanged.
- 散 <sup>801</sup> Ch'eh, This is now obsolete, and its derivatives are read ch'eh and sah; it resembles No. 825 散 and is still less like No. 815 散.
- 敦 <sup>802</sup> Tun, *Sincere.*—This leads the largest sub-group under No. 396 享, of which No. 727 郭 and No. 728 孰 are two others; the sounds are tun and tui.
- 就 <sup>803</sup> Tsiu, *Then.*—This is derived from No. 397 京, but has no likeness to it in sound or sense; the words are tsiu and tsuh.
- 善 <sup>804</sup> Shen, *Good.*—This phonetic gives its sound 'shen, but has no appreciable influence on the sense of the compounds; it differs from No. 818 喜.
- 莽 <sup>805</sup> Lin, *Will-o'-wisp.*—This guides to the sounds of all its compounds except three read lien; and an idea of frangibility runs through many of them.
- 勞 <sup>808</sup> Lao, *Fatigued.*—This is a derivative from No. 614 勞; the compounds all follow its sound, but rarely its signification.
- 心 <sup>807</sup> Jui, *To suspect.*—This is also written 疑 in most of its compounds, but the second form alone is a synonym of 疑; jui is the common sound.
- 貳 <sup>808</sup> Ni, *Two.*—This comes secondarily from No. 25 弋, under which 式 is a simpler form of this character; this group is read 'rh, ni and ch'i.
- 潔 <sup>809</sup> Kieh, *Pure.*—This and No. 567 契 are derived from No. 256 劫; its compounds are mostly read kieh, and some of them are akin in meaning.
- 厥 <sup>810</sup> K'ieh, *That.*—This is derived from 厥, which unites with three radicals, one of them forming this sub-group, which is read k'ieh and kw'í.
- 寮 <sup>811</sup> Liao, *To light.*—A group whose members are read liao and lao, but their meanings vary indefinitely.
- 奢 <sup>812</sup> She, *Prodigal.*—This is derived from No. 531 者, which sends off four or five sub-groups, of which this is the largest; its compounds are read ch'è and cha, and are written sometimes with No. 529 奢.

- 晉 <sup>813</sup> Tsan, *Impious.*—This is often interchanged with No. 780 參 and No. 1028 贊; it is also incorrectly written 晉, which itself leads a group of three; the compounds are read tsan, tsien, ch'án and ti.
- 壹 <sup>814</sup> Yih, *One.*—This group is sounded yih, í and ngái; the words exhibit no likeness in meaning.
- 敢 <sup>815</sup> Kan, *To dare.*—The sounds here vary from kan to han and lien; its nearest resemblances are No. 801 散 and No. 825 散.
- 堯 <sup>816</sup> Yao, *Virtuous.*—This gives its sound to a few derivatives, the others being read jao, kiao, liao, nao and shao.
- 彭 <sup>817</sup> P'ang, *A tambourine.*—These compounds are read p'ang like their phonetic, but show no trace of its meaning.
- 喜 <sup>818</sup> Hí, *Joy.*—This resembles No. 804 善; the sounds are all hí, except two or three read ch'í.
- 惡 <sup>819</sup> Ngoh, *Evil.*—This, derived from No. 424 亞, is read both wu and ngoh; its compounds are found under both sounds, and partake of its meaning.
- 惠 <sup>820</sup> Hwui, *Grace.*—This group frequently interchanges its phonetic with 慧 a sub-group of No. 733 慧; the sounds are hw'í and sui.
- 楸 <sup>821</sup> Fan, *A hedge.*—These are all read fan, as well as the larger sub-group under 樊, to which belong eight compounds.
- 覃 <sup>822</sup> Tan, *Ample.*—This differs from No. 867 覃, though they are interchanged; besides the sound fan, a few are read tien and sin.
- 斯 <sup>823</sup> Sz', *This.*—Apparently derived from No. 435 其, this primitive exhibits no likeness in sound or sense to it; a few are read sí, but most of them sz'.
- 黃 <sup>824</sup> Hwang, *Rad. 201.*—The derivatives are mostly read hwang, and others h'ang; No. 996 廣 is a sub-group.
- 散 <sup>825</sup> San, *To scatter.*—This is so much like No. 801 散 that some notice is desirable of their differences; sah, sien and san are the sounds.
- 朝 <sup>826</sup> Chao, *Morning.*—Most of the derivatives are read chao, 廟 miao being the only exception.
- 項 <sup>827</sup> Hiang, *A sort.*—This group follows the sound of its primitive, which resembles 頃 k'ing, a word that has four derivatives, 傾 and 瓚 being the most common.
- 喬 <sup>828</sup> Yuh, *To deceive.*—The sounds here are yuh, k'ieh, h'ieh and k'üh, and modifications of these; the meanings are incongruous.
- 尋 <sup>829</sup> Sin, *To seek.*—These compounds are read sin and t'an; none of them indicate any influence of the primitive on their meanings.
- 閔 <sup>830</sup> Min, *Pity.*—This group is alike read min; the primitive is derived from No. 56 文 rather than No. 439 門.
- 閏 <sup>831</sup> Jun, *Intercalary moon.*—These characters are read both jun and jwan, the primitive has both sounds; its form resembles the last and the next.
- 閒 <sup>832</sup> Hien, *Leisure.*—As a primitive, this is also written 間 and 閑, though these three forms are not wholly synonymous; the sounds are about equally hien and kien.
- 孱 <sup>833</sup> Chan, *Weak.*—The compounds, which are mostly read ch'an, show no influence of the primitive, which is sometimes interchanged with No. 437 羨.
- 巽 <sup>834</sup> Sun, *To concede.*—This group has many sounds, as sun, siün, ch'uen, tsien and tswan; the meanings have nothing in common.

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**隆** <sup>835</sup> *Lang* *Opulent.*—In some of these derivatives simply 隆 is written, but the full form is better; the group is read *lung*.

**筑** <sup>838</sup> *Chuh* *A guitar.*—This derivative from No. 250 垵 is incorrectly written without the dot; most of the compounds are arranged in Kanghi's Dictionary under the 竹 radical.

**答** <sup>837</sup> *Tah* *To reply.*—This is often contracted to 荅 in the compounds, which are read *tah* and *chah*; it is derived from No. 285 合, being one of its five sub-groups.

**舜** <sup>838</sup> *Shun* This group furnishes one character read *chwen*, and the others are *shun*; all are in common use.

**爲** <sup>839</sup> *Wei* *To be.*—The sound of *wei* is heard in nearly half of this group, the others being read *wei*, *wo* and *kwéi*; 蕩 forms a small sub-group.

**番** <sup>840</sup> *Fan* *Foreign.*—This is sometimes improperly written 蕃; some of its compounds are read *shin*, *fan*, *pan* and *p'o*; No. 963 審 leads a sub-group.

**登** <sup>841</sup> *Tang* *To ascend.*—This resembles 登 *tang* a vase, which forms only one or two compounds; this group is mostly read *tang*, others are *chäng* and *ching*.

**發** <sup>842</sup> *Fah* *To issue.*—This group is read *fah*, *féi* and *poh* or *puh*; 廢 leads a sub-group of four read *féi* like itself.

**垂** <sup>843</sup> *Ts'u* *Down.*—Half of these are read *tsui* or *chui*, and the rest *chwen* and *kiao*; no influence of the primitive on their meanings is perceptible.

**無** <sup>844</sup> *Wu* *None.*—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 404 武; its compounds are read *wu*, *hu* and *fu*, and some of them as 蕪 and 蕪 lead others; a character like this 舞 also heads a group of six, read *wu*.

**喬** <sup>845</sup> *K'iao* *Grand.*—This character, derived from No. 622 高, influences many of its compounds, indicating lofty, noble, &c; the common sound *k'iao* is changed to *kioh* in a few.

**然** <sup>846</sup> *Jan* *Certainly.*—About half of this group is read *jen*, and the others *nien*; this and No. 997 燕 are somewhat alike.

**須** <sup>847</sup> *Sü* *Necessary.*—This is derived from No. 525 頁, and all its compounds follow its sound *sü*.

**象** <sup>848</sup> *Siang* *Elephant.*—Only one of these, read *shang*, differs in sound from the primitive, which bears a resemblance to No. 852 衆.

**復** <sup>849</sup> *Fuh* *Repeating.*—One of this group is read *li*, and the others *fuh*; the primitive comes from No. 514 復, with which it is interchanged in a few cases.

**焦** <sup>850</sup> *Tsiao* *Scorched.*—This may be regarded as derived from No. 472 焦, and its derivatives are all read *tsiao*; their significations have a little affinity with it.

**集** <sup>851</sup> *Ts'ih* *To congregate.*—These are read *tsah* and *ts'ih*, and one of the three is a synonym of the primitive.

**衆** <sup>852</sup> *Chung* *A crowd.*—Traces of the meaning of the phonetic, which gives its sound *chung* to all the derivatives, occur in several of them.

**翕** <sup>853</sup> *Hih* *United.*—Like No. 837 答, this is derived from No. 285 合; it may easily be confounded with No. 698 翕; the compounds are read *hik*.

**尊** <sup>854</sup> *Tsun* *Illustrious.*—This group follows the primitive in its sound *tsun*, but not at all in meaning; it resembles No. 748 尊.

**會** <sup>855</sup> *Ts'ang* *Already.*—This and No. 912 會 are easily mistaken, and this is usually written 曾 to diminish their likeness; the derivatives are read *tsäng* and *säng*.

**幾** <sup>858</sup> *Ki* *Several.*—This regularly follows its phonetic *ki*; in a few cases, like 幾 the primitive is abbreviated, but oftener to 几, as 机 for 機, &c.

**虛** <sup>857</sup> *Hü* *Empty.*—This is sometimes written like No. 785 虛, and seldom like No. 784 虚; the derivatives are read *k'ü* and *hü*.

**蒙** <sup>858</sup> *Ch'ang* *A prop.*—This is one of the offshoots from No. 501 尙, and is also written 蒙 and 蒙 in some of the derivatives; their sounds vary from *chäng* to *chang*.

**甯** <sup>859</sup> *Tsui* *A beak.*—This group is pronounced *tsui* like its phonetic, which influences the meanings of the compounds.

**華** <sup>860</sup> *Hwa* *Flowery.*—This is often contracted to ten strokes 華 as it is a sound character, but the dictionaries place the words under twelve; they are read *hwa*, *yeh* or *yih* and *wéi*.

**莽** <sup>861</sup> *Mang* *Flourishing.*—This word is troublesome to find, for it is contracted to 莽 and 莽, but the dictionaries place such under twelve strokes; they are read *mang*.

**黑** <sup>862</sup> *Heh* *Rad. 203.*—One of this class, 墨, forms a sub-group of eight, and another 默 of four derivatives; the compounds are read *heh*, *méi* and *moh*, chiefly the latter.

**景** <sup>863</sup> *King* *A prospect.*—This like No. 803 就 is an offshoot of No. 397 京; the sounds under it vary into *ying*, *kiung*, *hung* and *hao*.

**最** <sup>864</sup> *Tsu* *Important.*—This is a derivative from No. 417 取; the compounds are read *tsoh*, *chwai* and *tsui*.

**路** <sup>865</sup> *Lu* *A road.*—This is derived from No. 272 各, and the characters are all read *lu* like the phonetic, of whose meaning there is no trace in them.

**貴** <sup>866</sup> *Kwéi* *Honored.*—Two derivatives under this, 賈 and 道, form sub-groups, and the former is often interchanged with it; they are mostly read *kwéi*, others are *tui*, *i* and *wai*.

**單** <sup>867</sup> *Tan* *Alone.*—This is not unlike No. 822 單 in form and sound; the compounds are mostly read *tan*, then *chen*, *shen*, *toh* and *ti*.

**買** <sup>868</sup> *Ma* *To buy.*—This phonetic leads the sounds of all its derivatives, and one of them No. 973 賣 heads a large sub-group, though some etymologists separate them.

**業** <sup>869</sup> *Puh* *Thicket.*—This and No. 930 業 resemble each other; the compounds here are all read *puh* or *poh*.

**敞** <sup>870</sup> *Ch'ang* *Spacious.*—This offset from No. 501 尙 has a few characters under it which follow its sound *ch'ang*; it is easily confounded with the next.

**敝** <sup>871</sup> *Pi* *Broken.*—This is like the last and more common; most of the characters are read *pieh*, then *pi*, and ideas of injury pervade most of them.

**THIRTEEN STROKES.**

**意** <sup>872</sup> *I* *Intention.*—The group of characters which flow from this primitive are all read *i* or *yih*, and many of them partake of its meaning.

**鷹** <sup>873</sup> *Chai* *A griffin.*—This resembles No. 839 爲 a little, but it and its derivatives are seldom met; they are read *chai* and *tsien*.

**雁** <sup>874</sup> *Ying* *A hawk.*—This is easily mistaken for 雁 a wild goose, but the latter seldom occurs; its derivatives are all read *ying*, and 應 leads a sub-group.

**廉** <sup>875</sup>  
*Lien* *Frugality.*—A derivative of No. 688 兼, with which it is rarely interchanged; this primitive gives its sound *lien* to all but two of its compounds read *chan* and *tsuan*, but its meaning to none.

**雍** <sup>876</sup>  
*Yung* *Concord.*—This is also written 邕 and 雝, but these forms are not common; their sounds are *yung* and *wāng*.

**羸** <sup>877</sup>  
*Lo* An obsolete character, where the radical is found between the lower parts, as 羸; the characters are read *lo*, *lei* and *ying*.

**稟** <sup>878</sup>  
*Pin* *To state to.*—This group derives its sound from *lin* 稟 a granary, and the two are considered the same primitive; the derivatives are read *lin* and *lan*.

**宜** <sup>879</sup>  
*Tan* *Grand.*—This is often interchanged with No. 867 單 from the similarity of sound; these are read *tan*, *shen* and *chen*.

**義** <sup>880</sup>  
*I* *Right.*—This group is read *i* throughout, and some of the characters show affinity with the meaning of the primitive.

**雷** <sup>881</sup>  
*Lei* *Thunder.*—This and No. 985 轟 resemble each other in sound; this group is read *lei*, and the derivatives occasionally intimate the meaning of the primitive.

**歪** <sup>882</sup>  
*Tsah* *Sordid.*—This is derived from Rad. 179 非; its compounds are read *tsah* and *sah*, and partake somewhat of its meaning.

**迨** <sup>883</sup>  
*Sui* *To follow.*—This sub-group under No. 522 有, is frequently interchanged with it, and its derivatives are read *sui*; one of them 隨 has six flowing from it.

**惑** <sup>884</sup>  
*Kan* *To excite.*—A derivative from No. 524 咸; the characters in this group are read *kan* and *han*, and many of them partake of the sense of their phonetic.

**達** <sup>885</sup>  
*Tah* *To perceive.*—This is not an offshoot from No. 416 幸, but from 牽 altered; all its compounds are read *tah*.

**聖** <sup>886</sup>  
*Shing* *Holy.*—This is a sub-group under No. 373 呈, and is often contracted to 圣; its derivatives are read *ch'ing* or *ch'ang*.

**賁** <sup>887</sup>  
*Fän* *Bold.*—This is apparently derived from 弁 plants, but the sound indicates No. 528 奔 as its origin; the sounds *pän* and *fän* are curiously confused in the group.

**戟** <sup>888</sup>  
*Tieh* *Sharp.*—This was at first written 戟, but this is now the proper form, and is also contracted as in 鉄; all are read *tieh*.

**敵** <sup>889</sup>  
*Kih* *To strike.*—The compounds in this group are read *kih* and *hi*; they have little likeness of meaning.

**疆** <sup>890</sup>  
*Kiang* *A border.*—Occasionally interchanged with No. 759 疆, and most of the compounds are sounded *kiang*; 疆 leads three or four derivatives.

**賈** <sup>891</sup>  
*Kia* *Trader.*—The compounds are also read *kia*, and are in common use.

**禁** <sup>892</sup>  
*Kin* *To prohibit.*—This group comes from No. 432 林, with which it has little affinity: the compounds are read *kin*, and look a little like the next.

**楚** <sup>893</sup>  
*Ch'u* *Grievous.*—These characters sound like their phonetic, which resembles the preceding; they all contain the idea of suffering.

**嗇** <sup>894</sup>  
*Sheh* *Avaricious.*—This is contracted to 嗇, and its compounds are read *sheh*, *seh* and *ts'iang*; several of them partake of its meaning.

**幹** <sup>895</sup>  
*Kan* *Ability.*—This forms one of three sub-groups under No. 658 幹; its derivatives are read *kan* and *huan*.

**肅** <sup>896</sup>  
*Suh* *Serious.*—This properly has thirteen strokes, but the characters are placed under twelve in the dictionaries; they are read *suh*, *siu* and *sino*; 肅 forms a sub-group of eight.

**殿** <sup>897</sup>  
*Tien* *A palace.*—This group is read *tien* and *tun*; the characters are not much used.

**辟** <sup>898</sup>  
*Pih* *A model.*—The meaning of this phonetic appears in several of its compounds, which are read *pi*, *pih*, *po* and *mih*; the group is easily distinguished from No. 1014 薛.

**趯** <sup>899</sup>  
*Sheh* *Rough.*—In the dictionaries, this is counted with twelve strokes, while it really has fourteen, and this discrepancy causes some difficulty in finding it; the compounds partake of its meaning and are sounded *seh* and *sah*.

**愛** <sup>900</sup>  
*Ngai* *To love.*—This group is uniformly read *ngai* or *ai*; most of its characters have the idea of obscurity.

**儆** <sup>901</sup>  
*Chen* *To direct.*—*Chen* is the common sound, and *tan*, *yen* and *shen* are the others; their meanings are quite unlike.

**解** <sup>902</sup>  
*Kiai* *To explain.*—This group is about equally divided between *kiai* and *hai*; the primitive is merely a phonetic.

**微** <sup>903</sup>  
*Wëi* *Minute.*—This can be easily mistaken for No. 977 微; its compounds are read *wëi* or *wi*, and a few of them are like it in meaning.

**儻** <sup>904</sup>  
*Tsüen* *Fat.*—This group contains the sounds *tsuan*, *tsui*, *tsüen*, and *tsun*; No. 1008 嵩 forms a sub-group.

**粵** <sup>905</sup>  
*Hioh* An imperfect character, to which No. 953 與 bears most likeness; the compounds are read *hioh*, *kiuh*, *hoh* and *hung*; it is often contracted, as 孛 for 學 in poorly-printed books.

**毀** <sup>906</sup>  
*Hic'ei* *To break.*—This leads the sounds of its compounds, and traces of its meaning are seen in several of them.

**歛** <sup>907</sup>  
*Kih* *To respect.*—The four sounds of this primitive reappear in its compounds, as *lih*, *yao*, *hih*, *hoh*, *kiuh* and *hiao*, the last the commonest; this and No. 741 款 look alike.

**奧** <sup>908</sup>  
*Ngao* *Obscure.*—The derivatives in this group are read *ngao* and *yuh*; it resembles 粵, which has only three derivatives read *yueh*.

**禽** <sup>909</sup>  
*K'in* *Birds.*—This group is read *k'in*; its meanings have no likeness; this and No. 724 萬 resemble each other.

**遂** <sup>910</sup>  
*Sui* *To follow.*—This is sometimes mistaken for 逐 which has itself seven derivatives read *chuh* like it; these are all read *sui*.

**僉** <sup>911</sup>  
*Ts'ien* *All.*—The sounds under this primitive are *tsien*, *sien*, *yen*, *hien*, *kien* and *lien*, of which the last preponderates.

**會** <sup>912</sup>  
*Huui* *To assemble.*—This and No. 855 會 are liable to be confounded; half of the characters in this group are read *kwéi*; the others *huui*, *wéi* and *kwéi*.

**鄉** <sup>913</sup>  
*Hiang* *A village.*—A small group read *hiang*, whose phonetic is liable to be mistaken for 卿 *k'ing*, but that has no derivatives.

**當** <sup>914</sup>  
*Tang* *Ought.*—This is a sub-group under No. 501 尙; it is frequently contracted to 当 in cheap books; all the compounds are read *tang*, but their meanings follow their radicals.

**虞** <sup>915</sup>  
*Kü* *Fighting.*—This primitive which resembles 處 a place, gives its sound to most of its compounds, of which others are read *kiuh* and *kih*; two of them lead two or three derivatives each.

- 虛** <sup>916</sup> <sub>Hs</sub> A vase.—This phonetic is similar to No. 785 虛 and No. 857 虛; the compounds are all read *hi*, and the most common one 戲 leads thirteen derivatives also read *hi*.
- 虜** <sup>917</sup> <sub>Lu</sub> To captivate.—This primitive, No. 981 虜 and No. 999 虜 resemble each other in sound and form; the group is read *lu* throughout.
- 漿** <sup>918</sup> <sub>Ts'an</sub> Fresh.—This is rather a sub-group of *tsan* 奴, which leads four other derivatives as 餐 and 婆; not many of either group are in common use.
- 歲** <sup>919</sup> <sub>Sui</sub> A year.—The sounds in this group are *kwéi*, *hwui*, *wéi* and *yueh*; the primitive is contracted to 岁 and other forms.
- 敬** <sup>920</sup> <sub>King</sub> To respect.—This group is read *king*, and most of the characters are in common use; it looks a little like No. 870 敬.
- 萬** <sup>921</sup> <sub>Wan</sub> A myriad.—This offshoot from No. 598 萬, itself reappears in a sub-group, No. 970 厲; its derivatives are read *wan*, *tun* and *mai*.
- 甌** <sup>922</sup> <sub>Min</sub> Rad. 205.—This group is read *min*, *yin*, *ying* and *shing* or *shing*; it is easily to be distinguished from that under the radical.
- 噪** <sup>923</sup> <sub>Sao</sub> Birds singing.—In this group, the compounds are read *sao*, *tsiao* and *tsao*, mostly the latter; the idea of discord appears in many of them.
- 過** <sup>924</sup> <sub>Kwo</sub> Overpassing.—This comes from No. 605 高, and imparts its sound *kwo* to half of its derivatives, the others being read *chwo*.
- 農** <sup>925</sup> <sub>Nung</sub> To farm.—This group is mostly read *nung*, then *nang* and *nao*; many of the characters relate to density or thickening.
- 豐** <sup>926</sup> <sub>Li</sub> A case.—This is used as a contracted form of No. 1021 豐, but as a phonetic has no likeness to it, all the derivatives being read *li* or *li*.
- 罕** <sup>927</sup> <sub>Yih</sub> To direct.—This is derived indirectly from No. 416 幸, and one compound 擇 has three or four under it; the sounds are *yih*, *i*, *shih*, *tseh* and *tsh*.
- 爨** <sup>928</sup> <sub>Kiung</sub> Delicate.—This and No. 555 爨 are sometimes interchanged; its compounds are read *hwan*, *hüen*, *pien*, *yuen*, *shwan* and *shien*; some of them have one or two derivatives.
- 蜀** <sup>929</sup> <sub>Shuh</sub> An insect.—The characters in this group are read *chuh*, *choh*, *tuh* and *shuh*; No. 1037 屬 is an offset, and one or two other sub-groups are found.
- 業** <sup>930</sup> <sub>Yeh</sub> Patrimony.—This resembles No. 869 業, and is comparatively a small group, whose members are read both *yeh* and *nieh* in some parts of the country.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

- 寧** <sup>931</sup> <sub>Ning</sub> Happy.—This being a sacred character is contracted to 寧 with ten strokes; its compounds are read *ning* and *nang* in equal proportions.
- 賓** <sup>932</sup> <sub>Pin</sub> A guest.—This is often changed to 賓 as being more easily written; the words are read *pin* or *pien*.
- 辨** <sup>933</sup> <sub>Pien</sub> Recrimination.—This is derived from No. 296 辛 by duplication; its compounds are read *pien* and *pan*, and most of them are placed under the 160th radical.
- 齊** <sup>934</sup> <sub>Tsi</sub> Rad. 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 *tsi* and *chai*.

- 豪** <sup>935</sup> <sub>Hao</sub> Heroic.—The characters in this group are read *hao*; the primitive flows from No. 622 高, and is somewhat like it.
- 需** <sup>936</sup> <sub>Sü</sub> Necessary.—This primitive, also written 需, is sometimes interchanged with No. 847 須, which it resembles in sound and sense; it flows from No. 527 粟, and the compounds are read *jü*, *'rh*, *neu* and *sü*.
- 爾** <sup>937</sup> <sub>Rh</sub> You.—This is contracted to 尔 in composition; the derivatives are read *'rh*, *lo*, *mi*, *nai*, *ni*, *ching*, *nieh*, *si* and *shien*; 爾 has six derivatives.
- 臧** <sup>938</sup> <sub>Tsang</sub> Just.—One derivative under this 藏 has four under it, which and the others are all read *tsang*.
- 厭** <sup>939</sup> <sub>Yen</sub> To dislike.—This is read both *yen* and *yeh*, and its compounds are read *yen*, *yeh* and *yoh*, chiefly the first; their meanings show some traces of the primitive.
- 堯** <sup>940</sup> <sub>Ch'ü</sub> An obstacle.—A small group whose compounds are read *ch'ü* and *ti*.
- 聚** <sup>941</sup> <sub>Tsiü</sub> To congregate.—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 417 取, and looks like No. 852 衆; the derivatives are read *tsü*, *tsung*, *cheu* and *chung*.
- 壽** <sup>942</sup> <sub>Shen</sub> Longevity.—This group contains the sounds *cheu*, *tao* and *chu*, but none *shen*; the primitive is written in many ways.
- 截** <sup>943</sup> <sub>Tsieh</sub> Intercepted.—This resembles No. 1010 鐵 and is also written 截; its derivatives are all read *tsieh*.
- 赫** <sup>944</sup> <sub>Hoh</sub> Glistening.—Formed by duplicating Rad. 155 赤, whose meaning it has partially kept; the words are read *hoh* and *hia*.
- 臺** <sup>945</sup> <sub>Tai</sub> A terrace.—This group follows the sound *tai* of its phonetic, which is often contracted to No. 186 台, and also to 臺 with thirteen strokes.
- 監** <sup>946</sup> <sub>Kien</sub> To examine.—An offshoot from No. 429 監, this primitive has affinity with its derivative No. 995 覽; the sounds are *kien*, *yen*, *lien*, but chiefly *tan*.
- 盡** <sup>947</sup> <sub>Tsin</sub> Completed.—All but one 儘 *nai* of this group are read *tsin*, and there is much affinity with the primitive in their meanings.
- 翟** <sup>948</sup> <sub>Tih</sub> Phenagery.—This primitive, an offshoot from No. 254 羽, does not affect the sense of its derivatives, which are read *tih*, *tiao*, *yoh*, *yao*, *chao* and *choh*.
- 怠** <sup>949</sup> <sub>Yin</sub> Diligent.—This is often interchanged with 隱 one of its derivatives, the two being regarded as synonyms; their sounds are *yin* and *wän*.
- 藉** <sup>950</sup> <sub>Tsieh</sub> To cultivate.—This is derived from No. 436 昔, and its compounds are all read *tsih*.
- 熏** <sup>951</sup> <sub>Hün</sub> Steam.—The compounds under this character are read *hün* and *hüen*; it has no affinity with No. 558 熏, nor will No. 1032 薰 be taken for it.
- 疑** <sup>952</sup> <sub>I</sub> Suspicion.—This conveys its own sound *i* to about half its compounds, the rest being read *ngai*, *ying*, *chi* and *hai*, and some having two or three sounds.
- 與** <sup>953</sup> <sub>Yü</sub> To give.—This resembles No. 905 與, but still more the word 與 *hing*, which has four derivatives read like it; this group is read *yu*, *lü* and *sü*.
- 獄** <sup>954</sup> <sub>Yuh</sub> A prison.—The derivatives are here read both *yoh* and *yuh* in different places; one is a synonym of its primitive.
- 繇** <sup>955</sup> <sub>Kü</sub> To connect.—Part of these characters are read *ki*, and others *wan*; some of them are like the primitive, which is contracted to 迷.

1532

922

睿 956 *Jui* Sagacious.—This is often contracted in writing to 睿 under twelve strokes; the compounds are read *jui* and *siin*.

萑 957 *Hwöh* To measure.—This flows from 隻 *chih*, which has also 雙 *shwang* as one derivative, and No. 1033 雙 as another; 艸 is frequently wrongly written so as to cover the whole characters as 護; the sounds are *wöh* and *hwa*.

夢 958 *Mung* Dreaming.—This perplexes one by its varied forms, in which 夢 and 蒙 predominate; the group is read *mung* and *mäng*.

嬰 959 *Ying* A neck-lace.—This is formed of Rad. 154 貝 repeated, and has its derivative in No. 1015 嬰; they are all read *ying*.

顯 960 *Hien* Manifest.—This has been superseded by its common derivative 顯, which itself has a few offshoots; the sounds under it are *hien*, *shih*, *sih* and *ngan*.

遣 961 *K'ien* To send.—This primitive resembles No. 682 追, but is not an offset from it; the derivatives are all read *kien*, but show no likeness in sense to the primitive.

對 962 *Tui* To match.—This is constantly contracted to 对; all the compounds are as much used as their leader, whose sound *tui* they follow.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

審 963 *Shän* To judge.—This flows from No. 840 番, and its derivatives are read *shän*.

寫 964 *Sie* To write.—This group is read *sie*; its characters are little in use.

廚 965 *Ch'ü* A kitchen.—This and No. 817 彭 both come from 壺 *chu*, a band of music; 對 has also three or four common derivatives, read *chu* and *shu*; this primitive is very often written 厨 under 14 strokes.

廣 966 *Kwang* Broad.—This comes from No. 824 黃, and its compounds are read *kwang*, *kung* and *kwöh*; one or two exhibit some analogy to it.

蔗 967 *Piao* Iridescent.—This seems to flow from No. 722 鹿; in composition it interchanges with 票 and 表 in a few cases, and all the derivatives are read *piao*.

塵 969 *Ch'en* A shop.—This is often wrongly written, as if the lower part was 墨 ink, but the two are unlike; this group is read *chän* and *chën*.

養 969 *Yang* To nourish.—This group is read *yang*, but its members indicate no likeness to their phonetic, which flows from No. 218 羊.

厲 970 *Li* Severe.—This is derived from No. 921 萬, but resembles it neither in sense nor sound; the characters are read *li*.

憂 971 *Yiu* Afflicted.—This is sometimes contracted to 憂, but only in poorly-printed books; the compounds are read *yiü* and *joo*.

頤 972 *Hieh* To mount.—This comes from No. 243 吉; its compounds are few and infrequent, and all follow its sound *hieh*.

賣 973 *Mai* To sell.—This comes from No. 868 買, but its sounds are not so uniform as that; most of them are *tuh*, then *yuh*, *shuh*, *teu*, *tih* and *mai*; their meanings vary greatly.

節 974 *Tsieh* A joint.—This derivative from No. 575 即 leads a few common characters read *tsieh*; it is contracted to 節 by rapid penmen.

質 975 *Chih* Essential.—This leads the sounds of its derivatives, a few changing from *chih* to *chi*; it is contracted to 質 even in good printing.

魯 976 *Lu* Rustic.—The derivatives here follow the sound *lu* except one read *lü*; they have no likeness in meaning.

徵 977 *Ching* To prove.—This is sometimes contracted to 徵 in combination, and resembles No. 903 徵; the derivatives are read *ching* and *chi*.

樂 978 *Loh* Pleasure.—The characters in this group are read *loh*, *yoh* and *shoh*, but mostly *lih*; their meanings often refer to splendor; 藥 leads three derivatives.

鄭 979 *Ching* Prudent.—This primitive does not give its sound, as the derivatives are read *chih*; No. 854 尊 suggests it in part.

鼠 980 *Lieh* Bristles.—The derivatives in this group are read *lieh* and *lah*; in common books it is contracted, as 蜡 for 蠟 and one or two others.

慮 981 *Lü* To reflect.—This primitive resembles No. 917 慮 and No. 999 慮 in its general form, and shows some affinity in sound with them both.

蔑 982 *Mieh* To exterminate.—Some of these derivatives show a little affinity with their primitive; most of them are read *nieh* and *wah*.

暴 983 *Pao* Cruel.—This gives its sound *pao* to half of its compounds, and the others are read *poi*; they frequently show some trace of its many meanings.

數 984 *Shu* Number.—This is an offshoot of No. 789 數; its compounds are read *shu*, *seu* and *soh*, and show no similarity to the meaning of either.

畷 985 *Léi* Fields.—This group and those under No. 793 畷 and No. 881 雷 are alike read *léi*, and their compounds are often interchanged; 畷 has 12 derivatives, and 畷 has six, beside others; 田 is contracted often to 畷 as 畷, even in well-printed books.

罷 986 *Pa* To stop.—This flows from No. 692 罷, and is often contracted to 罢 in common books; its sounds are *pa*, *pi*, *péi* and *pui*.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

憲 987 *Hien* Grandees.—This primitive somewhat resembles No. 872 憲, but the group is quite unlike; one character is read *hin*, and the others *hien*.

親 988 *Ts'in* Near.—Half of this character is sometimes wrongly written 辛, which is a synonym of 榛 the hazel; the derivatives are read *ch'än* throughout.

龍 989 *Lung* Rad. 212.—The group placed under this radical contains many in which it is properly phonetic; the prevailing sound is *lung*, with a few read *chung*, *pang*, *sih* and *chch*.

裏 990 *Hwai* To embosom.—This character is contracted to 裏 in composition; its derivatives are read *hwai*, and 裏 leads a group of three.

養 991 *Täng* To ascend.—This flows from No. 219 夫, and in sound is like No. 666 朕, and seems to be a contraction of one of its compounds; the group is read *täng* throughout.

霍 992 *Hoh* Sudden.—This group resembles No. 626 霍 in sound, and No. 948 霍 in appearance; it is read *hoh*, but the compounds are not much used.

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V

歷 903 *Generations.*—This is often written 歷 under 14 strokes, but the dictionaries follow this form; it is also contracted to 厯 as in 歷, when the radical is underneath; all are read *lih*.

匱 934 *Simple.*—This is constantly interchanged with No. 608 罍, both forms being regarded as correct; the sounds are all *ngoh*.

覽 986 *To observe.*—This primitive is derived from No. 946 監, but in practice the latter is contracted to 監, nearly like No. 429 𦉳, as in 攬 olive; the sounds are all *lan*.

賴 986 *To trust.*—This is often contracted in composition to No. 535 刺, and the right side is also written like 頁; its derivatives are read *lai, lah, tah* and *lan*.

燕 987 *A swallow.*—This and No. 846 然 are often taken for each other; the words in this group are read *yen* like the phonetic.

蘇 988 *To resuscitate.*—This group is sounded *su* throughout; the characters are acidou net.

盧 989 *Black.*—Many derivatives under this character partake of its meaning, and all but three read *li* follow its sound; it resembles No. 917 虜 and No. 981 慮 in form and sound.

嶺 1000 *Courageous.*—This group conforms in its sound *liai* to its phonetic; the characters seldom occur and are diverse in meaning.

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

懸 1002 *Suspend.*—These characters are read *hién*, one of the sounds of the primitive, of which one of the three is a synonym.

雋 1003 *A law.*—This is an offshoot from No. 904 雋, but the lower half of the primitive is often altered; the compounds are read *hi* and *loh*.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

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

襄 1005 *To encourage.*—This is contracted to 襄 in common books; the sounds under it are mostly *jang* or *yang* with *siang, niang* and *nang*.

義 1006 *A victim.*—This resembles No. 880 義, but occurs less frequently; its compounds are all read *hi*.

霜 1007 *Hoar-frost.*—A derivative from No. 538 相, the sounds are uniformly *shwang*; it is frequently interchanged with No. 739 爽.

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

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

戮 1010 *Mince.*—This can be mistaken for No. 943 戮, from which it differs in sound; the derivatives are read *tsien, chan, tsan* and *sien*.

麋 1011 *A leveret.*—This primitive is often contracted to 麋 in common books; its derivatives are read *chan* and *tsan*, and one in common use is *tsai*.

鮮 1012 *Fresh.*—A homophonous group read *sien*; the primitive is not unlike No. 998 鮮 in form but not in sound.

俞 1013 *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 *yü*; 箭 has four derivatives.

薛 1014 *A fault.*—These characters are read *sieh* and *yeh*; the primitive is not derived from No. 898 薛 which resembles it in construction.

嬰 1016 *An infant.*—This is one of the derivatives from No. 959 嬰; its compounds are all read *yin*, but their meanings have no connection.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

窺 1016 *To conceal.*—The characters in this group are all read *ts'wan*; they must not be confounded with those under No. 980 窺 read *lah*.

雜 1017 *Mixed.*—This is indirectly derived from No. 851 集, and is a little like No. 1027 難; its compounds are all read *tsah*.

聶 1018 *To whisper.*—This imparts a trace of its meaning to some of its derivatives, which are read *nieh, cheh* and *shieh*.

爵 1019 *A nobleman.*—The characters in this group are read *shwoh, tsiao* and *tsioh*, but show no likeness in meaning to their primitive.

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

豐 1021 *Abundant.*—This and No. 926 豐 are constantly interchanged with each other, but not quite correctly; the sounds *fung* and *yen* are the usual ones in this group.

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

瞿 1023 *To dread.*—This and No. 1034 瞿 differ a little in form, and altogether in sound, this group being read *kü* throughout.

NINETEEN STROKES.

戀 1024 *To bind.*—In some of the common derivatives, this primitive is contracted to No. 212 恋 for 戀; the sounds are chiefly *lüen* or *luan*, then *wan, man, shwan* and *pien*; two or three small sub-groups are formed from it.

靡 1025 *Without.*—This is an offshoot from No. 719 麻, and some of its derivatives are interchanged with those; all here are read *wí*.

麗 1026 *Elegant.*—This is derived from No. 722 麗; in some characters it is contracted to No. 247 西 or No. 724 萬 and even to 麗 the upper half; the compounds are read *li, si, sz* and *shai*.

難 1027 *Difficult.*—This is in form an offshoot from No. 756 難, the derivatives are read *nan, no, ni* and *tan*, some of them having two sounds.

贊 1028 *To help.*—This is also written 贊 and 贊, which perplexes the student as to the proper number of strokes; the last contraction resembles No. 813 贊, with which it is sometimes interchanged; this group is read *tsan, tswan* and *tsah*.

顛 1029 *Summit.*—This is derived from No. 674 顛, and agrees with it in sound; the compounds are read *tien*, and show a little likeness in signification.

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- 邊 <sup>1030</sup><sub>Pien</sub> *Side.*—This is properly a sub-group of 鼻, which itself has six derivatives, some under both being interchangeable, and all read *pien*.
- 羅 <sup>1031</sup><sub>Lo</sub> *A net.*—This group is read *lo*, and some of the characters partake of its meaning.
- 黨 <sup>1032</sup><sub>T'ang</sub> *A clan.*—The sound *t'ang* shows this group to be a derivative of No. 501 倘, and not of No. 862 黑; its meanings are unlike either.
- 獻 <sup>1033</sup><sub>Hien</sub> *Offering.*—This is contracted to 獻 even in well-printed books; the sounds of the compounds are *hien*, *yen*, *huen* and *yah*.
- 夔 <sup>1034</sup><sub>K'ieh</sub> *To fear.*—This comes from No. 1023 瞿, and somewhat resembles No. 957 夔; the characters are read *k'ieh* or *koh* and *loh*.
- 嚴 <sup>1035</sup><sub>Yen</sub> *Severe.*—This primitive may be regarded as derived from No. 815 敢, with which it has no likeness in sound or sense; a few derivatives are read *ngan*, most of them *yen*.

霸 <sup>1036</sup><sub>Pa</sub> *To oppress.*—The few derivatives in this group are read *pa*; their meanings often indicate pressure, and the complicated primitive is sometimes contracted.

屬 <sup>1037</sup><sub>Shuh</sub> *Appertaining.*—This flows from No. 929 蜀, and is often contracted to 屬; the derivatives are read *ch'uh* and *shuh*.

## TWENTY-TWO STROKES.

囊 <sup>1038</sup><sub>Nang</sub> *A bag.*—This primitive appears to be derived from No. 1005 囊, and is often abbreviated in writing; its compounds are all read *nang*.

## TWENTY-FOUR STROKES.

贛 <sup>1039</sup><sub>Kung</sub> *To donate.*—This primitive seems to come from No. 646 貢, but its derivatives are read *kung*, *kan* and *chwang*, and its parts contracted to 贛 in some cases.

靈 <sup>1040</sup><sub>Ling</sub> *Spirit.*—This is contracted to No. 182 令 and 靈 or 零, but not indiscriminately; the derivatives are read *ling*.

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 *juh shing*. This combination of radicals and primitives is easily paralleled in other languages, especially in Greek and German, whose facility of compounding and decomposing roots and prefixes gives them such power and variety of expression. If there was a possibility or use in a universal language, in which mankind could convey their thoughts irrespective of the sound of the symbols, the Chinese seems to be the best fitted for it, inasmuch as the system of combination here explained is susceptible of infinite development to express almost any name or idea.

Out of this whole number 106 characters are either imperfect, contracted forms, not in use, or such as are rarely met with, leaving 934 common characters, most of which occur as often as any of their compounds. One advantage of learning this list, is the readiness it gives the student in reckoning the number of strokes in a character. When it has only a few strokes as 抽, 供 or 躬, there is no hesitation in the search; but when their number is over twelve, as in 啤, 驛 or 擲, it saves much time to know at sight, that they are to be found under

14, 13, or 21 strokes respectively. It is easy to ascertain the strokes by inspection, after becoming familiar with their construction, and is more rapid than to count them. For instance, 嚙 is composed of 口 *mouth* joined to 劫 the 256th primitive, and 齒 the 211th radical, making 21 strokes, under which number it is placed. In others, like 擲, or 彌, or 剗, 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.

## SYLLABIC DICTIONARY

OF

## THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

## AI.

See also under the syllables YAI and NGAI. Old sounds, a, ap, ak, and at. In Canton, oi and ai;—in Amoy, ai and é;—in Fuhchau, a and ai;—in Shanghai, a, é, ya, and yih;—in Chifu, ai.

**挨** From hand and really as the phonetic, it is interchanged with *syai* 推 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** | **靠** he has powerful friends.

| **保** a student's surety.

| **門** | **戶** 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** or | **了打** to be beaten; I was thrashed, or struck.

| **晚** towards evening; late in the afternoon.

| **肩弟兄** brothers nearly the same age.

| **了一年** I have waited already a year.

| **延過日** 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.

| **下的** lie down a little.

| **呢邊** lean it here, as against a wall.

| **得去** it will answer.

| **求你** I intreat you.

| **哋** oh dear! whew! an exclamation also written as below, and in other ways.

**哎** An interjection of surprise, mixed with regret or self-reproach.

| **呀** haiya! it indicates more distress than our heigh-ho; alas! alack!

| **啲我錯了** oh dear! I've made a mistake.

| **我纔知道了** ah! I only just now knew it.

**靄** From rain and to visit as the phonetic.

**靄** The heavens covered and adorned with clouds; a cloudy but bright sky; obscured.

**祥雲** | | the beautiful clouds are scattered about.

| **氣** fair clouds.

**嵐** | cloudy hill-tops.

**靄** From clouds and to desire; like the last.

**靄** Cloudy, obscure; sky covered with clouds; murky.

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

**藹** From plants and to visit.

**藹** Beautiful and luxuriant vegetation; shady, flourishing; fine, graceful, stylish, pleasing.

| **王多吉士** the many accomplished officers in the king's employ.

**和** | dignified and courteous.

**翠** | a rich emerald color, as of a lawn or grassy bank.

**幽** | shady groves.

**濛** From earth and to cover.

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

**不** | **水** clear, pellucid water.

**泥化輕** | the mud turned into light dust.

**軟挨** | 之混濁 to get beyond the defilements of this dusty world,—as when becoming a priest.

矮  
矮  
矮

From *dark* or *body*, and to *send*. The second form is unusual, and confined to stature.

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

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

的身量 of rather low stature.

胖子 a short fat man.

墩墩的 too low; squat, dumpy.

下去 make it lower, as a door.

得狠 too low; very diminutive.

睚

From *eye* and a *bank*; very often read, ai.

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

目 to look at fixedly.

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

隘

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

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

狹 | narrow, as a pass; *met.* contracted, as one's views.

巷 a narrow lane.

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

貧 | poor and distressed, as from calamity.

險 | a dangerous pass, as a mountain path; *met.* unjust.

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

餲

From to *eat* and *how*.

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

食至于 | when the food has become sour.

食饒而 | the food was sour and moldy.

儻

Sparing, niggardly.

哢

From *mouth* and a *knot*; it is also interchanged with 哢 the crow of a cock.

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

哢 to belch, from wind in the stomach.

ANG.

A part of these characters are also pronounced NGANG. Old sounds, ngung and yung. In Canton, ong and ngong; — in Amoy and Fuhchau, ngang and yang; — in Shanghai, ngong; — in Chifu, ang.

狻

In Shantung, the raccoon dog 貉 was once called | 狻 by the people.

昂

From *sun* and *high*; to be distinguished from 昂 'mao.

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

首 to carry the head high.

貴 exorbitant; the price is rising.

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

高 | tall, imposing; proud, haughty.

然而入 he entered in a dignified manner.

氣像 a pompous manner.

印

The original form is composed of 匕 *even* and 卩 a *seal*; the second form is most common, and must not be confounded with 卯 *mao*, or 卯 *kyung*; it is like the last.

印

Great, high, to raise the head, as an attitude of expectation; used by speakers for I; high priced; strenuous.

物價低 | the prices vary; they are now cheap and now dear.

意慷慨而自 | public spirited and energetic, yet still self-possessed.

不 | 自恤 I do not pity myself.

榻

The turned-up eaves of a Chinese roof, called 飛簷 and 飛 |; when the gable or ridge-pole is turned up, it is called 喜鵲尾 or magpie's tail at Peking; and 金鷄頭 or golden pheasant's head at Canton.

柳

Also read *yih*. A horse-post is 馬 |. Also hard, strong.

駟

An angry horse is | | one who throws up his head; startled and prancing.

Read *liu*. A horse with a white belly.

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

腴

The navel. 腴 | the navel. ang' 腴 | 風疹 a windy colic.

盎

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

瓦 | a water ewer; broken pottery; potsherds. (Cantonese.)

| 於背 his good keeping is seen on his back, as a fat man.

湯 | a soup-tureen; water-coolers, a vessel to cool things in a well. (Cantonese.)

| | rich and abundant, like a spring.

| 齊 an ancient name for old spirits, generous and rich flavor.

## CHA.

Old sounds, ts, tat, tap, tak, da, dat, and dak. In Canton, cha; — in Swatow, cha; — in Amoy, ché and t'a; — in Fuhchau, cha; — in Shanghai, tsò, sò, zò; — in Chifu, tsa.

**檀** } From wood and fierce tiger or  
raft; the second form is com-  
monest for the fruit, and is  
also used for 榶 a raft.

**楂** }  
cha A sour red fruit of the size  
of a cherry, a species of haw-  
thorn (*Crataegus cuneata* and *pinnati-  
tjida*), common throughout China;  
the fruit is called 紅葉子 and 山  
裡紅 at Peking; and 山 | else-  
where; the acid is much esteemed.  
山 | 糕 a sweetmeat or jam made  
from the haw.

| | the cry of magpies;

**粗** } From wood and to obstruct;  
used sometimes for the preced-  
ing, and for 滓 sediment.

**榿** }  
cha To put wood in the way to  
post the passage; to lie near to;  
conterminous and opposing; name  
of a place.

**喳** } An unauthorized character.  
The sound of indistinct ut-  
terances; a lisp.

**啾** } | | 的亂叫 [the spar-  
rows] are twittering and calling to  
each other.

噤噤 | | whispering together.

In Cantonese. A final particle,  
implying a short time.

等吓 | wait a moment!

飲茶 | just take a cup of tea.

**渣** } From water and to examine as  
the phonetic.

**渣** }  
cha Sediment, refuse, lees, dregs,  
grounds, settlings; the re-  
siduum left after expressing the  
juice; the garbles of an article.

| 滓 feculence, leavings, siftings.

八角 | broken star-aniseed.

紫梗 | shell-lae.

藥 | the refuse left after prepar-  
ing drugs; a second decoction.

Read chu'. Name of a stream  
in the south of Shensi.

**戲** } To place the finger on a  
thing, for the purpose of se-  
lecting it; to take, to press  
down, to feel.

**瘡** } The scab on a healing sore.  
痂 | a cicatrix, a scar.

**糙** } Red upland rice called 赤  
| by some authors; the  
term is local.

**皸** } The third form is properly used  
only for pimples on the nose.

**皸** } Discolorations or cracks of  
the skin, supposed to arise  
from the obstructed perspi-  
ration; a pimple, a blotch;  
pustules.

**皸** } 皸 | chapped; a cracked  
and rough skin.

酒 | 鼻 wine blossoms on the  
nose, sometimes called 粉刺  
or flour thorns, from the pins in  
them.

**齜** } Irregular teeth; uneven, dis-  
torted teeth, sometimes call-  
ed snaggle-teeth.

**麥** } From great above many, and is  
regarded by the etymologists as  
a contracted form of 奢; it is  
sometimes written 侈 but not  
quite correctly.

To open out, to stretch open; to  
bluster; to extend or display, as, a  
cause.

| 言 to boast.

| 戶 to open the door.

心 | 體泰 a vain disposition  
and unwieldy person.

二儀 | 闢 the two original pow-  
ers are vastly spread out, as at  
the creation.

**膠** } Not close grained, said of  
some kinds of meat; a scar;  
to adhere, to stick, as paste;  
cohering, close together.

**儲** } Broad, spreading horns, such  
as are largest at the base; to  
strike an ox across the horns.  
張 | expanded horns.

**謔** } From words and to boast; the  
second form is obsolete.  
謔 } To speak hesitatingly, not  
straightforward; afraid to  
speak out, reticent; angry,  
disturbed in mind.

| 謔 incoherent talk, like that of  
one confused and afraid.

**搯** } Also read chuea; the second,  
and most common form at Can-  
ton, is unauthorized, and has no  
doubt been altered from the  
first.

**搯** } To take up, as by the fingers;  
to seize or take, as animals;  
to grasp, to clutch, to grab;

take firmly, to hold fast; to work,  
as a bellows; to squeeze; a handful.

| 得穩 I've got it safe; hold it  
steady.

| 風箱 to work a bellows.

| 一大 | grab a big handful.

| 攤 to keep a gambling-table.

| 水猪肉 water-sogged pork; it  
is sometimes watered to increase  
the weight.

| 火筒 to blow the fire-pipe; to  
act as a scullion.

有 | 手 I have security for it.

| 着印柄 he holds the power.

| 緊 hold it tight; I've got it fast.

無 | 擎 there is nothing to hold  
on by, no security for him; also,  
a nickname for a Buddhist priest.

| 拳頭 to double up the fist.

| 爛 to crush to pieces.

**拈** } To open; to widen out.  
拈 | 拈 to expand; to come  
out, as flowers; to spread out,  
as the embroidered plaits of a  
Chinese lady's skirt.

| 開五指 to open out the fingers.

**謔** An exclamation of regret and surprise; to chant or sing.  
'cha Read *tsü*. To curse or scold at.

**鮓** Sometimes written 蚱, but not quite correctly; see also under 蛇 *ch'a*.

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

魚 a species of edible *Acalepha*, or perhaps a *Medusa*; it is described as red like coagulated blood, and draws crabs after it.

答 a general term for biliary and other calculi; bezoar stones found in animals; this term is probably a foreign word imitated.

**荜** A water plant, called ground hemp; the ancient name of a district near the present Kia-hing fu in the north of Chehkiang.  
'cha

**篾** Also read *tsz'*. Tones of a pipe. A basket for charcoal is called 'cha, at Changsha in Hunan; a basket with a bale.

筴 | bamboos growing irregularly; uneven; also to play on a flageolet.

**躋** An unauthorized character; also read *ch'a*.

To tread on, to walk through; to step on.

一脚泥 I got my feet covered with mud.

雨 to walk through the rain and mud.

**乍** The original form is composed of 亾 *lost or forgotten*, and 一 *one* inserted in it; as if on going out, a man should get one and then stop.

At first; for a moment; a while; unexpectedly, inadvertently; now, at this juncture; hastily, quickly, on a sudden; hesitating, as if something was in the way.

涼 | 熱 now it is cold and then 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.

**疥** A running sore; a chronic, severe disease.

腮 scrofulous sores under the ears, running sores on the neck; in Canton, the mumps is so called.

疥 severe sickness.

**咋** A loud rude noise; the noise of crunching, as of hogs 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 phonetic.

To deceive, to impose upon; to feign, to make believe; artful, cunning, false; fraudulent, underhand, pretending.

知者 | 愚 he knew but pretended to be foolish; a wise man acting as a fool.

訛 | to extort by false promises.

奸 | to delude, designing, treacherous.

偽 supposititious, false; counterfeit.

老實 to 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.

騙 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, fickle.

**榨** From *wood* or *spirits* and *narrow*; the verb is often written 榨 at Canton, but incorrectly; the second form is usually employed as the verb.

油 A press for extracting oil or sugar; a press for spirits; to press in order to extract the juice, as from fruit or sugar-cane; to squeeze, to press down hard.

房 a house or shed where oil or bean-cake is pressed.

油 | an oil-press.

酒 | a spirit vat; a press for pressing the mash.

**喟** A sigh; groaning; a loud noise, as when calling one.

| | the cries of birds.

| 吮 to suck wounds.

**蜡** From *to worship* or *insect* and *ancient*; the second form is used as a contraction of 蠟 beeswax so often, that it is not much used in this connection.

The imperial thanksgiving made to earth at the end of

the year for the crops, was called 大 | in the Chen dynasty; the allusion was to the binding up or hybernation of things at that season.

**炆** From *fire* and *leaflet*; it is interchanged with 炸 *chah*.

火 A crackling sound, as of a clap of thunder or burning thorns; a discharge, as of a gun.

| 雷 a sharp clap of thunder.

**澆** One of the small branches of the River Han near Sui'chau in the north of Hupeh; this name is also given to four other streams in the empire.

**磋** Careless about; not arranged in the middle, or nicely.

作事 | to do work in a slovenly, heedless manner, alluding to the disorder in a heap of stones; the phrase, however, is variously written.

## CH'A.

Old sounds, mostly *t'a*, *t'ap*, and *t'ak*, with one or two in *do* and *dot*. In Canton, *ch'a*, with two or three in *t'ao*; — in Amoy, *ch'a ch'è*, and *té*; and nearly the same in Swatow; — in Fuhchau *ch'a*, and a few in *ta*; — in Shanghai, *doé*; — in Chifu, *ts'a*.

**叉** *ch'a* The fingers crossing each other, which the character is supposed to represent; it is also interchanged with **杈** and **岔** *ch'a'*.

To cross the arms, to interlace the fingers; to fold the hands, as in bowing; diverging; a crotch; a place where roads diverge; a prong, a fork; cross-roads.

**禾** | a pitchfork; **銀** | a silver fork; **魚** | fish-grains.

**三** | a trident; also, a trivium.

| **燒** to roast or toast on a fork.

| **手躬身** to interlace the fingers and make a bow.

**飛** | the play of throwing up tridents and catching them.

**叉** *ch'a* To fork up; to nip; to seize with pincers or a fork; a fish-prong or grains; to take up with the fingers; to drive out; to pitch out.

| **出去** turn him out.

| **上去** fork it up; — as when putting a thing on a high nail.

**衩** *ch'a* From *clothes* and *crotch*; it is also read *ch'a'*.

The skirt of a robe; the flaps of the skirt.

**裙** | the opening of a petticoat, where it is not sewed to the bottom.

| **褲** the upper half or seat of a pair of trousers, worn by ditchers and workmen.

**杈** *ch'a* A quiver, called usually **箭袋** or arrow bag.

**差** *ch'a* From **左** the left or wrong, and **歛** uneven branches contracted; also explained as things done in two ways, i. e. things wrongly done, which cannot be straightened.

To err, to mistake, to miss the mark; error, fault; difference; a discrepancy; an excess; unassorted, unlike.

| **不多** not much unlike, nearly the same.

| **得遠** very different, dissimilar; you are quite mistaken,

| **錯** a mistake; | **錯脚** to step wrong; a blunder, a faux-pas.

| **一點兒** differs a little; they are very much the same.

**若其酒醴之** | respecting the different sorts of wines.

| **樣兒** in *Pekingese*; extraordinary, unusual, as a *lusus naturæ*.

| **着** differing; they are unlike.

Read *ch'ai*. To send, as an envoy; to commission, to act for, to manage vicariously; a minister, a legate, an envoy; an official messenger.

| **使** a bailiff, an agent.

**當** | official messengers, who serve in turn.

| **事** governmental business.

**解** | the escort or guard which conducts a criminal.

| **役** a policeman, an official underling.

**放大欽** | to send a chancellor to hold an examination.

**報京** | or **快** | a government courier; the first is one who goes to Peking.

**聽** | an attendant, an official servant.

Read *ts'z'*. 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.

**罔** | **有辭** no difference being shown to the excusable or the less guilty.

**啖** *ch'a* A final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line; a euphonic particle, like Oh!

**差** From *knife* and *sent*.

To take up a thing with a fork or a bodkin; a small javelin.

**用叉子** | **肉** to stick a fork into a bit of meat and take it up.

**任** *ch'a* A young girl, for which **姪** is also used; an easy, retired life of leisure and respect.

Read *toh*, Another; that one.

**茶** *ch'a* The character **茶** *tu* 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 **艸人木** or plant for man, the shrub itself was once called **檟**, and the last gathering **茗**; 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.

**綠** | green tea; **黑** | black tea.

| **餅** and | **磚** tea pressed into cakes and brick tea; there are many forms of each.

| **葉** cured tea, the tea leaf; but leaf tea is **毛** | intimating that it looks unprepared.

**飲** | or **喝** | or **嗑** | to drink tea.

**倒** | **來** bring in tea; used sometimes as a polite request to stop and take a cup.

**獻** | to hand tea to visitors.

蒸 | 或 做 | 或 起 | 或 開 |  
to draw tea; to prepare and  
bring in tea.

壺 a tea-pot.

杯 或 | 盅 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 或 | 居 a tea saloon; a  
restaurant.

舖 或 | 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 或 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.

搽 From hand and tea as the  
phonetic; it is an unauthorized  
character.

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.

瘡 to rub ointment on sores.

花口面 to disguise one's face.

白鼻哥 to whiten his nose;  
i. e. to flatter, to agree with.

In Pekingese, read 'ch'a. To  
mix together, as sand and lime, or  
mud and mortar; to get jammed,  
as carts in a gateway.

耗 A mode of reckoning grain  
when reaped, one 'ch'a being  
equal to four hundred 'ping  
乘 or handfuls.

烏 | name of a part of an-  
cient Bactria.

察 Deep and retired, as the fur-  
ther rooms in a mansion.

兩目空 | his two eyes  
are very sunken.

廬 A house injured, and ready to  
tumble down.

屋之下不可坐也  
don't sit under a decayed,  
rotten roof.

艘 The first is also read 'ts'o;  
occurs used with the next.

小底 or small bottom, in  
Hunan on the River Siang-  
鹽 | salt boat; a scow to  
transport salt.

頭鯿 a fish, described as like  
a skiff in shape; it is probably  
one of the carp family.

槎 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.

枒 wood cut unevenly.

查 From 木 wood and 旦 morning  
under it; it was originally the  
same with 租 an obstruction; and  
in combination is often changed to  
廬 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, hav-  
ing ascertained, &c., and much used  
in dispatches, when commencing a  
statement.

巨 | 或 貫月 | 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 差 | 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 Also read *ch'eh*.  
Disagreeing, not fitting.

斥 | 房 incongruous, not cor-  
responding.

姸 Much the same as 佻 'ch'a.  
A handsome young lady, an  
elegant girl.

姸 嬰兒 | 女 a fine boy and  
a beautiful girl.

女 a Taoist name for vermi-  
lion, or for the fairy which springs  
out when oxidizing quicksilver.

吒 From mouth and to rely on or  
dwell; it is like the next.

咤 To vociferate, as when an-  
gry; to sputter, to talk  
thick; to grind the teeth; to  
grumble at; to disdainfully  
upbraid; to pity.

The first is read *cha* in 哪 |  
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 In-  
dian *vajra* or god of the thunder-  
bolt; and is pictured as riding on  
two fire-wheels through the sky,  
wielding the lightning.

Read *ta*, in the Sanscrit word  
阿 | | *atata*, the third frozen  
hell, whose "damned can only say  
*atata*, because their lips are  
stiffened.

Read *tu'*. To set down a cup  
at a sacrifice.

In *Fuhchau*. To trouble, to  
interfere with.

拍 | to cause a failure.

詫 Like the last. To talk extrava-  
gantly, to vaunt, to talk big;  
to deceive by brag and talk.

誇 | to vaunt one's self.  
| 異 strange, incredible; hard  
to believe, amazing.

蛇 From insect and dwelling; it is  
a synonym of 鮓 'ch'a.

蛇 The large sea-blubber or jelly  
fish (*Medusa*) that floats on  
the ocean; it is described as like  
a sheep's stomach, but having no

belly, body of a dull white color, eyes red as clots of blood, and drawing crabs with it; another name is 水母 water mother; it is sometimes eaten.

**渣** An unauthorized character.  
 A shred, a fragment of pottery is 瓦 | 兒 in Peking; when used as a verb, to split off, it is pronounced *ch'ia*; as 齊各 | 兒 to break or snap off even.

**汊** A stream dividing up into streamlets.  
*ch'ia* 三 | 河 a river in Liaotung, and one in Hanyang fu in Hupel.  
 三 | 水 the union of three streams.

**岔** From *hill* and *divided*; this and the next occur used for *ch'a* 叉 a fork.  
*ch'ia*

The place where roads meet; divergent paths.

| 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.

| 了氣了 a pain in the side, as physicians say.

旁 | 的話 a digression, an episode; irrelevant talk.

**杈** From *tree* and *fork*; used with the last.

*ch'ia* 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 | 兒 something unlucky has happened.

找 | 兒 to seek a fault in one; to criticize others.

## CHAH.

Old sounds, *tat* and *tap*, with a few in *dap*. In Canton, *chat*, *chap*, and one or two in *tsò*; — in Amoy, *chap*, *chah*, and *chwat*; — in Fuhchou, *chak*, *chwok*, and *cha*; — in Shanghai, *tsah*; — in Chifu, *tsah*.

**札** From *wood* and a *slip*.  
*cha* A thin wooden tablet, anciently used for writing; a thin slip of wood; a paddle; a letter; often interchanged with 劄 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.  
 簡 | writing tablets; blocks cut for books.

華 | your letter, your esteemed favor.

鴈 | a letter, so called because one was fabled to have been taken by a wild goose.

| 委 an order received; similar to 來 | the letter under reply.

天 | an untimely death.

**紮** From *silk* and a *slip* of *wood*.  
*cha* 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.  
 一 | 花 a nosegay, a bouquet.

| 縛 to tie up, as in a roll.

| 營 to set a camp, to intrench.

| 腳 to bind the feet of girls.

| 帳 to hook or tie open the bed curtains.

| 緊 tie it up tight; as when one | 帶 tightens his girdle.

**扎** From *hand* and a *slip*; it is interchanged with 劄 to stab; also used for the last.  
*cha*

To pull up, as weeds; to make or cut out paper images; to prick, to pierce; to bind or fasten, as the slips in a wattled fence.

| 得像 cut out to the life.

| 花 to embroider a certain design.

刀 | to stick with a knife.

| 猪 to stick a pig.

| 掙不住 I cannot exert myself; I am too weak to do it.

**蚱** A small species of cicada, striped and marked on its wings, which leaps far; it is also called 麥 | or wheat locust.  
*cha*

叫螞 | a kind of *Truxalis* of green grasshopper, which makes a dull noise; the name is applied to a chatterbox, a woman whose clack never stops.

**鳶** A water bird, with a long bill and plumage of a lark, common in Chekiang; it is probably a sort of sandpiper  
*cha* (*Tringa*) or dunnin; the 水 | as described, include water birds like plover, snipe, redshank, or lapwing.

雀兒 | red-breasted plover of Chihli.

葦 | 子 the eastern reed sparrow (*Calamo*, *dyta orientalis*.)

大水 | woodcock (*scolopax*.)

**劄** From *answer* and a *knife*; the composition of the word alludes to the old way of cutting writings on bamboos. The word *chop*, so much used by foreigners, is derived from this through the Cantonese pronunciation *chap*. Occurs interchanged with 札, but this and 劄 *tah*, are different words.  
*cha*

To prick, to puncture; to stitch in, to embroider; a document, a paper; a particular kind of paper for dispatches; a contract; a diploma; an order from a superior officer; a warrant or patent; to write out, as a list of prices or items.

- 紙 | a stationer's shop.
- | 子 anciently a memorial to the throne; now an order from an officer to one under him.
- 監 | a diploma purchased by a *Kiensang*.
- | 落部 charge it in account; — a Cantonese phrase.
- | 單 a contract for goods.
- | 貨 to settle for goods to arrive.
- | 價錢 to agree upon the price.
- 住 | to lodge at, as in traveling; to be an officer at a place, the one holding the post.
- | 支 an order from government.

**茁** From *grass* and *issuing* as the phonetic.

- cha* Sprouts and shoots appearing above ground; animals growing stronger and larger; to sprout.
- 蘭 | 其芽 the orchid puts out its sprouts.
- 俄 | | 俄亭亭 first it sprouts, then it grows up high, — and lastly it decays; said of plants.
- 牛羊 | 壯長 the oxen and sheep grow strong and large.

Read *ch'uh*, A sort of herb; a dandelion is called 苦 | 菜 in Chihli.

**雷** From *rain* and *words*.

- cha* Pattering of rain or flashes of lightning; a multitude of voices; name of a place and river in Chehkiang.
- 電 | | flashes of lightning.
- 雨 | | the rain patters down.
- 公庭 | | the hall was full of loud talking.

Read *sah*, Suddenly.  
| 爾雹落 the hail poured suddenly down.

**緝** To sew and hem; to sew together, as strips of cloth.

- cha* From *words* and to *hull grain*.
- 誦, *cha* Verbose; to talk much; to mutter unintelligibly.
- | 嘴 to grumble at with muttering; incoherent words.

**緝** A double hem or border on a robe; to bind the loins.

- cha* | 袋 a sheath or a fan, worn in ceremonial dresses.

**牖** To shut a city gate; the board or gate which shuts off a sluice or flume; to stop a door by a board.

- ch'w'* 下 | 板 put up the front-boards; i. e. to close the shop at evening.
- 排 | a kind of tester or framework over a brick bed, on which clothes are hung.

**關** From a *gate* and a *scale*; similar to the last.

- chu* A flood-gate, a water-gate; a lock in a canal; a dam; any thing placed to impede progress; a barrier, a guarded gate; a turnstile; a gate in a stockade; a barricade of posts; to shut a gate. In Fuh-chan, applied to the front curtain of a sedan.
- | 卡 a guard-house at a barrier.
- 關 | a pass; a barrier, like that formerly at Macao; to shut the gate.

**水** | an aqueduct; a sluice; a waste-weir with gates.

**街** | street gates, common in Chinese cities; they serve to prevent the assemblage of mobs, to divide off the wards, and aid the police in arresting thieves.

- | 門 a guard-gate; to bar a gate.
- 看守 | 門 to stand guard at the passes.

**關** | open the barrier; take up the portenllis.

- 看 | or | 夫 a gate-keeper.
- | 河 the Grand Canal is so called in some parts of its course.

**眨** To wink; to move the eyes about.

- 'cha* 眨 | 巴眼兒 Ah, see how he winks!
- chan'* | 目 to wink the eyes.
- | 眼兒的工夫 in the twinkling of an eye, in a very short time.
- 不開口 | 眼會意 to intimate one's wishes by a wink without speaking.

**煤** From *fire* and *leaf*; but the unauthorized forms are the most common; the meanings of this character vary in different parts of the country.

**炸** To fry food; to boil in fat or oil; to scald by pouring on water.

- cha* | 熟 to boil thoroughly; to fry.
- | 肉丸 to fry meat balls.
- | 蘇花 to fry crullers.
- | 香椿 to scald Ailantns leaves, they are eaten when tender.

In *Pekingese*. The second is also read *cha'*; coal broken up into fragments; bits; to blow up, to burst.

- | 子 nut coal, or coal in bits.
- | 煤 coal of any kind.
- | 炮 a bomb or mortar.
- 炮 | the gun burst in pieces.

**嘶** The crowing of a bird. 嘶 | the mournful crowing of a jungle fowl or pheasant.

**鋸** From *metal* and to *chop*; it is commonly but erroneously contracted to 鋏 in Canton.

- cha* A heavy pair of shears working on a rivet as a fulcrum at the end; it is used to cut up fodder, money, slips of sheet iron, and such things; to slice or cut open.
- | 草 to cut grass fine.
- | 刀 a grass-cutter.

**斲** Also read *tsan* or *tsuan*, and used with the preceding.

- cha* To cut up or chop; the noise of cutting fine.

CH'AH.

Old sounds, t'at and t'ap. In Canton, ch'at and ch'ap; — in Swatow, ch'at, sat, k'ip, and ch'ah; — in Amoy, ch'at, ch'ap, and ch'ak; — in Fuhchan, ch'ak and sak; — in Shanghai, ts'ah; — in Chifu, ts'ah.

**察** From 宀 a cover and 祭 to sacrifice, intimating that when human efforts were unavailing to find out a cause, then sacrifice was the best thing.

To examine, to get at the truth, to inquire into judicially, to act as a censor; to criticise, to observe closely, to scrutinize, to learn the particulars; to sacrifice; to survey.

**審** | or **查** | to examine carefully, especially as an officer, like the **按** | **司** provincial judge, does.

| **情** to ascertain the circumstances.

| **奪** to examine and decide, as a case.

**苛** | a vexatious questioning.

**省** | to make a self-examination.

| | unsullied, as a reputation.

**辨** | **其** **微** he examined the minutest points.

**明** | **無** **屈** **于** **庶** **子** to candidly examine an affair, so that the people feel no sense of injustice.

| **出** to ferret out; to search and find, as a detective does.

**譽** 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.

**刹** From 刀 knife and 殺 to kill contracted.

**刹** A pillar or spire on the top of a dagobah or shrine, from which to hang streamers; a top covering the ashes of priests; a Buddhist monastery.

**寶** | your convent; said to a priest.

**梵** | a temple of Budha.

**上** | to visit a temple.

| **竿** a staff for banners before a temple.

| **帝** **利** the *kshatriyas*, one of the Indian castes.

| **那** in Sanscrit *kshana*, the 90th part of a thought, reckoned to be the 4500th part of a minute.

**雷** Form a pestle in a mortar; occurs used with **插** and **錘**, to which it gives part of its own meaning.

To hull wheat; to deprive grain of its husk.

**築** | a beetle to pound adobie walls.

**畚** | agricultural implements in general.

**扱** From *hand* and *up to*; it is sometimes wrongly used for the next.

**扱** To receive; to take or gather; to raise up; to help; to lead; to bow with the hands nearly touching the ground,—the salutation of a woman; to tuck the skirt under the girdle.

| **引** **高** **賢** to introduce good people to the great.

**收** | to get or collect.

**走** **勞** **無** | to labor without adequate reward.

| **地** to bow very low, as the Japanese do.

**插** From *hand* and to *hull wheat* as the phonetic; it is interchanged with the last two and the next.

To insert; to pierce, to drive into or stick in, as a pole in the ground, or flowers in the hair; to thrust into; to set in a socket; to interfere, to meddle with; to insert, as stuffing in a fowl; an iron pointed pole or crow-bar.

| **秧** to transplant rice-shoots.

| **票** to stick in a label or mark.

| **手** **落** **去** to meddle officiously, to want a share in.

**八** **擡** **八** | eight bearers and eight out-riders.

| **掙** to make an effort to get in.

| **耳** **遊** **營** to stick flags in the cars, when [whipping a man] through the camp.

| **賊** to furtively secrete. In another's room, so as to implicate him.

| **柳** **成** **陰** set out willows, and you will have a shade;—diligence will get its reward.

| **口** or | **嘴** to interrupt, to put in a word.

| **旗** **子** to put out a flag, as an auctioneer.

| **草** **賣** **身** to put grass in his hair and sell him, as the poor are obliged to do with their children in distress.

**匙** | a narrow purse for keys.

**安** | to find a place for one, to get one a situation.

| **翼** **難** **飛** he cannot get away, even if he gets a pair of wings.

| **燒** to put in stuffing for roasting; in Canton, a concubine's child is so called in sport.

**錘** Sometimes used for the last. A spade or pick for turning up the ground; a large pin or skewer for fastening the outer garments; a flat hairpin, ornamented with feathers; a carrying beam; a sort of crow-bar.

**扛** | to carry a pick; *met.* a farmer, a field-hand.

**香** **匙** | a little spatula for incense.

**魑** The name of demons **羅** | which bring pestilence; they are the *rakshas* of the Hindu mythology, the agents of evil; also written **羅** **刹** by many persons. Also used as the name of a foreign country.

**侘** Irresolute; to boast; to be diverted from one's purpose is | **侘**, said of disappointed aims.

CHAI.

Old sounds *tai, dai, dat, and dak*, with one or two in *tak, tat and dan*. In Canton, *chai*; — in Swatow and Amoy, *chai* and *chè*; — in Fuhchan, *chè* and *chai*; — in Shanghai, *tsa* and *sa*; — in Chifu, *tsai*.

齋  
齋  
齋

*chai*  
*ch'*

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 drug shop, as for the sale of medicines; lenten fare.

打 | to perform services for releasing a soul.

打 | 鶴 paper storks on which the soul flits to heaven; *met.* a pander.

清 | he has only vegetable food.

↓ 戒 to fast and not kill animals.

不入 | 戒 [onions] are not regarded as proper food for fast days.

↓ 期 fasting days.

↓ 醮 to fast on the Buddhist festival of All-souls.

↓ 公 a pilgrim—to a Taoist shrine.

食 | to fast on vegetables.

閒 | a study; a library-room.

書 | a student's room.

雅 | elegant leisure.

↓ 居 to live at ease.

↓ 莊 respectful, modest.

Read *tsz'*. A mourning dress for parents.

In *Cantonese*. A particle, implying that it is so, it was said.

也 人話 | who dared to say so?

好似佢話 | it is just as he said.

齋

*chai*

Like the preceding, but restricted to a dwelling of thatch, a hut; while the last is a more substantial edifice

埋

*chai*

From *wood* and *to bury*.

Suckers springing from the roots of a decayed tree; dead, rotten wood in the roots.

債

*chai'*

From *man* and *to blame*.

To owe money; to bear a burden; a debt, an obligation; freight or passage-money, so called by the ship-owners.

欠 | to owe a debt.

↓ 主 a creditor.

↓ 人 (or ↓ 仔 in *Cantonese* a debtor.

還 | to pay up, to settle a debt.

償 | to honor one's endorsement.

討 | to collect a debt; whence

討 | 鬼 a term for the spirit of a son who died before he could recompense his parents; and of an unpaid creditor which torments the debtor.

放 | to lend money, shave notes; it indicates usurious lending.

↓ 精 a miserable debtor, one over head and ears in debt.

酒 | a tavern score.

花 | to spend riotously.

威逼 | 折 to force one to pay up, as by intimidation.

錢 | 細故 the debt is of little consequence.

冤孽 | a revenge due for an injury received in a former life.

寨  
砦

*chai'*

From *wood* and *to fill a crevice*; both of these are regarded as aberrant forms of 柴 a faggot.

A stockade for defense; a paliade; a hold, a guarded retreat, like a hold, a guarded retreat, like a Mori *pah*; a cantonment or encampment, a military station; a pen for animals, a corral; a brothel.

營 | barracks; a military post, a cantonment.

山 | a temporary defense hastily thrown up; a hill fortress, like the New Zealand *pahs*.

劫 | to plunder a post.

賊 | a bandit's hold; and ↓ 主 is the wife of the bandit chief.

鹿角 | a stockade guarded by cheveaux-de-frise.

柵 | a log-house fort.

老舉 | in *Cantonese*, a bagnio; and 打 | is to frequent one.

豸

*chai'*

The original form is thought to represent a crawling beast, and resembles the second character; the first is the 153d radical of a group of characters referring to feline beasts, of which the second is the obsolete, pedantic form.

To discriminate; a fabulous monster called 獬, having one horn; others picture it more like a deer; it can discriminate right and wrong, and eats fire in its ravenous fury, even to its own destruction; it is drawn like a tiger on the wall which screens a *yamun*, as a warning to rulers against extortion; provincial judges and censors once wore it as their insignia; and are designated ↓ 史, a term also applied now to district magistrates in respect.

獬 | 冠 an ancient name for an executioner's cap.

Read *chi*. A worm or grub; reptiles without feet.

長行 | progressing like a caterpillar.

嶺 | a sloping hill-side; to descend gradually.

子逞其志庶有 | 乎 if you carry out your purpose, Sir, do you think it will be quiet?

醱

*chai'*

A press for pressing the mash in making spirits; a kind of strainer.

瘵

*chai'*

From *disease* and *to worship*. A wasting disease; weakness, like marasmus, distress, trouble, care.

勞 | a debilitating disease, slow consumption of the energies.

白 | to bring disease on one's self.

↓ 凋 atrophy of the bodily powers.

## CH'AI.

Old sounds, *t'ai*, *t'ap*, *t'at*, running into *d'ai* *d'at* and *d'ak*. In Canton, *ch'ai*; — in Amoy, *ch'ai*, *ch'a*, *t'é*, and *ban*; with slight changes in Swatow; — in Fuhchau, *chai*, *ch'ai*, *cha ch'a* and *tw'ang*; — in Shanghai, *dza*; — in Chifu, *ts'ai*.

釵

From *metal* and a *fork*.

A hair-pin, broad and curved, so that it will lie across the occiput; *met.* females.

卜 | to divine by a hair-pin.

群 | a bevy of women.

裙 | a maid-servant.

荆 | a thorn hair-pin; *met.* miserably poor, because she cannot buy a metallic pin.

環耀目 her hair-pins and ear-rings dazzle one.

鳳頭 | a pin with a phoenix.

金石斛 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.

嗟

Strips of meat dried in the north wind, called | 脍 were anciently prepared for winter provision.

Read *ts'o*. Rumbling in the belly; flatulent.

柴

From *wood* and *this*; when officers went into the wilds, they stockaded their lodges; 寨 *chai'* 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 | 的 a woodcutter, a lumberer.

劈 | firewood split up for use.

頭 | a knotty stick.

破 | to split wood.

花 | kindling wood.

把 | 或 | 擔 a quantity of firewood, or faggots.

火 | fuel, wood.

門 | my cottage, my humble abode.

水流 | drifted timber, or that which has been rafted.

乾 | 近火 if dry sticks are put

near the fire,—they will ignite; *met.* don't go too near temptation.

廢 | a poor stick, a useless fellow.

瘦 | lean as a lath.

魚 | an empty pated fellow.

望秩于山川 [Shun] sacrificed burnt offerings in order to the mountains and streams.

崇 Originally written like the last.

To burn faggots in sacrifice; 柴 the firewood used in a sacrifice to Heaven.

燒 | 以祭天神 to worship the gods by burning a heap of wood.

葉 A kind of sudorific medicine, 柴 | 胡, otherwise called mouse-ear; 柴胡 is another mode of writing it.

嗥

A dog whining for his food; | 吠 dogs snarling over their food.

豺

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, wolfish, truculent.

狼 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; 狼子 it now denotes the wolf alone, and 狼 includes the jackal; *met.* evil beings who tempt man.

狼當道 a wolf stops the road, —said of bad rulers.

狗 | a jackal, or a wild dog.

瘦如 | lean as a wolf.

其心如虎其面如 | he has a tiger's heart and a wolf's face; —the latter is said to smile on seeing a man.

儕

From *man* and *even* together.

A class, a company, persons of the same sort; a sign of the plural.

我 | 或吾 | we; ourselves; we together.

伍 | we comrades, all of us chums; persons of the same rank or age.

同 | the same kind or class.

偶 | good fellows, comrades.

蹠

From *foot* and *single*; it is also read *chw'en*, but more commonly read *chw'ai*; the second form is vulgar, and often pronounced *'ts'ai*, while both are synonyms of 蹠 *'ts'z'* which itself also occurs read *ch'ai*.

To tread on, to put the heel on; to stamp, to trample on; to raze, to destroy.

實 | step on it firmly.

足 | the heel; to tread on.

一脚泥 stepped into the mud over my foot.

西瓜皮 tread on the water-melon skin; *i.e.* to trip one up; to delude you.

住他 | tread on it.

高脚 | to walk on stilts.

馬 | 芳草 to take a ride over the fragrant grass,—a spring ramble.

足而怒 | to stamp angrily.

鞦韆 | to tread on a slack rope, an acrobat; also a thief, who uses rope ladders.

破營盤 he has destroyed the camp; to remain victorious.

成肉糜 trampled to a jelly, as in a crowd.

螫

From *insect* and *myriad*; but the ancient form resembles a squirming scorpion.

A sting in the tail, as in the hornet or scorpion.

蜂 | a bee's sting.

卷髮如 | to wind the hair like a scorpion's tail.

CHAN.

Old sounds, *tam* and *dam*. In Canton, *chan* and *cham*; — in Swatow, *cham*, *chw'a*, *t'nia*, *chié* and *chan*; — in Amoy, *cham*, *ch'an*, *chien* and *tam*; — in Fuhchau, *chang* and *tang*; — in Shanghai, *tsè*; — in Chifu, *tsan*.

話

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 *tswan*' 謙 to be hoaxed.

| 譏 to whisper in a friendly way.

| 諷 piquant raillery; sarcastic.

斬

From *chariot* and *ox*, alluding to a battle field, or to an ancient military execution by destroying a criminal between two chariots.

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.

| 首 to decollate, as is done in cases of | 罪 or capital crimes.

| 伐 to subjugate [a refractory state]; to destroy; to prune trees.

| 開 to cleave or cut open.

腰 | to cut [a criminal] in twain.

監 | to oversee an execution.

| 祀 his posterity is all cut off, as of a great rebel.

| 斷路 to break off all intercourse with.

| 釘截鉄 to cut an iron nail; *met.* decided, certain, fixed.

| 關截氣 to sever the influences and aura, — as in geomancy.

| 關而入 [the troops] forced the defenses and carried the place.

琖

Used with the last. A wine cup made of jade, deeper than the lamp-cup.

chan

玉 | fine, beautiful cups.

盞

From *dish* and *small*.

chan

A shallow cup for oil; a wine saucer; a classifier of lamps and glasses of wine.

一 | 燈 one lamp.

燈 | a cup for a water-lamp.

銅 | 聲聲喚賣冰 the brass cups of the ice-venders are rattling briskly to invite purchasers.

酸

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.

狡

chan

To fly swift and powerfully like a falcon is | |, referring to its darting here and there for its prey.

Read *tsien*. Martial; | | warlike.

棧

chan

From *wood* and *small*.

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 tumbrel, 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.

| 驢 a path over and along a steep cliff.

馬 | a horse-pen or stable; a corral.

貯 | to put into store.

| 道 a plank road, a corduroy way.

輦

chan

A carriage arranged for sleeping in, used by army officers.

| 輅 a sort of ambulance; also, a kind of hearse.

| 車 a military chariot.

羴

chan

A sheep-cote, or a pen staked around to guard sheep.

𧈧

chan

A striped cat, perhaps a species allied to the tiger cat.

| 貓 a tiger shedding its hair, or having lost most of its hair.

綻

chan

From *silk* and to *secure*.

A seam which has opened; to rip, to rend, to come apart; cracked, split as bark; a hint, an inkling.

破 | a slight defect; a hint, a slight idea of.

| 裂 ripped; to rip open seams.

花 | the corol of a flower, or the separate petals.

打 | to calk, to pay the seams in a boat.

米色未能飽 | the rice did not look plump, but shriveled.

綻

chan

Like the last. An opened seam in a garment.

補 | to sew or patch a seam; to mend clothes.

湛

tsan

From *water* and *very*.

Deep, clear, tranquil, as water; calm, serene, as placid moonlight; to sink, to immerse; to soak in, to imbibe, as a sponge; to steep, to moisten; to receive, as benefits; excessive, as in dissipation, addicted to dregs.

| 河 an affluent on the north of the Yellow River, in Hwai-king fu in Honan.

| 恩 imbued with favor, said of the Emperor's kindness.

| 露 or | | 露斯 a heavy dew.

| 新的 bran new.

蘸

chan

To dip, as a morsel in sauce; this character has been used by some Protestant missionaries for baptizing by immersion.

| 筆 to put the pencil in ink.

| 濕 to soak; to dip and wet through.

**站** From to stand and *incroaching* as the phonetic.

*chan'* To stand up; to stand still; stopping, standing; a stage, a fixed governmental post; a journey, a day's travel.

**驛** | the distance between post-houses; at the end is the | **頭** or stage-house.

— | **路** one stage; it is about one league or ten *li* in length.

| **住** stand still; stop!

| **立** on his feet; standing.

| **開** stand off a little.

| **起來** stand up; get up.

**包** | to engage to make the stages, as cartmen are often hired to do.

**賺賺**

*chwan'*

From *pearl* and *together with* or *frugal*; the last character is sometimes read *wan'*, and the first also *tswan'* and *tsan'*.

To impede, to interfere with, as by underselling; to sell at a profit, to gain; to palm off, as poor goods; to overcharge, to ask an exorbitant

price; to mistake; to earn, to be in the receipt of.

| **錢** to make a profit.

| **得多** it has been very profitable.

**加倍** | to double the cost.

| **得作** I had the work for my profit; *i. e.* I got nothing but bother for my pains.

| **食** to get just a living.

| **詐** to palm off on one.

| **辛苦** to reap disappointment and sorrow.

**沒有** | or | **不着** I made nothing on it; there is no gain in it.

**境**

*chan'*

From *earth* and *wily*.

To border or *dylæ* which defines the limit of a grave; the bounds of an altar.

CH'AN.

Old sounds, *t'an*, *dam*, *t'an*, *shan* and *ts'im*. In Canton, *ch'am*, *ts'am* and *ch'an*; — in Swatow, *ch'am*, *cham*, *sw'a*, *chien*, *siam*, *ch'iam* and *ch'an*; — in Amoy, *ch'am*, *san*, and *sw'a*; — in Fuhchan, *chang*, *sang*, *ch'ang*, and *ch'iang*; — in Shanghai, *ts'an*, and *sa'*; — in Chifu, *ts'an*.

**攙**

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.

| **罅** to fill a crack.

| **嘴** to interrupt another, to take the word out of his mouth.

| **銀器** a local name for plated-ware.

**力** | **顛危** to get help for the feeble and tottering.

| **雜不純** to put inferior sorts in, to dilute, to foist in, to mix.

| **和着吃** mix them all properly for eating.

**剗**

To cut off; to cut into, as when testing the purity of sycee.

| **斷** to cut apart.

**鑿**

*ch'an*

Used for the last. A chisel; a bore for cutting or piercing; to cut out, to engrave deeply.

**藥** | a boiler for seething and decocting medicine.

| **字爲記** he carved on the characters for a memento.

**欂**

*ch'an*

A tree called | **檀** which grew near Confucius' tomb, having hard whitish wood and large flowers; it was perhaps a magnolia; sharp pointed; a water-gate.

| **槍** or **天** | terms for a comet, referring to its tail; the first is also applied to a rebel leader.

**狡**

*ch'an*

Formed of *hare* and an animal described to be like the muntjak; several of the combinations under this primitive, which seldom occurs by itself, embody its leading idea.

A crafty hare full of dodges; artful, wily, cunning.

| **兔** a crafty rabbit, which has several holes to its burrow.

**讒**

*ts'an*

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 tripod.

| **佞** to cajole and then malign.

| **謗** to grumble at.

| **諂** to intrigue against.

| **人** a traducer; to asperse people.

| **言惹禍** calumny brings trouble on one.

| **口交加** he is everywhere vilified.

**君子信** | our sovereign listens to slanders.

**澗**

*ch'an*

The rippling sound of water is | **澗**; applied also to the sportive leaping of fish; perspiration of the hands and feet; water gurgling through a hole.

**饑** } To gourmandize, to love  
 good eating; greedy, glut-  
 tonous. The second form  
**饒** } also means to sip or taste;  
 to peck at.  
 口 | voracious, gluttonous.  
 嘴不 | not particular about  
 one's food, not fastidious; not much  
 appetite.

**嶢** } A cliff; a high peak, a sum-  
 mit that rises above the  
 clouds; the first form is  
**嶢** } commonest.  
**嶢** } | 巖 a craggy, steep ascent;  
**嶢** } rocks piled up, high precipi-  
**嶢** } ces.

**獼** Also read *tsan*. A kind of  
 monkey, found in Yunnan,  
 the | 狻, whose description  
 allies it to the *dnoc*; its swift-  
 ness on the trees is said to be like  
 that of the flight of a bird.

**產** From 生 to bear, and 彥 *emi-*  
*nent* contracted.  
 To produce, to breed, to bear;  
 the increase of anything; a  
 birth, a parturition; productions or  
 resources of a country; the natives;  
 an estate, a patrimony; an occupa-  
 tion, livelihood; a sort of flageolet  
 or large reed with three holes.  
 | 業 real estate, a property.  
 置 | 業 to found or buy an estate.  
 分家 | to divide the estate.  
 傾家蕩 | the estate is totally  
 lost or dissipated.  
 輸清家 | wasted all his patri-  
 mony, as by gambling.  
 土 | or 本 | the productions  
 of a region.  
 恒 | constant occupation, means  
 of living, a regular income.  
 生 | to increase; to bear a child.  
 難 | difficult labor, as from mal-  
 formation or wrong presentation.  
 扶 | a midwife.  
 補 | a tonic for pregnant women.  
 小 | an abortion.

| 門 the vagina, a medical term;  
 it also means accoucheurs, and  
 | 科 is the art of midwifery.

**犗** To breed domestic animals.

**嶮** Windings among hills.  
 嶮 | a devious path among  
 hills, a goat-path.

**澗** Name of a small stream, a  
 league east of Si-ngan fu in  
 Sheusi, a branch of the R. Pa  
 灞河, which flows through  
 the 藍田 Blue Field.  
 | | waters bursting out.

**蹠** To put a shoe or patten on  
 the bare foot.

**鏟** From *metal* and to *produce*;  
 the second is an old and un-  
 usual form; used with the next.

**鏟** } A thin iron plate; a shovel,  
 a spade; a plane or shaving  
**錐** } tool, like a spoke-shave, to  
 cut and pare; to smooth, to  
 level off. In Fuhchau, to shell off  
 or scale, as the plaster from a wall  
 with a chisel.

**鏟** | or 飯 | a rice shovel, used  
 by cooks.

| 山 to scarp hill-sides, to dig  
 into hills.

一副 | 鉗 a set of tongs and  
 shovel.

| 草除根 to root up plants; to  
 extirpate root and branch.

**剗** } Interchanged with the last.  
 To spade up, to level off;  
**剗** } to trim, to pare down; to  
 cut grain; to cut with a  
 weapon or edge-tool.

| 刀 to plane or sharpen a  
 razor by shaving the edge.

花 | or | 香 a dark fragrant  
 wood, or sandal-wood shavings,  
 burned for perfume.

| 削 to smooth off.

| 傷 to wound, as with an ax  
 slipping.

**榲** A sort of tree growing in  
 Ngambwui, which produces a  
 fruit shaped like a peach,  
 nearly two inches long, of a  
 yellow color; when cured by salt  
 it tastes like a plum.

Read 'shan. A mattress.

**羴** Composed of three 羊 *sheep* and  
 屋 *house* contracted, to represent  
 sheep huddling under a shelter.

Sheep crowding as each one  
 tries to get out first; to put in  
 confusion, as records or books  
 disarranged.

**驢** To ride a horse barebacked.  
 | 騎着馬 to ride without  
 a saddle.

**弗** Intended to represent a spit,  
 or gridiron for roasting flesh,  
 and the meat on it.

如以肉貫 | like a joint  
 of meat skewered on a spit.

**愴** Complete virtue, as shown in  
 one's life well spent in good  
 actions; a company, a group  
 of people.

**懺** To regret, to repent; among  
 Buddhists and Rationalists, a  
 class of ritualistic works,  
 which are intended to be  
 used as manuals.

| 悔自新 to reform and do right,  
 as submissive insurgents.

**猥** A dog crunching his food;  
 gnawing, crushing between  
 the teeth.

In *Cantonese*. A word of indig-  
 nation; to devour.

俾你 | here then, eat it!

你 | 清我的野 you've clean  
 gobbled up all my dinner!—  
 said to an importunate *sorrier*.

**甌** An earthen pitcher for boiling.  
 瓦 | a sort of jug for making  
 congee, common at Cantor.

CHĀN.

Old sounds, *tín, tīm, and dīm*. In Canton, *chǎn, chǎm, and tsun*; — in Swatow, *chín, chím, tién, tian, cham, chién, and tīm*; — in Amoy, *tím, chin, chím, and chím*; — in Fuhchau, *chíng, tíng, chéng, tòng, and téng*; — in Shanghai, *tsǎng*, with a few in *dzǎng*; — in Chifu, *chín*.

眞  
眞  
chǎn

From 直 *upright* and 人 *man* underneath, but its present composition is explained to be from 目 *the eye*, 匕 *for 化 to change*, and 隱 *hidden*, referring to the power of genü 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.

- | 正 truly, indeed, actually is so.
- | 係 it is really so.
- 說 | it is true; he says the truth.
- 不知 | 假 I don't know whether it be true or false.
- | 容 the true image, as seen in a glass.
- | 不堪 utterly unworthy of trust.
- | 心 true hearted, ingenious.
- | 理 true, orthodox principles.
- 認 | thoroughly do a thing; earnest to get at the truth of it.
- | 贓 his veritable property, as a stolen thing proven when claimed.
- | 宰 the true ruler; Heaven; a Moslem word for God.
- 天 | heavenly endowments, referring to temper and heart.
- | 人 a phantom of a man, is one who 舍 | possesses divinity, and therefore can become invisible.
- 寫 | or 傳 | 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 Laotsz'; named Chwang-tsz' 莊子, Wán-tsz' 文子, Lieh-tsz'

列子, and K'ang-sang-tsz' 庚桑子; they are worshiped with him.

禛  
chǎn

From *worship* and *truth*.  
To be blessed because of truth in worship or prayer.

臃  
chǎn

Dropsical swelling, like anasarca; a puffy swelling of the legs.

甄  
chǎn

From *tile* and a *kiln*; it is also read *chien*.  
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 horrifies; to avoid; plain; a potter, a modeler in clay.

- | 陶萬類 to fashion and guide all things, as God does.
- | 別人才 to discern men of talents.

蕓  
chǎn

A bright blue orchid, the 菊 | which grows in the south of China; other names are 地松 ground fir, and 蟾蜍蘭 toad orchid.

珍  
珍  
chǎn

From 玉 *gem* and 鬣 *bushy hair* contracted; the second is a vulgar form.  
Whatever is noble, precious, or beautiful; rare, important; excellent; a prize, a rarity, a delicacy; to prize, to esteem.

- | 珠 pearls; | 珠粉 pearl sago, named from its pearly look;
- | 珠花 the Spiræa or meadow-sweet, 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.
- | 饅 a dainty.

- | 奇 precious and rare.
- | 瑞 an auspicious token, as a just statesman in a reign.
- 見 | 人世者 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.
- 八 | 豈所敢望 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.

鍼  
針  
chǎn

From *metal* and *all or ten*; the second is the common form.  
A needle; a pin; a sharp probe, a cauterizing needle; a sting, any sharp, thorny thing; to probe, to prick; pine leaves.

- 穿 | or 紉 | or 引 | to thread a needle.
- | 帶工 embroidery, fine needlework.
- | 脚稀 the stitches are coarse.
- 乞巧 | to beg for excellent needlework; *met.* she is very skillful.
- 鷄頭 | a hair-pin used in Canton.
- 鼓鏈 | a drumstick needle — a Cantonese name for a pin.
- 如坐 | 氈 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.
- | 皮削鐵 mean, petty, close, *lit.* one who saves by sewing skins and scraping iron.

**箴** Interchanged with the last. A probe, a needle; to pierce; *chān* to warn, to exhort, to urge a reform, to expostulate; admonition, appeals to reform; maxims warning people; pointed, cautionary.

石 | or | 砭 surgeon's probes, formerly made of stone.

| 言 or | 規 warning words, admonitions.

| 銘 restraining laws.

| 疵 to criticise defects, to probe another's faults, to satirize.

| 尹 an ancient officer, like a censor.

**鱖** The needle fish, as the character imports; it is described as a *chān* slim, small fish like the *Leucosoma*, or Chinese white-bait, and noted for the extension of the snout like a bodkin; it is the *Hemirhamphus intermedius*, called 長短 | (or 濤) at Canton; *i.e.* the long-short bodkin; in Kiangnan, it is known as the 罵婆魚 or scolding old-wife.

**斟** From *peck* and *very*; giving the sound.

*chān* To pour from or into, to empty out, to ladle; to add to; a ladle or cup; to deliberate, to adjust, to arrange.

| 酌爲佳 it will be better to consult about it.

| 茶 to pour out tea.

| 妥了 it is all well settled.

細 | carefully talk it over.

| 議 to discuss, to settle by consultation.

**榘** A kind of wood good for arrows; it is probably one of the conifers, like a larch or juniper; a target.

| 菌 a mushroom or fungus found on this tree.

| 質 a target; to kill criminals by making a target of them.

Read *shān*, a synonym of 葦 the mulberry fruit, also called

桑 | mulberry seeds.

**帳** An old name for the bag tied to a horse's head when baiting him, now called 馬籠囊 or horse bucket-bag. *chān*

**砧** From *stone* and to *incroach*; used with the next.

*chān* A block on which to beat clothes; a square stone or block; an anvil; a stone with which athletes exercise their strength by lifting and pitching it.

| 板 a board used by butchers; a chopping-board.

石 | a horse-block; a stone to which criminals are chained.

抽 | to lift the weight, as soldiers do, to test their strength, like throwing the discus.

槌 | 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.

**礎** Constantly used for the last, with which it is nearly synonymous. *chān*

Read *jan*. Peaked, like an upright stone; lilly.

| 磳於青霄 the lofty peaks pierced the sky.

左右石 | 磳立 the stones were piled up like pillars on both sides [of the dyke.]

霹靂 | a name in the Pān Tsao for a meteoric stone from Luncheu fu on the mainland north of Hafnan I.

**臻** From *extreme* and to *enter*. The utmost, the highest degree; extremely; to reach; a multitude, many; to collect. *chān*

百福駢 | may all blessings settle here; a phrase put on doors.

澤 | 四表 his bounty reached everywhere.

**藜** Also read *ts'in*. Abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; accumulated, a collection of; to wear on the head. *chān*

其葉 | | low abundant is the foliage [of this peach]

| 頭巾 the kerchiefs worn on the head by the boatwomen at Macao.

**榛** } The Chinese hazel or filbert is | 子 (*Corylus heterophylla*) shaped like the pekan nut; it grows in the northern provinces, is smaller than the European nut and more oily; a thorny tree, like those in quickset hedges, whose spines were once used for mourning hair-pins. *chān* }  
| | overgrown with thorns and brushwood.

**溱** One of the small headwaters of the R. Hwai in Honan; *chān* also, a river in Hupeh; to reach.

| | abundant, as a crop; thickly placed, as houses; loose, easy, comfortable.

**顛** To hang the head, as when weak or sleepy; a peaked head. *chān*

**枕** From *wood* and *walking*. A pillow; a rest for the back *chān* 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, continuous, adjacent.

| 頭 a pillow; 耳 | a kind with an ear hole.

| 伴 a bedfellow.

| 着 in bed, asleep; while asleep.

| 骨 the occiput; the neck bone in fishes.

後 | 候 your occiput is thick, — *met* your friends are strong.

門 | the socket of the door-hinge.

| 邊 in bed; in private, secretly; a wife.

曲肱而 | he pillowed his head on his bended arm.

安 | 無憂 now I can sleep without anxiety.

| 驚難安 cares disturb his rest.

輾轉伏 | turning and rolling on my pillow — restless.

上死 to die of old age, to die in one's bed.

木 | 塙 the stick leans against the wall.

冷衾塞 insufficient bed-clothes; *met.* a poor man.

高 | 而寐 he sleeps quietly, he has no cares.

**頰** As if composed of 頤 and 枕, meaning the neck pillow, or the sleeping bone; i.e. the occiput, that bone of the head on which one rests in sleeping; or to droop the head.

Read *'tan*. Filthy.

Read *'tān*. Silly, in the phrase | 顛 foolish looking.

**診** Bright, clear as a gem; transparent.

**畛** From 田 field and 珍 pearl contracted, as the phonetic.

**畛** Raised paths between fields; dykes over drains; a border; to come before the gods; to announce to the Terminalia that the Emperor is coming to visit the border; the origin; to terminate, as life.

| 域 a frontier.

畦 | 相接 the dykes were contiguous.

田 | paths for landmarks.

**紵** 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.

| 屣 crabbed, mulish.

| 轉 to go around.

**袷** Plain, dark garments; summer clothes of one thickness; border of a dress; a figured garment.

| 絺綌 single grasscloth or linen.

兄弟 | 玄 the brothers all wore black.

**疹** From *disease* or *flesh*, and *pearl* contracted, referring to their form; *ch'au* 疾 is sometimes wrongly used for it.

**疹** Pustules of any kind, a rash; eruptions, pimples, sore lips or fever sores; fever breaking out in sores; measles:—to remove which, the 疹神娘娘 is worshipped.

痘 | small-pox pustules.

癩 | a sort of carbuncle.

出 | 子 to have the measles or scarlet fever.

癩 | small pimples, as in measles.

**診** To ascertain the state of; to verify, to examine, as when a disease shows itself.

| 脈 to feel the pulse.

| 夢 to interpret a dream.

**睽** From 目 eye and a contraction of 火 and 睪 hands joined 升 as in 睽, which is not the same as this character, though sometimes miswritten for it.

The pupil of the eye, the want of which makes one blind.

兆 | the subtle germs of good and bad things;—used in this phrase wrongly for 睽 incipient.

**輶** From 輿 and 辵 contracted for the phonetic.

**輶** To turn, to revolve; to move; to act in behalf of; a cross-board to lean upon in a carriage; *met.* a carriage; distressed, sorrowing; cramped; pegs for cords in a lute; the last of the 28 constellations, including the stars  $\beta \delta \eta \nu$  in Corvus.

輿 | wains and carriages.

| 轉其道 the carriage went rolling on its way, or revolving in its rut.

士卒般 | military carriages in numbers.

| 懷 compassionating; kind feelings towards one.

| 念 kind thoughts of, to think of and do something for.

紆 | curbed, discontented, as in a treadmill sort of life, where one is kept down by power.

**鬢** The second character is intended to represent streaming hair; as a primitive, its meaning in most cases is lost.

**鬢** Bushy, thick hair; black and abundant hair.

| 髮如雲 his bushy hair was like a cloud.

**黠** Similar to the last. Beautiful black and glossy hair, shining like a mirror; black.

Read *yin*. To dye black.

**緝** To tie; black and thick, as hair; close-woven, thick.

| 密 fine and close, as cloth.

誰 | 不變 whose black hair will not change its color?

| 黑 black, a deep black.

**診** To restrain rising anger and not show it in the eye; to keep one's equanimity by a strong effort.

域而能 | 者鮮矣 few and remarkable are those who can be angry and not show it.

**鎮** From *metal* and *true* as the phonetic.

**鎮** To press down; to repress, to keep in subjection; to guard, to keep in order, as a pass; to protect and oversee; to restrain or forestall evil influence, as pagodas or peaked hills do; a mart, called 大 | 甸, a great manufacturing place, of which there are four in China; in the days of the 五代 Wu Tai, it seems to have designated certain cities or palatinates, whose rulers had superior privileges from their power and subordinate territory.

| 服 to maintain superior power over things which | 壓 repress evil, as charms on a door lanted do noxious influences.

| 星 a name for the planet Saturn.

遊 | an idolatrous procession to quiet demons.

- | 物 charms, spells; magic.  
 | 宅 to invite the gods to come to a house to protect it.  
 | 驚 to quiet the fears; to repress breels.  
 | 市 at. *entrepôt*, a trading-mart.  
 | 店 a fair; a town more important than a village, but less than a district.  
 威 | 海內 to awe the whole land into peace.  
 | 守 to guard, to keep watch and ward  
 總 | provincial rulers, both civil and military, who | 撫 guard and soothe the whole people.  
 | 臺 a brigadier-general, a military officer next under a 副都統 or major-general; there is at least one in each province.

朕<sup>ch'ân</sup> Originally written with 舟 *boat* (altered to 月 *moon* 火 *fire*, and 井 *hands joined*, now contracted; the combined idea refers to the virtue of light and limits of man's power.

In early times a common word for I, me; but appropriated by Ts'in Chi-hwangti, n.c. 221, for the royal We, Ourselves; subtle, incipient.

- | 躬 our royal self, our Imperial Majesty.  
 | 德 our virtue.  
 | 安 We are well; — the reply written on the cards sent to court by high provincial officers to ask after the Emperor's health.

兆 | the incipient springs of the germ not yet acted on; the first idea of; a protoplasm.

鵠 } From *bird* or *spirits* and *walking*.  
 醜 } A bird like the secretary falcon, also called 同力鳥, with a long, black neck and red bill: it eats snakes, and is supposed to be so noxious that fish die where it drinks, the grass around its nest withers, and its feathers steeped in spirits make a virulent poison; in this sense, the second form is used;

some parts of this description accord better with the bitter, as its voice is noticed as remarkable; a poison; virulent, venomous; mortal, deadly.

- | 酒 poisoned wine.  
 | 毒 destructive, poisonous.  
 飲 | 卒 he drank poison and died.  
 宴安 | 毒 dissipation is like a deadly poison.

楸<sup>ch'ân</sup> The head of a beetle or mallet; a plant, whose leaves when burned, furnish a mordant for fixing colors; it is probably a kind of saltwort or *Salsola*.

震<sup>ch'ân</sup> From *rain* and to *shake* or *excite*; occurs used with the next.

To shake, as thunder does; to quiver, to tremble, to strike with lightning; to awe, to move; impressed by, startled; to quicken, as a fetus; to alarm, to intimidate, to arouse; thunder; thundering, terrible; marvelous; surprisingly.

- 地 | an earthquake.  
 雷 | struck or killed by lightning.  
 | 雷 the rattling sound of thunder.  
 一 | one outcry, one shake.  
 | 驚 terrified; to scare terribly.  
 | 怒 incensed, irate.  
 | 威 to strike with awe.

| 破了 shattered by the concussion or noise.

| 動 to move, to disturb; to act on, as the vernal sun on nature.

| 卦 the fourth of the eight diagrams; it refers to the quickening movements of nature.

莫不 | 懼其威 all trembled with fear at his awful presence.

燁燁 | 電 brilliant are the thunder and lightning.

薄言 | 之莫不 | 臺 not one but regards his movements with tremulous awe.

| 且 a Buddhist name for China, the last word being intended for the Sanscrit *stan*, a country.

振<sup>ch'ân</sup> From *hand* and to *shake*; similar to the last.

To move, to joggle; to stir up the energies; to excite, to

stimulate; to issue forth; to rescue, to save; to restore, to put in order, to repair; to flap, as wings; to terrify; to uphold; to receive, to contain; to stop; to call back; from; unsteady, trembling; ancient; many.

| 動 to set about a work, to be up and doing.

| 救 to save from danger.

| 作 to encourage; diligent.

| 拔 to pull up or out of, to raise up or from.

| 作有為 to animate the mind to obtain an object.

威 | 四海 he is one who can arouse the country.

| 衣 to shake the dress.

| 古如茲 from of old it has been so.

| 怖 to alarm.

| 興 to go on prosperingly, to flourish.

手 | the hand unsteady, trembling.

大 | 家聲 his great energy has made his family famous.

| | 鷺 [like] egrets on the wing.

| 起精神 to stir one's self up to exertion.

| 埋一團 cuddled up in a heap, as a scared child. (*Cantonese*.)

Read *ch'ân*. Numerous; plentiful; honored, noble; 宜爾子孫

| | 兮 it is right that your descendants, should be in [like] flocks.

佶<sup>ch'ân</sup> A lad of ten or twelve years; a good boy.

| 童 gentle lads, such as play a part in idolatrous processions; a horse-boy, a hostler.

賑<sup>ch'ân</sup> Liberal; rich, affluent; to give, to relieve; a largess, a charity; bounty, supplies.

| 濟 to aid the distressed.

| 饑 to feed the hungry.

| 恤 to commiserate and assist.

搥<sup>ch'ân</sup> To strike or stab; the noise of felling wood.

## CH'AN.

Old sounds, *din* and *t'in*, with some in *t'im*, *dim* and *dam*. In Canton, *ch'än*, *ch'äm*, and *shän*; — in Swatow, *tien*, *ngäm*, *tim*, *tir*, *sin*, and *chien*; — in Amoy, *chin*, *tin*, *t'im*, *sin*, *t'an* and *tien*; — in Fuhchau, *ching*, *ting*, *t'ing*, *t'eng*, *stng* and *ch'aing*; — in Shanghai, *ts'äng*, *dzäng*, *tsän* and *yang*; — in Chifu, *ch'in*.

**嗔** To get angry, to rail at; passionate; scolding.  
*ch'än* 生 | or | 怪 to get very angry.

並不 | 着 he never scolded him at all.

他不尋 | 你來 he does not seek to irritate you.

Read *t'ien*. To bluster, to bully.

怒氣 | 胸 anger filled his breast.

**瞋** From *eye* and *true*.  
To glare at; to stare angrily at a person.

怒無度 incensed beyond all bounds.

大眼 set his eye on him in anger.

**琛** From *gem* or *pearl*, and *突* *sombre* abbreviated; the second form is unusual.  
A beautiful precious stone; a rarity, such as tribute bearers bring.

天 | 水怪 beautiful gems and natural curiosities.

**郴** From *city* and *forest*.  
A superior district in the south of Hunan, on the headwaters of the R. Siang; it extends along the northern slopes of the Nan-ling.

**紃** To stop; good, set in order, as trappings or attire.  
*ch'än* | 纒 a sort of feather or hair flounce, which was apparently sewn along the hem, somewhat like the fringe on the ancient Persian dress.

**岑** Uneven; | 差 irregular, as the peaks of mountains or the tops of trees.  
*ch'än*

**鎧** The second of these is also read *t'ien*.

**擻** To stretch a thing out; to pull out, as an elastic band.

*ch'än* | 麪 to pull and work the dough, as a baker does.

**陳** From 阜 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 *ch'än* is only written in the first form, the two last are mostly read *ch'än*.

**陣** 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 Chen dynasty, lying southeast of the present capital of Honan, comprising also Ch'ün-chen fu; it existed from about B.C. 1100 to 477; thirteen princes are enumerated.

伸 | 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.

| 腐 spoiled, as grain; obsolete, out of date, inapplicable.

| 人兒 one long in the employ, an old hand; a veteran.

| 設 to arrange in place.

| 情表 a statement or plaint to the Emperor.

| 粟 the old grain in the granary.

在 | 絕糧 to lack food in *Ch'än*; *met.* to be short of supplies.

| 皮 dried orange peel, — lit. "old skin."

| 案 a case of long standing.

鋪 | 錦帳 to spread out the embroidered tester; *met.* the wedding-day.

年 | 日久 old and antique, out of date, as curiosities.

Read *ch'än*. A rank or file of soldiers; a battalion; an army, troops, forces; to place in rank, to set in array, to marshal; a battle, a fight; as a classifier, used to denote a gust, blast, burst, or time, a shower, a short space; transitory, a little while.

| 上 in the fight.

上 | to go into battle.

排 | to deploy or post troops.

打頭 | the van, the front troop; the front of the battle.

敗 | defeated the army.

| 勢 the force of the army; valiant, martial.

冲鋒陷 | he braved the enemy and rushed on the foe.

擺女人 | get a woman to start the quarrel.

迷魂 | besotted with, infatuated, to act silly about.

樓 | sleepers for the floor.

一 | | 冷 it is growing colder and colder.

一 | 雨 a passing shower.

一 | 烟 a puff of smoke.

一 | 明 | 不明 one while you know, and then you don't know.

一 | 火粉 one explosion of fireworks.

**陳** A medicinal herb, regarded as good for rheumatism; the *茵* | or *茵* | 蒿 a fragrant plant (*Artemisia abrotanum*), from whose leaves a decoction is made for fever patients to drink.  
*ch'än*

**塵** From earth and deer, as these animals raise a dust when herding.

**塵** *ch'an* 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 *Budhism*, fleshly perceptions of the senses, as the 六 | six *baya ayatana*, or outward conceptions.

| 埃 dust, dirt.

拂 | to dust things.

| 封起來 covered with dust.

| 垢 grimed in; dirty, as a beggar's face.

| 土大 a cloud of dust.

洗 | to wash down the dust, — to feast a friend on his return.

步後 | to follow another's example, to walk in his dust.

紅 | or | 世 or 凡 | the toils and vexations of this world; a *Budhist* idea, designed to extol asceticism.

心 | passions, evil desires.

惹 | it shows the dust, as black cloth.

清 | the dust cleaner, — a poetical term for the wind.

無一點 | it is perfectly clean.

**臣** *ch'an* The original character is supposed to represent a man bending low; it forms the 131st radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

An attendant, one who is subject to another; a vassal; a minister, a courtier who can speak to his sovereign, a statesman; to serve in office; to bend before; to rule, to act the lord over; only Chinese statesman use it for I in their memorials.

君 | prince and minister, one of the five social relations.

忠 | a loyal officer.

群 | or 諸 | the officers — at court; statesmen.

文 | civilians.

武 | military officers.

萬國 | 服 all nations submitted.

本大 | I, the high officer, used only by the highest grades of officials.

莫非王 | the king's power and officers reached everywhere.

索有不 | 之心 he never had the feelings of an officer.

不 | a rebellious or contumacious officer.

| 妾 my chamberlains and concubines, *i.e.* my imperial household; it is also used by these people when speaking to their master.

樸雖小天下不敢 | though the body [of Reason] be small, the universe cannot sway it.

**沈** } From water and walking; but some derive it from 水 water and 沈 *drege*; the first is read 'shàn when used as a surname.

**沉** } *ch'an* To sink, to immerse, to put under the water; to quash, to suppress; lost, destroyed, depraved, ruined; mnddy; deep, dull, as colors; a bass or subdued note; confused; a lake, a tarn.

| 淪 lost, irretrievably ruined, as the lost in hell.

| 溺 drowned; doting on; victimized.

| 案 to quash a case.

| 沒 to stifle or crush, as an affair.

十 | 九浮 nine to ten it will sink; the odds are rather against it.

病 | 重 he is very sick.

| 底 sunk to the bottom.

| 沫 lost, sunk, gone down; no hope for it.

| 香 the garru-wood, agila, or lign-aloes (*Aquilaira agallochum*), prized for its fragrance; the 土 | 香 is a sort of Agave, deemed to resemble it.

| 天 the eighth heaven, or epicycle of the *Budhists*.

| 國 a small feudal state in the *Cheu* dynasty, now | 邱縣 on the River Sha in *Ch'an*-*chen* fu in the east of *Honan*.

| 水 a river in *Ch'ing-tu* fu in *Sz'chw'en*.

In *Pekingese*. Heavy, a synonym of *chung* 重 weighty.

分兩 | excessively heavy

**魷** *ch'an* The roe of fish; the parts of this character are sometimes wrongly transposed in *Canton*; and perhaps the character *ch'un* 糞 eggs, commonly used there, is derived from it.

**霏** *ch'an* Long continued, rainy dark weather.

陰陰 | | dull, lowering; it looks like rain.

**麀** *ch'an* The female of the 麋 elk; as the sexes of this animal have separate names, it is to be inferred that it was once common.

**搯** *ch'an* Similar to *ch'an* 振 to shake. To rub, to wipe clean; to give; to adjust, to contract; to shake and cleanse.

| 衣 to brush clothes.

| 約 to arrange firmly.

| 刷 shake and brush — the coat.

**啟** *ch'an* Hilarity exhibited in action, as by children capering. 轉轉 | | hopping and dancing about from joy.

**辰** *ch'an* The original form is supposed to represent sprouting plants transformed by heaven; it forms the 161st radical of a small, incongruous group of characters.

To excite to action, to move, to influence; a day, a time; times, hours, seasons; a Chinese hour or one twelfth of a day, but especially the time from 7 to 9 A.M.; heavenly bodies which mark the times, and especially the sun and moon; applied as in 大 | to the planet Mercury; the fifth of the twelve stems, over which the dragon rules; spots in the sky where no stars are seen; the elements.

一個時 | an hour of the Chinese day.

星 | the heavenly bodies; the zodiacal spaces where the sun and moon meet in conjunction.

北 | the north star.

三 | sun, moon and stars.

時 | 香 long incense sticks, designed to mark time as they burn.

我生不 | I was born out of time, my natal day was ill-starred; unlucky.

好日 | a birthday, a lucky day; as 生 | is one's birthday.

百工惟時撫于五 | all officers will perform their duties in time, in accordance with the seasons; i. e. the five elements will harmonize with the four seasons.

晨 Composed of 日 *day*, or 晶 *clear contracted*, and 辰 *time*.

晨 The sun beaming forth; morning, dawn; clear.

鷄司 | the cock heralds the dawn.

其 | a lucky day.

明 | to-morrow morning.

| 昏顛倒 to turn day into night.

| 早到 I came at daylight.

| 昏一炷香 burn a pastille from morning till evening.

宸 From a *cover* and *time* as the phonetic.

宸 Retired rooms where the Emperor dwells.

楓 | the maple rooms; *met.* the palace, the Emperor.

| 垣 the capital, the imperial city; the name indicates its seclusion within the inclosing walls.

岑 An isolated peak, like an aiguille, tapering and lofty; a steep bank.

黃 | a medicine, probably the 黃芩 Scutellaria or skull-cap, but written wrongly.

巒 | the sharp peaks; the old name of a small feudatory in Honan.

涔 A river in Han-chung fu in Shensi, a branch of the R.

涔 Han; also called *Hwang Shui* or Yellow Water; pure, limped; mountain rills; to soak; stagnant; puddles in ruts and tracks; to get fish out of a fish-pool.

雨 | | long drizzling rain.

| | 淚下 the falling tears came fast.

跡 | footsteps filled with water.

糝 Sand mixed in things, as in grain or dishes.

牙 | grittiness in the food which hurts the teeth.

In *Pekingese*. Offensive; 含 | vulgar, not in good taste; sordid, grimed.

頰 Interchanged with the last. Ugly, deformed.

頰 | to hang the head in confusion and shame.

醞 Vinegar-like, sour. | 酢 vinegar; also very drunk.

溱 Dirty, dusty; turbid water; obscure, as when the sky is filled with dust.

| 黷 dirty, begrimed, covered with filth.

紉 From *silk* and to *lead*; also read *yin*.

紉 A rope by which cattle are led, drawn through the cartilage of the nose.

執 | to hold the ropes of a pall or catafalque, as is done by the bearers.

趁 } From 走 to go, and 龔 bushy hair, or 爾 you contracted, for the primitive.

趁 } To follow, to come up behind; to avail of, to embrace, to improve, as an opportunity; to go to, as a fair; or to frequent, for which the second form is most used; as a preposition, at the time of; by, through.

去 | 市 go and learn the state of the market.

| 墟 to go to market.

| 行 to learn the secrets of another's art or trade.

| 願 just as I wished.

| 時候 to improve the time or occasion.

| 機會 to take advantage of the chance or opportunity.

| 風揚帆 when there's a wind, hoist sail.

| 勢而為 you did it when you had the power.

| 洋 to go on a trading voyage.

| 着這陣雨 avail yourself of this shower.

闖 From a door out of which a horse is going.

闖 To thrust out the head, to appear; to bolt out or in; rudely, suddenly; forcibly to push ahead, and against etiquette; lawlessly.

| 闖 to slip by the pass, to disregard the customs' regulations.

| 出頭 to put out the head; to distinguish one's self.

亂 | 進來 to rush in, to rudely intrude.

| 轅門 to force open the office door; to rush into a *yamun*.

| 道 to rush across [an officer's] pathway.

| 然而出 he rushed out violently.

| 亮的 a thief, i. e. one who rushes in at daybreak.

| 禍 to induce calamities.

季 | 王 an epithet for the rebel Li Tsz'ch'ing, who overthrew the Ming dynasty, A. D. 1643.

疾 From *disease* and *fire*; it must not be confounded with 疹 with which however it is often interchanged.

A fever which breaks out in sores; a febrile feeling; a fastidious appetite, longing for delicacies.

心之憂矣 | 如疾首 the sadness of my heart makes me feverish like a throbbing head.

**襯** } From *dress* or *man* and *personal*; the second form is obsolete.  
**襯** } 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.  
 ch'án' }  
 | 僧 to help the priests by alms.  
 | 巾 a handkerchief carried in the girdle.  
 | 袋 girdle fobs, as those for fan, chopsticks, &c.  
 | 紙 a fly-leaf in books.

| 色 to beautify the person; to allure by meretricious arts.  
 添陪 | put on for effect.  
 陪 | to bring forward in illustration, to explain by figures.  
 幫 | to give custom to; to assist in any way, as to a support; to give strength to; to toady.

**覷** } To donate, especially to Buddhist priests for religious purposes.  
**覷** }  
 ch'án' } 達 | the recompense received by donors for gifts, in being led to heaven.

**櫬** } The wood next to the body; i.e. a coffin, especially the inner one; to gather faggots.  
 ch'án' }  
 棺 | a coffin, often detained in a 棺 | 屋 or mortuary-shed near the grave before interment.  
 | 梧 one name for the *Elaeococca cordifolia*; the favorite tree of the Chinese.

Read *kwan*?. A water bucket.

**齣** } To shed milk teeth, usually at the age of seven years, as the composition of the character indicates.  
 ch'án' }

## CHANG.

Old sounds *tung* and *dung*. In Canton, *chéung*; — in Swatow, *t'nié, ch'nié* and *chiéng*; — in Amoy, *chióng* and *tióng*; — in Fmhehan, *tióng, t'ióng*, and *chióng*; — in Shanghai, *tsang*; — in Chifu, *chang*.

**張** } From *bow* and to *lengthen*.  
 chang' } To draw a bow; to extend, to stretch, to open; to draw up, as a list; to increase; to state, to proclaim to, to publish abroad; to grant to; to appoint or set out, to display for sale; to make much of; displayed, adjusted; to string a lyre; to boast of; a classifier of things which show much surface, as a table or bed, paper, a proclamation, a chair, &c.  
 | 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.  
 今天沒開 | 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.

乖 | cross-grained, unreasonable.  
 戾氣方 | impetuous, incroaching, unscrupulous; to burst out angrily.  
 | 仙 a demi-god who protects children from harm, much worshiped by the Manchus.  
 | 揚 to make widely known.  
 主 | to lord it over; but 不主 | is rather not to agree with, to let alone; no way to bring it about.  
 沒有主 | I have no idea as to how it is; I cannot decide the point.  
 一 | 椅 or 椅子一 | one chair.  
 | 三季四 Chang the third brother and Li the fourth; *scil.* two common surnames used, as John Doe and Richard Roe.  
 | 狂 wildly, furiously.  
 | 羅故陷 to cast a net to inveigle others.  
 犬怒 | 耳 the surly dog pricked up his ears.  
 | 惶敗露 to spoil an affair by sudden fright.

| 皇六師 maintain fully your six armies in good order.

**章** } From 音 *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 樟 and 漳 and others of its compounds.  
 chang' }

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 blazoury on a flag, or a piece of weaving; a display; a grove; a classifier of documents; name of a small state in the Chou dynasty, an old name for a maternal uncle.  
 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.

甫 an ancient style of cap in the Shang dynasty.

成 | a complete affair, a finished thing.—referring to a finished composition, as 不成 | means an inelegant essay; *met.* confused, in disorder.

采 | adorned, variegated; the 五 | were emblematic figures on ancient robes.

程 regulations, rules of action, directions; bye-laws.

擇日 | guide for selecting lucky days.

奏 | a memorial to the Throne.

憲 | orders issued by the magistrates.

京 the under-secretary of the General Council, who receives decrees from the Throne and transmits them to the Inner Council.

圖 | or 印 | a seal, the instrument to stamp orders.

歲 the metonic cycle of nineteen years.

品物咸 | every article is well arranged or disposed.

魚 or 舉 the poulpe or large cuttle-fish; large sized ones are caught along the coasts.

糗 Food, particularly fine white rice for the table.  
*chung* 以峙其 | he laid up the rice, or supplies, like a hill.

饅 Cakes made of flour.  
*chung* | 餠 a general name for buns, sweet cakes, biscuit, &c.

璋 A husband's father; while  
*chung* 姑 | denotes both his parents.

兄 | a husband's brother.

璋 Interchanged with the last and the next.

*chung* Fear; in the phrase | 惶 terror-struck, alarmed, horrified.

璋 Terrified; | 惶 scared out of one's wits.  
*chung*

彊 To go fast; | 徨 to walk in a great hurry, and as when alarmed; to proceed awkwardly.  
*chung*

彰 From feathers and elegant.  
*chung* The variegated pelage of animals or plumage of birds; beautiful, adorned; to exhibit, to show; to give distinction to; to make manifest; plainly.

| 明 clearly exhibited.

昭 | luminously displayed.

嘉言孔 | his excellent sayings were very impressive.

| 其德威 exhibiting his virtue and dignity.

| 信兆民 by his display [of liberality and humanity,] the people all trusted in him.

樟 The camphor tree (*Laurus camphora*), said to be so named from *yü.chang* 豫章 the ancient and classic name for Kiangsi, because the tree grew there.  
*chung*

| 木 camphor-timber,

| 腦 gum-camphor.

香 | camphorated; a camphor odor.

漳 A large tributary of the R. Wei in the northeast of Honan and south of Chihli, called the 衛 | 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.  
*chung*

| 縣 a district in Kung-chang fu in the southeast of Kansuh.

| 州府 in the southwest of Fuhkien, about 35 miles west of Amoy.

璋 A kind of ancient stone ornament like a flat ruler, used in state ceremonies; a jade plaything.  
*chung*

左右奉 | the attendants presented the batons.

弄 | to bear a son, because this thing was anciently given a boy to play with.

鄣 An ancient feudal state, now part of Tai-ngan fu in central Shantung; also an ancient city in 葛 Kü in Shantung; name of a large province in the Ts'ü dynasty comprising the south of Nganhwui, where Hwui-chau fu lies.  
*chung*

鞞 The housings of a saddle.  
*chung* | 泥 (or 障泥) spatter-dashes, an outer flap attached to a saddle to protect the rider's dress.

麀 A hornless deer or muntjak (*Hydropotes inermis*) akin to the musk, known as the river deer, common in Kiangsu, with long tusks; it is a graceful and elegant animal, as the composition of the character intimates; other small deer are popularly so called.  
*chung*

銀 | the silver or white chevrotain, — which appears when a good king reigns.

| 麀 [fragrant as] the musk and roebuck; the terms 麀子 and 麀鹿 are specially applied to the roebuck.

四眼 | a Formosan deer (*Cervus Swinhoii*), so called from two spots near its eyes.

鶉 A bird belonging to the waders; another name is 水鶉 water-hen, and it is perhaps a bird akin to the 青 | a book name for the heron, called 青莊 in Chihli jacana or rail.  
*chung*

掌 From hand and constantly as the phonetic.

*chung* 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.

手 | the palm.

拍 | to clap the hands.  
 看 | 文 | to scrutinize the hand; palmistry.  
 | 櫃 the book-keeper, a chief manager, the boss; an accountant.  
 打一巴 | to slap once.  
 釘馬 | to shoe a horse.  
 合 | to join the hands, as Buddhists do in prayer.  
 | 握兵權 to command the forces.  
 職 | to administrate a post; the control of an officer.  
 | 事 to direct a matter.  
 | 管人 an overseer, a director.  
 | 教 to teach and direct, as a class of graduates; *ex cathedra* teaching.  
 | 史 a department in a yamun.

易如反 | [he ruled the empire] as easy as turning over the palm.  
 缺 | bewildered, unmannerly, as from fuming and bustling; from he has lost his balance.  
 熊 | a bear's paw.  
 仙人 | the cactus, more especially the flat leaved kinds.

鞣 The piece of leather used for soles on Chinese shoes; a part of a saddle; a patch.  
 打皮 | to put on a sole.  
 打個 | 子 to put on a patch, — either cloth or leather, on shoes.

仇 The family name of Mencius' mother, and still retained in this form in honor of her; his own private given name was 軻, K'o.

帳 From a cloth and extended; it is interchanged with the next in some senses.  
 帳 A curtain, a canopy, a screen; a tent; *met.* an abode, a 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 障 to screen.  
 布 | or | 子 an awning, a screen.  
 | 簾 a hanging screen, before a door.

將軍 | an awning, as over a court; a great awning.  
 設 | to pitch one's tent; to open a school, to turn teacher.  
 | 頂 a tester, the top fringe of a bed-curtain.  
 混 | unreasonable, incoherent, stupid, muddled.  
 營 | a soldier's tent.  
 壽 | a scroll given to old people on their birthdays.  
 銷金 | a scroll in gold letters, sent to mourners.  
 圍 | or 幃 | a screen; a curtain hung around a bed or *kang*' for protection or concealment.  
 白雲 | 望 the white clouds screen the view.  
 錦 | 一佳人 a beautiful bride.

賬 An unauthorized character in general use for the last; it affords a good example of the power of the radical in relation to its influence on the meaning.

An account; a debt, a claim, a charge; to reckon, to sum up.  
 計 | or 算 | to estimate gains; to reckon or settle with.  
 不算 | don't charge that in my account; it's none of my business; I'll not allow that item.  
 收 | to collect accounts.  
 | 目 accounts; | 單 a bill.  
 | 房 the counting room, where the | 簿 or | 部 account books are kept; also, the counter in an inn.  
 清 | or 完 | to clear off, to pay | 尾 or balance of an account.  
 欠 | to owe debts.  
 | 務絆身 to be embarrassed with debts.  
 放 | to let out money, to shave notes; to give credit.  
 開花 | to charge articles not really bought, to foist in fancy items.  
 倒 | to transfer the accounts and debts to another, to make an assignment; to fail.  
 In Cantonese. A synonym of 艙 a time, an occasion.  
 來過一 | I came here once.

脹 } From flesh or disease and to increase; the first is also read *ch'ang*, the intestines.  
 瘰 } A swelled belly; a tumefaction, a swelling of any kind; pot-bellied; dropsical, puffy, tense; to swell up; to grow big, as a boil.  
 chang'

水 | dropsy in the abdomen, ascites.  
 飽 | puffed, a sense of fullness, as from indigestion or repletion.  
 腫 | or | 肚 swollen.  
 消 | to relieve the swelling.  
 | 滿 the belly hard and puffed.  
 | 氣 flatulency.  
 | 數 to charge interest on credit sales. (*Fuhchau*).

瘰 } Like the last. Dropsical swellings, presenting puffy, hard places.  
 chang'

漲 } The extension of water; an overflow, a freshet; to inundate, to swell and wash over, as the bank; to expand, as iron by heat; applied also to prices advancing, — a use common along the coast.  
 水 | or | 起 the flood is rising, the water advances.  
 | 潮 or 潮 | the tide is coming in.  
 | 溢 or | 滿 an overflow, bursting of the bank, a crevasse.  
 | 滿了 filled with water; up to the banks.  
 | 破了 swelled and burst, as a jug by the water in it freezing.  
 春日 | 雲岑 the clouds in spring cover the peaks.  
 價錢要 | the price will advance.  
 流質 | 力 the elasticity of a fluid, — a term in mechanics.  
 | 海 a name for the Gulf of Tonquin.

瘴 } From disease and section as the phonetic.  
 chang' Malaria, iasma, pestilential vapors; noxious exhalations that cause general sickness.

烟 | an unhealthy climate.  
 氣 | miasmatic, malarious.  
 | 癘 a plague, an epidemic arising from malaria.  
 嵐 | noxious gases; vapors rising on hills, which are deemed to be injurious.

障 | A dyke, an embankment; to separate, as by a bank, to stop up.  
 chang'

障 | From *place* and *section*.  
 chang' 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.

| 衛 an intrerched camp.

保 | a defense; to defend the barriers; *met.* a capable minister.

板 | a wooden partition.

| 塞 whatever stops the onset or path.

| 閉 to close against ingress.

築 | to throw up defenses.

遮 | to screen off, to rail off.

境 | a protection on the border or frontier.

錦 | a brocade screen.

嶂 | A steep cliff, a range of peaks. 峰 | a line of steep hills that serve as a limit.

青 | green hills.

山 | 遠重疊 the steep peaks rise one above the other in the distance.

屏 | 青螺 the green paths wind up the intervening hills.

障 | A cataract forming, as the composition of the character, a screen in the eye, indicates.

| 翳 or | 瞖 a cataract,

more usually called 綠水灌瞳人 meaning green water poured into the pupil.

丈 | The original form is a combination of 又 *hand grasping* 十 *ten*.

chang' A line of ten *ch'ih* or feet, reckoned in the tariff to be 141 English inches; but it varies according to the foot used, to even less than 120 inches in some parts of China; to measure; an elder, a senior; one worthy of respect.

| 量 to measure off, as land or a room.

| 堪 to verify a measurement, as by officials.

有 | 量 its measure has been made or taken.

| 尺有數 the measurement can be ascertained.

一 | 長 ten feet long.

岳 | a wife's father.

國 | the Emperor's father-in-law.

| 夫 (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 or | 母娘 a wife's mother.

大 | 夫 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.

chang' 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.

打勝 | to get the victory.

敗 | or 打敗 | defeated, vanquished,

接 | to join battle, as armies do.

打 | or 對 | to fight, to go into action.

| 勢欺人 to insult people because one has power (or friends).

得 | to get an ally.

委 | to confide a responsible office to one.

仰 | to look to, to implore aid from a superior.

兵 | military arms.

| 人之力 to trust on a human arm.

內 | a palace guard.

倚 | or 憑 | to trust to, to rely on.

杖 | From 木 *wood* and 仗 *to rely on* contracted; used with the last.

chang' A staff, a cane; a cudgel, a club, a shillelah; shaft of a lance; one who leans on a staff, an old man, aged; to lean on; to beat, as a criminal in a court; to bamboo.

拐 | an old man's staff, hence the term | 者 an old man.

| 于鄉 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.

執 | "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 禪 | an abbot's staff or crosier, usually made of tutenague; it is supposed to have power to open the gates of hell, and let souls out of misery, and is therefore carried when masses for the dead are made; it stands for the Sanscrit *kakarma*, the staff of begging priests; aged women wear a hair-pin having a Buddha's hand, called by the same name.

| 一百 inflict a hundred blows — on the prisoner.

| 責八十 gave him eighty blows.

管 | 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 bamboozing; to beat a criminal.

| 枷 to beat and then expose in the cangue.

In *Fuhchau*. A classifier of sugar-cane.

## CH'ANG.

Old sounds, *t'ung*, *chung*, *dzung* and *shung*. In Canton, *ch'éung* and a few *shéung*; — in Swatow, *ch'ang*, *tang*, *s'ie* and *t'ie*; — in Amoy, *ch'iong*, *tiong*, *t'iong* and *siong*; — in Fuhchan, *ch'iong*, *t'iong* and a few *sióng*; — in Shanghai, *ts'ang*, *dz'ang* and a few *ts'ong*; — in Chifu, *ch'ang*.

昌  
*ch'ang*

From the 日 *sun* and 日 *to say*, referring to sunlight; as a primitive, it exhibits some of its meaning in many of the compounds.

The light of the sun; effulgent; flourishing, prosperous; fine-looking, elegant, beauteous; suitable, as just words; increasing in wealth or peace in which sense it is used in shop names; powerful, affluent; to illuminate, crowded; prosperity.

| 盛 abundantly; prosperous; having many descendants.

吉 | well off, lucky.

光 | splendid, brilliant.

順天者 | he prospers who obeys Heaven.

其兆必 | it is really a lucky sign.

| 盡必殃 ill luck follows after good fortune is exhausted.

克 | 厥後 it insures prosperity to your descendant.

百 | plants of all kinds; all things, the world.

文 | the six stars of the Dipper; others give only the three stars  $\phi \mu \nu$  in the Great Bear; and others only the star Dubhe.

禹拜 | 言 Yü bowed when he heard good instructions.

帽  
褶  
*ch'ang*

To throw a cloak or other garment loosely over one, and not to fasten it with the girdle.

猖  
*ch'ang*

A herd of animals fleeing.

| 狂 mad, ravenous, like dogs; insubordinate, boisterous, seditious.

| 摩神 violent, acting like mad, possessed.

娼  
*ch'ang*

From *woman* and *elegant*; it is constantly interchanged with 倡 to lead.

A singing woman; her children cannot enter the examinations.

| 妓 or | 婦 a courtesan, a prostitute, a strumpet.

窩 | to keep a brothel; to keep a house of assignation.

當 | to be a whore.

| 們 public women.

菖  
*ch'ang*

The *elegant plant*; the sweet flag, much liked by Wán Wang; applied to other water plants like it.

| 蒲 the calamus (*Acorus ter-restris*); 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.

閭  
*ch'ang*

From *door* and *elegant*.

The gate of heaven, called 閭, kept by Kwai-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.

| 門 one of the gates of Su-chan.

俚  
*ch'ang*

From *man* and *long*; it is also read *ch'ing*.

Groping about, not knowing the road; madly; blindly; to fall down.

| 鬼 the lares of a person who has been eaten by a tiger, and leads the beast to seize others; *met.* a tempter, an evil adviser.

| | 然 bewildered, undecided.

| 蕩 a rash man, a blunderer.

| | 乎其何之 going here and there without any particular rule, as one who has no home.

蜚  
*ch'ang*

The *long insect*, as the character indicates; it denotes a worm of the centipede family.

| 蠪 an old name for the millepede (*Julus*), supposed to get into people's ears.

場  
場  
*ch'ang*

From *earth* and *laid out*; the first form is correct, but the second is most used.

An area of level ground set apart, an open waste plat; a field, a lot; an arena for any purpose, as drill, gaming, theatricals, or executions; and extended to study and examinations; a sacrificial ground; a thrashing-floor; a kitchen garden; a company of, the society; a classifier of affairs, a fit, a spell; and in some places of a job of work.

較 | a parade-ground, a field for reviews.

屋 | a building lot.

| 院 a court-yard; a lawn.

官 | 中 among the officers; the official style of things.

通 | all are alike, as a uniform set or body.

戰 | the field of battle.

法 | an execution-ground.

文 | the tripod, the hall; as 進 | to enter the examination as a candidate, either civil or military.

開攤 | to open a gambling-shop.

賭博 | dice-houses, gambling tables or bells.

禾 | or 穀 | a thrashing floor.

好住 | a commodious residence; a respectable neighborhood.

監 | to oversee a literary examination.

大夢一 | [this life is like] one great dream.

佛 | a Buddhist festival.

不知 | 面 he is unacquainted with etiquette.

| 中作興 to raise a disturbance during the performance; to make a little excitement at the fête.

壇 | an altar in the open air; the ground about it.

是非 | a place where a man is criticised.

**腸** From *flesh* and *expanded*.  
 The intestines, the bowels; *ch'ang* 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  
**臟** | or | **肚** the bowels, the inwards, the viscera.  
**直** | the rectum.  
**釀猪** | to stuff pork sausages.  
**羊** | **路** a serpentine, winding road.  
**好心** | kindly disposed; tender feeling for another.  
**絞** | **痧** griping pains, as in cholera; spasms and gripes.  
**自有肺** | he has his own lungs and bowels;—opinionated, self-poised.

**償** From *man* and *reward*.  
 To restore, to indemnify; to *ch'ang* pay back; to forfeit, to atone; 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** | **命** a murderer forfeits his life.  
**填** | to pay up the indemnity.  
 | **還** to pay back, to replace; to restore, as lost things.  
**要我抵** | he wants me to indemnify for the loss—as of life.  
**夙願難** | it will be hard to fulfill his old wish, as for an old man to get a degree.

**嘗** } From **旨** the *will* and **尙** to *manifest*; and the second, with **甘** *sweet*, refers to tasting; the first form is the best.  
**嘗** }  
*ch'ang* To taste, to test; to essay, to prove; to deliberate; when preceding another verb, it denotes past time; usually, formerly, ever; the autumnal offering of first fruits to ancestors.

**他** | **尋過吊** he once tried to bang himself.  
 | **一** | or **先** | **之** first try it; taste it once.  
 | **一些** taste a little of this.  
 | **業** hereditary property.  
 | **試** I have tasted it; **試** | to try, to attempt.  
**未** | not yet occurred; I never knew of it; I have had no experience in it.  
 | **聞** I have ever heard; it is usually the case; and **思** | is similar—I have thought, it is commonly supposed; these phrases are opening expressions in an essay.  
**烝** | entailed property, whose proceeds are applied to ancestral sacrifices.  
**何** | who has tested it?—nobody knows of such a thing, it never happened; **何** | **不是** how can it be otherwise?  
**實未** | **於該船有所稽留**  
 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 168th radical of a few characters, most of which relate to hair, as this radical is regarded as a contraction of the 190th radical **髟** long locks.

Long in time or distance; ball; constantly, regularly, always; used to, skilled; grand, much used; direct, straight; to excel; to make profit; often occurs in names of places.  
 | **生** "long life"—a euphuism for a coffin, in order to avoid a direct allusion to death.  
 | **生不老** a green, old age, denotes the physical immortality of the Taoists.  
 | **久** a long time, from of old; enduring.  
 | **氣** long-winded, as a great talker.  
 | **歸** the long return or home, a Buddhist term for the soul's abode.  
**出** | **紅** to issue a notification or report, as by a neighborhood at Canton.  
**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.  
**門** | **關** the door is constantly shut.  
**各有所** | in what each one excels.  
 | **遠** durable, lasting.  
**一無所** | changeable, no perseverance, vacillating.  
**計** | **三千兩** the profit was reckoned at 3000 taels.  
**黃** | **虫** a common snake (*Elaphis*) near Peking.

Read *'chang*. Old, senior; superior, greater; an elder; one who ranks; able to lead; to excel; to increase, to grow; to cause increase, to prosper; to think highly of, to elevate; too heavy, as in weighing; to swell, as wood, or a boil.

**家** | head of a family, the paterfamilias.  
 | **子** the eldest son.  
**我比你** | I am older than you.  
**貴庚多** | how old are you?  
**尊** | or **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** | **者手** will he then come to see the elders?  
 | **蟲** it bred worms.  
**生** | born and brought up; trained, reared.  
 | **他人志氣** he 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.

**菓** A pleasant fruit called | 楚, the carambola or bilimbi (*Averrhoa*), known as the 楊桃 or willow peach at Canton.

**烏** | 國 a country called Udyana, which Budha visited, in North-western India, along the River Subhastu, noted for its forests; the Greeks called it Suastene.

| 弘 name of a musician 太史 whom Confucius visited.

**敞** From 支 a blow and 倘 usual as the phonetic.

**敞** High, level land; a plateau, from which can be had a wide view; open, spacious; to disclose or display; to rub bright, to burnish.

**高** | a high spot, like a terrace.

**寬** | 闊 | broad, ample, as a mansion; spacious.

**一片** | 地 a broad, open space of ground.

**處險不** | a dangerous, contracted spot.

**事還** | 着口兒呢 the business still requires some further discussion; it is not yet finished.

**廠** From shelter and spacious; the second and unauthorized form is most common.

**廠** A shed, a covered place not walled in; a temporary erection; a dépôt, a depository; a storehouse; whole-

sale stores; an extensive workshop, a manufactory of government stores; a place to receive taxes; a street of workshops; occurs used for a mine, as of silver.

**煤炭** | a coal dépôt; a coal shed.

**篷** | a mat shed, erected for a temporary use.

**鑄錢** | a mint for casting cash.

**標** | an office for selling lottery tickets.

**草** | a thatched shed.

**關** | a customs' or tidewater's shed.

**惆** Alarmed; | 悵 nervous and discomposed; apprehensive, disturbed.

**惆** 'ch'ang

**昶** From day and ever; occurs interchanged with ch'ang' 暢 joyous.

**昶** A long day; remote; bright; pervious, as when a ray shines through; extended, filled; clearly perceived.

**日** | a long day.

**擎** The downy feathers of a crane or other long legged bird, used in trimming fine dresses.

**擎** | 衣 a kind of cloak or gown without sleeves, worn by women; a shroud.

**鷩** | down of the crane, used in adorning dresses; a robe with wide sleeves and facings, worn by actors.

**洶** Great billows, raging waves.

**洶** Read 'tang. To leak, as a roof; to run as water in a gully; to drip; to perspire.

| 眼淚 to shed many tears.

| 水 the water runs down, as from a roof.

| 出水來 the water drips down.

| 汗 to drip with perspiration.

| 溝 an eaves-gutter; a water channel.

**唱** From mouth or pipe and elegant; the second is obsolete.

**唱** To lead, as in singing; to go before; to act as a corypheus; the leader or master of ceremonies; to sing, to carol; to give or pass the word; to crow; anciently applied to a division of a night watch, equal to one fifth of it.

**清** | to sing and play quietly, as amateurs who | 曲 sing songs.

| 名 to call out one's name, as at a levee.

| 二簧 to sing slowly; and | 梆子 to sing rapidly; are terms used by theatrical singers, derived from the wind instruments used by them.

| 隨 to follow in singing, to join the chorus.

| 戲 to sing plays, theatrical performances.

**彈** | to thrum and sing, to accompany an instrument with the voice.

**鳴鑼** | 道 to beat the gong and clear the road.

| 禮 to give orders at a ceremony.

| 飯 to call out rice [to the corpse];—a usage in some parts of China, accompanied with a plaintive cry.

**倡** From man and elegant, as the phonetic.

**倡** A fine looking person; a leader, an example, a guide; to introduce; to induce, to lead, to seduce; to start, as a tune.

| 率 to lead on, as a reconnoitering party.

| 亂 to head a riot.

| 言 to speak first; to lead, as a preceptor.

| 隨 to lead and follow, as a husband and wife.

**首** | an inventor, one who | 始 invents, or takes the lead in starting.

| 一陣 to lead a troop.

Read ch'ang; and interchanged with 娼, meaning a singing girl; to sing; also occurs used for 猖 ravenous.

| 優 hired singers and actors, both boys and girls.

**曠** From field and increasing; it is the original form of the next, but the two are now distinguished.

**曠** A broad barren plot of ground or country; name of a place in the old feudatory of Wéi 衛, now the north of Honan.

| 畝荒涼 the waste and neglected fields—have no inhabitants.

**暢** Originally like the last.  
The inner qualities develop-  
*ch'ang'* ing; joyous, contented, in  
good spirits; exhilarating, as  
home music; penetrating, thorough;  
spreading, filling.  
| 膽 bold, hardy; presumptuous.  
| 懷 gratified, happy.  
**快** | delighted, as children.  
| 敘 pleasant conversation.  
| 飲 social feasting.  
| 月 the eleventh moon.  
| 遂 according to one's wishes.  
**通** | or | 達 going through;  
perspicuous, as a style; clearly  
expressed.

**眼** Losing one's senses, acting  
as if giddy; large eyes.  
*ch'ang'* In Pekingese. The eyes  
blurred and swollen.  
眼睛發 | the eye has swollen  
greatly.  
**悵** Disappointed in one's hopes;  
vexed; dissatisfied.  
*ch'ang'* | | 然 lamentable and pro-  
voking too.  
| 望而不見 I looked for it  
longingly, but never saw it; I  
was utterly disappointed.  
**韋** A case for a bow; to put up  
a bow in the cover.  
*ch'ang'* 虎 | a sheath for a bow.

**鬯** Originally formed of 凵 a vessel  
in which 米 grain is fermenting,  
*ch'ang'* and 匕 a spoon underneath; it  
forms the 192d radical of a few  
obsolete characters.  
Sacrificial spirits made by fer-  
menting millet and fragrant herbs,  
one of which was turmeric; to put  
a bow in its case; the case.  
| 酒 mixed wine.  
**秬** | odoriferous spirits made from  
millet, which it was thought  
caused the gods to draw near.  
| 草 aromatic herbs.  
**抑** | 弓忌 he puts up his bow.  
**主** | one who prepares libations.  
| 茂 luxuriant, as plants grow-  
ing vigorously.

CHANG.

Old sounds are tang, tǎng, dǐng and tǐng. In Canton, chǎng, chang and t'ong; — in Swatow, ch'é and chéng; — in Amoy, chéng, téng, and tong; — in Fuhchau, chéng, and chang; — in Shanghai, tsang; — in Chifu, ching.

**爭** } The original form is composed  
of 爪 claws and two 又 hands  
pulling; as a primitive, its in-  
fluence is apparent in several  
of its compounds; the second  
form is a common contraction.  
*chǎng*  
To wrangle, to contest, to  
litigate; to emulate, to strive for  
precedence; to debate; to differ;  
used with chǎng' 諍 to reprove, to  
expostulate with.  
**相** | quarrelsome.  
| 氣 petulant, unforgiving.  
| 先 striving to excel, contentious.  
| 訟 to go to law; litigious.  
| 功 to laud one's own deeds;  
to emulate merit.  
| 奪 to seize by force or process  
of law.  
| 奈 howbeit, still, nevertheless.  
| 執 obstinate, pig-headed.  
| 鬪 to squabble and wrangle.  
| 鬪 to come to blows, in conse-  
quence of | 口 or | 鬪, get-  
ting into a dispute and angry.  
| 拗 self opinionated.

**難與** | 鋒 it's not easy to mea-  
sure lances with him.  
| 有限 the difference is very little.  
| 的上'當' I came very near be-  
ing gulled by him. (Cantonese.)  
**狴** A fabulous griffon like a  
*chǎng* leopard, having five tails and  
a horn; others describe it as  
like a flying fox.  
| 犴 horrid, repulsive, hideous.  
**睜** To open the eyes.  
*chǎng* 眦 | to look at angrily,  
displeased at the sight of.  
| 着 一隻眼 to open one  
eye; keep a watch over the  
thing.  
**箏** From bamboo and wrangling.  
*chǎng* A sort of virginal or harpsi-  
chord, having twelve brass  
strings, and played with a  
plectrum.  
**風** | jingling stones hung in  
porches, or under the eaves;  
they are attached to kites, and

hence 放風 | is to fly kites,  
especially singing ones.  
**彈** | to thrum a virginal.  
| | shrill piercing sounds.  
**錚** The clanging jangle of met-  
*chǎng* als struck together; a small  
cymbal or gong.  
**鼓** | the din of drums.  
| | 之士豈易'多得 do you  
imagine that such famous scho-  
lars are easily to be got?  
**窳** Broad, open; the echo in a  
*chǎng* wide house; painted silk;  
| 窳 ample, expansive.  
**瞪** } The second form is not much  
used, but is probably more  
correct than the first, which  
is also read tǎng'.  
*tǎng'* | To sit and doggedly look at;  
to fix the eye on; to gaze  
at in a supercilious way.  
*tǎng'* | 瞠 | the vacant stare of one just  
awaked from sleep, before his  
thoughts are collected.

**掙** To pierce, to stab; to file; to amass, as property; to collect; to nerve one's self.

**塞** to block up the way.

**牙** to get something between the teeth.

**硬** | determined; energetic.

**家** to take care of a family.

**開** to break away, as a horse from his halter.

**灑** | to embroider tambours.

**了錢** to make money, to get rich.

**脫** to get rid of one.

In Cantonese. To wedge in; to calk.

**砂鷄** to stuff a fowl with sand (Cantonese).

**打** | to calk seams.

**諍** From words and wrangling; it occurs interchanged with its primitive.

**諍** To remonstrate with; to try to stop oppression by expostulating with the ruler.

**諫** | to reprove and warn; to oppose arbitrary power.

**議** | to debate, to discuss faithfully with one; to dispute.

**天子之前** | **論可否** is it allowable to dispute one in the imperial presence?

**人** a race of pigmies, described as being seven inches high.

**淨** To draw a bow; to press open anything so as to inspect it.

**鏗** To burnish, to rub metal bright. The second character also means to stop up.

**磨** | to furbish a sword so as to see one's face in it.

**牙** minium or red lead.

**幪** To unroll a painting or scroll, so as to display it.

## CH'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ang, d'jang, and dang. In Canton, ch'ang and ch'ang; — in Swatow, ch'eng, t'ê, and téng; — in Amoy, t'eng, chong, chéng, and ch'éng; — in Fuhchau, ch'eng, chéng, and téng; — in Shanghai, ts'ang, tsang, and dzang; — in Chifu, ts'ang.

**掌** The original form of the next two, now used in combination as a primitive.

**撐** A prop, something to shore up; a post out of the perpendicular.

**撐** From hand and to prop; used with the next.

**撐** To prop, to shore up; to distend; to fasten open, as with a stretcher; to pole, to push off; to buttress; to open out; to adjoin, bordering on; to run up, as a firth into the land; to prop, a fulcrum, a stay, a leaning post.

**船** to pole a boat, — which a generous man can do in his belly; a metaphor for his liberal views.

**渡** to push across the ferry; met. to intrigue with officials.

**充** | to curry favor with one.

**烟霧** | **天** the mist rises upward.

**不來** I can't help you much — with the officers.

**持** to curtail, as one's expenses.

**能殼支** | **得住** I am quite able to stand up under it.

**撐** Like the preceding.

**撐** A branch stretching out; a fulcrum, a prop; a horizontal strip to support the frame, as the slats on a bedstead.

**柱** a bracket or truss to support a beam.

**開窗門** stretch open the window.

**撐** | a crooked brace.

In Cantonese. To expel, to turn out.

**佢出去** kick or turn him out.

**牙較** to prop up the jaw; — i. e. to praise one's self.

**餽** To eat much.

**餽** | **餽** to gormandize, to eat to excess.

**鬚** Often read ts'ang.

**鬚** The hair in disorder and standing up.

**鬚** untrimmed hair, short and not combed smooth; applied often to the beard.

**崢** From hill and wrangling.

**崢** To rise high; overtopping, exceeding; conspicuous, as a peak.

**崢** | **特立** [like] standing alone on the airy peak.

**崢** dignified, high; used by physiognomists as **頭角** | **崢** he has a noble brow; eminent; lofty, as a character.

**擘** A thorn on a tree; sometimes rendered a fagot, a bundle, from the similarity or misprinting of **束** and **束**, in dictionaries.

**琤** The tinkling sound of gems or sonorous glasses striking together.

**琤** | tinkling; a phrase intended to imitate the sound.

儉 From *man* and *granary* as the phonetic.

ts'ang A reckless fellow, a son of Bekal; a profligate; so the people of Wu 吳 or Kiangsu anciently called those of Chung-cheu 中州 or Honan.

父 an old reprobate.

無端逐餓 | he drove off the hungry wretches without any cause.

棖 From *wood* and *long*; it is often wrongly used for the next.

ch'ang A prop, a stay; the two door-posts; a rule; to follow or comply with.

柱 a side post or column; also to make one follow after.

杖 | a staff.

申 | one of Confucius' minor disciples, whom he said was under the power of his lusts.

企門 | standing in the doorway on the sill.

In *Cantonese*. The threshold.

橙 The common orange (*Citrus aurantium*), or coolie orange, poetically termed 金球 the golden ball; the shaddock is also called by this name in some parts of Fuhkien.

甜 | sweet oranges from Sin-hwui, a district southwest of Canton.

皮 dried orange skin.

糖 and 膏 orange sweet-meats; narmalade.

山 | a wild fruit of the dogbane family (*Melodinus*) like an orange in shape and color, growing on a vine, found in Kwangtung; used for a deobstruent.

定 A perch for fowls; a prop; to straighten or pull out, to tread on; to roost.

維角 | 之 the ends [of the bow] should be straightened out.

## CHAO.

Several of these characters are heard as if sounded CHIAO. Old sounds, to, tok, do, and dok or dot. In Canton, chin, chau, and shiu;—in Swatow, chio, chié, jid, tid, sid, tau, chau and tié;—in Amoy, chiau, tiau, chau, and tau;—in Fuhchau, tiu, chau, chiu, and chwa;—in Shanghai, tsoo, dzao, and dao;—in Chifu, tsoo.

昭 From *day* and to *call*.

chao The brightness of the sun; bright, luminous, refulgent, splendid; manifested; to show forth, to display; shined on the left in the hall.

言 intelligible; perspicuous.

明 bright; to fully understand.

著 clear, evident, plainly shown.

顯 famous, renowned.

陽宮 the empress' palace.

耳目 | 彰 well known to all the world, universally heard.

左 | 右穆 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.

天眼 | | the eye of Heaven is clear; heaven is clear-sighted.

然如揭 plain as when the cover has been taken off.

其音 | | his reputation is illustrious.

君套 the fillet of Queen Chao of the Han dynasty, now worn by the Chinese; it somewhat resembles a small havelock.

招 From *hand* and to *call*.

chao To beckon, to motion to, to hail with the hand; to let people know; to invite, to induce, as by proclamation or hand-bills; to entangle, to provoke, to annoy, to excite; to raise, as troops; to confess, to assume; self-crimination; a sign-board; a placard; a signal, a wave of the hand.

呼 to call and beckon to; to wait on.

安 to proclaim an amnesty; to invite rebels to submit.

充 engaged to serve, as a clerk.

帖 a handbill, a poster for sale of goods; a shop-card.

不許 | 帖 "Sick no bills here."

工 or 募工人 to engage or advertise for laborers.

郎入舍 to bring a son-in-law into one's house.

牌 a sign-board.

肯 | 認 he owns to the charge; he becomes responsible for it.

鄉民 or 兵 to enlist volunteers, to recruit; to raise a troop.

自 | to bring on one's self.

搖撞騙 to excite or beguile people, — and then rob them.

接客 to entertain guests.

舟子 calling and beckoning is that boatman.

引 to introduce, to bring in, as a convert or attaché,

架不住 unequal to resist him; I can't fend off.

不 | 惹 he don't entangle yourself with him; don't provoke him.

財童子 the lad who causes profit; *i. e.* the God of Wealth.

魂 to call home the soul — of a man who died abroad.

潮 poetical name for a crab, which seems to call for the tide to come up by moving its palpi.

1 認口供 he confessed his crime by his evidence.

1 租 to offer a house to let.

**嘲** To ridicule another, to jest upon; to laugh and joke with; railing, sportive allusions.

白 | a pasquinade.

1 笑 to jeer at; gibes and jokes.

1 罵 to rail at sarcastically, to abuse and ridicule.

執蠶螟而 | 龜龍 he held up a moth and a dragon-fly, and laughed at the tortoise and dragon, — for they could neither of them fly, big as they were.

**啁** Interchanged with the last, but some say not properly.

To boast; to talk much.

1 嚙 or | 1 聲 the chirping and bickering of birds.

Read *tao*, in the phrase 鑿 | talkative, verbose.

**抓** From *hand* and *claws*; it is usually pronounced *chaw* in Peking, and often written 抓, but wrongly.

To scratch, to tickle, to titillate; to tear with the claws; to please, to cajole.

1 住 to clutch, as a hawk; to pounce upon, as tidewaiters do on smugglers.

1 破臉 scratched his face so that it bled.

1 頭 or | 首 to scratch the head, as when in perplexity.

1 闌 to draw lots.

1 替身 to pester another — till he commits suicide, as is believed to be done by the spirits of suicides to their enemies.

**櫟** Similar to *ch'ao* 巢 a nest. A raised lodge erected in a marsh to watch the crop; a kind of grass creel for catching fish; to drag a net.

Read *tsiao*, and used for 剿 to execute.

命 | 絕而不長 he ordered them to be exterminated, and not suffered to live.

**鋤** A large bill-hook or sickle, was so called in the region of the River Hwai during the fental times.

**破** The white skin which grows over a scar, called 魄膜 or shadow cuticle.

**朝** From 朝 *sunrise* and 舟 *a boat* contracted to 月 *moon*; the second, meaning a *sign* of the sun, is a pedantic form.

**晁** Thedawn, the opposite of *sih*, 夕 *evening*; morning; early.

1 夕 or | 晚 *morning and evening*; early and late.

— | in a morning, in a trice; suddenly, quickly.

1 | 來 he comes every morning.

用 | (or 早) 飯沒有 have you breakfasted? — a polite morning salutation.

明 | to-morrow morning; sometimes used indefinitely.

三 | 湯餅會 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.

靡有 | 矣 I never took a morning's [leisure].

1 鮮 name for Korea given by Wu Wang when made a fief of Ki-tsz' 箕子; the rulers prefer it to 高麗, and use it in official papers; its meaning refers to its eastern position, where the *fresh morning* comes.

Read *ch'iao*. 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.

1 見 or 上 | to go to court; to see his Majesty.

坐 | his 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.

1 馬 to ride on horseback into the Forbidden City; — a mark of high favor conferred on grandees.

1 房 or | 燕 an antechamber of the audience-room.

1 服 a court-dress.

1 考 examination for conferring the Hanlin degree.

整頓 | 綱 to reform and strengthen the government.

— | 天子 — | 臣 each monarch has his own set of ministers.

三 | 元老 a high grandee of three reigns.

一品當 | the first rank sees the emperor's face.

1 上坡子走 to go up the hill.

志心 | 禮 the devout heart fixedly performs the ritual, — said of priests when at worship.

1 前一點兒 move forward a little, as when sitting back in a cart.

1 聘 to invite one to court, as was done in old times by presents.

1 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 *Lih-toi Ti-wang nien 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.		BEGAN B.C.	REIGNED.	
T'ai Hao 太皞 commonly known as 伏羲氏 Fui-hi shi.		2852	115	
Yen Ti 炎帝, commonly known as 神農氏 Shin-nung shi.		2737	140	
Hwang Ti 黃帝, also called 軒轅氏 Hien-yuen shi.		2697	100	
Chinese historians commence their chronology with the 61st year of this reign or B.C. 2637, which is 518 years after the deluge, and 82 years after the death of Arphaxad, according to Hales' chronology.				
Shao-hao 少皞, named 金天氏 Kin-t'ien shi.		2597	84	
Chwen-hih 顓頊, named 高陽氏 Kao-yang shi.		2513	78	
Ti K'ih 帝嚳, named 高辛氏 Kao-sin shi.—Ti Chi 帝摯 his son, included in the next reign.		2435	78	
Ti Yao 帝堯, named 陶唐氏 T'ao-t'ang shi.		2357	102	
Ti Shun 帝舜, named 有虞氏 Yiu-yü shi.		2255	50	
NAME OF DYNASTY.	NUMBER OF SOVEREIGNS.	BEGAN B.C.	ENDED B.C.	DURATION.
1. Hsia 夏	Seventeen, averaging 26 years to each monarch's reign.	2205	1766	439
2. Shang 商	Twenty-eight, averaging 23 years.	1766	1122	644
3. Chen 周	Thirty-four, averaging 25½ years.	1122	255	867
4. Ts'in 秦	Two, one reigned 37 years, and one 3 years. The beginning of Ts'in Chi Hwang-ti's reign is placed at B.C. 221, and the end of the Chen dynasty at B.C. 249; for 28 years— 天下無天子 the empire had no emperor. Some writers divide this dynasty, making the After Ts'in endure 46 years.	255	206	40
5. Han 漢	Fourteen, averaging 16½ years.	206	A.D. 25	231
6. Tung Han 東漢	Twelve, averaging 16½ years.	A.D. 25	221	196
7. Hsu Han 後漢	Two, one 2 years, the other 41 years. The San Kweh 三國 which divided China during this period were the Han 漢, Wei 魏, and Wu 吳	221	264	43
8. Tsin 晉	Four, averaging 14¼ years.	265	322	57
9. Tung Tsin 東晉	Eleven, averaging about 9½ years.	323	419	106
10. Sung 宋	Eight, averaging 7¼ years.	420	478	58
11. Ts'i 齊	Five, averaging 4¾ years.	479	502	23
12. Liang 梁	Four, one 48 years, and three 7 years in all.	502	556	54
13. Ch'án 陳	Five, averaging about 6½ years. The four last dynasties are known by the collective name of Nan-pek ch'ao 南北朝 Northern and Southern Dynasties; the 魏 Wei dynasty divided the country with them from A.D. 420 to 550, under fifteen princes.	557	589	32
14. Sui 隋	Three, one reigned 16, and another 12 years.	589	619	30
15. T'ang 唐	Twenty, averaging 14½ years.	620	907	287
16. Hsu Liang 後梁	Two, one 8 years, and one 7 years.	907	923	16
17. Hsu T'ang 後唐	Four, averaging 3¼ years.	923	936	13
18. Hsu Tsin 後晉	Two, one 7 years, and one 3 years.	936	946	10
19. Hsu Han 後漢	Two, one 3 years, and one 1 year.	947	951	4
20. Hsu Chen 後周	Three, averaging 3 years. The last five shortlived dynasties are collectively known as the Wu Tai 五代 Five Dynasties; they had 13 monarchs in 54 years.	951	960	9
21. Sung 宋	Nine, averaging 18½ years.	960	1127	167
22. Southern Sung 南宋	Nine, averaging 17 years.	1127	1280	153
23. Yuen 元	Nine, averaging 9¾ years.	1280	1368	88
24. Ming 明	Sixteen, averaging 17 years	1368	1644	276
25. Ts'ing 清	Seven rulers up to 1861, 217 years, averaging 31 years.	1644	—	—

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.

爪 } The original form represents  
 叉 } three talons; it forms the  
 87th radical of a small group  
 of characters relating to claw-  
 ing; sometimes written like  
 抓 as a verb; the second and  
 antique form represents the  
 nails growing on the hand.

Claws of animals; the talons of  
 birds; to scratch, to claw; to hold  
 in the claws; to grasp with the  
 fingers; *met.* an agent, a minion,  
 a runner for, an aid.

| 爛 or | 破 to tear in pieces,  
 to dis sever.

裹 | to bind a girl's feet.

| 牙 or | 翼 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.

鷹 | 花 a name for the hawk's  
 claw, (*Artabotrys odoratissimus*)  
 at Canton.

一 | 蕉 a bunch of plantains.

| 搔 to scratch.

虎 | a kind of shears.

找 } From *hand* and *spear*; it must  
 be distinguished from *ngo* 我 I.  
 找 } 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.

| 數尾 to pay off the balance  
 of the account.

| 尋 to seek for, to search.

| 換 to exchange, as silver into  
 cash or bills.

| 門路 to seek for employment.

| 足其數 make up the number;  
 return the full sum.

| 補 supply the deficiency.

| 票子 to change a bank note.

| 出來 he has changed it, as  
 a bill.

| 不着 I cannot find it.

Read *hwa*, and used for *hwa*.  
 划 a boat, for which it seems to  
 have been miswritten.

沼 } A fish-pond; an irregular  
 tank, a pool.

蓮 | a water-lily pond.

池 | pools and tanks in  
 parks.

靈 | a celebrated, fine fish-pond  
 of Wán Wang.

帆 } To cover the head.

帆 | 頭巾 a turban or cloth  
 to wrap around the head, as  
 the Fukkien sailors do.

趙 } From *to go* and *resembling*.

趙 } To hasten to, to visit a suze-  
 rain, as very small fiefs did;  
 a few; acute; a long time; to  
 pierce; an ancient feudal state in  
 the south of Chihli and Shansi;  
 its capital was the present Chao-  
 ch'ing hieu | 城縣 a town on  
 the R. Fán.

| 州 a prefecture in the south-  
 west of Chihli; and also a dis-  
 trict in the west of Yunnan,  
 south of Ta-li Lake.

| 久 a good while.

趨 | to hasten, quick traveling.

明日奉 | I will return it to-  
 morrow, as a borrowed book.

策 } From *bamboo* and *claw* as the  
 phonetic.

策 } A bamboo skimmer; a ladle;  
 a nest in a cave or under a  
 shelter, as distinguished from one  
 on a tree.

| 篙 a wire ladle.

權 } The first is also read *chuh*,  
 branches growing up straight,  
 as in a cypress. The second is  
 also read *choh*, a table. The  
 first is derived from 木 *wood*  
 and 權 to wash contracted.

權 } 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 some-  
 times wrongly written 掉 to denote  
 the verb); to shoot, as an arrow;  
 to throw away; — these uses are  
 confined to southern dialects.

| 槳 to row an oar.

出力 | row harder.

| 出街 throw it into the street

| 過海 rowed across the river—  
 at Canton.

| 中' to hit, as a target.

罩 } A basket for snaring fish  
 by covering them in the  
 mud; to catch, to cover over,  
 to shade, to protect, as a  
 veil or cover does; a pro-  
 tection from dust or wind;

to envelop, to surround, as by a  
 cloud.

| 魚 to entrap fish in a basket  
 creel.

鷄 | a basket for fowls.

橋 | a cover to keep the dust off  
 a sedan.

燈 | a lamp-shade or globe.

棺 | a sort of catafalque over a  
 bier; a pall of any kind.

| 面巾 a veil, such as foreign  
 ladies wear.

| 衣 a sort of cloak or hood.

烝然 | | how full the net was  
 — of barbel |

筓 } Great, large; rank, high, as  
 grass; erroneously used for  
 倬, which is the correct cha-  
 racter; and also for the last.

焯 } To fry at a fire; a blazing  
 fire; the crust left on a pan  
 after boiling or frying.

油 | to fry in fat.

| 到脆 fried to a crisp.

兆 } The original form represents  
 the lines on a tortoise-shell,  
 after roasting to prepare it for  
 divination; the second form is  
 not common.

兆 } An omen, a prognostic; the  
 border of a grave or altar,  
 for which the next is used; a  
 million, used chiefly in Buddhist  
 writings.

一 | a million; as 億 | is mil-  
 lions and millions, a vast inde-  
 finite number.

民 the people, the mass of the people, the million.

億之衆 the multitude of his men.

敗 | a bad sign; rather ominous.

頭 a sign of; as 雪花飛六出先 | 豐年 it is a sign of a good year when the snow flakes have six sides.

吉 | a good prognostic.

預先之 | a foreshadowing omen.

京 | the capital; a great city, a vast mart; its magistrate is 尹; he is now only found in Peking.

堦 The bank around a grave; a border, limit, or bound.

宅 | the boundary of a grave.

旐 From banner and omen.

A flag inscribed with snakes and tortoises, one of four kinds used of old in the army.

旛 banners and scrolls in funerals or other processions.

設此 | 矣 raise on high this battle flag.

占 From to divine and to cite.

To prognosticate, to inquire by auguries, to divine.

肇 } The second form is very common, but not so correct.

肇 } To commence, to lay a foundation, to institute; to project, to devise; at first, the beginning; to rectify; to strike; to extend; capable, intelligent.

肇府 the city of Chao-k'ing fu, lying west of Canton; it was once the provincial capital.

十有二州 there were twelve provinces at first.

緒 the clue or rationale of a thing.

端 the original institution; the first plans.

德 | 其昌 [his forefather's] virtue laid the foundation of his prosperity.

釧 From metal and knife.

To pare, to lip off; to trim an excrescence; bright, clear; a catch on a crossbow; to encourage; to visit, to wait on. | 勉 to incite, to urge on.

召 From mouth and knife, alluding to the incisiveness of the citation; its meaning appears in several of its compounds.

To call by words; to summon, to cite; to require a subordinate to appear; to invoke.

| 見或宣 | to be called to court.

寵 | your gracious summons; — a phrase in a note of thanks.

父 | 無諾 do not delay when your father calls.

乃 | 六卿 to convoke the six presidents.

| 請 to invite [the ghosts to their feast,] — as priests do.

徵 | 使來 to send for an officer to appear at court.

Read shao' when used for 邵, an old city in Jü-ning fu in Honan; the appanage of | 伯 lying in the present 絳州 in Shansi.

詔 From words and to summon; it occurs interchanged with the last.

To proclaim, to announce, to declare, as a king; to instruct by decree or order, as a sovereign does, a usage that began with the Han dynasty; to animate, to encourage; a royal proclamation, a mandate; name of a small state of the Laos people in the southwest of China, A. D. 850, called 南 |, now Tsun-i fu, situated in the north of Kwéi-chéu.

恩 | a gracious proclamation, as a pardon.

| 命 or 王 | a royal mandate.

| 告 to proclaim; and 降 | is to issue the proclamation.

皇 | or 敕 | or 鳳 | an Imperial mandate.

| 對 to consult with the Emperor.

旨 a rescript from the monarch to his cabinet.

令奏議 mandates, orders, and memorials; i. e. official records of every kind.

頒 | 天下 to issue a decree from the Throne; to make an imperial announcement over the empire.

| 子以義方 he taught his sons the principles of justice.

待 | a petty officer in the Han-lin Academy who makes poetry.

遺 | the Emperor's will, which is afterwards 白 | proclaimed to the people.

| 導 to give orders about, to direct.

照 From fire and bright, i. e. the light of fire illumining.

To enlighten, to shine on; to regard, to care for, to oversee;

to patronize; to front towards; to accord with, as a precedent; as, like, according to, same as; light, the reflection of light; as an initial word, it often answers to whereas, seeing that; something given or referred to as evidence, in which cases it is often used elliptically to include much that has gone before; a permit, a pass, a release.

| 鏡 to look in a glass; but | 身鏡 means a pier-glass.

| 顧 to pay attention to; to buy of, to patronize.

火 | a blaze; fire, flame.

高 | large candles or lanterns used in temples or processions, probably named from the phrase 吉星高 | may a lucky star shine down on you; a candlestick and candle are called a 手 | or hand-light.

正 | or 反 | denote the direct ray and the reflected ray.

| 樣作 do it like the pattern.

| 抄 copy it so.

| 你說 as you say.

| 算 according to the account or number; the number tallies.

| 臨下土 shine over the world.

| 明 to manifest, to consider.

存 | to keep as evidence; a part cut off to be retained as a tally or proof.

心肝 | 見 I see into his designs.  
| 着他 light him; give him a light, as to one going home by night.

心 | to understand thoroughly, as a friend.

| 管 to oversee, or look after.

垂 | to regard kindly, to look down on.

| 會 a communication between foreign and native officers of equal rank; to inform officially.

晚 | evening, the evening sunlight.

執 | or 護 | a passport, a safe warrant, a paper that protects.

江 | a river-pass.

| 應 to look after, to be interested in; to intercede for; to oversee, to regulate.

| 得 be it known; whereas, referring to;—used in official papers.

台 | for you, Sir, to look at;—a phrase on a bill of goods.

燭 | or 電 | illumine it, lighten it; i. e. please cast your eye on this petition or paper.

| 像 or | 日像 to take photograph likenesses.

| 影畫 photograph pictures.

焰 Another form of the last.

Bright; visible.

ch'ao' 螢夜 | the *Sampyris noctiluca* or fire-fly.

| clearly seen and understood.

亦孔之 | still are clearly seen.

墾 To spade the ground to get out bad soil; to open up a fallow field; a bank, a boundary.

| 壁 a wall to divide or screen off.

## CH'AO.

Several of these characters are heard *ch'iao*. Old sounds, *t'o, do, t'ok, dok, t'io, djio, t'ok* and *diop*. In Canton, *ch'ao* and *ch'iu*;—in Swatow, *tié, ch'í, ch'au t'í, swa,* and *ch'a*;—in Amoy, *ch'iau, t'iau, ch'au, chau* and *ch'a*;—in Fuchau, *ch'ieu, tieu, ch'au,* and *chau*;—in Shanghai, *ts'ao dzao,* and *tsiao*;—in Chifu, *ts'ao*.

超 From *to go* and *to cite*.  
To step over, to leap over; to vault; to go before; to excel, to surpass; to promote, to raise; to bring up, or release from purgatory, as Buddhists do.

| 群 above the average; or | 常 better than the common run.

| 卓 very clever; fine looking and accomplished.

| 越 excelling, singular.

天生 | 性 a heaven-born genius, one of rare talents.

| 拔 or | 升 to promote over others, to overslaugh other officials.

| 生 [as if] restored to life; to save from death; also to cause one to be reborn into another life; similar to | 渡 or | 幽 to leap the ford or abyss, i. e. to release souls from suffering.

| 北海 [like] leaping over the northern sea; *met. impossible*.

| 等 one in the first rank of *siu-ts'ui* or *h'jin* graduates.

弜 The recoil of the bow after the arrow leaves it; a bow unbent.

大 | a large bow.

形弓 | 弓 the red bows all unstrung.

招 To be grieved; extravagant.  
| 悵 grieved, as a child mourning for his mother; disheartened.

抄 From *hand* and *few*; it is much interchanged with *ch'ao'* 鈔 a bill.

To seize a little, to take some; to search, to hunt up; to lade out; to transcribe, to engross; to confiscate, to escheat, to sequestrate.

攻 | to attack from behind, to come on an enemy unaware.

| 錄 or | 寫 or | 謄 to transcribe, to copy; as | 案 to write off the records of a case.

| 自 copy it out fair, as from a | 手 | or manuscript copy.

| 批語 to copy an official decision  
| 化 to beg, said only of mendicant priests.

| 家 to search and seal up a house, as when confiscated.

| 錢用 to embezzle money intrusted to one.

京 | the Peking Gazette; in the provinces it is often copied out.

匙 | to take out with a spoon.

| 覽本 to copy other's compositions, as at the examinations.

In *Pekingese*. Near, as a cross-cut; to fold up.

走 | 道 go by the nearest road.

| 手 to put the hands in the sleeves, and sit idle.

抄 To harrow ground over after ploughing; a harrow with long teeth to break clods; to scatter seed.

三 讓 To speak for another, to state a case in behalf of another.

**巢**  
ch'ao

The original form represents a **白** nest on a **木** tree under leaves.

A nest on a tree, distinguished from **窠** 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 paudean pipe; a small ancient state, now Ch'ao hien | **縣** in Lü-chien fu in Ngan-hwui, north of Wulu on the Yangtze' River; it was here in Nan Ch'ao **南** | that T'ang imprisoned Kieh, 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.

**毀** | 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** | **穴** 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.

**好似亞婆皮咁** | as wrinkled as a granny's face.

| **嗞嗞** wrinkled, creased, rump-  
led.

**澤**  
ch'ao

A lake in Hoh-fi hien **合肥縣** in Nganhwui, which produces gold fish; its name, meaning *nest water*, has probably a reference to its position.

**輓**  
ch'ao

From *chariot* and *nest*, referring to the form and use.

A turret or lookout place on a war-chariot, from which to observe the foe.

**潮**  
ch'ao

From *water* and *morning*; referring to the notion that the water every morning returns to the sea.

The early tide; flood tide; a tide, called **地之喘息者** "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.

| **濕** damp, as ground or a thing; said too of | **田** tidal grounds.

**反** | becoming damp again.

| **氣** 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 Kwangtung, whence | **腦** means camphor in the north of China, as it comes from there.

**鼉**  
ch'ao

A marine animal, called **鼉** |, said to sing in the night and go into the sea by day; the animal here referred to is perhaps the lamantin, found in the Indian Archipelago.

**僬**  
ch'ao

Tall, as a man; small.

| | stately, tall.

| **長大漢** a fine looking tall man.

**備** | **字而處焉** he rented a small lodging and lived therein.

**炒**

From *fire* and *few*; the second and third forms have gone out of use.

**燭**

To roast in a pan; to fry in oil or butter till dry; to pop, as is done with kernels of rice or maize.

**鬻**  
ch'ao

**乾** | to fry brown, to roast to dryness.

| **茶** to roast or fire tea-leaves.

| **米** to roast or brown rice.

| **栗子** or | **風栗** to roast chestnuts.

| **賣** to fry and sell, as a traveling cook or huckster.

**煎** | fry it in fat.

| **熟** to roast thoroughly.

**麪**  
ch'ao

Dried provisions taken for a journey, as wheaten cakes.

**吵**  
ch'ao

From *mouth* and *few*; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

A clamor, an uproar, a hubbub; to wrangle, to quarrel;

to disturb, to annoy, to interrupt.

| **鬧** 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.

**大** | **一場** a great hubbub.

**作** | to raise a rumpus, as evil fellows do.

Read *miao*'. The cry of pheasants or other fowls.

**諛**  
ch'ao

Used for the last. To annoy; graceful, light, nimble; rapid; strong; cunning, deceitful.

| **擾** to disturb; to trouble another.

| **輕** troublesome and flippant.

| **嬌** graceful; | **竦** high.

**鈔**  
ch'ao

From *metal* and a *few*; or **抄** contracted, with which it is constantly interchanged.

A document, a voucher, a government paper; a receipt; a passport, warrant, or similar official paper; paper-money; to take up, as with pincers, or a pinch in the fingers; to copy, for which **抄** is most correct; a little.

| **錢** paper money, of which those under 1000 cash were called **小** | small bills; and larger ones **大** | great bills.

| **票局** a Government bank, a bank of issue.

關 an office for stamping duty receipts on goods; a douane.

船 | tonnage-dues; port charges on ships.

放 | to burn paper money to Neptune.

攻 | to force people to pay taxes.

費 | to waste money, lavish.

吏 | historical readings; studies in history.

稅 | transit dues; duties.

𪔐 | To plough or harrow the ground.

𪔐 | 田 to cultivate the land.

帶水三 | when the water is on rake it thrice.

舳 | A vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching.

舳 | 風狂舟 | the vessel rolls when the wind is high.

𪔐 | Occurs used with 𪔐, 𪔐 to stride.

𪔐 | To limp, to walk lamely.

### CHÉ.

Old sound, ta, tak, and tat. In Canton, ché; — in Swatow, chia, ché, and su; — in Amoy, chia and gan; — in Fuhchau, chie and chié; — in Shanghai, tsé and tsò; — in Chifu, ché.

遮 | From 走 to go and 庶 people. To cover, to screen, to shade, to veil; to cut short, to intercept; to shut off, as light; to protect from; and hence the thing that protects, as an umbrella, a parasol; to care for.

掩 | to hide from view; to hush up, to conceal.

羞 | to veil what modesty requires; to parry, to evade, as an accusation.

飾 | to disguise, to excuse, to throw dust in one's eyes.

灰 | to screen from the dust.

攔 | to fence off; to protect by an inclosure.

一把 | a sun-shade or parasol.

雨 | an umbrella. (Cantonese.)

太陽 | to shade from the sun.

不得 | it will not cover it; it can't be concealed.

蓋 | cover it over; to cloak.

蔽 | to hide, to conceal.

擋 | to stand between, to take the part of; to impede.

醜 | to hide one's shame; thoroughly mortified.

周 | loquacious; great, discursive, as talk.

儻 | Firm. | 儻 firm, but not virtuous; one says, artful, clever at schemes; and another defines it, unauthenticated, unproven.

噓 | To screen; loquacious, babbling.

囉 | garrulous; to vociferate, as an excited crowd.

諷 | Used with the preceding.

諷 | To reprimand, to abuse; to hope for; to deceive.

費周 | to talk much and not to convince.

者 | Said to be formed of 自 self contracted to 白 white, and 旅 a stranger contracted to resemble 老 old; others make it from 多 many and 白 white; q. d. one distinguished among many, one having éclat.

A pronoun, this, that, it, which, what; when it is the subject of the proposition, it comes at the end of the entire sentence, and thus differs from 所, which comes before the verb; as 不得而能至 | 未之有也 of those who succeed without laboring, there are none; as a relative pronoun, 這 is now colloquially used instead.

When following verbs, it forms sometimes the concrete, and sometimes marks the person after a verbal phrase; as 行 | a walker; 冠 | he who has been capped; 觀 | the observer; he who looks.

As a disjunctive particle it is preceded by 也; as 中也 | 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; 死 | the dead; 賢 | worthies; 無情 | people without affection; 先死 | 後死 | we who shall die first, you who will die last.

It also puts the noun it follows in the abstract, as 誠 | perfection; 誠之 | he who is perfect; 性 | nature; 元 | the origin; 駕以行 | whatever is for riding in; 中也 | this midst of which we speak.

It is often used in this way between single words or phrases, and puts them in apposition; 天 | 理也 heaven — a principle; 仁 | 愛也 humanity [consists in] love; 德 | 本也 virtue, that is the basis; 仁 | 樂 | 山 benevolent people delight in hills; 居 | 處也 the word 居 means to dwell at (or in) a place.

As an adverbial particle, or to arrest attention; 啟 | to commence; — though at the beginning of a letter, this should be rendered, I who commence; 昔 | formerly; 或 | perhaps; 曩 | recently; 一 | once, this time only 今 | 一逝 | now — then, hereafter. 不為 | 與不能 | 之形何以異 what is the difference between those who do not, and those who cannot act?

仁 | 安仁智 | 利仁 humanity makes man happy, wisdom profits him.

**赭** From reddish and *that which*.  
An ochre color; a reddish brown or carnation, like nankeen.

| 石 ochrey stone, used as a coarse paint; it is hæmatite iron ore, and one sort, called 代 | 石 is brought from Tai-chen fu in Shansi.

| 衣 a felon's dress, which is often made of nankeen.

| 其山 made the hill brown — by clearing it of trees.

**這** From *to go* and *words*; it was originally read *yen*; the contracted forms are common in cheap books.

**這** To meet, to receive; a demonstrative pronoun or particle; this, the nearest; here; now; this thing.

| 裏 here; | 個 this.

| 樣 so, thus, this way.

| 等 such, this sort.

| 兒的人 people of this place.

| 時候 now, at this time.

| 麼下雨不止 such an incessant rain.

| 件事情 this affair, this matter.

| 還了得 that beat's all!

In *Cantonese*. An adverb of time, placed at the end of a sentence; just now; shortly; momentarily; a form of the subjunctive.

打過 | let me whip you.

等吓 | stop a moment.

**蔗** } The first is the form given in the dictionary, but the second is most common; the third occurs very seldom.

**蔗** } The sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*) grown in southern provinces, called 甘 | sweet cane, or 竹 | bamboo cane, and 竿 | reed cane; 鉄 | dark or reddish cane;

| 寮 sugaring sheds.

刻 | 榨 | to extract the juice.

熱 | boiled cane, hawked about for sucking.

| 渣 and | 粕 the refuse after grinding, cane shreds.

| 尾 the cane slips for planting.

| 合 tuft of top leaves.

**柘** 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.

柞 | a small, thorny sort, on which silkworms also feed; resembling a scrub oak.

**鷓** The common partridge or | 鴉; the grouse and francolin are probably included under this term in some parts of the country.

**塵** 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 *Porcellio*; another name is 土鼈 ground turtle.

| 蟒 a sort of serpent.

## CH'Ē.

Old sounds, *ʃa*, *ʃap*, and *ʃat*. In Canton, *ch'ē*; — in Swatow, *ch'ia*, *chi*, and *ch'ni*; — in Amoy, *ch'ia*, *ch'ē* and *ku*; — in Fuhchau, *ch'ī*, *kū*, and *ch'ie*; — in Shanghai, *ts'ò* and *ts'a*; — in Chifu, *ch'ē*.

**車** 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.

| 輪 or | 轆轤 a cart-wheel.

一輛 | one cart.

| 夫 or 趕 | 的 a cartman; a charioteer, a cart-boy.

敢扳 | 駕 I presume to arrest your carriage, — to invite a guest.

輜 | 或 單套 | a one horse cart.

| 圍 the covering on a cart-top.

| 脚 or | 價 or | 錢 cart-hire.

| 棚 an awning over the horse; the calash of a carriage.

風 | a windmill; a whirligig.

旋 | 光 to polish on a | 牀 or | 架 a turner's lathe.

滑 | a pulley; and 滑 | 架 a pulley-block.

大 | 或 長 | a baggage cart.

指南 | an old name for the mariner's compass.

小 | a wheelbarrow.

| 過 turn it over

| 剝 to exact usury (*Fuhchau*.)

天 | an elevator.

下 | 伊始未及周知 he has just reached his jurisdiction, and is not yet conversant with everything.

| 前草 the cart-way grass, the plantain, (*Plantago major*) used as a diuretic.

| 玉 to work gems, to cut jade.

三 | the three carriages, a Buddhist term for three modes of crossing *sansara* to *nirvana*, as if drawn by sheep, oxen, or deer, which shadow forth the three degrees of saintship; this term (*triyana*) is also written 三 | 之教 and

三乘 three vehicles, and is further used for three developments of Buddhist doctrine.

Read *ku*, and used for large vehicles; but both this sound and *ch'ó* 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 俥 with 人 at the side; a wheel in mechanics.

兵 | war chariots.

公 | a public office.

| 馬臨門 carriage and horses at the door; *met.* a rich man.

一 | 兩馬 two horses to a chariot.

牙 | or | 頰骨 the jaw-bone.

磳 An aluminous mineral, | 磳 with pearly luster, and veined; *ch'ó* the opaque white official buttons for the sixth grade are made of it; it is brought from Yunnan; the name seems to have been given from the veining resembling that in the 車渠 or mother-o'-pearl shell; it is a kind of pyrophyllite.

搯 } From *hand* and to *spread open*; the second is a common but vulgar form.

扯 } To tear open, to rive, to pull apart; to tear away; to pull up or on; to haul, to drag; to track.

| 上 haul it up on top; hoist |

| 開 to pull apart.

| 蓬拉緯 to hoist sail and haul the tow-line.

住 | haul it fast, as from sliding. | 住降驢 to pull an obstinate donkey.

尋 | to gather up the thread of.

| 破 or | 碎 to tear in pieces.

| 衣衿 to hold on by the lappel, as a child.

In *Cantonese*. To abscond; to clear out; to scud, to skedaddle; to send off; to go.

我 | 咯 I'm off |

| 住 to detain, to keep back.

| 埋 pull it close up.

哆 To open the mouth wide, to gape; to lol the lip, a drooping lip.

| 然 with one consent, the popular wish.

## CHEH.

Old sounds, *t'í* and *t'íp*. In Canton, *ch'íp*, *ch'ít*, and *sh'ép*; — in Swatow, *chi*, *chiet*, *tiet*, *niap* and *s'íp*; — in Amoy, *chiat*, *s'ik*, *liap*, *siap* and *ch'ih*; — in Fuhchan, *chiek*, *niek*, and *tiek*; — in Shanghai, *tseh* and *seh*; — in Chifu, *cheh*.

折, *ch'ó* *sh'ó* From *hand* and *ax*; explained by a reference to frozen plants snapping in two; it must be distinguished from *ts'eh*, 拆 to tear.

To sunder, to snap in two, to break off in the middle; to annul; to fold; to oppress, to repress; to decide or discriminate between; to deduct; to stop; to reprehend; to injure; to lose one's heir; to exchange or lose in trade; to make amends for, to set over against; to break and then rejoin; to abate, to lower; part of a coffin, a matted frame laid above it to receive the dirt; act of a play; to be deprived of one's future peace by dying unmarried, the succession being lost.

| 損 to injure, to break.

| 獄 to decide causes, clear the docket; to make a jail delivery.

打 | 了 broken or snapped off.

| 節下交 to condescend to all classes.

每疋 | 量二石 each piece was reckoned at two stone of corn.

將功 | 罪 to atone for error by future merit, as officials do.

曲 | to twine and bend; to allude to.

面 | to reprimand personally; to take to task, as an elder brother has the right to do.

| 價 to abate the price.

| 扣 or 扣 | a discount.

| 服 to induce rebels to yield, as by a defeat.

| 不得 it won't break.

幾成 | 還 what dividend will you pay?

| 福 to lose one's mercies; to waste things.

工人 | 算賬目 to mortgage one's labor to pay a debt.

| 對證 to decide as umpire or referee.

| 兌 to sell cheaper; to retail.

| 中 to decide equitably; broken in the middle.

蟾宮 | 桂 to obtain the honor of a *kyin* from the emperor; the phrase refers to a legend connected with the moon.

凶短 | an untimely and disastrous shortening — as of life.

| 餉 or | 席 a money equivalent for rations.

| 磨 greatly afflicted, as if broken and ground to powder.

| 墮 reduced to extremities.

In *Cantonese*. To tickle; to spatter at; to spurt, as from a hose.

併, *ch'ó* To join a seam; to cut or engrave.

| 縫 to join or rabbet planks together; to sew a seam.

蜚  
蜚  
chō'

To sting; a sting, or whatever insects use to wound their enemies.

吻 | to sting the lips. -  
海 | 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  
喆  
哲  
chō'

From *mouth* and to *snag*; the last two forms are seldom used.

Wise, sage, perspicacious; to know intuitively; discerning; versed in, fully aware of.

明 | sagacious, shrewd, knowing.

潛 | judicial clearness; said of the emperor Shun.

聖 | intuitive wisdom, as of the sages; said of the emperor.

浙  
chō'

From *water* and to *break*.

A stream in Chehkiang, a feeder of the Ts'ien-t'ang River, from which the province

江 derives its name; it is said to mean the bore or *eagre*, which often breaks at the embouchure; also a river in the west of Honan; the province of Chehkiang; to scour rice; to rain.

門對 | 江潮 the door [of the temple] looked out on the tidal bore in the Chehkiang.

懾  
chō'

From *heart* and *listening* to whispers.

Afraid, agitated; to subdue, to influence, to bring under; pusillanimous, disheartened.

服人心 to win people's hearts.

懼 cowardly, afraid.

攝  
chō'

The branches of a tree swaying in the wind; a sort of vine that climbs trees, like the Glycine.

| | the waving of trees, as 楓 | | the waving, fluttering maple.

| 虎藁 a trailing plant that runs over trees.

禡  
chō'

This is sometimes made synonymous with 禡, 禡, but the two are different.

A fold in garments made when ironing; a tuck; gathers, plaits, or flounces, like those in a Chinese lady's skirt; plaited, puckered.

打 | 子 to fold, to plait; to lap over, as when tightening the dress.

百 | 裙 an embroidered and plaited skirt.

| 被 to fold up bed-clothes.

摺  
chō'

From *hand* and to *practise* as the phonetic.

To injure, to destroy; to fold, to double together; to rumple; to pile up; a fold, a doubling; a paper properly folded, as an official document; the paper itself.

| 紙 to fold paper.

| 子 a document for government.

奏 | a memorial to the Throne.

| 腰 to bend the body.

| 足申謝 to thank one with a graceful curtesy.

| 疊 to pile or fold up, as garments.

跑 | 子 a fleet courier.

| 角 to turn down the corner, to make dog's ears.

| 畧 a written digest, a précis.

手 | a paper for memoranda.

不要 | 兒 you need not fold it.  
| 人來 to induce one to give in or come in.

遞遺 | the last will — of a statesman; it is sent up for the Emperor's inspection after the testator's death.

彘  
chō'

An old name for a hog in Honan and southwards; a term given to fat ones.

輒  
輒  
chō'

From *cart* and *long ears*, or to *take*; both forms are used.

The sides of a chariot, where the arms are carried; unceremoniously, abruptly; directly, without permission; a disease of the feet.

| 敢 I must forthwith presume; — an apologetic phrase.

| 然 hastily, suddenly, forthwith.

專 | to reduce to one. \*

| 足長坐 to sit all day with benumbed feet.

耳  
chō'

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.

讒  
chō'

To take up other's words; to quote or mimic what others say; verbose, talkative.

腩  
chō'

From *flesh* and a *slip*.

To slice off meat; to mince, to bash meat; a bash of mutton, beef and fish.

鞞  
chō'

A scabbard, a case for a knife; one author defines it soft leather.

## CH'EH.

Old sonnds, *t'it* and *t'ak*. In Canton, *ch'it* and *ch'ak*; — in Swatow, *t'iet*, *ch'é*, and *chek*; — in Amoy, *t'iat* and *ch'ók*; — in Fuhchau, *t'iek*, *ch'ah*, *ch'aik* and *chak*; — in Shanghai, *ts'eh*, *ts'ak* and *sák*; — in Chifu, *ch'eh*.

**徹**  
*ch'ò*

From 彳 to *step* and 支 to *tap*, with to *rear* between them; it is often interchanged with the next two.

Pervious; discerning, perspicacious; to penetrate, to go through; to remove; to peel off, to skin; to cultivate during the Chen dynasty, a tithe; on a share system of rental; mutual division of crop; a road, a bye-way; to destroy.

慣 | 通 | to penetrate, to fully understand.

| 底查明 to sift and investigate to the bottom.

| 田爲糧 he allotted the revenue on the land.

不透 | superficial, not taking pains with, careless.

| 始 | 終 to understand thoroughly, from first to last.

| 饌 to remove the dishes—when the band played at sacrifices.

| 侯 an order of merit instituted by Kao-ti, B. C. 201.

| 法 the rule for tithing.

**撤**  
*ch'ò*

Similar to the preceding and easily confounded with it.

To remove from or to one; to recall; to send off, to reject, to set aside; to flay.

被風 | 去 the wind whisked it away.

| 開 to remove; to peel; to take off, as a wrapping.

| 回 to withdraw or cancel, as a license; to recall, as an officer from his post; to do away with.

| 任 | 委 to supersede an officer by sending another.

酒 | 子 a siphon, used to decant liquor.

不 | 薑食 [Confucius] never omitted to eat ginger at meals.

| 災 to remove calamity.

| 席散拾 to clear off and leave the table.

| 去 to carry off the [table] things; to remove, as a shed.

**澈**  
*ch'ò*

Occurs wrongly used for 徹 thoroughly.

Pellucid clear water, through which the bottom can be seen; water exhausted, run out, as in a channel; to search out.

澄 | clear, pure; *met.* sincere in heart.

| 底根究 to thoroughly search a matter to the bottom.

**轍**  
*ch'ò*

From 車 carriage and 徹 thorough contracted.

A rut, the track of a wheel; precedent, example; to follow a precedent.

仍蹈前 | to follow in the old track; he acts as badly as ever.

涸 | a dried-up rut; *i. e.* at the last gasp, used by borrowers.

| 可循 this precedent can be followed.

依 | 而行 follow on in the old paths.

**屮**  
*ch'ò*

The original form represents a plant sprouting; below is the root, with the culm shooting up and two plumules on its sides; it is only used as the 45th radical of a few miscellaneous characters, some of which refer to springing plants.

**册**  
*ts'ò*

The form of the character is intended to represent a number of slips containing decrees tied together.

A slip, a memorandum with writing on it; to record on tablets; a register, a list, an inventory; a volume, especially one with a hard or board cover; records; a census; a patent or commission; to plan; to choose, to appoint.

撰 | to enrol one's name in a list; to write in a list.

烟戶 | 或丁 | 或戶口 | a list of the population, a census.

門牌 | a door register, giving a list of the family.

造 | to make a list of people or things.

| 封 a book sealed in an envelope.  
黃 | an imperial register of population.

| 爲王 he was promoted to be a king; to make a man a king, and give him the patent or invest him.

一本 | one register.

書 | and | 卷 books, documents, archives, law-papers, &c.

史乃 | 祝曰 the historiographer then recorded the prayer, saying.

**柵**  
*ts'ò*

From 木 wood and 𠂔 slips; also read *shan*; nearly synonymous with 柵 *ch'ah*.

*cha* A palisade; posts of a stockade; a railing of posts; window-bars; moveable upright slats that serve for a door.

門 | a sort of turnstile, a doorway railing.

| 欄 or | 柵 or | 闌 a street stockade, or gateway of posts, used to divide the wards in a city.

連營立 | the whole force raised a stockade.

看 | the guard at a stockade.

籬 | a fence, a line of posts.

| 棧 an inclosure of posts, as in a corral.

暮飽眠深 | 慙愧主人恩 having plenty to eat and a wide park to sleep in, [the deer] might feel ashamed at its keeper's kindness.

**砮**  
*ch'ò*

From 石 stone and 𠂔 to break off as the phonetic.

To drive off an ill-omened bird, which is building its nest near.

| 鳥巢 to destroy the nest of such a bird with a pole, or by stoning.

## CHEN.

Old sounds, *tiam, tian, and tan*. In Canton, *chám* and *chín*; — in Swatow, *chiam, ch'í, chian, and tian*; — in Amoy, *chiam, tiam, chian, and tian*; — in Fuhchau, *chieng*; — in Shanghai, *tsé<sup>n</sup>, sé<sup>n</sup> and dzé<sup>n</sup>*; — in Chifu, *chen*.

**占** From 卜 to divine and 口 mouth; *q.d.* asking by sortilege; also read *chan* *chen*, and used with 佔 to usurp.

To divine by casting lots; to observe signs, to wait for a verification; to look towards, as an augury; divination, sortilege; a lot.

卦 or 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 驗 or 應 a verified lot.

算 consult 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 | 燈花 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.

遺 | a posthumous command, an order left behind one.

城國 Cambodia 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.

恩 to receive favors; I have enjoyed kindness.

光 got it through your favor; also, to make some profit on, as a shopman does through a customer.

染世情 corrupted by bad company.

病 to catch a disease.

汗 | 背 the perspiration wet his back.

苦樂均 | sorrow and joy are equally divided.

着 soiled; influenced; infected; it usually means | 汚 defiled; made turbid, dirtied, — literally and metaphorically.

自喜 very well satisfied, conceited.

柳汁 | 衣 the willow drops have soaked his clothes [blue]; *met.* he has become a *siuts'ui*.

深 | 惠澤 I am deeply sensible of your great favor.

Read *tien*. The old name of Loh-ping hien 樂平縣 in Pingting chen in the east of Shansi.

Read *t'ien*. A small stream in 壺關縣 in the south-east of Shansi, a branch of the River Chang.

**霑** Interechanged with the last. A drizzling, soaking rain; to wet, to soak; pattering; soaked; to moisten; to bestow favors.

醉 dead drunk.

濕 wet through, — by the rain.

漬 or 潤 soaked through; moistened — by your kindness.

體 wet to the skin.

衣濕 | 體 clothes are so wet as to cleave to the skin.

仁恩 | 洽 imbued with your favors and goodness.

其 | 其足 when [the ground] is thoroughly soaked.

**氈** From hair and faithful; the contracted form is common.

**毡** Felt of any kind; coarse fabrics, rough and nappy, as rugs, carpets blankets, felted hats.

帽 a felt hat.

包 a carpet bag.

子 a rug; if large, it is 地 | a carpet.

寒坐并肩 | to huddle together on the rug in winter.

洋 | a blanket; a carpet.

五彩 | 子 a flowered rug; a Turkish carpet.

如坐針 | [uneasy] as if you was sitting on needles.

**遑** The second form is unusual, and also means to hide away.

**徬** To turn around; to remove; to follow; to run; — unable to advance is 遑 |, usually referring to want of success

in life, unfortunate in one's plans.

蹇 | lame, halting in one's walk.

**鷗** 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 Kansuh.

如鷹如 | like hawks and kites.

**鱣** From fish and faithful as the phonetic.

**鱣** A large sea-monster, the sturgeon, described as 20 or 30 feet long, and weighing a thousand catties; the mouth opens below the muzzle, and a row of spines run along the back and belly; the body is scaleless, and the flesh yellow; it is also called 蠟魚 wax fish; 皇魚 imperial fish; and 黃 | yellow fish.

鯨 sturgeons and whales; — to which unscrupulous men are likened.

**餪** Congee or gruel that has been thoroughly boiled, thick and rich.

**飪** | 粥 watery congee and thick porridge.

**旛** 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 emblazonry.

**建醮** | **壇** to set out and arrange an altar for worship; it is especially done by the Taoists when honoring Yuh-hwang Shiangti.

**旂** From **旗** a flag and **丹** crimson, used with the last.

**旂** 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 **之** as a final particle; attentive.  
| **表** a signal flag.

**戒** | to respect or keep aloof from.

| **蒙** a term for the five years in the cycle having **乙** in them.

**上慎** | **哉** may be careful.

**舍** | take it away; reject it, as a story.

**栴** A red, hard, close-grained wood found in western China, called | **檀** in imitation of the Sanskrit *chandana* or sandal wood, but including too the *Pterocarpus* and *Styrax* trees; the wood is used for carvings, fine furniture, and boxes.

**詹** Composed of **分** high **八** for **分** to divide and **言** words; *q. d.* to talk high and unreasonably; as a primitive, its meaning seldom appears in the compounds.

Verbose, tattling; for which the next is preferable; at such a time; to oversee, to direct; excellent; a government augur in old times; to reach; sufficient, more than enough.

| **事府** the bureau which manages the households of the empress and heir-apparent; its officers are chiefly Manchus.

**小言** | | the sound of low, unmeaning talk; gabbling; loquacious.

**謹** | to carefully provide.

**譫** Talkative; nonsensical, wild or prattling talk.

**譫** | **語** delirious talk of a sick man; heady, incoherent talk.

**發** | **話** or **打** | **語** to talk like a fool or crazy person.

**瞻** From **眼** and to oversee as the phonetic.

**瞻** To look up, to reverence, to regard very respectfully; to revere.

| **視** to regard, look up to.

**仰** | **膝下** these children look up to you.

| **仰** to look up adoringly, as to a sovereign; to have an audience.

**失觀** | to make mistakes in public ceremonies.

**民具爾** | all people have their eyes fixed on you.

| **望** to long for, to anticipate, as if with bated breath.

| **彼日月** I look at that sun and moon; *i. e.* upon my troth, I am as true; a kind of asseveration.

**顧** | to look at thoughtfully.

| **禮** ceremonies of an audience, ritual forms; the term | **禮日** has been used to denote the Sabbath, and | **禮一** then means Monday, and so on.

| **國** name of a portion of Annam in the T'ang dynasty.

**驢** A heavily laden horse; a white horse with a black back; a unicorn.

**颭** From **風** and to divine as the phonetic.

**颭** Anything moved off by the wind, especially the water when raised in waves.

**風亂** | the blast raises the waves.

**招** | to shake, as things in a tempest.

**展** The original form is composed of **尸** body and **工** workman repeated four times, showing united action.

To open out, to unroll and inspect; to expand; to exhibit; to stretch out at one's ease; to judge of, to look into; to prolong; something great attained; true, sincere; cheerful, pleasant.

| **笑** to laugh.

| **眉** to raise the eye-brows, to look cheerful,

| **放** to blossom out; to open.

| **開** to open, as a book; to spread out, as a map.

| **看** to display for a sight; to inspect.

| **限** to extend, as the time.

| **發** to exhibit.

| **舒** gratified, at ease.

**玉** | may you open this—a phrase put on the address of a letter.

**大** | **奇才** to develop rare abilities.

| **幣** to display a bridal trousseau.

**振** To bind up; one says, to wipe away, as tears. This character is wrongly read *'nien* by many, in the sense of to twist, to curl, to twine; as | **繩** to twist thread; | **錢** to take or pay a quota; but **捻** is more correct.

| **搯** stretched as wide as possible.

| **布** a duster to wipe a table.

**輓** From **車** carriage and to open out; it is also read *'ch'ün*; and interchanged with *'nien* **輓** a roller.

To turn half over, to roll over on the side.

| **轉** to revolve; back and forth; over and over; to and fro.

| **轉難忘** continually thinking on, unable to forget.

**水** | a water mill.

Read *'nien*. To roll on.

**車** | **一道轍** the barrow has rolled (or made) one rut.

‘**躄** From *body* and *faithful* as the phonetic.

‘**chan** Naked, nude; without any covering; to strip.

丨身赤體 stark naked and exposed.

丨清衣服 stripped off his clothes.

‘**皸** To tear off, as a placard; to peel off, as a scab; the scurf skin, the epidermis; a scab; skin peeling off.

皮開肉 | [beaten till] his skin broke and the flesh flayed off.

Read *tan*. The skin of the face chapped and sore.

‘**顫** The head awry; shivering, chilled through; trembling, shaking; unsteady, as the hand.

四肢 | 凍 the limbs shaking with cold.

寒 | shivering; and 發 | trembling, either from weakness or cold.

心驚肉 | so terrified that the flesh creeps, as when in view of danger.

丨微微 a child blubbering or shivering, as when afraid.

Read *shen*. To smell.

‘**糶** From *grain* and *faithful* as the phonetic.

‘**chan** A sheaf of grain; grain bound up in any way after it has been cut.

‘**碾** From *horse* and to *roll*.

‘**chan** A horse rolling himself in the dust, commonly called

打滾兒 or 滾砂 making a whirl or boiling the dust.

‘**贗** From *property* and a *shop*.

‘**chan** To scheme how to get the property of others by fraud or robbery.

‘**櫛** A kind of white veined wood, well fitted for making combs and spoons.

‘**佔** } From *man* and to *divine*; this form is rather modern, and some etymologists call it erroneous; it is commonly employed to distinguish the two tones and meanings of the second form, which is also read *chen*. It is used for *chen* 覘 to see.

To usurp, to seize by force; to arrogate, to take a liberty, to assume; to possess; to trespass upon; to take improper precedence of.

霸 | to invade and possess, as 糧田 fields for sowing.

丨先 to presume; to rudely take or go first; to push forward.

丨便宜 to take what one likes; to peculate, to take some profit or advantage; not considerate of others.

丨踞 to forcibly occupy.

丨多 to demand or covet more than one's share.

丨地步 to inroach a little, to make a grievance.

侵 | to trespass on; to appropriate.

丨人妻女 to wheedle and get other people's wises.

Read *tien*. Careless, superficial; low; trifling; to skim.

丨亘 light, trifling; as 勿學

丨亘 don't slight your lessons.

丨畢啞唔 to hum, to read in a low tone, as one turns over a book.

In *Pekingese*. To pay close heed to; to do faithfully.

丨身分' to attend diligently to one's business.

‘**戰** From *weapon* and *single*; others derive it from 戈 *weapon* and 獸 *wild beast* contracted.

‘**chan** Alarmed, terrified; fearful; to join battle, to fight with numbers; a battle; war, hostilities; military, pertaining to war; anxious dread caused by rumors of war.

對 | or 步 | or 相 | to join battle, to fight.

丨陣 drawn up in battle array, on the | 場 battle-field.

丨死 or | 沒 died in battle, as a | 士 soldier.

血 | or 酣 | a long and severe battle; a bloody fight, as in a prize-ring.

丨勝 victorious.

丨鼓 drums sounding.

打冷 | terrified, scared, as one going into the *mêlée*; to shiver, as with cold.

丨慄 or | 懼 paralyzed, trembling with fright.

丨 | 兢兢 frightened, quaking with consternation.

下 | 書 to send a challenge, to declare war.

好 | 鬪 pugnacious, given to quarreling.

焉有不 | 而勝者乎 who ever yet got a victory without having to fight for it?

拇 | to play the game of morra at a feast.

丨船 a war-junk; a man-of-war.

久 | a veteran, one used to war; a long war.

兔 | 牌 a flag of truce, made of board with these three characters on it.

## CH'EN.

Old sounds, *t'iam, t'ian, dian* and *t'am*. In Canton, *ch'im, ch'in* and *sh'in*; — in Swatow, *chiam, ch'ien*, and *t'ien*; — in Amoy, *ch'iam, ch'ian, tian* and *t'ian*; — in Fuhchau, *chieng, tieng*, and *ch'iang*; — in Shanghai, *tse'*, *tse'* and *dx'e'*; — in Chifu, *ch'en*.

**褙** A bordered curtain on a lady's cart, in which sense it is like the next two; a coverlet.

婦車有 | a lady's chariot has curtains.

其轎有 | the hearse had a fringe or curtain.

Read *tan*. Felt clothes.

**檐** } From clothes and to oversee; the second form is least used.  
**檢** } An apron or flap; the skirt of a robe, which shakes when walking; a covering for the knees; to adjust the dress; flapping.

| 掖或前 | an apron.

| 蔽 a screen, a covering.

| | nice and trim, as a robe; a skirt flapping.

不盈一 | not enough to fill one apron.

| 如也 neatly dressed.

**檐** } Similar to the last; the second form is commonly used for valance.

**檢** } 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.

牀 | a bed-curtain fringe or valance.

泪滿前 | his tears bedewed his apron.

**沾** Also written 沾 in this sense. Discord; a jarring noise.

**沾** | 灑 the discord of notes, harsh sounds that grate on the ear.

五音不亂則無 | 灑之音 when the five notes do not confuse each other, there is no discord.

**覘** From to see and to divine. To spy, to peep; to glance at.  
**覘** | 候 to wait in hope for; 窺 | to have a sly look at.

**梃** Long, slender, as a stick of timber; the pivot on which a rice beater works.

松桷有 | the cedar rafters should be slender.

**廛** } Composed of 广 dwelling, 里 a village, 八 eight, and 土 ground, to represent the 1½ *meu* which was allotted to each yeoman in a village; the second form is unusual.

A dwelling-lot assigned to a retainer; a shop, a stall; a square for a market; a town residence.

| 市 a bazaar; a market-place.

巡行 | 肆 to inspect the shops and markets.

**纏** From silk and shop as the phonetic.

**纏** To bind up, to wrap, to bandage; to entwine, to cling to; to implicate; to molest, to bother; intricate, involved; twining about; swathed.

| 脚 to bind up the feet.

| 腰 to lace the waist.

手 | hindered; to impede one's acts or movements.

| 頭 to put on a turban; but | 頭費 is the hire of a harlot.

| 袋 a waist-bag for carrying money or things.

| 累 to implicate, to get around one.

| 絆 to trip, as by a rope; involved, obscure, as a meaning.

| 絛 bound by many ties, involved with; to entwine; *met.* interminable; protracted, as illness.

| 繞 wound round and round; to bind about; to cord; implicate.

| 不清 he never stops, or gets done troubling me.

| 緊 to importune, to bother.

難 | it is hard to get rid of his importunity.

延 | delayed, hampered, as from circumstances; slow, as in recovery.

**瀟** A small branch of the R. Loh, mentioned in the Shu King; it rises in Māng-tsin hien, and flows south by the city of Honan fu, near the entrance of the R. I into the R. Loh; and is about twenty-nine miles long; also, an affluent of the R. Han in Kūh-ch'ing hien 穀城縣 in the north of Hupeh.

**躔** From foot and market as the phonetic.

**躔** 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.

日運為 | the sun moves in his orbit.

星 | or | 次 the courses of the stars.

| 度 the path of a star; the zodiac

| 迹 or | 踐 to follow a precedent, to tread in the old paths.

**闡** From door and single.

**闡** To open; to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; to expand, as by instruction; manifest, plain.

| 明 to state clearly.

| 註 to illustrate, to comment on.

| 達 to make one to know.

| 并天下 to enlarge the empire.

| 幽 to explain what is obscure.

邑 a city of Tsi, now Ning-yang hien 寧陽縣 in south of Shantung.

**輦** An old carriage altogether worn out; the canopy of a carriage.

檀車 | the ebony carriage is quite ruined.

**譚** Incoherent talk, as of one in a fever; irregular and incorrect expressions.

**諂** From words, and pitfall, or an inner gate; the second form has become antiquated.

**諂** 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.

貧而無 | poor and yet no flatterer.

媚 sycophantic; to cajole, to play the lickspittle.

諛取容 to praise one, in order to get his favor.

笑 to laugh and joke with, in order to please.

人可鄙 the flatterer is despicable.

淫聲 | 耳 wanton music tickles the ear.

佞 specious flattery.

上交不 | meet your superiors without sycophancy.

**輾** To laugh loudly.

輾 | 然而笑 to laugh and smile with one.

**蕺** Etymologists derive this character from 去 'to leave' and 貨 or 貝 property changed and combined.

To command, to order; to prepare; to release.

武以禦敵 to keep ready military means so as to meet the foe.

兵 to muster troops out of service.

備 to prepare, to get ready for.

事 to end an affair.

**鍤** Also read ch'an. To pull or extend anything, to attempt steadily and persistently.

長了他 stretch it out longer, as cloth.

着辦 try it on if he won't give any more; make the attempt to get it.

**搥** To strike, to beat.

**嘖** The foolish look of a simpleton is | 嘖; — a gawking, gawky look, as of a bumpkin.

**韞** From *hide* and to *oversee*; the second form is rarely used.

**韞** A flap to protect the dress or the horse from the mud when riding; spatterdashies; a skirt to cover the dress.

鞍 | saddle-cloths, housings; they are made of thin leather.

花驄錦 | the piebald courser's gay housings.

**膽** Small sticks resting on the plate, on which to support and extend the eaves beyond the wall.

**躡** A horse traveling very fast; a rapid canter.

**閤** To open a door a little in order to peep; to obtain.

闕 | to spy through a crevice.

**貼** Like the last; it is also read tien.

貼 To spy or peep; to look at sideways; to eye another privily.

窺 | to furtively spy at.

## CHEU.

Old sounds, tu, t'út, du, dú, dju, tòk, and dòk. In Canton, chau; — in Swatow, chiu and tin; — in Amoy, chiu, tiu, and liu; — in Fuhchau, chiu, ch'iu, tin, t'ou, and ohéu; — in Shanghai, tseù and zeù; — in Chifu, chiu.

**周** Composed of 口 mouth and 用 to use; the three next derivatives are interchanged with it; as a primitive it usually conveys an idea of everywhere, if it influences the sense of the compound at all.

To provide for, to supply; to extend everywhere, to make a circuit; to environ; plenty, enough;

secret, deep; subtle; a curve, a bend; open, honest, the opposite of 比 'pi; to the end, extreme; entirely; close, fine.

備 everything is ready.

密 secret; crowded, close together; well arranged, satisfactory; definite and particular; no defect.

朝 the famous feudal dynasty of Cheu which lasted from B. C. 1022 to 255, under thirty-four sovereigns; it was so called because the emperor's power reached everywhere.

旋 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; everyway complete.  
 道 a broad road; but 道 means the windings of the road.  
 圓 or 匝 universal, everywhere, all around.  
 知 let all know; universal knowledge.  
 而不比 public and open, without selfish ends; nothing left undone or slighted.  
 納 give him the whole duty or tax.

夢見 | 公 I was dreaming that I saw Duke Chen, i. e. I was asleep; said by Confucius, who admired him.

岐 | a place in the south-west of Shansi, now K'i-shan 岐山, 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. To revolve, to circulate; to inform the people; a year.

| 年旺相 may the whole year be prosperous.

| 流不息 flows unceasingly, as the blood.

一 | one turn or revolution; as

一 | 遭 all the way around it.

| 圍百里 a hundred *li* around it.

| 時一樣 he is ever the same.

對 | return of the year.

徧 Hurried; | 徧 to walk in an irregular manner; fluttered and impatient; bustling.

綢 From *wealth* and *everywhere*. To bestow, as alms; to give; and usually intimates a free gift.

| 恤 beneficent, liberal.

| 濟 to relieve the poor; help the distressed people.

| 給 to give to.

禮物不 | the offering or present is inadequate.

輜 A heavily laden cart; a wain overloaded in front; heavy; low.

楸 Interchanged with 樛 樛 in this sense.

楸 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.

In *Fuhchau*. 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.

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.

| 牧 the captain of a boat, or a flotilla; | 子 a ferryman.

何以 | 之 what did he carry at his girdle?

| 載 cargo of a vessel; to transport.

| 次 on board a vessel; a landing-place; | 次大沽 the boats are lying at Taku.

一葉扁 | one punt, one dingey; a wherry.

| 車並途 the water and land routes are parallel.

| 之 to boat it; to take a thing with one.

| 山 or Chusan L., so called from its shape being thought to resemble a boat.

俯 To cover close; to shade and conceal; a veil, a shade.

誰 | 予美 who has deluded my beautiful one?

| 張 false; to deceive.

輦 A square frame or dash-board in front of a carriage, supporting and protecting the driver's seat, and covering the thills.

梁 | bended poles at the end of the thills.

鶇 From *bird* and *boat*.

鶇 A sort of crested lark or bobo-link, called 鶇 | or 鶇 whose song is heard in the morning; native writers liken it to the magpie.

| 了 a narrow, long boat.

州 The original form represents three mounds, around which the water flows; as a primitive, it is used chiefly to impart its sound.

An islet, a place in the water where men dwell, for which the next is now used; a political district, ranking next to a *fu* 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.

| 里 a neighborhood, a hamlet.

知 | a district magistrate of the highest grade, having a | 同 for his deputy, and a | 判 for his assistant judge or syndic.

九 | the nine divisions of China in the days of Yü; *met.* the world.

| 吏目 or | 目 the city jailer; an inspector of roads.

神 | a poetical name for China.

洲 From *region* and *water*; occurs written *cheu* 州, 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, 島 is more common on the northern; in *Budhism*, a *dwipa* or continent; 勝神 | is the continent of "those who conquer the spirit" (*Purva-Videha*); or 離體 | "those who leave the body," the great continent on the east, whose inhabitants have semi-

circular faces; and 勝 | "the superior continent," is the northern continent of *kuru-dwipa* or *uttara-kuru* 俱盧 | where the inhabitants have square faces.

沙 | a low island; a bank awash in a river or sea.

田 | alluvial fields; made lands.

九 | the Nine Islands near Macao.

𡵓  
cheu

To strike; to pluck out; the winding lines of hills; a place called Cheu-chih | 屋 in Si-ngan fu in Shensi, south of the R. King, is so termed from its winding valleys.

講  
cheu

From *words* and *long life* as the phonetic.

Hurried, bustling; to impose upon, to hoodwink.

張爲幻 | to deceive; to delude by misstatements; to make a lying representation.

帚  
cheu

The original form represents a 又 hand holding a 巾 cloth in the 門 house; the second form with bamboo is most used.

To sweep up dirt; a besom of twigs; a broom,—written only with the second form.

執箕 | the sieve and broom holder,—a term for a concubine.

掃 | 菜 a species of goose-foot (*Chenopodium* [*Kochia*] *scoparia*), whose tender leaves are eaten; it is cultivated in Chihli for besoms and coarse brushes, which are prepared by simply drying and trimming the whole plant; the book name of 地膚 is perhaps identical with it.

猢  
cheu

A kind of gibbon or macacus found in Sz'ch'uen, and said to be as large as an ass; it is the female of the 狨 猢, and perhaps denotes a species which has not yet been described; or it may be the dusky gibbon (*Hyllobates funereus*).

搗  
cheu

To grasp, as a fan.  
搗 | 扇 to flirt or hold a fan.

肘  
cheu

From *flesh* and *inch*, referring to the pulse at the elbow.

The elbow, the joint of the fore-arm, and also includes the wrist or fore-arm sometimes; a fore quarter of meat; to conceal, to hold in the elbow; to take by the wrist; an old measure of 2 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *chih*,—probably a cubit, or the length from the elbow to the finger-tip; the Buddhists say it is the 16,000th part of a *yodjana*, or the 1000th part of a mile.

腋相交—as near as the elbow to the side;—a dear friend, a near relative.

猪 | a fore shoulder of pork.

手 | the elbow; the wrist.

捉 | to hold one by the wrist.

欲去被 | when he starts it sticks to him.

交着 | to fold the arms.

製 | 之虞 the dangers of a bare arm,—i.e. of want or exposure, referring to a sleeve that reaches only to the elbow.

酎  
cheu

From *spirits* and *an inch*.

New, ripe liquor; pure, strong spirits, thrice distilled, and enjoined to be drunk by the sovereign in summer; it was prepared for the libations and feasts in the ancestral temple, and was made in the first moon so as to become mellow by the eighth moon, when it was wanted.

金 or wine money, was a vail paid to chamberlains at a banquet by feudal princes.

坐 | punished for having vile spirits.

紉  
cheu

A trace in a harness; the crupper of a saddle, which is made of wood and passes across the hanches; it is now superseded by the next.

辛 or 王 the infamous monarch, whose crimes caused the ruin of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1122.

鞞  
cheu

Used with the last. The crupper of a harness, called 棍 on pack-animals; it is now usually merely a stick across the rump, fastened to the saddle by the ends.

胄  
cheu

From 肉 *flesh* and to 由 *proceed*; not the same as the next.

Descendants, posterity; said only of the families of grandees.

子 the oldest son.

裔 posterity.

貴世 | the sons of high statesmen. generations.

胄  
cheu

From 胃 *cap* and 由 to *proceed*; it is often confounded with the last, and with 胃 stomach; the second form occurs in the classics as a synonym, but is usually read *yu*.

A helmet, formerly made of rhinoceros' skin; it seems occasionally to denote a visor.

甲 | morions and cuirasses; defensive armor worn by warriors.

宙  
cheu

From a *shelter* and to *proceed*.

To hold, as the earth does; all ages, past, present, and future; from remote antiquity till now.

宇 | 之江山不改 yet the hills and rivers in the world do not change.

咒  
cheu

From two 口 *mouths* over 儿 *man*; the first *mouth* was altered to *words*, in order to denote the verb; it was at first the same as 祝 to bless, but was subsequently employed by the Buddhists for the *dharani*, a charm or magic formulas, which are defined 真言 true words.

To curse, to imprecate; to recite over spells; an incantation, an imprecation, a charm to hurt another; a litany, such as priests

recite, and for which sense they employ mostly the form 咒 as a technic, using it only as a noun.

念 | or 誦 | to recite prayers or incantations.

大悲 | the charms addressed to Kwanyin.

| 罵 to curse, to blackguard.

賭 | to invoke imprecations on one.

| 詛 to rail and curse one.

| 他死 may he die! curse him dead!

誦 To ask blessings on; to bless, to pray for; a man's name, a statesman during the T'ang dynasty.

籀 The seal character, called | 書 or | 文 from Ch'eu | cheu' 太史, a high officer of Süen-wang of the Chen dynasty B. C. 800, who invented this form of the character; to study.

晝 From 日 day and 畫 to divide contracted.

cheu' Daytime, daylight; half of the twenty-four hours.

| 夜不息 or 不舍 | 夜 going on day and night; incessantly.

| 爾于茅 in the day, collect your rushes [and reeds for the thatch].

白 | broad daylight; openly.

| 寢 a siesta. 俛 | 作夜 to turn day into night, as rakes do.

啄 To peck, as a bird; birds twittering; a star in Hydra. cheu' 鳥 | the bill of a bird. 不濡其 | [the pelican] never even wets his bill.

Also read chu. Talkative.

警 | loquacious, garrulous.

嚼 Considered by some to be the same as the last. cheu' To peck; the bill of a bird; a large bird with a crooked beak which eats its young.

CH'EU.

Old sounds, t'u, t'üt, du, dát, dòk and t'òk. In Canton, ch'au; — in Swatow, ch'iu and t'ia; — in Amoy, tiu, siu, hiu, and t'in; — in Fuhchau, t'iu, ch'eu, and siu; — in Shanghai, dzeu, ts'eu and zeu; — in Chifu, oh'iu.

抽 | Composed of 手 hand and 由 from, which is a contraction of 留 to detain, as the phonetic; the second form is not common.

cheu 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.

| 起來 lift it up.

| 出 reject it; take it out.

草 | 新綠漸知春 when the plants throw out green shoots, we know spring is coming.

| 筋 spasms or cramp; but | 脚筋 is an old punishment of pulling out the tendon achilles.

| 一陣瘋 convulsed by spasms; quivering from a fit.

| 剝 to extort; to exact illegal fees.

拿鞭 | 他 drive him off with a whip; 我 | 你 I'll whip you! 加一 | to add a tenth.

| 身 to go out, as on a visit.

| 身不暇 I've no spare time.

不能 | 身 I cannot take the time; also, I cannot release or free myself, as from a visit.

| 身跑 he took himself off; he ran away.

| 閒 or | 空兒 to take a little leisure or vacation.

| 份 to lay by a percentage, as for expenses.

| 實 lift it carefully.

| 砧 to weight or heft the stone — a martial test.

| 底 lift it by the bottom.

| 稅 to levy taxes, but not to include 私 | illegal rates or fees.

| 案卷 to abstract the papers of a case from court.

In Fuhchau. To miss; | 絲 to drop a thread in weaving.

In Pekingese. To smoke; it is also wrongly used for 翫 to shrink, to contract.

| 屜 a drawer in a table.

| 烟 to smoke a pipe.

惆 Vexed, annoyed. cheu' | 悵 dissatisfied, disappointed in one's wishes.

瘳 From disease and to fly high. cheu' To be healed, to cure; convalescent; to reform, as by teaching; remedy; an injury.

云胡不 | does he say he is not yet well?

不 | incurable.

病 | healed; well; cured.

儔 From man and long life; occurs used with the next.

cheu' A company of four, a party; a class, a sort; a comrade, a mate; fellows, friends; who? to cover, to screen.

| 類 a circle of friends.

匹 | a partner, a match.  
 | 侶 a band of fellows.  
 | 黨 a clique, a ring, a camarilla.  
 | 爲爲之 who will do this for him?  
 繁 | a young bride; the phrase alludes to the oriole's voice.

疇 ch'eu From *field* and *long life*; used with the last.  
 A cultivated field, particularly a field of hemp; to till; to continue successively; to classify; a mate, a class; who; formerly; to aid.

故 | or | 昔 heretofore; time past, previously.

易其田 | to cultivate the arable fields.

| 隴膏腴 the diked fields are rich and fertile.

九 | the nine fields, denote the divisions of Yu's Great Plan in the Book of Records.

| 咨 who asked about it?

籌 ch'eu From *bamboo* and *long life* as the phonetic.

To calculate, to compute; to devise, to arrange, to plan; a time; a lot, a tally; a ticket, a tillot; an ancient division of a night watch, about fifteen minutes.

讀幾 | 書 how many times have you read it?

撥 | or 執 | to draw a lot or tally.

更 | to strike the hours, as a watchman; a clepsydras.

派 | to give out tickets, as to a soup kitchen.

| 矢 to pitch reeds into a jar; name of an old game.

運 | 幃 幃 to plan strategy in his tent; *met.* a high general.

| 策 or | 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 | 算 to calculate the whole thing at once.

竹 | a tally or bamboo billet.

一 | 莫展 he never proposed one plan; he has no cleverness.

躊 ch'eu Embarrassed.  
 | 躇 irresolute, undecided; unable to get on, wavering.

酬 ch'eu From *spirits* and *region* as the phonetic; the other forms are unusual.

酬 酬 } 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.  
 酬 酬 }  
 | 還 to pay, as a vow.

| 酢 pledging, as a host and guest.

一 | 一 酢都非偶 even the interchange of wine-cups is not a fortuitous thing.

| 謝 to return thanks, especially by a return present.

| 愿 to make a thank-offering.

| 神 or | 答天恩 to thank the gods; to acknowledge heaven's favor, as in being-saved from fire or death.

應 | 大 at a great expense, as for entertaining.

| 金 a gratuity for services, as when one | 勞 requites for trouble.

| 客 to return an invitation.

誄 ch'eu Occurs used with the last, and for *chew* 說 to revile.

To answer, to respond.

| 對 to reply to.

稠 ch'eu A single coverlet; a bed-curtain; to cover, as with bed-clothes; an under-shirt.

袞 | coverlets and sheets.

| 帳 a curtain.

Read *tao*. The sleeve of a coat.

抽 ch'eu From *heart* and *from*; also read *yii*.

Grieving, sorrowful; cast down and anxious.

憂心且 | a sorrowing and anxious heart.

| | careworn; weary and sad looking.

抽 ch'eu A medicinal plant with a bitterish root, called | 蘇 and 地榆 the ground elm; it is a species of *Hedysarum*.

稠 ch'eu From *grain* and *everywhere*.  
 Grain growing rank and close; thickset, crowded; a crowd; dense, close together; viscid, stiff; thick, as paste.

人煙 | 密 people closely crowded.

| 人廣衆 a very great crowd.

恐 | 人中迷失 lest they should lose each other in the crush.

| 的 稀 的 there is both thick [soup] and thin.

綢 ch'eu From *silk* and *everywhere* as the phonetic; used with the next and last.

Thin silk; wash silks, like pongee, senshaw, or levantine; to bind; to wrap around, to twine; to hang with ornaments; thick; stiff.

生 | stiff or raw pongee.

熟 | soft or boiled silk.

| 緞 silks and satins; a general term for silk goods.

紡 | reeled pongee.

綿 | silk and cotton mixture.

繭 | coarse serge of wild silk; raw crape or punjam.

| 繆 to wrap around, to intertwine, to wreath; to hold consultation with.

線 | a kind of silk or thread camlet.

| 行 a quilting needle.

| 緞 fine, close woven, beautiful.

紬 ch'eu Used with the last when denoting pongee.

To draw out threads for weaving; a clue, a thread; to arrange the details of; to search, as a cause; to try the tone of a string.

| 繹 to investigate the causes of.

織 | to wind off threads, as for weaving.

讐  
讐

From words and two birds; the first is also used for *ch'eu* 酬 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 or 對 or 類 the same kind; to class; to pair; an opponent, a rival.

冤 | a wrong, a cause for revenge.

含 | to cherish a grudge, for which one must 報 | get revenge; it usually means blood revenge.

| 敵 an enemy, an opponent.

口 | to asperse, to blackguard.

恨 | 極 to hate, to detest; I cannot endure him.

隨價 | 直 to get the real market price.

恩將 | 報 to return evil for good.

仇  
仇

An abbreviated form of the last. An enemy; to draw spirits and pledge a guest; proud; to unite; a pair; a companion.

| 人 my opponent.

宿 | two men urged on by their unappeased dead ancestors to destroy each other.

與子同 | I will be your comrade.

手 | to hand up or draw spirits.

成 | an appeased blood feud.

| | mortal enemies; very proud, haughty.

Read *kiu*. A great portrait painter, named Kiu Ying | 英, of the Ming dynasty, also known as Shih Cheu 石洲 Stone Island.

雝  
雝

A brace of birds; the alterations of birds; to wrangle, to bicker; a silkworm found on the Ailantus tree.

𡗗  
𡗗

The panting or grunting of an ox; to go out, to issue from; an old district in Honan.

| 牛 an old name for the yak.

丑  
丑

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 | 脚; they paint their faces.

白 | seeds of the morning glory (*Pharbitis nil*), used as a purgative.

醜  
醜

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.

見 | ashamed for — or of.

可 | shameful.

怕 | bashful, timid, maidenish.

| 類 scamps, vagabonds, hoodlums.

比物 | 類 compare one sort with the other.

家 | a disgrace to the family.

| 惡 脾氣 a vile disposition; ungrateful; impertinent and impracticable.

小 | a miscreant; a mean wretch.

| 事 or | 行 disgraceful conduct.

繆 | to presume and act rudely.

其實 | 之 the reality is its reproach.

好 | and 美 | are opposites, good and evil; handsome and ugly.

臭  
臭

From *self* and *dog*, alluding to the scent; several characters under the radical 自 have this primitive in combination, to which it gives a hue of its meaning.

The scent of a track followed by a dog; to scent out; an odor, a smell, now confined to bad ones; effluvia, stench, putridity; disreputable, unsavory; to stink, to rot; heretical doctrines.

| 名 a bad reputation.

| 蟲 bed-bugs; *met.* foul-mouthed fellows.

| 氣 a bad breath; a stink; — not so noisome as 穢 | putridity.

他們早就 | 了 they will soon come to a quarrel.

遺 | 萬年 to leave a perpetual reproach — upon one's name.

口 | a foul breath; high priced, exorbitant; — a Peking phrase.

| 銅 "stinking copper," denotes a 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 scamper.

Read *hiu*. Fragrance; to smell; to injure.

| 之 smell it.

善 | a pleasant smell.

胡 | 賣時 how fragrant and in good season.

醜  
醜

To discard, to reject; bad, disagreeable, in which sense it is like the last.

無我 | 兮 I don't wish you to cast me off.

趨  
趨

To go as if weary; to walk. In *Cantonese*. To sprain, as the ankle.

| 親脚 I sprained my foot.

溴  
溴

Name of a stream which joins the Yellow River in Māng hien 孟縣 in the north of Honan; it is about fifty miles long; the effluvia of water.

CHI.

Old sounds, *tei, 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 ché; — in Fuhchau, chi, ti, té, chie, chai, and ché; — in Shanghai, tsz, 'sz' and dsz'; — in Chifu, chi.*

**知** 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 | I heard so.

| 覺 to notice, to advert to.

有 | 覺 self-conscious, having emotions, intelligent.

足 | contented, satisfied.

| 識 or | 曉 knowledge, information; to comprehend, to fully know.

| 過必改 you should reform when you see your faults.

誰 | who knew it? *i. e.* nobody knows it; unexpected.

| 心 or | 己朋友 an intimate friend, one who knows you.

| 道了 Ourself knows it; the thing is known to Us; used by the Emperor as a reply to reports and memorials.

| 風聲 aware of it; I have heard of it already.

故 | an old friend.

| 確 I am sure of it; I know it certainly.

不 | 底細 I do not know it thoroughly, or the reason for it.

明 | 故犯 a misprision of treason; accessory before the fact.

無 | 之徒 the doltish; ignorant fellows; uneducated rascals.

| 府 a prefect; *i. e.* one who knows the prefecture.

一 | 半解 a moderate scholar, not well informed.

預 | 子 a fortune-teller, a sight-seer.

不 | ignorant of, unaware; unconsciously; unacquainted with.

| 事 a private or confidential clerk; also, a sub-abbot or sub-prior, a *karmadana* one who looks after the food, guests, buildings, &c., in a monastery.

| 政 to manage public affairs.

先 | the old-time sages; 先 | 者 a foreign term for a prophet.

| 遇 a patron, one who recommends another to office.

| 會 or | 照 to tell to, to communicate; to inform in a semi-official or private manner.

**茹** A plant called | 母 which appears to belong to *Verbenaceæ*; its seeds are used as a cooling medicine and expectorant.

**蜘蛛** An insect, the | 蛛 or a spider, applied to all the *Araneæ* or spider family; the etymology of the name is

知 誅 *i. e.* the insect that knows how to kill.

| 蛛 瘡 a ring worm.

**之** The original form represented a plant issuing from the ground, afterwards gradually altered to its present shape.

To go to, to progress; towards; for, in regard to; to pass from one state to another; the sign of the *genitive*, when placed between two nouns; after the subject of a verb, it becomes an expletive particle or like a partitive; as a *pronoun* in the accusative,—it, him, them; which, what; and in these cases shows the action of the preceding active verb; occurs used like *ch'è* 者 after a noun to make the abstract; or as a relative this, that; or to denote nouns in opposition; in most cases it must be construed with the preceding word; to leave behind.

聽 | | 人 the person who hears it.

天 | 明命 heaven's plain decree.

如 | 何 then how will it be?

如 | 奈何 if so, how then?

未 | 有也 there is no such thing.

未 | 聞也 I have not heard of it.

心 | 所 | that to which the mind inclines.

| 子 子歸 this same child (*i. e.* bride) went to her home.

天命 | heaven orders it.

不知 | | 路 he did not know the road there.

行而不至者有 | to go and not arrive at their destination, is not uncommon.

有三年 | those who were three years old.

將何 | where are you going?

無 | nothing of it; impossible.

死 | was killed or died; here it is a sign of the past tense.

有德 | 人 a virtuous man.

大而化 | | 謂聖 [virtue] which is great and influential is called holy or sage.

鳥 | 將死其鳴也哀 when the bird is dying, its note is sad indeed.

天后 | 神 T'sienhen that goddess, *i. e.* the goddess T'sienhen.

| 死矢靡他 I swear to be faithful till death.

**芝** A plant, often drawn in the mouth of deers, and regarded as felicitous from its durability; six varieties of different colors are noticed; the preserved specimens, or wooden gilded models of it are common in temples; it is a sort of branching boletus, called

靈 | 草 or 瑞 | in allusion to its supposed power to prolong life; the *Polyporus igniarius*, or similar sorts of fungus; bringing good luck;

vivifying; a flower like an orchid.

| 蔴 the sesamum, which produces an oil, called 香油 from its fragrance, it is the *til* or *jingili* oil of the Hindus; the white seeds are used in cooking, and are sprinkled on cakes, whence speckled things are likened to them, as the | 蔴貂 or Korean sable, from the white hairs in it.

| 蘭之室 the house of the Epidendrum, — a beautiful mansion; *met.* to be intimate with the good.

| 顏 your happy face, | 宇 your house.

華 | the ornamental orchid, refers to a state umbrella.

| 栢 a species of agaricus.

| 田 fields of sesamum — in fairy land, i. e. Mt. Meru.

**支** The original form represents a hand breaking a bamboo sprig; it is the 65th radical of a small group of incongruous characters.

A branch, for which the next is used; those that branch off, as

posterity; to diverge; to hold, to withstand; to pay out, — and politely, that the one who asks may receive or draw out; to advance, as on goods; to succor, to prop; posterity, descendants; a sept, a tribe; subordinate, secondary; divergent, parting; to attend to; to bear up, to stand firm; to measure.

| 更 a watchman.

| 用 or | 給 to give out, as | 工銀 to pay wages; and | 日中 | 用 the daily outlay.

| 派 descendants; a tribe of.

宗 | of the same clan or surname

近 | nearly allied to, blood relatives.

橫 | a collateral branch of a family.

| 子 a child of.

| 裔 descendants.

| 離 irrelevant, vague, evasive, lying.

凡事 | 吾 he delays in every-

thing he undertakes; he is unwilling to do anything.

| 借 to lend.

| 消 to expend; expenses, outlay; receipts and disbursements, as given in by a steward.

本 | root and branches; father and sons; the original stock and collateral branches.

病體莫 | a weakened, ailing body is not equal to such work.

濫 | 帑銀 to waste the public money.

分 | 賬 an agreement or contract.

| 那 occurs in Buddhist books for China; and | 提 for the Sanscrit word *chaitya*, a tope or building that contains no relic.

停 | to refuse advances; to suspend payment.

候 | to gradually redeem [its paper]; to pay instalments.

地 | or 十二 | the twelve horary characters, given in the following table.

USES OF THE TWELVE HORARY CHARACTERS.

The application of the Twelve Branches to the hours of the day dates from before the time of the construction of the Sexagenary Cycle (n.c. 2637), and is ascribed to the Celestial Sovereign. They are also called *Ti Chi* 地支 Earthly Branches, and the animal which represents each branch is supposed to have great influence upon the destiny of the person born during the hour it rules; the Mongols, Koreans, Japanese, Siamese and Annamese apply these animals to the same signs; and the combination of the animal with the hours, and then with the zodiacal constellations, on through the points of compass, and the elements, all furnish the groundwork for the astrologer's skill and influence. To express European hours it is enough to prefix *kiao* 交 and *ching* 正 to the characters; thus, *ching-tsz'* 正子 is midnight, 交丑 is 1 o'clock A.M. and so throughout. Each Chinese hour is divided into eight *k'oh* 刻 of fifteen minutes each.

TWELVE BRANCHES.	SYMBOLICAL ANIMALS.	ZODIACAL SIGNS.	POETICAL NAMES.	CORRESPONDING HOURS.	POINTS OF COMPASS.
Tsz' 子	Shu 鼠 a rat.	Aries.	困敦	11 to 1 A. M. is 三更 3d watch.	NORTH.
Ch'eu 丑	Niu 牛 an ox.	Taurus.	赤奮若	1—3 is 四更 4th watch.	N.N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.
Yiu 寅	Hu 虎 a tiger.	Gemini.	攝提闕	3—5 is 五更 5th watch.	E.N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.
Mao 卯	T'u 兔 a hare.	Cancer.	單闕	5—7	EAST.
Sh'ün 辰	Lung 龍 a dragon.	Leo.	執徐	7—9	E.S.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.
Sz' 巳	Shé 蛇 a serpent.	Virgo.	大荒落	9—11 is 上午 forenoon.	S.S.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.
Wu 午	Ma 馬 a horse.	Libra.	敦牂	11—1 P. M. is 正午 noon.	SOUTH.
Weí 未	Yang 羊 a sheep.	Scorpio.	協洽	1—3 is 下午 afternoon.	S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.
Shán 申	Hen 猴 a monkey.	Sagittarius.	涇灘	3—5	W.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.
Yiu 酉	Ki 雞 a cock.	Capricornus.	作噩	5—7	WEST.
Suh 戌	K'üen 犬 a dog.	Aquarius.	閼茂	7—9 is 初更 1st watch.	W.N.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.
Hai 亥	Chu 猪 a boar.	Pisces.	大淵獻	9—11 is 二更 2d watch.	N N.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.

**枝** From *wood* and to *diverge*; it is interchanged with the last.

**枝** A branch, a twig; a slender upright post, while a leaning post is called **梧**; to branch, to scatter; a tributary, as of a river; a classifier of slender things, as pencils, pens, flowers, arrows, spears, coral, &c.

一 | **花** a flower, *met.* a pretty girl.

一 | **軍** a detachment of troops.

| **幹** trunk and branches.

| **棲** to roost on a branch; *met.* to get a post or literary position; a sinecure.

| **葉** leaves and branches.

**其辭** | to leave the subject, to branch off to another topic.

| **指** an extra finger or toe.

**別生** | **節** other shoots will sprout; disorders will spread; other contingencies may arise.

**莫敢** | **梧** he did not venture to become a pillar; *met.* to take the management.

**肢** From *flesh* and to *diverge*; the second form is vulgar.

**肢** The limbs.

四 | the four limbs.

| **體** the body.

**腰** | **孌** **娜** slim, small waisted, said of young girls.

| **解** to cut into four quarters; to quarter.

**祇** From *worship* and *reaching* to; not to be confounded with **祇**; sacrifice, though the two are said to be mere variants.

A disjunctive conjunction, only, but, not only, yet; to invoke; to respect, as when seeing the gods; awe, regard; reverently; to attend to reverently.

| **敬** to venerate.

| **領** or | **承** to reverently receive, as from the Emperor.

**罔顧**于**天顯**民 | he did not regard the bright principles of Heaven, or the awfulness of the people.

| **可** however; still it can be.

| **望** to expect.

| **有** 一 **樣** there is only one sort.

| | to revere what is reverend.

| **此** only this.

**抵** From *flesh* and *reaching* as the phonetic.

**抵** A thick, indurated skin on the hands or feet; a wart or callosity on the knuckles, said to proceed from eating too much pickled food.

**手足** **胼** | horny and callous hands and feet.

**秬** Grain when first ripe, or beginning to ripen; to transplant rice.

**脂** From *flesh* and *excellent* as the phonetic.

**脂** Horned animals of all kinds, whose fat is firm; fat, lard, suet, grease; viscid juices or dried gums of plants; applied to mineral bole and soapstone; to grease, to daub; wealth; glory.

**胭** | cosmetics, rouge; though | **粉** is the white cosmetic, and by *met.* the fair sex, the girls.

**民** | the fat of the people, their money.

**出泥入** | to get out of disgrace or poverty into honors or wealth.

| **膏** greasy matter; unctuous; *met.* wealth.

| **飾** to paint — the face.

**花** | juice of flowers.

**赤石** | a red bole, used in making certain ointments; aluminous or unctuous earth.

| **車** **秣** **馬** he greased the cart and fed the horses.

**龍骨** **木** | a gum obtained from a species of Euphorbiaceæ.

**厄** The character is supposed to represent a man with | a seal underneath.

A cup to measure meat and drink; a goblet holding four gills; a syphon.

**漏** | a syphon to decant liquor; *met.* to waste, to run out at the spigot.

**玉** | a jade or precious goblet.

**梔** From *tree* and *goblet*.

**梔** A plant whose seeds are used to dye yellow, the *Gardenia floribunda* and *radicans*, called

| **子** or **黃** |, the becho nut; when roasted it is the **黑** |, and is exhibited in fevers.

**山** | a small kind (*Gardenia florida*), of which the blossoms of some varieties are used to scent tea.

**紅** | **子** the *Gardenia rubra*.

| **榴** **爭** **妍** the jasmine and pomegranate contend as to their goodness.

**鳩** From *bird* and to *diverge* as the phonetic.

**鳩** A lucky bird, referred to as the harbinger of joy.

| **鷓** supposed to be a bird akin to the magpie, whence the | **鷓** **觀**, a fine monastery in Shansi, built about A. D. 40 by Wu-ti, of the Han, derived its name.

**吱** In *Cantonese*. A particle indicating certainty; also that the act was immaterial.

| | **係** certainly it is so.

| | **聲** the buzzing of bees.

**趺** Light-down, like that growing under the feathers; a soft kind of felt or | lush.

**搯** A stone plinth which supports a tablet, called | **搯**, the socket; to prop, to shore up.

| **起** **窗** **戶** prop up (or open) the window, referring to such as have hinges at the top.

**楮** The base or plinth of a pillar when made of wood; the use of stone for bases and pedestals has now become general.

𠂔 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.

止 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 deportment; to dwell, to lodge at; an object, that which the mind rests satisfied in; stopped, as a cough; hindered, detained; as a prisoner; a final 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.

是 only is.  
得 merely can.  
不 | 三個 not merely three, i. e. there are more than that.  
血 to stanch blood.  
知 | he knows when to stop; sagacious.  
息 to desist from; it came to a stop.  
不住 will not, or cannot be stopped.  
容 | deportment, air;—but 口容 | means not to talk at improper times, to keep the door of the lips.  
怒 pacified; to calm down; appeased.  
禁 | to forbid; prohibitions.  
可以 | 則 | stop when you like (or must); i. e. there is no help for it.  
無 | 之徒 a rascal who stops at nothing, a reckless fellow.  
民所 | whither the people tend, the national center or capital.

無定 | no fixed purpose.  
舉 | 或行 | deportment, bearing; acts, conduct, doings  
渴 to quench thirst.  
舉 | to raise the foot—*mét.* to go a plowing.

趾 Interchanged with the last two, and used for the last.

趾 The toes; the foot; a hoof; to stop; a foundation.

高氣揚 to step high or daintily and look pompons.

左 | the left leg.

玉 | 惠臨 let your feet condescend to come here;—used in invitations or notes to superiors.

請衽何 | please say which way you wish to turn your mat—for sleeping on?

麟 | 呈祥 the unicorn's hoof is given as a prognostic.

址 From earth and to stop; it is also written like the next.

址 A foundation; the limits of a lot; fundamental; one's country.

基 | a basis, as of a wall; a dependence.

住 | a dwelling-place; a lodging.

地 | a lot, a plot of land.

四 | the area of a lot.

故 | old ruins, substructions.

陞 Like the last, and nearly synonymous with it.

陞 The base of a wall.

略基 | the foundation of a city wall.

交 | Cochinchina; the first half of this name is a transcript of this old Chinese name, and said to have been given because in that land men and women bathed together; the other part was added by foreigners, apparently because the people used the Chinese language.

訛 To accuse to one's face; to reprove boldly; to impeach.

訛

芷 From plant and to stop as the phonetic.

芷 A fragrant plant but bitter, used for a carminative; it resembles orris root and is the root of a fleur-de-lis (*Iris florentina*), of which the tincture is employed; 白 | and 澤芬 and 芳香 are common names, but some of the roots so called may be derived from umbelliferous plants like the *Opoponax*.

陽 name in the Tsin dynasty of Si-ngan fn, now in Shensi.

汚 From water and to stop as the phonetic.

汚 A small islet or bank in a stream; to stop at, as at a watering-place or island in the sea.

汚汚 | among the pools and islets.

祉 From worship and to stop as the phonetic.

祉 Happiness; enduring contentment; the satisfaction which comes from attaining one's end; to take pleasure in.

福 joy, blessedness.

頌日 | 或時 | 或著 | may you have this day's joy, or daily joy, or abundant contentment;—forms of salutations in closing letters, denoting a desire for the reader's happiness.

受 | to be blessed.

特候近 | particularly anxious for present felicity.

君子如 | if our prince would be happy—in the good.

紙帑 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 蔡敬仲 Ts'ai King-chung, alias Ts'ai Lun, about A. D. 100, of the bark of the *Broussonetia*, old rags, and fishing-nets, all cut and rasped together.

Paper, stationery; a document; classifier of writings.

打 | 牌 to play cards.  
 裱花 | to paper walls of rooms.  
 一 | 書 one document, one letter.  
 | 張 or | 聯 stationery; scroll paper; &c.  
 一張 | a sheet of paper.  
 | 錢 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, 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.  
 打燒 | to "burn the paper," a Canton phrase for torturing in prison.  
 別戳破這層 | 兒 don't rip open that paper; i. e. don't divulge the secrets of the trade.  
 遞 | to hand in a petition.  
 金銀 | 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 aloes.  
 鎮 | a brass rim to flatten paper when writing on it.  
 | 帛 or | 扎 paper houses, animals, &c., burned at funerals to the dead.  
 | 煤 the paper match; it retains the fire by thrusting it inside of a bamboo.  
 觀 | the fly-leaf of a book.  
 砥 From stone and downward; it is also written 底 and read 'ti.  
 'ch' A whetstone; a fine grindstone; even; smooth, as a hone; to attend to one's conduct, to observe the rules of decorum; to level, to equalize.  
 | 礪之資 [as a friend] who warns and polishes one.  
 扔石 | 子 to swing stone weights, — a military practice.

中流 | 柱 [like] a peak in the current, i. e. a patriot statesman an inflexible man; one unmoved at danger; the allusion is to the *Ti-chu* hill in Shen chen 陝州 in the west of Honan, which interferes with the channel of the Yellow river.

枳 From tree and only; also read *chih*; it was a contraction of *kiuh*, 橘 an orange, but the two are now distinguished.

A hedge-thorn or spinous shrub; a variety of orange like the pumelo, with a thick rind; hurtful, injurious, like thorns; a peccadillo, a trivial offense; an old name for 南川縣 in the southeast of Sz'ch'uen on the borders of Kwéi-chen.

| 殼 skin of the *Citrus fusca*; and | 實 denotes its dried seeds and skin.

| 棋 the *Hovenia 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 只 as a classifier of flowers, hanks of thread, or what is tied up in parcels.

罇 | a cork for a bottle.

| 實 cork it tight.

咫 From only and a cubit.  
 'ch' 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 寸 inches.

| 尺之間 between a foot and a cubit, i. e. a very little; very near, close by.

| 尺天顏 a near adviser of a monarch, denoting one who is a foot or two from his face.

軹 From carriage and only.  
 'ch' The end of the axle which projects from the hub like a finger; the hole in the nave

that keeps it in; forked, bifurcate; an old name for Tsi-yuen hien 濟源縣 in the north of Honan near to Shansi.

歧 | a cross-roads.

| 首蛇 a monster of a double-headed snake, described by the Chinese.

痕 A bruise; a swelling caused by a blow or knock, which does not break the skin.

| 瘡 a black and blue swelling.

旨 This character is composed of 甘 agreeable contracted, below 匕 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 ukase, 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.

| 哉 how luscious!

| 意 the import, the drift of; as

意 | 深遠 this argument is very recondite, or far reaching.

一章之大 | an important remark; a synopsis.

禹惡 | 酒 Yu abhorred pleasant liquor.

指 From hand and excellent as the phonetic.

'ch' A finger; its thickness is a common measure; a toe; 良, 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

食 | the forefinger.

三 | 厚 the thickness of three fingers' breadth.

| 手書足 to make gestures, to gesticulate.

| 點 to show one how; to reveal to.

| 示迷途 to point out the evil results of such a path.

| 東擊西 or | 東 | 西 to make a feint, as in battle; to point here and there, befooling one.

| 使 to employ; to direct, as a servant.

| 實 certain; surely.

| 不定 it is doubtful, I can't say certainly.

| 談風月 to talk about the weather.

| 揮 to signalize with the hand; title of a military officer of the rank of a captain.

彈 | 間 in a trice, quick as a flip; instantly.

| 誣者 an informer.

瞭如 | 掌 plain as your hand.

| 天誓日 to point to heaven and swear by the sun.

| 斥 or | 摘 rebuke; to criticize sharply.

| 甲花 the henna flower (*Lawsonia inermis*); but the | 甲草 denotes the *Impatiens* or balsam, both being used to dye the finger nails; the 山 | 甲 is a species of *Symplocos* resembling the *Lawsonia*, and therefore confounded with it.

‘**庾**’ To provide in store; to have ready, as implements of husbandry.

| 乃錢鏹 the bills, hoes, and other tools were all provided.

‘**峙**’ From *hill* and *office* as a phonetic. A high and isolated peak; to pile, as in a hillock; to lay up; provided with, as supplies.

供 | to prepare stores, especially for public use.

| 糧 to collect provisions.

| 立不搖 firm and unmoved.

‘**峙**’ A terrace or tumulus on which the ancient emperors worshiped the five Shangti.

西 | a place near Lobyang in Houan.

‘**繡**’ 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.

鍼 | to sew, to do needlework.

‘**智**’ The original form was composed of 白 *clear*, 亏 *seriatim* contracted, and 知 *knowledge*, now reduced to the present form; it occurs interchanged with 知 to know.

Wisdom, understanding; knowledge of all kinds; prudence; wise; sagacious, discreet; shrewd, sharp.

| 勇 brave and capable.

| 識 a good, clear judgment; intelligent wit.

| 慧 wise and discerning; in Buddhist canons, the last and highest of the six virtues called *pradhna*, or intuitive wisdom; he who attains it passes on to *nirvana*.

可以爲 | 士 he can become a prudent man.

無 | indiscreet; no apprehension of.

一切 | universal knowledge, the highest degree of intelligence (*sarvajna*) attainable, and is applied to every Budha.

‘**豨**’ Composed of 豕 a pig's head, 矢 a dart, and two 匕 spoons to represent the cloven feet.

A sow that wallows; swine; they are enumerated by Mencius in addition to pigs.

野 | a wild boar.

二母 | two brood sows — were given to each cultivator in the days of Wän Wang.

人 | a corpse cut in pieces; — it refers to a speech of a princess of the Han dynasty.

‘**致**’ From 至 to reach and 久 to come up behind.

‘**致**’ 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.

| 使他來 he came on that account; make him come.

是 | 有此 it is done for this end.

以 | 如此 in order that it may be so.

招 | to induce one — to come.

委 | to act for another.

| 意 to inform, to intimate one's wishes; to bow slightly, to nod assent.

| 仕 to resign office.

| 書 to send a dispatch; — used only for equals.

| 誠 the utmost sincerity.

不二 | 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 | 命 to risk one's life

備物 | 用 to provide whatever is needed.

| 師 to inspire men — in the fight.

| 知 to apply knowledge to final causes

一 | 而百慮 each took a different method to reach the same end.

大 | a resumé; in general.

**緻** From *silk* and to *cause*; occurs interchanged with the last.

*ch'* To mend garments; to patch; soft, delicate; close, fine in texture; torn, tattered.

**精** | beautiful, exquisite, fine, delicate.

**采縵** | soft, elegant.

**縵** | handsome, suitable to.

**細** | fine, minute and beautiful.

**密** | 虛詞 a well planned, cunning falsehood.

**制** Composed of 刀 *knife* and 未 *incomplete* altered; it is interchanged with the next.

*ch'* 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.

**有節** | I can only do so much; I am restrained by the rules.

**法** | laws, rules, restrictions.

**限** | to bring within rules.

| 錢 fixed rate, as of land rent.

| 度 to form rules; management, plans; to restrain and subdue.

**禁** | prohibitions; to forbid.

**監** | to restrain; to set a limit.

| 書 an Imperial order.

| 地 the Court, the seat of Government.

**國** | the rule of a state; the Government or Administration.

**品** | the etiquette of Court.

**皇帝** | 曰 his Majesty is pleased to say.

**臨朝稱** | [an empress] ascending the throne is termed *ch'*.

| 臺 a governor-general; he is addressed as | 軍 [your excellency] commanding the army.

**自** | self-restraint; 自 | 不住 I don't care, I'll not be hampered.

**守** | attending to mourning; this phrase is written on a son's visiting cards for nearly two years.

**中** | in deep mourning; the phrase is put on doors to announce it to friends.

**體** | government prestige or property; what is issued by public officers, or for public purposes.

**士死** | an officer dying for his loyalty.

**製** From *clothes* and to *form*; it is similar to the last.

*ch'* 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 | 藥 compound medicines; or to | 炮 decoct by boiling or using fire.

**遵古法** | put up according to the old prescription.

**御** | done by the Emperor, or for him.

**狸** | a fox-skin garment.

**制魚** From *fish* and to *prepare* as the phonetic.

*ch'* 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 *ç'* and *ç'ai*.

*ch'* Name of a small stream in south of Shantung promontory; and one in the southwest of Fuhkien in T'süen-chen 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 | 屬 official jurisdiction of a magistrate.

| 喪 to attend to funeral rites.

| 病 to practice medicine.

| 家 to manage the family.

| 心 to regulate one's desires.

**無法可** | there's no way of managing him; it cannot be brought about.

一 | 亂 at times the country is peaceful, and then it is disturbed.

| 獄 to try causes.

處 | or | 罪 to try and punish crimes; to sentence or condemn prisoners.

**女所** | 兮 it was your doing.

| 理天下 to govern the empire.

**政** | 日新 his rule daily improves.

**平** | general tranquillity.

| 世之才 fitted to rule the world.

**府** | the prefect city.

| 於人 ruled by men, or by a man.

**待待** } The difference between these two probably arose from confounding their radicals.

*ch'* To wait on; to store up and provide for.

**儲** | to gather in readiness for a contingency, as food or stores.

**值** From *man* and *straight*.

*ch'* 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.

| 日 the day on which the 當 | 的 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*, 直 the price of a thing; value, worth of.

- | 不 | is it cheap or not?
- 不 | 一塊錢 it is not worth a cash.
- 價 | 多少 what is the price of it?
- 不 | 與他商量 it is not worth while to argue it with him.

置寘 *ch'*

From *net* and *straight*, but the primitive is however regarded as an equivalent of *pa'* 罷 to cease; the second, from *cover* and *true*, is less used, and not always exactly identical with it.

To dismiss; to let go, to put aside and take another; to establish, to make firm, to place; to constitute, as a new district; to arrange, to employ; to determine, to judge, to decide; to buy, to lay in goods; when used before another verb, it often implies merely present action, as 均免 | 議 neither [of the cases] need be made the subject of inquiry.

- 建 | to build; to establish.
- 處 | to decide; to sentence, as a criminal.
- 廢 | to remove, as from office; to supersede.
- | 辦 (or | 買) 什物 to buy (or settle for) all things necessary.
- 本客自 | we (in this shop) attend to buying or preparing our goods ourselves.
- | 身事外 I'll have nothing to do with it.
- | 身無地 no way of escape, no place to hide myself.
- | 家 to take a wife.
- | 業 to buy an estate.
- | 予予懷 cherish me in your heart.
- 念不 | unceasingly thinking of him.
- | 辭 to speak properly or accurately.
- | 郵 a post-station.
- | 已從之 to settle on what course one will follow.

滯 *ch'* From *water* and *bell*, perhaps with an allusion to a girdle crossing water.

Water congealed or impeded in any way; to obstruct, to stop; left behind, untouched; indigestible, disagreeing with one; discordant; to sprinkle; piled up; a hindrance, a stoppage; stagnated.

- | 積 indigestion; a stagnant market, overstocked.
- | 住 impeded; to restrain.
- | 運 unprosperous; bad luck; he don't get on.

被 | 或沾 | an old fogey, who cannot adapt himself to new ways.

阻 | hindered, as a case in court; stopped.

| 隔 obstructed; prevented from doing or going.

氣 | a stoppage in the fluids; the nervous system deranged; bilious; out of sorts.

凝 | constipation, bowels bound up; stiffened or congealed.

食 | indigestible; as 膩 | fat, gross food.

消 | to relieve repletion; to aid digestion.

留 | 他鄉 to tarry long in other places.

五重 | the "five serious hindrances;" a Buddhist term for the *pantcha klesa*, or the 五鈍使 five dull messengers which oppose perfection, viz 貪 avarice. 嗔 anger, 痴 foolishness, 慢 irreverence, and 疑 doubt.

雉 *ch'* From *fowl* and *dart* as the phonetic.

A pheasant or a francolin, of which fourteen sorts are described; to hunt pheasants; an embrasure on a wall; a sort of curtain-wall; to rule, or arrange; it pertains to *li* 離 the sixth diagram, because of its plumage and cleverness.

| 鷄 the Tartar or longtailed Reeves' pheasant (*Syrmaticur*); also the common ringed pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).

黑 | the eared pheasant (*Crossoptilon*).

- 越 | a book term for partridge.
- | 尾 the long tail feathers of the Argus, which are used by actors.
- | 堞 a parapet wall.
- | 門 the southern gate of the palace.

稚穉穉穉 *ch'*

From *grain* and a *phonetic*; the third and fourth forms are unusual.

Young grain; grain sown late or self-sowed; small; tender, young, delicate; self-conceited, haughty.

幼 | young and tender.

| 子 or 童 | a child; a youngster, a lad.

| 氣 gentle, immature; good natured as the young; child-like.

老 | the old and the young.

痔 *ch'*

From *disease* and *office* as the phonetic.

The piles; ulcers in the rectum, which gnaw it like insects.

內 | and 外 | internal and external piles; bleeding and blind piles.

穿腸 | a fistula in ano.

| 瘡 sores in the rectum.

至 *ch'*

The original form is designed to represent a bird flying down, the lower line indicating the earth which it has reached; it forms the 133d radical of a small group of miscellaneous characters.

To go or come to; to arrive, to reach; the end or summit, as in place, time or desire; as an *adverb* the greatest degree of, much, greatly; and forms the superlative, very, most highly; good; as a *preposition*, to, at, even till, up to; respecting as to, in order to; the solstices; a pulsation at the wrist.

自古 | 今 from of old till now.

| 極 the very extreme.

先 | to reach it first.

| 關緊要 of the highest importance.

| 誠 wholly sincere.

止 to get to the place to stop; reached it.  
 好 the best.  
 於 with respect to, as to.  
 此 on this account.  
 四 | all around, the four sides.  
 不濟 at the very least.  
 即 | he will be here soon.  
 不仁 inhuman, malevolent; most truculent.  
 不 | not good, ordinary.  
 人 one who excels others.  
 所稱 in regard to what is said.  
 老奸邪 even to old age he was a vile intriguer.  
 期來 come here at that time, or on that day.  
 無所不 | he goes everywhere, he is very wild; also omnipresent, universal.  
 日 that day; in the Yih King, it seems to refer to a Sabbath.

輕 A carriage so built that the front is lower than the back, or turns down.  
 軒 to go forward and to retreat; to raise and depress; to despise and esteem; to regard one highly and slight another.

踉 To walk hastily, to come in abruptly.  
 躡 to run in and out; to appear and disappear, as a servant does.

摯 From hand and to hold; it is similar to the next.  
 摯 To seize with the hand, to grasp; to hold in the hand when seeing a person; to present to a superior; to enter, to advance; to reach the edge; to break down, as trees from snow; to loosen, as ground.  
 到 to tumble down.  
 大 | a superabundance, as of snow.  
 執 | to hold firmly, as a bridle.  
 獻 to hold up and present.

贄 From pearl and to hold; used with the last.  
 贄 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.  
 儀 presents of ceremony and obeisance.  
 見 to visit with a present; bridal gifts.  
 出疆必載 | presents must be taken when you cross the frontier.  
 敬 wedding presents by the female guests; gift to a teacher, especially the present annually sent by a *tsin-sz'* as long as he lives to the officers who passed him at the highest examination.

鷙 From bird and holding.  
 鷙 Birds of prey, accipitrine birds; lawless, violent, hawk-like; to seize by violence.  
 鳥 a sort of harrier, which alights on cattle.  
 鳥不羣 hawks do not go in flocks; *met.* peerless, unequalled.  
 猛 | valiant; ruthless,  
 無怨 | 之師 soldiers who are contented.

Read *chih*, To doubt; to strike at with the talons.  
 卓 | uneven places in a road.

驚 A heavy laden horse; a horse with crooked legs, caused by overloading.  
 馬 | 不能行 the horse was overladen and could not go.

志 From 心 heart and 之 to go contracted.  
 志 That on which the mind determines; the will, the inclination; a resolve, a good determination; a fixed purpose; earnest thought; a sense of right; to record, to collect and digest data;

statistical works; collected memoirs on various subjects, annals;—in which it is used with the next; an arrow-head.

意 a purpose; the will; a mind for, determination.  
 百 | all one's aims.  
 向 inclination; wish, object.  
 大 | high purposes, great thoughts.  
 心 | good resolutions, hearty will.  
 出得 | not to be turned from; conscious of power.  
 氣不墜 don't lose your courage, don't be disheartened.  
 無 | 之人 a ne'er-do-well; a reckless, shiftless wail.  
 適 | 而為 to follow one's whim; unsettled.  
 於此 my mind is fixed on this.  
 有 | 竟成 I have a settled purpose to finish the work.  
 三國 | Annals of the Three States; they succeeded the Han dynasty, A. D. 221 to 265.

誌 } From word and purpose; the second form is usually read *shih*, this use being confined to the classics. Used for the last.  
 識 } To remember; to record for the purpose of remembering; to write in; a record; annals.

書 archives, records.  
 念 to keep in mind; to journalize.  
 多學而 | 之 to study much and remember it too  
 以 | 而不朽 an unfading memorial of, as a work of genius.  
 墓 | an epitaph, a eulogy.

痣 From disease and purpose as the phonetic.  
 痣 Black or red spots on the body; a mole; a hair-mole.  
 面 | spots on the face; freckles.  
 鬚 the hairs growing on a mole.  
 記 mark by which one is known.

**志** A medicinal plant from Shan-si, called 遠 | or 遠志, the roots of the *Polygala tenuifolia* and *P. sibirica* used in fevers; another sort from Yunnan is sweet, and is the root of a different plant.

**誌** To record; to remember.  
**銘** | to write or engrave, so as to be perpetual; to indelibly record; to cut, as in the rock.

| 于五內 it is written on my inwards.

**覩** From to see and record.  
**覩** To judge by inspection; to hold a survey on.

**觥** A goblet of horn holding three, *shing* 升 gills, anciently used by elders; a tankard; to fine one so many cups.  
**舉** | to present the wine cup.

**憲** Said to be derived from 重 or 專 to bind and lead, and 止 to stop; as a horse led or stopped by his nose.

Prevented from acting or advancing, as a wolf stepping on his own tail when retreating; hindered, embarrassed; to stumble over.  
**載** | 其尾 [see how the wolf] tripped on his own tail |

Read *ti'* The stem or peduncle of a fruit, especially of the date and pear; the place or scar of the stem.

**愠** } Enraged, angry at; to be resentful; the second also means to stop, to desist from; to hate; cruel.  
**憤** }  
**忿** | incensed, enraged at, irritated.

**叨** | 日飲 he daily honored the covetous and irascible.

**躓** From *foot* and *proof*.  
 To stumble at something tripping the feet; to put the foot on.  
 | 蹶 to stumble and fall.

**伎** Many; this character is in common use in the south and west of Fuhkien.  
 | 多 numerous.  
 來日無 | wanting a few days.

**擻** To stab, to pierce; to plunder, to seize; to point with the finger; to reach to.

**攷** To compare things together in order to see wherein they are alike; to try, to ascertain.

打 | 子 to inquire the price.  
 | | 這牆的長短 find out the measure of that wall.  
 | 水淺深 ascertain the depth of the water.

**莖** The seeds of a plant resembling the gall-nut.  
**樞** | a tree, otherwise called 刺榆 prickly elm.  
**葶** | another name for the 牛膝 *Achyranthes*.

**暫** Fine bright eyes; to pass before the eyes, to get a sight of.

**暫** } From *sun* and to *snap*.  
 } The light of the stars.  
**晰** } 明星 | | how the bright stars twinkle and glow.  
 }  
 Read *ch'eh*, To illumine a little; perspicuous.

**昭** | a little bright; it is lighting up.  
**庭燎** | | the torch in the court is going out.  
**續** | 呈明 to make out and present a minute statement.

**忮** Stubborn, froward; to dislike, injurious to others.  
**不** | 不求 neither froward nor fawning.  
 | 橫 perversely obstinate.

CHI.

Old sounds, t'ai, t'i, t'it, t'et, t'ap, dé, da, dap, di, dit and dik. In Canton, ch'i; — in Swatow, ch'i, t'i, chi, and li; — in Amoy, ch'i, ti, t'i, li, hi, and chi; — in Fuhchau, ch'i, ti, t'i, ch'ie, and lie; — in Shanghai, ts'z', dz', and ts'oh; — in Chifu, ch'i.

**癡** } From disease and doubt or knowledge; the second form is least used.  
**痴** } Silly, foolish; inapt, simple, luckless; doting after, hankering, lustful; wandering, idiotic; out of one's head, daft after.  
 | 迷 doting on, an uncontrollable longing for.

| 默 or | 呆 heedless, stupid.  
 | 狂 mad after; besotted with.  
 | 愚 rude and stupid, as a blundering lout.  
 | 纏 bound up in, very fond of; set on.  
**嬌** | afraid of, as timid children are.  
 | 蠢 childish, imbecile.

**書** | doting on books, unpractical, pedantic.  
 | 情 salacious, lustful after.  
 | 心妄想 the unfounded hopes of a fool; a silly notion.  
 | 男勝過巧女 a simple man is far better than a crafty woman.

不 | 不聾曷作阿家翁 if I am not foolish or deaf, how can I manage the family?—I must overlook some things.

螭  
c'h'

From *insect* and *elfin*; also read *li*.

A dragon whose horns have not grown; a term applied to cruel men.

| 坊 or | 頭 stone slabs with a dragon carved on them, placed between, or on the sides of steps leading up to palaces or temples.  
| 紐 dragon handles on cups.

魑  
c'h'

A mountain elf, a brownie; an evil monster, with a man's face and a beast's body.

| 魅 a hobgoblin.

臆  
c'h'

From *eye* and *elfin* as the phonetic.

To examine things in a series; to go from one country to another to examine its customs.

糝  
糝  
c'h'

From *millet* or *rice* and *elfin*.

Glutinous, pasty, sticky; to stick on; to attach or glue on.

| 得實 it sticks tight.

| 鳥 to entrap birds with the | 膠 birdlime.

| 脚 sticking feet; i. e. to sorn, to sponge on others for meals.

絺  
c'h'

From *silk* and *fine*.

The fine fibres of the *Dolichos bulbosus*, or of hemp; fine grasscloth used for napkins.

| 葛布 fine linen.

繡 | 綺 finely embroidered linen.

| 綌 fine and coarse linen.

甌  
c'h'

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.

笞  
c'h'

From *bamboo* and *table*; *q. d.* bambood 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.

| 杖 the bamboos and sticks used in a *yamün* for beating.

| 責 to bamboo, to whip; to punish in the courts.

| 臀 to beat the buttocks.

| 四十 give him forty blows.

| 籐 to flog with rattans.

| 律 laws directing the degrees of bambooning.

捶 | to beat with sticks.

蚩  
c'h'

Composed of *虫* *insect* under — the *earth*, and a *艸* *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.

| 民 the uneducated masses, the *ignobile vulgus*; plain people.

| | stupid, unpolished, countrified.

| 眩 to condemn and use harshly.

妍 | 自見 clever and dull people each think well of themselves.

| 尤作亂 Ch'i Yiu first raised rebellion n. c. 2637; a comet is sometimes called | 尤旗 after him, because it foretells war.

嗤  
c'h'

Laughter; to laugh heartily, to laugh at.

笑 | | to laugh aloud.

含 | laughing and smiling.

時人 | 之 the people there laughed at him for—his odd dress.

自 | to laugh at one's self, for one's blunders.

獠  
c'h'

A kind of dog, apparently from the Desert, called 獠 | having long shaggy hair; it probably denotes the ferocious shepherd dogs of the Mongols.

媼  
c'h'

From *woman* and *rustic*.

A worthless, or ill-looking woman, one who acts ridiculously; a foolish woman; wanton.

| 奴 a harridan, a crone.

妍 | 好'惡' to like or hate the handsome or plain.

鴟  
c'h'

From *bird* and to *revert*.

An owl, of which there are several kinds which prey on young birds; when used alone, the goshawk, or some of the smaller barriers, is denoted.

| 鸞 or 角 | the white horned or eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*).

怪 | 或 梟 | a barn-owl; though the night-hawk seems to be sometimes meant.

| 張 to act violently and oppressively; deceived, imposed upon; artful, said of people's customs.

| 夷 a leathern bag.

以 | 義而有其國 he held his sway by his reputation for stern justice.

鯪  
c'h'

The maekrel, at Canton is so called; two or three species of *Caranx* and *Auxis* are common there in the spring.

眇  
c'h'

Eyes diseased and dim; purulent or smegmatic eyes, sore at the corners.

兩目 | 昏頭雪白 his eyes were blurred and running, and his head snowy white;—old and decrepid.

脰  
c'h'

The crop of a fowl; the entrails of a bird is 臄 |, applied also to the stomach of a bullock or sheep; tripe; the manypus.

池  
c'h'

From 水 *water* and 地 *earth* contracted; *q. d.* where the earth is bored water collects.

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

ornamental cover or pall of woven bamboo; a prefecture east of Nganking in Nganhwui.

水 | a tank, a reservoir.

魚 | a fish-pond.

城 | the city moat.

溝 | a great moat or canal.

| 塘 pools and ponds.

湯 | a bath-room, the washing tank.

中 | the heart; and 玉 | the kidneys; are Taoist terms.

酒 | 肉林 a tank of wine and a forest of meat; i. e. plenty.

泮 | the pool around the examination-hall in the Confucian temple.

亢 | four small stars near 大角 or Arcturus.

| 中物 [I am not like a] thing in a pool.

硯 | the place for water on an inkstone.

差 | uneven, not of the same height or length 差 | 其羽 how the [swallow's] wings flittered!

咸 | an ancient piece of sacrificial music; a star north of the stars  $\iota$   $\kappa$   $\lambda$  in Virgo.

馳 A horse galloping; to go quickly, as a courser; far, spread abroad; fast, fleet; a courier.

| 馬報 a rapid courier, a postman; by quick post.

| 道 the imperial highway.

| 馬 to race or gallop horses.

| 口妄談 running here and there with wild stories and talk.

| 驚紛華 to earnestly strive, as for honors.

| 鑿 to drive fast; met. to act for another.

| 驛 to ride post.

四遠 | 名 the name has traveled everywhere; widespread, famous.

| 逐 a great gathering of people.

衆生奔 | 如影 men's toils pass away like a shadow; — we are soon forgotten.

低 To go  $\heartsuit$  and fro. | 徊 irresolute; running hither and thither.

蟻 Eggs or larvæ of ants. | 醃 condiment or pickle, in which they form a part.

坻 From earth and reaching to; also read 'ti.

An islet; a ledge of rocks in a stream; to bank in, to stop; an embankment; a place in a river dyked up, as a platform.

坡 | a slope down to the water; a levee.

如 | 如京 [there will be grain enough] to make an islet or heap a mound.

墀 From earth and rhinoceros. A porch, a court in front of a hall; a kind of open piazza or vestibule, and the steps leading up to it; the raised path leading from the gate to the palace.

丹 | the vermilion avenue, i. e. the emperor's palace, the court; it is also called 玉 | or perfect avenue; and other names.

堦 | the courtyard of the palace.

遲 From to go and rhinoceros. Slow, dilatory; late, behind time, the opposite of 'tsao 早

early; not urgent; to delay, to walk leisurely; to procrastinate; to wait for, not to hurry; tardy; slowly and surely, by degrees; used for 'nai 乃, in the phrase | 令 then he ordered him.

來得 | he came too late, or after time.

| 來不及 you'll be too late — to reach the boat.

意外日 | | the sun is going down slowly out of doors.

是以 | | it was therefore delayed from time to time.

| 一日 wait one day.

拖 | to put off continually, to defer; to cause delay.

疑 | irresolute; in doubt.

慢 | late, dilatory.

早 | 揭楚 sooner or later I will settle all the account.

太 | too late, too slow altogether.

延 | to dawdle, to put off purposely; dilatory, slack.

委 | far off, remote.

天尙 | 明 the sky is waiting for the dawn.

| 一會兒 (or | 一吓 in (Cantonese), wait a little, rest a space.

棲 | to sojourn; to rest a while; to wait for.

刷 Also read 'si; interchanged with the last.

To cut open the skin; to dismember; to cut and cleanse a fish.

凌 | the ignominious slow punishment of cutting to pieces.

持 From hand and office. To grasp, to seize hold of; to observe, to maintain, to direct with a firm hand; firm, resolute, decided; a classifier of fans.

把 | to manage, to take the direction of.

扶 | to uphold, to assist.

| 法 to vindicate the laws.

| 躬 to demean one's self with dignity.

| 杯 to hand a cup of wine.

| 意 obstinate, unconvinced.

挾 | 甚大 very capable; having good administrative ability.

操 | 權柄 to direct military affairs.

執 | to hold in the hand; — as 扇 — | one fan.

堅 | 或有 | 守 a firm resolve, — as not to drink.

| 身 to restrain the passions, to keep the body under.

可以支 | I will try hard to attend to the matter.

趨 A contracted form of 趨, to walk briskly; to approach or recede with a quick step.

| 趨 lengthened in time.

**篴** } A sort of bamboo flute with  
**篴** } seven holes, whose sound  
 堁 | the earthen bell and  
 flute, were two sacrificial in-  
 struments that were employ-  
 ed to regulate the ceremonies; *met.*  
 fraternal love; brothers.

**踟** } Undecided; to step over.  
**躑** | embarrassed, and not  
 knowing what course to take.

**褫** } From *clothes* and a *horned tiger*  
 as the phonetic.  
**褫** } To take off clothes, to dis-  
 robe, to undress; to take  
 away official insignia; to put an  
 end to; a fringe.  
 | 脫 to strip off.  
 | 氈 thick felt for sleeping; plush.  
 | 革頂翎 to deprive one of his  
 button and feather.  
 極禮而 | he laid aside his  
 honors and insignia.

**恥** } From *ear* and *heart*, because  
 the ear reddens when a person  
 is ashamed; the second form  
 is common.  
**耻** } Disgraced; humbled, ashamed;  
 to feel shame, to blush,  
 to redden; shame, chagrin.  
 見羞 | to be ashamed; chagrined,  
 mortified.  
 你不畏羞 | do you not dread  
 being ashamed?  
 蒙 | covered with disgrace.  
 被人 | 笑 to get laughed at.  
 | 罵 afraid of a scolding.  
 無 | 之徒 a brazen faced rascal.  
 無廉 | shameless, devoid of honor.  
 愧 | confused, mortified; crest-  
 fallen;—used in polite language  
 when complimented.  
 | 惡衣食 ashamed of poor  
 clothes and food.  
 辱奴 | 于主 the master is sham-  
 ed by beating his servant.  
 | 辱之 he was quite disgraced;  
 一君子 | 之 the superior man  
 abominates a shameful act.

**悒** } Also read *shi*  
**悒** } To cling to, to depend on, as  
 a child on its mother.  
 怙 | to entirely rely on.

**侈** } From *man* and *many*.  
**侈** } Extravagant, profuse; large,  
 tending to expand; superflu-  
 ous.  
 奢 | profuse, wasteful; as 奢 |  
 繁華 making a great show,  
 living high.  
 | 服 extravagances of all kinds.  
 | 用 a profuse outlay.  
 | 談 or | 言 exaggeration; wild  
 talk.  
 侈兮 | 兮 divergent and small,  
 like the stars of the sieve.

**侈** } Interchanged with 'ch'i' 侈 gap-  
 ing, opened out.  
**侈** } To separate, to part; diffused,  
 spread out.  
 | 別 sundered; separated,  
 as friends.

**侈** } A pretty woman, but worth-  
 less and wanton; airy, trifling.  
**娼** } 姑 | a playful, seductive  
 girl.  
 Read *shi*' or *ti*. A local term  
 in the state of *Tsu* for deceased  
 parents.  
 考 | or 父 | a deceased father.

**陴** } A slide on a hill-side; a  
 breaking away, the earth  
 tumbling down; to loosen,  
 to destroy; a slope or bank;  
 a cliff.  
 登陴 | to go up the hillside.  
 綱紀頽 | the bonds of govern-  
 ment and society were destroyed,  
 as when anarchy prevailed.  
 崩 | to fall, as a hill-slide; to  
 break away.

**菑** } Also read 'ch'ai'.  
**菑** } A fragrant flower, called 蘭  
 | cultivated for its scent, and  
 which serves as a term for  
 fragrant flowers in general.

**齒** } The original form represented  
 the teeth appearing in the open  
 month; it forms the 211th  
 radical of a natural group of  
 characters relating to teeth.

The front teeth, especially the  
 upper; the month; 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 reckon-  
 ed among; to record; to write in.  
 年 | '長 old, elderly, advanced.  
 父之 | a father's equals and  
 friends— are to be respected.  
 尊 | how old are you? what is  
 your age? to which the reply is,  
 馬 | [or 賤 | ] 徒增 my  
 days have vainly passed, &c.  
 薄 | young; undistinguished.  
 好 | 音 fine elocution.  
 不 | don't speak of him.  
 切 | to gnash the teeth, in anger.  
 啓 | to begin to talk.  
 | 言 specious, wordy.  
 人所不 | unendurable, like  
 gravel in the teeth.  
 露 | open-mouthed; protruding  
 teeth.  
 乳 | milk teeth.  
 | 類 people of the same class.  
 生 | 日繁 the population daily  
 increases.  
 說話尖 | cutting talk; impu-  
 dent; rude and sharp.  
 沒 | without teeth; i. e. dead,  
 passed away; but the phrase  
 沒 | 無怨言 means, to the  
 day of his death he will have  
 no angry words.  
 | 座 the jaw; also, to seat people  
 by seniority, as at a feast.  
 鄉黨叙 | in the village meetings  
 place people according to age.  
 | 錄 the genealogical register of  
 the *tsin-se*' graduates of one  
 examination; 不入人 | 錄 he  
 gives no handle for people's talk.  
 金 | gold teeth, the name of a tribe  
 of aborigines in Yung-chang fu  
 in Yunnan, whom Marco Polo  
 calls *Zai-dandan*; they covered  
 the teeth with thin plates of gold.

牙 | 相打 his teeth chatter.  
伶牙俐 | eloquent; wordy.

齒 From plant and teeth.  
A weed, the 馬 | 莧 or purslane (*Portulaca*); it is also known as 瓜子菜 or melon-seed greens; and 長命菜 or long-life greens.

熾 From 火 fire and 讖 to understand contracted.  
The blaze or flame of fire; glare, effulgence, splendor; a dazzle of lights; to burn, to catch, to spread; raging, as lust; numerous.

| 起 blazing up; *met.* imperious, ardent, as lusts.

勢 | their power was fierce.

炎 | firing up.

| 炭 to burn charcoal.

傳爾昌而 | that you may be prosperous and glorious | 盛 numerous, as descendants.

以油救火愈撲愈 | as if one try to put out a blaze with oil, the more you put on the fiercer it burns.

幟 } The second form is unusual; occurs written 幟 *chih*.

幟 } A pennon or streamer with a fringe, containing a motto or inscription; a banner, or flag, long and narrow, used as a marker; to fasten, as with cords; to tie on fringes; to make a minnte of; to signalize.

旗 | flags and pennons.

奪 | to seize the flag, — to win the prize.

拔 | to pull down the flag, — to conquer.

錦 | a pennon woven in silk.

跣 To leap; to jump about or over; lame, a signification preserved in Kiangsu in the phrase | 手 a maimed hand.

糞 From to eat and break off.  
A noisome smell, such as is made by burnt hair, putrid meat, or noxious gas.

埴 From earth and correct.  
Adhesive clay, suitable for the potter's use.  
搏 | to mold in clay  
擿 | to grope one's way with a pole, as a blind man does.

僚 To stop, to detain; once in use among the people of Tsn or Hunan.

侘 | disappointed; irresolute or vexed, as when one is met by a sudden obstruction or delay.

掣 From hand and to limit; it is also read *ch'eh*,

To obstruct, to embarrass, to hinder; to raise, to take up; to select; to draw, as lots; to pull; to grasp, to hold, as the hands.

| 簽 to draw lots; to pull out, as a ticket.

挾 | to restrain, to hamper; to extort by intimidation.

飛 | to call back, as a falcon.

| 肘 to grasp the elbow; to impede, to bother; rigid; cramped and disabled.

| 電 flashing; sparkling, as an electrical machine acts; scintillating.

牽 | to compel, to drag with one; to clutch and haul.

| 籤 to draw lots, as officers do who are appointed to the same rank, and thus decide where each is to go.

| 住 to discourage, to throw cold water on. (*Cantonese*)

遵古法 | (or 製) to make up a prescription in the old way.  
乍 | 乍縱 now tight, now loose; twitching, as one in convulsions.

饕 } From to eat or rice and joy.  
餮 } Food, victuals; meat and drink; wine and bread; to boil or dress food; sacrificial millet.

| 饌 meat and drink; food, living.  
大 | 是承 the large dishes of millet are thus borne in.

| 人 a cook.

| 鑪 a kettle or pan, used by cooks.

翅 } From branch and plume; the first is used for 翬 in the classics, also sometimes wrongly written 翅, which means a flock of birds flying.

翼 } A wing; a fin; in commerce, 魚 | denotes the or shark's fins.

| 翼 wings.

展 | or 振 | to flap the wings.

| 磅 a wing, wings; hence 生

| 磅 is to be merry, to become hilarious.

扶 | fowl's giblets are sometimes so called.

金 | a brown colored finch, common at Peking.

| 排 ranged along; bristling, like the teeth of a comb, alluding to spinous dorsal fins.

| | flying about; winging its way.

蜻蜒 | the dragon-fly's wings, — a sort of fine gauze.

奚 | 食重 why stop at regarding eating as the most important?

翬 } The primary feathers of the wing; a pinion, a quill; strong, rapacious, as a hawk.

## CHIH.

Old sounds, típ, tít, t'ík, díp and dit. In Canton, chât, oháp, chak, chik, and shik; — in Swatow, tiet, chip, chap, chek, chi, tek, sip, sit, sek and tit; — in Amoy, chip, chiap, chi, chék, tít, chít, ék, sék, and tiat; — in Fuhchau, chék, chaik, chi, k'ék, t'ík, chiäh, chià, and ché; — in Shanghai, tseh, tsük, dzeh, zeh, zuk, tsék, and dzék; — in Chifu, chih.

執, *chih*

The original form is composed of two old characters, meaning a hand seizing and 幸 to terrify, here written like 幸 happy, and altered in combination.

To apprehend, to seize; to look after, to take in hand; to pick up, to lay hold of; to persecute; to bring and show; to retain; to keep; to hold as, to look upon; to maintain; to stop up; what is retained, as evidence; what is in the hand; obstinate, set; engaged in, attending to.

手 | to take by the hand.

手 | to keep, as evidence.

手 | 籌 to draw lots.

手 | 中 to maintain the just medium; candid.

偏 | biassed, prejudiced.

拘 | or 固 | or | 拗 pertacious, set in his way; obstinate, not open to conviction.

| 之而已 keep (or take) it, and make the best of it, — as a bad coin.

回 | a receipt, as of the reception of an official document.

| 會 to take bids among stockholders.

| 法 to maintain the law, to abide by the rule.

各 | 一藝 each follows his own trade or profession.

| 事 a manager, to manage; the retinue of an officer, a procession; as 其無 | 事人員 those who have nothing to do with the cortége; officers who have no retinue.

| 事單 schedule of a procession; a list of duties of official retainers.

| 字 or | 活字 to set types.

| 筆 to hold the pen, as an amanuensis.

| 競 vigorous, brawny, forcible.

捕 | to arrest, as a criminal.

| 友 a father's friend; and 父 | a father's equal in age.

In Cantonese A heap, pile; a handful; a group.

住埋 — | living together in one community.

— | 米 a handful of rice.

繫, *chih*

From silk and to keep.

To tie up or tether an animal; to connect, to secure; a cord; a fetter, a shackle.

| 維 to shackle; hampered or confined, as by duties or promises.

言授之 | 以 | 其馬 give him the ropes to bind his horses.

馬, *chih*

From horse and middle; like the last, and also read shuh,

To fetter a horse; a foot-rop; a restraint; a bond.

天脫羈 | heaven has burst our bonds.

蟄, *chih*

From insect and to keep.

To hibernate; stored, hid in quiet; insects or animals burrowing or becoming torpid; gone into darkness.

驚 | the fifth of the 24 terms, from March 5th to 20th, when the "torpid are excited," and spring begins.

子孫 | | 兮 the pleasant gathering of children and grandchildren.

| 蟲 animals that become torpid.

執, *chih*

To lose one's courage or firmness; to show the white feather; to give up, to submit.

豪強 | 服 the brave man has succumbed and yielded.

汁, *chih*

From water and ten; scil. ten drops make a stillicidium.

Juice, gravy, drippings; slush; the expressed juice, the li-

quor or best part strained off; sleet, rain, and snow all falling together; delicate, pleasing to the taste.

| 液 juices; sap, exudation.

水 | essence, juice.

菜 | the pot liquor, left after boiling vegetables.

啜 | to suck the juice.

雪 | melting snow.

| 漿 gravy; met. pleasing to the taste.

葡萄 | grape-juice or wine.

栝根 | betel-nut juice and saliva.

石灰 | 子 a cake or crust of mortar hardend like stone; a Peking term.

只, *chih*

Represents the mouth with the breath issuing from it; much used as a contraction of *chih*, 隻 as a classifier, but not quite correctly.

A final particle or tone; a disjunctive conjunction, but, however, yet; as an adverb, merely, only; but just, just then.

| 宜 or | 可 this will only be the right; this alone is proper.

| 管 merely for the present; on the spur of the moment, inconsiderately.

我 | 是不要 but I don't want it; I just don't need it.

| 有 merely have.

| 有一件 there is only one thing or affair.

| 此而已 just this and no more.

| 見 just observed, only saw; it came to pass.

| 得 obliged to, no alternative; only can.

母也天 | Oh, mother! Oh, heaven!

樂 | 君子 they rejoiced in that he was an honorable man.

In Fuhchau. Used for 此 this; here.

質, 質, chih'

From 具 property and 所 two taels pledged for it; the abbreviated form is much like tun' 盾 a shield.

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.

氣 | or 地 | the natural disposition or parts; the mind; the constituents of a vapor.

體 | substance, elements of.

鴉片 | morphine.

品 | disposition, capabilities.

對 | to confront the parties, as for proof.

訊 | to cross-examine or confront, as in court.

苦 | a bitter principle.

好姿 | perspicacious, very clever.

良 | a firm tint, said by dyers; a good disposition.

性 | 直 an honest disposition.

信 | evidence of, something to go by, an earnest.

樸 plain, unostentatious, not extravagant.

文 | elegant, delicate.

之於人 I'll ask people about it, — so as to be sure.

文 and | are opposites; plain and flowery; showy and real; elegant, polished and solid learning.

爾人民 complete what concerns your officers and people.

美 | a good mind; brilliant, gifted.

Read chih' A witness; a pledge; an introductory present; a hostage; a large market-place.

交 | to exchange hostages or pledges.

庫 or 鋪 a pawn shop; it is less extensive and cheaper than the 當舖 or security shops.

因減稅 I pawned it there to save the tax.

劑, chih'

Used with the last.

A ticket; a token, passed as a pledge or security, when pawning.

劑 a check cut from a register, as a ticket or share.

鑽, chih'

An ax or hatchet; an iron block or anvil used by smiths or artisans.

騶, chih'

From horse and to ascend or to step; the first is the common form.

騶, chih'

A stallion; to go up, as a hill; to cause to progress; to promote, to raise; to fix, to determine.

好陰 | that was a good deed, — meaning done from real love, a secret act, unostentatious benevolence.

陰 | 下民 [heaven] orders the melioration of mankind.

陰 | 文 exhortations to benevolent acts.

侄, chih'

Often wrongly used for the next.

Firm, unbending; foolish.

乞 not advancing, hindered by something.

姪, chih'

From woman and to reach as the phonetic.

The child of a brother; also called 內 |, while | 子 is his son; a nephew.

女 a niece, his daughter.

表 | a sister's child.

外 | a wife's nephew.

舍 | my nephew.

婿 a niece's husband

眷 | young relatives, nephews and consins.

年 | the sons of kijin or tsin-se' alumni of the same year.

世 | a term used by one's self towards a father's chum or fellow graduate.

愚 | your "ignorant nephew," is the subscription of one writing to his friend's father.

晔, chih'

Luminous, splendid; great.

屋, chih'

The turnings and windings of a mountain brook; derived from Cheu-chih bien 整 | 縣 a district in the south of Shensi near Sینگan fu, where the streams are much impeded in their courses among the hills.

掙, chih'

The second form is unusual. The rustling noise made when reaping grain is likened to | |, — in imitation of the sound.

撞 | to trill the fingers across the strings of a lute.

桎, chih'

From wood and extreme as the phonetic.

Fetters, handcuffs; stocks of wood or iron; to manacle, to shackle; to stab, to pierce; to stop; a thing to clog wheels; a spike.

桎 manacles and gyves.

械而不問 fetter him but do not ask him questions.

鑄 a lynch-pin; a wheel-chock; met. a censor of manners, one who influences the tone of morals.

蛭, chih'

A leech.

冰 | a bloodsucker, for which there are several local names.

郅, chih'

From a place and extreme as the phonetic.

To go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; a superlative, very.

隆 very prosperous.

郁 | an ancient name of Ngan-hwa bien 安化縣 in King-yang fu on the River King, in the east of Kansuh.

治 a good government, one proved by the general prosperity.

**望**, To stop up; to close, to fill; to obstruct; solid; the moon in 庚 or nearly in opposition; to pare off.

氣 | to hiccup.

| 手脚 difficult to manage; impeded in every way.

| 皇 a bedroom door; an old term for the entrance to a grave.

| 塞 to stop, to choke or fill the entrance of.

其內不無 | 碍之處 there are no doubt some difficulties (or objections) in the way.

**螿**, From insect and to stop up. An insect that burrows, the | 螿 a sort of field-spider that weaves a tubular web on the ground; probably a sort of *Mygale* or *Atypus*; it is also called 土蜘蛛 or ground spider.

**銜**, From metal and extreme as the phonetic.

A small sickle or toothed bill-book; met. the grain which it reaps, which was the head cut off short; an old name of Suh cheu 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.

**秩**, From grain and to lose. 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.

| | 其干 a graceful sloping bank.

祿 | official salary or perquisites.

左右 | | the attendants were all in their places.

開七 | entered his seventh decennary, as at 61 years.

天 | 天敍 heaven's orderings and scheme, as the human relations, five virtues, &c.

散 | 大臣 high ministers in the Household Guards; they are all noblemen and palace dignitaries.

**帙**, From *naphin* or *clothes* and to *lose*; the second character also means to sew; a period of ten years.

A cloth or paper case to cover Chinese books; a book-wrapper; a satchel or bag used like an envelope; to arrange, as books; a classifier of letters.

卷 | or 書 | a book cover or wrapper; a large envelope.

公文一 | one public dispatch.

**紵**, To stitch, to seam; to sew. | 衣 to mend or sew clothes.

**隻**, From *bird* and *hand*; it is often erroneously contracted to *chih* 只, from the similarity of tone.

A bird, one of a sort, not a pair; single, by itself; a classifier applied to ships, boats, gems, 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.

一 | 洋船 one foreign ship.

船 | 到 many ships have arrived.

| 手不能遮天 one hand can not screen the sky;—one person is inadequate to do it.

形單影 | one body makes only one shadow;—I am quite alone, solitary.

| 身 I myself alone; only one in it.

不過幾 | only a few of them.

雙 | duplicated or by twos; in pairs.

片紙 | 字 [do n't despise this] slip of paper and one character; i. e. my brief note.

**炙**, From 肉 *flesh* contracted over 火 *fire*.

To roast flesh; to broil; to dry or toast before a fire; to cauterize; to be intimate with, to approach, to approximate; near; to simmer in honey, as dates are cured; warm, hot.

| 草 dried liquorice.

| 乾 to dry thoroughly; as | 衣服 to dry clothes.

膾 | 人口 hashed and fried for people's eating; pleasing all tastes.

親 | very friendly with.

薰 | injured, as by bad company.

炮 | to parch in a boiler, as in preparing drugs.

焚 | 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.

**墀**, The base or foundation of a wall.

高 | 城 a place in Sz'-ch'uen, noted for a battle.

**撫**, From *hand* and *people* or *stone*; the second is also read 托, a synonym of 托 to hold.

拓, To take up, to gather, to collect; to adopt; to improve, to brighten.

| 拾遺文 to collate (or gather) old books or phrases.

| 取 to quote or plagiarize others' words; to appropriate.

開 | to flourish, like a city; to enlarge, as a place.

文氣開 | his style improves.

| 落 not to get advancement; to fail of promotion.

蹠  
*chih*

From *foot* and *people*; it is like the next.

To tread, on, to follow after; to stamp, to leap; the sole of the foot.

自無 | 有 to pass or leap out of chaos or non-existence into being; now here and then gone.

盜 | a leader of thieves, a sort of Robin Hood in early Chinese history; hence 舜 | 之分 as unlike as Shun and Chih, i. e. as Peter and Judas.

跣  
*chih*

Like the preceding.

The sole of the foot; the foot of birds.

| 足下 to tread under foot.  
鷄 | a fowl's foot.

戩  
*chih*

From a *dart* and a *sound*.

A sword; others say, to gather, or a synonym of *shih*, 埴 or potter's clay; it is only used as a primitive, without conveying any meaning to its compounds.

織  
*chih*

From 糸 *silk* and 職 to *govern* contracted; used for 幟 a flag.

To weave; woven; weaving.  
| 機 a loom.

| 布 to weave cloth.

| 得精織 woven very beautifully.

| 餘 weaver's thrums, 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 Kiangnau 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.

加虛 | to confer an honorary title or nominal office.

卑 | I, the officer; those who are in the service, down to low officials, even when only titular, call themselves *chih*; and 俦 | when addressing a superior.

| 員 an official title; an officer, either actual or titular, a functionary of any grade under a red button.

革 | to deprive one of office or title.

受 | to receive an office.

| 分 a title; official duties, of which once the 六 | comprised the various departments.

| | numerous, said of an officer's duties.

納 | to pay tribute; i. e. the | 貢 presents or customary offerings to the Crown.

世 | hereditary office or title.

| 事 official duty; to specially manage an affair.

設官分 | to institute a post and define its duties.

帶 | 回家 a retired officer who is allowed to retain his titles.

臠  
*chih*

These two characters are used in ancient rituals with the same meaning, though not altogether identical.

臠 Pieces of jerked meat, a foot or more in length, formerly reckoned among betrothal presents; high, of not putrid meat; sticky, adhesive.  
髮 | pomatum.

陟  
*chih*

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.

| 臨 to behold from on high, as God does.

黜 | to degrade and to advance; official changes.

| 降 to advance and retire, as to and from the altar.

| 彼高岡 ascend that high peak.

汝 | 帝位 do you ascend the throne.

| 進聖域 to be admitted into the holy regions.

直  
*chih*

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 *chin* 真 true.

To look ahead; straight, direct; upright, blunt, outspoken, true; just, exactly; to be straight, in *writing*, a perpendicular stroke; to straighten, to proceed, to go direct; that which leads or directs; as an *adverb*, only, but, merely; stiff and straight; purposely; suitable; the price of.

正 | just; the upright.

| 言不隱 to speak without reservation; to tell all.

曲 and |, and also 彎 and | are opposites; crooked — straight; devious — upright.

| 道 self-evident doctrines.

| 去 he left immediately.

| 程去 go directly on, follow the straight road.

一 | 入 go straight in; 一 | 去 go straight on.

一 | 走 go straight ahead.

| 來這裏 I came directly here.

打 | pound it straight.

嘴 | true, fearless, blunt; always speaking his opinions.

伸 | 脚 stretch out your leg; *met.* stretched-out legs, i. e. dead; for which | — is also used.

| 不百步 they only fled a hundred paces.

硬 | 或骨 | sturdy, stiff-necked, willful; honest, trusty.

舉 | 錯枉 promote the men of integrity, remove the double-dealing.

其 | 如矢 straight as an arrow.  
備 | wages.

枉尺而 | 尋 a crooked foot he wished to make a straight fathom; i.e. give him an inch, and he'll take an ell.

| 多少錢 how much is it worth?

| 隸省 Chihli province, *i.e.* the province which superintends the others; as a | 隸州 is an inferior department, or a district whose magistrate is not under a prefect.

各 | 省 all the provinces, the governing and all others.

莫信 | 中 | don't believe everything called true, or every strong asseveration.

植 From tree and straight as the phenetic.

植 To plant, to set out; to set up; erect, standing upright; to lean on, as a staff; to place, to lay down; a beater or mallet.

栽 | 或 樹 | to set out trees.

| 其 杖 he laid aside his staff.

戶 | door-posts.

生 | to produce plants.

| 黨 to form a party or cabal.

多蒙培 | I am very thankful for you aid in setting me up—in life.

殖 To fatten, to enrich; to produce, to prosper, to grow; to be largely produced; to get rich, to amass; price, value;

to raise the price of; to appoint, as to an office; to set upright, like the last, to plant, to cultivate.

封 | to appoint to office; to hoard or store money.

| | even, level; regular.

豐 | abundant, prosperous.

不 | 貨 do not be greedy of money, do not set your heart on riches; do not raise prices.

萬物蕃 | all nature flourishes.

| 有禮 appoint upright men to office.

同姓不婚惡'不 | 也 people of the same surname must not intermarry, lest they do not increase.

我有田疇子產 | 之 we have fields which Tsz'ch'an got for us;—who will do so, when he is dead?

植 The grain first sown; the first grain that comes up; sometimes applied to the wife first married.

| 穉菽麥 first sow the pulse and then the wheat [for the next crop]

擲 From hand and a plain; it occurs written 擲, but this last is more commonly read t'ih,

To throw down or at; to fling away, to reject; to waste, as time; to pitch, as quoits.

| 中 to hit the mark.

| 骰子 or | 色 to throw dice.

| 下 or 拋 | to throw down.

| 棄 to discard; to throw away.

| 回 or | 還 to return, as a memorial to the writer.

| 光陰 or 虛 | to throw away time; to idly spend it.

飛 | 石礫 to throw stones and brickbats to and fro.

| 地金聲 [like] the sound of ringing brass striking on the ground,—so is this rhythmic composition.

| 九仔 to gamble (Cantonese).

躑 A large green caterpillar, the | 躑 which feeds on the bean; it is perhaps the larva of a sphinx moth.

躑 Embarrassed, bewildered. | 躑 irresolute, unquiet; advancing and retreating, as dancers do, or as when venturing into a palace; also the name of the *Rhododendron indicum*.

CH'IH.

Old sounds, t'ak, t'ik and t'ik. In Canton, ch'ik and shik;—in Swatow, oh'ié, ch'ek, oh'ia, and t'ek;—in Amoy, ch'ék, t'ék, sek, and hwa;—in Fuhchau, oh'ék, ch'íoh, oh'iah, t'ék and sék;—in Shanghai, ts'èk, ts'ák, and sèk;—in Chifu, oh'ih.

尺 From 尸 a body and 乙 to understand combined; it refers to the fingers, for when the hands were laid side by side and opened to their widest extent, the length seems to have been a popular measure for a foot; used for the next.

A cubit, or the Chinese foot of ten ts'un'; it has in different dynasties been divided into 8, 9 and 10 ts'un' 寸, and the present varia-

tions in its length in different parts of China are equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ts'un'; by treaty the length is fixed at 14.1 inches English, or 0.3581 metre French; the fifth note in the diatonic scale.

排田 | 或 足 | is the tailor's foot at Canton of 14.8 inches; and the 週通 | 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 | 寸 what are its dimensions?

這是 | 寸地方 that's a place where etiquette is to be observed, where you must mind your ps and qs.

不殺 | 寸 not of full stature or dimensions.

六 | 之 孤 a minor reigning very soon after his father's death.

戒 | 或 界 | a ruler, a ferule.

量天 | a sextant.

量幾 | measure its length.

一 | 之 書 a brief epistle, a sharp note; the 一 | 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 | 劍 the three foot blade — of the first emperor of the Han.

三 | 孩童 a lad of three cubits, a scripling.

三 | 法 imperial laws; so called in reference to the size of the paper used.

三 | 帛 綱 a three foot scarf, alludes to a bowstring or halter.

| 地 a circumscribed narrow spot; insufficient.

擊 | a two foot rule, struck at a funeral by the undertaker to call in the spirit.

𧈧, *ch'ih'*

From insect and a foot; used with the last.

Caterpillars of the family of the loopers, or *Geometridae*, called | 蠶 or foot measurers; hampered, repressed.

赤, *ch'ih,*

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 fire and carnation; it forms the 155th radical of a few characters, all relating to red.

The third of the five primary colors, a reddish carnation or cinnamon color; a putplish light red; color of a newborn infant; naked; poor, destitute, barren; to redden; to strip, to denude; any highly polished metal.

| 日 sultry; a very hot day.

| 帝 the god of Fire.

| 子 an infant; the emperor so calls his subjects, indicating his love.

| 道 the equator, the south road.

| 身 or | 體 or | 光 naked; stark, nude.

| 心 guileless, sincere; it is an appellation of Kwanti.

| 膽 a pure heart.

六 | to throw aces and quatres, or the red faces of the dice.

| 口 日 red 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.

| 縣 an old name for China; | 呢 is another name used by the Moslems.

紅 | flushed from drink; red in the face; as 臉上一紅一 | 的 his face turned red and then crimson, — on being detected.

斥, *ch'ih'*

The second is the earliest form, composed of 广 a shelter and 𠂔 *pérverse*, 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; legerdemain.

| 放 to dismiss from office and banish.

揮 | wandering, reckless; to motion one off.

賊匪充 | the filchers and banditti are numerous.

| 革 to degrade, or take away a titular rank by a higher functionary.

不 | 所 格 何 物 it does not point out the peculiarities of things.

| 候 to spy another's conduct in order to find fault; to keep a watch on.

叱, *ch'ih'*

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 罵 to scold and abuse; to blackguard, to rail at.

訶 | to breathe hard, to speak loud.

煩 爲 | 名 致 候 please mention my name, and present my respects — to your father.

勅, *ch'ih'*

From strength and to bind or order; the third form is also read *slai*.

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.

誠 | 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.

| 令 符 charms containing the "special orders" of a god; they are hung on the lapel.

**飭**  
ch'ih'

From to eat, man, and strength; it is often used for the last, and must not be confounded with shih 飾 to adorn.

To make a thing firm; revert, 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.

| 躬齋戒 he fasted and kept under his body.

恭錄 | 知 I have respectfully copied the orders for your information.

戎車既 | the war-chariots were all ready.

| 力以長地財 use diligence to increase the productions of the soil.

| 知 to make orders known to an officer, that he may do them.

**鳴**  
**鵝**  
ch'ih'

From bird and method, because the cock and hen always walk in proper order.

A beautiful water bird, the 鴻 | 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.

**栳**  
ch'ih'

From tree and pattern; it is also read shih,

Name of a tree; a thing used in divination, in connection with maple seeds and the heart wood of the Rhamnus date.

**忒**  
ch'ih'

To fear with respect and veneration.

| | to regard with awe.

**彳**  
ch'ih'

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.

| 亍 the motion of walking; when joined they make the character 行 to walk.

**塤**  
ch'ih'

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**  
ch'ih'

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, teng, chin, ch'ia, and t'ê; — in Amoy, chêng, and one or two chin and tóng; — in Fuhchau, ching, t'ing, and chêng; — in Shanghai, ts'ung, and one or two z'ang; — in Chifu, ching.

**貞**  
ch'än

Composed of 貝 pearl and 卜 to divine; or, as in an ancient form, of 鼎 a tripod and 卜 to divine.

To inquire by divination, either by cowrie shells, coins, or other things; chaste, pure, virtuous, undefiled, uncorrupted; moral, high principled; a term for the inner row of the 64 diagrams, the outer row is named 悔 hui'

| 烈 chaste, even to death.

| 正 firm in the right.

| 諒 reliable, trustworthy, faithful.

| 潔 honest, chaste; undefiled, as a virgin.

冰 | 玉潔 pure and unsullied, virgin purity.

| 固不搖 immovable, energetic in maintaining the right.

| 幹 the elementary parts.

| 節 a chaste widow, one who will not marry again; many

| 節坊 honorary gateways are found in China to their memories.

守 | a betrothed girl, whose affianced died before the nuptials, and she refuses to marry:

**楨**  
ch'än

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 | a high statesman, a stay of the realm.

| 榦 planks used in making adobe walls.

**禎**  
ch'än

From worship and pure.

Lucky, felicitous; a good omen.

| 祥 auspicious; a sign indicative of heaven's approbation.

**瀆**  
ch'äng

The name of an upper branch of the North River in Kwang-tung, whence | 陽 was an old name for Wäng-yuen hien 翁源縣 in Shao-chu fu.

**征**  
chāng

From *to go* and *correct*; it is interchanged with **徵** in some senses.

To proceed, to get on; to pass; as time; to reduce, to chastise refractory states; to subjugate; to levy taxes, to take duty; to be in the army; to spy.

丨伐 to reduce [a fental state] by force.

丨收 to collect taxes by force.

丨勦 or 丨誅 to exterminate, as seditious rebels.

出 丨無道 to go to war against barbarians.

而月斯 丨 and your months are also going.

汝徂 丨 do you go and coerce them;—a punitive expedition.

丨討 to demand with authority.

丨量 to collect taxes on the land.

丨夫 imperial troops; an envoy and his suite.

丨比 a clerk of the taxes in a district magistrate's yamun.

客赴長 丨 the travelers proceeded on their long journey.

**怔**  
chāng

Restless; afraid.

丨忪 or 丨忡 agitated, nervous; unable to sleep.

蕭蕭宵 丨 to quietly pass the night.

**脛**  
chāng

To fry fish or flesh in a pan.

**鈺**  
chāng

From *metal* and *correct*.

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 丨 the divine cymbal, a stone drum spoken of in ancient books.

樹頭掛銅 丨 the brazen cymbal hangs in the tree; i. e. the sun is shining through its branches.

**姪**  
chāng

Name of a woman; a correct deportment, as the two parts intimate; reserved and modest, such demeanor as is proper for a woman.

**蒸**  
chāng

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 expletive.

丨熟 to steam thoroughly.

丨飯 to steam rice; the usual mode of cooking it is in a 丨籠 or steaming-basket.

丨民乃粒 all the people then had grain.

丨酒 to distil spirits.

丨丨皇皇 energetic and splendid.

丨丨父 to gradually lead to self government.

丨水鑊 the boiler in a steamer.

丨進 to introduce into.

文王 丨哉 how Wān Wang rose to be a true prince 丨

**蒸**  
chāng

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 丨民 heaven produced all men.

丨丨日上 daily rising better and higher, as a state, or when doing business.

冬 丨 the winter sacrifice.

Read *ching*' The reflection of the sun; the sun striking on one; vapor rising through the sun's heat.

**蒸**  
chāng

From *disease* and *steam*; it is sometimes written like the last.

A disease of the bones, with rheumatic pains; the 骨 丨 a sort of syphilitic cachexy.

生乾 丨 to eat but never grow fat.  
乾 丨 is applied to withered fruit, dried up while on the tree.

**燾**  
chāng

The cooked meat that fills a sacrificial basin, at an offering; swollen; doltish; to ascend.

**徵**  
chāng

From **微** *fine* and **王** *good* which is explained, that by acting right in small matters, the moving principle will appear.

To set in motion, to induce action; to act, and thus show the proof or power of; to testify, to witness, to make clear by proof; to be called, to summon, to cite; to complete; to seek, to hunt up, to inquire after; proof; verifications; fulfillment, as of a prayer or hope; to levy, as taxes; to raise or enlist, as troops; an old name for Ch'ing-ch'ing hien 澄城縣 in Shensi, near the elbow of the Yellow River.

丨斂 to gather, as the tribute.

有 丨 verified; proof exists.

明 丨 plain evidence.

丨驗 verified; we see its effects, as of a good medicine.

無 丨之言 unfounded assertions.

丨兵 to enlist soldiers.

立 丨據 to establish proof.

丨收賦稅 to collect taxes and duties.

丨召 an invitation by Government for good men to serve it.

丨聘 to induce by a present, as Balak did Balaam.

丨逯 to visit often, to seek continually; to hang around, as an idler; to weary by coming.

納 丨 to send the betrothal presents.

貴 丨 or 丨格 a noble bearing, a lucky look, alluding to the

八 丨 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.

癥  
ch'ang

From *disease* and *proof* as the phonetic.

A swelling or hardness of the abdomen, supposed to proceed from calcoli or derangement of the pulse and viscera.

| 癥 biliary calculus.

| 結 spasms from biliary calculi, or from obstructions in the colon.

整  
ch'ang

Composed of 支 to *rap* 束 a sheaf, and 正 to *straighten*; the allusion seems to be to the farmer's work.

To place evenly, to adjust; to do with, to work on; to repair, to put in order, to mend; to marshal to arrange, to make new, to trim up; the entire amount, the whole of.

| 齊 to put things to rights, to settle; to organize.

| 頓 to set in order, to repair.

| | 齊齊 regular; in trim, like a dress; in due order, like a procession.

| 治 to oversee, to repair.

| 年和暖 it is warm all the year

| 橋修路 to mend bridges and repair roads.

| 隊 to lead on detachments in order.

| 肅軍容 grave, serious, precise department.

| 作 to make right.

| 天家 or | 天的 the whole day, the livelong day.

| 吊給他 give him the whole bill.

| 理規模 to reform a usage.

| 束衣冠 to arrange one's dress carefully, as for worship.

| 的破的 the whole and the broken, those which are of first quality and the inferior.

| 表 to mend a watch.

| 壞 to spoil, as when trying to mend a thing.

| 好 or | 翻 to make as before; to put in order.

| 詭馬 to set a catch for one.

晷  
ch'ang

From *sun* and *regular*.

The sun rising, just appearing above the horizon.

宵雨初晴朝日 | just as the night shower stopped, the sun rose on the earth.

拯  
拏  
ch'ang

From *hand* and an *aid* or *pint measure*.

To lift up, to raise; to pull out, as from a slough; to rescue, to deliver.

| 救 to save from danger; to rescue, as from hell.

| 民於水火之中 to deliver the people, as from fire and water.

正  
ch'ang

From 止 to *stop* and 一 *one*; *q. d.* to hold on to one thing, to maintain uniformity; others derive it from 一 *one* and 足 *enough* used in the sense of to *stop*.

Correct, proper, legal, straight, right; not awry, erect; not incline nor deflected; exact, as a full-formed character; regular, constant, usual, proper; really, truly; orthodox, the opposite of 邪 *depraved*; genuine, as goods; the first, the principal, of two colleagues; to govern, to adjust; to rectify; what makes right; rule, government; to execute the laws, to punish 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 負 *minus*; an old term for a trillion.

| 中 put in the middle; the exact centre.

| 不 | 呢 is it straight or not?

| 三百兩 exactly three hundred taels.

| 合時 just in good time.

| 要再問 just as I was asking him again.

撥 | 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 | 經 immoral, disregarding law; the opposite of | 派人 a respectable, honest man.

| 堂 the main hall; the chief officer.

鄉 | village elders.

先 | upright men of olden time.

擬 | 擬陪 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.

| 教 the Mohammedan faith or sect

就 | 於人 ask some person 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 | 見 correct views, | 命 pure life, &c.; that which will infallibly lead to beatitude.

Read *ching*. The center of a target; the frontage of a room to the sunlight; | 月 first month of summer in the *Chou* dynasty; now the first of the year, so applied by Duke Yin 隱公 of Lu, and confirmed by Ts'in Chi Hwangt; B.C. 221.

開 | to resume business after new year.

來 | in January next.

鵠 a target; it is made of cloth with a movable bull's eye called *tih* 的, which falls out if it be hit.

政 From 支 to strike and 正 correct as the phonetic.

ch'ang' 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.

| 事 politics, governmental affairs.

| 人 those who carry them on.

家 | family regulations.

仁 | 或虐 |, and 善 | 或苛 |, are opposites;—a good rule, an oppressive rule; a merciful or a harsh government.

從 | in official employ; under orders.

七 | the seven regulators, i. e. the sun, moon, and five planets.

| 令 official orders.

| 教 official admonitions, exhorting the people to keep order.

議 | a councillor of state.

論 | to criticize government; to discuss politics.

農 | a farmer's cyclopædia; also a supervisor of agriculture.

症 From disease and correct; it is unauthorized by Kanghi, but is in general use.

ch'ang' The causes of disease; a chronic malady, originating in organic disturbance.

外 | external or unusual diseases.

內 | functional or internal ailment.

紫痧 | scarlet-fever.

病 | 或 | 候 a malady; as 急 | and 惡 | a dangerous or sudden attack.

順 | and 反 | a curable and incurable disease; an attack in the season, or out of season.

証 From word and correct, or to ascend; the first form is most used.

證 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 諫 | to take to task for, as a superior.

| 人 or 干 | a witness.

| 見 to bear witness to what one has seen.

作見 | an eye-witness.

| 驗 to verify, as by | 據 testimony, evidence.

| 實 full, adequate proof.

| 佐 to prove, as by quoting authorities.

監 | to take testimony, to get proof.

澄 Rice which has become black by damp, and thereby spoiled.

鄭 An important feudal state in the Cheu 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 | 州 lying southwest of K'ai-fung; the names of eighteen princes are recorded; a plain, a prairie.

| 重 earnest, prudent.

周 | 交質 [the emperor of] Chen and [the duke of] Ching exchanged pledges;—one restoring the land for the other's son.

CH'ING.

Old sounds, t'ing, ding, and zhing. In Canton, ch'ing, ch'eng and shing;—in Swatow, ch'ing, seng, s'ia, t'eng, and t'ia;—in Amoy, ch'eng, t'eng, téng, séng and chéng;—in Fuhchau, ch'eng, t'eng, ting, and t'ing;—in Shanghai, ts'ing and dz'ing;—in Chifu, ch'ing.

稱 From grain and to lift up, alluding to the gradual lengthening of the blade when growing; the second form is obsolete.

稱 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.

| 讚 to praise, to laud; to eulogize.

| 揚 to speak in praise of to others; to commend.

| 呼 or | 謂 termed, called; to designate, to style.

通 | a general term for.

| 病 to feign sickness; to malingering.

| 說 to state; to say with care.

| 爾戈 to take up arms, to fight.

自 | 其父曰家父 one styles his own father *hia-fu*.

報 | to report to, to inform about.

| 人 to praise people.

| 斤 to find out the number of pounds.

Read *ch'ing*. To weigh; to adjust; for which 秤 is mostly used; to compare things; a steelyard or dotchin (word corrupted through

Cantonese from 托稱; suitable, agreeing to one's wishes; corresponding to, satisfied with; compared with; a suit, as of clothes.

| 貨 to weigh goods.

| 物平施 to give good and fair weight.

| 價 a fair price.

壓 | 或搭 | 頭 to add for waste or tare, as in weighing goods.

| 人意 it suits one's notions; it agrees with men's ideas.

不 | 不 | 身 unfitting; as 衣不 | 身 his dress does not fit him.

不 | 其職 it dishonors his rank and station; I can't judge of his qualifications.

一 | 公分 to divide with regard to equity.

可以相 | symmetrical; they will counterbalance each other.

**偵**

From *man* and *honest*.

To spy out, to explore; a spy, a scout, one sent to reconnoitre.

| 伺 a spy; one who | 探 explores and searches.

遊 | to go as a scout.

**赭**

From *red* and *pure*; the second form is unusual; like the next.

A deep red color, made by twice dyeing; to dye red; *met.* wicked doings which flush one, or cause a blush.

| 顏自負 a guilty face discloses one's faults.

| 尾 red tail, refers to a notion that the bream's tail turns red when it is frightened.

**窺**

From 穴 a cave and 視 to see; *i. e.* to look straight ahead, as one must when looking through a hole.

To look at; a carnation color, like the tail of a bream; dyed the second time.

**瞋**

To stare at sternly; to look at in anger.

**檉**

From *tree* and *sage*.

The tamarix (*Tamarix sinensis*) described as a willow with reddish bark, very graceful and delicate in shape; it fears neither snow nor hoar-frost, but is very sensitive, and indicates rain by its branches moving; it is called | 柳, and 三春柳 or third spring willow, from its flowering late.

**蛭**

From *insect* and *sage*.

A bivalve shell, the razor-sheath or Solen; the name also includes some narrow kinds of clams and mussels; it is reared on the southern coasts; | 乾 and 鮮 | are terms for dried clams and fresh cockles, and common shell-fish in various forms for sale.

| 紐 the muscle which holds the solen to its shell.

**成**

Composed of 戊 a stem, denoting 茂 flourishing and 丁 branch or man; *q. d.* a 成丁 or complete man, one arrived at full age.

To finish, to effect, to complete; to do one's duty, to become, to fulfill one's part; to bring about, to make, to rise to; to accomplish, to terminate; to be completed; to assist; to pacify; entire, perfect, completed; determined on; whole, filled, overwhelming, full; completion; duties to be done; the results of; the quality of a thing, as of timber, metals, &c.; doubled; a compact or covenant; a rest in music; a tract of ten square *li*; a tenth; name of a district on the R. Wei in the south of Kan-suh.

| 不得 impracticable; unable to do.

| 就 to bring about; successful.

不 | 句 it makes no sense.

| 何事體 what thing do you ever finish?

現 | 或行 | 或 | 了 done, succeeded; it is carried out, or into effect; all finished.

| 始 | 終 well done from first to last.

不 | 器 incomplete, uneducated, unfitted for actual life.

| 了客 to act the visitor, reserved, formal.

| 親 married; consummated the nuptials.

| 病 he will (or has) get sick, as from grief.

| 人 thoroughly accomplished, a complete man; 不 | 人 to act like a brute; incapable, careless.

| 人之美 to assist people in their good objects.

老 | trustworthy, a sincere man.

收 | a good harvest, to get in crops.

歲之 | the last day of the year; the year's harvest.

| 百 a full hundred.

一 | 數 one tenth of the number.

五 | five tenths; one half.

幾 | what percentage is taken?

| 疋 a whole piece of cloth.

| 日 the entire day.

守 | 父業 to preserve one's patrimony.

落 | 之喜 to congratulate one on getting into his new house.

求 | to sue for peace or pardon.

難道 喂 你不 | do I wish to cheat you? — here 不 | forms the question.

| 空 void, vanished; to become nothing; to disappear, as paper when | 灰 burned to ashes.

大 | the Great Perfection; a title of Confucius.

**城**

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 sepulchre; to wall in or fortify for protection; to mend, to repair; an encampment or lodge, as among free-masons; completed, done.

築 | to build a wall.  
 | 基 base of the wall; above it is the | 根 or foot of the wall.  
 | 樓 tower over a city gate.  
 | 門口 at the city gate.  
 | 上 or | 頂 on the city walls.  
 一座 | one citadel; one city or its wall; one fort.  
 上 | or 進 | or 入 | to enter the city; to go to town.  
 閉 | to bar the gates as on an enemy's approach.  
 守 | to guard a fort or city.  
 困 | or 衛 | to beleaguer a city, to surround a fort.  
 紫禁 | the Forbidden City, in which are the Imperial palaces in Peking.  
 崇 | the Emperor's dwelling.  
 五 | five municipalities of the city of Peking, under special officers, subordinate to the Censorate; their courts are called *ch'ing*; and to hold court is 坐 |, to sit in the municipality.  
 萬里長 | the Great Wall; i.e. the long rampart of ten thousand li.  
 佳 | the happy city; i.e. a tomb or cemetery.  
 火 | a great array of torches, as in a procession.  
 金 | 湯池 the golden city has majestic moats; i.e. the imperial citadel is well guarded.  
 干 | a great general.  
 難解愁 | it is hard to open the castle of your grief.

歲 From a *covering* and *completed* as the phonetic.  
*ch'ang* A house for storing records; an office where archives, books, and papers, are stored.

誠 From *words* and *perfect*; it much resembles *kiai*' 誠 precept.  
*ch'ang* Guileless, sincere, honest, truthful, real; perfect in virtue, without falsity; unalloyed; to judge candidly; as an *adverb*, really, verily, certainly, in fact.

| 敬 sincere regard, pure-minded reverence.  
 投 | to return to allegiance.  
 | 實 sincere; earnest about a thing.  
 克 | capable of sincerity; disciplining one's self.  
 | 心在乎人 sincerity of heart depends on a man himself.  
 著 | 去僞 employ the upright and dismiss the treacherous.  
 | 不知 I really am ignorant of it.  
 至 | 感神 entire sincerity will move the gods.  
 中庸不外一 | the inculcation of integrity is the whole object of the *Dne Medium*.  
 虔 | 再拜 devoutly repeat the worship.  
 輸 | to be earnest in a work, to do it heartily.

邸 The name of a small feudal state lying in the west of Shantung, included in the present 東平州 near the Grand Canal.  
*ch'ang*  
*shing*

陽 | an ancient town in the present Hwai-k'ing fu 懷慶府 in the north of Honan.

澄 Clear, limpid; still, pure.  
 | 清 pure, transparent.  
*ch'ian* 月 | 明 bright, as the clear moon.  
*ch'ing*

| 江 a limpid stream.  
 | 州 an ancient region in the north of Kwangsi, in the present 柳州府 near the Willow River.  
 | 城縣 a district in 同州府 in the east of Shensi, along the Yellow River.  
 | 海縣 the district in Kwangtung in which Swatow lies.

澱 Like the preceding.  
 Still, limpid.  
*ch'ang* | 江府 a prefecture in the east of Yunnan; its chief town lies on the north side of Sien Hn 仙湖 or Fairy Lake.  
*ch'ing*

承 Composed of 卩 a seal over 山 a hill, and 手 two hands reverencing, altered in combining them; *q. d.* small hills assist a higher peak; it is like the next.  
*ch'ang*

To aid, to second; a deputy, a coadjutor, an assistant; used chiefly in official titles.

| 相 a prime minister; — an ancient term.

縣 | a deputy to a *chi-jien*, or district magistrate.

文 | 武尉 the civilian premier and the military guardian, — are the names of door guardians written over doors as a charm.

承 The original form is composed of 卩 a seal over 手 a hand, and 手 two hands reverencing, as when receiving a seal of office; used with the last.  
*ch'ang*  
*shing*

To receive, to accept; to succeed to a post, to exercise a function; to take a charge, to carry out a plan; to be honored; to take in hand; to catch, as water from a spout; to receive orders, as a shopman; to anticipate; to withstand; to go with, as an escort; to contest, to compete with; to assist, as a deputy; to support, to carry on; to uphold; in *rhetoric*, the opening up of a proposition; next, second to; to stop.

| 繼 to adopt, to take an heir.

| 接 to take in, as a job; to contract for.

| 你貴言 I hear your representations, or advice.

奉 | adulation, flattery.

| 定 to take a business off another's hands.

不克靈 | 于族 unskilled in dealing with the multitude.

今不 | 于古 if we do not now accept the guidance of the ancients.

| 受不起 he is inadequate to do the job; he cannot accomplish it.

載 to contain, as a ship's hold.  
 不起來 it cannot support, or bear up so much.  
 莫我敢 | they will not dare to resist us.  
 這事我 | 當起來 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.  
 發 to receive [a dispatch] and forward it; the officer in a Board who does this.

呈 From 口 mouth and 壬 to flatter; as a primitive, it sometimes imparts the idea of presuming on.  
 呈 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.  
 卽 | 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.  
 | 瑞 signs of general prosperity.  
 | 遞 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.  
 程 An order, a series; a minute measure, the hundredth part of an 寸 inch, now known as a 厘; a rule, a pattern; a regulation; a limit, a period; a task; an allowance; a measure, a percentage, a part; a touch in assaying silver; to measure, to estimate; to use as a pattern; a road, a post, a journey; to travel; a Taoist word

for a leopard, which was its local name in the Tsin state, B. C. 300; an earldom in feudal times.  
 送 | 儀 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.  
 匪先民是 | they do not pattern after the ancients.  
 快 | to travel fast.  
 憶歸 | I am thinking of the quickest road to get home.  
 兼 | 走 to travel an extra distance; a forced journey.  
 一 | a tenth.  
 九 | 九可以 ninety-nine to a hundred it will do; — i. e. it is most probably so.  
 | 式 a form, a pattern to work by.  
 這 | 一 | 子好嗎 have you been well these few days (or lately)?  
 幾 | 足 what touch is it?  
 | 數 a percentage on one's accounts; also the quality or meltage of silver.  
 工 | a job of work, as in building.  
 各願前 | each looks forward to his future preferment; whence  
 大多前 | what rank do you now hold?

瑄 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 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 | to get over a debauch.  
 憂心如 | sorrowing so as to look like one stupid from drink.

埕 From earth and a statement; an authorized character used in the southern provinces.  
 埕 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.  
 冰 | a water jar.  
 一 | 酒 a jar of spirits.  
 油 | an oil biggen; it holds 30 catties.

In Fuhchau, used for 埕 場 A floor or arena for drying grain; an area before a house.  
 糞倒 | a place for refuse, a compost-heap.

埝 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 From heart and proof; the second contracted form is most used.  
 懲 To repress, to correct, to curb, as officials do miscreants; to correct one's self; to punish; to reprimand, to reprove; a warning, a caution; punishment, as a corrective.

治 | to govern strictly, just as the law requires.  
 | 忍 to restrain one's wrath.  
 小 | an admonitory hint.  
 勸 | to exhort and warn.  
 | 創 to keep in order; to train by good laws, as a teacher does.  
 從重 | 辦 to strictly carry a sentence into execution.  
 定 | 不貸 I certainly shall punish and not pardon them.

**逞** From *progress* and a *plea*.  
 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.  
 不可億 | utterly inexhaustible.  
 乃可以 | this can be removed, as a misfortune.  
 不 | careless, desultory; displeased.  
 不 | 之徒 a reckless fellow.  
 | 其鬼域 acting simply for his own selfish ends.  
 | 功能 confident in one's abilities, overweening.  
 自 | boastful, vamping; to brag of one's self.  
 | 兇 to murder one in a passion.  
 | 威勢 relying on his power and intimidation.

| 干戈 eager for battle.  
 | 強壓鄉黨 to browbeat the villagers.  
 | 惡行劫 to rob and pillage without restraint.  
**徑** A bye-path; to go in a path; a gully or way worn by the rain.  
**騁** To gallop a horse; to hasten on, to press forward, as when defeated; animated, excited.  
 馳 | to ride on fast, to drive rapidly.  
 | 懷 elated; hilarious, as one on a fleet horse.  
 | 詞 an animated style; lively, forcible writing.  
**惺** Obscure, or half brought out, as a meaning or idea.  
 其言惺 | his words (or expressions) are difficult to be understood.

**秤** From *grain* and *even*; it is used for *ch'ing* 稱, but only in this tone.  
 To weigh; to adjust by weighing; a steelyard; a weight of 15 catties.  
 一把 | a steelyard.  
 | 到準 it is weighed accurately.  
 | 杆 the beam of a steelyard.  
 | 鈞 the poise or weight.  
 | 鈎 the hook.  
 司碼 | to weigh full weight, or 16 taels to a catty; the weights themselves.  
 | 茶 to weigh teas.  
 心如 | the heart is like a balance — to discern right and wrong.  
 | 平斗滿 even balances and full measures; — a just, honest dealer.

## CHIOH.

Many of these characters are heard pronounced like chioh. Old sounds, diok, dek, djak, dak, tak, tok, tet, and tot. In Canton, chéuk, t'éuk, chüt, chuk, and chok; — in Swatow, tié, chiet, chiak, chwat, chwak, to, and tók; — in Amoy, chièk, tièk, tók, chòk, and chwat; — in Fuhchau, chièk, tièh, ch'òk, chwèk, chòk, and tauk; — in Shanghai, tsék, ts'eh, tsòk, and zòk; — in Chifu, tsch.

**着** Originally the same as 著 *chiu'*; it has gradually been altered from that to denote the differences in their meanings.  
 To cover over; to put on, as clothes; to cause, to order, to send; to stick to; to place; at, in, present; must, ought; after a verb, it gives force to the meaning, and indicates a transition or completed action, as 遇 | I met one. I came across him; 洗 | having been washed; between two verbs it makes the present participle, as 溜 | 走 gliding and going, i. e. gliding on; before a verb, it is an auxiliary, let, make, permit, as | 丁前赴天津辦事 let Ting proceed to Tientsin to attend to the affair; when used in a reply, yes,

so, truly, right, exactly so; a way, a manner; to add; a move in chess.  
 尋 | 了 I have found it.  
 | 實 certainly; entirely right.  
 | 意 to give attention to.  
 睡不 | I could not sleep.  
 | 他來 bring him here, tell him to come.  
 背 | 面 he turned away his face.  
 | 急 impatient, anxious.  
 不要 | 忙 don't be discomposed.  
 三十六 | 走為上 | among all the moves [in playing chess], move forward your men is the one.  
 這事還沒 | 落呢 this matter is not yet finished.  
 全無 | 落 there's no remedy; it

is all over with him; I can't find anything of him.  
 這麼 | that's the way; this is the sort.  
 | 上些 add a little, as salt.  
 In Cantonese. Correct; suitable, useful.  
 | 唔 | is it right or no? will it do?  
 | 數 cheap, good for the price.  
 | 用 useful; it will serve.  
 好 | it sets well, as a coat.  
 點遇得 | how shall I get it to him?  
 In Fuhchau. Seized, taken with, as a fit; to hit a mark.  
 | 脉 I hit his pulse; — I shamed him completely.

燭

To set fire to, to flare up, to blaze out.

chao

一燒就 | it will catch fire presently.

點 | 了燈 he lighted up the lamps.  
火 | 了 the fire has kindled.

勺

From 勺 to wrap with a dot to denote something solid inside; occurs in Shi king for 芍 the peony.

shao

To dip or lade out with a spoon; a little, a spoonful; the tenth of a *hoh*, 合 or gill; a hymn of Duke Cheu's liturgy; to adopt, to follow.

一 | 之多 as much as a spoonful.  
漏 | a colander; a skimmer.

水 | a ladle for dashing on water.  
北斗似 | the Northern Peck resembles a ladle.

長 | at the age when a lad plays; i. e. ten years to sixteen; a place in Lu where Chw'ang kung gained a victory.

舞 | an ancient place in Lu where a great battle was fought in the Cheu dynasty.

杓

From wood and ladle; used for the last and 杓; also read 杓.

shuo

A handle, as of a cup; a ladle, a spoon; to lead; to tie, to bind to.

斗 | the handle of the Dipper.

灼

To burn; to cauterize with moxa; to singe; to over-roast; clear, distinct.

shuo

明 | dazzling, glorious, lustrous; splendid.

| 艾 to burn the moxa.

| | 其華 the flowers are so exuberant.

| 知 | 見 to perceive clearly at a glance.

| 龜 to scorch a terrapin's (or *Emys*) shell to use in divination; this shell is selected because it has 28 segments, answering to the Chinese zodiacal signs.

| 爛 raised a blister.

灼

Also read 'pao, and interchanged with the next.

chuo

A shooting star.  
| 灼 a meteor that rushes across the sky.

灼

Used with the last.  
A board or plank laid down to bridge a stream.

shuo

略 | 橫秋木 the plank lies across the rushing creek.

灼

From woman and ladle.  
A go-between; to consult concerning surnames, as a match-maker.

shuo

媒 | an intermediary for marriages.

酌

From wine and ladle; used with *choh*, 勺 to ladle.

cho

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.

薄 | my slight repast, — said by the host.

喜 | a marriage feast.

對 | to drink healths.

春 | a new year's entertainment.

媒 | (or 苗 | in Cantonese,) the return feast given by the bridegroom.

薑 | a feast given on a birth; the 上 |, the 中 | and the 下 |, are the main feast, the servants' course, and what is left for muleteers, &c.

| 酒 to pour out wine; to entertain guests.

一酬一 | 都非偶 after this glass, we will be well acquainted.

參 | or | 議 to consult about.

| 量妥當 all is satisfactorily settled.

斟 | 而行 they consulted about it and then acted.

| 於民為政 to rule according to public sentiment; to hear the people's voice.

洞 | 彼行澆 take water from the distant pool.

鼯

From rat and a spoon; it is also read *pao*'

cho

An animal described like a large marmot, the | 鼠 found in Sz'ch'uen, also called 鼯鼠 and 鼯鼠 the great rat; it is most probably, the North China squirrel (*Sciurus Davidianus*) which lives in rocky hills and holes, and its hair is used for pencils; also an animal that can fly like the flying squirrel, or the *Anomalures* of Africa.

斫

From hatchet and stone; used with the next.

chö

To cut with a sword; to chop, to cut up fine; to amputate, to hew off.

斫

To cut in twain.  
| 鱗 to scale fish.  
| 朝涉之脛 [Cheu-sin] cut off the shins of those who crossed the ford in early morning.

chö

輟

From carriage and connected.  
To rest, to hold up, to stop; a carriage which has been repaired; to reunite, as a cart.  
| 工 to suspend work, to rest.

ch'oh

或作或 | now working and then resting.

讀

書勿 | do not remit or interrupt your studies.

業

而嬉 to cease work and take a holiday.

取

業

而嬉 to cease work and take a holiday.

譙

Ancient name of a city in the state Tsi, now in Tsi-nan fu in Shantung.

chao

愀

Mournful, grieved; unsettled; out of breath.

choh

憂心 | | undecided; sorry.

頤

From 頭 head contracted and 出 to issue.

choh

The cheek-bones; the aspect of the face, as a physiognomist looks at it.

頰

the cheek-bones.

隆

high cheek-bones.

走, 止  
超  
卓

From 彳 to *step out* and 止 to *stop*; it is used in the contracted form as the 162d radical of a large and homogeneous group of characters relating to travel.

Going on, and stopping; to run fast and stop.

卓  
超

Composed of 早 *early* and 匕 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.

超 | fine-looking, excelling all; supereminent in ability.

旂杆之 | 立 [like] the stateliness of a flag-staff.

| 異 meritorious, as officials who are mentioned at the quinquennial examination.

| 然高堅也 [this doctrine] excels in profundity and difficulty.

| 越人羣 superior to others in any way; tall, stately.

倬  
有

From 亻 *man* and to *surpass*.

Tall, lofty; bright; to manifest, to exhibit; extensive.

明 | clear, luminous.

有 | 其道 there is a plain road.

| 彼雲漢 how brilliant is your Milky Way!

棹  
桌

From 木 *wood* and *surpassing*; the second form is least used; the first is also used for *chao*'

橈 an oar.

A table, a stand; name of a tree.

| 子 a table.

椅 | chairs and tables.

倚 | a low writing-stand.

吃獨 | to eat by one's self.

橫頭 | a side table; a sofa table, on which are placed flowers, &c.

亦 | 面 to carry a table-top; — a euphemism in Peking for wearing the cangue.

八仙 | the Eight Genii table, is one for eight sitters.

捉  
守

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.

| 獲 or 捕 | to arrest a criminal; to catch, as a thief.

| 鼠 to catch rats, as a terrier does.

| 拿 to gripe firmly; to seize.

守 | the subordinate troops who guard the frontier;—an old term.

In *Cantonese*. To guess accurately; to apprehend. to see through.

| 你用神 I can see all your thoughts.

猜 | 意思 to guess the intention; to hit one's fancy, as in a gift.

泥  
寒

To soak; to steep in water a little, to dampen.

寒 | a man of the Shang dynasty, famed for his power of slandering others.

In *Fuhchau*. Scurf on the hands; dirty crust on dishes.

鈿  
啄

From *metal* and *leg*.

To bind the feet with gyves; fetters; a hie.

啄  
毛

From 口 *mouth* and 豕 a *pig* tied by two legs.

To peck, as a fowl; to preen or plume the feathers; a bird picking up food; in *penmanship*, a quick stroke to the left.

| 毛 to dress the plumage, as a duck does.

| 木鳥 the woodpecker; the 山 | 木 or black woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*) also called 大老鴉 great crow.

| 食 to eat, as birds do.

| 殼 to break its shell, as the inclosed chick does.

剝 | to rap, as on a door, when coming in.

In *Cantonese* pronounced *téung*.

To thump one's self with a brick, as beggars do.

| 頭殼 to pound one's skull.

啁  
啄

Sometimes used for the last. A multitude of people disputing.

| | the notes of a bird, probably of the magpie.

In *Cantonese*. To coax, to beguile one to do a thing.

啄  
啄

Used with the next.

To push; to beat; to peck or pierce wood; the sound of rapping; a reverberation.

| 門 to knock at the gate.

啄  
啄

Interchanged with the last.

To strike; to ram; to afflict; to castrate, for fornication in the palace; an old term for eunuchs.

| 之丁丁 rapping on it again and again; knock after knock.

涿  
瀧

From *water* and a *pig* tied by two legs for the sound.

To drop, to trickle, to fall drop by drop, a stillicidium;

to strike on the water; name of a stream southwest of Peking, which gives its name to | 州 in Shunt'ien fu; but Choh-lub | 鹿, the capital of Hwangti (n. c. 2680), was the present 保安州 in Süen-hwa fu, northwest of Peking.

雨 | 濕了衣服 the rain has wet my dress.

瀧 | a dropping, as a spring trickling down the rocks; spattering and dripping.

琢  
雕

To work in gems; to cut, to carve, to dress up jewels; to work on; to choose, as good expressions.

雕 | to cut and polish gems.

| 工 a lapidary.

如 | 如磨 like cutting and polishing; *met.* the labor of making a fine composition.

玉不 | 不成器 an unwrought gem is a useless thing, or cannot be put to any use.

修 | 詩文 to improve and polish the style and rhythm.

教 | 其旅 he carefully selected his assistants.

詆, <sub>cho</sub> To accuse, to report against, to vilify.  
| 謔 to slander, to insinuate errors against one.

斲, <sub>cho</sub> From 罍 a vessel and 斤 the ax, which is to cut it out from the wood.  
To cut to pieces, to hack, to chop, to hew; to hash, to mince; to rive; to carve out.

| 削 to hew and trim, as a log.  
| 棺 to dig out a coffin — from a log.  
方 | 是虔 we carefully hewed them square.  
| 爛 to chop in pieces.  
| 肉圓 to make mince meat balls.

濁, <sub>cho</sub> From water and worm as the phonetic.  
Muddy, drummy, turbid; unstrained; thick, impure; vicious; dull, stupid; degenerate; name of one river in the east of Sz'ch'uen, and of other streams; another name for the Hyades.

| and 清 are opposites; foul and limpid; corrupt and pure.  
世 | a corrupt, wicked age.  
| 氣 dull of apprehension; a foul smell, odorous.  
| 流 a turbid stream; the rabble, the canaine, the unwashed.  
| 酒 unstrained liquor.  
| 劉兒 dull but muscular; a rude, vigorous man, as a peasant.  
重 | what settles in turbid water.

鐃, <sub>cho</sub> A sort of cymbals, or small bell plates, anciently used for stopping the drums in an army; a small brazier, a hand-stove; bracelets, wristlets.  
| 子 or 手 | ornaments for the wrist; armlets.

擢, <sub>cho</sub> From hand and a flabellum.  
To pull up; to select, to lead on, to raise; to promote, to employ in office; to excite; to remove; to reject, as good resolutions.

| 髮難數 [like] hairs that cannot be counted if one pull them out,—these cannot be numbered.  
| 用 or | 取 to select and use— for governmental employ; to recommend one for such use.  
拔 | 人材 to select men of real worth.  
| 德 to quench one's scruples, to vitiate or restrain virtuous feelings.

濯, <sub>cho</sub> To rinse, to dip; to wash; great, bright, as a fame; sleek, glossy; to drink; to ramble about; fat, as a deer.

| 湖 a small lake in Sin-ch'ang hien 新昌縣 in the northwest of Kiangsi.

洗 | or 洒 | to cleanse; to reform, as the heart.

| | bare as a sandy hill; sleek, as a deer; bright, as trappings.  
翩翩 | | graceful and clean, lithe and sleek, as a youth.

| 足萬里流 I've washed my feet [in the Yangtsz,] and the water has run a myriad li.

霪, <sub>cho</sub> A heavy rain.  
大雨 | | the rain came down most violently and copiously.

茁, <sub>cho</sub> Grass starting; the budding forth of plants.  
| 壯 growing lusty, fattening, as cattle.  
草 | 其芽 the grass is sprouting.

蚰, <sub>cho</sub> A garden spider, the | 蠲 which makes its web on the grass, and has a door to go in and out of it

Read *k'uh*, and used for 蠲. A grub in timber.

拙, <sub>cho</sub> From hand and to issue as the phonetic.

Stupid, unhandy, unskillful, the opposite of 巧 clever; a depreciatory term used by people of themselves; clumsy, unworkmanlike; bad, unsuccessful, as a speculation; gradually becoming worse.

| 子 my stupid son.  
| 筆 my poor penmanship.  
| 作 my rude composition.  
| 嘴 an unskilled lip, i. e. a bad speaker, a slow or stupid fellow.  
| 性 slow of apprehension.  
守 | or 藏 | to keep mum, to pretend to be stupid or ignorant; to act the nifty.  
| 笨之極 stupid in the extreme.  
| 計 an unwise plan, a silly scheme.  
| 算 a bad speculation, a losing adventure.

啜, <sub>cho</sub> From mouth or to blow, and to connect; the last form is unquoted.

歃, <sub>cho</sub> To drink with a noise; to taste; to sip, to suck; to kiss; to prate incessantly and praise people; to sub.  
| 面 to kiss one's cheek.  
留 | to detain one to take a cup.

| 茹 to live on meager fare and simples.

流 | to slobber in drinking, to swill down.

悞 | 汁作漿 he hastily sucked the juice, thinking it was gin.

| 菽飲水 he ate pulse and drank water.

| 其泣矣 crying and weeping bitterly.

嫫, <sub>cho</sub> Noise of strife and scolding; angry, irate.

媼 | good-looking, according to some authorities.

窺, <sub>cho</sub> Looking out from a hole; coming out of a cave.

**榷** } From wood and to connect or weigh out.

**稅** } A small king-post above the girder which connects with the upper tie-beam; a club, a cane.

**揮** | **杖** a sbillelah, a cudgel.  
| **而呼狗** swing the club and then call the dog—of course he will not come.

**山節藻** | he has painted his rafters and carved his joists; referring to a foolish parvenu.

Read *toh*, Used for 脫 to leave.  
**始手** | **成乎文終乎悅** commence [your writing] as a draft, finish it by careful polish, and end it with pleasure.

**畷** } From field and to connect.  
Raised dykes, six feet wide, to go from one field to another, as is the case over southern China.

**畛** | pathways through the field and country.

**醜** } 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.

**鏃** } A needle or awl; sharp, like a needle; the sharp end of a staff; to offer, as a present.

**嚙** } 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'uk;— in Swatow, ch'iak and ch'òk;— in Amoy, ch'òk, t'òk, ch'òk, and chak;— in Fuhchau, ch'òk, taunk, and chék;— in Shanghai, ts'èk and tsòk;— in Chifu, ts'oh.

**綽** } From silk and excelling as the phonetic.

**綽** } Slow, leisurely; large, spacious; liberal, generous; indefinite, vague; many.

**寬** | not hurried, taking it easy; ample, wide, as a house; well versed in; to render liberal and generous.

| **然** ample room for; not used as it might be;— said of one capable of higher things; also, shadowy.

| **有裕** more than enough;— applied also to brotherly kindness.

| **號** a nickname; a pet or fancy name; to nickname.

**苗條** | **約** beautiful, delicate, as flowers or young girls.

| **態** guileless, pureminded, loving.

**嫖** } A woman who excels; beautiful; used with the last.  
**約** delicate, shrinking, like a girl unacquainted with the world.

Read *ti'h*, A sick woman.

**焯** } From fire and excelling; it is interchanged with *ch'oh*, 灼 to roast.

Light, bright; heat, caloric; one defines it, hot, boiling, as water.

| **鑠** sparkling, glittering, as melted iron.

**趨** } Distant; going to a distance; to hasten, to walk fast; used with the next.

**船** | **風** a spanking breeze— after a ten days' rain;— name of an ode of Su Tung-p'ò.

Read *tiu'* To overpass; to step over.

**蹕** } From foot and excelling; also read *ch'ao'*

To stamp on with the foot; to jump over; to get ahead in running; to stride; to excel.

| **脚** to walk lamely.

| **遠** distant, as in walking far.

| **絕之能** unusual ability.

| **天驕** to writhe when trodden on; to stretch out, as when running.

**媾** } Disobedient, disobliging; the name of a statesman in the kingdom of Lu.

Read *r'h*. A country.

| **羌** was one of thirty-six Turfan states, or tribes west of China.

**搨** } To pierce, as with a dart; to harpoon, to spear fish or turtles; used sometimes for *ts'oh*,

**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.

| **办** a fishing-prong.

| **刺** to spear.

| **一** | take a pinch, as of snuff.

**鐵叉** | **鼈** he struck the turtle with the iron fork.

**別用手** | **破窗戶** don't burst the windows in with your hands.

**戳** } From spear and flabellum; used with the next.

To stab; to punch, to stick into; to affix a stamp, to seal; a die, a stamp.

| 記 an official seal, such as is used by petty officers, or constables; the seal of a company or corporation.

蓋 | to affix a stamp.

| 子 a stamp in common characters, not an official seal; as

名 | 子 a name for cards.

| 頭機 to deceive one.

拿棍子 | give it a punch with your cane.

錨齒 | 損 the anchor's flukes ran [into the bow], and stove it in.

戳

ch'wo

To pierce; to dart through one, as a shooting pain; to build and beat an abobie wall; a fish-prong with a cross piece.

齧

ch'wo

From *tooth* and *foot*; an allusion perhaps to the harsh noise made.

To grate the teeth; an augur or tool to make a hole.

握 | or 握 | pettish, ill-tempered, the latter also means dirty, vile, mean.

委瑣握 | cross-grained, narrow-minded, discontented.

CHU.

Old sounds, lé, tu, tot, dé du, djot, t'ò, and t'òt. In Canton, chü, and a few cho; — in Swatow, chu, tù, and tu; — in Amoy, chu, oho, tu, and t'u; — in Fuhchau, chiò, ch'wò, chü, tu, t'ü, and t'ü; — in Shanghai, tsö, tsü, tsz', dzö, tsu, and dzu; — in Chifu, chu.

朱

chu

Formed of 木 *wood* and 一 *one, i. e. the one tree*, referring to the heart-wood of the cedar, which is reddish or fiery.

Red, especially a vermilion color; it is considered a lucky color.

| 紅 scarlet.

| 提 silver, so called from the name of the mine.

共結 | 陳 to make a contract of marriage.

| 雀 the scarlet bird, a fancy name of a position in geomancy.

| 門 the gentry, literary graduates; so called from an ancient custom of painting their doors red.

| 筆點頭 to dot the forehead [of an idol] red; this is supposed to vivify it with the god.

近 | 者赤 he who comes near vermilion will get red; — like Prov. xiii. 20, He who walketh with wise men will be wise.

| 衣 the "red dressed," — denotes the attendant of the God of Literature, or his star.

侏

chu

A pigmy is | 儒, applied to men who are undersized.

| 柱 a sort of king-post, or short pillar in a roof-truss.

伶 | name of an ancient musician.

株

chu

The trunk or bole of trees; a classifier of trees, posts, pillars, stumps, stalks of shrubs, &c.; low, degraded, kept down; in the lowest place.

桑樹七 | there were seven mulberry plants.

| 枸 a tree broken off.

| 榦 a trunk of a tree.

| 守一隅 confined to one corner, as a clerk who cannot leave his home; *met.* kept in obscurity.

| 棟 a hard wood, good for naves.

| 林 a grove, a forest of large trees.

洙

chu

A small stream in Shantung flowing north from Tai-shan into the River Sz'.

| 泗之間 the region of the rivers Chu and Sz' where Confucius taught.

珠

chu

From *gem* and *red*.

A pearl; a bead; a string of beads; small and round like a pearl or bead; pearly, fine, excellent; round and bead-like; beaded.

一粒 | or 一顆 | one pearl.

| 江 the Pearl River, which flows by Canton; the application to the entire stream is not known to the people.

江 | a name for amber.

假 | or 攀 | false pearls; while

真 | are real pearls; and the Buddhists say 赤真 | the red-true pearl, for the ruby or spinelle, the Sanscrit *pudmaraga*.

眼 | pupil of the eye; but others say it denotes the crystalline lens.

有眼無 | your eyes have no pearls; *i. e.* you're half blind; you can't distinguish things.

素 | or 念 | a Buddhist rosary of 108 beads, referring probably to the 108 compartments in the *phrabat* or sacred foot of Budha, wherein are pictured his attributes and attendants.

朝 | a necklace worn by officials.

| 寶 pearls, gems; jewelry, bijouterie.

一串 | a necklace, a string of beads.

節荻 | beads shaped like a flat squash, made from a sort of smooth, gray grass-seed, resembling those of Job's tears.

| 圓玉潤 pearly, fat-cheeked; handsome, elegant; polished, as a fine composition.

魚目混 | mixing up fish-eyes and pearls; *i. e.* indiscriminating.

連 | 砲 a continued firing, a cannonade.

東 | or 夜明 | the night-shining pearl, spoken of by Taoists; it may mean the pyrope or carbuncle; a brilliant gem, which the Emperor is said to possess, and shines like a lamp.

藥 | seed pearls, used in making, the | 珀散 or pearl powder sprinkled on ulcers.

火 | a sun-glass to ignite moxa; it is made of crystal, and was early brought from India.

| 履三千客 three thousand rich men, who had pearls on their shoes.

**硃** From stone and red; this is often incorrectly written *shu*  
*硃* a small weight.

Vermilion; made of vermilion; imperial, because the emperor uses red ink for his autograph in official writings.

硃 | vermilion,—either the powdered preparation, the color, or the paint.

硃 | 錠 a cake of red ink.

| 砂 cinnabar.

| 砂桔 the mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*), named from its vermilion colored skin.

| 筆 the Emperor's pencil, an imperial autograph.

| 批 the Emperor's approval; an official endorsement.

| 卷 the essays of graduates who are successful; so called because they are copied in red.

| 諭 the vermilion or autograph order.

**硃** An unauthorized character, probably altered from one of the last two, used in Canton for the checks.

面 | 墩 full rosy checks.

**跼** To hop, as a wren; to get on by hops; used for 躑 in 躑 | embarrassed, unable to get on, uncertain what to do.  
| | hopping about.

**蛛** From *insect* or *frog*, and the next character contracted.

**竈** The spider; called in Peking | |; whence a lazy, good for nothing fellow is called 土 | | the name of the burrowing spider or *Atyphus*.

蜘蛛 | 網 a spider's web.

| 絲 filaments of the web.

草蜘蛛 | ground spiders, like the *Epeira*.

蜘蛛 | 集而百事喜 everything prospers where there are plenty of spider's webs.

**誅** From *words* and *red* as the phonetic.

To seek for in order to punish, to make judicial inquiry; to punish capitally, to put to death, to kill; to reprove; to involve for another's crime; to eradicate, to clear away.

| 累 to involve in punishment.

| 除 or | 滅 to utterly exterminate, as a family or rebels.

| 戮 to cut off, to execute.

伏 | to be decapitated; executed.

| 罰 to reduce to subjection, to punish.

| 其過 to expose and reprove his crime.

| 草 to dig up and clear off plants or grass.

| 求無厭 to desire inordinately; insatiable, as a conqueror.

以惠 | 怨 to overcome hatred with kindness, or evil with good.

天 | a divine judgment, as to be killed by lightning, or some remarkable casualty.

**郝** Name of a feudal state which existed B. C. 700 to 469, under ten rulers; now the district of Tsen hien 鄒縣 in Yen-chou fu in the south of Shantung; 小 | was a small principality southwest of it, near the present Tāng hien 滕縣 in the same prefecture.

| 城 was a city to which the people of Chn 郝 were removed; it is near Hwang-chou fu 黃州府 in Hupeh, on the Yang-tsz' River.

**祿** To curse.  
*祿* | to imprecate evils on one.

**袿** Red garments; to dress; elegant.

*袿* | 襦 short dresses, under-jackets.

| 冕 a red coronet, is a term given by one author.

**茱** From *plant* and *red*.

A small tree, the 吳 | 黃 *Boynia rutecarpa*, 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.

| 萸肉 is the fruit of the 山 | 萸 a sort of dogwood, (*Cornus officinalis*) used as a vermifuge and in fevers.

**諸** From *words* and *this*.

To discriminate, to distinguish; an *adjective* of number placed before its noun,

not one only but many; all, every, several; as a *preposition*, it marks origin or place, to, in, respecting, in regard to; at, upon, from, — modified by the preceding verb; it stands for the pronoun at the end of a sentence; a final particle implying doubt or asking a question; it is sometimes introduced only for the rhythm; frequently occurs in names of places.

書 | 紳 wrote it on his girdle.

遇 | 路 I met him on the road.

人其捨 | will men reject him?

事勞駕 I give you much trouble.

如此類 all are like this.

凡 all of, the whole.

位 or 君 all you gentlemen; you, Sirs.

視 | 斯 look at it here.

惟求 | 己 he only depends on or thinks of himself.

侯 feudal princes; a prince; the dignity or post of a prince.

王如改 | 則必反予 if the king alters his mind, then he must recall me.

有 | denotes a doubt whether it is so or not; as 不識有 | ; 曰有之 I did not know whether there was a way; he said, there was.

文王之囿方七十里有 | was not Wān Wang's park 70 li square?

便便 of a ready wit; able to argue; quick and fluent.

其 | before *yü* 與 denotes perhaps, or, probably; as 其 | 此之謂與 this was probably what he wished to say.

日居月 | days and months.

般 all sorts; every variety.

于 | in this, going to this.

于 a certain robe worn by empresses in the Han dynasty.

生 *siuts'ai* graduates; i. e. the whole body of them.

子百家 all classes of authors.

蔗 or 甘蔗 are two old names in Annam for sugar-cane.

桃 | 或梅 | peaches or plums preserved either in sugar or salt; an ancient mode of preparation.

**楮** A kind of oak furnishing a durable timber, found in Honan; the acorns are sharp pointed, and acrid to the taste, whence they are called 苦 | 子 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.

**猪** From *dog* or *beast* and *that*; it is interchanged with the next when used as a verb.

**猪** A hog; any animal of the genus *Sus*; to dig a trench or pool.

子 or 隻 a pig.

母 or 母猪 a sow; it is used for coarse in Fuhchau, as 得針 coarse needles.

公 a boar.

山 | a wild hog, differing perhaps from the 野 |, *Sus leucomystax*, common in China.

箭 | a hedgehog.

豪 | the porcupine, found in Shensi.

油 or 膏 pork-fat, lard.

毛 or 鬃 hog's bristles.

排骨 pork-chops.

脚凍 or 脚冰 pig's foot jelly.

籠草 the pig-basket plant, or pitcher plant, the *Nepenthes distillatoria*.

苓 a kind of China-root; or perhaps a *Lycoperdon* or puff-ball.

頭三牲 a boar's head, with a carp and a cock, — to worship Plutus.

**猪** From *water* and *hog* as the phonetic.

**猪** A place where water stagnates; a pool or small lake, a puddle; to dig out, as when making a pool, or confining its limits.

河水 an affluent of the Grand Canal in Tsi-ning chen 濟寧州 in Shantung.

大野既 | the pools and marshes in the wilderness.

洿其宮而 | 焉 to raze the palace, and dig a pool there—so as to obliterate it.

孟 | a marsh in Kwéi-teh fu, near Yü-ch'ing hien 虞城縣 once drained or restrained by the Great Yü.

**蝓** One says an edible worm or larva like a silkworm.

蟾 | a term for a toad.

**椽** A dead tree still standing.

枯 | dead, rotten trees.

衆木槁 | all the trees are dead.

The original form of this character, which is now used as the 3d radical of a small group of miscellaneous characters, originally represented a flame, as of a candle.

As fire appertains to the heart, this character has come to mean the ruling power of the will, or the clear intelligence of the heart, for which the next is now used.

A point, a dot, such as is put on the top of the character *wang* 王 to vivify the ancestral tablet; in *penmanship*, read 'tien, for 點 a dot.

**主** The character originally represented a lamp-stand with the flame rising.

**主** 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.

人 the host; the head of the house; a master.

家 | a pater-familias; used by children and domestics.

業 | a landlord, the owner of real estate.

婚 the master of a wedding.

公 or 上 or 子 our sovereign; used in speaking of him.

君 | or 國 | the emperor; a sovereign; the chief ruler of a country.

上公 | the emperor's sisters.

太上公 | the emperor's aunt.

誰作 | who is lord here? who manages this?

在你家 I'll make you my lord in your house; i. e. I am going to visit you.

| 顧 a patron, one who buys much.  
 有頭 | she has a head; she is married; also used by traders, [the goods] are spoken for.  
 天 | the Lord of Heaven; God is so called by the Roman Catholics, and 天 | 教 is the name for their sect and the Greek church; but 主 and 真 |, are both used for God by the Mohammedans.  
 天父恩 | the heavenly Father and merciful Lord.  
 | 宰 the controller, the superintending power;—a term often applied to God.  
 | 日 a term for the Sabbath or Lord's day.  
 神 | the ancestral tablet; intimating that the deified lord resides in it.  
 我不敢專 | 或我不敢 | 張 I can't venture to take the control; I dare not assume the direction.  
 | 意 the will, the fixed resolution.  
 | 意不在我 the decision is not with me.  
 有 | 意 I have a plan.  
 | 張 to give directions, to manage; an overseer.  
 爲 | to be or take the head, regarded as chief; it is of the greatest moment.  
 縣 | a district magistrate.  
 正 | 考 and 副 | 考 the chief and deputy literary examiners at the *kijin* tripos.  
 | 守 to guard, to protect.  
 必 | 得福 it will certainly bring you good luck.  
 | 下雨 it indicates rain.  
 治 to govern; to rule as an autocrat; a Buddhist term for an abbot.  
 財 | or 財 | 老 a rich man.  
 自 | free, voluntary; as I like.  
 施 | a donor, as to a temple or a charity.

拄 From *hand* and to *rule*; it occurs used for *chu* 柱 a pillar.  
 拄 <sup>'chu</sup> A prop or post; to shore up; to pierce, to stick; to point sideways; to oppose.  
 | 楣 a prop or stretcher, as to an awning.  
 | 拐 or | 棍 a crutch, a stick; to lean on a staff.  
 鞋 A sort of overalls or leathern gaiters for the knees.  
 鞋 <sup>'chu</sup>  
 麋 From *deer* and to *rule* as the phonetic.  
 麋 <sup>'chu</sup> A large beast like a deer, found in Tung-ch'wen fu in the north of Sz'ch'uen; he guides the herd, indicates their course by shaking his long tail, which brushes away the dust; if other deer see it, they follow his track. This animal has been identified by some with the Chinese elk or tailed deer (*Elaphurus Davidianus*); but a comparison of native books shows that it is more probably a general term for a large stag, the ruler of deer, and not any species; it is drawn with spots and having one stumpy horn; the large red deer of Mongolia (*ceruus maral*) may be the one; a fly-whip or switch.  
 | 尾 a chowry, used by fairies; some authors suppose that the chowry from Tibet is furnished by a deer, instead of the yak.  
 拂 | 而談 to converse while whisking away the flies.  
 揮 | 無由停 unceasingly twirling the chowry—to drive off the musquitos.  
 祇聆 | 談 I respectfully listen to your guiding remarks.  
 砧 From *stone* or *worship* and *lord*; the third form is unusual.  
 砧 社 室 } A stone tablet dedicated to ancestors in the family temple.  
 | 砧石 a stone shrine or niche, in which the tablet is placed.  
 神 | the ancestral tablet.  
 神 <sup>'chu</sup>

渚 } An islet; a low place, a wash in a river, a deposit appearing above the waters; an affluent of the R. Hwai in Honan near Hū chen,  
 渚 }  
 寶 | the precious land, an ancient name for Ceylon (*Ratna-dwipa*, probably derived from its pearls and gems).  
 蓬萊之 | 在海 the isles of fairies are far away in the sea.  
 江有 | in the rivers are islets, which were slowly formed; and so must you persevere.  
 煮 'To cook, to dress food; to boil in water; to steep, to decoct; boiled, cooked.  
 煮 <sup>'chu</sup> | 熟 boiled through; to cook thoroughly.  
 | 飯 or | 菜 to dress a dinner, to prepare food.  
 | 茗 to make tea; to prepare an entertainment.  
 | 海爲鹽 to boil sea-water to get salt.  
 詛 From *words* and *further*.  
 詛 <sup>'tsu</sup> To curse, to announce to the gods and implore calamities upon others; curses and oaths before the gods to bring punishment on others, or for evils suffered.  
 | 誓 oaths and curses.  
 | 盟 an imprecation sealed by blood.  
 口毒 | 人 to curse and rail at others bitterly.  
 | 罵 cursing and railing.  
 | 盡嘴 to take a dreadful oath; lips filled with curses.  
 阻 From *place* and *further*.  
 阻 <sup>'tsu</sup> A defile or torrent among hills which hinders progress; separated by obstacles; to hinder, to impede, to oppose, to discommode; to cause delay; dangerous from some impediment; to suspect, to doubt; to grieve.

止 to stop, prevent progress.  
 險 | a hindrance, stumbling-block; something in the road.  
 隔 | an impediment, as a hill; far separated and thus hindered.  
 碍 to prevent from accomplishing, to retard, to try to defeat.  
 難 hardships, straits; everything working against one.  
 攔 or 擋 | to stand in the way of, to block, to oppose.  
 事情 to hinder business, as an untimely visitor does.  
 山川修 | the hills and rivers sunder us widely; — as friends.  
 風于瓜步 a head wind detained me (Su Tung-p'o) at Kwapu.

In *Cantonese*. A sign of the past tense, used after other verbs.  
 去 | he has gone; left.  
 拈 | 來 he has brought it.

炷 From *fire* and to *rule* as the phonetic.  
 'chu That which guides the flame; a wick; a stick of incense; to light.

| 香 to burn incense sticks, to worship the gods; but — | 香 is one incense stick.

燈 | a lampwick.

三 | 香 three incense-sticks; this number is usually lighted at once by worshipers in reference to the trinity of powers.

蛙 Insects like the *Ptinus*, which eat books or clothes; moths in furs; insects like the carpenter beetle, especially referring to the fly; to eat, as such insects do; eaten, bored.

| 爛 spoiled by insects.

| 空 all eaten through.

虫 | 了 it is all worm-eaten.

霖 From *rain* and *flowing water*; like the next.  
 'chu A seasonable rain, | 霖 one which fills the channels, and starts the vegetation.

澍 Like the last. Water running off in streamlets; moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rain.  
 'chu

| 生萬物 timely showers cause things to grow.

| 濡 saturated with water; enriched by favors.

駐 From *horse* and to *rule* as the phonetic.  
 'chu

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.

| 紮 or | 劄 or | 扎 to be stationed at, temporarily filling an office at a place; appointed to live at.

| 蹕 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.

住 From *man* and to *rule*; it is easily mistaken for 'wang 往 to go.  
 'chu

To halt, to stop; to cease; to detain; to dwell; to live in; to endure, to erect; when following another verb, it usually forms the present tense, or shows that the action has just stopped, as 揸 | hold it; 歇 | rested a little; but it also forms the imperative, as 塞 | stop it up; 停 | 脚 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.

忍不 | 氣 I can't help being angry.

忍不 | I am not equal to that, I can't endure it.

你在那裏 | where do you live?

居 | living at.

| 口 he ceased talking.

| 了哭 he stopped crying.

靠不 | unreliable; an unsafe dependance.

| 持 a custodian of a temple; the resident or head-priest.

咭 The noise of calling fowls; a distorted mouth; occurs used for *cheu* 味 the bill of a bird.  
 'chu | | to chuck for fowls when calling them.

柱 From *wood* and to *rule* as the phonetic

'chu 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 *Anriga* and in *Centaur*.

| 意 the leading ideas in a paper; the heads, as of a sermon.

| 墩 the base or plinth of a pillar.

五 | at the South, denotes a house of five pillars.

國 | or 砥 | a high statesman.

擎天 | one who bears up the state, the Atlas of his country.

| 廳 a hall supported on pillars, a pillared porch.

樑 | 之材 the ability or service of beams and pillars; i.e. useful officers or statesmen.

| 工 the nuts of a lute.

珠 | the red pillars; a poetical name for a 琴 lute.

| 後 a kind of official cap.

注 From *water* and to *rule*; it is used with the next, and occasionally for *chu* 著 to manifest.  
 'chu

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 | 于我心 I had that idea already

上 | to fix the thoughts on heaven.

| 目 to set the eyes on; to gaze.

| 射 to hit the nail on the head, to describe exactly.

重勞關 | I am extremely obliged for your thoughtful regard — for me.

大雨淋 | the rain pours violently.

挹彼 | 此 take it from this, and direct it that; to have one's hope realized, or design appreciated.

| 矢於弦 to set the arrow on the string.

仰承俯 | look out above and mind what's below; pay heed to what goes before and comes after, as the arrangement of your sentences; regard the orders of the sovereign, and listen to the people.

註 From words and to rule as the phonetic.

chu' To define, to explain; to open out the sense; to write about, to record; an emendation or gloss; used in some cases for ting' 定 to determine; destined.

| 明 a clear explanation; written clearly and fully.

| 釋 to illustrate the meaning of; notes.

| 解 an explanation.

| 記 to note particulars, to keep a record.

| 作 or | 述 to write an essay on.

補 | to add to the commentary.

| 疏 an open, full explanation, as of the classics.

| 生 | 死 he fixes the day of birth and of death.

踰 From slip and yes; it is also read s'eu and syi.

chu' 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.

著 From plants and this; it is the original form of choh, 着 to cause, and is interchanged with chu' 註 and chu' 注 to narrate.

chu' Bright, clear; conspicuous; to set forth, to manifest; to write an account, to narrate; to fix, to settle; to publish, as a book; the space between the gate and the screen wall inside; the revolution of a year.

其名彰 | his name is increasingly known.

| 述 or 標 | to narrate in a record; to write occurrences, as in a journal; to write a history.

| 其善 to pretend to his goodness.

表 | or 顯 | to manifest, as Christ did the will of God.

箸 From bamboo and this or helpful; the first also means a delicate sort of bamboo, and the second is defined the hermit-crab or its temporary abode.

chu' Chopsticks; to take up food with them.

牙 | ivory or bone chopsticks; the 比 | are usually made of bamboo.

一雙 | a pair of chopsticks.

架一 | put down your chopsticks, — in pledge of a glass.

飯黍毋以 | cooked millet cannot be taken up with the chopsticks.

不堪下 | it is not worth putting the chopsticks into it; i. e. uneatable.

舉 | 用菜 take up your chopsticks and begin — to eat.

玉杯象 | he has jade cups and ivory chopsticks; i. e. he is very extravagant and lavish.

助 From strength and furthermore. To assist, to help; to succor; beneficial, strengthening.

chu' 帮 | to succor, to aid.

tsu' | 成其事 helped him to finish the affair.

| 你一臂之力 I will lend you a helping hand.

資 | or 樂 | to cheerfully aid — by a donation.

| 威 a guard of honor; an escort.

隻身無 | I can't do it by myself; I am not able to effect it alone.

| 紂為虐 whoever helps Cheusin (the Nero of China) will become truculent; i. e. a companion of the cruel becomes cruel.

翥 From feathers or to fly and this; the second form is rather pedantic.

翥 To fly upward; to soar into the sky, as a phoenix.

chu' 鳳 | the phoenix soars on high; — denotes a bride going to her husband's house.

鳳 | 鸞翔 a flying phoenix and soaring argus; — a newly married pair.

鑄 From metal and longevity as the phonetic; occurs read chuh, To cast, to fuse metal for

chu' running into molds, ancient name of a small fental state in the present Shantung, north of the River Tsi; used for chuh, 祝 to wish happiness, to bless.

| 錢 to cast cash or coins.

冶工 | 器 the founders cast vessels.

鎔 | to found; to melt and cast, as a boiler.

聚鐵 | 錯字 all the iron you could get would not suffice to cast your faults.

| 金事之 such virtues should be cast in gold — to preserve them.

鼻 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.

chu' 駕我騏 | harness up my dappled lightfoot.

| 足 a name for ch'án' 震 the fourth diagram, referring to the mode of shackling a horse's two legs to teach him to amble.

**宁**  
chu' From a *shelter* and a *man*; but the original form represents a strong room to contain stores or preserve them, for which the next is now used; some of the compounds show traces of its meaning.

The space between the throne and the retiring door behind it, is called **朝** |, where the attendants stand within call.

**貯**  
chu' 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 | **棧** to warehouse; kept in the warehouse.

**存** | **無幾** 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.

| **苔鼻** so full as to touch the nose, as a bowl of rice.

**紵**  
chu' A coarse kind of hempen cloth; suitable only for bags and wrappers or poor clothes.  
**紵** | fine and coarse hemp.

**貯**  
chu' From *eye* and to *store*; it is similar to *chu*' **注** to fix.

To stare at.

| **目** to fix the eyes on, as when stupidly amazed.

**羴**  
chu' A lamb five months old.  
**既有肥** | the fatted lambs are ready.

**諄**  
chu' That which is known; knowledge. This character is contracted to **諄** unless it is used for the personal name of the late Emperor Hienfung.

**銑**  
chu' To inter valuables with the dead; to temporarily place a thing; metals in their ores, which are to be known by the aspect of the surface soil, whether | **銀** or | **金** or | **銅** ores are beneath.

**杼**  
chu' From **木** *wood* and **予** to give. A shuttle; thin, as the wheels of a cart, which cut into the mire; long, said of the head; a low, scrubby oak, for which **栲** is another name, and **柔** another form; a water trough or flume.

**豐人** | **首** long-lived people have long heads.

**腹** | **經綸** he is full of learning as a filled shuttle.

| **軸其空** 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 *chuh*; **軸** is said to be the shuttle, and the other the reed, and made of earthen.

**孟母斷** | Mencius' mother cut the web in the loom,—in token of her grief and disappointment.

**筊**  
chu' The nut to which the strings of a lute are fastened, and by which they are tuned.

CH'U.

Old sounds, t'é, t'u, t'ot, t'op, dé, du, and dot. In Canton, ch'ü, ch'o and shü;—in Swatow, ch'o, k'u, t'ü, ch'u, and tin;—in Amoy, ch'u, ch'o, k'u, tu, and t'u;—in Fuhchau, ch'è, ch'u, k'ü, yü, and t'ü;—in Shanghai, ts'u, ts'ü, ts'ö, ts'ö dzü, dzu, and tsz';—in Chifu, ch'u.

**初**  
ch'u 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.

| **發市** to make a great show at opening the shop.

| **來** a new comer; the first visit.

**太** | at the beginning.

| **開天地** at the creation.

| **一** the first day of the moon.

| **旬** or | **間** the first decade of a moon.

| **幾來** which day of the [first] decade did you come?

| **學** to commence study.

**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.

**慎厥** | be careful how you begin a work.

| **生** the firstborn.

In Cantonese. A final particle; to stop or wait.

**你等吓** | do you stop a while.

**亞** | **哥** a novice, a raw hand.

**芻**  
ch'u } The character is intended to represent **艸** grass bound in two **勺** sheaves or faggots; the second form is unused.

**芻**  
ts'u } To cut grass; hay, dried grass for animals; fodder.

**生** | **一束** a bundle of green grass.

**飼** | fodder for cattle; to fodder them.

- | 靈 a scarecrow, a straw man; effigies burned at a funeral.  
 | 莠者 grass and reed cutters; *met.* the people.  
 | 豢 four domesticated animals which are reared, *viz.* the horse, sheep, ox, with the dog.  
 | 尼 a name for the magpie.

噉  
*ch'u*

To scold people; a colloquial word, imitating the sound of scolding or reproving.

樞  
*shu*

From *wood* and a *corner*; *g.d.* the stick that keeps the corner.  
 The wooden pivots on which a door turns; an axis, a center, that on which a thing hinges; what is indispensable, fundamental, cardinal; the source of power; a spinous tree like a buckthorn, or hornbeam, called 刺榆 or thorny elm.

- | 機 the controlling power, as the boiler in a steamer; the moving spirit, the guiding mind.  
 | 機之位 the station of chief authority.  
 | 紐 or | 要 the central part on which a machine works; the gist of an affair.

金 | a term for the moon.

天 | or heaven's pivot, is the star Dubhe  $\alpha$  in *Ursa Major*.

| 密 the secret pivot; an old term for a general; in the Sung dynasty, | 密院 denoted the privy council.

| 垣 the pivot's wall;— a name for the Censorate.

中 | the powers or machine of government in the capital and provinces.

羆  
*shu*

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.

璵  
*shu*

A kind of stone, the | 琿 whose description allies it to the jasper.

樗  
*shu*

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* 臭椿 or fetid *Ailantus glandulosa*, common in northern China; it is also applied to the *Euscaphys*, or bladder-nut of Japan.

| 樗之材 useless material, as the ailantus and scrub oak, neither of which furnish very good timber;— a depreciatory phrase used by officers when speaking of themselves.

| 鶻 the ailantus hen, is a beetle with gray elytra and red wings, common on this tree; it makes a humming noise, and is called the 紅娘子 or red damsel; it seems to be a sort of *Cerambyx*.

擗  
*shu*

Pleased, gratified; for which the next is also used.

| 蒲 to make antics and perform like mummers, for which slaves were once employed; it now means to play cards.

攄  
*shu*

From *hand* and *anxiety* it is used with the last, and much resembles | 擗 to capture.

At ease, pleased; to scatter, to spread; to ascend, to mount as a carriage; to discuss and settle.

| 所見 to set forth one's views, to express one's ideas.

龍驤超 | the dragon (*i. e.* fleet) courser distanced all the others.

| 頌六經 he fully understood and made known the six classics.

姝  
*shu*

From *woman* and *carnation* as the phonetic.

A pretty woman; a beautiful, accomplished female; timid; to adorn, to dress up, as a woman does.

| 麗 beautiful; a bright face.

彼 | 者子 that elegant, handsome man.

| 色 a pretty face, a handsome lady.

除  
*ch'u*

From *place* and a *person*.

The steps going into a palace; the vestibule or porch; the space between the door and an inner screen; to take off, as a dress; to exclude, to root out, to remove; to divide or subtract; to do away with; to pass, as time; to take away; to be kept out; to exchange; to open; to vacate; as a *preposition*, besides, excepting, exclusive of; and is used in regimen with *wai'* 外 outside.

| 服 to lay aside mourning.

歸 | or | 起 to divide by one or more figures, as in division.

| 去 to eject, to push away.

| 病 to remove disease or its causes.

| 非 if, when, premising, thence-after.

| 此之外 besides this; not including this.

| 下 take it down.

| 了皮 taking away the tare; not reckoning the case.

庭 | the outer porch.

| 道 to cleanse or prepare a road.

| 官 to remove from office, to degrade.

| 收尙欠 besides what is now received, some is still owing.

日月其 | the days and months glide by us.

| 害安真 to suppress the evil and quiet the good.

滁  
*ch'u*  
*shu*

A small branch of the Yangtsz' River that flows into it between Nanking and Iching, which gives its name to Ch'u chen | 州 a city and prefecture in the east of Nganhwui.

蓆  
*ch'u*

A mat rolled up.

蓆 | a coarse mat; a disease that makes one repulsive; a deformed person, a hunchback.

蔎  
ch'u

A small medicinal plant, 蔎 |, otherwise called 地榆 or ground elm; it bears white flowers with a yellow center; it is perhaps allied to the *Hedysarum*.

蝻  
ch'u

From insect and person or all; the second form is little used, and also means a huge caterpillar.

A toad is called 蟾 |; parts of it are used medicinally; it is seldom eaten, and sometimes grows to a huge size; it has many local names.

瀆  
ch'u

Name of a small stream flowing from the Hāng shan 恒山 in Ta-tung fu in the north of Shansi, into the Sang-kan and Yung-ting Rivers, and thence into the Pei-ho at T'ientsin.

儲  
ch'u

From man and all as the phonetic.

To collect, to lay up for need; furnished with; to assist; to be second to.

- | 貨 stored, bonded, warehoused.
- | 積 accumulated, in store.
- 東 | or | 君 the heir-apparent.
- | 胥 an imperial pleasure-ground.

廚  
ch'u

From shelter and to stand waiting; the second is a common, but unauthorized form.

A place for killing and cooking animals; a kitchen; a case for holding books, clothes, crockery, &c.; a quiver.

- | 人 or | 子 or | 官 a cook.
- | 房 a kitchen.
- 幫 | a scullion, a cook's mate.
- | 店 a public cooking-shop, a restaurant.
- 庖 | a large kitchen; with an *battoir* attached.
- 暑紗 | a gauze safe. (*Pekingese*.)
- 一口衣 | a clothes-press; one wardrobe.

幪  
ch'u

A screen which is put up to make a temporary kitchen.

躊  
ch'u

Undecided, as if one's feet were fettered.

躊躇 | at a loss how to proceed; sometimes used to intimate a desire for advice, or for help to relieve one from perplexity.

躑  
ch'u

Similar to the last.

Puzzled, in a fix; uncertain what to do.

搔首踟 | he scratched his head, uncertain what to do.

雛  
ch'u

From fowl and dried grass.

A chick which can pick its own food; a fledgeling; the callow young of birds; to rear a brood.

The second character also denotes the name of a bird, the 鸞 |, a variety of the peacock.

- | 於其中 rears its brood inside of its hole, as the kingfisher.
- | 鷄 a little chick.
- | 得狠 the birds are very callow.
- 力不能勝一匹 | his strength was not equal to lift one fledgeling, as of a duck.

鋤  
ch'u

From metal and to help or furthermore; the second form is not much used.

A hoe, a mattock; to cultivate the fields, to hoe and delve, and thus assist the growth.

- | 頭 a hoe.
- 誅 | or | 地 to hoe up, as weeds; to hoe the ground.
- 強 | a stout farmer.
- 犁 | 之計 the business of agriculture, as of those who 扛 | 把子的 shoulder the hoe.
- 帶經而 | he took his classic and went off to his hoeing.

| 錐難入 unfitted for each other, unsuitable, like putting a round handle into a square hole.

嫗  
ch'u

From woman and dried grass. A pregnant woman; a widow. 惠子 | 孀 be kind to the widows.

穠  
ch'u

The stalk of the small spiked millet; the straw of the panicked millet.

耨  
ch'u

From plough and to assist; *q.d.* the plowman aids the land.

耨 | A kind of corve or socage of the Shang dynasty, consisting of a certain number of day's work on the king's land as a way of paying rent, and thus assisting government; to assist in working land to pay taxes.

楮  
ch'u

A species of mulberry, | 桑 the *Broussonetia papyfera*, from whose bark the Koreans and Japanese make paper; a coarse kind of cloth is also made of it by them, but the paper itself is much used for garments.

- | 錢 paper money; such as is used in worship and then burned.
- | 紙 paper from the mulberry.
- | 片 a slip of paper, as that for notes.
- | 儀 money given by friends for funerals.
- 特修寸 | I specially send you this short note.
- | 幣 bank-notes, paper bills; this term was common in the Yuen dynasty.

褚  
ch'u

A bag or satchel for holding clothes; a valise, a portmanteau; to cut out clothes; to pack away clothes.

| 幕 a high pall, or catafalque, over a bier.

杵  
ch'u

From wood and noon; *q.d.* the sound of the pestle heard at noontide.

A pestle; a beetle or beater with which to ram down earth; to beat with a pestle.

砧 | a board or block, and the beater;—used by washermen.

秋山響 | hear the washing boards resounding among the hills in autumn.

春 | to pound with a pestle.

臼 | 碎 to beat very fine.

白 | a mortar and pestle; used as a metaphor for brothers, dear friends, married people.

金剛 | the "diamond club," a Buddhist term for the *vajra* or scepter of Indra; name for a kind of mace used by priests when exorcising or praying, and as a symbol of the all conquering power of Buddha, who overcomes sin by *prajna* or wisdom.

楚 Originally composed of 林 a coppice, and 足 to walk in its center; *q. d.* it is hard to walk in a thicket.

A cluster or clump of trees, a bramble-bush; spinous, sharp; used with the next for painful, distressing; orderly, well-done, properly-finished; a large feudal state in the Chen dynasty, existing from B. C. 740 to 330, under the rule of twenty princes; it occupied Hukwang and parts of Honan and Kiangsu, having K'ing-chen fu on the R. Yangtsz' for its capital; the name is still applied to the two Lake Provinces.

| | new and clean, as garments.

苦 | suffering; distress, anguish.

辛 | grievous, hard as work; toil and drudgery.

清 | perspicuous, as style; well-done, clear, fresh; spruced up, tidy.

夏 | a ferule for punishing truants.

南 | was the region about the Méi-ling, in the south of Hunan and Kiangsi.

In Cantonese. A form of the past tense, like *Yuen* 完 done.

食 | 飯 I have done eating.

整 | the job is done; it's all made right.

慥 Interchanged with the last in the sense of grieved, miserable, pained.

礎 The base or plinth of a pillar; the stone on which it rests; a pedestal.

| 潤而雨 [a halo round the moon] and a moist plinth, are signs of rain.

佇 } From *man* or to stand, and to store; the first is rather the commonest.

竚 } To stand and wait a long time; to hope and wait for.

| 立 to stand near.

望 | to hopefully expect, longing and waiting.

| 切 I wait on tiptoe; I eagerly look—for a reply.

倚欄 | 眺 leaning on the railing and looking afar at it.

齶 The teeth set on edge, as by a very sour thing.

澗 Small streams which flow off aside, when a large river overflows its banks.

汀 Clear, limpid, as water; or spirits settled on its lees.

苧 From *plant* and to store up.

A plant like a nettle, the *Boehmeria nivea*, called *ramie*, *clama*, *caloi*, and China grass;

it is one of the hems of China, of which ropes, grasscloth, coarse linen, and sackcloth (紵) are made.

| 根 hemp roots; they are ground with rice-flour to be used for food.

| 蔴 the nettle-hemp fibers, or plants, grown chiefly in the central provinces.

| 店 a grasscloth shop.

蔴 | 裙衫髮焦 their hempen garments were worn to rags and their hair unkempt;—a time of misery.

處 } The second or abbreviated form is composed of 止 to stop and 几 a seat; *q. d.* one stops on reaching his seat; 處 is added in the full form as the phonetic; it much resembles *K'ien* 虔 devout.

處 } To be at, to rest, to dwell; to repress, or stop one's self;

to be appeased, to rest from; to act, to occupy the place of; while in; to occupy as a country; to distinguish, to decide, to judge; to attend to, to do what is proper, to place; when preceding a verb, it sometimes denotes the past tense, or increases its force, as | 斬 executed; or | 治 to govern.

| 分 to judge one's abilities; to decide an officer's demerits.

| 士 an unemployed graduate.

| 女 or | 子 a young lady, a maiden.

| 夫婦 when I was married; during my married life.

| 貧 to be poor.

怎麼 | how? what could I do?

| 兩難 either course is hard.

| 暑 limit of hot weather; name of the 14th term, from August 23d to September 8th.

交部議 | hand him over to the Board to decide his sentence.

難 | not easy to judge.

相 | friends living together.

| 君身 to be an officer near the emperor.

| 決 to sentence after trial.

| 置 placed, put safely.

| 置他 to manage, to do for one, to settle him;—implies a great difficulty in the case.

| 世 to enter on life.

| 不來 I can't bear him; I can't live, or get along, with him.

| 死 to visit with death; I mean to be the death of you; to compass one's death.

正時 | | here we had ample room to dwell in.

Read *ch'u*' A place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition, a point of a matter; used as a relative pronoun, as 兩 | 之 銀 the money of these two persons; when added to a noun, it sometimes makes the plural, as 大憲 | the high authorities; and at other times denotes the concrete, as 正見他靈 | we now see its spirituality. 別 | elsewhere.

| 所 a location, a place; the spot referred to.

四 | or 各 | or | | everywhere; in all regions.

短 | a failing, a shortcoming; an idiosyncrasy.

無 | 不到 he went everywhere; he goes all about.

好 | a good; in good circumstances; a benefit; an advantage.

有個去 | he has a place where he hails from; he is not altogether a loafer.

本 | I the officer, — said by those of low grade; I who write; the writer.

亦有可取 | he has still some good points.

尊 | and 敝 | are terms in letters for *You* or *Sirs*, and *We*, when the names are not mentioned.

健' Rough, hispid; not smooth.

From *sickness* and to *remove*.

癩' A scar; scarred; stupid, not comprehending things.

癡 | 不達 thick-skulled; not quickly taking the meaning of.

## CHUH.

Old sounds, tok, dok, and 'ok. In Canton, chòk; — in Swatow, tek, to, sòk, chek, and tòk; — in Amoy, tiok, chiok, chwat, and tek; — in Fuhchau, tùik, chùik, and tük; — in Shanghai, tsòk and dzòk; — in Chifu, chüh.

竹,  
*ch'u*

The original form represented leaves drooping on two stalks, in which way the Chinese draw the bamboo; it is the 118th radical, called sometimes | 花頭 i. e. bamboo flower top, and the characters under it mostly refer to kinds or articles of bamboo.

The bamboo, of which the Chinese reckon sixty varieties; musical instruments made of bamboo.

| 黃 tabasheer.

| 實 bamboo seeds, said to ripen mostly in years of famine.

| 竿 bamboo sticks or poles.

| 茹 the siliceous skin of the bamboo.

| 蘆 bamboo roots; whangees, or bamboo walking-sticks; umbrella-handles.

| 絲 bamboo splints or threads.

| 簾 shavings for cushions.

| 節 樣 ribbed, ridged, corrugated, like bamboo joints.

南天 | the *Nandina domestica*, much cultivated for its red seeds.

| 葉 青 or | 綠 葉 a clear spirit in which bamboo leaves have been steeped; hence the 13th day of the 5th moon is called

| 醉 日 because this liquor was drunk on that day.

| 布 a foreign name for Irish linen.

| 夫 人 a long bamboo pillow.

淡 | the spider-wort. (*Commelyna medica*.)

爆 | large tubular fireworks; fire-crackers.

| 箭 有 筠 bamboo arrows have a hard skin; *met.* a person of clear mind and fixed purpose.

虛心 | 有 低 頭 葉 the lowly bamboo always bows its leafy head.

| 報 the "bamboo reporter," a poetical name for family letters, derived from a scholar in the Han dynasty, who always inquired about his bamboo grove.

竺,  
*ch'u* A sort of bamboo; the common name of India in Buddhist books, 天 | or 西 |

國 or | 國, from the word *India*; this character was first altered from the last to designate a surname, and when adopted for *India* was read *tuh*, as a contraction of 篤 in the word 身 篤 *Shintuh* or *Sciude*; it has also been written 身 毒 or 捐 毒 or 天 篤 or 印 度 and 天 竺, all different forms of the same sound or name.

怵, Grieved; pain and distress manifested in the face.

憂心 | | sick at heart and cast down.

祝, From *wood* and the next character contracted.

An ancient musical instrument of wood used to start the band; it was made like a tub with a handle in the middle, or a chapper hung on the side that hit it when turned.

祝, From to *worship* joined to *mouth* of *man*; i. e. to implore by words.

To help the master of ceremonies; to ask the gods for blessing, to pray for mercies; to supplicate the gods; to recite prayers; to be obliged for; to tie or bind; joined to, allied to, akin; to afflict, as by taking away one's friends; to cut off; to reiterate; to repeat as prayers; the origin; an ancient name of 禹 城 縣 in Tsinnan fu in Shantung.

司 | 官 an officer who recites the ritual.

無 疆 之 | may your [Majesty] live for ever.

頌 | 九如 to felicitate one every happiness, as when seventy.

| 告 or | 禱 to say prayers, to implore, to ask the gods; to repeat | 文 or forms of prayer.

| 福 to pray for blessings.

| 壽 to congratulate another on his birthday.

廟 | an acolyte in a temple.

| 髮文身 to cut off the hair and tattoo the body.

厥口詛 | he both cursed and prayed.

不必在彼遊歷爲 | I beg of you not to wander or ramble about there.

| 融 a god of fire worshiped in summer; he is the deified son of 顓頊 an early monarch.

Read *ch'eu*. To curse.

侯作侯 | they go on cursing still.

妯, *chu* Sisters-in-law call each other | 妯, but not in direct address.

Read *ch'eu*. The mind not at ease; disquieted.

憂心且 | sad and moved is my heart.

軸, *cheu* From 車 carriage and 抽 to support contracted; it is interchanged with 柚 in the last meaning.

That which supports the cart, the end of the axle; a pivot, that which turns as a center of power; the axis of motion; a catch, a bolt, a spring, whatever causes a thing to work; weak or crippled in walking; a roller, as of a map; a classifier of maps or pictures rolled up, — and often denotes the chart, map, or drawing itself, the reed of a loom.

車 | or | 子 an axle-tree.

| 兒 a catch, a bolt.

當 | one who manages — the country, or an affair.

五人 | a water-wheel turned by five men.

祭 | a eulogistic scroll suspended near a coffin before its burial.

懸 | the axis of suspension.

乾 | or 坤 | the heaven and the earth; their revolutions and movements as the axes of the universe.

卷 | a roller, as for a map; rolls.

剪 | the rivet of shears.

畫三 | three mounted pictures, or on rollers.

千 | 不如一書 a thousand drawings are not equal to one book — well studied.

舳, *chu* The after part of a vessel, the stern quarters where the steersman stands; the tiller or scull.

Read *yii*. The bow of a vessel.

| 舳 a sort of scow for transport; the stem and stern of a vessel.

築, *chu* From a dulcimer with wood under; occurs used for *chuh*, 妯 a sister-in-law.

To beat down hard as a thrashing-floor; to ram down the earth; to make chunam pavements or adobie walls; to raise, to erect; to build dykes or intrenchments; to gather; to flap the wings.

| 泥墻 to build mud walls.

| 馬頭 to make a jetty or landing-place.

| 石礮 to build stone piers, bunds, or sea-walls.

起 | 砲臺 to raise a fort.

| 堤 to raise the banks.

修 | 基圍 to strengthen and repair, the dykes or foundations.

筑, *chu* From bamboo and to grasp. A kind of crooked dulcimer, shaped like a rude harp, having five strings; it was afterwards made with thirteen strings that were struck with hammers.

| 陽 the old name of Kih-ch'ing hien 穀城縣 on the R. Han in the northwest of Hupeh.

貴 | 縣 is the capital district in Kweichow province.

囑, *chu* } From mouth and belonged to; *shuh*, 屬 also occurs used for this; the second abbreviated form is common.

To bid, to order; to engage or ask another to do; to commit to another's charge

by request or injunction; to enjoin upon.

| 咐 to charge one to do; to instruct.

| 托 to commission, to give in charge.

賄 | to bribe, to fee in a case.

賈 | to suborn.

| 書 a will; a written injunction.

叮 | or 叮嚀 | 附 to repeat an order, to reiterate it, to din it in the ears.

嫻, *chu* The obedient and respectful deportment of a wife; a waiting attitude, as of one receiving instruction.

斲, *chu* To cut up the ground. 斲 | to hoe and dig.

矚, *chu* To look earnestly; to fix the eyes on.

凝神遠 | to gaze at from afar with earnest attention.

| 望 to look at from afar.

躑, *chu* From foot and worm.

To walk sedately; to limp or halt; a trace.

躑 | to hesitate in walking; to pace off, to step haltingly.

躑 | to amble, as a horse; to walk with a halting step.

躑 | the rut of a wheel.

羊躑 | a species of *Hyoecyanus*; the name probably alludes to its rejection by sheep.

In *Cantonese*. To knead with the feet, as in working or mixing things; to press on.

| 出勝 to crush out the bowels, as when trampled to death.

**藹**, *chu* A kind of medicinal plant, called also 黃杜鵑 or yellow Azalea, and 老虎花 or tiger's flower; it is regarded as poisonous; it may belong to the *Apocynex* or oleander family.

**燭**, *chu* } From *fire* and *worm*; the contracted form is also read *sch'ung*, to dry by the fire.  
 } The illumination of torches; a candle; a torch; to light a candle; a light; to give or shed light upon, to illumine.

蠟 | 或 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 看 | or show candles.

| 花 a wick, when it is partly burned; its form is sometimes taken as an omen of luck.

| 斗 or | 臺 or | 插 a candlestick.

| 剪 snuffers.

坐花 | refers to the part of a marriage ceremony when the pair are seated at the nuptial table before the candles.

洞房花 | 夜 the lighted nuptial chamber.

小心火 | take care lest you set the house on fire.

無微不至 | it shines everywhere; *met.* he sees the case clearly; he assists his relatives.

| 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 | 光耀 the splendor of lamps and candles, an illumination.

| 星 an auspicious comet or bright star like a candle; one appeared B. C. 76 in the constellations 奎 and 箕 or Pisces and Aries, bright as Venns.

**蠮**, *chu* A name for a short legged spider the | 輪, so called from its looking like a pigmy; a flea; the caterpillar of the sphinx moth.

**粥**, *chu* } Composed of 米 *rice* between what looks like *two bows*, 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 *li* 鬲 a boiler, with which this once was written.

Gruel, congee, mush, porridge; a thickened, decoction made of rice or millet boiled very soft.

煮 | 或 熬 | 或 煲 | to boil congee.

猪肉 | a kind of rice porridge with bits of pork.

豉 | bean and rice porridge.

| 飲 the gruel of congee.

| | humble, diffident.

茗 | a preparation like the thickened fried tea of the Tibetans.

| 三碗飯也三碗 three bowls of congee and three of rice too; — the same rule for all.

**呌**, *chu* } From 呌 to call and 州 *region*; the second and unusual form is also read *cheu*.  
 } To call fowls; the sound made when chucking fowls.

**逐**, *chu* From 走 to walk and 豚 a pig contracted.

To drive or push out; to expel; to order away; to fray away; to exorcise; to take up in order, as the heads of a discourse; to press, to urge, on, to hurry up; in earnest, sincere; successively.

| 出 or | 去 to turn out, to drive away, to expel.

| 罵 to order off with abuse.

| 日 daily, day after day.

| 一 | 二 or | 個 | 個 to take up one by one; to arrange orderly.

三仕三見 | he held office thrice and was thrice 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.

趕 | to eject, to deport, to turn out by force, to evict.

其欲 | | he was really sincere in that; in this phrase it is also read *tih tih*.

**瘡**, *chu* Sores arising from cold.  
 凍 | chilblains on the hands or feet.

**逐**, *chu* A weed, called also 羊蹄 goat's hoof; it is difficult to extirpate, and seems to be a sort of *Rumex* or dock.

我行其野言采其 | I went about the country gathering the docks.

**豕**, *chu* From 豕 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.

| | the appearance of a shackled pig trying to get on.

## CH'UH.

Old sounds, t'ot and t'uk. In Canton, chòk, chut, and ch'ut; — in Swatow, ch'ut, tat, and tìk; — in Amoy, ch'ut, t'ut t'òk, ch'o, and chiok; — in Fuhchau, ch'ok, t'òk, hùk, and ch'òü; — in Shanghai, tsh, hiòk, and ts'òk; — in Chifu, ch'uh.

**出**,  
ch'ü

The original form represents stalks thrusting themselves out of the ground.

To go forth, to go out; the opposite of *juh*, **入** out — in; abroad — at home; to issue or manifest, to proceed from; to surpass; to eject; to leave finally; to spring from, to beget; its force is often modified by the next verb, and it frequently serves as an auxiliary verb to denote completion or progress of an act; as **出** **賣** for sale; or **出** **賃** to let; when joined to **不** after a verb, implies its negation.

**出** **來** to come out, as from the room; this phrase succeeds other verbs to denote the present tense, as **出** **寫** **來** I am writing it.

**你替我查** **出** **來** do you examine it for me.

**辨不** **出** **來** they cannot be distinguished.

**說不** **出** **來** I can't express it well; I don't understand it clearly.

**只走** **出** **一半** **來** he will then have gone only half-way.

**行** **出** **來** to carry into practice; to bring forth fruit, as of a belief.

**鬧** **出** **事** **來** to create a disturbance.

**出** **頭** to act for others.

**出** **人** **頭** **地** to take the lead of others.

**出** **首** **人** an informer.

**出** **主** **意** to give directions about.

**出** **仕** to enter on public office.

**出** **身** to enter on life, to begin the world.

**他** **做** **甚** **麼** **出** **身** what did he spring from?

**出** **嫁** or **出** **閨** to marry a husband.

**出** **家** to become a priest.

**出** **缺** to retire from a post, having filled the term.

**人** **才** **出** **衆** surpassing others in talent, preëminent.

**出** **沒** **無** **常** appears in a surprising degree; very unusual, inconstant.

**想** **不** **出** I cannot recall it to mind; it is inconceivable.

**從** **心** **所** **出** it was at first [my own] idea.

**出** **外** to travel abroad; to go out.

**出** **門** or **出** **街** to go out of the house.

**何** **時** **出** **世** when were you born?

**出** **天** **花** or **出** **痘** to have the small-pox.

**出** **恭** to retire respectfully, — to ease nature; **出** **多** **少** **回** **恭** **呢** how often did the medicine operate?

**出** **將** and **出** **入** **相** doors for entering and leaving the stage.

**出** **名** famous; **不** **出** **名** do not let my name appear; incognito; sub rosa.

**出** **息** perquisites, extras; to fee for services; *donceurs*.

**一** **位** **出** **本** **一** **位** **出** **身** one finds the capital, the other the service.

**量** **入** **爲** **出** reckon your income before you spend your money; estimate your expenses carefully.

**百** **弊** **層** **出** one cannot reckon up the defects; too many bad qualities to estimate.

**言** **出** **如** **山** his words are stable as the hills.

**隨** **你** **出** **心** do as you like about it.

**出** **貴** he brings honor — to the family.

**出** **聲** or **出** **言** to speak out loud; to say something.

**出** **泥** **入** **脂** to get out of the mire into the fat; i. e. to rise from poverty to affluence.

**露** **出** **馬** **脚** to let the horse-hoof

appear, to let the cat out of the bag.

**出** **氣** to fume, to fret; to avenge another's cause.

**出** **醜** to be despised; to draw odium on one.

**黜**,  
ch'ü

From *black* and to *issue* as the phonetic.

**黜** **出** To degrade; to dismiss from office; to blame; to expel or drive away.

**三** **出** thrice dismissed from office — as **柳** **下** **惠** of Lu in the Chen dynasty was, and then recalled.

**出** **陟** **幽** **明** to degrade the inefficient and promote the intelligent.

**出** **革** or **出** **退** to cashier, to degrade, to dismiss officers.

**出** **辱** to expel dishonorably.

In *Cantonese*. To wrench or sprain.

**出** **着** **手** to sprain the wrist.

**紉**,  
ch'ü

Used for the last.

**紉** **出** Crimson silk; to baste; to sew badly; to stitch coarsely; withdrawn, as notes from circulation; something in the way.

**贏** **出** to bend and to straighten; elevated, joyous, and then depressed, dull; uncertain.

**支** **出** or **短** **出** short up for money.

**財** **用** **之** **出** impediments in the way of trade, as a want of capital, or banditti.

**畜**,  
h'ü

From *field* and *black*, referring to loamy soil good for pasturage; others say from **田** *field* and **茲** *increase* contracted; it is interchanged with the next.

To rear, to feed, to raise; to domesticate; to herd together; to entertain, as a guest; to bear with;

to restrain; to detain; to obey, as a child; cattle, domestic animals; to board; to store up.

君何尤 to restrain the prince from committing wrong.

生 you brute!

大 | the 26th diagram, relating to wind.

養 to rear, as slaves, children, or animals; but 牧 is to pasture or rear only the 六 | six domestic animals, which men use in sacrifice or food.

衆 to assist the people.

幸臣 to gather persons in a palace, as catamites.

德 to cultivate virtue.

難 | hard to stand; not easy to serve, as an unjust prince.

蓄 Used with the last.

蓄, To collect; to lay up in store; to bring up; to rear, as vegetables.

積 or 聚 to accumulate, to board, to lay by.

力 to husband one's strength.

馬 to breed horses.

鬚頭 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.

備 Bent down.

備, | 佩 unable to extricate one's self, compelled to stoop.

愖 From heart and to rear as the phonetic.

愖, To nourish; to foster; to hate; to excite.

驕 to encourage or develop pride.

怒 to stir up wrath; angry, wrathful.

不我能 | he cannot (or does not) like me.

搯

ch'u'

From hand and to rear.

To drag along by force; to shake rudely; a spasm or cramp of the tendons.

拙 | to be taken with a cramp or numbness; convulsed.

瀆

ch'u'

Water flowing into a reservoir or pool; to flush from excitement.

潔 waters running together.

怵

ch'u'

Afraid, timorous; to entice; to commiserate.

惕 apprehensive.

迫之徒 a wretch who is tempted on by avarice.

觸

ch'u'

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.

頂 | to butt, to run at each other, as rams.

犯 to insult; to sin wilfully.

山之力 vast, herculean strength.

生 | 角 the oxen are butting; also applied to fellows fighting.

機會 to suddenly meet a chance, — as for solving a doubt.

目驚心 interesting and startling, as a style or a narrative.

羝羊 | 藩 the ram rushed against the fence, — and was caught by his horns.

類引伸 to single out one idea, and bring out — its bearings and results.

景生情 the circumstances excited his feelings, — as of joy or sorrow.

處洞然 when he attacked [a subject.] he mastered it.

寒 to take cold.

衣 a waistband used by ancient princesses.

歎

ch'u'

Choked with anger; violent from raging passion; a man's name.

怒 filled with wrath.

叔 | 國 a region beyond sea, to which Chwen-hiuh's son was appointed.

Read 'ts'an. A dish or platter on which square pieces of sweet flag were anciently served as a relish.

蕡 | a dish of sweet flag.

直

ch'u'

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 | | the lofty hills rising like galleries.

直 | | the very straight like a flag-staff.

閔

ch'u'

From door and three men inside; it is considered to be a Buddhist form of chung' 衆 a multitude.

A crowd standing in the doorway.

阿 | 鞞 or 阿 |, or 阿 | 婆 a fabulous Budha, called Akshobhya or 無動佛 the motionless, or impassive Budha; it is also defined as the kingdom of joy (abhira), where this Budha dwelt; and a numerical term equal to one followed by seven-teen cyphers.

了

ch'u'

The step with the right foot; 了 | 了 | first the left, then the right foot; this makes 了行 to walk; in these three characters there is an endeavor to depict the appearance of walking.

## CHUI.

Old sounds, ti, tui, tut, tup, di and dut. In Canton, chui and ch'ui; — in Swatow, tui, chui and chué; — in Amoy, chui, tui, choé, sui and twat; — in Fuhchau, twi, tui, chwòk, toi, chwoi, chw'i, and ch'oi; — in Shanghai, tsō, dzūé, and tsō<sup>a</sup>; — in Chifu, tséi.

追

chui

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.

| 趕 to chase, to try to overtake.

| 到 or | 及 to catch up with.

| 他回來 hurry him back; run and call him back.

| 不到 I could not catch him.

| 悔 to feel remorse.

緊 | a close chase.

慎終 | 遠 carefully attend to those gone, and follow departed — ancestors.

| 封 to obtain posthumous honors for one's parents.

| 念 to reflect on.

| 非 to lay the blame on others.

| 債 or | 討 to dun for debt.

銀不 | 回 the money cannot be recovered.

適 | 來孝 he thus evidenced his inherited filial duty.

| 究 to sift to the bottom.

不 | 論 let it drop; it need not be again spoken of.

來者猶可 | future [evils] may perhaps be averted.

| 思往日 to recall past days.

| 兵 soldiers in pursuit.

Read *tui*. To engrave; a graver.

| 琢其章 to engrave and carve the ornaments.

糅

chui

Also read *chui*.

Flour cakes or dumplings; soft and sticky; adhesive; to adhere; in which sense it is used in Kiangsu. 勿 | 住 it will not stick, as glue.

佳

chui

The original form rudely represents the short tail feathers of some birds; but must not be confounded with *kia* 佳 excellent; it now only serves as the 172d radical of characters relating mostly to birds.

Short tailed birds, as pigeons, fowls, sparrows, &c.

翩翩者 | the doves fly round and round.

Read *tsui*. The wind waving the groves.

山林之畏 | the wild woods dread the tempest.

離

chui

Used for the last.

A pigeon or turtle, noted for its filial, gentle temper; also called 雄 | or 雅雅, and many other names.

沙 | the snipe.

錐

chui

The character 錐 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.

毛 | 子 a mere peuman; 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 Pau Ch'ao, who became a great general.

| 刀之末 an awl's tip, a small matter, a trifle.

無地立 | not even a spot to stick an awl in; no land, not a foot of real estate; miserably poor.

| 鏃 the point of a weapon.

| 孔 or | 眼兒 to bore a hole.

| 鑽不動 the awl wont go in.

| 捺底 to stitch shoe-soles.

| 牛不若雞豚 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.

離

chui

From rat and awl contracted, referring to its habit of boring and gnawing.

The common rat or mouse was formerly called *chui* in Honan, and the name is retained in books.

騅

chui

A black horse with white and dark gray spots.

烏 | 馬 a dark gray spotted horse, the charger of Hiang Yu 項羽 of Tsin, B.C. 220.

有 | 有騅 there were gray and white spotted, with white and yellow spotted horses.

黃 | 魚 a yellowish kind of carp.

捶

ch'ui

From hand and to hang down; sometimes used for *sch'ui* 搥 to beat, and for the next.

To beat with a staff; to cudgel; to torture by beating.

| 扑 to beat a criminal.

| 鈎 the bit of a bridle.

槌

ch'ui

From wood and to hang down; similar to *sch'ui* 椎 a mallet.

A cudgel, a club, a stick; to beat; to extort a confession by beating.

| 楚之下 in the agonies of torture.

Read *to*. Trees and shrubs growing exuberantly.

**篁** From *bamboo and hanging down*.  
Drooping bamboos; joints of the bamboo; a riding switch; to punish with the bamboo, as in a yamun; to flog.

筥 | to bamboo.  
鞭 | to whip and beat.

**捶** To press things down, as with stones; to add weights on a thing; to pound; to rain down; to make a thing sag; sagged, loaded; hanging down.  
| 之以石 keep it down with a stone.

秤 | a steelyard weight — is sometimes so written.

千斤 | a stone weight to press things down.

**綴** From *silk and to connect*; it is also read *chok*.

chui? To baste or sew together; to connect; to carry on; to put a stop to; mixed; variegated.

衣 | to mend or sew clothes; also, to oversee the robes of state; a kind of audience marquee of the ancient emperors.

補 | to sew a rip, to mend and patch.

旒 | small flags or pendants hanging on a large flag.

禮以 | 淫 propriety leads one to stop irregularities.

然 | on good terms with; no estrangement.

之以祀 to connect them by sacrifices.

點 | to add surroundings, as when taking a photograph.

**縋** From *silk and to pursue*.

chui? A cord; to let down, as by a rope into a well; to suspend by a rope.

下水 let it down into the water.

夜 | 而出 he was let down by night and got away.

城 | to let down over the wall, as a letter.

**腫** A swelling of the foot, as from rheumatism, or having been cramped, or from wet.

**惴** Mournful, sorrowing; the moan of grief; in great straits.  
chui? | 懼 embarrassed, anxious.

其慄 he looked so terrified and sad to behold.

**墜** From *earth and falling*; the second form is oftener read *tui*?

隊 } 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.

落 or 下 it fell down; it slid off.

底 to sink to the bottom.

累 | troublesome, unmanageable; difficult to arrange.

胎 a falling of the womb; a miscarriage.

善騎者必 | it is the skillful riders who get the falls; *met.* presumptuous confidence.

跌 it all fell down, as from too great a strain.

未 | 於地 [their designs] have not yet collapsed.

In *Fuhchau*. To mark a price on; at, after.

**贅** From a *pearl and to place*.

chui? To pledge, to pawn; hanging on, connected with; a wen, an excrescence; a useless appendage; a parasite; tautology, repetition; unsuitable, irrelevant; to obtain.

出 | to go from a father's to a father-in-law's house to live before marrying his daughter.

婿 a son-in-law who lives with his wife's parents.

招 | or 入 | to go and live at the house of a wife's father.

行 | to act improperly.

累 | reiterated, verbose.

多 | tiresome talk.

潰 I am mortified with your importunity.

語 or 言 reiteration, verbiage.

再 | or 筆 or 及 a postscript; to add a postscript.

CH'UI.

Old sounds, t'i, t'ui, t'ut, di, dui, dup. In *Canton*, ch'ui and shui; — in *Swatow*, t'ui, ch'ui, ch'ué, and sui; — in *Amoy*, ch'ui, t'ui, and sui; — in *Fuhchau*, t'ui, sui, t'oi, and chw'i; in *Shanghai*, ts'z', dzúé, and tsó; — in *Chifu*, ts'ei.

**吹** From *mouth or key and to gape*; the second form is antiquated; interchanged with the next.

吹 } To blow, as by the breath or wind; to play on wind instruments; to puff; to

breathe, as fishes do; to speak in praise of, to puff up; a puff, a blast, a gust.

獎 to flatter, to magnify unduly.

筒 a sumpitan; a pitchpipe.

燈 | a blow-pipe.

滅 to extinguish, to blow out; as 燈 blow out the lamp.

水 to blow water into meat, as butchers sometimes do; to brag, to draw a long bow.

哨子 to whistle; whistling.

- | 灰之力 [as easy as] to blow away the dust.  
 | 毛求疵 [why] blow aside the fur to find the scar?—nobody is perfect.  
 | 病 injured; — as by | 風 the wind blowing on one.  
 | 壞 blown to tatters, as a flag by the wind.  
 風 | 浪湧 the wind raises the waves high.  
 | | 打打 the clangor of instruments; great huzzas and rejoicings.  
 | 噓他 to recommend another.

Read *ch'ui*. The wind; the noise of drums.

- | 唱 playing and singing.  
 習 | practicing on the drums.  
 鼓 | the drums sounding, a band.

炊

*ch'ui*

Used for the last.

To dress food; to cook, especially by steaming.

| 飯 to cook or steam rice.

晨 | a very early meal.

| 鑿 a boiler, a shallow kettle.

先 | or 古 | the manes of a mother.

| 餅 at Peking, to bake cakes.

林

*ch'ui*

Two streams running from one fountain.

This character is now obsolete, but at Amoy its sound is retained in the colloquial word for *water*, for which 水 is written.

垂

*ch'ui*

From *earth* below *pendent* leaves, which the second form represents.

To suspend, to hang down; to drop, to let fall, as the hands; to hand down, as from olden time; to reach to the future; to make known; to regard, to condescend to inferiors; to bow; nearly, presently, almost, near to in place; approaching in time; suspended; reaching to; a boundary, for which the next is

properest; a lodge or station for a guard near the hall; an ancient place in Tsi (now northern Shantung,) and one in Honan.

| 下來 let it hang as a tassel.

| 手而得 drop the hands and get it; — to acquire a thing easily.

名 | 後世 his name will reach to future ages.

| 顧 or | 愛 to regard kindly; a condescending interest in.

| 老 becoming old.

| 法於後 to make one's example felt long after.

天 | 雨露 heaven sends down rain and dew.

| 危 in great danger; imminent.

| 頭 to hang down the head.

| 憐 your kind compassion.

| 情 to pity, to feel for.

| 恩 your great favor; the Emperor's bounty.

| 拱而天下治 they let fall their robes and folded their hands, and the empire was governed; said of Yao and Shun's wise sway.

陲

*ch'ui*

A frontier, a boundary, the line between two countries; a dangerous place, like the edge of a cliff.

邊 | the frontier, the border.

遠 | the remote marches.

| 命 dispatches from the frontier.

鎚

*ch'ui*

This is often used with the next, but not rightly.

A hammer; a mallet, a club or thing beat with; to hammer; to pound.

打鉄 | a sledge-hammer.

金瓜 | "melon hammers," gilded balls carried in processions.

一雙銅 | a pair of brass maces.

不 | 我 don't beat me.

鐵 | 對鐵砧 the iron hammer meets the iron anvil; *met.* two fierce bullies fighting.

Read *tui*. To work gems.

錘

*ch'ui*

From *metal* and to *hang down*; interchanged with the last; some regard them as identical.

An ancient weight of twelve *liang*, or about a pound *avoir-dupois*; the weight on a steelyard or in a clock; heavy; a forging hammer.

秤 | or 稱 | the poise or weight on a steelyard.

戩 | the weight on a money yard.

| 煉 to work out wrought iron, as on an anvil.

槌

*ch'ui*

Interchanged with the last and next; the first also means to reject.

A wooden mallet, a beetle; a blugdeon, a beater, a club; to beat, to pommel, to knock; a frame for silkworms to wind their cocoons on.

| 鼓 to drum with a 鼓 | or drumstick.

研 | a muller.

打樁 | a pile-hammer.

搗 | a triturating pestle, such as apothecaries use; a term for large fingers.

搗

*ch'ui*

Used for the last; and for *chui* 捶 to strike.

To beat, as a bell; to strike with the fist, to pommel; to throw at or away.

| 提仁義 to discard kindness and right.

| 石 to cast stones at.

| 背 to shampoo; to knead the back.

一 | 打倒 knocked him down with a blow of his fist.

| 打一頓 give him a thump, hit him a settler. (*Pekingese.*)

| 魯 blockhead like, stupid.

搗枕 | 床 to pound the pillow and beat the bed; *met.* so anxious as to be unable to sleep.

| 胸頓足 to pound the breast and stamp — in anger.

施 | 楚子頑 give a good beating to the disobedient — boy.  
| 金爲箔 to beat out gold-leaf.

倅 Heavy.  
Read *shui*<sup>2</sup>, and also written

垂. The name of a man, otherwise known as 共工, a clever maker of arrows in the time of Shun, who appointed him to be minister of works.

腫 The large warts or splints on a horse's leg; a thick indurated scar; the buttocks; the spur or hallux on a cock.  
| 縣 ancient name of Fuh-shan hien 福山縣 in T'ang-chou fu

on Shantung promontory, established by Ts'in Chi Hwang-ti.

鬢  
*ch'ui*

The front tresses of a maiden which are parted on the forehead, and fall down the temples, called 刷寒毛 or the cold-brushed hair.

高環雲髻不復 | 髻 when the ringed and lofty coiffure has once been arranged, she cannot again let her tresses fall; *i. e.* a girl once married is fixed for life.

颯  
*ch'ui*

The wind blowing things over nearly to the ground.  
弱柳受風 | the pliable willow bends to the blast.

顛  
顛  
*ch'ui*

From *bone* and to *pursue*.

A projecting forehead.

項 | the vertebrae on the neck; others say, those on the back.

窳  
*ts'ui*

Also read *chwen*.

To dig and search for ore; to dig a hole in which to secrete things; noise of a mouse.

碌  
*chui*

From 石 *stone* and 墜 to *fall* contracted; also read *shuh*.

To fall of itself, to come to the earth; to crash down.

星 | 地 a star, or meteoric stone, fell to the earth.

## CHUN.

Old sounds, tan, ton, dan and don. In Canton, chun; — in Swatow, chun and tun; — in Amoy, tun and chun; — in Fuhchau, tung; — in Shanghai, tsang; — in Chifu, tsan.

諄  
*chun*

To inculcate, to teach carefully, to impress on one; to reiterate and enjoin; carefully, earnestly, really.

|| 然命之乎 did Heaven thus impress its commands — on Shun?

叮嚀 | 囑 to repeat and reiterate one's orders.

| 憎 mutual hatred.

|| 的求雨 to pray for rain with earnest supplications.

誨爾 | | I taught you with unwearied care.

吨  
*chun*

Incoherent babble, never ending nonsensical talk.

|| maundering, driveling.

Read *t'un*<sup>2</sup>. Discontented, grumbling; the feelings restrained by fear.

窳  
*chun*

From *cave* and to *sprout*.

To inter with respect.

| 窆 to lay a coffin away

for the long night, *i. e.* to bury.

| 窆之敬 a douceur sent to help in a funeral.

脍  
*chun*

The cheek-bones; flesh dried for winter's use; the flesh under the chin; a meat dumpling; occurs used for *tun*<sup>2</sup> 脍 honest, earnest.

|| 其仁 his benevolence was undoubted.

● 誠 trustworthy, earnest in doing.

鳥 | 脍 the offals of a bird.

迍  
*chun*

Also read *t'un*, and used with *t'un* 屯 difficult.

Unable to progress; hard to get on.

命運 | 迍 always baffled in life, never reaching one's aims.

衡  
*chun*

True; unmixed, simple or uniform; right.

准  
*chun*

From | *ice* 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.

| 狀 to grant the plea or demurrer.

稟 | the petition is granted.

| 備 to prepare for.

| 行 to permit to be done; to confirm a decision.

| 以十日 to get permission for ten days.

| 期 to set a day.

案 | the case has been decided.

| 此 and 不 | received—rejected; allowed — dismissed; come to hand — not received.

前 | 大人照會 when I previously received your Excellency's dispatch.

允 | pass by, wink at; condone, as sins.

沒有 | 兒的 not at all certain; not sure; undecided.

旨 | We grant the request.

| 奏 his memorial is granted.

| 信 to rely upon; a certain or definite promise.

準 From *water* and a *harrier hawk*; used with the last.

'chun To equalize, to adjust; to level, to measure; that by which things are made even; a rule, a gauge, a plumb-line, a water-level; a thing to mark time; exact, true, as a watch; even, just.

| 則 a rule, a mode; a right way.

| 繩 a marking line.

| 規 a regulator, as a dial; a fixed mode.

| 時刻 the proper time has come.

射到 | he hit the target.

| 折多少 how much will you take off? — *i.e.* make an offset and settle the account.

| 不 | 呢 is it exact or not? as the running of a watch.

一 | 的 perfectly so; true every way, as a plan or machine.

免 | 完數 to compare (or equalize) the items, and settle the account.

探 | to exactly learn—his haunts

瞧 | to look carefully.

就定 | 了 it will then be fixed.

較 | to follow the measure or rule.

鼻 | or | 頭 end of the nose.

隆 | a big or Roman nose, which Europeans are said to always have.

埠 A target, a mark; a mound, a pile of earth; a park or place for archery.

稔 A bundle of straw; grass or hay tied in faggots.

## CH'UN.

Old sounds, t'an, t'on, dan. In Canton, ch'un; — in Swatow, ch'un; — in Amoy, ch'un and t'un; — in Fuhchau, ch'ung; — in Shanghai, ts'ang; — in Chifu, ts'an.

春 The original form represents 日 the sun under 滿 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.

新 | new spring; *i.e.* a new year.

| 分 the vernal equinox, — the 4th of the 24 terms.

迎 | going out to meet the spring by officials, accompanied by a | 牛 clay ox, borne by men who afterwards break it in pieces.

| 色 cheering, delightful, as a view or a gay procession.

| 秋高 springs and autumns eminent; *i.e.* advanced in years, about sixty.

青 | the spring-time — of life, is applied to youths under twenty.

百病回 | he can relieve one from all diseases.

滿口 | 風 mouth filled with the vernal breeze; *i.e.* persuasive in speech.

三 | 柳綠 the bright green willow in spring.

| 王月 the first moon.

小陽 | the tenth moon.

幾易 | 秋 how old are you?

| 若候光 I shall expect you to be at my spring feast.

| 心 or | 意 lewd thoughts, lustful desires.

椿 From wood and spring; not the same as *chwang* 椿 a post.

椿 A long-lived tree, and hence a symbol of a father; in northern China, the 香 | denotes the *Cedrela odorata*, and 臭 | the *Ailantus glandulosa*; silkworms feed on them, and the fragrant leaf-buds of the former are cooked for greens.

大 | or | 堂 your father.

| 萱並茂 may your parents both be vigorous.

靈 | 未老 your respected father keeps his vigor well.

杮 } Both these are regarded as synonyms with the last by some authors; the second form is least used.

杮 } A kind of tree like the sumac (*Rhus*) or *Augia*, producing a varnish or gum; the wood is used for musical instruments; the seeds are black and grow in a cyme; leaves turn red after frost; its common name is 野漆樹 wild varnish tree, to which class of plants (the *Anacardiaceae*) it probably belongs.

鱖 A salt water fish, with cirri, called | 子 and 黃瓜 at Amoy, probably a species of mullet; at Canton, the | 魚 is a sort of roach or *Leuciscus*.

輻 Also written 楯 in some books.

輻 A hearse used by great men in old times; the 龍 | had dragons painted on it; a kind of mud shoe on which to slide over the ooze.

泥乘 | a mud sledge or scow to get across mud flats.

穢 An unauthorized, ideographic character composed of 肉 *flesh*, 未 *not*, and 成 *perfected*; it is sometimes written 春, as a synonym.

In *Cantonese*. The eggs of crabs, the roe of fish, or bird's eggs.

雷公 | "thunder-lord's eggs," are aerolites; others say, truffles.

鷄 | hen's eggs.

蠢 From *insects* and *spring*.

蠢 To crawl, to wriggle like worms; to move, to rise up against just rule; stupid, foolish; uncompliant, doltish, lumpy; rude, contrary.

| 才 inapt, foolish.

| 動爲惡 to stir up evil, to act insubordinately.

製 | silly-looking.

| 鈍 doltish, dull, inapt.

愚 | or | 笨 heedless, unwise, headstrong.

腴

ch'un

Corpulent, fat.

嗜

ch'un

From *foot* and *spring*.

Blended, mixed, as colors.

| 駁 obstinate, self-willed; mistaken and perverse.

俸

ch'un

From *man* and *spring*.

Rich; one in the enjoyment of life.

| 厚 substantial, well-off.

## CHUNG

Old sounds, tong, dong, and t'ong. In *Canton*, chung and ch'ung; — in *Swatow*, tòng, chòng, teng, and cheng; — in *Amoy*, tiòng and chiòng; — in *Fuhchau*, tēng, tūng, t'ung, chūng, chéung, and ch'ung; — in *Shanghai*, tsung and dzung; — in *Chifu*, ts'ung.

01.  
-T'

中  
chung

Composed of 口 *mouth* to represent a square, with a passage through it to connect the sides.

The middle, the center; the heart or core of, in the middle of; half; within, in; inner; medium in size or quality; to accomplish, to fill; to estimate a quantity; complete, exact, undeviating.

不 | 用 useless, inefficient, effete, unserviceable; often remarked by people of themselves.

丙 | 有 there are such; more are to be had.

| 年 middle aged.

| 道 halfway, incomplete; as | 道而歿 died before he had completed it.

| 間 between, inside, among.

| 正 in the center; indifferent to.

| 等人材 common, mediocre, he has only ordinary abilities.

當 | in the midst; while going on.

| 央 the center or heart of;

心 | in my mind.

| 天景運 the noontide of prosperity had then come.

五 | the viscera, the vital organs.

| 人 or | 保人 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.

| | 兒的 rather ordinary, not the best.

| 有二十石 I guess that there are twenty peculs.

| 州 ancient name for Honan.

| 山 an old name for Lewchew.

| 都 a name of Peking, used by the Mongols.

| 國 or | 華, or | 土, or | 原 China, the Middle Kingdom; the first is also used by *met.* for the Government, the power or the people of China.

| 外 native and foreign; China and other countries; at home and abroad.

| 庸 the exact medium or Doctrine of the Mean; name of the Classic by Tsz'-sz' 子思, who was the grandson of Confucius.

Read *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.

| 我意 it suits me; it is what I wanted; it is my wish.

高 | to reach the high degrees, as | 翰林 to become a Hanlin.

| 不得 unattainable.

| 風不語 struck with a paralysis.

猜 | or 估 | to guess aright.

量 | guessed [the weight or size] correctly.

| 槍 hit by a bullet.

看 | 了 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 deluded, he has fooled me.

**忠**  
*chung*

From *heart* and *center*.

Loyal, patriotic, faithful; devoted, sincere; attached to; sedate; to maintain one's integrity; unselfish, honest, earnest; upright.

- | 臣 a loyal, devoted minister.  
| 烈 faithful to the last.  
| 厚 to be depended on.  
| 義 faithful and upright.  
| 言逆耳 sincere reproofs grate on the ear.  
| 心耿耿 most faithful and true; an unchanging regard.  
篤念 | 蓋 I recall his entire devotion.

**衷**  
*chung*

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.

無尤不 | inflexibly upright; just.

言不由 | your words are deceptive.

| 懷 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.

| 曲所發 thoughts which arise; the train of thought.

和 | accommodating, friendly; amicable.

| 腸 or | 情 the feelings.

私 | a desire or intention of benefiting one.

**終**  
*chung*

From *silk* and *winter* as the phonetic.

The end of a cocoon or ball of silk; the end, the termination; a finis; a euphemism for death; to the last, all of; the utmost, extreme; to end one's days; *met.* dead, the deceased; a cycle of

twelve years; a space of a thousand square *li*; before a negative, it is equivalent to never; as 始 | 沒下, 雪 it never snowed at all.

| 未 not at all, none of, not the least.

| 然不聽 he paid not the least heed to it.

| 日 or | 朝 the whole day.

| 食之間 during the time of a meal, an hour's time.

年 | the end of the year.

始 | the beginning and end, first and last.

| 止 to stop halfway, not to complete an undertaking.

| 身大事 the great affair of life,—usually refers to marriage.

| 古 through all ages; for ever.

臨 | near his end.

壽 | the end of one's days.

| 須 it is absolutely necessary; I must have it.

| 性難改 it is hard to change one's nature.

從一而 | faithful to one [husband] to the last.

善 | a happy death — is one of the five happinesses.

能 | 天年 to fulfill one's natural life.

歡好不 | they have disagreed at last; again have fallen out.

愼 | to render the last dues to the dead, refers to a filial preparation for a parent's funeral.

**蝻**  
*chung*

A long-headed green grasshopper, the | 斯 or *Truxalis*, called 禾米蝻 at Canton, and 青螞扎 at Nanking.

| 斯衍慶 may you children be numerous as the grasshoppers.

**劊**  
*chung*

To scrape things; to oppose.

相 | to fight and quarrel, to injure each other.

| In *Fuhchau*. To kill; to behead, to execute.

| 賊 to kill a thief.

| 頭 to decapitate.

**忪**  
*chung*

The second form is unused.  
An agitated, quick manner, resulting from awe or fear.  
征 | restless, nervous, fidgetty; explained as not knowing what to do with the hands and feet.

**忪**  
*chung*

Like the last. The mind agitated with alarm.

宜爾惶 | you should be impressed and startled.

**鍾**  
*chung*

An ancient measure, equal to four 斗 or pecks; others say 34 斗, and others again to ten 釜 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 Sü-chen fu in the northwest of Kiangsu.

酒 | a wine goblet.

| 情 ardent feeling, warm affections.

龍 | imbecile, childish.

千 | 電爵 he drained a thousand cups in a flash.

號 | a kind of ancient lute.

所 | 愛 whom I love best; a dearly beloved.

| 靈毓秀 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.

**鐘**  
*chung*

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.

| 打一點 the clock has struck one.

時辰 | a clock; usually denotes one that strikes the hours.

| 樓 a belfry.

搖 | 子 to ring a hand-bell.  
 撞木 | to knock a wooden bell;  
 — to intrust business to a fool;  
 to be disappointed; to demand  
 extortionate prices or gratuity.  
 幽冥 | the bell that sounds  
 through hades; it is struck thrice  
 hourly for a year to drive away  
 demons.

鼯 *chung* 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 *Jupaia* or  
 bauxring of Java.

踵 *chung* From *foot* and *child*; it is also  
 read *ch'ung*.  
 To walk in a staggering  
 way, head downwards, as if  
 faint or tipsy; a shambling, un-  
 certain gait; a toddling walk; to  
 faint and halt as one goes, like a  
 paralytic.  
 | 下水 to fall into the water.  
 | 下來 to fall head first.  
 行路亂 | to go along stagger-  
 ing and nodding.

冢 *chung* Composed of 冫 to inclose and  
 豕 a pig tied, as the primitive;  
 this character is very often writ-  
 ten like *chung* 冢 dull, but the  
 dictionaries distinguish them.  
 A tumulus or barrow, made  
 high, as if it inclosed some-  
 thing, 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 | 卒崩 the crags on the hill-  
 tops came crashing down.  
 | 碣 a stone erected to mark the  
 limits of a grave or land.

塚 Interchanged with the last, and  
 made to restrict its meaning.  
*chung* A sepulcher, a tomb; a bar-  
 row or mound, such as cover  
 graves.  
 荒 | an abandoned grave, at  
 which no one worships.  
 挖 | to rifle graves.  
 開 | to dig a grave and prepare  
 the tomb.  
 義 | a public cemetery, which is  
 open to all applicants.  
 明 | a vaulted tomb, one that  
 can be entered; it is made by  
 some families to retain their  
 coffins till lucky times.  
 墳 | or | 墓 a sepulcher; a  
 burying-ground.  
 春 | to ram down the earth solid  
 in the bottom of a grave.  
 古 | 巋然 the old barrows are  
 just like a row of hills.

塚 A small hill shaped like a tu-  
 mulus over a grave; the last  
 is sometimes wrongly writ-  
 ten in this way.  
*chung*

煙 Fire flaming up brightly; to  
 kindle.  
*chung* 火 | a coal to start the  
 fire.

瘡 From *disease* and *heavy*; it is  
 like the next.  
*chung* A swelled leg; a dropsical  
 disease of the legs.

腫 } From *flesh* and *heavy*; the se-  
 cond is like the last; and also  
 denotes a swelling of the legs  
 arising from damp.

腫 } To swell, to tumefy; a  
 boil, a swelling; inflated,  
 swollen; boastful; the galls  
 or protuberances on trees.  
*chung*

| 脹 to swell up.  
 癢 | puffy, dropsical.  
 浮 | a dropsical swelling.  
 | 傷 a bruise, a contusion.  
 | 起青黑 swollen up and turned  
 black and blue.  
 | 疼 swollen and painful.

種 Also read *chung*.  
*chung* Careless, reckless.  
 僥 | never finishing any-  
 thing, without foresight, heed-  
 less; — this phrase is written  
 in many ways.

踵 } From *foot* or to *stop* and *heavy*;  
 the second form is unusual.  
 踵 } The heel; to follow at one's  
 heels; to imitate, to do after  
 another; to act in the same  
 way; to rule as a prece-  
 dent; to reach; to visit.

| 貴國 reached your country.  
 | 門 to go to his door — on a  
 visit.  
 | 跡 to follow one's steps or in-  
 structions.  
 接 | 而至 they came on unin-  
 terruptedly; arriving succes-  
 sively.  
 | 事增華 in doing it he excel-  
 led the other in pomp (or brag).

種 From *grain* and *heavy*.  
*chung* A seed, a germ, a kernel;  
 that which produces its se-  
 cond or double; a sort, a  
 class, a kind; to select or use, as  
 seed; ancient name of a small state  
 near Tibet.

| 類 a kind, a description; a  
 class.  
 播 | to sow seed; such as 穀 |  
 grain, seed corn, rice or wheat.  
 打 | to beget, to sire, as animals.  
 遺 | to leave heirs or issue.  
 誕降嘉 | he gave the people  
 the best grains.

| | 不合 everything went  
 wrong; but | | also means  
 short hair and careful.  
 傳 | to propagate a kind, as  
 fruit; to introduce a sort else-  
 where; to transmit by descent.  
 雜 | mixed kinds; illegitimate,  
 in which sense it is used in re-  
 proach; a bastard.  
 禍 | the source of misfortune and  
 sorrow.

Read *chung'* To sow or plant seeds; to cultivate, to raise; to propagate; to spread abroad; to beget.

| 菜 to raise vegetables.

| 福 to bequeath happiness, *i. e.* to be a source of prosperity to one's descendants.

| 植 to set out trees.

布 | to disseminate, as doctrines.

痘 | vaccine virus, which is used to | 痘 vaccinate with; also called | 花兒 in Peking.

**重**<sup>chung'</sup> Some say it is composed of 壬 inclosing 東 *east* as a phonetic, and explain it that *man* is the most important thing in the earth.

Heavy, weighty; the opposite of 輕 light; trifling; momentous; severe, heinous; decorous, grave; secluded, or peculiarly appropriated to government or imperial use; to regard as difficult, to consider as important; to honor, to give weight to; very; a sign of the comparative; crowded, near together.

| 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; 更 | heavier.

| 打 to beat severely.

| 位 an important post, a responsible office held by | 臣 a high minister.

女 | a chaste woman.

以 | 其國 he therefore honored that state.

三 | are three important things in government, *viz.* 議 禮 settle the rites, 制度 make laws, and 考 文 examine the literati.

| 憂 very sorry.

| 星 a name for the planet Jupiter.

武不可 | 用 the sword must not always be appealed to.

| 用 to repose confidence in, to regard.

不 | 虛詞 don't mind the unimportant expressions.

| 數 frequently; but 數, | is a series; several layers.

不倚 | not to rely on the basis, disregard the fundamental law; to discard trustworthy men.

| 十斤 it weighs ten catties.

三起 | 船 three crowded fleets of vessels.

恩 | 如山 his favors have been great as the hills.

| 地 reserved, secluded, or important spots, like palace-grounds not open to all; also dangerous places, as a gunpowder room.

以 | 論 to be understood in the strictest sense, to be rigidly interpreted, as a law.

不足 | 輕 the affair is of no importance; he is not much.

Read *ch'ung*. 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 | 一 | laid one upon the other regularly.

打入 | 圍 to break through the besieging army.

| 刊 a second set of blocks, a new edition.

| 複 duplicated; two at once.

| 疊 or | | 疊 疊 reiterated; piling one on another, as mountain peaks; often, duplicated.

| 陽節 the double-odd festival on the 9th day of the 9th moon.

| 夫 a second husband; *i. e.* she will marry again.

抄 | to write out a copy.

Read *chung*. A variety of rice.

**腫**<sup>chung'</sup> From *body* and *heavy*.

A woman with child.

**誾**<sup>chung'</sup> To offend by harsh words; careful in speaking.

**仲**<sup>chung'</sup> The second of three, the *man* in the *middle*; the second born of brothers; used for 中 in the second month in a season; inferior; a sort of musical instrument.

| 秋 the eighth moon, middle of autumn.

| 父 a father's younger brother; an old title, like chief adviser.

伯 | the two oldest brothers; as 伯 | 叔季 are terms for the four eldest brothers.

| 尼 the style of Confucius; he was regarded as the second brother, the hill 尼 尼山 being held as the elder, though Māng-p'i 孟皮 was really his brother.

**衆**<sup>chung'</sup> From 目 *eye* and 人 *man* thrice repeated; the first is a corrupted form, and the third a very common contraction.

**衆**<sup>chung'</sup> A company of at least three; a concourse, a majority, a quorum; a sign of the plural of persons; an adjective of number, much,

many, all, and precedes the noun; a classifier of Buddhist priests; the people, as apart from their rulers.

得 | to get popular favor.

| 位 all you gentlemen; the company here.

公 | or | 人 the public; the crowd; mankind.

| 目所見 every eye saw it.

| 生 all living things; a Buddhist term.

一 | 僧 a priest; 幾 | 僧 how many bonzes are there?

| 論 or | 議 public opinion.

| 雨 copious showers.

| 盛 a great crowd and an abundance, said of a mart.

| 寡不敵 the few cannot withstand the many; we (the minority) are no match for them.

出 | extra, not ordinary, no common thing or man.

| 約 at Canton, all the wards or neighborhoods.

| 多 a great many, a multitude.

## CH'UNG.

Old sounds, t'ong, dong, and dzong. In Canton, ch'ung and shung; — in Swatow, t'òng, ch'òng, ch'eng, chan, t'àng, and chòng; — in Amoy, ch'ìòng, t'ìòng, and t'òng; — in Fuhchau, ch'àng, t'àng, and chung; — in Shanghai, ts'ung and dzung; — in Chifu, ts'ung.

**充** } From 人 *man* and 育 to *nourish* contracted; the second form is not common nor regarded as correct.

**克** } 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. 承 | to fill an office.

| 滿 to fill up, to gratify, said of things and desires, literally and figuratively.

仁義 | 塞 to be imbued with principles of humanity and justice.

| 足 or | 盈 well supplied, as soldiers with rations; in vigorous health; enough of.

| 當 to fill a station; to act for another.

| 實 overflowing; abundant, as resources; stuffed full.

| 名冒籍 to use the name and residence of another—to deceive, as at the examination.

口外 | 軍 banished to the frontiers or beyond the wall; such persons are often employed for camp-followers.

| 耳盈聽 it fills the ear with melody.

| 雜 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 repletion.

褒如 | 耳 noticed him as if their ears were stopped;—said of the coldness shown to the unfortunate.

假 | 官長 to assume the style of an official.

| 役 to be a policeman.

**洌** } The murmuring of water is | 淙, spoken of a bubbling spring at the foot of a hill. *ch'ung*

**恍** } The mind excited; moved, perturbed. *ch'ung*

**忡** } Sorrowful, mourning. 憂心 | | grieved to the utmost, heart-broken. *ch'ung*

**沖** } A wide smooth expanse of water. | 灑 沆 瀟 vast and deep, as the great lakes of China. *ch'ung*

**冲** } From ice or water and middle; the first is most used.

**冲** } To shake, to agitate; to collide; to strike against, as things do in the water; to dash against; to rush at; young, immature, delicate; peaceful; deep, hollow; used for the next, to rise in the air; to send, as a letter; to infuse or steep, by pouring on hot water. *ch'ung*

| 天 or | 霄 to fly or glance towards heaven.

怒氣 | 天 or 氣 | 斗牛 his wrath waxed furious, — as if it filled the sky; the second phrase refers to the Dipper.

| 鋒陷陣 to rush on an enemy and break his ranks.

鑿冰 | | like the noise of cutting ice.

| | is also the tinkling noise of ornaments hitting each other; and the loose look of reins hanging down.

日子相 | the day will be unpropitious or untoward.

| 和 on good terms, harmonious.

| 撞 to disagree with, to beg to differ from, to offend in word;— a polite phrase.

出言 | 撞 to talk rather impudently.

| 年 or | 齡 young in years.

| 人 a sovereign who is a minor.

| 破 to defeat; ruined, collapsed, as an affair.

| 遠 a rhetorical term for a wide digression in a discourse.

| 煞 overpowering or malign, as in geomancy; to provoke the bad influences.

| 卸 to precipitate over, as a fall or cascade.

某日 | sent [the letter off] on such a day.

| 茶 to infuse tea.

**翀** } From wings and middle; used with the last. *ch'ung*

To fly up, to mount to the skies, as an eagle.

志可 | 霄 his mind can reach the clouds; *i. e.* he has aspiring talents.

**茺** } A labiate plant (*Leonurus sibirica*?) which has several names, as | 蔚 and 白益母; it is used in female complaints, and is common in Kiangsu and further south; more than one plant is probably designated by this name. *ch'ung*

**憧** } From mind and *lad*. *ch'ung*

Unsettled, irresolute, disturbed.

| | 往來 hesitating, wavering; many passing to and fro.

Read *chw'ung*?. Stupid looking.

**衝** } From to go and heavy or *lad*; the second form is unusual. *ch'ung*

A common path, a thoroughfare; a place of great concourse; to move towards, to rise on or rush against; to

snstain; to move; to excite; towards; abrupt; a machine employed in sieges to protect the sappers, probably a portable shed or mantlet.

冰 | a canal, a sluice; an open drain.

相 | to meet, to collide, to rush against.

| 倒 to overthrow, to upset.

中 | the pulse in the middle finger.

能折 | it can be resisted; not impregnable.

折 | an old name for a general.

| 突 to rush against.

| 撞 to butt against, to meet suddenly.

子午一 | the characters *tsz'* and *wu* are opposed — the people whose horoscope has them had better not marry.

| 繁疲難 frequented, troublesome, wearisome, and difficult — are four terms applied to provincial posts to indicate the relative importance of the office.

| 要 a post much traveled, is applied to the first of these four.

| 撞馬頭 to run at the horse's head, — to impede the way, as a beggar might; to come in conflict, as with a bully.

罾

From *net* and *lad*; also read *ch'ung*.

罾

A spring-net to catch birds; others say a rabbit hutch, or a frame to entrap them.

雉離子 | the pheasant slams the snare.

虫

蟲

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 羽 feathery, 毛 hairy, 介 shelly, 鱗 scaly, or 倮

naked; there are supposed to be 360 species of each class; it now usually denotes the smaller sorts of animals, as snails, frogs, worms, insects, &c.; a person, a comrade, one of a craft; a demeaning term for a son.

| 類 or | 部 comprises the order of entomology in Chinese zoology.

百 | insects generally; all small animals.

長 | a snake.

| 積 worms in the bowels.

一個小 | one small bug; — an affected phrase for one's son.

雕 | 小技 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 *chung'* To eat, as insects like moths and white ants do into things.

种

种

Tender and sprouting, like the blade of grain; delicate.

幼 | small and delicate.

盅

盅

From *sh* and *middle*.

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.

寵

寵

寵

From a *shelter* and a *dragon*; the second form is common but unauthorized.

To think much of, whether of one's self or others; to place high; kindness, grace, regard for; favor of superiors; to esteem, to prefer; to confer favors; to indulge unreasonably; doting on, as a wife or girl.

| 錫 a special favor, as of the king.

恩 | loving-kindness, tender affection; the emperor's regard.

| 愛 to delight in; ardent love, for a concubine.

內 | or | 妾 a favorite concubine, who rules her husband; and hence 納 | is to take a concubine.

得 | to find grace in one's eyes; to win a husband's love.

承天 | to receive favors from heaven or the emperor.

希惟 | 臨 do me the honor of coming to see me.

毋啓 | 納侮 don't give place to favorites and thus get contempt.

崇

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.

| 尙 to regard as preëminent.

| 拜 to worship.

敬 | to reverence.

| 朝 early in the day, the entire morning, as before breakfast.

福祿來 | may your prosperity be the very highest.

| 安 I wish you great peace, — a phrase in letters; it is also a district in Kien-ning fu in Fuh-kien, famed for good tea.

欽 | to regard with great respect, as if from the Throne; to revere.

| 山 a noted peak in Yung-ting lien in Human, west of Tung-ting Lake near the Li-shui, to which Hwan-teu was banished by Shun.

| 明縣 Ch'ung-ming district, the island in the mouth of the Yang-tsz' River.

**郟** Name of a small feudal state, anciently written like the last, which lay in the present Hu hien 郟縣 in the provincial prefecture of Shensi.

**銃** Hollowed out by an ax; bored; a sort of shell for firing balls, fired in the muzzle; a blunderbuss, a gingle; a mortar-gun, a petard; a pistol; small arms.

| 炮 cannon; fire-arms generally.

| 手 or | 首 cannoniers; those who fire salutes from the 銃 | 子 or petards in a yamun.

手 | short guns, like a mortar; a kind of hand petard used in salutes.

| 了去 to peck, to chip off, as with a chisel.

三 | 出巡 when three petards are fired, he goes on his circuit; — said of the municipal god.

**抗** To leap, to skip, to hop about.

*ch'ung'* In *Cantonese*. At once, altogether; to push, to hit.

| 襯 to run upon, to thump against.

一 | 三斗有 at a clip he has three pecks; *i. e.* I don't know why he is all at once so angry.

In *Shanghai*. To grab, to lift.

| 手 a pilferer, a shoplifter.

**蠢** From *heart* and to *pound* in a mortar.

*ch'ung* Simple, foolish; one naturally unteachable and obtuse; one not amenable to law.

| 笨 stupid, uneducated.

**毅** From to *rap on* and *collected*.

*ch'ung'* To come in upon one abruptly; to invite one's self to a meal; to nod.

**敲** | to come without an invitation.

直 | 入 to bolt in on one.

| 食 to drop in at a meal, to sorn on one.

亂 | to intrude on rudely.

跌跌 | | reeling, when tipsy.

| 着了 nodding, sleepy.

**遯** From to *go* and *many*.

*ch'ung'* Leisure, or at ease, without pressing occupation; in retirement.

**捶** From *hand* and *heavy*.

*ch'ung'* To push, as a stick into a rat-hole; to poke at.

| 通水渠 clear out the drain, as by running a pole into it.

| 落來 poke it down.

莫 | 蜂窩 don't stir up a wasp's nest; — don't meddle with dangerous things.

## CHWA.

Old sounds, ta, tap and tat. In *Canton*, cha; — in *Swatow*, kwa and cha; — in *Amoy*, kwa; — in *Fuhchau*, kwò; — in *Shanghai*, tsò; — in *Chifu*, tswa.

**槲** From *wood* and *error*.

*chwa* A switch, a horsewhip. 馬 | a lash, a whip.

**籜** Like the last.

*chwa* A switch made of a twig, used when riding.

**槌** To beat a drum with a pair of drumsticks; to knock on a bell.

| 婦翁 an old name for an orphaned girl.

打漁陽 | 鼓 he struck the Yüyang drum — thrice; alludes to a story of Ts'ao Tsao.

更鼓畏添 | [on new year's eve] the night-watchman dreads to add another tap, — because it makes another year.

**髻** From *hair* and to *sit*.

*chwa* 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.

| 髻 in old times, a woman's mourning coiffure; now applied to the hair coiled hastily on the head, and not made into a bow.

| 而相弔 they disheveled their hair and mourned with each other.

**腿** The thigh; the ham of an animal. *chwa*

## CHW'AL.

Old sounds, tui. In Canton, ch'ai, and ch'ui; — in Swatow, ch'ni and chni; — in Amoy, chui; — in Fuhchau, ch'oi; — in Shanghai, tsó<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, tswai.

**攪** From hand and for.  
To thump, to pommel with the fist; to pocket, to put into the breast pocket.

↑ 起來 put it in the bosom.

只宜肚飽不可懷 | when you have eaten your fill, there's no need of pocketing anything.

↑ 麵 to knead dough, in making bread.

↑ 着一本書 to carry away a book.

↑ 一肚子的壞 in Pekingese, to cherish evil schemes, as a hypocrite does.

Read ch'i. To split; to knock to pieces.

**臞** To be distinguished from *hoh*,  
臞 mince meat.  
**臃** Ugly, repulsive; obese, gross, and therefore unable to stir about.

↑ 猪 an overfat hog.

↑ 肉 overfat pork.

是一塊 | he is only a piece of fat, he is very gross and obese.

那人很胖是個騾 | that man is too puffy, he is only a lump of fat.

**揣** From hand and beginning; it is also read 'ch'ui.

'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 ↑ 摩 to feel after, to guess, to conjecture after much inquiry; to examine thoroughly.

不 | unable to detect.

↑ 練 to study and imitate, as a good author.

↑ 測 to penetrate the meaning; to measure, as a hill.

**撮** 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.

↑ 血 to suck the blood, as gnats do.

禽獸同 | birds and beasts eating together, as on a carcass of carrion.

蠅蚋蝓 | 之 the flies, gnats, and mole-crickets ate it up.

**臄** Also read *cha'*, and much like 臄 gross.

Fat that is flabby and soft like a hog's; flesh that is soft like marrow or suet.

猪肉下 | the fat along a hog's belly.

牝猪 | 掃地 the sow's belly sweeps the ground.

## CHWANG.

Old sounds, tung and dung. In Canton, chong, and ongong; — in Swatow, cheng, 'ong, chung, chwang, Chiang, and chang; — in Amoy, chòng, gòng, and tòng; — in Fuhchau, chòng, ch'ung, maung, kòng, and taung; — in Shanghai, tsong and dzong; — in Chifu, tswang.

**莊** From grass and robust; often contracted like the next.

**粧** Suckers sprouting  
ly; sedate, scrio ;  
correct in conduct; used for

highly dressed out; a farmstead, for which the next is also used; a thoroughfare, a high road.

↑ 嚴 grave, stern, as an officer is deemed to be.

端 | a strict propriety, said of females; a close observance of etiquette.

↑ 整 dressed in the tip of fashion.

康 | 大路 a level highway.

↑ 重 or ↑ 微 serious and respectful.

色 | hypocritical; put on.

柳 | a prosperous appearance.

飯 | 子 a large restaurant. (Pekingese.)

↑ 子 or ↑ 周 a famous philosopher of the Rationalists in the Chen dynasty; he has the reputation of being a great sorcerer or magician.

**庄** Much used for the last; it is properly read *pāng*, meaning even, level.

A cottage, a grange, a farmhouse; a work-shed, a place where rural labors are carried on; a place of business; a store, a dépôt; a firm or house; a dead-house or public lararium; a division of a township like a parish; a hamlet, a village; in Kiangsu, occurs used as a classifier of affairs, as 一事體 one affair or enterprise.

| 戶 or | 稼人 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 farmstead.  
 布 | a cotton warehouse.  
 | 子 or 村 | a grange; a village.  
 | 口 a mercantile house, a firm.  
 作 | a resident partner, one who manages the store or packs off the goods.

妝  
粧  
粧

chwang

From *woman* or *rice* and a phonetic; the second form is the most common.

To adorn the head and paint the eyes; to rouge; to feign, to appear in a disguise; to gloss; ornamented, dressed up.

梳 | to arrange the hair; to dress up; the 梳 | 盤 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.

| 飾 dressed out, adorned; *met.* glossed over, falsified.

素 | plainly dressed, not rouged.

| 奩 or 嫁 | a bride's trousseau; a marriage portion.

| 次 or | 臺 the place of dressing; *met.* your ladyship; used in letters.

濃 | over-dressed, flaunting in colors, bedizened.

| 假 or | 出來的 dressed in a character, as an actor.

外面 | 作羊似的 dressed up to look like a sheep.

| 腔 pedantic, put on, as an actor; like | 模作樣 he is pretending; he is playing a part.

慵 | a dowdy looking coiffure.

賜 | the gift dressing-case, was a name for a palace built for a concubine by an emperor.

裝

chwang

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 in, to pack, to load or store in; to catch, as rain in a tub; to receive, to contain; to imitate, to adopt; to pretend, to affect; to send or forward; style, costume, fashion.

行 | traveling dress; equipage and baggage.

閒 | in *deshabile*, common attire.

| 束好看 well-dressed, in good taste.

| 殮 or | 裹 to enshroud a corpse.

| 載 to pack, as a cart; to slow, as cargo in a ship.

卸 | to unload, as a boat.

| 鎗 to load a gun.

| 房 a store-room.

| 頭賣面 (or 蓋面) to put the best goods on top to sell by; as

| 頭 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.

| 佯 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.

| 整 or | 潢 to put in order, to furnish up; the latter refers to the Milky Way, to which new things are likened.

| 神像 to make and dress up idols or images.

| 裱 to mount scrolls, to hang pictures.

| 箱 to pack a box; to arrange [paper] trunks — to burn to the spirits.

天然 | 飾 [these spring flowers are] Heaven's dressing up.

椿

chwang

From *wood* and to *pound*; it is not the same as *chun* 椿 the Ailantus.

A post to tie a horse to; a stake driven in the ground; a log, a stick; a club, a bludgeon; to strike; used with 庄 for *chien* 件, a classifier of affairs.

打 | to drive piles, as the 松 | fir joists or piles.

| 其心 he beat his breast.

浮 | a buoy.

半 | 子 half a post, is a name for a boy of fifteen.

拴馬 | a post to hitch a horse to.

一 | 大事 an important affair.

獸醫 | 子 a frame to strap a horse to shoe him.

拔 | to pull up stakes; to have done with, to return home with one's things, to leave a service.

你牽牛我拔 | you bring the ox and I'll pull up the stake; — I'll do the hardest part.

梅花 | an abattis outside of the moat.

千斤 | an upright windlass for hoisting boats up a lock.

褻

chwang

A short mean-looking dress; clothes unfit to appear in company.

躡

chwang

To tread on; to step on, as a stool.

鶻

chwang

A bird allied to the cuckoo in its habits, called 蜀 | or the Sz'ch'uen cuckoo; others describe it as more like a thrush; in Kiangnan the people say it appears in April, and sings 麥黃快割 the yellow wheat will soon be cut.

裝

chwang

From *great* and *robust*, as the phonetic.

Large; powerful, as a robust horse; short and stout, as people; to make great.

| 的細的 some [of the sticks] are big and some are slender.

**壯***chwang*From *scholar* and *splint* as the phonetic; one old form is 馮 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.

| 大 lusty, strong; like | 盛, which is also applied to exuberant health.

| 旺 fat, vigorous; in its prime.

| 丁 an able-bodied man, one fit to serve for a soldier.

| 勇 volunteer troops; same as | 民 the militia.

| 年 manhood; in strong health.

少 | young and hearty.

| 健 a healthy, sound frame.

炙三 | cauterized it three times.

肥 | fat, as animals; in prime condition.

| 志 firm, set, willful, resolved; used in a good sense.

| 他膽 incite his courage, animate his heart.

大 | name of the 34th diagram, which refers to thunder.

武 | or | 士 one accomplished in manly sports.

**狀***chwang*From *dog* and a *splint* as the phonetic.

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 | 詞 or indictment, or lay a plaint.

| 棍 a pettifogger, one who 具 | prepares the complaint.

形 | or 情 | form, style, manner, arrangement.

| 貌非常 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.

| 如 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.

毫無善 | nothing goes right with me; I am utterly discontented.

**戇***chwang*From *heart* and *rustic*.

Simple, stupid; doltish, unpolished; half crazy, half-witted.

粗 | dull, obstinate, arising from a coarse, uneducated life.

| 喪' crazy like, acting wildly.

詐 | to feign to be silly.

愚 | half-idiotic, acting very stupidly.

莽 | hasty, immethodical, quick but heedless.

| 佬 a rattle-brain, a mad-cap. (Cantonese.)

**撞***chwang*From *hand* and *lad*.

To grasp in the hand and beat; to pound; to thump; to knock or run against, to dart upon; to tap on, as a hoop; to strike accidentally; to intrude; to cheat.

| 見 to meet unexpectedly.

相 | or | 着 to meet; to run against each other.

| 額 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.

| 口卦 to hear an ominous word.

白 | to go in on a pretense, as a thief into a yard to look about.

白 | 雨 a sun-shower.

| 板 to strike the boards, i.e. to made a discord; disappointed; blundering; vexatious. (Cantonese.)

衝 | 了 I beg pardon for my rudeness; a polite phrase.

| 騙 to swindle, to embezzle; to peculate.

| 門 to push at the door, to beat on it.

| 破 to break against each other.

| 着和尙 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.

**獠***chwang*From *dog* and *lad*.Savage people classed with the *yao* 獠 or satyrs, said to live near Hainan; they dress with leaves and feathers, and make huts; some of the Miao-tsz' or Laos tribes are probably intended by this contemptuous epithet.**輦***chwang*A war chariot that rushes on the ranks of the enemy; it is used with the *chung* 衝, because it attacks the flanks.

CHW'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ung, dung, tong and shong. In Canton, ch'ong, ch'ung and shong; — in Swatow, chong, t'eng, ch'ung, chang, chwang, t'ong, and swang; — in Amoy, ch'ong and song; — in Fuhchau, ch'ong, ch'ang, tung, and song; — in Shanghai, ts'ong, zong, and song; — in Chifu, tsw'ang.

窗  
窓  
牕

The original forms depict the lattices used for windows, of which there are several shapes; the first form is composed of 穴 hole and 聰 bright, contracted.

An aperture to give light in a room; a window; a sash; a blind, a shutter; a school; a student.

戶 latticed paper windows; glass sashes.

門 a window that opens on hinges.

帳子 window curtains.

天 | a sky-light; a dormer window.

十年 | 下 he was ten years at his studies.

同 | or | 友 or | 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.

囟

The original form of the preceding; it is also read ts'ung.

The vent or flue of a furnace or fireplace.

摐

From hand and following.

To beat, as a drum or gong; to motion to.

金鼓 to sound the gong and drum.

舂

Composed of 臼 a mortar, with 杵 two hands grasping a pestle between them; it is also read ch'ung and chung, and is to be distinguished from ch'un 春 spring.

To pound paddy or millet with a pestle in a mortar to remove the husk or skin; to beat or ram down firmly.

米 to hull rice.

牆 to make mud or adobie walls; and 灰砂 is to pound chunam walks, as in Canton.

容乎大篇 what an inordinate length this paper (or document) has!

鋤 to pound and hoe,— a poetic name of the white egret heron, from its habit of bobbing its head when seeking its food.

瘡

From sickness and granary.

A sore, a boil, an ulcer, an abscess; an eruption; used for the next, a cut, a wound.

穿 the boil has broken; as a 火釘 | a sore that comes to a head,

長 | or 生起 | to have a boil.

寄 | or 過 | to give away a sore, by means of a charm.

楊梅 | a bubo; venereal ulcers.

瘡滿目 the starved and wounded everywhere meet my eyes; used by an emperor when speaking of the sufferings of the people.

疤 or 癩 a scab, a scar.

刮肉成 | to scrape the flesh to make a sore; — to meddle and cause a serious business.

刃

From 刀 a sword and 一 one cut; the third form is usually read ch'ung', except in this sense.

A wound made by a knife or sword; to wound; cut, gashed; a prop or inclined support, for which the second form is only used.

身被多 | he received many gashes.

風 a side or baffling wind.

折 | 走 to tack in sailing.

金 | a wound with a sharp weapon.

爿

ch'ang

Supposed to be intended to represent the left half of a stick just split in two, but this and 片 are both regarded as derived from the lower half of 鼎 a tripod; its phonetic power is taken from 牀 and 牀, and it forms the 90th radical of a few characters chiefly relating to walls and beds, or their connections.

In Shanghai read ba<sup>n</sup>, as if another form of 邊 a side. A preposition of place; also used for 班 as a classifier of shops, firms, &c.

東半 | on the eastern side.

一 | 酒店 a grog-shop.

床  
牀

ch'ang

From covering or splinter and wood; i. e. something to recline on; the first is the common form.

A bed, a couch; a lounge, a sofa, a settee; boards for a bed; a well-curb; a sled; a framework; a measure of eight cubits, q.d. as long as a bed; a classifier of bed-clothes.

一張 | a bedstead.

鋪 the bed and bedding.

鋪 | to make up a bed.

榻 a couch, a divan, a settle.

上 | to go to bed.

天 | a double bedstead.

牙 | the jaw-bone; also bedsteads inlaid with ivory.

東 | a son-in-law.

同 | bedfellows.

匠 | a couch or divan for guests in the hall.

停了 | 了 he is fixed on the bed; he will surely die, they have given up hope for him.

拉水 | to draw an ice-sledge.

棉一 | or 被一 | one coverlet.

第之情 married life, conjugal affection.

羅漢 | a kind of dais or large divan in the hall, to receive guests in.

睡編 | to sleep in the twist-bed, a kind of punishment in prisons, done by squeezing numbers into a small place.

霖 From rain and strong; it is also synonymous with 淙 bubbling.

A great rain, sudden and heavy.

天沛然作 | the sky suddenly darkened, and there was a great shower.

幢 A curtain for a carriage, placed to screen the side windows; a sort of distinguishing pennant; streamers hung from the roof.

| 幡 pendant scrolls of silk before a shrine.

海 | 寺 the Honam temple opposite Canton.

Read, *t'ung*. Screening.

樹羽 | | he set up the shading curtains.

種 To sow seed; to plant seed in the ground.

饘 To eat immoderately, to stuff.

饘 | 饘 to eat rudely, to gorge one's self regardless of decorum.

稭 Grain that is half grown or withered; one says, to cut the stalks of grain.

俠 Evil, wicked; to obstinately oppose with a wicked temper.

懷 | to harbor evil against one.

刺 To wound slightly.

| 刺 to break the skin, as

with a knife or a contusion.

| 了肉了 to hurt or ent the skin.

悞爲棘 | I run a splinter into me by accident.

鏃 | the arrow-head hit him.

爽 To rub or wash things by sand or brick-dust, as by putting sand in a bottle to clean it.

覩 To see indistinctly; to look straight ahead.

創 剗 From knife and granary; one of the original forms represents a board cut in by a knife; the second unusual form is composed of 刃 a cut and 井 a pattern.

剗 To begin, to lay the foundation of; to create, to transform; to invent; to take measures for; to reprove; the first, commencement.

造 | to invent, to make first.

| 始 to begin, to do first; at the beginning.

| 事業 to found a family, to get an estate.

| 藝精緻 a very clever invention, a beautiful contrivance.

| 得狠好 to get on well, as in business.

開 | to found, as a state; to originate; to commence, as a settlement.

| 世以來 from the first ages and afterwards.

懲 | to reprove, to reprimand; to punish, as a teacher does.

愴 悽 Sad and wounded in heart.

悽 | to sorrow; to pity; sick at heart.

| 惻 a distressed heart.

| 悵 disappointed.

## CHW

Old sounds, tan, dan and zhan. In Canton, chün, chan, sün, and shan; — in Swatow, chwan; — in Amoy, chwan and tw'an; — in Fuhchau, chiöng, tiöng, and chwang; — in Shanghai, tsé<sup>n</sup> and dzé<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, tswen.

專 The original form was 專, composed of 幺 and 尗 tender care of, to which 寸 an inch has been added; the second form is common, but not well authorized, and was originally a form of 端. 端.

One, single, only, particular; devoted to, attentive; bent on, to attend to one object; to take upon one, to engross, to assume, to presume; self-willed.

| 呈 I specially address this...

| 的 he only one occupation; he does that especially; I came purposely for that.

| 一 devoted to one thing, particularly.

| 門 眼 the speciality of an oculist.

| 房 under the rule of one wife or concubine.

| 擅 or 自 | to take upon one's self, in disregard of rule or place.

| 權 having the sole power; to act without reference to others.

| 差 sent specially, as on a mission.

| 對 wise in council, ingenious, ready wit; one designated to a special agency, a referee.

受人 | 責 engaged (or hired) for a single purpose.

| 意來 I came for that very purpose.

不敢 | I would not dare to take the direction.

| 心致志 a fixed resolve; a settled inflexible will.

**磚** } 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 鐵 | pig iron; in the tea trade denotes brick tea, of which there are several sorts; pressed cakes; to cover with brick.

| 窰 a brick-kiln.  
 石 | a stone tile or flag.  
 階 | square red tiles; or 方 | large tiles for flagging.  
 火頭 | bricks burnt red.  
 大坭 | you great brick or do! (Cantonese.)

城 | at Peking, the very large bricks with which the city wall is built.

桂元 | cakes of the dried lung-yen fruit.

拋 | 引玉 throw him a brick to get back a gem;—said in compliment to literary persons who correct compositions, and of persons making a little present in hopes of a large reward.

青 | or 沙板 | common or blue bricks.

青 | 梨 a brick pear, — a local term for a niggard.

| 地 a brick pavement.

滿地 | to pave the ground.

金 | golden tiles, a poetic term for a rich man.

春坭 | to make adobie bricks in a mold.

**磚** } Uniform; to be attached to only one; lovely, amiable.  
 | 挽 to accord with; to blend; mild, unresisting.  
 嬌 | 秀媚 [these mountains] are so delicate and beautiful in their tints.

**鄆** } An ancient place situated in the present Wei-hwui fu in the east of Honan.  
 | 門 an ancient city lying west of K'ai-fung fu in Honan.

**鱒** } A sort of large fish found in Tungting Lake, and sent as presents; the soup is excellent; a salmon-trout?  
*chwan*

| 諸 name of a brave man who tried to kill the king of Wu, B. C. 540, and put a poisoned dagger into the belly of this fish to do it with.

Read *tu'wan*. A kind of grunting-fish found in the southern seas, which betokens a drought; it may denote the drumming fish found about Hainan I.

**顛** } From *head* and *only*.  
 To carry the head high; respectful, sedate; obscure, dull; only, alone.  
*chwan*

| 蒙 rude but respectful.

| 頂 an early sovereign of China, a grandson of Hwangti, B. C. 2513-2435, so called to denote his ability and rectitude.

| 與 and ancient town, now called Mung-yin hien 蒙陰縣 lying in the southeast of Shantung.

**踰** } From *foot* and *whole*.  
 To kick, to trample down; to bend the body, to cuddle up; to lie along; to crawl.  
*chwan*

身子 | 着 to curl up the legs, as when lying on a short bed.

| 莊 to crawl, as a baby.

**剗** } To cut flesh in pieces; to mutilate; to cut wood in two.  
 Also read *chwen*, in the sense of 專 to assume; and *tu'wan*, to cut out, as a tailor.  
*chwan*

**轉** } From *carriage* and *single*.  
 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.  
*chwan*

| 旗 turned his flag, he has left his party.

| 了土音 to interpret the local dialect.

| 曲 serpentine, winding, as a road.

| 法輪 the rule of the metempsychosis.

想教 | 他 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.

我心匪石不可 | 也 my heart is not as a stone that can be rolled about.

| 折太大 too much changing and confusion, very troublesome.

| 賃與人 to sub-let to another.

| 致 to convey a hint; to send a message.

| 輪骨 a ball-and-socket joint.

| 稟 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 *chwen'*. A revolution, a turn; to move away; becoming more, still more; a disjunctive preposition 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.

| 回來看 to look behind one.

| 手手人 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 | 條利 in Cantonese. t.) deprive the tongue of taste, as by eating hot things.

弄不 | 'I cannot bring it about; it can't be done.

轉 <sup>chwan'</sup> From *mouth* and *turning*.  
Warbling voice, like a bird; delicate modulations; a tone, a note.

聲嬌 | a sweet voice.

鶯 | a nightingale's song.

黃鸝 | the warbling of the mango bird.

篆 <sup>chwan'</sup> From *bamboo* and *pig*.  
The square and involuted form of Chinese characters invented in the Cheu dynasty, called | 字 or | 書 or seal characters, from their use; any complicated form of characters, resembling birds, fishes, or other things; to engrave this kind of letters; to call or name; bands on bells.

接 | 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 slimy marks of a snail.

璽 <sup>chwan'</sup> 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.

頁玉不 | fine gems ought not to be engraved.

塚 <sup>chwan'</sup> To turn over the soil in ploughing; to plough together.

撰 <sup>chwan'</sup> From *hand* and *mild*; interchanged with the next.

To regulate, to correct; to dispose in order; to compose, to record; to collect, as literary materials; to edit, to revise and publish; to grasp; a pattern, a law, a statute; a maxim; an act.  
| 述 to narrate, as annals.

修 | to indite the state records; —the duty of the Hanlin graduates.

著 | to write a book.

| 制 to compose and prepare a work for the press.

Read *swan'*, and used for *swan'*.  
算 To reckon; to count; also used for *sien'* 選 to select.

誨 <sup>chwan'</sup> Used with the preceding.

To exhort by precept; to discourse in praise of.  
| 文 to write an account of, as an obituary notice.

論 | eulogy of a deceased man.

手 | his own work or writing.

饌 <sup>chwan'</sup> From *eat* and *mild*; the second form is nearly obsolete.

饗 } To feed persons; to provide for; dressed animal food; a meal; a relish, a delicacy.

設 | to set out a dinner.

盛 | 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.

筮 <sup>swan'</sup> 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.

饌 <sup>chwan'</sup> From *man* and *mild*; also read *tsun*.

The governor or master at a village feast, in which sense it is analogous to *tsun* 尊 or 遵, the one who is honored or obeyed; to number, to arrange in place; tools; articles, gear.

| 爵 to give a banquet.

| 席 a feast.

璞 <sup>chwan'</sup> Valuable.  
珍 | precious; desirable, like a pearl.

縛 <sup>chwan'</sup> Also read *küen'* and sometimes  *pang*, for 綁 to bind · it closely resembles *foh*, 縛 to tie.

A bright white color; to spin thrown silk or the floss silk sorted; to bind; a name given to a pack of ten bundles of a hundred feathers each; to roll, as paper; fine cotton cloth which is doubled when put up.

| 一隻猪 to bind a pig, as by the feet.

| 行囊 to strap one's bags and baggage.

| 腿 knee-pads, worn by women.

手無 | 鷄之力 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, shün, shan, and shun; — in Swatow, chw'an, chun, hnn, and ch'un; — in Amoy, chw'an, ch'an, swan, and ch'un; — in Fuhchau, sung, ch'iong, chw'a, chw'ang, tiòng, and chw'òng; — in Shanghai, ts'ò<sup>n</sup>, zé<sup>n</sup> and dzé<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, tsw'an.

**川** } The second is the original form, and is intended to represent the course of rivulets blending to make a creek; it forms the 47th radical of a few incongruous characters.

**chw'an** } A mountain runlet, a river's fountains; a stream; to run through the ground; to flow out; the province of Sz'chu'en, and often prefixed to goods, medicines, &c., from that region.

丨 流不息 uninterrupted flow; continually going on.

山 丨 hills and streams; the champagne, the country.

四 丨 the province of Sz'chu'en, so called from the 泝江 Min River, the 沱江 To River, the 黑水 Black River, and the 白水 White River, four rivers in that region near each other.

三 丨 or Three Rivers, a prefecture in Honan, during the T'ang dynasty, now Yung-tsih bien 滎澤縣 in K'ai-fung fu.

**穿** } From hole and tusk, alluding to the gnawing of rats in boring through walls.

**chw'an** } 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.

丨 金戴銀 she dresses in gold and tires in silver; — elegantly dressed.

事情 丨 the matter has become known.

丨 珠 to string beads.

丨 房使喚 a maid of all work; an errand-boy.

丨 窰 to bore into, as a wall, in order to steal.

丨 出 went through, as a shot.

眼望 丨 my eyes are bored through with looking — so long for him, as a wife for her husband.

丨 衣服 to dress; to put on a garment.

丨 插衙門 to be well acquainted in the public offices.

貫 丨 經傳 thoroughly conversant with the classics.

百步 丨 楊 at a hundred paces, [Hwang Chung] pierced the aspen leaf.

百 丨 a poetical name for a beehive, from the cells.

丨 山甲 the pangolin or scaly ant-eater, (*Manis tetradactyla*) regarded as a type of a crafty fellow.

丨 鑿道理 to pervert the original principles of a doctrine, to corrupt the truth.

In Fuhchau. To stretch, as the hand.

**孱** } From three children or orphans and body, here defined to mean a house.

**chw'an** } Embarrassed; timid, weak, like a petty prince; sighing, groaning; unapt, unfit for.

丨 弱 enervated, enfeebled.

丨 陵 an old name for Hwa-yung hien 華容縣 just north of Tung-t'ing Lake.

丨 劣不堪任事 inadequate to the management of affairs, superannuated.

丨 顏 lofty, like a mountain peak.

**潺** } Water murmuring; the sound of water; flowing tears; a river in the west of Sz'chu'en.

**chw'an** } 丨 潏 a current; met. dropping tears.

In Cantonese. Saliva; phlegm.

口 丨 phlegm.

吐 丨 to expectorate.

丨 涎 to slaver, to drool.

一身 丨 the whole body is slimy, said of eels.

**儻** } To scold, to rail at; to see, to manifest.

**chw'an** } 丨 憊 to vilify, to scold.

**椽** } From wood and a pig; it is sometimes wrongly used for 楸 *cyuen* a citron.

**chw'an** } A round beam or the plate which sustains the eaves; in the north, it denotes the small and short rafters which sustain the wide eaves; and the lathing which connects the large purlines, and supports the tiling; a classifier of houses.

數 丨 several buildings or houses.

采 丨 painted rafters.

丨 料 lumber for rafters.

排 丨 short rafters laid close.

屋 丨 at Canton, the round plate.

**傳** } From man and single.

**chw'an** } To transmit, as doctrines; to deliver, as orders; to transfer; to hand down, to perpetuate; to promulgate, to propagate; to interpret or explain; to carry forward, as a balance; to narrate, to record; to send, as by an express; to send for, to subpoena.

丨 授 to deliver to one.

丨 教 to propagate doctrines, to missionate.

丨 聞 to tell the news; to declare in one's hearing.

丨 說 a rumor; a legend, tradition.

丨 令 to issue a summons, to promulge orders.

丨 他來 order him to come, as to a court.

- | 言 to send a verbal message.  
 | 話 to transmit an order or information.  
 | 情 to give a hint, to intimate.  
 抗 | 不到 he refused to come when summoned.  
 | 供 a sort of court crier, one who assists the magistrate in his examinations.  
 | 遞 to pass from one to another.  
 祖 | received from one's ancestors or predecessors.  
 秘 | secretly transmitted, as a recipe is | 家 handed down in a family.  
 | 位 to transmit the throne.  
 | 世 to make known to mankind.  
 關 | a sort of custom-house certificate.  
 | 臚 the fourth on the list of Haulin graduates.  
 電理 | or 通線 | to send a telegram.  
 | 鑼 to arouse or spread alarm by beating gongs.

Read *chwen*. A record of; precepts handed down; chronicles, traditions.

家 | a family history; genealogical annals of a family.

文 | a story of.

列 | biographies, narratives of people.

In *Fuhchau*. To hand things; to move.

船  
舡

*chw'an*

From 舟 *boat* and 鉛 *lead* contracted for the phonetic; the abbreviated form is common.

A ship, boat, bark, junk, or whatever carries people on the water; a sort of apothecary's mortar; a long tea-saucer; to follow the stream; to drift, as a boat.

一隻 | one vessel, one boat.

| 隻 ships, vessels.

一起 | or 一幫 | a squadron, a fleet.

下 | or 落 | to embark.

上 | to go ashore; it also means to go on board, when used at the spot.

看風駛 | look at the wind before you hoist sail.

| 家 the whole crew.

| 主 the captain.

| 戶 one sailor; sailors; a crew.

| 課 tonnage dues or taxes on native boats.

兵 | or 戰 | a man-of-war.

渡 | a ferry-boat, a passenger-boat.

撐 | or 刺 | to pole a boat up stream.

官 | a flag-ship; a ship with an officer in it.

巡 | a revenue-cutter, a cruiser.

押 | custom-house guard-boats.

三枝桅 | a three-masted ship.

火輪 | a steamer; either 明輪 | a side-wheel vessel, or 暗輪 | a propeller.

開 | or 行 | to weigh anchor; the second phrase also means, like 行 | 手, to be a sailor.

| 駕不住風 the ship could not stand the wind.

夾板 | or 篷 | or 帆 | a sailing vessel; the first term is the Malay word *kapat*, and has come into use through the Fuhkien traders.

天 | the stars  $\gamma$   $\eta$  in Perseus.

| 頭官 a harbor-master

寄 | to go with cargo, as a super-cargo.

跑旱 | a light frame made like a boat, in which a man is hidden, who plies it round and round to entertain people.

遑

*chw'an*

From to go and head of.

To hurry; to go to and fro; to hasten, to walk rapidly.

| 往 to go quickly.

式 | 其歸 to cause (or see that) he soon returns.

戎馬 | 征 a troop of cavalry going out on an expedition.

喘

*chw'an*

To pant, to breathe quick and short, as in asthma; the breath, the life.

| | 氣兒 to rest and take breath, as when tired; but 氣 | is panting from shortness of breath.

| 定了 the panting fit was over.

殘 | my failing breath; my poor life; old, ready to depart.

| 吹 to wheeze and cough.

| 逆 hiccup, shortness of breath.

吳牛 | 月 the buffaloes in Kiangnan [fearing the heat], pant when they see the moon; — *met.* imaginary fears.

舛

*chw'an*

The original form represents *two men* sleeping back to back; it is the 136th radical of an insignificant group of characters.

Opposed to, contradictory; perverse, incongruous, incompatible.

| 午 or 乖 | opposing; to be disobedient.

| 錯 erroneous, in disorder.

| 悞 or 煩 | talkative and mistaken; either from heedlessness or many cares.

| 謬 to deceive purposely.

命途多 | I've had a great many untoward haps in my life.

莽

*chw'an*

The late and old leaves of the tea-plant, which require a strong drawing.

賜茶 | 以當酒 send him some old tea instead of wine.

篡

*tsu'an*

From 算 to calculate and 厶 *perversely*.

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 方孝如 a minister of Kien-wän, whose tongue Yung-loh cut off (A. D. 1404), and this was his way of asserting his loyalty.

**簸** Properly read *fan*.  
A small mortar to hull grain.  
*chw'an* In *Pekingese*. To husk rice in a mortar with a wooden pestle is | 米; it removes the chaff without breaking the grain, as a stone pestle does.

**釧** From *metal* and *rivulet*.  
An armlet, a bracelet; an old name is 條脫 or warder off.  
釵 | pins and bangles; *i. e.* female ornaments.

**玕** A ring made of jade; this is now superseded by the last.  
*chw'an*

**誦** To number, to reckon; to mutually yield, as politeness requires.  
*chw'an*

**串** From two mouths connected; it is contracted from an older form of two mortars with a line drawn through them; interchanged with *chw'en* 穿 to string.

To string together, as cash; to connect; leagued or banded for some evil end; a string of.

一 | 錢 a string of cash.

| 過 it is strung on.

| 炮 a string of fire-crackers.

| 同作弊 to band together to make disturbance.

| 計 or | 謀 to join in swindling or entrapping one; a black-leg's crafty plan; to cabal.

| 騙 to lay a scheme to swindle one.

文理貫 | the argument is well supported throughout.

不 | irrelevant, incoherent.

| 合 to league together; to join, as forces.

In *Pekingese*. To miss a line in reading or copying.

書念 | 了 you have skipped a column in reading.

| 門子 to gad about, not to stay at home.

**儻** Used for 舛 in some cases.  
*chw'an*

To flow in opposite directions; to turn the feet inwards from the door, a usage among the Laos when dying; batons of office laid across each other.

**鷓** A bird, more commonly called 癡鳥 the stupid bird, which seems to be allied to the wood-pecker; one says, a bird in a cage.  
*chw'an*

**獾** A hare running away through the grass; to scamper, like a rabbit.  
*chw'an*

FAH.

Old sounds, pat, pap, bat, and bap. In Canton, fat; — in Swatow, hwat and hwat; — in Amoy, hwat; — in Fuhchau, hwak; — in Shanghai, feh and veh; — in Chifu, fah.

**髮** From *hair* and to *eradicate*.  
*fa* The hair on top of the human head; also applied to the hair-like feathers of some birds; numerous, as hairs; *met.* grass, reeds, moss, vegetation.  
頭 | human hair.  
一根 | 或一條 | a single hair of the head.  
削 | to shave the whole head.  
| 赤 red hair, *i. e.* a small child.  
留 | to let the hair grow, said of girls or priests.  
披頭散 | disheveled hair.  
| 落 to become bald.  
石 | and 苔 | frog's spittle (*Conferva*); applied to some kinds of mosses.

| 菜 a kind of algæ used for food.  
鬚 | 皆白 the hair and beard were all white.  
結 | 夫婦 an old couple, a long married pair.  
| 網 a silk cap or net used by bald women.  
令人 | 指 [his crimes are like] his hairs for number.  
窮 | 之北 the desolate and bare northern regions.  
毫 | 不爽 completely miserable, feeling very wretched.  
束 | to bind up the hair in a knot called | 冠 such as is worn by a Taoist priest.  
髮 | 斑 the temples are becoming grisly.

**發** Composed of 天 to straddle, with 弓 bow and 矢 an arrow; others make it to consist of 發 to tread gross and 弓 a bow.  
*fa*

To shoot an arrow; to send forth, to throw out; to issue, to start; to have, to show, as a disease, perspiration, &c.; to cause to go out, to dispatch; to expand, to prosper; to go to; to advance; to ferment, to rise; to leak out; to show forth; to manifest, to elevate; to pay out, as money; to attack and suppress; sometimes has a passive sense, as | 福 to be blest, *i. e.* he shows the effect of the blessing, meaning fat, in good liking; the spring, because then all things bud out; a shot, as of a bow.

- | 起 to increase, as plants.
  - | 起來 to succeed, to get on; to rise, as dough.
  - | 財 to make money, to prosper; used as a wish, may you have good luck.
  - | 客 for customers; *i.e.* to sell
  - | 兌 by retail, or | 行 by wholesale.
  - | 市 to have a customer.
  - | 誓 to take an oath.
  - | 潮 to get moldy, to become damp.
  - | 心 to give in charity, to show pity.
  - | 單 to give a bill of goods; to issue a permit; to advertise for.
  - | 丁 to have many descendants.
  - | 回 to return; to send back.
  - 打 | to send, as a messenger or a letter.
  - | 出 to send off, to dismiss.
  - | 怒 to get angry; irritated.
  - | 現 to display; to appear.
  - | 明 breaking of the dawn; to explain, to make clear.
  - | 兵 to march out troops.
  - | 科甲 you will be a *kijin* or *twinsé*; a form of a wish.
  - 以財 | 身 to buy one's way to office or promotion.
  - | | or 鬻 | blustering, raw, as the wind.
  - 要開 | 兒 I want a present or baksheesh.
  - 不要啓 | 我 you'll get no wine-money out of me.
  - 怎生 | 落 what will be the end of it? what will come of it?
  - | 揚 to make a way for one's self, to become well-known.
- Read *poh*, The motion of fishes struggling.
- | | 然 quick, perpetually moving, as a fish's tail.

筏

*fa*

A large sea-going vessel, like a raft for size; an ark.

Read *fé*. A fruit resembling a pumelo; the end of the plate in a roof.

筏

棧

*fa*

Interchanged with the preceding; the second form is not common.

A bamboo raft, or something similar, for crossing a river; a pontoon.

火 | fire rafts.

紮 | 子 to tie together a raft.

排 | bamboo rafts with a bent stem.

伐

*fa*

From *man* and *lance*; to be distinguished from *tai* 代 a generation.

To reduce a dependency to order, to chastise rebels; to destroy, to desolate; to cut down; to brag, to bring one's merit to notice; meritorious deeds; fine; to beat a drum; a midsmen; the stars *ι* in Capricorn, and *ι ν* in Orion.

| 木 or | 樹 to fell trees.

| 善 to boast of one's goodness.

| 罪 to punish an offense.

| 鼓 to drum, in order to call one.

殺 | 利害 to kill recklessly; famous for prowess.

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.

爲人作 | to act as a go-between.

閥

*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.

| 閥 the leaves of a double door; degrees of merit; meritorious services, such as entitle one to pass through the gate.

| 閥之家 a distinguished family, one of the gentry; in the Mongol dynasty there was an order of nobility called 烏頭

| 閥 from certain insignia which the members were allowed to show at their gateways.

堡

*fa*

To *subdue* the ground, which the composition of the character indicates.

耕 | to plough, to turn over the clods and prepare the soil for seed.

挖 | 子 people who build mud walls.

篩

*fa*

From *mortar* and *market*.

To pound rice for the purpose of hulling it.

罰

*fa*

Composed of 罈 to *rail at* and 刀 a *sword*, with which to stab; *q.d.* actions that deserve punishment.

A fault, a peccadillo, a petty offense; a crime; a slight punishment, a penalty commutable by money; a fine; to forfeit, to fine, to flog.

責 | to reprimand, to find fault with, to punish corporeally, as a pupil or subaltern.

| 酒 to forfeit a glass of wine — by being made to drink it.

| 俸 to forfeit or be mulcted one's salary.

| 項 a fine; moneys accruing from fines.

賞 and | are opposites; — to confer; to mulct.

刑 | punishments of every grade.

| 量 or | 米 to cut one's pay or rations, as a soldier.

恭行天 | I (Wu Wang) will reverently execute Heaven's punishment.

受 | cursed, punished; under disgrace.

我 | 你 I'll punish you; *i.e.* you've offended me, you've not done it right.

乏

*fa*

The original form is from 正 *correct* turned to the left, to denote its opposite.

To be in want of, defective empty, poor; exhausted, weary needing rest, and thus like the next; a temporary deficiency, embarrassed; to fail of; to injure; without, wanting; a leather screen to protect archers; a sort of shield.

困 | wearied, tired out.

| 人照應 few ministered to his wants.

窮 | or 空 | absolutely destitute, impoverished.

缺 | insufficient, unsupplied, out of.

不敢 | 事 I may not venture to impede this affair.

不 | 人材 no want of clever men.

走得 | 了 I've walked till I am tired out.

疲, *fa'* Weary, without energy; lassitude, arising from heat; lean, lank.

姪, *fa* From woman and destitute. Handsome, beautiful, feminine; whatever is matronly and lady-like.

法, *fa* From water and to put away, i. e. to reduce to a level, as water is; the second form has 鷹 a fabulous benign animal that punishes the guilty, added to it, and occurs only in Buddhist books.

A law, a statute, a rule, something that restrains one; a set of regulations, precepts; in scientific usage, the rules for, or science of; a legal infliction; a sect, a religion; an art; skill; the code of the

Budhists, so called from the first syllable of *dharmā* or law; the sect of Budhists; to follow a rule, to imitate an example; and hence, excellent, natural, like, accurate; a working factor in a sum.

國 | or 律 | the statutes of a country.

| 網 the net or power of the laws.

刑 | penal laws.

禮 | a code of politeness.

方 | a means, a way, a style.

道 | 無 邊 their doctrines and law are unlimited—in their application.

| 國 or | 蘭西國 France; the French.

執 | 如山 to rigidly maintain the laws; 執 | also denotes an executor of the laws, a magistrate.

| 度 or | 則 a set of rules; a plan; regulations, patterns.

符 | to lay a spell, to exorcise.

沒 | 子 or 無 | no help, no remedy; it can't be helped.

| 水 to spurt water by the mouth or asperge it; applied to the act of priests when they sprinkle a charm.

想 | 子 think whether there's no other way, or no plan.

水 | hydraulics.

折 | to unravel; to relieve from danger, to plan a rescue; to solve a mystery.

| 門 the Budhists.

| 衣 a priestly or clerical dress.

| 繪 accurate, life-like drawings.

| 身 a spiritual, ethereal body that can pass through things; also an image of Budha.

| 輪 a praying-machine, used by the Mongols to repeat prayers as it revolves by the wind; but

轉 | 輪 also means to preach or hand down Budhist doctrines.

| 術 rules or way of legerdemain, the black art.

現身說 | I will show you how to do it, as a flugelman does; it is used too by priests when they explain the tenets of their faith, which they exhibit in themselves.

珪, *fa'* An unauthorized character. The enameled ware of the Chinese.

| 琅瓶 a cloisonnée or enameled jar.

汰, *fa'* Chilly; to open sluices to let water upon fields.

| 灌 to irrigate, to water.

## FAN.

Old sounds, pan, pon, pam and bam. In Canton, fan; — in Swatow, hwan and hwam; — in Amoy, hnn, hwan, hong, and one bwan; — in Fuhchau, hwang, and a few pang; — in Shanghai, fe<sup>n</sup> and ve<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, fan.

番, *fan* Composed of 田 field and 采 the claws of a beast, as it seems to be designed to represent their footsteps.

The tracks of a wild beast; a time, a turn; to repeat, to duplicate; to send, to dispatch to; to change; to reckon; an ancient tribe of Mongols or Huns near Kokonor beyond the frontier of China; abo-

rigines of the country in the south, now applied to any uncivilized people, and in contempt along the southern coasts, to Europeans and other foreigners; in some ports, it means a dollar, alluding to the effigy.

| 話 foreign talk.

| 人或老 | at Canton, a foreigner.

銅 | a counterfeit or copper dollar.

土 | the native savages or people; the name *Turfan*, on foreign maps applied to the regions west of China as a proper name, is derived from this.

八 | eight tribes of Miaotsz' in Ting-fan cheu 定 | 州 in Kwei-chau province.

幾 | several times.

三 | 兩次 times and times, repeatedly.

連 | incessantly, continuously.

更 | to alter.

往 | 貿易 to go abroad to trade.

Read *po*. Warlike.

| | 戛士 an old and courageous warrior, like John Hunyades.

Read *pan*. Name of a district.

| | 禺縣 Pan-yü hien, which includes Whampoa and part of Canton city.

| | 州 an old name of Kao-cheu fu 高州府 in the southwest of Kwangtung.

翻

*fan*

From *wings* and to *repeat* as the phonetic; occurs used for *fan* 反 to turn back.

To fly to and fro, to flutter about; to return; to change, to turn over; to revise, as a case; wrongly used for the next, to translate; fickle, vacillating.

| | 生 to resuscitate, to come to; to come back to life.

| | 過來 turn it over.

| | 案 to rejudge a case; an appeal.

| | 覆 or | | 覆覆 to go to and fro, changeable, uncertain, unsettled, vacillating.

| | 風大 a boisterous wind.

翻 | | to soar and sail, as a hawk.

| | 飛 to flutter and flit.

| | 臉 to change color, to get angry or blush.

| | 筋斗 to turn somersaults, to perform gymnastics, as an acrobat.

| | 騰東西 to turn things over and over, to throw into disorder.

奔走 | | running about on your business; to attend to an affair.

| | 轉 overturned; wrong side up.

弄 | | 了 turned it over; upset it, as by accident.

一 | 雨過 | | 風 at each dash of rain there's a gust of wind.

In *Pekingese*, often wrongly written 播 to show that it is colloquial, but this last is properly read *po*. To turn over, to toss about.

| | 書 to turn over the leaves of a book, to count them, or see their contents.

緡

*fan*

From *silk* and to *repeat* as the phonetic. Used with the last; it is also erroneously written 譎 from the power of the radical.

The wind fluttering a flag; to agitate, to display, to open out; to translate; to open out the meaning in the colloquial, to interpret; loose, easy; fluttering.

| | 譯官 an official translator or interpreter.

打 | | 語 to speak foreign languages.

幡

*fan*

From *napkin* and to *repeat*; used with the next.

A duster or cloth to wipe goblets; a marker or distinguishing pennant to signalize the presence of an officer; tripartite streamers hung in temples before the shrine, generally bearing legends, and beautifully embroidered; to return.

張 | | 一對 a pair of ornamental banners.

| | 然改 forthwith (or suddenly) changed it.

| | 纒 waving, fluttering; flying abroad.

打 | | 兒 to carry the white 三 | or three-tier banner, on which the name of the defunct is written, to show its spirit the way to the grave, where it is burned.

旛

*fan*

From *flag* and to *repeat*. Used with the last, and more frequently.

A streamer; a funeral flag or banner.

旗 | | flags and pennons; banners of all sorts.

招魂 | | the banner used to call spirits to their tombs or tablets, especially of those who died abroad.

立青 | | to hoist the green banner, refers to the same usage; this is simply a full leaved bamboo, which is waved over the family grave.

幡

*fan*

A screen or hood for a cart, called | | 蔽, which keeps off the dust and mud; it appears to have been a sort of mat dashboard thrown over the front.

拚

*fan*

From *hand* and *cap*. It is interchanged with *pien* 拚 to pat.

Soaring; flying.

允彼桃蟲 | | 飛維鳥 it was then only a wren, but when it flew away it became a [big] bird.

Read *pien*. To brandish or clap the hands; to sweep clean, to brush off; to reject, to lightly regard.

| | 除 to clear away; to reject, to ignore.

| | 命 to risk life, as in rescuing one.

爇

*fan*

From *fire* and to *repeat* as the phonetic.

To roast meat for sacrifices.

| | 肉不至不稅冕而行 when the roasted flesh was not brought in, [Confucius] went away without taking off his cap.

或 | | 或炙 either roasted or grilled.

| | 柴 an ancient kind of burnt offering on the great altar when worshipping Heaven.

膳

*fan*

Meats used in sacrifices, and distributed by the emperors of Chen to their kinsmen.

| | 肉 sacrificial meats.

墻

*fan*

A tomb or grave.

| | 間之祭 the worship at the tombs; religious ceremonies at graves.

璠

*fan*

A sort of precious stone found in Lu, called 璠 | |, which Confucius admired; it was probably a veined agate.

躡  
fan

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.

蕃  
fan

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.

| 盛 abundant, full.

| 衍 numerous, as progeny.

| 滋 or | 茂 flourishing, as a garden or field; to increase.

| 庶 numerous, increasing population.

支系 | 昌 his descendants are many and prospering.

四國于 | [Fu and Shün] are screens to the other states.

藩  
fan

From *grass* and *spring of water*; it is also used for 蕃 a cart-cover.

A fence or hedge; a boundary, a frontier; to protect, to fend off; to inclose; in the Peh Sung 北宋 dynasties, applied to certain feudatories near the frontiers, which only rendered homage, but were regarded as Chinese subjects

| 維 a defense, an outlying jurisdiction or fief.

| 籬 a wattle; a bamboo or hurdle fence.

| 域 the frontier.

| 垣 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.

| 臣 officers near the throne; this, and | 屏 a screen, are also applied to a high officer who protects the throne, or defends the frontier.

藩  
fan

A dust basket or fan to separate chaff; a refuse basket called | 籬, made somewhat like a sieve; to cover, to screen from view.

播  
fan

A very small sized deer, occurring among the mountains of Koko-nor, having a yellow belly, and called *kien-rh* on the spot; the Pän Ts'ao regards it as a variety of the dzeron (*Antelope gutturosa*), but it is most probably another species.

煩  
fan

From *fire* and *head*.

Heat and pain in the head; trouble, annoyance; perplexed, heated; important, not indifferent; to intrude on, to trouble, to ask; impertinent, urgent; grieved, sorry.

干 | to trouble one, as with an errand.

敢 | or | 勞 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.

| 悶 perplexed, vexed, grieved, annoyed.

| 擾 to annoy, to interrupt.

| 帶此信 please take this letter; — written on the envelop.

| 瑣 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 | 的 very annoying; unusually troublesome.

蘋  
fan

An aquatic grass, on which wild geese feed, the 青 |, probably a triquetrous sedge, like a *Carex* or *Cyperus*.

繁  
fan

One form is composed of 糸 *silk* and 每 *each*, and defined to be an ornament placed on a horse's neck or mane.

Much, numerous; the opposite of *kien* 簡 limited; troublesome;

thick, as grass; a variety of affairs; manifold, multitudinous.

| 華 quietly, pomp; extravagant show.

| 冗 troublesome from excess.

| 多 or 紛 | overburdened; confused; perplexed with cares.

| 緒 harassed by many cares.

| 費 expensive, costly, using more than is needed.

| 難 and | 疲 troublesomely hard and troublesomely wearying, are terms applied to certain district and prefectural posts.

Read *fan*. A saddle-girth.

繁  
fan

From *plants* and *troublesome* as the phonetic.

An edible kind of celery or borage, anciently called 白

蒿, whose leaves are eaten when green, and pickled for winter; the leaves are fed to young silkworms, and a decoction sprinkled on their eggs hastens their hatching; some consider this plant to be a species of woolly *Artemisia*, but the uses and description seem to point out a more edible plant.

于以采 | she collects the celery.

灑  
fan

Water thrown upon plants to cover their roots when first set out; to water plants.

| 溢 to drip or run over.

楸  
fan

From two *trees bound* and interlaced by branches, to form a hedge; it is now superseded by the next, and occurs only in combination.

A screen; a hedge; a fence.

樊  
fan

Composed of *hedge* and *great*, but the original form is like the last.

A railing; an inclosed place, a spot hedged around; a cage; obstructed, hedged up; mixed.

| 籠 a cage.

營營青蠅止於 | the flitting green bottle-fly has stopped in the hedge.

礬

fan

From *stone* and a *hedged plat* as the phonetic.

Styptic mineral or metallic salts fit for dyeing or painting; alum; to tan leather in lime and copperas.

白 | alum; | 石 alum shale.

皂 | or 青 | copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron.

膽 | or 紅 | blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

綠 | acetate of copper.

山 | a tree in Honan, whose leaves furnish a dyeing salt.

| 紙 paper sized with alum.

| 皮店 a tanning-shop.

螞

fan

A small grasshopper, called 負 |, the common *Gryllus*. 氣 | the cockroach, or perhaps a sort of *Cimex*, which stinks when it is struck; it is said to have been eaten.

凡

凡

fan

The original form had 二 two inside to denote a pair, and was derived from an old form of 及 denoting to bring all together; others derive it from 乃 thus and 一 one; others from still different forms; the second is unauthorized, and mostly used by the Buddhists.

All, everybody; common, vulgar, usual; generally, for the most part; among the Buddhists, the world; laic; mortal, carnal, human.

| 人 men, people, mankind; used by Buddhists as a demeaning term for the laity, the world, secular persons, who cannot attain to immortality like 仙人 ethereal men, or to high happiness like 聖人 holy ones.

| 間 the world; in secular life.

| 事 everything; all affairs.

大 | whoever; in general.

諸 | or | 物 all, everything, everybody; altogether.

諸 | 多勞 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 or | 夫俗子 or | 民 common sort of people, the vulgar.

下 | to come into the world, as a divine being.

降 | to descend from heaven to this world.

思 | to think of leaving the priesthood and marrying; — said by priests.

大 | 所有 people generally have it.

大 | 人做好 whoever performs good deeds.

發 | 起例 do the whole in the same way as the pattern.

脫 | 尸 to shuffle off this mortal coil, to turn into a spirit, or go among the genii.

| 胎 of human origin, — i. e. not a god.

帆

fan

From *kerchief* and *all* as the phonetic.

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.

張雲 | to hoist the lofty sails.

錦 | 高掛 hoist high the gay sails.

借一 | 風 to get another's help, to raise the wind; refers to a fair wind filling the sail.

石 | a sort of laminated seaweed.

馬風

fan

From *wind* and *horse*; one form of the last when used as a verb.

A horse racing; a boat sailing swiftly.

船 | | 而去 or 船 | 行 a vessel sailing; the ships are sailing away.

驚 | a horse frightened and running.

筭

fan

An osier basket shaped like a fish-basket, with a small mouth and covered with silk; in olden times, brides placed millet and dates in one, and carried it on meeting their husbands.

杧

fan

A large tree, whose bark is called 水桴木 because it floats; one defines it to be the bark of firewood; it may be a kind of cork tree.

反

fan

Composed of 厂 a *retreat* and 又 a *hand*; the hand is the agent in turning; interchanged with the next, and with 翻 to revert.

To turn back voluntarily; to return, to recur to; to turn, as the leaves of a book; to send back, to send for; to resume; to take back; in revenge for; 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.

相 | discordant, unmatched.

照 | to reflect light; refraction.

| 回 or | 還 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 seditious.

| 胃噎食 the stomach rejects food.

| 轉 to turn over; turn it around.

| 轉面皮 to change countenance.

| 面 to turn a cold shoulder; the contrary idea.

| 倒 on the contrary; upset.

信 | to drive the people to revolt.

| 教 a renegade, a turncoat.

心自問 carefully ask your own heart.

福來祿 | uninterrupted blessing.

病 a relapse of an illness.

不如初 but now it is different from then.

為不美 on the contrary it was disagreeable.

and 正 are used in opposition, as a direct and indirect argument in logic; 論 is negative, adverse, ironical; 正論 is positive, favorable, serious, direct.

切 to spell or combine the sounds of characters, as 甫遠 *f-u yu-en*, which gives 反 *fan*.

覆 back and forth; to retract; tautological; over again.

語辭 a disjunctive particle.

風禾則盡起 by a contrary wind the grain all rose up.

返 From to go and contrary; used with the last.

*fan* To return, to go or come back; to revert to; but, on the other hand.

往 | 幾日 how many days will you be gone?

| 之於天 refer it to Heaven.

| 程 [he left] on his return.

而 | 受累 on the contrary, he suffered by it, or was involved.

| 旋 to return, as home, or from a visit; to revert to.

| 棹 to sail or row back; to back water in rowing.

坂 From earth and contrary as the phonetic.

*fan* A declivity, a hill-side; a bank; a dike.

坡 | a terraced bank or slope.

蒲 | the place where Shun built his capital, now Pu-chu fu 蒲州府 in the southwest corner of Shansi.

阪 Used with the preceding, and occurs used for its primitive.

*fan* A bank, a dike; the steep rocky descent of hills.

田 hill-side terraces; fields banked up to retain the water.

隴 | a plateau or level parterre in a valley.

飯 From 'to eat and return as the phonetic.

*fan* A meal; cooked rice, because it is the chief dish at every meal; food in general; the bottom of the thumb; to eat a meal.

吃 | 或食 | 或用 | to eat, to take a meal; | 後 after eating.

無 | 食 poor, beggared; I have no food.

討 | 的 a beggar, a needy person.

一頓 | 或一餐 | one meal.

吃過 | 嗎 have you had your rice? — *i.e.* Are you well? How do you do? — to which the reply is, 有偏 or 偏過了 I've no need to inconvenience you; I've already eaten.

毋搆 | do not grab the rice.

會 | cooked millet.

| 蔬食飲水 [Confucius said,] with my meal of coarse rice and with water to drink, I am happy.

米 | 或白 | rice ready to eat.

白 | 魚 the southern name for the white-bait (*Leucosoma*), from its diaphanous body.

| 匙頭 the cobra de capello, so called from its spoon shaped head.

漂母一羹 | [like] the bleaching woman's meal — given to Han Sin, which was nobly rewarded.

羹荳 | to cook beans and glutinous rice for mourners; — a Cantonese custom.

| 鋏 rice shears; — a term for the molar teeth.

亞 | in ancient times, the cook of the second meal of noblemen.

販 From pearl or to buy and to return.

*fan* To turn a penny, to buy cheap and sell dear, to traffic, to deal in, to carry about for sale.

| 夫 or | 仔 a peddler, a chapman, one who buys at night to sell in the morning.

| 客 to peddle, to retail; a peddler.

| 莊 a warehouse, a large shop.

| 賣人口 to deal in human beings, especially children.

人 | 子 a broker in children.

拐 | to kidnap people for sale.

| 牛馬 to trade in cattle, as a 馬 | 子 jockey does.

| 家 house of a broker in women; a sort of marriage-broker; it is not a disreputable business.

悞 To regret; penitent; hasty, precipitate; wicked.

*fan* | 悔 to regret an act.

疾 From disease and to turn.

To vomit food; to faint and relieve the stomach; in Tso, bad people were so called.

畷 A plain, a field; in Honan, used in the sense of a farmstead, a hamlet.

| 疇 fields and plats.

醞 From spirits and an officer.

Liquor kept over night; newly distilled spirits; that which is made of refuse grain.

In Cantonese. Ill-luck, as upon children; ill starred; things or agencies that injure children.

起 | to exorcise the demon which makes sickness.

| 着 to meet with misadventures that affect the fetus.

| 神 elfins or gnomes which bring evil on a household.

梵 From forest and all as the phonetic.

*fan* A Hindu word denoting stillness or retirement, now used for the Sanscrit or Pali languages, as a contraction of | 覽摩 Brahma; the country of Magadha whence Buddha came.

- | 咒 Buddhist prayers and charms.  
 | 章 Brahma's chapter, is the syllabary in twelve parts, ascribed to him.  
 | 音 the sound of chanting; Sanscrit sounds.  
 | 字 or | 書 or | 言 Pali or Sanscrit (*i. e.* Brahma's) characters or writing; while | 語 is Sanscrit word or speech.  
 | 刹 a Buddhist monastery, in which the | 宇 is the great hall of idols.  
 | 志 a Brahmin.  
 | 天王 or 大 | 王 Brahma is so called by some Chinese Buddhists; and | 天 is Brahma-loka, the eighteen mansions in heaven.

Read *fung*. The sougling of wind through trees; to spread abroad widely.

- 汎** From *water* and a *joint*.  
*fan'* 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.  
 | 濫 an inundation, overflowing everything.

- 汎** } Sometimes used for the preceding; it is also read *fung*; the second form is most used.  
**泛** } To float; driven to and fro by the wind; floating; to transport; unguided, reckless, careless, objectless; extensive, universal; to overflow; name of a river in Shensi.  
*fan'* 浮 | floating about; superficial.  
 | 漂 light, buoyant, as a cork or spume.  
 | | 其流 drifting with the current.  
 | 常 customary; unacquainted with.  
 | 言 vague talk, untrustworthy.  
 | 舟 sailing or riding in a boat.  
 | 淫 excessive, as a flood.

- | 洒 to sprinkle abundantly.  
 | 澆 the plunging and dashing of waves on a shore.  
 | 遊 to wander at will, purposeless.  
 | | 的交情 a superficial acquaintance with; I only recently knew him.  
 Read *fung*. To throw, as a horse his rider.  
 | 駕之馬 a horse that spills his rider; *met.* a stubborn boy.

- 犯** From *dog* and a *joint*.  
*fan'* To rush against; to offend, to transgress; to resist, to oppose, to violate; to invade, to attack a territory; to attack impudently, to assault unprovokedly; to encounter that, which injures one; possessed by, as a spirit; to be exposed to; a criminal; a prisoner at the bar, a culprit, whether proven guilty or not; adverse; opposing.  
 | 罪 to transgress, to commit a crime; guilty.  
 | 法 to break the laws.  
 | 人 a criminal, one under arrest; a 囚 | is one in custody.

- 侵 | to invade, to incroach on.  
 有 | 尊顏 I have offended you; — a polite phrase.  
 惑 | to be exposed to; infected with, as mischief.  
 悞 | an unintentional violation.  
 干 | to offend, to resist law.  
 觸 | an intentional offense, deliberate resistance.  
 | 上 impertinent to superiors.  
 衆怒難 | it will be hard to stand their united wrath.  
 | 潮濕 to encounter malaria.  
 天是 | 了潮了 the air is very damp.  
 | 諱 to improperly use the Emperor's personal name or that of Confucius.  
 | 不上 it won't pay; I can't afford to do it.  
 | 頭七 the whole thing is spoiled.

- | 思量 to estimate the risks.  
 | 而不校 [Yen Hwui] never retaliated when assaulted.  
 河水不 | 井水 river water does not run with well-water; — I want nothing to do with you, I have no quarrel with you.

- 范** From *herb* and to *float*.  
*fan'* 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.

- 范** From 虫 *insect* and 範 a *rule* contracted, referring to the economy of a hive.  
*fan'* A bee or wasp.  
 | 則冠而蟬有綫 the bee has the cap of honor, the cicada has the fringe.

- 範** From 車 *carriage* and 範 a *rule* contracted; this last is also another form of this character.  
*fan'* 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.  
 | 圍不過 do not overpass the restraining law.  
 雅 | or 尊 | your good self, your person; — used in letters.

- 𪚩** From *female*, *hare* and *born*, — an instance of ideographic combination.  
*fan'* The young of rabbits, which the Chinese affirm are born at the mouth; to litter, as rabbits.

- 芝** Plants floating on the water.  
*fan'* 蘋藻 | 溪 the *lemma* and *charu* float on the stream.

## FĀN.

Old sounds, p'ün, bün, and p'ün. In Canton, fan; — in Swatow, nun, pun, and p'un; — in Amoy, hun; — in Fuhchau, hung, hóng, and pwóng; — in Shanghai, fáng and váng; — in Chifu, fán.

**分**  
fān

From 刀 *knife* and 入 *to enter*. because the edge must go in to divide a thing; it is also read f'ün and used with 份 a part.

To separate; to divide or sort out for distribution; to apportion, to part; to share, to partake with; often used for 吩 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.

| 派 to sort out for distribution.

| 散 utterly routed; scattered, dispersed.

| 作十分就 | 散 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 | 肥 (or | 賍) 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 *chü-lien*.

| 辯是非 to argue a point.

一 | 爲二 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.

fān A horsehair 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.

| 紜 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.

**吩**

fān Used with the last, denoting a large towel or napkin, called | 幌, and hung in the left side of the girdle.

**雰**

fān Misty, foggy; snowy.

雨雪 | | the sleety snow falls slowly and abundantly.

**芬**

fān From *plant* and *to divide*, because a flower disperses fragrance.

fān Perfume of opening flowers; fragrance; numerous; amicable; used with 芬 confused.

| | harmonious, joyous; fragrant.

混 | in confusion, as a state.

| 然 rising like impalpable dust.

| 芳 odoriferous.

**氛**

fān Vapor, misty exhalations, miasma; aerial omens, shadowy signs, will-o'-the-wisp; applied to rebels, which portend decay in the state.

| 氲 aerial, smoky, or misty vapors.

| 靄 dark portents, infelicitous omens; an apparition.

國 | demagogues; seditious risings.

海 | "sea-mist," *i. e.* pirates.

妖 | portents, dreadful omens.

賊 | 正熾 the rebel miasma then burned most furiously.

**翁**

fān From *wings* and *to divide*.

To fly; | | flying and soaring.

翻 | flying; the act or appearance of flying.

**盼**

fān The light of the sun issuing forth.

**髻**

fān The hair and to part.

The hair falling off is | |, said of animals, or of the molting of birds.

**吩**

fān To direct, to order.

| 附 to give orders to inferiors, to charge straitly; a command, a direction.

**袂**

fān Long flowing robes.

| | 袂袂 a full, wide skirt spreading gracefully.

芬  
fān

From *forest* and *divide* as the phonetic; it is similar to 紛 to mix.

Double beams on the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole; a hempen covering for a cart; confused, disordered; tangled, raveled.

泯泯 | | all in confusion; turbulent, riotous, as a country.

治絲而 | 之 to hatchel the silk and tangle it; *met.* to manage badly, as state affairs.

鴉  
yā

Birds flying in flocks; a kind of pie of a dark color, whose long tail feathers are used in soldiers' helmets.

Read *yan*. The wild pigeon is | 鴉; its neck is iridescent.

饋  
饋  
fàn

To cook or steam rice, and throw water on it when half done, so that the grains will separate; then steam it again.

| 饘 to half-cook the rice, leaving the grains hard.

釋之 | | wash and then steam it once and again.

汾  
fēn

The chief river of Shansi, the | 水, which joins the Yellow River at Lung-mān in the southwest; it is about

250 miles long, and gives its name to several places in the province.

| 酒 spirits distilled in Fānchen from sorghum; it has a wide reputation.

| 陽王 was a petty ruler during the T'ang dynasty, named 郭, whose name is now synonymous with earthly happiness, as he lived to a great age and had numerous descendants; the phrase

| 陽點頭 the king of Fān-yang in Honan nodding his head—because he did not know all his posterity,—is a birthday wish.

弁  
biàn

A hill of earth, rising steep and high.

登隱 | 之邱 let us go up this steep hill.

粉  
fěn

From *wood* and *divide*; occurs used for 禁 a beam.

A lofty tree, a kind of elm, with small seeds and white bark; it is probably allied to the white elm.

東門之 | the elm at the east gate.

| 榆社 a famous temple erected by the founder of the Han dynasty.

焚  
fān

From 火 *fire* and 楮 a *hedge* contracted; used for 債 to lose, in the phrase | 其身 [elephants] lose their lives—for their tasks.

To burn a thing; to make preparations for consuming it; to set it on fire; to destroy utterly.

| 香 to light incense sticks.

| 修 cremation, now employed only in burning priests' corpses.

| 化 to burn up, as written paper.

| 書坑儒 [Tsin] burned the books and inhumed the scholars.

仲春毋 | 山林 don't set the woods on fire in spring.

| 紙錢 to burn paper-money to the dead.

扮  
bàn

A ram; though some define it to mean a ewe.

棗  
zǎo

From *wood* and *fragrant*.

A kind of wood burned for its perfume.

墳  
fén

From *corth* and *strenuous*; the contracted form is in constant use; occurs used for the next.

墳  
fén

A grave; a tumulus or tomb; a heap; an embankment or water-dyke; a sprite; rich soil; loam; great.

| 地 a plot of ground for burials.

| 墓 the grave or mound.

掃 | or 拜 | to worship at the tomb, to sweep the grave.

| 院 a cemetery, the yard around the tomb.

荒 | a neglected grave, no longer worshipped.

| 起 the mound is growing,—as a heap of refuse.

黑 | black loamy soil.

| 壤 rich soil.

| 少爺 custodian of graves, who lives near them. (*Pekingese*)

三 | the three powers,—heaven earth and man,—which 分 divide everything among them; also the monuments or records of the three first rulers, Fuh-hi,

Shin-nung, and Hwangti.

犢  
dù

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.

胖羊 | 首 a lean sheep with a big head.

蕢  
suì

From *plants* and *strenuous*.

Trees or plants producing abundance of fruits; flowers growing together.

| 子 seeds of the hemp.

| 實 very fruitful.

潰  
cuì

A branch of the River Jū in Honan; small streamlets caused by the overflow of a river; the brink of a river.

鼗  
wá

From *drum* contracted and *strenuous*, because such drums inspire troops.

鼗  
wá

A bass drum, five or six feet long; one like it is now used at funerals.

翻  
fān

Aromatic; a perfume from opening flowers.

翻  
fān

花 | 香 flowers emitting their sweetness.

香 | | deliciously fragrant.

績  
fän

The seeds of flax or hemp.  
| 不類布而可以爲布 though the seeds of flax do not look at all like cloth, still cloth is made from them; — the roughest and most unlikely material may prove to be useful.

幘  
fän

The ornament on a bride, like a pompon of hair, near the horse's mouth; also called 扇汗 a perspiration fan.  
朱 | the red tasseled bit, commonly called 踢胸 or kick-breast.

Read fän' A bag full of grain.

豮  
fän

A gelded pig or barrow; the Chinese generally geld hogs; to draw out or deprive.  
| 豮之牙吉 it is lucky to break the tusks of hogs.

癩  
fän

Pimples or boils caused by fever; fever sores.  
| 腫 fever boils, which cause great itching and irritation.

粉  
fän

From rice and to divide as the phonetic.

Rice broken to pieces; meal, flour, powder, of any kind; a pigment in powder; to adorn, as with pigment; to whitewash or color; sometimes applied to pus; in fragments, fine, comminuted.

米 | rice-flour; 麵 | a cosmetic.

| 絲 or | 條 or | 仔, or | 皮, vermicelli.

| 袋 a tailor's chalk-bag.

塗脂抹 | to rub on the rouge and daub the paint; said of a slatternly belle who dresses for an occasion; also of bad goods spruced up.

| 流 the pus is sloughing off.

涼 | 子 a kind of jelly made from agar-agar.

| 碎 smashed to pieces; ground small.

| 紅 rouge; rosy, as cheeks.

| 板 or | 牌 a painted board on which boys learn to write.

| 澤 adorned, beautified; painted, as a well-dressed lady.

研成 | rub it to a powder, as paint-stuffs.

| 頭 a bad woman, implying a reference to her character.

| 牆 or | 皮牆 to whitewash a wall.

| 飾 to paint and furbish up; met. specious, for appearance sake, as | 飾太平 a pretended peace.

胭 | 計 a trap to catch one with a pretty or lewd woman.

脂 | 客 a gay rake, a dandified fellow.

黼  
fän

Court robes embroidered in colors, as if spotted with grains.

畫 | adorned with gay colors.

鼯  
fän

A kind of mole or gopher, also called 犂鼠 the plough rat; and 田鼠 field rat; it is supposed to be transformed from the shrike; it is also called 隱鼠 or 偃鼠 the hiding rat, and 地老鼠 earth rat, from its well-known habits.

忿  
fän

From heart and to divide as the phonetic.

Anger, resentment; irritated at; indignation.

| 怒 angry, wrathful.

一朝之 | hasty wrath, sudden fury.

| | 不消 implacable anger.

| 恨 deep malice, bitter hate.

| 疾 cross, displeased.

不 | or 氣不 | one cannot overlook it; cannot but be angry.

坩  
fän

From earth and to divide; some writers make a distinction between these.

坩  
fän

Dust; dust raised by the wind; others say, a bank of earth; to mix up; to bring together; to dig.

| 集京師 to collect the officers at the capital.

| 鬆 to dig the ground loose.

份  
fän

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 份 彬 nest, but has become obsolete in that sense.

A part, a portion, a share, a dividend; the duties of a post; its rank; the position of one in society, the part he acts, his lot; a sort, a kind.

身 | the duties of one's station.

本 | my duty, my office; my interest in.

三 | 之一 one third of a thing.

| 兩大 a great portion; extra large, too many; it is very big.

分 | to divide the shares.

安 | contented with his lot.

股 | a share in a shop.

| 外 more than it should be; unusual.

| 承 to divide pro-rata, to pay proportionally.

一 | 行貨一 | 錢 each sort of goods has its own price.

| 子 or 名 | a proper part; the lot coming to one.

緣 | attached to, liking for.

一 | 禮物 one lot of presents; one share of them.

越 | to overstep one's place, to go beyond his functions.

憤  
fän

Prostrate, fallen, as on one's back; to overturn, to ruin, to subvert; to move or excite.

一言 | 事 one word can spoil an affair.

憤  
fän

From heart and strenuous.

Impatient zeal; ardor; strong feeling; urgent impulses.

發 | excited, aroused; to stimulate one's ardor.

| 力 or | 興 to exert one's strength.

| 慄 perturbed, deep feeling.

鱗  
fün'

A species of thornback or skate, with spines in its long tail to defend itself; it is a kind of *Rhina* or *Myliobates* found on the southern coasts, and supposed to be transformed from the osprey.

糞  
fün'

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.

- | 廁 a necessary; a dung-hole.
- | 門 the rectum or anus.
- | 地 a manure yard, a jakes.
- 落 | or 上 | to manure.
- | 料 poudrette prepared and dried for sale.
- | 除 a dust-pan, a dust-hod.
- | 草 refuse, sweepings.

錢財如 | 土 to spend money as if it was dung.  
| 池 a manure pit, as in fields; a cess-pool.

漢  
fün'

The old name of a stream in Pu-cheu fu 蒲州府 in the southwest of Shansi, whose headwaters spout up as a fountain.

神 | the vapors which rise, like a fountain, from valleys after rain.

奮  
fün'

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.

| 武 martial, warlike.

| 衣 to shake and lift up the dress, in order to walk up.

| 飛 to fly rapidly; *met.* to put forth great effort.

| 至德之光 to diffuse the lustre (or knowledge) of great virtue.

| 志不懈 determined, active and unwearied.

| 興 or | 氣 to rouse one's feelings, to exert one's energies.

檐  
fün'

To fill a bag with grain till it bursts; the cord of a bow.

瞓  
fün'

An unauthorized word in Cantonese, written under the radical 目 and not 口; it seems to be derived from, or is another form of the Shanghai word *kw'ng* 瞓 to sleep.

To sleep; to feel sleepy.

合眼 | to nod and doze.

你 | 匀 you are half asleep.

## FANG.

Old sounds, pung and bung. In Canton, fong; — in Swatow, hwang; — in Amoy, hong, and one pong; — in Fuhchau, hwóng and hóng; — in Shanghai, fong, bong and vong; — in Chifu, fang.

方  
fang

The original form is thought to resemble two boats lashed together; it is the 70th radical of characters mostly relating to flags, as it is superseded in most of them by one of its compounds *yen* 旂 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 妨 to oppose, to avoid doing; a list of vassals or retainers; a thin board; unfilled

grain; great, correct; a classifier of cakes of ink, slices of meat, &c.; a center; used for 舫 to cross a stream.

四 | square, rectangular; the four points of compass; everywhere, for which 萬 | is also used; the vicinity.

五 | the four quarters and the center.

| 位 a location; the aspect of, as a house; the bearings of.

| 向 direction of; towards.

| 正 correct, as deportment.

端 | personal appearance; proper carriage, correct bearing.

叫地 | call the local — officers, *i. e.* the police or constable.

| 略 a plan, a mode of action.

| 可 suitable; it will do.

相怨 — | each dislikes the other, holding to his own view.

有 | 法 there is a way; some plan or remedy can be found.

| 單 a description of a house or land; it usually accompanies the deed.

| 便 convenient; all ready; used to denote alms, as 行 | 便 to bestow charity; to consider others; to oblige; to do good to.

省 | to examine the places.

良 | a good prescription; the best remedy.

大 | liberal, on a large scale; generous minded.

維鳩 | 之 the pigeon occupies it, *i. e.* the other's nest.

| 纔 then, just at that moment; now.  
 | 且 about to do; just then.  
 | 今 the present time, now-a-days.  
 | 寸 the heart, from its supposed size.  
 不能知 | he does not know or appreciate what belongs to his post.  
 | 命 a polite phrase for declining, I must oppose your orders, I must excuse myself; as 只得  
 | 命 we cannot but disregard the orders.  
 | 人 to compare or measure men's ability.  
 外 | 人 foreigners; people from other provinces.  
 何 | 人 where's the man from?  
 萬邦之 | the focus of all the states.  
 以社以 | this to the gods of the land, and this to those of the four points.  
 | 外 out of the bounds, in the streets, or in foreign parts, according to the scope.  
 修 | to change the aspect, as of a grave.  
 開 | to begin a course of life; to turn over a new leaf.  
 開牛 | to become as an ox, i. e. reduced to miserable shifts.  
 墨一 | one cake of ink.  
 一 | 磚 in Peking, a solid mass of broken bricks,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  *chih* square by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *chih* high, measuring 225 $\frac{1}{4}$  cubic *chih*.  
 上 | 來的 this came from the imperial room or quarter.  
 多 | 培植 [I am obliged to you] for many acts of kindness  
 有義 | she has her right portion, — as a mother like Mencius' had in his fame.  
 大 | 家 a great teacher.  
 年 | 多少 how old are you now?  
 | 程 equations; 立 | cubic involution; and | 田 plane mensuration; — are all mathematical terms.

坊

fang

From earth and place; interchanged with 防 to guard.

A lane, an alley or short street, a wynd; a hamlet; a neighborhood; in Peking, a ward or subdivision of each of the five 城 or municipalities; a burgh, a country-house; an honorary portal: a small shop, where the things sold are made; a grocery; to guard; to impede; an obstruction.

| 社 the street altar to the gods of the land.

牌 | an honorary monumental gateway.

| 里 a street; a neighborhood; villages, hamlets.

表 | a model, a person or thing worthy of imitation.

便宜 | a restaurant, an eating-shop.

堆 | a store-room, a go-down.

書 | a bookstore, a book-stall.

作 | a workshop, an atelier.

春 | the heir-apparent's palace, name of two honorary offices in the Chen-sz'-fu, conferred on members of the Hanlin Academy.

寶 | your monastery; said to a priest.

僧 | a Buddhist term for a convent.

妨

fang

From woman and place as the phonetic.

An impediment; to hinder, to oppose; to injure, to dislike.

| 碍 a difficulty, an obstacle; something to be afraid of, or which stops one.

小心 | 害 lookout for yourself, don't get any damage.

不 | 或無 | harmless; no matter about that; it is all the same whether it be there or not.

| 賢 to envy worthy people; to malign the good.

枋

fang

A wood used by cartwrights and in boats; the white board used to entice fish to leap into a boat; a frame for drying fish; a boat-builder.

| 子 a support; a strip of wood used to underpin and strengthen the girders in a roof.

| 木 scantling stuff, thin pieces; a general term for lathing and facings.

蘇 | 木 a kind of sapan-wood or logwood.

肪

fang

Fat, especially the grease or fat of a goose.

脂 | the fat of meat.

邠

fang

The ancient name for Wu-kang hien 武康縣 in the northwest of Chebkiaing, is sometimes written | 風氏, but 防風氏 is more correct.  
 邠 | 縣 a district in Sz'-ch'uen, north of the capital.

芳

fang

Fragrant, odoriferous; beautiful, as flowers; agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent.

| 芷 fragrant plants, used in perfumery.

| 草 sweet smelling plants; fresh.

| 名 a good name, a virtuous reputation.

流 | 百世 to hand down a fair name to after years.

遺 | to perpetuate the memory of.

| 踪 the fragrant records, as of good men of old.

| 德 fragrant or great virtue.

鈔

fang

A square bell, like a cow-bell, worn by camels; a sort of boiler or shallow kettle; name for a *fanam*, an old Madras coin, worth about one-tenth of a rupee, used in imitation of that word.

匚

fang

An open basket with a bale or handle, holding about a peck, which the original form rudely represents; it is now written *ku'ang* 筐, and this is only used for the 22d radical of a small group of characters, mostly relating to vessels and receptacles.

房

From house and place as the phonetic.

房 A room, a chamber; a dwelling; an office or bureau in a public court; the room where a particular department is carried on; a division of a government, as the Upper House, the Senate; one living in the same room, a wife or concubine; what is done in it, i. e. sexual intercourse; a branch of a family; in plants, a spathe, calyx, or receptacle; the nest or comb of a bee; the 11th of the zodiacal constellations, the stars  $\beta \gamma \delta \sigma$  in Scorpio; it always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

一間 | one division in a room, made by the framework; at the south it denotes a room.

| 間 or | 屋 rooms, buildings, as in a single yard.

| 子 a house, of which 正 | is the building facing the south or north in the court; and 照 | the rear building or row of rooms.

蓋 | 子 to build a house.

耳 | or 陪 | small rooms at the ends of the main building.

內 | the female apartments of a large building, where the 下 | or women live; it is styled 上 | in a yamun.

| 下有多少姬妾 how many women have you in your household?

| 東 the owner of a house.

門 | or 號 | the ante-room for visitors in a yamun; a porter's lodge or room.

六 | six under-bureaus in a yamun; as the 銀 |, or 庫 |, the treasury.

賤 | or 敵 | my wife, also termed 正 |;—as 偏 |, or | 下 is a concubine.

同 | to lie with a woman.

補 | to take a second wife.

專 | 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.

防 A bank, a dyke, a levee; a defense, a screen, a protection; to leap off, to ward off, to protect from, to defend, to guard against; to repress, to forbid; to provide against; a match for.

| 備 or 豫 | to be ready for, to prepare for; guarding; prepared; as 不 | is unaware, not expecting.

| 荒 or | 饑 to provide against dearth, or a bad year, by laying in stores.

隄 | an embankment, or other obstruction.

| 禦 to watch against, to guard, as the captain of a picket.

| 風 remedy against colds or flatulency.

| 風氏 the name of an ancient state in Chehkiang, lying in the northwest part of the present Wu-kang hien.

分 | and 海 | are civil officers like a sub-prefect, in some of the provinces.

冷不 | cold cannot be avoided; i. e. who could have guarded against it? suddenly, unforeseen.

百夫之 | equal to (or a match for) a hundred braves.

魴

From 魚 fish and 肪 contracted, alluding to its delicate flesh.

A freshwater fish, also called 鰱魚 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.

俚語云伊洛鯉 | 美如牛羊 the village proverb says, The carp and bream out of the River I-loh taste as sweet as beef or mutton.

訪

From words and place.

訪 To search out, to go and see about; to inquire into, to inform one's self, as an officer does; to ask advice, to consult; to learn the character of.

| 問 to inquire of, to ask.

| 聞 to hear of, to have or seek information of.

| 拿 to hunt up and seize, as a rascal.

| 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.

| 謁 to visit and ask, as a friend.

私行察 | to go in disguise to search and learn the facts, as a detective.

昉

From sun and place as the phonetic.

昉 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?

倣

From man and to liberate or place; they are similar to the next.

倣 To imitate; like, resembling; a model; to copy after.

相 | much alike.

| 照 to like and then imitate; to make like.

- | 樣 to follow the pattern; hence 寫 | 字 is to line a copy-slip, by which boys learn to write.
- | 古筆意 to delineate the scenes of the ancients.
- | 圈 a brass circle or frame for laying on the paper to write within it.

**彷彿** } From a *step* and *place*; the second form is obsolete, and both are interchanged with the last.  
 Like, resembling; seen but vaguely; indistinct; equivocal, seeming.  
 | 彷彿 somewhat like, not unlike; doubtful and still possible; — eight forms of writing this phrase are given in the native dictionary.  
 | 徨 timid, undecided; agitated, as insects are.  
 | 徬 roving, unsettled, doubtful.

**昉** Indistinct.  
 | 昉 apparently similar, but which cannot be seen distinctly; looking alike.  
 兩下相 | the two look exactly alike, as twins.

**紡** To spin; to reel; to coil or twist into thread or ropes; the threads of a net; lines, cords; to tie up.  
 | 紗 to spin thread for weaving.  
 | 績 to twist hempen thread.  
 川 | fine Sz'ch'nen pongee.  
 | 絲 to make silk or sewing thread.  
 | 綢 reeled pongee, well-woven and firm.

**舫** From *vessel* and *square*; 方 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.  
**畫** | a handsomely furnished boat, a flower-boat.  
**輕** | 如葉 the boat [floats] as lightly as a leaf.  
**採蓮** | finely adorned pleasure boats.  
 | 中談飲 drinking and conversing in a boat.

**甌** } To mold and work clay into shape ready for the oven; sticky clay fit for the potter's use.  
**旋** } | 人爲簞豆 the potter makes the compute dishes.  
 | 陶 a potter, a worker in clay.

**放** } From to *part* and *place*.  
 To let go, to loosen, to liberate; to reject, to cast off; to banish, to send away; to stretch, to extend; to indulge, to relax; to lay down; to open out, to scatter; to emit, as light; to fire, as a gun; to fly, as a kite; to start; to let, as blood; to issue, as a permit.  
 | 縱 to give loose rein; to let others do as they list; heedless of rules.  
 | 鬆 to loosen somewhat, to slack off.  
 | 心 be easy about, unsolicitous; it is also used for a lost heart, one not able to resist evil.  
 | 手 hands off! let go! to have nothing to do with.  
 不 | 手 don't part with it, keep tight hold; don't loosen it.  
 | 手不得 I can't let go of it.  
 | 肆 impudent, audacious; to cast off restraint.  
 | 蕩 willful, wild, extravagant.

**發** | to discharge, as a prisoner at the end of his term.  
 | 赦 to pardon and release.  
 | 生 to let living things go, a Buddhist good work, for doing which there are | 生會 "let live societies."  
**大** | 王命 to disregard the royal commands.  
 | 下 lay it down; to let it down.  
 | 在這裏 put it down there.  
 | 言 to speak one's mind.  
 | 走 to let a culprit escape.  
 | 賬 to get on credit; and reckon the interest.  
 | 利 to shave notes.  
**母** | 飯 don't make a rude noise in eating.  
 | 乎四海 reaches quite to the ocean.  
 | 餓口 to get souls out of torment.  
 | 花 to let off fireworks.  
 | 膽 courageous, in good heart.  
 | 牌 to close or end an examination — as for *siuts'ai*.  
 | 路燈 to burn incense lamps in the road — on the full moon of the 7th month; in some places, the priests | 水燈 burn floating lanterns instead.  
 | 差 sent as special commissioner from the capital, — usually to superintend the examinations.  
 | 出來了 he has let it out, as a caged bird; liberated, as a prisoner.

Read *fung*. To lay boats alongside; to imitate, to accord with.  
 若稽古帝堯曰放勳 looking into ancient records, the Emperor Yao was named Fang-hium.

In *Fuhchau*. A last, a hat-block.

## FÉI.

Old sounds, p'ei, p'i, bi, pit, and bit. In Canton, fi and fei; — in Swatow, hui, p'ue, and hut; — in Amoy, hui and hòè; — in Fukchau, p'i, li, l'ie, pé, and hé; — in Shanghai, fi and vi; — in Chifu, fi.

飛

The original rudely represents a bird soaring; it is the 183d 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.

去 flown; to fly away.

快 quick as possible.

騰之兆 a sign of his rapid advancement.

翔 to soar and sail, as a hawk.

報 hasten to announce; a fleet messenger.

差 | 馬 to send a fleet courier.

龍在天 the flying dragon in the sky; i. e. the present emperor.

昇 to be taken on high; an apotheosis.

鷹 to let loose a falcon.

簷走壁 fly over the eaves and run on the walls; — an expert thief.

插翼難 | I could not fly, even with a pair of wings.

雄雉于 | the pheasant has flown.

災 sudden calamity, an unexpected trouble.

馳 to urge a racer to his utmost speed.

射士 flying bowmen.

廉 a fabulous bird, changed from a warrior who helped Cheu-sin, B. C. 1120, and is now regarded as the god of the Wind; also, a kind of water plant or rush.

啓者 I write in great haste.

劍 to let fly a sword — out of the mouth, which sorcerers are said to do.

跑 to run as fast as possible; fleet as an Asahel.

In Cantones. Clever, shrewd.

蜚

From insect and not; occurs used for the next.

fē

An offensive insect produced in moist places, which devours grain and clothes; the cockroach and some sorts of *Cimex* are probably both included; a fabulous monster indicative of pestilence.

零 an old name for the mason or ground bee.

非

The original form is intended to represent the wings of a bird opposite each other, as it folds them; it is the 175th radical of a few incongruous characters, most of which should have been arranged under their other radicals.

An *adverb* of negation, not so, not right; when in regimen with another negative, it answers to without — not, and makes a strong assertion; to turn the back on, opposed to good; unreal; shameless, vicious, low; false, bad; to blame, to reproach.

是 | right and wrong; yes and no; pro and con.

一塲是 | nothing worse than a little gossip.

不知是 | I can't say whether it is so or not.

是 | it is not so.

說人是 | to talk of people's failings, to backbite.

禮 indecent, improper.

禮勿言 | 禮勿動 neither speak nor act without observing propriety.

豈 | is it not so? — i. e. it is true.

必 | 無因 it certainly must have a cause.

無 | or 莫 | really.

易 not so easy, rather difficult.

無 | 無儀 neither doing wrong nor yet good; said of a woman.

也 or | 然 truly it is not so.

吃即喝 if he is not eating he is drinking; — a useless lout.

分之事 it does not appertain to his functions.

不 | 輕 it is rather a difficult matter.

本 | unintentional.

愛寫字無奈手疼 it is not that I don't wish to write, but my hand pains me.

此則彼 if it is not this, then it is that.

袞

A train trailing on the ground; long robes dragging

fē

緋

Dark red or purplish colored silk, of which officers of the fifth rank make their robes.

fē

紫 a deep lilac color.

扉

From leaf of a door and not.

A door with one leaf; met. a rustic house.

依 | 而待 waiting as she leans on the door.

柴 | a kind of movable bars in a fence.

馥

Aromatic.

| | or 芳 | fragrant and odoriferous.

郁郁 | | exceedingly sweet and fragrant.

霏

From rain and not; another old form is from 雨 rain and 飛 to fly.

Rain and snow driving along, filling the air.

雨雪 | | the snow is falling in clouds.

駢

From horse and not.

The outer horses of a team of four; an extra horse fastened to the axle with long traces; a colt three years old.

四牡 | | the four horses went on quietly, without stopping.

妃

From *woman* and *self*, *q. d.* a woman made equal to one's self

妃 <sub>fě</sub> 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.

宮 | imperial concubines.

嬪 | a class of women like ladies in waiting.

奸 | a crafty concubine; — a term of reproach.

| 子笑 Fěi-tsz' laughed — to see the lichis come; — a legend of the Tang dynasty, whence this name is given to the fruit.

肥

From 肉 *flesh* and 卩 *a limit*; i. e. fleshiness should not become obesity.

肥 <sub>fě</sub> Fat, fleshy, plump; the opposite of *sheu*' 瘦; oily, rich, unctuous; fertile; abundant, rich, as crops; manure, tilth; to fatten; to benefit one; fattened.

| 壯 robust; fat and stout.

亞 | a fat person, a paunch-belly. (*Cantonese*)

| 大 corpulent

| 美 plump, in good liking.

策 | to whip up the fat — horses; *met.* a rich man, one who keeps his carriage.

潤 | fertile, rich as land.

| 腴 fat and rich, as meat.

| 甘 fat and sweet, as pork.

君瘦民 | [let] the ruler be lean, so that the people be fat.

只顧己 | he only looks to his own benefit.

上 | 或 落 | to manure land.

私 | 己 to enrich one's self, to line one's nest.

| 豚 fat as a pig; of which | 豚 is another form.

車馬輕 | the carts are light and our horses are hearty; — a hostler's eard.

| 皂 a sort of coarse native soap made from the | 皂子 or soap berries, seeds of the *Gleditschia*.

| 國 a small feudatory lying in the present Yung-ping fu 永平府 in the extreme east of Chihli.

淝

Name of an affluent of the Poyang Lake.

淝 <sub>fě</sub> | 水 a small stream running into Lake Ch'ao by Lu-chen fu in Nganhwui; also the old name of Mung-chiang hien 蒙城縣 in the northwest of that province.

| 泉 streams diverging from one fountain.

蜚

A stinking grub, like the *Cimex*; a sort of snake.

蜚 <sub>fě</sub> | 蟻 the large grubs of some kinds of beetles, found in compost heaps, also called 地蠶 or ground silkworms.

盧 | a cockroach.

蟻

The sea-quahn or Medusa, found in the northern sea; but others define it the Scarabeus or tumble-dung.

Read *pán*. A clam or large mussel found on the southern coast.

斐

From *woman* and *not*.

斐 <sub>fě</sub> To pace to and fro, as one in uncertainty.

| | 遲遲 hesitating and lingering.

江 | a water goddess or naiad; one who roams along the river banks.

腓

The calf of the leg; to avoid, to skulk; to cover or hide each other, as animals do in a herd; diseased; to change; altered.

| 腸 the calf of the leg.

小人所 | that which protects the men — or troops.

| 字之 to suckle, as a cow her calf.

百卉具 | all the plants are changed, or diseased — from the frost.

非

非 <sub>fě</sub> The south corner of a room, where a table was spread with offerings, when it was not known where the god of the land was abiding; hence it means hidden, concealed; low, base.

斐

From *marks* and *not* as the phonetic; occurs interchanged with the next.

斐 <sub>fě</sub> Streaks, or veins; graceful, elegant, adorned, polished, applied to the deportment, or to a composition.

有 | 君子中不可諉兮 one elegant accomplished prince can never be forgotten.

| 美 elegant, graceful, polished; said of things or persons.

| 然成章 truly it is a finished composition.

匪

From a square *basket* and *not*; occurs interchanged with 非, and the last.

A bamboo square covered basket, for which the next is now used; the stately march of horses; a graceful gait; illegal; banditti, vagabonds, seditious, disorderly people, by which term officials stigmatize whoever opposes their rule; banded robbers, brigands, or oppressed people; no, not so, is not; without; variegated.

| 類 or | 徒 vagabonds, wandering people, vagrants.

奸 | insurgents, open rebels.

| 黨 a band of villains; a seditious club or cabal.

土 | local robbers, a nest of thieves.

會 | a party or association of seditious subjects.

擄 | or 搶 | filchers, marauders, highway robbers.

教 | a brotherhood or clan of seditions, a sworn sect.

| 我愆期 it is not I who protract the time.

| 色 particolored, inharmonious colors.

| 今斯今 it is not now, and yet it is as if it were now.

比之 | 人凶 intimacy with bad men is disastrous.

Read *fán*. The emperor making gifts to his officers.

| 頒 imperial favors.

筐 *fè* Bamboo baskets, round or oval, and having a cover and short legs.

筐 | baskets of all sorts.

荆 *fè* To cut off the feet, an ancient punishment; others say, to cut off the knee-pan.

| 辟, 疑赦 when the penalty is to cut off the feet, set the fine for it.

菲 *fè* 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.

| 儀 a formal offering, a trifling present, said by one of his gift, which is also termed | 物 [only] a thing like a turnip.

| 飲食 coarse food and drink.

芳 | exuberant, fragrant.

| | odoriferous; mixed, blended.

| 怒 sad, in deep depression.

| 悵 mournful.

| 薄 poor, shabby, of no worth; — as one's present.

| 敬 my poor respects; — written on a present of money.

采葑采 | 無以下體 when gathering the turnips do not throw them away because of their roots; i.e. do not reject the good because of the bad.

扉 Interchanged with the last.

Coarse hempen or grass sandals or cheap shoes; they are poetically termed 不借 i. e. not worth borrowing.

棗榧 } 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 Taxineæ or yew, found in Northern China, and used by the people to cure the worms; the first also means a epic of wood fastened to a bow to strengthen the center; to assist; to lean on; used for 筐 a basket.

篤 | to zealously assist.

以 | 民彝 in order to assist the people in their virtuous works.

| 几 benches or stands made of the yew.

粗 | the *Cephalotaxus drupacea*, an evergreen tree like a yew.

悱 *fè* Desirous of speaking, but unable to do so from trepidation, ignorance, or otherwise.

不 | 不發 he could not speak out, and the other therefore did not learn it.

憤 | the heart's anger repressed, indignant but silent.

誹 From words and not as the phonetic.

To backbite, to slander; unjust, wicked aspersions; a slanderer.

怨 | to hate and slander another; angry defamation.

| 譽 slander and flattery.

腹 | heart-burnings; malice in the heart.

| 謗 to slander, to defame.

朏 From moon and to go out.

The moon in a crescent form, five days old, and not yet very bright.

| 明 the moon waxes brighter.

廢 From covering and to issue.

A house fallen in ruins; to throw aside, to abandon; to set aside, to depose; to destroy; to annul; to disinherit; to stop, to fail; void, null; spoiled, useless, corrupt; discarded, degraded; degenerated; come to nought; large.

| 去 thrown aside.

殘 | or | 物 useless, worn out; a good for nothing fellow.

| 時 to waste one's time.

半途而 | to turn back, to back out, to give up when half done.

| 長立幼 to set aside the eldest, and place the younger on the throne.

不像則 | things spoil if care be not taken with them.

國政 | 弛 the state is all going to ruin.

| 事 lost his labor; he has missed his aim.

| 墮 lazy, unthrifty.

| 棄 to abandon, to discard.

| 人 cripples, infirm people; superannuated.

癘 From disease and to issue; interchanged with the last in this sense.

An incurable disease.

| 疾 a disability that unfits one for all labor; maimed or imperfect in body.

發 A mat made of rushes for spreading on beds or floors. 編蘆為 | to weave rush grass into mats.

**費** 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 | or | 用或敷 | to lay out money, to spend on; what is needed.

過 | [“you go to] over much expense;” — politely said to a host; another phrase, 破 | “you have lost your outlay,” is used when receiving a present.  
| 事 vexations, fussy, troublesome; needless labor.

浪 | to waste foolishly, unnecessary outlay.

| 力 to use effort.

甚 | 手 very difficult to bring about.

| 心 or | 勞 occupied your mind; I've put you to trouble; i. e. I thank you for your trouble.

小 | a douceur, a fee, a vail given to waiters.

盤 | traveling expenses.

耗 | extra expense; wasteful.

君子惠而不 | the princely man is kind but not wasteful.

| 而隱 [doctrines are] wide and subtle too.

頗 | 神 it requires great care, as a wearying job.

| 時則有饑餒 if you pass the right time, then you will be hungry; like Proverbs xx. 4.

| 唇舌 you've wasted your breath — in trying to convince him.

Read *p'i*. An ancient town, now P'i hien | 縣 a district in the southeast of Shantung.

**癩** Small pimples, eruptions on the skin.

| 子 or 熱 | prickly heat.  
生 | or 長了 | 子 to have prickly heat.

| 驚癩 prickly heat emulates boils.

**沸** From *water* and *not*; it is very frequently read *fu*.

**沸** To bubble up, as gushing or boiling water; to rush over the rocks, as waves do; bubbling, perturbed; excited, angry; to sprinkle.

如 | 如羹 like boiling water and gruel; said of a disturbed kingdom.

過三 | 則老 if it bubbles more than thrice, [the tea] is bitter.

風浪 | 騰 the raging waves were blown over the rocks; — applied to quarrelsome, noisy brawls.

水 | 山崩 the water is bubbling, the hills are falling, — general anarchy.

鴻 | greatly raging, as waves.

| 水 a stream in Shantung, whose waters are thought to lengthen life.

百 | 水 boiling, bubbling water; — a medical term.

鼎 | the caldron is boiling; *met.* a country in rebellion.

Read *pi*². The name of Duke Tao of Ching, who ruled B. C. 586; and of a ruler of Lu. The second form alone is used in this sense.

**狒** A kind of ape, th. | |, found in Chin-India and the southwest of China, of which strange stories are told; it is probably a hairy variety of the *nia* or orang, of a black color, with very large lips; it is described as carnivorous, and four or five feet high.

**𪛗** From 肉 a paw and 四 four 又 hands clasping the 頭 head.

An old character, denoting an animal like the last, which was brought from India, B. C. 1100, said to be twelve feet high.

**諱** To speak rapidly; to talk very fast and thick.

**林** From *wood* and a sort of *nettle*.  
A chip or shaving; to plane or shave wood; a wooden case.

**蒂** From *grass* and a *market* which gives the sound.  
To overshadow, as by luxuriant foliage.

蔽 | 甘棠 the umbrageous flowering crab or service tree; — used as a simile for grateful remembrances.

| | exuberant, full of leaves.

Read *fu*. A knee-pad worn when sacrificing.

朱 | 斯皇 how royal-looking were the red knee-covers!

**肺** From 肉 *flesh* and 市 a *market*, though others say the primitive is 巾 an *apron*.

One of the five *tsang* or organs, the lungs, “called 金臟 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.

祭 | to sacrifice the lungs, as was done in the Cheu dynasty at autumn.

| 家 the lungs, the lights.

| 癰 an abscess in the lungs.

見其 | 肝 I can see through his lungs and liver, I can look into his designs.

調理 | 經 we must give medicine for the lungs.

| 腑話 secret thoughts, private opinion on a subject.

| 石 a reddish kind of jasper, anciently used in courts as a sort of ordeal stone to test plaintiffs.

自有 | 勝 he keeps his own counsel.

Read *p'ei*. Luxuriant.

其葉 | | the leaves were very abundant.

**翡** From *feather* and *not*.  
A beautiful bird, the cock  
bird of the | 翠鳥 or blue-  
green kingfisher (*Halcyon  
smyrnensis* and *H. pileata*.) whose  
plumage is used in feather work.  
| 翠玉 is applied to chryso-  
prase, green pyroxene or Saussurite,  
and even to malachite; but the  
precious | 翠 is a silicate of  
aluminum, called *julite*, and re-  
garded as very valuable.

**癩** A rheumatic sickness; a  
fiery swelling, an ulcer like a  
carbuncle; a dropsical swell-  
ing or fattiness in the feet.

**葎** From *grass* and to *punish* re-  
fractory states; also read *fah*.  
Luxuriant, as 茅 | a plant  
covered with leaves.

Read *pa*. Regular, and in fine  
order, as banners.

**吠** From *mouth* and *dog*; alluding  
to the cry of a dog.  
The bark of a dog; to bark,  
to yelp, to howl, as canine  
animals do.

亂 | 狗 a dog which barks at  
everybody.

跖之狗 | 堯 Chih's dog bark-  
ed at Yao; a simile for dissatis-  
fied grumblers, who cannot dis-  
criminate between good and bad  
people.

## FEU.

Old sounds, pu, bu, pút, and bú. In Canton, *fau*; — in Swatow, *p'u*, *lu*, *h'u*, and *hui*; — in Amoy, *ho*, and one  
*ho*<sup>11</sup>; — in Fuhchan, *p'eu*, *p'i* and *p'aiü*; — in Shanghai, *vù* and *fù*; — in Chifu, *fu*.

**罟** From *net* and *not*, but the primi-  
tive is properly a contraction of  
否 whether.

A net to catch rabbits; a  
screen or intervening frame-  
work.

| 罟 a wooden screen within the  
outer gate.

芝 | 之 | 頭 the port of Chi-  
fu in Shantung, the headland  
of this name is famous for a visit  
of Chi Hwangti, about B.C. 220.

**浮** From *water* and *trustworthy*.  
To float, to drift; to float or  
cross a stream with gourds;  
to overflow, to exceed; to  
run over; light, unsteady,  
giddy, volatile; unsubstantial, fleet-  
ing; time gone by, clouds scudding  
by; a forfeit; excessive.

| | abundant, like a rushing  
torrent; rising, like vapor; vain.

莫信 | 言 don't trust reckless talk.  
| 生若夢 [life] passes away  
like a dream.

| 記賬 accounts put in the  
blotter

| 財 floating property, not fixed  
or certain, uncertain gains.

| 躁 light-minded, no stability or  
dignity.

雨雪 | | rain and snow in  
abundance.

| | 汎汎 floating and un-  
steady; weak and giddy.

| 游在世 to roam about the  
world.

輕 | levity, no steadiness; un-  
trustworthy.

食 | 於人 [the business or  
duties] are more than the men  
to do them.

| 橋 or | 梁 a bridge of boats,  
or raft; a pontoon bridge.

| 額 an excess over the set num-  
ber, more than the limit.

| 沉 floating and sinking, unset-  
tled; *met.* alternately this and  
then that.

| 面皮兒 an insincere court-  
eous manner; a heartless but  
decorous way.

泛宅 | 家 having no settled re-  
sidence.

| 頭兒的 the one on top, that  
one floating.

雪上 | 凍 thin ice on the  
snow.

| 圖 or | 屠 names for a  
dagoba, and a pagoda or tower,  
imitating the word *Budha*.

一 | 太白 to take off a foaming  
bumper.

交情是 | 的 their relations  
(or friendship) are not very  
cordial.

| 頭浪子 a child of the willow,  
an idle, thriftless unreliable  
man.

**蜉** A kind of large ant.  
| 蜉 gnats or ephemera  
produced from water; but  
the P'an Tsao describes them  
like a Scarabeus, with yellow-  
black elytra, slender and having  
a horn.

蚍 | 撼樹可笑不自量 the  
ant pushed against the tree, and  
it was laughable to see its es-  
timate of its strength.

**焯** Steam or vapor ascending  
with a noise.  
| 氣 steam.  
| 人 one who steams food.

**涪** A river in Sz'eh'uen, about  
800 miles long, the | 陵 or  
| 江 or 黑今江 which  
joins the Yangtze River at  
Fu-chou | 州 as it is called  
on the spot.

| 漚 the bubbles on water; foam,  
spume.

**茅** The greater plantain, rib-grass, rib-wort, or ripple-grass, a common roadside herb.

莒 the plantago, better known as 車前草 rut grass, and 牛舌草 cow's tongue, as it is said to spring up in cows' tracks; it is eaten as greens, and the mucilaginous seeds are used as a diuretic.

驪山 a peak in Mih hien near K'ai-fung fu in Honan.

**紉** New and lustrous silk clothes; white garments.

絲衣其 | his silken robes are clean and bright; such are now worn by the Empress when she worships the goddess of silk.

**缶** The original form delineates an earthen vessel to contain spirits; it is the 121st radical of a natural group of characters referring to vases

Earthenware vessels in general; a wine-jar; a measure holding four *huh* 斛 or eight bushels? a vase on which the ancients marked time.

擊 | 或 鼓 | to beat time on the vase.

瓦 | earthenware in general.

懸 | the hanging jar, a name for a poor man.

**否** From *mouth* and *not*, because "the thoughts are not discerned in the mouth."

To deny, to refuse; not, not so, ought not; at the end of a sentence, construes it into an alternative interrogative, whether or not? else, otherwise.

是 | is it so?

王曰 | the king said, It is not.

唯唯 | | yes, yes — no, no; undecided, as men; indefinite measures.

可 | 或 是 | 可行 will it do or not?

Read 否. Closed, obstructed, which is the meaning of the 12th diagram; to bar the way; wicked, as mankind.

晦盲 | 塞 disturbed and gloomy, like the world.

| 世 this evil world.

命 | a hard lot, unsuccessful in life.

| 則 威 之 if it be bad, then from it away.

以 定 然 | you must decide whether it be yes or no.

曾 | has it happened or not?

獻 可 替 | will it do for you to offer it in my stead?

未 知 得 收 | I don't know whether they have been received or not.

藏 | 人 物 to praise and blame people.

**阜** 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.

物 | plenty of things.

| 成 兆 民 to enrich and develop the condition of the unnumbered multitudes.

豐 | abundant, as a harvest.

**蟲** The | 螽 is properly a gryllus, the small grasshopper of the fields, rather smaller than a locust.

嘒嘒草蟲趯趯 | 螽 the locusts sing in the grass, and the grasshoppers leap and skip; the first of these is described as of a grass green color, which however is also applicable to the *Truxalis*.

| 成 full and complete.

香 | a Buddhist monastery, referring to the incense burned there.

駟 驥 孔 | the two spans were very fat and large.

| 財 解 慍 [the people] increased in wealth, and this removed their complaints.

## FOH.

Old sound, bok. In Canton, lok; — in Swatow, pak; — in Amoy, pòk; — in Fuhchau, pwoh; — in Shanghai, vok; — in Chifu, foh.

**縛** From *silk* and *scatter*; it closely resembles *chwen* 縛 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.

網 | to bind securely, as a prisoner.

| 在 車 下 hang it under the cart, as a basket.

| 緊 tie it tight, as when | 帶 tightening the girdle.

纏 | 甚 it is tied too tight.

鞭 | to tie to a whipping post.

繩 | ropes to bind things.

| 上 一 道 箍 bind it with a hoop above.

| 束 a restricted rule, a fixed limit; impeded, as the circulation.

## FU.

Old sounds, pu, bu, pút, bú and pok. In Canton, fu and pò; — in Swatow, hu, pé, pò, and pu; — in Amoy, hu, bu, and pau; — in Fuhchau, hu, u, and hò; — in Shanghai, fu and vu; — in Chifu, fu.

夫

fu

From 大 *great* and 一 *one*, *q. d.* a man with a pin in his hair to show that he is of age; — the 一 being a contraction of 丈 a pole of ten feet, intimating his full stature, or of 仗 to lean on.

One who can help; to assist; a husband; a man, a scholar, a distinguished man; a pronoun, denoting men; added to other noun, denotes a workman, a strong man, a fellow; as 水 | a waterman; an artist; an exalted lady, an officer's wife.

| 婦 or | 妻 husband and wife.

大 | an old term for officials, now mostly used for a physician.

| 子 a sage, a rabbi, a great teacher; a hero.

| 君 my husband.

| 主 my deceased husband

| 人 the wife of an officer of very high rank; Shakya's mother is so styled by the Buddhists, and it is politely used when speaking of the wife of a gentleman.

如 | 人 your concubine.

大丈夫 | a great and good man, an eminent leader.

萬 | 之 長 the head of all men, the chief of all braves, — the sovereign.

挑 | a porter, a coolie.

轎 | a chair-bearer.

販 | chapmen, peddlers.

車 | a cartman.

馬 | attendants, servitors of all kinds; a groom.

鄙 | a mean fellow, a base man.

狂 | a desperate man.

匹 | a beast of a man, a low wretch.

百 | 長 an old term for a centurion.

老 | I the old worker; — used by common people.

萬 | 之 勇 one able to cope with ten thousand.

非 | 人 之 爲 慟 而 誰 爲 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 *fu*. An adverbial initial particle; — now, therefore, forasmuch; however; an interjection.

且 | moreover.

若 | if then.

今 | so, ah! now, then!

| 人 之 子 now, that man's son.

彼 | that thing, therefore.

嗟 | alas!

| 仁 者 now, as to the humane man; now, concerning virtue.

袂

fu

From *clothes and help*.

The lapel which folds over the side; overalls or outer drawers.

| 襜 a case to protect a scabbard, made of coarse cloth.

砮

砮

fu

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.

砮 | 亂 玉 the pebbles are mingled in with gems, — the vile and the good are confounded.

鈇

fu

An ax used to decapitate high officers and princes.

| 鉞 a headsman's ax.

扶

fu

To spread out; name of a tree.

| 疎 to lay down or spread out in every part, as a mat on a floor.

| 柎 a sort of wild apple; the *Aronia*.

麩

fu

Bran of wheat; at Canton, 田 | is the refuse cake of the ground-nut or hemp-seed, used for manure.

| 子 bran from grain.

| 料 horse-feed, as bran, beans, straw.

鹽 | 子 fruit of the *Rhus semialata*, which produces the 五倍子 or gall-nuts.

孚

fu

From *claws over a child*, representing a bird brooding, as she sits on the nest.

To hatch, to brood on eggs; to trust to, depended on; trustworthy, because the time of hatching can be known; sincerely, truly; trust, confidence, belief; accordant; what is fully proved; fully established in.

交 | mutual trust, as in trading.

作 周 | 先 be an example of loyalty (or trust) to the future statesmen of Chen.

| 信 to rely on.

罔 不 是 | every one reposed entire confidence in them.

| 甲 (also written 苻甲) the calyx, which bursts at flowering.

中 | the 61st diagram, referring to confidence.

桴

fu

From *wood and trust*.

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.

| 炭 floating charcoal; anything light.

| 思 a door-screen, or a door to screen from the street.

俘

From *man* and *trust*.

A prisoner of war; to capture alive, to take prisoner; spoil taken in war.

囚 captives.

賤 | I a poor prisoner.

掠 | to take captive.

虜 to carry off spoil.

不和遺 | [the princes] left no prisoners behind them.

苧

From *herb* and *trust*; it occurs used for 俘 starved.

The white pellicle lining the culms of a water plant called

葭; a rush; *met.* related; friendly; the female hemp.

葭 | 之親 distantly related; not intimate.

郭

The outer purliens of a city, especially the place where parades or trials of horsemanship are held; a border, a suburb.

五經爲衆說 | all books are like the suburbs of the five Canonical Books.

稊

Bran of rice; the capsule or pericarp of a seed; the calyx or glumes of gramineous flowers.

附

The top or instep of the foot; top of the toes; occurs used for the next.

注 a sort of gaiters or stockings joining the trousers.

蹶泥 | to fall into the mud and dirty one's feet.

跣

Used for the last.

跣

To set in state, with the legs under one; to bow or curtsy.

然 the deep obeisance of a bride to her husband.

女 | 坐 the women bowing low sat down.

跏

| to sit crosslegged in a devotional attitude with the hands raised, when performing (*utkutu kasana*) the great meditation.

枹

From *tree* and *to wrap*.

A drumstick.

援 | to take the drumstick

執 | 而鼓 to hold the stick and drum.

柵

Read *pao*. Bushy; plants growing thickly like a clump of canes.

罕 the ancient name of 河州 Ho-chen in Kansuh.

柵

From *tree* and *to give*.

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.

柵 a raft; a scow, a ferry-boat.

罟

A spring-net, now called 翻車, shaped like the hood of a carriage, for trapping pheasants.

雉離子 | the pheasants have got caught in the net.

怱

To think on with pleasure; gratified, pleased with, as a friend.

鄜

From *town* and *deer*.

A small department in the west of Shensi, bordering on Kansuh, anciently called |

時; it lies on the headwaters of the River 洛河 in the mountains.

勇

Original form of the next.

The fourth of the eight diagrams is 震 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.

敷

尊

From *to spread* and *disperse*; the second composed of *inch* and *first*, is seldom used, and is also read *pu* with the same meaning.

敷

To state to the sovereign or a superior; to lay, as a mat; to spread out, to diffuse;

to disclose, as the feelings; to announce, to send out orders, to promulge; to show forth; to divide and arrange; to apply, as a plaster; extensively.

放 or 布 to distribute, to make known; to widely circulate, as news.

演經典 to make known or diffuse moral books, or exhortations to good habits.

不 | or 不 | 用 insufficient, not enough for the purpose.

教 to spread abroad doctrines, to diffuse a religion.

秦 to memorialize the throne.

告 to proclaim, as the Emperor does.

藥 to put on, as a plaster or ointment.

求 to extend one's researches.

旻天疾威 | 于下土 high Heaven's angry afflictions extend through this lower world.

膚

膚

From *flesh*, *tiger*, and *field*; the etymologists regard it as a contraction of 臚 臚 the skin.

The epidermis, the skin; the soft flesh, muscle; minced meat; pork; skin-deep, superficial; to skin, to flay; to receive; beautiful, admirable; large; the breadth of four fingers, or two 寸 *tsun*.

髮 | hair and skin; i. e. the whole body.

肌 | muscle, flesh.

文 superficial writing.

皮 | the skin.

以奏 | 功 to accomplish his great merit.

如凝脂 the flesh was like solid fat.

受 he personally received — the wound.

菁  
s, fu

An herb, the 地 |, used to make besoms; it is also called duck's tongue, and broom weed; the *Kochia scoparia*.

慙  
s, fu

Hasty, urgent; occurs used for 忿 gratified.  
慙 | irascible, a hasty disposition.

符  
s, fu

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.

| 咒 written charms to exorcise spirits, to convey sores to others, to ward off infection, &c.; incantations, spells, amulets.

兵 | a seal conferring unlimited military powers, which 兵 | 在手 should always be at hand, — and the officer ready for his duty.

| 節 a warrant or commission, half of which is given the officer; credentials, a tally.

不相 | the parts do not match; the circumstances disagree; there is a discrepancy between the statements.

字跡不 | the writing does not tally; i. e. it is like a forgery.

畫 | or 書 | to write or draw spells or incantations.

| 瑞 favorable influences, as genial dews, springs, &c.

靈 | an effectual charm.

不得特游歷爲護 | 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.

苻  
s, fu

From herb and to give; occurs used for 葍 bursting.

A herbaceous plant with round and downy leaves, and red seeds shaped like ear-rings; — a Medicago? — it is also called 鬼目 a devil's eye.

Read s, fu. A scale; buds bursting, as in the spring.

| 甲 the outer scale of a leaf or bud; a glume.

Read s, pu, and used for 蒲 sweet flag. The name of a place.

甚于荏 | 之可畏 more to be dreaded than [the robbers of] Hwan-p'ü in Lu; this place being a fenny spot where bandits skulked.

洑  
s, fu

From water and to give; it is used for 桴 a raft and the next.

A float made of boards for crossing streams by pushing it across, a thing smaller than a raft.

| 漚 bubbles on the water.

庶人乘 | the common people got across on floats.

符  
s, fu

Similar to the preceding.

To cross a stream on small floats fastened to each other.

鳧  
s, fu

From bird and a chair.

A sheldrake, widgeon, or mallard, including some sorts with a crest; a small species near the Yangtze' is called 冠 | the capped 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 Yangtze'.

| 驚在涇 the ducks and widgeons are on the River King.

| 趨 to walk slow, like a duck.

泛若水 | drifting along like a duck, as an idle useless lout; applied also to men of ability who prefer retirement to their duty to the state.

蕪  
s, fu

From herb and mallard, as the phonetic.

An edible tuber, described as a variety of the water-chestnut or *Eleocharis*, called | 苳, which people eat in times of scarcity.

芙  
s, fu

A flower, the | 蓉花 or *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 *ufyun* for opium, introduced into China about A. D. 800 by Arab traders.

| 藥 the lotus flower.

蚨  
s, fu

From insect and man; in Canton it is sometimes wrongly used for 蝴 a butterfly.

A species of water beetle like the Dytiscus, called 青 | and | 蟬; 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 | 四吊 two *tiao* or bills of Peking money.

扶  
s, fu

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.

- | 助 to aid, to succor, to help.  
 | 挾 to sustain, as one who is weak.  
 | 持 to uphold, to steady.  
 | 手 a support for the hand, as a cane; the | 手板 is a board in a sedan to lean on.  
 | 杖 to lean on a staff; hence a poetical name for the adjutant is | 老 the old man on a staff, because the bird has such an old bald head and looks so demure.  
 | 櫬 to return home with a coffin.  
 | 災 to bear up under calamity.  
 顛而不 | though he had fallen, he would not help him up; — refused all assistance.  
 赤子 | | the young and helpless children.  
 | 桑國 described as the country where the sun rises, refers probably to Japan, and is regarded by the Japanese as an old Chinese name of their country.  
 山有 | 蘇 the hills produce mulberries; this ancient name is probably the same as the last, as applied to Japan.

**榘** A sort of divine tree, said to grow where the sun rises, called | 桑 a name indicating its affinity to the mulberry; the wood is excellent; the name is probably derived or altered from 扶桑國 or Japan.

**颯** A storm.  
 | 風 a great tempest.  
 | 颯 the wind blowing down from the sky in a sudden gust; the Buddhists liken the ascent of the departing soul to it.

**鼓** From *drum* and to *give*.  
 The noisy clamor and joy of an army; joyful cries and drumming of soldiers.  
 前軍 | 譟 the troops in front cheered and rejoiced.

**府** 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 encyclopædia; a palace, the hall of a regulus or prince; and thus in polite phrase, a gentleman's house; department or office in government; the officer over such a department or bureau; a prefecture or subdivision of a province, first instituted in the T'ang dynasty; the officer placed over it, a prefect.  
 | 上 or 貴 | or 尊 | are polite terms for your residence, your mansion.  
 太 | or | 尊 his Honor the 知 | or prefect; applied too to a 分 | or sub-prefect.  
 王 | a prince's palace in Peking.  
 宗人 | 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 clements, grain, and all plants.

**拊** From *hand* and to *give*; occurs used for the next.  
 To pat, to slap, as in good humor; to quiet, to lay the hand on; to permit; the handle of things; a sort of drum.  
 | 心 lay your hand on your heart, — and ask yourself.  
 | 石 to tap the stone — in keeping time.  
 | 我畜我 [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.

**撫** From *hand* and *without* or a *treasury*; the second form is not common; interchanged with the last.  
**拊** To keep down with the hand, to hold; to quiet, to tranquilize, to soothe; to stroke, to

pat, as a dog; to cherish, to provide for; to console, to cheer up; to manage, to control gently but firmly, as a good magistrate; to thrum, as a lute.  
 | 綏四方 to fully pacify the country.  
 安 | or 摩 | to gently manage.  
 | 養 to rear, as a child; to nurture, to educate.  
 | 養人材 to bring out men of ability.  
 | 臺 or 巡 | or | 院 the governor of a province.  
 | 劍 to draw the sword.  
 | 御 to manage and drive, as a span; — applied to a firm and gentle sway over the people.  
 | 左 and | 右 the Governor's left and right — troop or escort.

**腑** From *flesh* and *treasury* as the phonetic.  
 The membranous or inferior viscera, called 六 |, are reckoned by the Chinese to be the stomach, gall-bladder, large and small intestines, bladder, and three functional passages.  
 肺 | the lungs; *met.* the intentions, the real opinions.

**腐** This must be distinguished from the last.  
 Rotten, corrupt, spoiled; crushed to powder; carious, unsonnd; inert, inapt, slow.  
 | 肉 sloughing flesh; gangrenous; prond flesh.  
 | 氣 foolish, obstinate and doltish.  
 | 爛 putrid, as a sore; spoiled, as meat.  
 | 刑 the punishment of castration.  
 | 敗 an utter defeat.  
 | 儒 a learned fool, a vicious pedant.  
 莖 | bean-curd; low policemen and underlings are nicknamed 莖 | 官 because they live on and are no better than this curd; and also the teachers in low government schools.

去 | 生肌 remove the proud flesh, and thus produce healthy.

| 乳 soured bean-curd.

奶荳 | a Mongol name for cheese.

陳 | an old saw, an ancient, worn-out proverb, not applicable to the present day.

俯 } From *man* and *storehouse*; the second is also read 'iao'; it is rather obsolete.

頽 } To stoop, to bend down, to bow; to look down from a height, to condescend to, to regard the lowly, — said of

superiors, and much used in prayers and petitions; to consider; unequal.

| 伏 to fall on the face; to bow and kneel.

| 准 to look graciously on.

| and 仰 are correlatives, to look down — to look up; a term for all ranks, as | 仰皆寬 he treats everybody with kindness.

| 首無言 held down his head and kept silent.

| 察地理 to examine the lay of the land or its capabilities, as a strategist or geomancer.

弣 } The middle of a bow, where it is grasped; better known as 弓把 the hold of the bow.

魋 } Stars in Ursa Major, especially one near δ Megrez in the square of the Dipper.

甫 } Composed of 用 to use and 父 father contracted.

To begin, the first; an appellation or style taken by men, by which their friends call them; it is also called their 大號 great designation, or 別字 the other name; large, fine, good; eminent, great; numerous; I, myself; a small lordship mentioned in the Shi King.

| | all, every kind, all sizes.

請問台 | what is your style, Sir?

年 | 弱冠 he has just been capped, he is still a very young man; 年 | is also a polite term for asking another's age.

| 及月 just a month from the time.

| 初 to begin; a beginning.

仲尼 | the appellation of Confucius.

| 田 a large, wide field.

章 | a grandee's coronet.

Read 'pu, and used for 圃 a garden.

| 草 field plants.

In *Cantonese*. A ward in the provincial city, of which there are eighteen; a league, as 十里爲一

| ten *li* make one station or post, which are a league apart; some write 赴' for this last sense.

盞 } From *dish* and *great*; the second form with *bamboo* added is commonly used.

簠 } A sort of basket or hamper, square outside and round within, used to hold boiled grain in government worship.

| 簠 dishes of different shapes, used when adoring Confucius and ancestors.

輔 } From *cart* and *great*.

Poles attached to a cart to help it out of the mud, or to shore it up on a side-hill from oversetting; a cart; a rack on a cart, which extends over the sides; the jaw-bone; to help, to flank, to second; to succor and guide.

| 衛 to protect, as a guardian.

| 佐 or | 助 to aid in carrying out; to succor, to assist.

| 相 to join and help, to cooperate, in government.

| 頰 the jawbone.

宰 | a cabinet-minister.

| 笏 high statesmen; in geomancy, hills or knolls which support or flank a spot.

以友 | 仁 to be helped by one's friends in virtuous ways.

無棄爾 | do not throw aside your props.

四 | four officers anciently placed near the throne as supporters; applied to four stars in Camelopardalis near the pole.

繡 } From *to embroider* and *great*.

繡 } Embroidered garments used anciently to indicate high rank, having axes drawn on them in black and white; diversified.

| 黻 ancient sacrificial dresses embroidered with white lines or axes.

| 黻文章 elegant composition.

| 繡 finely embroidered.

常服 | 尋 constantly appearing in their hatchet robes and state coronets.

脯 } From *flesh* and *great* as the pho- netic.

脯 } Dried meat, like jerked meat; flesh or fruit dried for food.

| 胾品 preserved meats or other preparations of food and fish.

脩 | slices of dried meat formerly sent to teachers; hence it, or 束 | a bundle of meat, now means the wages of a teacher taken to him by a pupil.

桃 | dried peaches.

市 | 不食 [Confucius] did not eat the dried meat sold in shops.

鬲 } From a *boiler* and *great*; nearly the same as the next.

鬲 } A large ancient measure, holding about a kilderkin, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  斗 or pecks; a boiler for dressing food; a meal.

二 | 不合 not having two meals — a day.

覆 | rude huts like inverted kettles, in which people lived in marshy places after Yü's deluge.

**釜** 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 *huh*, 斛 or half-pecul, holding 6 斗 and 4 升, or rather more than 1½ bushel.

| 甑 a boiler and vat.

| 中之魚 [like] a fish in the kettle; — in imminent danger.

| 底游魂 [like] a wandering ghost in the caldron; — alludes to hell torments.

與之 | I gave him half a bushel of millet.

**斧** From hatchet and father.

*fu* An ax, a hatchet, a cleaver, all having short handles; to fell trees, to hack.

| 依 or | 削 to prune; to correct, as composition.

| 頭 or | 斤 or | 子 a hatchet; cleavers and axes for chopping.

打 | 頭 to levy a percentage, to cheat in price. (*Cantonese*.)

| 鉞 halberds and bills, like those used in battle.

資 | 不濟 there is not enough for his expenses.

**咬** To bite and chew fine; to try the taste by chewing.

*fu* | 咀 to ruminate, to think over a matter, — referring to chewing herbs.

**父** The original form represents a right hand raising a rod; it forms the 88th radical of a small group of natural characters.

A rule; one who is the rule of a family, and directs its instruction; a father; an ancestor; a senior; to act as a father; loving, paternal; fatherly.

| 親 a father; 生 | my father, the one who begat me.

家 | our father.

先 | a deceased father.

伯叔 | my paternal uncles.

| 母官 the local officers are occasionally so called; especially the *chi-hien*, who is spoken of as

老 | 台 old father.

| 王 my imperial father.

王 | a grandfather in the ancestral hall.

| 兄輩 superiors generally.

| 老 village elders.

諸 | an old polite term for a feudal prince.

| 執 my father's friends.

| | 子子 treating a father as a father, and son as a son.

Read *fu*. A term for old people and peasants; when used after clan names it corresponds to our Mr.; and after a title to his Honor.

漁 | a fisherman.

**傅** From man and to display; it is often mistaken for *schw'ea* 傳 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.

面如 | 粉 your face is white as if painted.

師 | a master workman.

師 | 骨 a pedantic simpleton, a conceited ass. (*Cantonese*.)

| 顏色 to paint, to put on colors.

| 訓 a teacher's instruction.

| 會 to accord with the crowd; to yield one's views, to become unanimous.

| 別 a sort of warrant or commission, of which the officer took only one half.

**付** From 人 a man and 寸 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.

交 | to transfer, as to a successor.

| 來 sent to or back; received from.

過 | 人 one who introduces parties to each other, as a common acquaintance.

寄 | to send by one, as a parcel.

| 諸東流 let it go on the eastern streams; *i. e.* to be careless of a matter.

| 清 the account is all cleared off.

| 託 to charge one with, to commission.

**咐** Commonly used for the last in 吩 | to order, to instruct, to enjoin on.

囑 | to give strict orders to.

Read *fu*. To breathe on; to blow gently with the breath.

**附** From worship and near; also written 禱 by some.

*fu* To worship ancestors recently buried, with those more remote, all in the same hall; to inter in the family tomb.

| 葬 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.

*fu* To be next to, to lean on, to follow, as a satellite; near, about, approaching; to join; to attach one's self to; annexed, tributary, but not dependent; a supplement, an inclosure, an appendix; to inclose, as one letter in another.

- 和 to agree with another; to follow blindly.
- 不 | insubmissive, incongruous; do not accord or accept.
- 會 to echo or adopt another's views.
- 近 adjacent, near, conterminous.
- 耳 to bend the ear — and listen; also, a satellite.
- 單 to inclose an account.
- 依 | dependent.
- 益 to increase one's advantages, to better one's position.
- 被鬼 | 身 possessed by a devil, crazed, out of his mind.
- 於其末 to put one's self after others, to be the last.
- 薦 to send one's ancestral tablets to a mass; to hire priests to pray for one's dead.
- 歸 | to return to one's allegiance, to lay down arms.
- 生 a young *siuts'ai* graduate.
- 庸 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.
- 女蘿 | 松 the cypress-vine clings to the pine, — as a wife to her husband.

**蒔**<sup>fu'</sup> A medicinal herb, like wolf's bane (*Aconitum variegatum*), whose seeds called | 子 or 附子 are pungent, poisonous, and bitterish, and taken for their tonic properties; the tubers are called 地雄 or | 片, and are also used in medicine.

地 | 子 the seeds of the *Kochia*, one of the *Chenopodiæ* or goose-foot family.

白 | 子 a plant of the Arum family, brought as a medicine from Manchuria.

**駟**<sup>fu'</sup> A subsidiary horse, harnessed by the wheel horse, to make the cart go quicker; to approach; near; rapid.

馬 a son-in-law of the emperor; he is called 額 | 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.

**鮒**<sup>fu'</sup> A freshwater fish resembling a perch, common in Tungting L., and by some considered to be the same as the

鯽魚; it is so called because it goes in pairs and schools, each pair being faithful to each other; also a sort of goby, which can crawl on land.

| 行 to go in shoals.

| 魚涸轍 [I am like] a goby thirsting in the rut — which will soon die if not watered; said by needy persons.

**副**<sup>fu'</sup> From *knife* and *full*.

To aid, to second; to announce; to investigate, to examine; the correlative of

正 a principal, an assistant, a substitute, a vice, a deputy, or lieutenant, a secundus; an alternate; an ornament of braided hair worn by queens at worship; a classifier of suits or sets of things, as beads, tools, plates, buttons, ear-rings, &c.

| 使 the assistant or second commissioner.

| 將 a brigadier general; whence | 爺 is a compellation for low military officers.

| 榜 or | 車 an under-graduate (*kü-jin*), one who just missed getting his degree.

| 室 a second wife.

一 | 心腸 the disposition, temperament; the habits and character of a person.

全 | 執事 a procession wholly filled up; the whole set-out.

又是一 | 臉色 he has quite a different countenance for such folks.

正的 | 的 principal and vice; a chief and his deputy.

Read *fu*, To rend, as in parturition.

不 拆 不 | there was neither bursting nor rending.

**富**<sup>fu'</sup> From a *shelter* and *full*.

Provided with in every respect; affluent, rich; abundant; supplied; learned; to enrich; to provide; to regard riches; the rich; wealth, riches.

| 貴 rich and noble; *met.* abundant and good.

年 | in the prime of life, lusty.

| 豪 or | 厚, or | 足 wealthy, well off; affluent.

| 餘 an overplus, more than is needed.

| 翁 a rich man, a man of means.

| 家 or | 戶 a wealthy family.

| 之 to enrich one; to benefit.

學 | 者 universally learned.

非 | 天下 he did not esteem the wealth of the empire.

| 而好禮 when he is rich he is fond of ceremony.

才 詞 辨 | learned; every way accomplished and talented.

多 文 爲 | great learning is riches.

**當**<sup>fu'</sup> This seems to be the same as *fu*, 當 in the name 當菜 a wild vegetable, whose roots

when white are sometimes eaten, and which seems to be allied to the pokeweed, (*Phytolacca*) a species of which is found in Chihli.

言 采 其 | we went gathering pokeweed.

**仆**<sup>fu'</sup> From *man* and to *divine*.

To fall over, to fall to the earth; overthrown.

| 倒 fallen down; a euphemism for deceased.

驚 | fell down from fright.

眩 | fell down from vertigo, or in a fit.

訃  
fu'

From 言 *words* and 赴 *to reach* contracted; it was once written like the next, and is often confounded with 訃, 朴 to beat.

A son announcing the death of a parent or grandparent to his relatives and friends; to go to.

| 音 or | 聞 or | 報 the letter or card or messenger announcing a death; there is some difference in the usages; a small sun, called 香儀, is returned to aid in buying incense and candles.

聞 | 丁憂 hearing of a parent's decease and resigning office.

赴  
fu'

To go to a place; to arrive at, to reach; to repair to 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.

| 蓬萊 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.

| 湯蹈火 I would go into hot water and tread on fire — in your service.

In *Cantonese*. A league or ten li.

一 | 路 a military post.

賻  
fu'

From *wealth* and *to display*.

To assist a friend to bury his dead by contributing towards the funeral expenses.

| 儀 the money given for this purpose.

賦  
fu'

From *wealth* and *martial*.

To exact, to demand, to levy, to require taxes; a tax of money or arms, but especially of service or villanage; tribute from fiefs; to receive from Heaven and bestow on men; to spread out, to arrange; to give; a kind of poetical composition having a metre of four or six feet in alternate lines, regarded as irregular compared with the *shī* 詩 or ode; a madrigal, an idyl; to spread abroad, as decrees.

| 貢 to apportion or levy taxes.

| 稅 to collect land tax; the impost.

| 役 to make a conscription; to draft troops.

| 納 to send up taxes.

| 界之初 the moment of birth.

| 性 one's mind; the natural abilities.

| 質 one's native powers and talents.

薄 | 輕徭 light taxes and easy rates.

| 斂之臣 an exactor and oppressive collector of the revenue, one who 重 | 於民 exacts unjustly from the people.

詩 | poems and ballads.

| 事陳詞 to take a theme and write out one's ideas in poetry.

婦

From *woman* and *besom*, indicating her household duties; the second form is unusual.

嬪  
fu'

A wife; a married woman who follows and is subject to a 夫 man, and includes both wife and concubine; a lady; a female; and is often an equivalent of Mrs. or Mistress; beautiful; female, pertaining to woman.

| 女 women; the sex.

| 人 a woman; in speaking, it is often used rather like granny, goodwife, a depreciatory term.

娶新 | to get married, to take a wife with all the legal formalities.

| 德 female virtues.

| 道之家 a well-bred woman; female propriety.

賢 | a virtuous woman.

潑 | a pettish, captious woman, a termagant.

醜 | a hag, a beldame, a harridan.

艷 | a beautiful woman, a stylish, well-dressed lady.

命 | a titled lady.

寺 | a eunuch; an old term.

小 | a concubine.

| 人長舌維厲之階 a woman's long tongue is the step by which misfortune enters the house.

同我 | 子饁彼南畝 with our women and children we carry food to those working in the southern fields.

負  
fu'

Composed of *wealth* and *man*.

To carry on the back, to bear; to assume; to take a duty; to rely on, to depend

on; to take refuge in; to disregard, to turn the back on; to requite evil; to slight; to refuse; to owe;

to fail, to be defeated; a burden; a duty; ungrateful; in *mathematics*, a term for minus.

| 累 to involve, as an indorser by non-payment.

| 戴 to carry on the head.

| 屈 to suffer a wrong; to be deeply injured.

| 荷 to bear a burden — of care; a responsibility.

| 心 ungrateful, heartless.

| 心賊 you heartless thief; you jilt!

| 恩 to forget favors.

背 | traitorous, ungrateful; to carry on the back.

| 苦 to endure hardness; to work for a living, as a laborer.

抱 | 不凡 more learned and able than common men.

勝 | to win or lose; to succeed or fail.

虧 | 了他 I failed to treat him properly; I was unfair towards him.

| 欠 or | 債 in debt.

襍 | 其子 strapped her child on her back.

皇天不 | 苦心人 high Heaven never turns away from the sorrowful in heart.

| 棋 to lose a game of chess.

| 主 to turn against one's master.

辜 | unmindful of kindness; to render benefits conferred nugatory.

阿 | or | 耳 an old term for mother — from the manner of carrying children.

儗' Also read *feu'*.  
Like, resembling; to depend on.

禮樂 | 天地之情 propriety and music are like the feelings of heaven and earth.

自 | 其志 he trusts to his own determination.

蚘' The scales on the belly of large serpents by which they progress.

蛇 | a snake's scales along the belly.

| 贏 a garden snail.

## FUH.

Old sounds, pok, p'ok, bok, puk, p'uk, huk, p'ut, b'ut, and p'ut. In Canton, fuk and fāt; — in Swatow, hok, pak, hut, and pwat; — in Amoy, hok and hut; — in Fuhchau, huk and hòk; — in Shanghai, fòk, ròk, and feh; — in Chifu, fuh.

富, *fu*

Composed of 高 *high* and 厚 *generous* both contracted and placed one above the other; it is an ancient form of the next, and used only as a primitive.

To be full; to fill; a roll of cloth.

福, *fu*

From *worship* and *full*; this character is symbolized by the next.

Happiness, the felicity which attends divine protection; good fortune, blessing, prosperity, well provided for; favors; a blessing; to bless, to render happy; sacrificial meats; occurs meaning with; often stands for the province of Fuhkien.

近來納 | have you been quite well lately?

| 善 to bless the good.

| 田 a blessed field; i. e. your ancestor's fortune.

樹 | 田 a Buddhist phrase for doing good works, giving alms, or worshipping often.

| 地 a lucky grave spot.

發 | to grow fat.

| 晉 a Manchu word meaning the wife of a Manchu prince; she is addressed by this term.

有 | 氣 or | 分' a good-looking man; well off, successful in life.

添 | 添壽 may you be happy and live long.

散 | to distribute offerings among one's friends, after a sacrifice; they then 飲 | 受胙 drink their happiness and get their flesh.

| 安 may you be happy; — written at the end of a letter.

五 | the five blessings (represented by five bats) are long life, riches, sound body and serene mind, (others say honors,) love of virtue, and a peaceful end.

一 | 路 | 星 may a happy star [light] your way.

| 神 the happy gods, are the *lares rustici* and street gods.

有 | 之人不在忙 lucky people never need be in a hurry.

厚德載 | great virtue carries happiness with it.

Read *fu'* To store up, to lay up.

蝠, *fu* The bat is called 蝠 |, but others think the | 鼠 is a flying squirrel; the bat is frequently drawn as the em-

blem of *happiness* from the similar sounds of this and the preceding.

| 蛇 a scorpion; *met.* a malignant heart.

蝠 | 豈 a kind of bean found in Yunnan.

幅, *fu*

From *cloth* and *full*.

A wide strip of cloth; a roll, as of paper; a selvedge or hem; a frontier, a border; a classifier of maps, rolls, pictures, scrolls, flags, leggings, strips of land, walls, &c.

四條 | four scrolls, — like those for hanging on walls.

| 員 the area of a country, its extent.

邊 | a hem, an edging; applied to the border or frontier, as the provinces on the south and west.

菘, *fu*

An edible wild vegetable, the | 菜 having large veined leaves and roots like a finger; it is found in Shantung, and is a *Portulacca* or pokeweed; the same as the 菘菜; it is regarded as a poor vegetable; a sort of rush.

輻  
s fu

From *carriage* and *full*.

The spoke of a wheel.

地輿 | 輳 that place is one where they collect, — as the capital to which people resort.

復  
s fu

This is only used as a primitive. To go back the old way, to retrace; now written like the next.

不 | 從 not to do according to — a rule.

復  
s fu

From to *step* and to *retrace* a path; it is used for the next.

Again, reiterated; to go and come; to do the second time;

to return; to reply, to report to, as that an order is performed; to recover; to restore, to repay; to recompense; to observe, as a promise; to recall the spirit of one who died from home; a hut like a kraal; the 24th diagram, meaning to repeat.

反 | or 反反 | | repeatedly; troublesome from repetition.

| 音 an answer; but | 信 is rather the reply to a letter.

| 來 returned; repeated.

| 又 to do over again, to recur, to repeat; again.

| 戰 to renew the battle.

| 興 to recover; to start again and prosper; to revive, as business after depression.

| 命 to report on, as a commission.

| 出為惡 on the contrary he waxes worse.

| 還 to repay, to requite, to revenge, to recompense.

| 仇 or 報 | to revenge an enemy; to pay him off.

| 我諸兄 I will go back to my brothers.

是願是 | they are protected and promoted.

| 生 to revive, as from a swoon; a resurrection, to come to life.

仍 | 如是 or | 舊如初 to replace as it was at first; to restore, as at the beginning.

| 降在原 he descended again to the plains.

| 原 or | 元 restored to health.

覆  
s fu

From to *cover* and *again*; often interchanged with the last, and must not be confounded with *hoh*, 覈 to investigate.

Back and forth; on the contrary; to and fro; unstable; to overthrow, to subvert; to defeat; to throw down, to upset, to prostrate; to reply to, to report on; to inquire into and judge; to do a second time; an ambush.

傾 | overthrown, as a state; fallen, as a wall.

顛 | tumbled down; ruined, reduced to poverty.

顛 | 流連 reprobate (or unfortunate) and pursued everywhere; dispersed and scattered, as a troop; utterly helpless.

馬前 | 水 [like] gathering the water poured before a horse, — so impossible will it be.

| 車之戒 the warning of the overturned cart [ahead]; i. e. to learn caution from others' troubles.

| 白 to report on clearly; to explain in a perspicuous manner.

射 | to guess at things under a screen or cover.

全軍皆 | the whole host was destroyed.

| 敗 discomfited, as an army.

| 述 the *argumentum ad hominem* in rhetoric.

| 沒 lost and sunk, as a | 舟 or sunken vessel.

查 | to inquire and report on.

| 奏 to reply in a memorial.

Read *feu'* To cover, to overshadow; to brood, as a bird.

鳥 | 翼 the bird spread her wings over it.

天地無不 | 載 there is nothing which is not covered by heaven or supported by earth.

| 蓋 to cover, as a dish.

腹  
s fu

From *flesh* and to *retrace* a path.

That which envelopes the viscera; the belly or abdomen; to carry in the arms; the seat of the mind; the middle

of, as a hill; thick, substantial; intimate, dear; the earth, because it embraces all things.

| 肚 the belly.

小 | below the navel.

| 結 constipated.

肚 | 大 gluttonous; a big pannch.

為口 | merely for a living, — not for favor or to do good.

坦 | 之倚 the assistance of a son-in-law.

滿 | 文章 a great scholar, a walking encyclopædia.

令人捧 | to make one laugh till his sides shake.

| 心 beloved; dear, as a child.

| 心之靠 to depend on entirely.

膽 | 之言 most reliable words.

水澤 | 堅 the watery marsh is thick and hard — in winter.

口是 | 非 specious, false; disingenuous.

遺 | 子 a posthumous child.

指 | 為婚 to betroth children before birth.

剖 | 明心 you may search my inmost heart.

稿懷於 | I composed the draft in my mind.

出入 | 我 [you, my mother] never forgot me in all my ways.

剖 | 藏珠 he cuts open his belly to hide pearls, — as one who sacrifices life for gain.

馥  
s fu

A fragrant smell; odors diffused around; the whirr of an arrow.

芬 | odoriferous.

| 郁 beautiful and fragrant.

蝮  
s fu

From *insect* and *repeated*, referring to the viper's reputed habit of striking back.

A venomous serpent, | 蛇 including the adder, viper, and cobra; poisonous, deadly.

| 虺 a huge serpent like a boa, found in the west of China.

蝻 | 螞 the wingless young of locusts.

複 Double garments; wadded or lined garments; to double; the second.

fu

道 a double or parallel road leading around a hill, one above and one below.

重 | again, repeated.

襟 a double lapel.

敵 | 提刀 to strap the dress tight and seize the sword — to fight.

輓

fu

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.

輿脫 | the chariot has lost its axle band.

塹

fu

To excavate a cave or hole in a bank for a residence, as is frequently the case in Shansi and elsewhere; a den where people can live in troublous times.

陶 | 是也 just those kind of hill-side dwellings.

伏

fu

From *man* and *dog*; the combination perhaps intimates the subjection of the dog to man.

To lie or fall prostrate, to fall on the face; to humble, to subject; to hide, to conceal; to lie or place in ambush; to suppress, to keep hidden; subjected; hidden; silently, closely, secretly; villains who hide away; to acknowledge, to confess; received; — a sign of the passive; to brood, as a bird; when addressing a superior, used *adverbially* for humbly, earnestly, in my opinion, as | 思 I humbly think; a sign of the ablative, as 邵 | 誅駿卽位. Shao having been destroyed, Tsun then reigned.

| 罪 to own one's guilt.

| 望 I earnestly hope.

| 乞 or | 祈 to earnestly beg or ask.

埋 | to hide perdue; to keep out of sight.

輾轉 | 枕 rolling and tossing as I hug my pillow.

| 誅 he suffered decapitation.

發奸摘 | to make known the traitors and seize rascals.

| 兵 soldiers in ambush; to dispose troops in an ambush.

寢無 | don't lie on your face when sleeping.

匍 | 台階 I would crawl up your Honor's steps.

| 卵 or | 窩 to set on eggs; she is hatching.

既 | 其辜 they have suffered for their misdeeds.

潛 | to quietly get away,

| 臘炎涼 the summer there is hot, and the winter very cold.

三 | are three decades in the summer; the 初 | commences July 19th; the 中 | on July 29th; and the 末 | on August 8th; — a month of hot weather, dog-days, when the 陰氣 is in the ascendant.

楫

fu

A strap or girder placed on a beam to strengthen it.

洑

fu

A return flow, as in water; name of an anchorage.

| 流 an eddy.

In *Pekingese*. Used sometimes for swimming, said of fishes.

茯

fu

From *grass* and to *hide*.

The medicine | 苓, known as China root; it is the

*Pachyma cocos*, a fungus-like substance found in the western provinces on the roots of fir-trees; some regard it as more like a puff-ball (*Lycoperdon*); the Chinese say it is the sap of the fir tree, which turns into *fuh-ling* in a thousand years, and then into amber in another millenium.

| 苓糕 a kind of cake made of this fungus.

土 | 苓 the root of the *Smilax chinensis*, a medicine used in syphilis.

袱

fu

From *clothes* and to *hide*.

A square cloth.

包 | a square strong cloth used for wrapping bedding and clothes.

手

a small wrapper or satchel, with one string.

服

fu

The first is the usual form, but it was originally formed of 舟 a boat and 服 to manage, contracted to 服 its present form.

服

fu

To use, as one does a boat; to wait on, as an attaché

does; attached to, as things are to a girdle; hence clothes, dress, apparel; a saddle-cloth; to dress; to fold; to yield to, to serve; to undergo; to go into mourning; to convince, to cause to submit; to subject, as animals; to effect or carry out; to accord with from fear; to think; to fold up; accustomed to, habituated, acclimated; to fulfill the duties of an office; a title; office; in old times, a tenure or domain; a quiver; an affair; the wheel horses, which bear up the carriage.

朝 | or 公 | court dresses.

| 官 to take the garb of an officer; i. e. to hold office.

有 | or 着 | in mourning.

五 | five tenures of early times; the divisions of China in Yu's day; also five grades of 孝 | or mourning apparel, called the 斬綫 |; the 齊綫 | or 期 |; the 大功 |; the 小功 |, and 細麻 |, worn respectively for 12, 9, 7, 5, and 2 months after the death of relatives of the same surname; the 袒免 | is nearly the same as the first.

衣 | clothes, garments; a wardrobe; but | 衣 is to put on a dress.

| 藥 to take medicine.

吃不 | it does not agree with me, I cannot take it.

一 | 藥 a dose of physic.

佩 | to hang on the dress; *met.* to accord with, to reverence, to follow with docility.

不 | 老 unwilling to be regarded as old or infirm.

| 事 to serve, to wait on, to obey orders, as an attendant.

不 | 教 headstrong, intractable.

水土不 | not acclimated; I am amused to the place.

欽 | complete submission; hearty accord.

| 從 or 歸 | to follow obediently, to accord with.

以德 | 人 to win men by virtue.

舒 | in good spirits, well, in health; contented.

無替厥 | do not (uselessly or perfunctorily) do the duties — of the post.

| 休 | 采 those who serve at ease, and those who serve actively; — cabinet and executive officers.

脫 | or 起 | to lay off mourning; to fulfill the period, and be able to resume office.

成 | 去 [the officer] has gone into mourning.

荒 | 之 人 people from the outskirts of the land, half-savage or uncouth people.

箛 <sub>fu</sub> Used for the last.  
A quiver made of shagreen or hide to hold both bow and arrows.

魚 | a quiver made of shagreen or fish-skin.

鮞 <sub>fu</sub> The *Haliotis* or ear-shell, called | 魚 and included among fishes; its anomalous form and manner of clinging to the rocks, leads people to gather both animal and shell for medicine; the name is applied to a sort of shark.

由 <sub>fu</sub> The original form resembles a square with a pyramid above.

A devil's head; this character is used in Buddhist prayers instead of *kwei* 鬼, as 諸 | 子等 all you demons.

蕞 <sub>fu</sub> The seeds of a plant akin to the turnip, used as a medicine; also read *poh*, when applied to the turnip; the raw roots of the 蘆 |, or white turnip, are eaten to remove the effects of sour bread and of coal-gas or charcoal smoke.

鵞 <sub>fu</sub> From *bird* and to *submit*, because the bird does not leave its habitat.

A sort of owl or goshawk called 鵞 |, the size of a dove; it has a screeching cry and a short flight, and is regarded an ill-omened bird.

弗 <sub>fu</sub> Originally composed of 韋 *hide* contracted to 弓 a *bow*, having withes bound each side.

An *adverb* of prohibition, not; now rather used as a deprecatory word, not so, it should not be, not permissible; do not, will not, can not; distorted; to grasp; to leave.

| 來 he will not come.

| 乎 | 乎 no, by no means.

雪 | 如 雨 the snow cannot be compared with the rain; *i. e.* it is not so beautiful.

| | gusty, like the wind.

以 | 無 子 thinking how to be no longer childless.

澤 | exceedingly, abundant.

佛 <sub>fo</sub> } From man and *not*; the second ideographic form meaning the *man* of the *west country*, is used only by priests.

儻 <sub>fo</sub> } To see indistinctly when examining, and thus like the next; to bend down; great; opposed, unreasonable; to turn aside; bright; Budha, which is | 度 or | 陀 when written in full, in imitation of the Indian word; it is explained by 覺 *pre-science* and intelligence; a Budha is considered by the Chinese to be radically distinct from *shān* 神 a god or spirit.

| 教 Buddhism, the sect of Buddhists.

| 法 the laws or doctrines of Budha; Buddhist charms and spells; the power of Budha.

| 國 India; also employed for the sphere of each Budha's influence.

| 力 the energy of Budha.

| 祖 or | 爺 my lord Budha or old Budha; a term for Gandama himself as a god.

| 性 placid, undisturbed, like Budha.

三 寶 | the three perfect Budhas; they are 釋迦牟尼 Shakyamuni; 阿彌陀 | Amida Budha, or Amitabha, and explained by 無量壽 the boundless age; and 彌勒 尊 | the honorable Melih Budha; there are others; the phrase also denotes *Budha, Dharma* and *Sangaya*, *i. e.* Intelligence, Law, and Union, applied to Budha, the assembly of the faithful, and the priests.

阿彌陀 | 不要冤屈他 for Budha's sake, don't implicate him, — in which the second name is used as an invocation.

| 口 蛇 心 a villainous hypocrite.

激 惱 | [you are enough] to make even Budha angry.

| 頭 Budha's head is often applied to prominent hills; the large beads in a rosary which lie on the neck.

我 | 慈悲 our Budha's kindness.

| 甲 草 the houseleek. (*Sempervivus*.)

| 眼 相 看 he has treated him as the apple of his eye.

Read *pih*, and synonymous with 彌 到 *guide*. Great; to help, to support.

| 時 仔 肩 to help the throne in bearing its great duties.

佛 <sub>fu</sub> Like, as if; indistinct.  
衍 | for example; as it were; resembling.

髯  
*fu*

Used for the last; also read *fei*.  
Disheveled hair; ornaments on a head-dress; like, nearly.

艷  
*fo*

The countenance changing through anger.  
| 然不悅 he turned pale and showed his displeasure.

Read *puh*, Full, flushed.

色 | 如也 his face flushed and changed color — as from rage.

怫  
*fu*

Like the last.

Sorry; anxious; excited and disappointed.

| 然作色 he changed color from vexation.

| 鬱 disquieted and grieving.

| 而不釋 unable to remove one's anxiety.

剌  
*fu*

To chop, to hew; to cut in two; to beat.

| 鐘無聲 he clave the bell without making it sound; *i.e.* great talents make little parade in doing their work.

第  
*fu*

The bamboo screen or curtain at the back door of a carriage; to trim an arrow or dart.

簾 | an ornamented carriage screen, worked out in checkers.

颼  
*fu*

A light breeze.

飄風 | | the gentle zephyrs now and then come.

惠風 | 我 your kindness [has been like] a gentle breeze to me.

拂  
*fo*

To oppose, to refuse; to object to; contrary to.

吁 | 哉 Oh no! let it not be so.

岡 | 百姓 do not oppose the people's wishes.

從諫弗 | hear good advice and don't act perversely.

| 其耆長 to oppose the old men and elders.

拂  
*fu*

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; to perverse; proud; used for 佛 like; a brush, a duster; a sort of mummer or pantomime, accompanying recitative plays.

| 袖 shook his sleeve — and left.

| 塵 to brush off the dust.

| 拭 to clean and wipe; to make tidy.

| 人性 to thwart people's wishes.

勿 | 吾意 don't oppose my plans.

| 蠅 a fly whip.

| 手 a small duster.

互相題 | mutual aid and countenance; log-rolling.

| 戾 or | 逆 perverse, mulish.

| 秣 a name for the Roman Empire, supposed to be a transcript of the word  $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ , or city, applied to Constantinople; the word seems to have been used also for other cities, as 波斯 | 秣 in one author denotes Persepolis.

綵  
*fu*

From *silk* and to *oppose*; it nearly resembles the next.

The lines which are used to lift or carry the coffins of a grandee, or to drag the bier; a rope; weighty, powerful, applied to the emperor's words.

王言如綸其出如 | the king's words are like silk thread, but they grow [to be strong] as ropes.

紼  
*fu*

Tangled or raveled silk; the tape or cord which sustains a seal; a trace for dragging a bier; to bind on.

| 絳 a cord, a rope.

執 | to lay hold of the hearse ropes; *i.e.* to attend a funeral.

莠  
*fu*

Occurs used for the last and for 福 happiness.

Luxuriant, tangled vegetation that conceals the path; to screen; a veil; a carriage screen; ornaments for the hair; to open, to clear away, as weeds.

| 祿 official income.

臨衝 | | he went into battle, lusty and nerved for the strife.

| 草 to remove grass, to pull up the weeds.

婦喪具 | the woman lost her head coverings.

紱  
*fu*

Used for the two last.

A ribbon or tape to hold a seal; a sash.

朱 | 方來 the red sashes (*i.e.* the gentry) then came.

反  
戾  
*fu*

From 犬 *dog* and / to *reach*, as a dog who is dragged along; the two forms are now only used in combination as a phonetic or primitive, and the second is the most common.

*fu*

To prick a dog to make him go.

泐  
*fu*

Cold, wintry wind; icy.

一之日澤 | the icy winds of the eleventh moon.

幟  
*fu*

A wand called | 舞, ornamented or covered with variegated silk, and held by mummers; a handkerchief.

| 縷 fringes on these wands.

祓  
*fo*

From *worship* and a phonetic; occurs used for 莠 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.

| 除蠶浴 to ward off evil by washing away all sins.

祝 | to beg for cleansing.

| 飾厥文 remove all ornaments and begin anew; — said in a moral sense.

黻  
s, fu

Colored in black and blue stripes, which was one of the symbols anciently embroidered on the lower of the emperor's sacrificial robes; elegant; an embroidered knee-pad or apron.  
| 紵 an ornamented skirt.  
畫 | embroidered figures.

| 衣繡裳 his embroidered robe bore the symbol.

鞞  
s, fu

Like the next.  
A knee-pad of leather; a cap or crown used in worship.  
| 璽 | the strap to secure a signet or seal.

袂  
s, fu

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, pong, p'ong and bong. In Canton, fung; — in Swatow, hong and pong; — in Amoy, hong; — in Fuhchau, hung, hong, and p'ung; — in Shanghai, fung and vung; — in Chifu, fung and f'ung.

風  
f'ung

Composed of 凡 all and 虫 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 諷 to ridicule.

The wind; a gust, gale, or breeze; air, or as the Chinese define it, "the eruptions or gusts of the dual principles, the envoy of heaven and earth;" breath, spirit, in which sense the term 聖 | has sometimes been used for the Holy Ghost; the voice of; manner, deportment, style; the humors or operations of the body, as influenced by the weather; fashion, example; administration, usage, policy; influence, reformation, instruction; fame, reputation; temper; to effect by example; to enjoy the breeze; function or habit; fleet, swift, as the wind; lust; heat in animals; to scatter, as wind does.  
順 | a fair wind.  
逆 | or 迎 | or 頂頭 | 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.

閃山 | a gust from the hills; a wind squall.

寒 | a cold wind.

橫 | a side wind.

清涼 | a grateful breeze.

涼 | to take the air; it is also a poetical name for the North wind; as 谷 | is for the East wind; 凱 | for the South wind; and 秦 | for the West wind.

融 | a northeast wind.

| 聲 the noise of a blast; a rumor; influence; fame.

| 流 gaiety, folly, vice, dissipation.

| 俗 usages, manners of a place.

| 化 effects of the wind; *met.* influence or example.

淫 | wanton, lascivious, as a courtesan.

民 | character or usage of a people; national character.

文 | a literary spirit or fame.

好 | 月 to love dissipation.

愛 | 月 to attract attention, to play seductive wiles.

| 烈得很 irascible, quick tempered, fault-finding.

聞 | 而逃 they heard [of Sié Ngan's 謝安] fame and ran; said of a hundred thousand opposing troops.

| 氣 the temper or general feeling, as of a community.

看 | 水 to study the aspect of a place, as for geomancy.

| 水先生 one who professes to know the luck of a place or grave.

吹出 | 去 to make one declaration, to say it once.

聞 | 捉影 to listen to idle rumors and guesses, a newsmonger, a talebearer; to gossip.

耳傍 | it was a side-ear wind; *i. e.* I did not hear.

頗有 | 味 it has a relish; it is well-cooked.

甘拜下 | I willingly acknowledge your influence.

中 | 不語 struck down speechless, as by apoplexy.

傷 | I have caught a cold; rheumatic pains.

| 濕 damp and chilly, as a room; malarious; rheumatic.

國 | the ballads of a country.

馬牛 | the cattle have gone to roam.

或出入 | 議 some go about ridiculing and satirizing others.

| 馬無關 they have nothing to do with each other; *i. e.* the two persons are no more connected than the wind and a horse.

露 | to expose to the air; *met.* to divulge.

那陣 | 兒吹得你來了 what lucky wind blew you here!

丨 手舞雩 to enjoy the breeze among the rustic altars.

接 丨 酒 to give a feast to greet a friend.

丨 言 丨 語 的 to spread idle rumors; a newsmonger.

吹 丨 或 颺 丨 the wind blows.

丨 神 the god of the wind, Æolus; also, the style, bearing, or demeanor of a man.

晨 丨 a name for the falcon, alluding to its flight against the wind.

楓 From wood and wind.

楓 The maple (*Acer*), of which two or three species are common in northern China; in

the southern provinces, it includes the liquidambar; in some places, as in Nganhwui, the plane tree is intended, and also a sort of sycamore; while the tallow tree is sometimes wrongly so called, probably from the likeness of its leaf to the maple; and one Chinese author says the people of Kiangnan thus call any tree with deeply trifid leaves and a balsamic odor.

丨 香 the gum of the liquidambar, said to turn into amber in ages.

丨 宸 the palace, because an emperor of the Han dynasty planted many maples in his grounds.

丹 丨 the maple, alluding to its autumnal leaves.

霜染江 丨 醉 the plane tree turns red when the hoarfrost dyes the river's banks.

大 丨 子 lucraban or chaulmugra seeds of the *Gynocartia odorata*, brought from Siam as a remedy for leprosy and itch.

瘋 From disease and wind.

瘋 In the south of China, leprosy, scrofula, and their kindred diseases; in the north, where leprosy is uncommon, it signifies insane, deranged; also palsied, paralyzed.

發 丨 to exhibit signs of leprosy; leprons.

癩 丨 the leprosy.

頭 丨 a snapping headache.

丨 狗咬了他 a mad dog has bitten him.

丨 院 a lazar-house; a lazaretto.

丨 癩 or 丨 狂 mad, deluded, silly; acting strangely; such a person is called 丨 魔 a possessed imp, or 丨 子 a maniac.

丰 The original form was intended to represent a vigorous plant rising above the ground; contracted from 生 to grow and 達 roots striking down.

Luxuriant; plump, good-looking, easy; graceful, fine; mellow, as sound.

丨 采 graceful, as a dress; plump, fresh.

丨 格 an easy carriage, said of men.

丨 情瀟灑 very pleasing and animated.

丨 姿 or 丨 神 fair, handsome; sylph-like, fairy.

子 兮 丨 兮 your fine bearing, Sir.

丨 韻 mellow, sweet, as music.

丨 葦 luxuriant grass.

丨 雅 accomplished, elegant and learned.

姪 Light and trifling, as the way of a flirt.

峯 Mutual opposition; to butt, to push, as cattle do; to pull and drag; to meet and clash.

From hill and opposing; occurs used for 羣 the zebu.

The peak or top of a hill; a summit, an apex; the hump on a camel or zebu.

丨 巒 ridges and peaks.

高 丨 a lofty summit; as 最高 丨 a noted hill south of the Yangtze River, between Nanking and Chinkiang.

玉 丨 a fine green, grassy peak.

孤 丨 a solitary lofty height.

鼻 丨 a high bridge of the nose.

夏雲多奇 丨 what beautiful peaks are seen in the summer clouds 丨

烽 From fire and opposing as the phonetic.

A fire-place of brick of a conical shape to light beacon fires on, so as to notify an enemy's approach.

丨 烟 a beacon fire.

燒 丨 火 light the fire in the beacon.

降 From 目 eye and 縫 crack contracted, to describe the malady.

The eyelids drawn together from disease or otherwise, so that they open slightly.

眯 丨 眼 a sleepy eye.

眼都合 丨 了 your eyes are blinking and nodding.

蜂 From insect and the next character contracted; the first form is the common one.

Insects of the family of *Vespidæ*, as bees, hornets, wasps, sphex, &c.; also large flies similar to them; to swarm,

to multiply; to fill the land, said of rebels, who thus, so to speak, sting the state.

蜜 丨 a honey bee.

丨 王 the queen bee.

馬 丨 a gad-fly, a horse-fly.

丨 窩 or 丨 房 or 丨 衙 a bee's nest.

黃 丨 a wasp, a hornet.

土 丨 a ground or humble-bee.

吳 丨 a large blue-bottle fly.

丨 針 or 丨 蠶 or 丨 釘 a wasp's sting.

盜賊 丨 起 the robbers arose in swarms

丨 媒蝶使 a go-between, a match-maker; the reference is to the bee and butterfly sucking flowers.

丨 擁而上 a great crowd gathered; a rabble ran together.

## 鋒

fāng

The sharp point of a weapon or tool; a spear, a lance; the tip; bristling, like a line of bayonets; to rise up, as spears; turbulent; the van of a troop.

交 | to join battle; to attack.

| 銛 the tip of a spear.

| 刃交加 in the crossing of swords and spears, *i. e.* in actual battle.

前 | or 先 | the front, the vanguard.

| 快的刀 a sharp, keen knife or blade.

及 | 而試 try when the knife is sharp; *met.* use your powers at their prime.

不合他碰 | it is not best to hit against the spears; *i. e.* do not run into temptation.

爭 | bitter strife and rivalry, as for a woman.

同他答答機 | to try her powers of repartee and conversation.

## 犇

fāng

A humped animal of the ox kind, which is perhaps intended for the brahminee bull (*Bos indicus*) or zebu of India.

## 封

fāng

Originally composed of 守 to guard, and 之 to go, with 土 land under it, denoting the tenures granted to nobles; others derive it from 圭 a baton and 守 to guard, referring to the duties of a vassal prince.

The appanage of a lord; a domain, a tenure; to grant a fief to one; to invest a noble with rule over it; to appoint to office; to give a patent of nobility; to seal, to stamp; to press, to taboo, to appropriate for government use; to close, as a letter; to cover or fill, as a crack; boundaries; great; affluent; to enrich; to be avaricious for gain; mercenary; to heap up earth; to raise a tumulus; to get dusty; an envelope; a classifier of

letters or things sealed up; the contents of such parcels, a present; occurs used for the last.

一 | 信 公文一總 | an envelope containing several inclosures.

一 | 銀子 a parcel of money, say 20 or 25 taels.

| 誥 to ennoble an officer's parents; the patents of such a dignity.

| 爵 to confer a rank of nobility.

賞 | to give a largess; to make a present of money.

| 禁 to prohibit and seal up, as a mine.

| 船 to impress a boat.

門 | a douceur to a porter.

| 舖 to seal up a shop, as on a failure; which is called | 鎖, when affixed to a criminal's house; the strips pasted across the door are called | 皮, and bear the title of the officers; a government seal.

| 神 to deify a person, as is done by the emperor.

| 疆大臣 the high provincial officers.

| 筒 or | 套 an envelope.

釘 | a "nailed-up dispatch," is a secret or important order from government; it is nailed between boards.

| 國 to confer a right to rule over a state, as is now done to Lew-chew.

| 建 to establish a fief for one.

| 印開印 to close and open public offices, as at new-year.

| 密 seal it close; glue it tight.

素 | 之家 a very rich family.

塵 | 舊 old and dirty from dust.

## 封

fāng

A hill with a terrific gorge, (thought to be in Shansi.) on which the great carp ascended, and became a dragon; it is also called 龍門 dragon gate, and frequent allusions to it occur in literary efforts and contests.

## 葑

fāng

An old name for a sort of cultivated *Crucifera*, allied to the mustard, and having various names in different places, of which the most common now is 蕪菁; its sprouts, stalks, and roots were successively eaten in the four seasons.

| 菲 cheap vegetables; *met.* poor and unavailable; trifling, unworthy.

爰采 | 矣 I am going to gather the mustard salad.

## 豐

fāng

The character is intended to represent a 豆 goblet filled or heaped up with things; it is often contracted to 豐 when used alone, but not correctly.

A large goblet, a full cup; abundant, plenteous, as a crop; copious, affluent; exuberant, fertile, prolific; plenty, the opposite of *k'ien*' 歉 scarcity; rich in talents, property, or friends.

| 年 a plenteous year, when 五穀 | 登 the grain fills the granaries, and is copiously piled up.

| 盛 or | 盈 prosperous, increasing in everything.

| 足 ample, growing rich, well supplied.

| 熟 ripe, full grown, as grain.

| 京 a term for the ancient capital of Wān Wang, situated near the | 水, and southerly from the present Si-ngan fu in Shensi.

| 本 a name for garlic.

| 厚 sumptuous, as a feast.

| 人 a fat, portly man.

| 席 a plenteous table.

面貌 | 隆 a face with high cheek bones, like Han Kao-tsu the founder of the Han dynasty.

| 隆 is also the god of Thunder.

從 | to give of the fullness; *i. e.* to make a present, to fork out, to pay the bill.

打抽 | to scheme how to get a high price or a good return; as to present a peach and get a dollar.

**飊**

fāng

From *forest* and *wind* as the phonetic.

The wind swaying the tops of the trees; the maple or plane tree; the noise made by priests when chanting.

**儂**

fāng

Fairies, genii, called 僊 | ; a term used by the Taoists for immortals.

**灃**

fāng

A stream in the south of Shensi in Hu hien 鄂縣 in Si-ngan fu; it joins the R. Wei on the north, west of the River King.

**豐**

fāng

From *city* and *abundant*.

A modern way of writing 豐 京 the old capital of Wān Wang in the present Hu hien in Shensi.

| 都 a district on the Yangtze R. in Chung cheu in the east of Sz'ch'uen, where the fire-wells occur; it is used as a term for hell or Tophet, whose entrance is under the 沃焦石 placed there; in it is a | 都城 the city of Yen-lo wang or Pluto, who is styled | 都大帝 the great Ruler of Hades.

**馮**

fāng

From 馬 *horse* and 冰 *ice* contracted; occurs used for 馮 evidence.

A horse running swiftly.

Read ,p'ing. To mount, to ascend; to boast; to rely on, to trust; dissatisfied; to get over a stream without a boat; evidence, proof.

暴虎 | 河 to attack a tiger or cross a river; — a brave reckless fellow would do it.

| 夷 a marine deity, the son of the Yellow Emperor, who drowned himself.

| | the sound of beating walls.

| 氣 boastful, trusting in, as in riches.

**漉**

fāng

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.

**逢**

fāng

From 走 to go and 逢 opposing, but some say from 峯 a peak contracted.

To meet with one, to come across; to meet unexpectedly; to anticipate, to countenance, to run against; to occur; wide, flowing, as a robe.

| 着 I have just met him.

| 吉 to have good fortune; a turn of good luck.

相 | the two met; to visit or see one; but 喜相 | means mutual congratulations on a similar good fortune or promotion.

巧於 | 迎 to be very attentive (or sycophantic) to people you meet.

難 | hard to find; a difficulty in seeing, as a friend.

狹路相 | we have met in a narrow path, — and which shall yield?

| 人便說 when you meet a man speak to him; he tells it to everybody he meets, as a tattler does.

每 | whenever; every time; as 每 | 三 whenever a third [day] occurs; i. e. on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of the moon.

時 | just now met him (or occurs); it is the time of; seasonable.

| 掖之衣 the flowing robes of literati, such as Confucius wore.

| 君之惡 to meet or countenance a prince in his evil deeds.

Read ,pāng. The roll of drums.

鼉鼓 | | the lizard skin drums rattled their tattoo.

**撻**

fāng

Interchanged with the next.

To sew; to baste; to mend, as a rip.

| 衣服 to make clothes.

**縫**

fāng

From *silk* and to *meet*; used with the last.

To sew, to baste, to stitch; to unite, as by a seam.

裁 | a tailor; to cut or sew clothes.

| 衣 to make clothes

| 窮的 poor seamstresses who sit in the streets.

| 新 to make new garments.

| 密, 行 to quilt (or hem) finely.

彌 | to mend or sew as one; met. to make up or rectify, as an error or blunder.

| 口 to sew a rent; to join or cover a seam.

| 上幾針 sewed it over several times.

Read ,fung' A seam, a crack, a chink, a cleft; a chance, an opportunity.

糊 | 子 to paste up cracks.

齊 | to seam or point, as bricks; to paste or join on another piece; to lengthen the sheet.

錯 | 子 a mistake in doing things; a defect in character.

無地 | 可鑽 not a place (or crack) where he can hide himself or escape.

綻了 | the seam is ripped open.

漏 | to lose; to let slip, as through the fingers.

**漚**

fāng

The name of river; a pool, a marsh.

| 湔 harassed, anxious, disturbed.

Read ,p'āng. The swirling eddies in a stream.

**唸**

fāng

To recite prayers.

| 經 to chant the litany, as Buddhists do the Pali text.

| | very productive, as melons.

Read ,pāng. To laugh aloud; a loud voice.

**要** From 兩 to cover and 乏 *wanting*; it is nearly synonymous with 泛 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.

| 駕之馬 an unmanageable restive horse; disobedient, like fractious children.

**捧** From *hand* and to receive; similar to 拜 and frequently read *p'äng*.

To hold up or receive in both hands; to scoop up; to offer, as to a superior; to present a handful; to hold in both hands.

| 讀 to hold [a book], and read it carefully.

一 | 東西 a double handful.

雲 | 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 卅 *grasped together*, with 丰 *flourishing* as a phonetic; occurs used for the last.

To receive respectfully, as in both hands; to receive from a superior; to deliver or offer to him; to reverence; to serve, to escort; to praise; respectfully, obediently; to obey, to follow.

| 待 to attend to orders, to carry out commands.

| 養 to take care of one's parents.

| 教 to receive instruction; to become a convert; to enter a sect.

| 承 to receive kindly; to flatter.

| 賀 to congratulate and send presents to one.

| 事 to serve; to wait on.

| 命 to get orders.

| 天承運 intrusted by Heaven with the care of the empire; Mukten is called | 天 in allusion to this idea.

趨 | 君王 to cheerfully receive the prince's orders.

侍 | 晨昏 to wait on and help [one's parents] morning and evening.

| 托 to respectfully undertake.

| 行故事 to follow the old custom, to imitate predecessors.

| 劄飭 I have received the dispatch ordering me.

| 答天命 to reverently respond to Heaven's behest.

| 候 to go and offer congratulations; to wait to receive a visit.

| 烟 | 茶 hand a cup of tea and a pipe.

| 旨 received the will — of the Emperor.

| 上 to present a gift to a superior.

實言 | 告 I tell you with the utmost sincerity.

老供 | I receive just that sum and no more; that is only the wages or salary, no perquisites.

非我一人 | 德不康寧 it was not that I the sovereign deemed it to be my prerogative to make you uneasy.

**鳳** From 鳥 *bird* and 凡 *all*; *q. d.* the chief of all birds.

A fabulous and felicitous bird; the male of which is so termed, and the female 凰, usually called a phoenix; the type of this bird seems to have been the argus pheasant, which has been gradually embellished and exaggerated; it is poetically applied to the empress as incomparable and happy; the 龍 and 鳳 are referred to in marriage observances as the groom and bride; it often occurs in names of places, flowers, and officers; ornamented with phoenixes; imperial.

| 冠 a bride's coronet with pendants.

鳥中之 | as the phoenix among birds; *q. d.* the chief, the cynosure, as an emperor.

龍肝 | 髓 [like] a dragon's liver and a phoenix's marrow; *i. e.* a great delicacy; a rare dish.

龍 | 之姿 an emperor's children.

| 眼 [like] the emperor's eye, a sign of good luck; it has certain striae on the outer canthus.

**俸** From *man* and to receive.

Emolments, salary, stipend; allowance, wages, or income, — usually from the state.

| 祿 or | 米 salary paid an officer; some of it is paid in rice to military men.

薪 | an official stipend.

額 | a fixed salary.

| 修 government allowance.

罰 | to forfeit the salary.

加 | to increase the pay.

帶 | 歸田 to retire from office on its income.

**諷** From *word* and *wind*; *q. d.* repartees are spread abroad by the wind; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

To rehearse or recite in a musical tone, or as when learning a lesson; to speak metaphorically; to satirize; to ridicule; to reprove by parables or innendo; metaphors, allusion, irony, satire; pasquinade.

| 誦 to chant; to hum over, as a lesson.

譏 | to ridicule, to quiz, to reflect on, to joke.

| 諫 to reprove, to remonstrate with, as by allusion or satire.

| 語 satire, irony; jokingly.

| 刺 a pointed gibe, a cutting quip.

詞 | satirical ballads.

**賙** From *property* and to cover, referring to covering a corpse.

To give aid to a friend in preparing for a funeral, especially a horse and carriage.

| 賙 to give things, as money and clothes, to be interred.

## HAI.

Old sounds, ha, hai, ka, gak, gat, and kai. In Canton, hoï; — in Swatow, hai; — in Amoy, hai; — in Fuhchau, hai; — in Shanghai, hê and 'è; — in Chifu, hai.

哈

From *mouth* and *pleased*; it is also read *si*, *hi* and *tai*.

hai

A noise of laughing and joking; one says, the speechless terror of fright; to smile at; used also as an exclamation of astonishment.

孩

From *son* and a *horary* character, or more likely the next contracted.

hai

A child beginning to smile, children that need to be carried; a child; a youth, especially a boy; tender, just born.

嬰 | a male infant, a baby lately born.

| 子或小 | 子 children, bairns.

| 兒見識 he has no more wisdom than a child.

| 提之童 young children; babies in arms.

| 兒兵 a group of children playing boisterously.

| 兒面 a child's face, — a fancy name for the mowtan flower.

無殺 | 蟲 don't kill newly hatched insects.

咳

Like the last, but it is now usually read *k'oh*, a synonym of 欵 to cough.

hai

A smile or prattle of a child.

| 嬰 a laughing infant, when it begins to return a parent's caress.

頰

From *head* and a *horary* character; also read *k'oh*.

hai

The bones of the chin; to hold by the chin or neck, as an infant is dandled; under the chin.

手承 | resting the chin on the hand.

| 皮 a furrier's name for pelage on the neck.

| 頰 or | 頰 the chin, also called

頰巴 | 子 in colloquial.

軀

Tall and thin.

hai

軀 | a gaunt, lank man.

趕

From *to go* and a *mite*.

hai

Ready to start, and yet inclined to remain; uncertain about starting.

海

From 水 *water* and 晦 *obscure* contracted.

hai

The sea, *i. e.* nature's pool, which is the receptacle of all streams with their silt, — referring chiefly to the Yellow Sea; an arm of the ocean; a large river; marine, capacious; vast, as an encyclopaedia; great, oceanic; that which comes from the sea; maritime; an expanse, as a desert; in *anatomy*, some spaces in the body.

四 | the four seas, or | 內 within the seas, old phrases for China, — now vaguely used for it alone, and for all the world too; no specific bodies of water were intended, for the outer borders of China were thought to reach the utmost seas on all sides; the phrase 四 | often means free, at large, unconfined; great, big, vast; everywhere.

出去遊遊就四 | 了 if we take a ramble, we shall be refreshed greatly.

人很四 | 的 a clever, pleasant and good-looking man.

出 | 或上 | 到 voyage by sea; to travel.

| 賊 or | 盜 pirate

| 邊 the sea-side.

| 外奇談 that strange story is from beyond the seas; a great exaggeration.

| 味 marine delicacies.

| 龍王 the Dragon Sea King, the Chinese Neptune.

| 量 he is able to drink a sea of wine.

過 | over the seas; at *Canton*, it means to cross the river.

福如東 | may your happiness be like the eastern sea.

| 巡 to watch against smugglers; to patrol the coasts.

| 角天涯 far off, remote regions; to the ends of the earth.

| 說 a long yarn, a sea-story.

| 蛇 sea-serpents; a sea-blubber like the Medusa is sometimes so called.

誇 | 口 to talk grandly, to vapor and brag.

| 碗 a very big platter.

出外 | gone over the seas.

西 | sometimes refers to Kokonor, at others to the Aral or Caspian seas, and even to Lake Baikal.

| 市 a mirage; any strange unreal sight; imaginative.

苦 | the bitter sea — of life; — a Buddhist term for the world; as 生死大 | the great sea of life and death (*Samsara*), means mortal life subject to change.

| 澄公 the Duke who cleared the seas; — the title of Koxinga's lineal descendant.

陸 | the arable rich regions; *i. e.* China.

In *Pekingese*. Fully, altogether; wildly, at random, all at sea.

院 | 埽磚 the court was all paved.

跑 | 車 a cart that goes anywhere for custom, or has no regular stand.

| 拏 to seize loosely; having no clue or order to arrest anybody.

盆  
*hai*

A wine jar, 酒 | shaped like a gallipot, made of earthen or pewter; and containing 50 to 100 catties; an amphora.

榼  
*hai*

Correct form of the last.

A wooden tub for holding spirits.

酒 | (also wrongly written 酒海) containing a hundred catties or more.

醃  
*hai*

From *spirits* and a *jar*.

Minced and pickled meat, of crabs, fowls, fish, insects; &c.; to cut fine and put into brine with seasoning; the brine or pickle of these sauces or condiments; to simmer.

| 醬 pickled sauce or hash.

斲爲肉 | may you be cut into hashed meat |

| 蝦 pickled crabs or shrimps.

毋歎 | don't suck up the brine.

烹 | or 煲 | to fry hashed meat.

亥  
*hai*

Also written like the next.

To raise up.

豎 | name of the god whom the Great Yü ordered to plan what land was to appear from the deluge.

亥  
*hai*

This ancient character is said to be made of *man* 人 above and *woman* 女 below, or of *二* two placed above *二* two below.

The last of the twelve branches, answering to the 猪 boar; it pertains to water, and denotes North on the compass-card.

| 月 the tenth moon.

巳 | 一冲 *sz'* and *hai* counter-vail each other; 一 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 | 豕以己爲誰 [he mistakes characters, confounding] *lu* for *yü*, and *hai* for *shi*, and hardly knows who he is himself.

害  
*hai*

Composed of 宀 a shelter and 口 mouth, with 丰 between; another old form is composed of 宀 a covering and 炎 to burn.

To injure, to hurt, to prejudice; to receive injury; to offend; to damage; injurious, hurtful, calamitous; fearful of, anxious about, a sense or fear of, — for which the next is more correct; a dread produced by calamity; envious of; before a verb, becomes an adverb of intensity.

| 怕 much scared, terrified.

| 怕冷 excessively cold.

| 處因貪其利 these calamities have come on him because of his greed for gain.

那賊來燒得利 | 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.

... | 羞 entirely disgraced; sensitive to shame.

殺 | or 戕 | to injure deeply, to destroy property or wound.

殘 | to injure recklessly.

有 | 無 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking.

水 | injury from water.

除 | to remove danger or evil.

爲 | 不淺 it has sustained no slight damage.

| 盈福謙 [the gods] bring down the arrogant and bless the humble.

心 | 其能 envious of his power.

王其罔 | the king will not be injured.

利己 | 人 to benefit one's self at another's expense or injury.

要 | 之地 important places, spots that need to be guarded; it is also read *hoh*, in this sense.

Read *hoh*, Who? why?

| 澣 | 否 shall it be washed or not.

恇  
*hai*

Sorrowful; depressed by fear of a worse illness.

| 病 I am afraid I am going to be sick.

| 眼 I think my eyes will be ailing.

妒  
*hai*

Envy; injurious jealousies, which it is said did not exist in primitive times; to suppress, to conceal, as envy.

髑  
*hai*

Bones.

驢骨 | an ingrate, one who has no sense of gratitude or right.

噫  
*hai*

An exclamation of regret or startling surprise.

| 可惜 what a pity! Oh! how sad.

... | 呀 Alack! oh! *haiya* an exclamation which is written in many ways.

Read *haih*. To gape, to open the mouth.

## HAN.

Old sounds, han, ham, kam, kan, gau, and gam. In Canton, hon, hòm, and ham; — in Swatow, ham, k'am, han, kw<sup>n</sup>a, and w<sup>n</sup>a; — in Amoy, han and han; — in Fuhchau, hang, ; — in Shanghai, h<sup>é</sup>n, y<sup>é</sup>n, h<sup>è</sup>n, h<sup>ò</sup>n and 'ò<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, han.

酣  
han

From *spirits and sweet*.

Exhilarated, merry, as from drink; jolly, tipsy; jocund, riant, as a landscape; deep, as sleep; fearless, determined, as a soldier.

| 暢 cheerful, excited; delightful, as a view; lively, as a style.

酒半 | elevated, happy from a little drink.

| 歌 drinking and singing.

| 睡 a deep, sweet sleep.

蚌  
蚌  
han

From *insect or fish*, and *sweet*, alluding to its taste; the first form is commonest.

Bivalve shells with scolloped surfaces, crenulated or ribbed like the *Arca* or *Pecten*, are called 蚌 |;

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  
han

The district city of | 鄆 in Kwang-ping fu in the south of Chihli, so called because it is said that the hilly country of Shantung ends there; it was the capital of the feudal state of Chao 趙 in the Chen dynasty; abundant; the name of a river.

歛  
han

From to *sigh* and the *whole*; it differs from *hien* 餞 to enshroud.

To desire; to ask for a thing playfully; to pretend to beg.

憨  
han

From *heart* and to *presume*; one also reads it *hien* meaning obstinate.

Foolish, silly; having the look and manner of an imbecile person.

| 癡 half idiotic; harebrained.

| 頭郎 a crazy loon, a half-cracked fellow.

半 | 子 a half-witted chap.

頰  
han

A large face.

| 額 bald-headed; a smooth pate.

鼻  
han

From *nose and shield*.

To snore.

鼻 | or | 齁 to snore.

臥榻之下豈容他人 | 息 am I going to quietly let another man snore under my bed? — said by Tao-kwang in reference to foreigners' demands.

歛  
han

To smile under restraint; a suppressed laugh or smile; to desire.

| 笑 a forced laugh.

甌  
han

A water jar with ears by which to carry it.

| 空 a drain, a spout.

溝 | 子 drain-pipes which fit into each other.

冰

| a water sluice, a flume, an aqueduct.

含  
han

A wide opening; an adit.

| 銜 the mouth, as of a valley or cave; a wide and deep cavity.

含  
han

From *mouth* and *now* above it.

To hold something in the mouth the mouth; full; to contain, to embody; to cherish; to suffer, to tolerate, to put up with; to restrain; to put a gem or coin in a corpse's mouth.

| 容 or | 忍 to be patient towards; to bear with, as a wayward scholar.

| 笑 to smile; whence the fragrant *Magnolia fuscata*, the | 笑花 gets its name.

| 筆使鋒正 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.

| | or | 糊 muttering, indistinct, reticent.

海 | to bear with, to forgive.

| 垢忍辱 to patiently bear insult and obloquy.

| 德 to maintain one's principles.

| 弘光大 the vast and glorious canopy that embraces all.

阿 | or | alone, a Buddhist term for *agama*, or four kinds of writings on minor subjects of philosophy.

嘴裏 | 着 to hold in the mouth, as a sugar-plum.

| 淚 to restrain the tears.

| 混 or | 糊 half asleep about a thing; careless as to how it is done; slovenly; immaterial, anyhow.

| 蓄 to smother one's resentments.

In *Pekingese*. Disgraceful.

| 稜 (or | 塵) bad looking, incongruous, reproachful; to mortify, to cause disgrace.

In *Fuhchau*. Incomplete, confused; shabbily; to close, to shut to only partially; to cover, as a fire with ashes.

鎗  
han

A press or closet; armor.

| 甲 mail armor, for making which the | 人, armorers or artisans of Yen 燕 or Chihli were celebrated of old.

函  
函  
函  
han

Said to be composed of 人 *man* and 臼 *a mortar*; it occurs used for the last; the first and unusual form is supposed to represent the space under the tongue, or the tongue lolling or thrust out; the third form much resembles *kih* 亟 extreme.

To infold, to contain, to envelop; to comprehend; what is contained in an envelope or a cover, such as enwraps Chinese books; a letter; a press; armor; liberal, capacious.

信 | 或 書 | letters; a letter.  
瑤 | 或 尊 | 或 吉 | your valued favor.

華 | an epistle.

| 人 an armorer, one who makes  
| 甲 the mail plates; the preceding is also used for this sense.

| 容 patiently; generous, forbearing.

| 稱 declared in the letter; the dispatch says . . .

| 丈之下 I who am your pupil, i.e. your obedient servant; derived from | 丈 the name given to a teacher's table.

專 | a letter written for a special purpose.

| 托 to request a favor by letter.

實 | 斯活 the seeds held their vitality in them.

| 之如海 covered it like the sea.

| 谷關 a retired spot near the present Ling-pao hien 靈寶縣 in the northwest of Honan, where Laotz' wrote his Tao-teh King.

函  
函  
han

The later form of the preceding, denoting the chin, or the space directly under the mouth.

函  
han

From *water* and *contain*; occurs used for its primitive.

Water coming into a boat; to submerge; to steep, to soak; to contain; vast, capacious; to leak; marshy.

| 養 to keep one's temper; to cherish, as virtue; kindly, patient.

波浪 | 天 the boisterous waves go as high as the sky.

| 沉 submerged, sunk.

| 洞 a sluice, a waste-weir, a draining channel.

海 | indulgent, very ready to forgive.

榦  
han

A wooden bowl or trencher to hold liquids; a casket; a case; one defines it to plant trees.

袖  
han

A sleeve; a cloth to stuff the ear.

| 襖 a long sleeve.

邗  
han

Name of an ancient place, | 滿 in the state of Wu 吳, now Kao-yiu cheu 高郵州 near Yang-cheu fu on the Grand Canal in Kiangsu, where was a canal; another name for the state of Yueh 越, lying south towards Hangcheu.

| 江 is a river near it, which is now applied to Chinkiang fu on the Yangtze' R.

寒  
han

From 宀 *a shelter* and 人 *man* under it among 艸 *plants*.

Cold, wintry; shivering; chilled; simple, plain; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; a depreciating term for my, mine; discouraged.

| 冷 shivering with cold.

嚴 | excessively cold.

一 | 一暑 now cold and then warm.

| 素 plain, unpretending, not showy.

打 | 戰 struck through with the cold.

傷 | 或 傷 | 病 to take cold, sick with a cold.

| 涼藥 cooling medicines.

| 舍 or | 門 my house, my family.

| 窓誦讀 to study hard in school.

| 族 our clan, our sept.

饑 | very cold and starved; destitute, poor.

時 | periodic colds or cataracts.

| 苦人家的 a miserable wretch, a poor fellow.

膽 | 或 | 心 disheartened; to strike with fear.

| 儒 or | 士 a poor scholar.

孤 | alone, no relatives, without friends.

| 溫 cold and warm; adversity and success.

| 食節 the first two or three days before Tsing-ming term, when cold provisions, called | 具, are eaten while worshipping ancestors; an old custom.

韓  
han

A fence or wall around a lot; the star ζ in Ophiucus; a small ancient feudal state which existed from B. C. 403 to 273, occupying the north of Honan and south of Shensi; Pingyang 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 Heu 景侯, had been really the ruler of Tsin 晉 for years; the last three were styled wang.

| 范之勳 the valorous fame of Han Sin and Fan Tsang, — two generals of the Han dynasty.

欸  
欸  
han

A particle implying doubt, used by people in Honan; a conjunction, if, perhaps; uncertain.

| 糊不定 perhaps it is so; this phrase is more correctly written 含糊不定 at present.

曠  
han

From 日 *sun* and 漢 *the galaxy* contracted; interchanged with 煬 to roast.

Dry, heated air; to dry; to plow dry fields; parched, as by drought; crisp.

其乾矣 parched (or heated) it to dryness.

農夫耐 | 而耘 the farmer must still weed even if it be hot.

罕 From 网 a net and 干 a shield.  
A net for birds; a snare for rabbits; rare, few, scarce, seldom, infrequent.

| 見 or 看 希 | rarely seen; seldom observed.

| 有 it is rare, as a fruit.

| 規 a strange peculiar custom.

叔發 | 忌 few could rival Shuh in archery.

雲 | a kind of ornamental flag.

| 車 eight stars in Hydra.

物以 | 而見 珍 whatever is rare is regarded as precious, or like a pearl.

頤 From head and to contain.

To hold in the mouth, as a plum; the jaws, the chops, likened, when sharp, to a 燕 | swallow's chin; to contain; to hold down or shake the head; sallow, as from hunger.

頤 | or 顛 | the chin or chops, the under jaw; the last phrase also means to hold in the mouth.

| 下 珠 [as hard to get as] the pearl under [a dragon's] chin.

下 | 尖 a sharp or peaked jowl.

喊 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.

| 呼 to loudly cry to or call after one.

| 寃 to implore redress; to exclaim against wrongs.

| 救 to call on to rescue, to cry for help.

| 苦 bitter wailing.

| 殺 連 天 the din and clamor reached to heaven.

| 叫 the noise of pain or anger; crying out.

鬪

鬪

han

This is most frequently written like the second, but the first form is more consonant to the meaning.

An angry growl of a beast, such as an irritated tiger makes; loud, angry voices.

| 如 虺 虎 looking as savage as a mad tiger.

焯

han

From plant, fire and drought, as if to indicate its pungency.

A wild flower, found in

Kiangsi, the | 菜 or 辣 米

子, so called from its pungent taste; it is a Crucifera, resembling the cress, and is sometimes pickled as a condiment; this character is also applied to the nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*).

菡

han

From plant and to contain.

A flower not opened; the buds of the lotus, Hibiscus, and sweet flag, are all called | 菡 as a poetical name.

依 子 | 菡 it swam by the opening lotuses.

漢

han

From 水 water and 難 hard-ship contracted.

The milky way; the large branch of the Yangtze River which joins it at | 口 Hankow; a Chinese; relating to China; a fine fellow, a man in a good sense, and rather in commendation; and by synecdoche, used for form, stature, personal appearance.

好 | 子 or 好 | 相 a gentlemanly man, a fine fellow; lusty, stout.

大 | a very tall man.

老 | I, an old man; this old man.

好 | a brave fellow, a chieftain; superior to | 子 a rustic; a brave boaster, a bully.

| 人 a native of China; this use is most general north of the Yangtze River, and indicates that the person is not a Banner-man.

| 朝 the Han dynasty, which existed from B. C. 206 to A. D. 220, so called from its founder

| 公 Duke of Han; it was termed 東 | the Eastern Han, after A. D. 25, when the capital was removed to Loh-yang; there were twelve sovereigns in each division, and two usurpers.

後 | 朝 the After Han dynasty existed from A. D. 221 to 264, under two rulers; another of this name existed four years, A. D. 947 to 951, under two rulers.

| 滿 Chinese and Manchus.

| 軍 the naturalized Banner Force, i.e. Chinese incorporated under the eight Banners.

| 文 the Chinese language or characters.

壯 | brave, robust, strong, lusty.

天 | or 雲 | or 銀 | the Milky Way.

莊 稼 | a farmer, a peasant, a farm-hand.

煨

han

Also read *jen*, and interchanged with 爨 heated.

To roast, to dry over a fire; drying; to respect; exhausted, dried up.

莫 | 乎 火 nothing is more drying than fire.

我 孔 | 矣 I am exceedingly wearied out.

曠

han

Ploughed fields where wheat is sown.

旱

han

From 日 sun and 干 shield; not the same as 汗 sunset.

Dry weather, drought; rainless; a sunny sky; to travel by land.

天 | dry weather

| 天 多 雨 勢 in drought it often looks like rain.

歲 | a year of drought.

你 | 路 來 did you come by land?

| 雷 thunder without rain.

走 | to take to the road, as after a voyage.

| 潦不收 neither in very dry or very wet seasons, will there be good crops.

| 歉米如珠 in droughts, rice is counted as pearls.

| 道兒 only a road — to get there, intimating that there is no way by water.

| 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.

埠 <sup>han'</sup> A small bank raised to protect a field; it is also regarded as a wrong form of *ngan'* 岸 a shore.

悍 <sup>han'</sup> From *heart* and *dry* as the phonetic.

Ardent; an energetic temperament; cruel, ruthless, violent; fearless; hasty, choleric.

| 急 fierce and rash; testy.

| 强 overbearing, imperious.

| 兇 irascible, passionate and violent.

| 婦 a virago, a Xanthippe.

睥 <sup>han'</sup> Protuberant eyes, such as near-sighted people often have.

| 其目 his large goggle eyes.

針 <sup>han'</sup> From *metal* and *shield* or *dry* as the phonetic; the second form is seldom seen.

錐 <sup>han'</sup> Greaves; something to protect the arms of archers; to solder metals; hasty, too quick.

| 口 or 打 | or | 住 to solder.

| 料 or | 藥 or | 口錫 solder, the alloy used in soldering.

| 上他 solder it on — or together.

鞞 <sup>han'</sup> Leather coverings put over the sleeves when practicing archery.

驁 <sup>han'</sup> A vicious horse that bolts and shies; a horse six feet high; to rule a hasty tempered people with lax government, is like 無轡策御 | 馬 driving and whipping a vicious horse without any bridle — to curb him.

捍 <sup>han'</sup> To grasp, to lift; to ward off, to defend; to move; to stop; to forbid.

| 禦 to watch against.

能 | 大患則祀之 he who can prevent serious calamity should be sacrificed to — at the spring and autumn worship.

扞 <sup>han'</sup> From *hand* and *shield*; it is interchanged with the last.

To fend off with the hand; to guard, to escort; to defend, to desist; to environ; an obstacle, a hindrance, a shield.

| 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 <sup>han'</sup> 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 | 濁 a guileful heart; *lit.* one whose heart's sweat is dirty.

| 顏 to feel ashamed.

出 | to perspire.

洗 | 澡 to take a sweat bath — over a hot fire.

氣 | 水 condensed steam.

發 | 藥 produces sweat; as a 發 | 藥 or sudorific.

| 衫 an undershirt; a shirt; a chemise.

| 癩 white streaks in the skin, thought to be caused by obstructed perspiration.

| 馬功勞 toil and hardship in the wars.

無 | 的 obtained without any trouble.

令無反 | the orders cannot be rescinded, — as the sweat cannot reënter the skin.

香 | 如珠 the fragrant sweat stood like pearls upon her.

| | or 濶 | a vast expanse of ocean.

濇 | the dazzling effect of colors; bright, dazzling.

盜 | night sweats; much the same as 自 | or involuntary sweating.

可 | denotes a *khan*, or Tartar lord, in imitation of the Persian word.

| 海 the Desert of Shamo, for which the next character is more correct.

瀚 <sup>han'</sup> The northern sea, but now applied to that part of Gobi, the most arid and barren, which lies northwest of Kansuh, 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.

閤 <sup>han'</sup> 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 | 閤 he raised his gate very high.

讒  
han'

From words and affected.  
Angry words.  
譁 | indistinct words.

哈  
han'

Similar to 合 to contain  
A grunt, a mere sound; to put something in the mouth.  
哺 | to feed by hand, as a babe.

羹藜 | 糗 to make a soup of weeds and eat broken rice.

豕  
han'

A hog running away.  
豕 | 則難獲 when the hogs run off, they are not easily caught.

砦  
han'

A stony hill with clean, bare rocks.  
| 白玉 white marble.  
丹 | cinnabar, as in pills

Read kan. To strike.

犴  
han'

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 Pān Tsao makes it a synonym of the 豹 or Malacca tapir, to which, or the rhinoceros, it should probably be referred.

Read ngan' A village jail in ancient times.

| 獄 a prison.

由不平以立繫 | when people are discontented, it is necessary to open the jails.

酖  
han'

Black or dark spots on the face or head, thought to be caused by bad blood.

翰  
han'

From feathers and the dawning light.

A fabulous bird like a pheasant, with red plumage, which was brought to Ch'ing wang of Cheu, B.C. 1110; to fly high; trunk or stem of a plant; a prop; a pencil; a plume or quill to write or draw with; writings; white; protracted.

| 書 written with your hand.

華 | your esteemed letter.

| 筆 a pencil; Chinese pencils.

| 墨香 literary reputation; one who has become an Academician.

詞 | to write out a fine distich for hanging up.

點 | to be chosen an Academician.

| 音 a cock; i. e. the bird which sounds among the stems.

文 | a good style; a learned classical expression.

維周之 | [Duke Cheu] was the safeguard of the Cheu family.

| 林院 the Pencil Forest office, or National Academy; the members are allowed to put up a tablet over their doors with

太史第 on it; when brothers reach this honor, they write 兄

弟 | 林; the first wrangler writes

狀元 the first, the coryphaeus; the second 榜眼 eye

of the list; the third 探花 he who has picked the [apricot]

flower; and the fourth 傳臚 the one who makes known the

series, as this man is designated to call off the names of the graduates.

翰  
han'

A pheasant called 白 | or 白翰, which seems to be only another name for the 白鷗 or silver pheasant (*Nyctopteron*;) it is also called 白雉 or white pheasant.

憾  
han'

From heart and emotion.

To feel hatred or remorse; mortified with one's self; moved to sorrow or vexation; to be dissatisfied at, to murmur at; vexed, as at a disappointment; resentful, regretful.

| 恨 deep remorse.

無 | placid, forgiving.

抱 | 終身 he regretted it all through life.

死而無 | if I die, I would have nothing to regret.

人猶有所 | all have something to be vexed at.

撼  
han'

To move, as waves do the stones; to brandish a thing at another; to surge against; shaking, trembling.

搖 | to be driven against; shaken by.

| 風 the wind moves it.

| 振人心 it startles people greatly.

| 動 to shake, to make to quiver.

| 山易 | 岳家軍難 to move a mountain is easier than to repel the armies of Yoh Féi — of the Sung dynasty.

捨  
han'

Gems or other things put into the mouth of a corpse in former times; the usage is still continued, and is called 釘口 nailing the mouth — by a bit of silver.

厂  
han'

Intended to represent an overhanging cliff; it is now used only as the 27th radical of many characters referring to shelter, and is interchanged with 广 in some of them.

A cliff which projects; a stone on a hill-side, under which men can dig out a residence.

## HĀN.

Old sounds, hān and gān. In Canton, hān; — in Swatow, hun, kūn, and hūn; — in Amoy, hun; — in Fuhchau, haung, hêng, and hòng; — in Shanghai, 'ng and häng; — in Chifu, hān.

眼  
hǎn

The noise of people quarreling; loud, angry tones and words.

痕  
hān

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.

淚 | traces of tears.

水 | stains from liquids as on clothes; traces of the action of water; marks or water lines, as in paper.

雨跡添來隔宿 | the traces of last night's rain are seen [upon these flowers] in their stains.

| 跡 a trace of, as a footprint; a seam, as in glass.

露 | 跡 the secret is out, the evidence is seen.

波 | gentle ripples.

癍 | and 傷 | a scar, as of a wound; a pit, as from small-pox.

苔 | 上階綠 the moss grows green upon my steps; i. e. I prefer to retain my privacy.

In Cantonese. To itch; an itching.

好 | it itches much; very irritable, as a sore.

撮  
hān

To pull along quickly, to drag; to forcibly place in order, to jerk into position; to stop another.

| 拈 to turn out, to eject, to drag out.

| 抑 to keep down, as a lot of feathers from blowing away.

引繩排 | to prevent people passing by stretching a rope across the way.

很  
hǎn

From a step and perverse; this and the next are nearly synonymous.

Disobedient, sulky, refractory; stern, harsh; indisposed to listen to reason; quarrelsome; intractable, like a goat dragged by the horns; revengeful; a sign of the superlative; grievous, painful.

好勇鬪 | fond of quarreling and fighting

| 心 harsh; quarrelsome.

發 | to get angry; to become very wrathful.

| 得 | dreadfully overbearing.

好得 | exceedingly good.

| 鬪然 fine, new, splendid; elated, very happy.

In Fuhchau. To scowl, to look at angrily.

狠  
hǎn

From dog and perverse; it is used with the last, and also read 'wan.

Dogs quarreling and snarling; turning on one when struck; desperate, out of all reason; to gnaw; a sign of the superlative; still more.

多得 | very many; a multitude.

| 是 very right.

賭 | empty threats.

| 歪 very crooked.

不怕 | I am not afraid of him.

| 大 too large.

厥心疾 | his mind became frenzied.

恨  
hǎn

From heart and perverse.

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.

悔 | deep remorse; to bitterly regret.

| 不得 to desire greatly; would that! O for!

可 | detestable, odious; like | 極 very odious; it also means to hate greatly.

雪 | 或出我心頭之 | to wreak one's spite, to gratify one's revenge.

| 怒 to hate, to be angry at.

惹得人 | to get people's ill-will; generally shunned.

遺 | 或 | 不了 he could not finish or forget his hatred; unappeased; I regret my ill-luck.

| 視 to look at angrily.

怨 | to bear a grudge against.

懷 | to cherish malice towards.

| 世人不肯回頭 [Kwanyin] hates men if they do not reform their ways.

長 | 歌 the song of [Ming-hwang's] lasting resentment — at the death of Yang Kwéi-féi, in the T'ang dynasty.

抱 | 終身 cherished his hatred all his life.

無人 | no one regrets him (Cantonese); elsewhere it means no one cares much for him any way.

## HANG.

Old sounds, hung, kung, and gung. In Canton, hong; — in Swatow, hang; — in Amoy, hong and k'ong; — in Fuhchau, hong; — in Shanghai, hong; — in Chifu, hang.

砗  
hang

The rumbling noise of stones is | 磅, as when they are rolling down; another says, to pave with stones; often used for 夯, as the verb, to ram down the earth; to drive piles.

| 歌 the cry of workmen driving piles.

狻  
hang

A sullen dog.

獠 | a mulish dog which lies down and refuses to be led.

杭  
hang

A square boat or scow, for which the next is now used; to cross a stream.

| 州府 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.

| 綢 Chekiang silks.

天 | the Milky Way.

一葦 | 之 crossed the river on a — bundle of reeds.

航  
hang

A square boat or two lashed together; a scow used at ferries and in floating bridges; to sail, to navigate.

採蓮 | to pluck lilies in the boats; — to love dissipation.

普渡慈 | all pass over in the merciful barge [to heaven,] — refers to the vessel in which Kwanyin carries souls to rest; it may allude originally to the Ark.

乘 | to sail in a large boat, as the hong-boats at Canton.

梯山 | 海 to scale hills and cross seas; — to travel.

趁 | 船 or 搭 | 船 to go in a passenger-boat.

衍  
hang

An old name | 衍 for musicians; it has now become obsolete.

閤  
hang

To open a door; fragrance. 有 | 無色有色無 | fragrant flowers frequently have no beauty, and the finest flowers are scentless.

頤  
hang

From head and a vertebra of the neck; also read hang' and written with the radical 羽 wings.

To fly down.

頤 | birds flying about, now down and then up.

Read hang. A man's name; the neck of a bird or of a man.

迹  
hang

The foot-tracks of a hare or other animal; the rut of a wheel; the path made by animals.

車 | a rut; wheel-tracks.

符  
hang

A coarse mat, called | 簾, made of bamboo splints, to spread on the ground.

夯  
hang

From great and strength; the second form is but little used.

頓  
hung

The noise made in carrying burdens; to strain in lifting a weight; to pound earth, as when settling a foundation; a beater.

| 子 a beetle used to drive piles.

| 性 an obstinate temper.

打 | to ram the ground firm for laying a wall.

| 藥 to pound gunpowder; also a name for a certain kind of powder.

骯  
ang

Fat; stiff, straight.

| 真 right, sincere.

| 髒 noisome, dirty, filthy, as the sight of old bones decaying.

吭  
hang

Interchanged with 頤 the neck.

The gullet of a bird; the throat; to gulp down; an important pass in a country.

珠 | a sweet melody, a bird's song.

鳥弄 | 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.

莽 | running water; like a vast stagnant pool.

| 漾 deep and vast, as a great lake.

| 茫 a marshy waste, where the plants hide the water.

| 漑 a dry smoky mist which is seen at night.

筥  
hang

Bamboo poles on which clothes are hung; a row of bamboos; a rude fiddle, made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips, like those made in America

from cornstalks. The second character also denotes a small tree found in Honan, having the leaves in threes, and yellow seeds like small peas, which are used as food.

愆  
hang

Violent.

| 愆 to look at angrily, to appear stern and angry; to show great wrath.

## HÄNG.

Old sounds, heng, keng, and geng. In Canton, häng, sometimes prolonged to hang; — in Swatow, heng, hwang, and keng; — in Amoy, heng; — in Fuhchau, héng and kèng; — in Shanghai, häng, äng, and yäng; — in Chifu, h'ng.

亨  
häng

It is regarded as having the same origin as *hiang* 享 to enjoy, from which it is now distinguished.

To pervade, to influence throughout; going through with a thing; successful.

出入 | 通 quite successful in the enterprise; having all things to your liking.

大 | 天衢 a grand avenue and a fine prospect.

| 嘉 or 泰 | prosperous, excellent, successful.

Read *p'äng*. An ancient form of 烹 to cook.

七月 | 葵及菽 in the seventh month they cook okras and pulse.

哼  
häng

Frightened; having an antipathy to; looking foolish. 哈 | looking aghast.

| 哈二將 the two ferocious gigantic guardians at temple doors.

In *Pekingese*. An interjection of pain or displeasure.

| 不是他麼 what! is not that he?

| 啊 | 啊 a groan, as when carrying a load; or as a sick man cries out.

| | 唧唧 groaning and moaning.

In *Cantonese*. Excessive.

臭 | | very horrid or loathsome; stinking.

In *Fuhchau*. To vociferate, to hoot, to scream at.

膨  
häng

Puffed up; fat, obese.

膨 | a swollen belly; bloated, like a swollen corpse.

鉤  
häng

The combined sound of bells and drums mingled is 鏗 |, as when a great mass is performed.

衡  
häng

From 行 to go, having 角 a horn, with 大 great above, placed inside; the second form with 魚 fish between is a common but unauthorized alteration; occurs used for 橫 橫 crosswise.

A stick across an ox's horn to prevent his goring; a yoke; the frontal sinus or space between the eyebrows; a balance, that which adjusts weights; to weigh; to adjust, to get at the right of a thing; compared, balanced; a balustrade; the string of a cap; a forrester; a weight of 1½ catty; transverse.

| 量 to measure; to estimate, as one's ability.

| 平 a pair of scales.

鑑空 | 平 to have a quick and clear perception of what is just; equitable.

| 情 to judge of the circumstances.

| 門之下 beneath my cross-laid door; i.e. in a scholar's cottage.

| 從其畝 the acres are to be plowed across and along.

抗 | to dispute about precedence and resist rule.

阿 | the name of I Yin 伊尹 the great minister in the Shang dynasty, though others regard it 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  $\epsilon$  Ursa Major, which is thought to be the regulator of the stars.

| 星 the stars  $\nu\mu\theta$  in Centaur.

| 山 the southern of the 五岳 five mountains, which lies in

| 州府 on the west side of the River Siang in Hunan; it is about 3000 feet high, and appears to be part of an ancient mountain range, whose summits only are visible at present, and formed the northern rim of a basin, in which coal measures and soft red sandstone pre-terminate.

權 | 指掌 to have the entire control of; *q. d.* the poise and scale are in his hands.

蘅  
häng

A fragrant syngenesions flower, the *Ligularia*, called 杜 |, a marshy plant with large cordate leaves, and smelling like a rose; it is thought that horses fed on them travel fast. 微 | 草 sweet vernal grass(?)

恆  
häng

From 心 heart and 舟 a boat between two banks; the second form is most common.

恆  
häng

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 | like the waxing moon.

有 | or 有 | 性 persevering in acts, laborious, assiduous.

| 產 a regular income; enduring possessions.

1 足 ever enough; always sufficient.

1 之 稭 秭 everywhere were the two kinds of millet sown.

1 河 old name of one the sources of the Yung-ting R., which rises in K'uh-yang hien 曲陽縣 in the southwest of Chihli; it is also applied to the Ganges, as in the comparison 1 河沙數 numerous as the sands of the Ganges; and written 1 迦 for Gunga, which is explained to mean 福水 or lucky water.

1 山 the northern of the 五岳 or Five Mountains, now considered to be a peak in Hwun-yuen cheu 渾源州 in Ta-t'ung fu in the north of Shansi; but others with more probability place it near the source of the River Häng in Chihli.

緹  
緹  
hāng

Also read k'äng'; the second form is seldom met with.

A large rope; a long string; hasty, quick.

1 梯 a rope ladder.

姮

This is often read *schang*.

A woman's name.

hāng

1 娥 one of the genii, the daughter of I, the prince of K'üing, 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 嫦娥, and regarded as the goddess of the moon.

桁

From *wood* and a *row*; also read *hang*' and '*yen*.

hāng

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.

屋 1 at Canton, a row of tiles on a roof; as 闊幾 1 how many rows of tiles wide is the house? — the width of houses being measured by them in that city.

1 桷 purlines and rafters.

1 楊 a cangue — at Peking.

樹 1 子 rows of trees, like looking through a long grove.

珩

From *gem* and a *row* as the phonetic.

hāng

Gems hung at the lapel, or used in the girdle clasp, which have a play of colors, like the cat's eye; ancient ornaments or gems on a crown.

有 瑣 葱 1 his girdle-pendants tinkled.

1 紉 紘 纒 the gems, fringes, and bands of a coronet.

莖

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.

hāng

蓮 1 a lotus stalk.

一根 1 one culm or stalk.

玉 1 a medical term for the penis.

諄

To speak angrily, to look at sternly; to berate; refractory words.

hāng

向他 發 1 scolded him roundly.

## HAO.

Old sounds, ho, ko, kok, 𪛗 and got. In Canton, hò; — in Swatow, kau, hau, and ho; — in Anoy, ò, hò, and koh; — in Fuhchau, ho and ko; — in Shanghai, ho, o, and hòk; — in Chifu, hao.

蒿

From *plant* and *high*.

hao

Tall herbs; it is applied to several fragrant or aromatic plants, like the *Artemisia*, *Vitex*, *Pedicularis*, or *Amaranthus*, whose stalks or leaves are prized for their scent; tansy; to close the eyes; to reduce.

青 1 the wormwood or southern wood, of which the sort called 香 1 or 1 子 (*Artemisia*) is dried and coiled into ropes to burn, and drive off musketoos by its smoke.

黃花 1 a species of *Ambrosia* or *amaranthus*.

同 1 菜 a sort of insipid celery cultivated at Peking.

塘 1 celery.

1 目 to screw up the eyes, as when filled with dust; because in time of affliction one has no desire to cleanse them.

蒸 1 steam rising from things; the subtle odor or vapors arising from sacrifices offered.

蘆 1 a fragrant edible plant found among rushes along the Yangtze'.

嗚

Also read *hiao*.

hao

A whizzing sound like that of an arrow.

1 矢 the whirring dart.

山禽 1 the wild birds sing.

薅

From 薅 *rowan grass* and 好 *good* contracted; the other forms are unusual, and seem to have been constructed from 休 *not*, with a reference to the sense.

揀

To pull up weeds; to weed out grass from the field; to extirpate.

hao

- | 草 to weed.
- | 頭毛來 to pull out the hair, as in a rage.
- | 亂絲膠 to unloosen the sticky snarls of raw silk.

**豪**

From 豕 a boar and 高 high; it occurs used for the next.  
 hao A kind of porcupine, | 薮 armed with long skewer-like quills; eminent, excellent, superior; excelling, dominating other minds; martial, brave; a leader, a martial, overbearing man; imperial, as the emperor's flocks.  
 | 民 robust, martial people.  
 英雄 | 傑 a hero and leader in military acts.  
 遴選英 | to select a capable, energetic ruler.  
 土 | or | 橫 a local tyrant, a village bully, a ruffian.  
 | 客 a rich, influential man.  
 | 俠 generous minded, open-spoken, having moral courage.  
 | 強 to act violently and oppressively.  
 | 馬 a fine, powerful horse, a Bucephalus, one fit for a king to ride.  
 | 光 a sudden flash, a dazzling glory like that at the transfiguration.

**毫**

From hair and high, and regarded as altered from the last; when used for dime it is often contracted to 毛; it must be distinguished from 毫, a place.  
 hao The down or pubescence on plants; long soft hair; a pencil's point; atoms, motes, anything very minute; a superlative; in regimen with a negative, it denotes the very least; lavish; in weights, the tenth of a mill, or the place next to a 厘 cash, the thousandth part of a tael; a dime, or ten cents  
 | 末事 petty, trifling affairs.  
 | 釐 a very little, a mere fraction.  
 | 無過犯 I've not overpassed my place; I have not offended in the least.

- 絲 | 不錯 or 分 | 不差 there is no error in it; it is perfectly exact; no difference at all.
- 含 | to wet the pencil on the tongue, as when thinking what to write.
- 揮 | to flourish the hair, i.e. to write.
- 秋 | very minute, an autumn's down; the least bit, like the papus of a thistle.
- | 髮之多 [of no more importance] than a bit of hair.
- | 不容情 I will not have the least temper shown; he has no patience at all.
- 白 | 茶 Pecco tea, so called from the downy white leaves in it.
- 一 | 私心 a little selfish feeling; some regard for his own interest.

**壕**

From earth and excelling; used with the next.  
 hao The fosse or ditch around a city wall; this ditch, the 城 | is not seldom quite dry.  
 | 壘架吊橋 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.

**濠**

Interchanged with the last.  
 hao A moat with water in it; the city ditch.  
 | 州 old name of Fung-yang in 鳳陽府 in Nganhwui, derived from the River Hao | 河 running near it.  
 通 | to clear out a moat.  
 溝 | drains and sewers leading into the moat.

**蠔**

An oyster.  
 hao | 殼 an oyster-shell.  
 | 山 oyster-spat.  
 | 歧 dried oysters.  
 | 塘 an oyster-bed.  
 | 油 oyster sauce — a native preparation.  
 | 鑿 Second Bar near Whampoa, called from the oysters there.

**據**

To compare quantities and ascertain which is the greatest or fewest.  
 hao | 較 to estimate and compare.  
 In Pekingese. To pull out.  
 | 鬚 to pull out the beard.

**譟**

Nearly synonymous with 號 to call loudly, and written like the next.  
 hao To cry out; to speak loud and gruffly.

**嗥**

The second of these characters, though in common use, is regarded as erroneous.  
 hao The roaring of a tiger or a bear; noise of wild beasts; grunt of a wild boar; to howl as a dog; to bawl, to wail.

- | | 聲 a bawling noise.
- 兒子終日 | the child wailed and moaned the whole day.
- 狼 | 怪叫 the horrid, startling howl of wolves.

**好**

From woman and chih or man, expressing the admiration or desire of women for men.  
 hao 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.  
 | 得狠 first rate, exceeding good; exactly the thing.  
 | | 兒的 very carefully; the best of thought upon it.  
 | 不 | will it do? are you quite well?  
 | 不辛苦 extremely distressing.  
 | 不耐煩 I cannot stand it any longer, as an annoyance.  
 | 笑 very laughable.  
 | 久的 a very long time.  
 | 彩 successful, lucky, opportune, fortunate.  
 | 像你 it is very much like you.

你來的恰 | you've come in the nick of time.

| 回話 to enable me to return an answer.

| 了沒有 is it ready yet?

| 是 | it will do, but . . .

| 些 a little better, improving; also, very many, a good many, a good deal.

| 一些 getting on, rather better.

那麼 | 些 such a large number.

修 | 或 行 | to give in charity; i. e. cultivate or exercise your goodness or good deeds to please Budha; the act is called | 事 a meritorious deed.

驕人 | | 勞人 草草 the proud are delighted, and the weary are in sorrow.

永以為 | we always were good friends.

| 說 or | 話 well said; I thank you; I am obliged; — used in reply to another's complimentary remark.

| 機氣 very bad luck at dice.

Read hao'. To love, to be fond of, to like, the opposite of 惡'; to esteem good, to take pleasure in; addicted to; to wish for; the object of regard; a hole in a wall; beauty, grace.

| 酒的 a wine-bibber.

| 學 studious; a lover of books.

| 交 to love one's friends.

兩君之 | the friendly meeting of two princes.

各有所 | what every man likes; generally prized.

百姓心 | 義 the people at heart love justice.

偏 | to love with partiality.

昊' From 日 sun and 昀 luminous contracted, alluding to the clear summer sky; used with the next.

A luminous, clear summer sky; vast, grand; the powers which rule in the sky.

| 天 the empyrean, the bright sky; whence | 天上帝 the Shangti of the glorious Heaven.

| 天金闕 the golden palace of the heavens, where he dwells.

| 慈 Heaven's kind compassion.

有北不受投畀有 | if the northern regions would not take them, then I would leave them with the Powers above.

皓' } From white and to announce; the second character is one of four unusual forms, and is only used for hoary.

顯' } The light of heaven, especially at the horizon; luminous, like the clear sky; bright, as the rising moon; resplendent, glistening; hoary, white.

| 首 a hoary head.

四 | were four gray-beards in the Han dynasty, and probably albinos.

| | shining, brilliant, as stones washed white; glittering, as the stars.

揚之水白石 | | the white rocks glisten through the fretted waters.

太 | the firmament.

趁着 | 月走路 to travel by moonlight.

光芒 | 耀 brilliant and lustrous, like Venus or Sirius.

天 | a star in Sagittarius.

Read hwei. The hair turning white and falling off.

皦' Used with the two last.

Bright; reflecting light, brilliant.

| | 如也 so numerous, happy and prosperous; said of a contented people.

太 | and 少 | are old terms for the first and ninth moons; and of their 天帝' or rulers; the first is also a designation of Fuh-li, and the second of Shao-hao, the son and successor of Hwang-ti, B. C. 2597; they are supposed to patronize these months.

熙熙 | | 之風 excellent and courteous manners, as one self-possessed at all times.

浩' From water and to proclaim.

A vast expanse, as of a deluge; great, swelling waters; immense, vast; affluent; an overplus; wide views, noble-minded.

| | 乎 how grand | how vast.

| 然之氣 magnanimous; liberal-minded, of large conceptions.

| 然而去 to leave quickly, as a good man departs from a company of scorners.

| | 蕩蕩 exceeding great, like God's glory.

| 繁 very perplexing, as duties or engagements; almost numberless, as people.

Read kao'. To dilute spirits.

灑' The vast stretch of the ocean, boundless and magnificent; vast, unfathomable; the liquor in which pulse has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by the priests to wash Budha; traces of the custom still remain.

| | deep, inscrutable, said of writings.

| 漑 a boundless waste, as of waters.

滄' Ancient name of a river in Shensi, a branch of the R. Wei near the capital; and also of a pool; a long dreary rain.

| 汗 fretted waters; rippling.

| | the bright look of water when agitated; the bubbling of water.

鎬' A warming stove; a hand-brazier; bright; the northern regions in the days of Hia.

| 京 the capital of Wu Wang of Chen; it lay west of the present capital of Shensi, and the site was turned into a lake by Han Wu-ti; the city is often wrongly known as 豐 |, but the two places were about eight miles apart on two sides of the R. Fung

**部** Used as another, but not very usual form of the last.

**hao'** The name of a place belonging to Chao 趙 and seized by Tsi; now known as Kao-yih hien 高邑縣 in Chao chen in the southwest of Chihli.

**鮑** The large crawfish or *Palinurus*, common in Chinese and Japanese waters; also known as the 龍蝦 dragon shrimp and Chinese lobster.

**悒** Perturbation, fear; the mind greatly disturbed.

**hao'**

**耗** From a *plow or grain* and *hair*; the second is rather an unusual form, and applied chiefly to a kind of fine grain.

**耗** A kind of fine rice; to diminish, to consume, to destroy through time or use; to lay out, to spend, to squander; to injure; to make void; vicious, bad. 捐 | destroyed or spoiled, as grain by mice.

**鼠** | loss from rats, a grain-dealer's charge; whence | 子 has become a term for a rat.

**黃** | 子 a sort of marmot found in the north of Chihli.

| 銀色 the silver looks alloyed.

**池水** | 去一寸 the water in the pond has gone down an inch.

**加** | to add something for loss, to supply the extra expense.

**虛** | 國帑 a useless outlay or waste of the country's resources.

| 得精光 he spent till all was gone, he wasted everything.

**煞** | injurious. said of the evil doings of spirits, elves, or malaria.

| 磨日子 to waste and idle the time away.

| 費 spent beyond the estimate; needless waste.

作 | to gambol, to play tricks, mischievous sport.

年之豐 | the year's supply, more or less.

息 | or 音 | news of, tidings, reports.

| 散元氣 to waste one's energies or stamina, as by drink.

**號** From *tiger* and to *cry out*; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

**号** 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.

| 令 a mandate, a word of command, an order.

字 | a mark; the sign or firm name of a shop.

你 寶 | what is your shop's name.

字 | 貨 goods which are labeled; genuine wares.

放 | 炮 to fire a salute or signal.

起 | to blow the horn or bugle; to make the signal.

暗 | a private signal or cry.

尊 | 呀 what is your style.

別 | or 名 | is the virile style taken after marriage, or when entering office.

| 房 the room in a yamun where visitors enter their names; a store-room, a depository.

混 | a nickname, an epithet indicating a man's bad character.

掌起雙 | the trumpeters who call troops to engage.

第幾 | 頭 what number is it? which mark?

| 召 to summon.

| 衣 a soldier's uniform, because his regiment is painted on the breast.

懺佛 | to call on Budha, to say his name.

掛 | to put on a stamp, as at a custom-house.

| 上個記 | mark a name on it, as on a box.

| 呼 to signal one by a cry, as a boatswain by his whistle.

一 | 買賣 one class of traders, i.e. those who deal in the same article.

請問法 | please tell me your priestly name.

國 | the name of a dynasty.

年 | the style of a reign, the name by which its years are called, — as 大清道光 the reign Tao-kwang of the Great Ts'ing dynasty; in the Han and later dynasties, the emperors often changed the style during their reigns, but the usage was dropped by the Ming dynasty.

Read *hao*. To scream, as a tiger; to bay, as a dog; to bawl, to cry after one, to yell; to crow.

| 呼 to scream; to cry after.

| 啼 a cock-crowing.

鬼哭神 | [like] demons wailing and spirits crying, — a dreadful clamor, as at a fight or a fire.

日 | 泣于昊天 he daily cried and wept before high Heaven.

## HEU.

Old sounds, hu, ku, gu, kup and kút. In Canton, hau; — in Swatow, hò, hau, au, and kau; — in Amoy, ho, and hau; — in Fuhchau, héu, haiü, and hau; — in Shanghai, hò and hò; — in Chifu, hò.

**鼾** <sub>heu</sub> To snore, to breathe hard; one says, disease in the throat; in colloquial, a superlative often applied to tastes and smells.

| 駘 to breathe hard through the nose, as one who has an obstruction; to test by the smell.

| 臭 it stinks here.

| 酸 excessively sour.

**侯** <sub>heu</sub> From 人 *man* and 厂 *shelter*, which denoted a spreading out, with 矢 *an arrow* underneath; it must be distinguished from 候 to wait.

A target ten feet square; beautiful, pretty; to be happy; as a conjunction, but, unless; how, in what it consisted; the second of the five orders of nobility, answering now to a marquis; anciently, a noble, a prince.

| 誰在矣 but who then is there?

| 于周服 however, he was [a prince] in the time of Cheu.

射 | to shoot at the target.

封 | to raise one to the rank of marquis; he is called | 爺, but when written to he is styled 一等 | premier marquis.

諸 | a prince or feudal baron, when occupying his own realm; a nobleman.

| 服 the domain or tenure of a prince; an appanage; the principalities.

肆師 | 禳 the priests invoked the good, and averted evil luck.

**郟** <sub>heu</sub> An ancient place, called | 田, belonging to the state of 晉 Tsin, lying in the present Weishwui fu 衛輝府 in Honan; it was a frontier town, and caused a quarrel.

**喉** From mouth and nobleman as the phonetic.

<sub>heu</sub> The throat, the trachea; the gullet; guttural, as a sound. 咽 | the windpipe.

| 嚙 denotes either of the passages, but properly the œsophagus; 硬 | and 軟口 are other terms for them.

| 攪 or 結 | adam, apple.

封 | the throat stopped up.

| 噪 the voice, the intonation

生鵝 | to have the quinsy or diphtheria; he has a sore throat.

咽 | 之地 (or 區) an important pass, a throat-gates, a Thermopyla.

潤 | to quench thirst, to wet the whistle.

王之 | 舌 a minister of state, *q. d.* the king's throat and tongue.

令人 | 舌 to make people talk about you.

婉轉歌 | delicate modulations of the warbling throat, — as of a fine singer.

**糗** <sub>heu</sub> From rice or food and a nobleman.

**餼** <sub>heu</sub> Dry provisions.

| 糧 food cooked for a journey.

**猴** <sub>heu</sub> 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 獼 | 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.

| 子戲 games with monkeys.

跳 | to play monkeys; *met.* rascally, untrustworthy.

| 兒崽子 you villain! similar to the epithet, you puppy!

沐 | 而冠 [you are no better than] a washed monkey with a cap on.

| 爪 the skins of monkeys' limbs.

孫 | 兒 or 孫大聖 an elf, a bogie, transformed from a monkey, first into a *djin*, and then into a sort of Budha.

**瘡** <sub>heu</sub> Warts, pimples, or such like excrescences of a small size, are called | 子; in Canton they are known as 飯蓋 rice stamens, and elsewhere as 千日瘡 thousand-day sores.

**瞶** <sub>heu</sub> Half blind, as an old man, or when a cataract is forming.

羅 | 羅 or Rahu, the eldest son of Sakya-muni, whose birth was impeded for six years by an *asura* or demon; hence the dog or demon who eats the moon in an eclipse has been called Rahu; it is the same as Rahu in Brahminical mythology, the god of the ascending node, represented as headless, and riding on a tortoise.

**瞶** An unauthorized character.

**瞶** <sub>heu</sub> A constellation called 羅 | by the horoscopists; it is regarded as very unlucky, and is probably somehow connected with the preceding.

**篋** <sub>heu</sub> A musical instrument, with 25 strings, the 篋 |, which resembles a wide lute or harpischord.

媼 A name of a woman.  
In *Fuhchau*. Wanton, adulterous, gadding, whorish.

禱 To pray for blessings; to offer sacrifices in order to obtain blessings.

鏃 The iron barb or head of an arrow or dart; a feathered shaft with a barb.  
四 | 既鈞 the four shafts have hit the target.

鯀 A sort of Tetraodon, called | 鮐 or | 鮐 and regarded as poisonous; it is said to make a noise, and one name is 吹肚魚 belly-inflating fish, from its power of distension; several sorts are said to exist; some of the synonyms refer to a kind of river porpoise, which the name | 鮐 no doubt designates.

犼 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 斗天 | "people who call on the heavenly wolf," lest they get a fall.

吼 From *mouth* and *hole*; used with the next.  
The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline beasts; the voice of anger.

咆 | 如雷 what a thundering noise he makes.

河東獅 | the lion is roaring on the east side of the river, — i. e. the old woman is scolding like a Xanthippe; applied to shrews.

物 The lowing of an ox; in Shantung, an old name for a calf.  
牛 | the ox is bellowing.

哂 From *mouth* and *empress*.  
The tone or voice of anger; to scold, to abuse.

郈 Name of an ancient place in Lu, now in the southeast of Tung-ping cheu 東平州 in Tai-ngan fu in the center of Shantung.

后 From 一口 *one mouth* under 厂 a *shelter*, to give orders; occurs used 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 | 泄 King Sieh; a feudal or dependant prince, so called when he went to court to serve the ruler, but at home he was a 侯 baronial prince.

元 | or 君 | the sovereign ruler.

皇 | or 國 | the empress, the queen.

皇太 | or 太 | the empress dowager.

我先神 | 之勞 the toils of my predecessors, those divine sovereigns.

母 | our Imperial mother, said by the Emperor.

| 土 a god of the land; in Kwangtung, worshiped behind graves, because the dead have, as it were, trespassed on his domain.

皇天 | 土 imperial heaven and earth, — are the deified powers of nature.

天 | or 天 | 聖母 the Queen of Heaven is the goddess of seamen, the Chinese: Amphitrite; a girl of Fukkien named 林林; she is also *Maritchi* or *Chundi* of the Brahmans, the personification of light; the Taoists say that she dwells in one of the stars of the Dipper, and call her 斗姥 or Dipper Mother.

逅 From *to go* and *empress*.  
To meet; a pleasant and unexpected meeting.  
邂 | 相逢 to meet unexpectedly and agreeably.

蒞 A medicinal plant, the 薜 |, which appears to be allied to a *Hyoascyamus*, or one of that order; its seeds are reputed to cure inflamed eyes, and its tender leaves are edible.

後 Composed of 行 a *step*, 云 gently and 欠 to come up behind.

After in time, late, subsequent; unavailing, too late; a future; behind in place; then, next, future; often a form of past time; an heir, successors, posterity, descendants; to regard as secondary, to put one's self after; to postpone; to be remiss in; to remain; the second; an attendant.

以 | or | 來 afterwards, then, subsequently.

| 面 or | 頭 behind, in the rear.

| 生 a young man.

| 學 I, your pupil; I myself.

| 世 after ages, futurity; posterity.

背 | on the back, as a papoose; the tail, the rear.

我生之 | in my latter days.

不自我 | they were not after me.

| 天 or | 日 or | 兒 the day after to-morrow.

然 | therefore, then, in consequence; next.

隨 | 就到 I will come on after.

隨在 | to push after behind.

自 | 者人先之是也 keep yourself back and put others foremost; this is right.

有 | 無 | has he any sons or descendants?

末 | 尾 the very last, the hindmost.

未有義而 | 其君者也 no officer of integrity (or patriotism) ever neglects his prince.

候<sup>heu'</sup> 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 reckoning.

問 | to visit an equal, to inquire after one's health, to send respects.

| 駕 I wait for you, Sir! — said on invitation cards.

| 補 an expectant for an office; a brevet rank.

等 | wait! to wait for one; stop awhile.

| 叙 I shall 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.

恭 | to come and salute one; a respectful visit.

| 訊 kept for his trial, awaiting examination.

在此 | 着 wait here; I am waiting.

我 | 你們喫 I invite you all to a dinner.

我 | 罷 let me settle the score for us all, — as at a café.

堠<sup>heu'</sup> From earth and prince as the phonetic.

A terrace or flat mound by which distances were marked, and fire-signals placed in the Ming dynasty; every ten *li* a double mound was raised, and a single one every five *li*; they are now disused.

嚴斥 | rigorously examine the mounds for fire-signals.

厚<sup>heu'</sup> Composed of 厂 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.

| 惠 a liberal donation.

| 待 to treat kindly; gracious demeanor towards.

| 道 kind, considerate, placable, generous.

| 情 kind feelings; friendly.

| 重 generous; dignified; fat and heavy, as a person.

| 實 rich, well off.

| 德 liberality, generosity.

| 祿 a good salary.

忠 | honest-hearted, sincere.

| and 薄 are opposites — thick and thin, liberal and stingy; applied to degrees of civility or favor, to the relations of things, as 躬自 | 薄責人 I judge myself closely and blame others moderately.

面皮 | shameless, brazenfaced.

| 交 an intimate friend.

非能 | 勝之 you will not be able to conquer him.

蟹<sup>heu'</sup> The king-crab or | 魚, the horse-hoof (*Limulus longispina*) one of the Xiphosurae, 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.

| 殼 its dried shell, used for dippers and ladles.

## III.

Old sounds, hi, ki, gi, kuit, gait, git, hā, k'ā, g'ā, and gēt. In Canton, hi, hei, ai, and kw'ai; — in Swatow,

hi, i', wa, and k'i; — in Amoy, hi, hō, k'ō, and k'ai; — in Fuchau, hi, hié, and hó;

in Sha ghai, hi, i, and yi; — in Chifu, hi.

希<sup>hi'</sup> Originally composed of 交 as if thin and far apart, and 尚 tattered 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 Laötsz' says reason is; to molt, to shed.

| 奇 or | 少 rare, curious, unusual.

| 望 to look for, hoping; it often implies an order.

| 罕 seldom, not common.

| 爲見復 I shall hope-to get a reply.

| 革 to shed hair.

| 世之珍 there are few such men in the world.

鼓瑟 | a rest in playing the lute.

伏 | I humbly earnestly look for your aid.

知 | 我貴 I honor those who are known to few.

睇 From *eye* and *few*.

睇 To long for, to look afar to; to remember kindly; to look askance.

依 | to see a thing indistinctly from its distance.

稀 From *grain* and *few*; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

稀 Open, loose, apart; the opposite of *稠* close; not near or thick; scattered here and there; sleazy, as cloth; thin, as gruel; spongy, light, as cake or bread; not joining; careless, remiss; very, fully; to become scattered or distant.

| 薄 sleazy; thin, unsubstantial.

| 疏 wide and open; sparse, as the large stars; bare, as leafless trees.

| 少 not many such; very few.

煮 | 爛 cooked very thoroughly.

| 的 watery, as a porridge; coarse or thin, as cloth.

剝得 | 泥爛 you've hashed it much too fine.

月朗星 | when the moon is bright the stars seem few.

| 遠世路 he separated himself from the ways of the world.

僞 From *man* and *few* as the phonetic.

僞 The heart and face disagreeing; pretending, simulating, like to; to counterfeit.

依 | appearing as if.

僞 | obscure; dimly.

晞 To dry; dried by the sun; break of day; a local word for boisterous.

東方未 | the dawn does not yet show.

白露未 | the dew has not dried up

悌 To consider, to reflect on and remember; to compassionate; to wish.

浹 Name of a small tributary of the Yang-tsz' River in Lo-tien hien 羅田縣 in the northwest part of Hupeh.

歔 To sob, to catch the breath in weeping; whimpering and timid.

| 歔流涕 to sigh and cry; blubbering and weeping, as a child.

郟 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.

豨 An old name for a hog, used in Kiangsu and westward; to call swine; the grunting of pigs.

| | the noise of scampering pigs.

豬突 | 勇 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.

羲 Composed of 義 right and 兮 a breath or tone.

羲 Breath, vapor; the family name of one of the chief astronomers of Yao and his successors.

伏 | the reputed founder of the Chinese monarchy, B.C. 2952 to 2837; also called | 皇 the Emperor Hi.

犧 Victims of a uniform color fit to be offered in sacrifice, as oxen, sheep, goats, or pigs; a sacrificial victim; spotless.

| 牲 animals offered in sacrifice.

| 牛 a bullock for an offering.

以我齋明與我 | 羊 my vessels are full of clean millet, and I have a pure ram — to sacrifice.

曦 The light of day.  
赫 | the color or effulgence of the sun.

熙 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.

熙 Light, bright, splendid, intelligent; glorious, prospering; harmonious; extensive, ample; to enlarge, to consolidate; to fully discharge; lasting; to dry.

| 和之世 a prosperous and peaceful time.

咸 | 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 *i*. Large and strong.

醃 Composed of 酉 spirits, 皿 dishes, and 贊 gruel contracted.

醃 Sour, acid, vinegar-like; condiments, pickles.

| 醬 pickled minced condiments.

| 鷄 the animalcule in vinegar.

| 醃 minced meat pickled and seasoned.

甗 From *tiger* and a *vase*; it is now only used in combination as a primitive.

甗 A description of ancient earthenware vase used in sacrifices.

巖 A gorge with beetling cliffs opposite, a cañon; a dangerous pass along a precipice; a crack; an occasion, a chance, as for quarreling.

嘖 A whistling sound; a shrill cry.

| | noise, uproar.

嗚 | Alas, Alas! — a cry of wailing or regret.

**諛** <sub>hi</sub> An interjection of abhorrence; to laugh violently; to giggle, like a silly person.  
| | 呸! tush! pshaw!  
| 笑 to laugh boisterously.

**悻** <sub>hi</sub> Contemptuous.  
憎 | insulting, reproachful words.

**嫉** <sub>hi</sub> Used with the next.  
A depreciating epithet for a woman.  
| 婢 a slave girl, a handmaid.

戲 | to dally, to play with, to entertain with sports; childrens' games.

**嬉** <sub>hi</sub> From *woman* and *joy*; used with the last and next.

Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports; an excursion, a picnic; to ramble, to play, to enjoy one's self; to laugh, for which the next is correct.

遊 | a pleasure excursion.

水 | a boating trip.

| 玩 or | 耍 games and plays, jolly sports; tricks and pastimes.

業荒于 | [to attend to] business as if it were play — will soon end in ruin.

婦子 | | 終客 a family which only seeks amusement will at last come to grief.

**嘻** <sub>hi</sub> An interjection expressing joy, and sometimes indignation; the sound of merriment; to laugh; pleased, delighted.

噫 | Alas! Oh! dreadful! — an interjection of surprise or grief.  
| | 呵呵 or | | 哈哈  
tittering, laughing aloud.

**僖** <sub>hi</sub> Used for 喜 to feel joy; also to take particular care; cautious and fearful, as of danger; very strict about.  
| 樂 delighted, pleased.

**歎** <sub>hi</sub> Used with 喜 joyful, especially a sudden delight or extasy.

Read 歎 in | 歎 the braying of an ass.

**噓** <sub>hi</sub> The cry of one in pain; the scream of fear, or grief, or indignation.

| | 咄咄 the wail of ghosts or demons, which are suffering for failure of worship and oblations.

**熹** <sub>hi</sub> From *fire* and *joy* as the phonetic.

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.

晨光之 | 微 the warmth and freshness of the morning light.

**禧** <sub>hi</sub> Used for the last.

Lucky stars shining on their worshippers in old times; to worship a star; the glitter of a star; to roast.

**禧** <sub>hi</sub> Joy arising from divine blessings; happy, favored by the gods; to announce or pray to them.

鴻 | [may you have] great joy; or 迎 | meet with good luck; these phrases are often written on the wall opposite front doors, and are regarded as invocations.

恭賀新 | I respectfully congratulate you on this new joy, — written on newyear's cards.

**奚** <sub>hi</sub> Originally combined of 大 *great*, and an old form of 系 *a nerve*, meaning a big belly; used with the next.

An interrogative particle implying doubt; why? how? what? which? a page, a waiter; a maid-servant; a domestic.

| 不為政 why do you not enter on office?

| 為後我 why are you so late? — or so long coming? i. e. I've been hoping to see you.

子以為 | what do you think of it, Sir?

欣慰 | 如 what could be more agreeable?

| 可以與我友 how can he become my friend?

小 | 奴 a servant, a young attendant.

**僎** <sub>hi</sub> Used with the last.

A waiter, one who stands at the right hand; a page or boy; to serve; name of an ancient tribe on the north-east of China.

| 奴 a servant-boy.

**嫫** <sub>hi</sub> A waiting-maid; a slave girl in the service of an officer.

**徯** <sub>hi</sub> From *walk* and *page*; occurs used with the next.

To wait for or on; to expect and attend on; a narrow path, a goat-path.

| 我后 waiting for (or on) my prince.

| 待 to wait for one.

今雖遭此 | 後毋咎 although we have met this difficulty, I hope there will be no trouble in future.

**蹊** <sub>hi</sub> A footpath; a road or track up a hill; a bridle-path, a narrow way; to go across, to penetrate where no path is made.

| 徑 a narrow path on a hill-side.

山 | a mountain path.

| 蹊古怪 very extraordinary; unusual, strange.

桃李無言只自成 | though the peach and plum cannot talk, yet paths form under them, — because people are attracted by their goodness; so with real virtue.

曲逕 | 橋 to follow the winding paths and cross the pretty bridges—in the country.

蟬 A noisy kind of green cicada, or a grasshopper with a note like its name, the | 蛻 heard in hot weather.

Read *hi*. A sort of bee which burrows its nest; the ground-bee.

鞣 Shoes made of raw hide, or with hide soles; the sole. 女 | or 坤 | a Chinese lady's shoe.

紅繡 | the red embroidered shoe, is a fancy name for the red bean.

鼯 A sort of minute mouse which bites so gently as to give its victim no pain, but the bite is venomous; it is also called 甘口鼠 sweet mouthed rat, and may denote a kind of insect, but more probably refers to an animal like the tiny harvest mouse (*Mus messorius*.)

兮 From 八 eight or divide, and 气 breath, *q. d.* the breath dividing or issuing forth.

An interjection of admiration, used in poetry alone, placed at the end of a line or caesural 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.

乃如之人 | just that very man.

鳳 | 鳳 | 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.

燕笑語 | how we did laugh and talk at the feast!

畦 From *field and scepter*. A field containing fifty *mu*, or between eight and nine acres; a parcel of ground; the labors of the fields.

菜 | a kitchen garden.

病於夏 | distressed by the summer's toil.

一 | 菜 a row of growing vegetables.

Read *kwéi*. A low wall around a field.

嵒 From 山 *hill* and 稽 to *examine* contracted for the sound.

Name of a mountain in Poh chen 亳州 in Ying chen fu in the north of Nganhwui; | 康 Hi K'ang lived here, and gave it his name, which he had changed from 奚 to escape trouble.

嵩 Combined of 隹 a *pheasant*, with 艸 a *sprout* on top to represent the crest, and 岡 *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'uen say was transformed from a gentlewoman, the wife of his minister, whom the king having forced, died of grief; perhaps the crow-pheasant is the bird here referred to.

| 規 one revolution of a wheel.

Read *sui*. An old name of Li-kiang fu 麗江府 in Yunnan, for which 嵩 is now the common form, and to which this character as a primitive is continually contracted.

鄆 An old town in the state Ki 紀 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.

攜 } 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 | 僕 personal attendants.

| 持 or | 起 to lift up and carry away.

如取如 | if you take it up and carry it away.

扶老 | 幼 support the aged and lead away the young, as Æneas did when escaping danger.

鐃 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.

觜 | a star λ in Orion; a large tortoise, for which the next is probably the correct form.

蟠 A species of land tortoise, whose shell is rather fine; it is marbled and used in divination; name of a star.

| 龜 or 靈 | the great tortoise found about the mouth of the Yellow River; it is said to make some kind of noise.

鐃 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 *kwéi*. An awl.

**璧** A mineral described as a beautiful black stone, and explained to be a mineral amber of a clear black color like lacker; 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.

**喜** From 口 *mouth* and 壹 *a band of music*; it must not be confounded with 善 *goodness*.

Joy, delight; glad, joyful; to be pleased with; that which gives joy; to give joy to; to rejoice; to like.

氣 or 色 a joyful face; a happy look.

有 色 gratified; it gives pleasure; I am greatly pleased.

悅 pleased with.

金 festival fees.

容 your portrait; pleasant looking.

甚 | greatly pleased with.

歡 joyful, delighted.

事 or 慶 a joyful occasion, a festa.

辦 事 to prepare for a merry time.

不勝之 | exceeding great joy.

溢門庭 the whole house is alive with merriment.

新 | a happy newyear to you!

恭 | is more commonly used in the southern provinces.

夫人有 | 了 your wife is with child; 有了 | 了 is another form of the same congratulation.

道 | to congratulate one upon anything.

愛 to delight in, to joy in.

樂 joy and delight; it is also a Buddhist term (*tushita*) for the fourth heaven (*deva-loka*) where *bodhi-sattvas* are reborn before they become Budhas on earth; it is often applied to monasteries.

雙 | doubled joys, as when two happy events come together; this is also written 雙, and placed on walls as a wish that all joys may be doubled.

先否後 | when things are very bad, then they must surely mend.

妹 | a courtesan who aided Kwei or Kieh in his orgies, and brought on the ruin of the Hia dynasty, B. C. 1765.

報 | it foretakens 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.

雀 the magpie, from its merry-sounding chatter.

雀尾 magpie's tails, 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 子 or 喜子 the happy child, which suspends itself by the web from trees; the people who meet it carefully let it go, as it is supposed to denote good luck.

壁 | a small flat-bodied spider.

**唏** From *mouth* and *hopeful*; used for 歎 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!

**鼾** To snore in a loud manner; to blow the nose, to clean the nose.

**豨** Occurs used for 豨 a sprite; the noise used in calling pigs.

**匚** Intended to represent a *receptacle*, with a *lid* over it to hide things; it is the 23d radical, and is used only as such in a few characters relating to coffers; it nearly resembles 匚 *fang* a wild.

A case or coffer for storing things.

**戲** From *weapon* and a sort of *dish*, referring to the wings of an army.

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.

諢 to make sport or game of one, to play practical jokes.

調 | to take liberties with, to dally with.

弄 | 法 or 變 | 法 to play tricks; juggling; to do sleight-of-hand tricks.

弄 to disturb one, to annoy, to make a fool of.

聽 | or 睇 | to go to the theater.

演 | or 做 | to act plays.

一班 | 子 a company of actors.

檯 or 枱 the boards; also called 館 or 棚, 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 mummeters.

鴨 | 水 the gambols of ducks.

龍 | 珠 the dragon playing with the pearl.

魚 | 落花 the fish are nibbling at the fallen blossoms.

嘲 | to ridicule, to make gibes at, to joke.

Read *hu*. An exclamation of regret.

於 | 前王不忘 Ah! the ancient kings are not forgotten.

**繫** 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 | 兒 a strap or cord to fasten by, as that which holds a button on a cap.  
 | 累 to implicate.  
 | 聯 results following; the consequences of an act.  
 | 戀 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 hod of mortar.  
 | 辭 explanation of the prognostics.  
 | 春情 anxious thoughts come up— about my absent husband.

**系** From *系 silk* and / a *stroke* or stem; it is used with the preceding, and some regard it as a contracted form.

The clue, connection, link, or passage, which joins things; a succession, as in a family; related to, succeeding; in *anatomy*, a nerve or connecting tube.  
 世 | a genealogy; successive generations.  
 譜 | a family record.  
 相 | continuous, mutually joined.  
 胃 | the oesophagus.  
 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 | 之至 the deepest anxiety and concern, as for another's safety.  
 | 出皖南 my ancestors came from Nganhwui.

**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 | 咯 or 果 | that is the case.  
 | 都有 you have all here; there are all kinds.  
 | 屬 connected with; belongs to that.  
 | 麼 is it not so?  
 關 | 重大 his responsibilities are great; the consequences are very serious.  
 他 | 惡人 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?

**繫** The pivot in a well-sweep on which it works; the name of a fruit like a plum.

**禊** From *worship* and to *join*.  
 A sacrifice or worship known in the Tsin 晉 dynasty, called 禊 |, observed in spring and autumn; it was designed to avert bad harvests and other evils.

**袪** 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.

**靄** From *cloud* and *vapor*; interchanged with 係 like.  
 Cloudy.  
 靄 | indistinct; sun somewhat obscured, but the sky bright.

**愾** A long sigh, *q. d.* the *heart's breath*; to groan, to sigh.  
 | 然太息 one needs to sigh over it.

| 我寤歎 groaning aloud as I lie on my bed.  
 Read *k'at* Angry, enraged at; to reach to.  
 破 | 衝鋒 break their raging onset, and drive them back.

**餼** From to *eat* and *breath*.  
 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 | fodder for horses.  
 廩 | allowances of rice given to *sui's'ai*; it has become reduced till now it is about one half the original amount of a pecul per month.

In *Cantonese*. To feed animals.  
 | 猪 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.  
 履虎尾不 | 人亨 it is lucky if you step on a tiger's tail that he don't bite you; — a fortune-teller's saw.

**盼** From *eye* and an *interjection*; it is not the same as *pan* to see.  
 To look at in anger.  
 | | 然 wearied out, ceaseless toiling and molling.

瞋目 | 之 looked at him sternly.  
 殊深懸 | in much anxious doubt.

屬  
肩  
h'ü

From *corse* and *precious*; the abbreviated form is not common.

The exertion of titanic strength; herculean, robustious; extraordinary, Samson-like strength; to lie down to rest.

鼠 | a powerful being in the days of Yü, who is fabled to have opened a passage through a hill for a river to run; he is now represented by a tortoise, which is sculptured as a basis for stone tablets in temples and princely mausolea.

咽 | An old word used in the east of Shantung for breathing.  
昆夷 | 矣 savages breathe hard through the nose.

氣 | An ox dying from want of food; cattle starving; provender, fodder.

## HIA.

Old sounds, ha, ka, ga, and hat. In Cantonese, ha, and one la and häk; — in Swatow, hé, hia, and hu; — in Amoy, ha; — in Fuchau, ha, hiä, and häik; — in Shanghai, 'a, ya, 'o, hō<sup>n</sup>, and hak; — in Chifu, hia.

駝  
hia

Hunchbacked, the body bent over; to stoop.

| 腰 to bow, to bend low.  
| 不下腰 unwilling (or unable) to bow.

谷  
hia

From *valley* and *tooth*.

The opening of a valley.

谷 | the adit of a gorge, a desolate mouth of a ravine, or wady between hills. This phrase is written in many ways.

開  
hia

From *door* and *tooth*; interchanged with the last.

To close a door, and yet leave a crack.

| 着門不要關上 close the door without shutting it.

颯  
hia

To open the mouth and breathe slowly, as when eating peppermint or ginger; to pant.

霞  
hia

From *rain* and to *borrow*.

Clouds tinged red, as at the coming dawn; vapor which looks lurid and lowering; a smoky red haze; flushed, bright.

雲 | cloudy red vapors.

開作臉邊 | [the Althea] opens its flowers in emulation of a beauty's cheeks.

晚 | or 暮 | a bright ruddy sunset.

| 背 a gentlewoman's mantle or robe.

餐 | "to dine on redness," — i. e. to eat a watermelon.

莫 | 霧 don't talk so confused; don't get flustered.

醉流 | flushed with drink.

| 光萬道 the bright rays shine in all directions, as the aureole over a god.

蝦  
hia

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 or 子母 | a shrimp.

明 | large yellow prawns.

龍 | the great crawfish or *Palaemonurus*.

銀 | small shrimps (*Palaemonidae*), which when dried are called | 米 or shrimp rice.

| 油 oil from prawns.

| 筭 shrimp sauce.

筭 | dry salted prawns.

| 鬚 a shrimp's feelers; also a fancy name for finely woven door-screens of bamboo.

| 櫛鉞 a skin-flint, *lit.* one who will cut a shrimp's egg in two. (Cantonese.)

蝦  
hia

Like the last, and mostly used for it.

A shrimp, a prawn.

| 蛤 a sort of shell-fish.

| 夷 the people of Yeso, so called because they were said to burrow like crabs or crayfish.

Read *hia* or *ha*. A frog.

| 蟻 a sort of speckled frog with warts.

In Cantonese. Playful, skipping like a shrimp.

駟  
hia

A horse of a light rust color, likened to a topaze, or the hue of prawns.

有駟有 | there were both bay and grisly horses.

遐  
hia

Distant, remote, afar off; advanced in years; occurs used for *ho* 何 why.

| 邇皆知 everybody knows it.

| 邇一體 both those near and those far off; those here and far away are alike.

松鶴 | 齡 the fir and stork are long-lived; — they are both used as emblems of longevity.

| 終 to remove away, to make an end of.

| 荒 unknown, desert regions.

蓮

'hia

The leaves of the water-lily or Nelumbium.

Read 'hia. Water rushes not yet in flower.

瑕

'hia

A reddish stone; a blemish, flaw, or crack in a gem; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; how; severe.

烈假不 | his great merits were without stain.

不 | 有害 would not this act bring trouble?

| 病 a defect in a gem.

| 不謂矣 why have you not told me?

| 疵 a fault, a defect in character; a mistake, an oversight.

| 丘 an old name of Tsz'-yang hien 滋陽縣 the chief district of Yen-chu fu in the south of Shantung.

乘 | 則神 a very sprite in taking advantage of another's mistake; clever at seizing on a fault.

白玉無 | white jade has no flaw; *met.* spotless purity.

喉

'hia

The throat, the gullet.

In *Cantonese*. To vex, to treat harshly, to intimidate.

| 霸人 to insult, to brow-beat another.

段

'hia

To be distinguished from *twan* 段 an affair, and used chiefly as a primitive.

A surname.

Read 'hia, and used for 假 to borrow, to transfer to another.

問

'hia

To throw wide open as a door, and see a vacancy within; empty, vast; a large cup.

| 阿 to overthrow, as an enemy.

嗶

'hia

Same as 阿 to laugh aloud. | | a phrase in imitation of the sound of noisy laughter.

話 | to bluster; to bully one.

下

'hia

The character originally represented something *under the earth*.

Below, underneath; bottom, lower side, down; mean, low, vulgar; poor in quality, inferior; belonging to, as a banner; near; at the close of, as the year; next; a time, once; to lower, to descend; to fall as rain; to go down; to go from the capital; to lay, as an egg; to curb, to keep under; the person who is under or inferior; to imprison; the people, the lower classes; to sprinkle upon, as a powder; to place, as the hand; in *grammar*, what follows; as 函 | the purport of the following; 起 | a transition of the subject in hand; turn now to the next.

| 次 the next time.

| 月 the following moon.

一 | 子 one rap, as on a drum.

在底 | it is below; underneath.

| 民 the people, the multitude, the lower classes; but | 流 denotes the baser sort, vicious people.

| 貨 to ship off goods.

| 船 to embark.

| 蘇州嗎 are you going to Suchau?

| 不去 discontented with, offended at; it will not do, it can't pass; I cannot stand it.

慮以 | 人 he tries to think himself to be less than others.

手 | dependants, aids; but | 手 is to begin to act, to lay down the hand.

| 人 servants, attendants.

| 聲 a low tone, a low pitch.

| 便 the right hand or inferior side.

雨不 | 來 it will not rain.

| | 來 it does rain.

四 | 裏 everywhere, all around, as in a house.

不恥 | 問 do not hesitate to ask your inferiors.

不 | 數千 not less than many thousands.

必先 | 之 you must go to him first.

治 | we who are under your control, said by the gentry or others to a local magistrate.

| 品 a poor sort, inferior.

| 氣 to repress, to curb anger.

| 找多少 how much did you exchange it for?

| 朝鮮 he invaded Corea; *i. e.* he descended on it.

| 戰書 to send a challenge to battle.

| 地 bottom lands, plains; also used for this lower world.

君能 | | a prince can condescend to his inferiors; it can also mean, your abilities, Sir, are very ordinary.

In *Pekingese*. An hour, the hour or stroke of the clock.

六 | 半 half past six.

回來一 | 多鐘 come back in about an hour.

In *Cantonese*. A little while.

等一 | stop a minute.

一 | 同去 I'll go with you presently.

夏

'hia

Formed of 夂 to follow and 頁 a leaf contracted; occurs used for the next.

Summer, the time when nature borrows largely and becomes great; mixed colors, variegated, large, expanding.

| 衣 summer dresses.

| 坐 a summer retreat, a Buddhist term for a season of retirement and meditation in summer.

大 | an old name for musical instruments.

| 楚 a ferule, a rod.

| 國 or 大 | an old name for Bactria or part of it.

行 | 之 時 plant the fields at the right time.

| 天 or | 季 the summer season.

| 至 the summer solstice.

炎 | weather like the dog-days.

| 布 Chinese linen, grass-cloth.

功揚涵 | his merits are known throughout the country

綠樹陰濃 | 日長 the dense shadows of the luxuriant trees lengthen out the summer's day.

· 1 枯草 a labiate plant, resembling the Lophanthus in its habit, with a capitate inflorescence, which dries up in the summer.

1 日可畏 dog-days are really to be dreaded.

1 朝 the first great Chinese dynasty of Hia from B. C. 2205 to 1706; a list of seventeen sovereigns is given, who reigned during this period.

華 | or cultivated Hia, is still used for China, denoting the country not its government; while 諸 | for the same has become obsolete.

厦 } From *shelter* and *summer*; the first form is most usual.

厦 } A great house, a mansion.  
便 | a side-room; the smaller rooms on the sides of a court.

一木難支大 | you can't make a palace out of one stick.

大 | 須異材 a great house demands a great variety of materials; — a great ruler needs many talents in his officers.

1 門 Amoy.

望 | 村 the village of Mongha near Macao, where the first American treaty was signed.

床 } 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.

前廊後 | a verandah before, and a flush wall behind.

半 | 的廂房 a row of side-rooms built against the wall.

暇 } From *day* and to *borrow*.

Leisure, relaxation; unoccupied; self-indulgence; to wait.

偷 | to take a rest, to have a vacation.

稍 | when I have a little leisure.

未 | very busy, no time for it.

1 逸 easy going, slow, moderate.

閒 | not much to do.

餘 | over-time, after the day's work is done.

不敢自 | I can't think of indulging myself.

須 | to wait patiently for, as an erring son to reform.

不 | 深究 he did not take time to inquire into it fully.

1 日 a day of leisure; a period of repose.

迨我 | 矣 when we have a leisure day.

罅 } From a *dish* and to *cry* out, because earthenware often cracks in baking; it is occasionally

written with 金 as a radical instead of the right one, and more frequently with 土 earth.

Rent, cracked; a crevice, an opening; a fissure; a chance. an occasion, a pretext; yawning, gaping; to crack, as the earth in drought; *met.* foppish.

裂 | a split, a crack.

孔 | a cleft, a hole.

漏 | a leak, a crack where the water runs through.

莫教窻 | 紙條鳴 don't let the cracks in the lattice go on singing that way.

彼此毫無 | 隙 not the least grudge between them.

牆 | a hole in a wall.

巷 | a narrow alley.

1 隙 a fissure, a crack; *met.* a cause of offence, an occasion for strife.

Read *lu*, and used as another form of 呼 to summon.

In *Cantonese*. Dirty; a final particle indicating that a thing is done, or will do as it is.

做乜野 | what have you been doing.

1 直 foul, dirty, as linen.

暇 } To look at carefully and leisurely; to watch with interest, as a vessel maneuvering.

罅 } A cleft split through; clefts in rocks.

1 石爲魚穿 the fish go in and out through the rocky fissures.

痢 } From *disease* and to *descend* as the phonetic.

A diarrhea.

諱 } This is often incorrectly written like *hiah*, 瞎 blind.

Wild, reckless talk.

說 | 話 to deceive, to tell untruths.

而 } Composed of 冂 a cover, with 上 and 下 interwoven into it, to show its enveloping character; it is the 146th radical of a few common characters, and the Chinese dictionaries caution the reader not to confound it with 西 west.

A cover, anything which overshadows.

HIAH.

Old sounds, lut, kat, gat, hap, and gap. In Canton, hāt, hap, and ap; — in Sicutow, hat, ap, kiap, and chiap; — in Amoy, hat, gūt, ah, ap, gap, hiap, k'iat, and kiap; — in Fahchau, hak, ak, hiek, and k'ak; — in Shanghai, hēh, hē, 'ēh, kiēk, kēh, and yēh; — in Chifu, hiah..

**匣** From a case and a scale.  
A chest, a trunk of a small size; a coffer, a casket; a press or escrutoire; a case for books; to inclose.  
拜帖 | a card-case.  
箱 | a box, a nicely made case.  
花線 | a lady's thread-case.  
珠寶 | a jewel-case, a casket.  
| 劍圍燈 he incloses a sword and surrounds a lamp; — said of a clever but plain-looking man.

**柙** A pen for tigers or wild beasts; a lock-up or pen for prisoners; to cage; a scabbard.  
楓 | name of a fragrant tree, perhaps the sassafras.  
虎兇出於 | the tigers and the rhinoceroses have got out of their cages; *met.* the rulers are cruel or remiss, and the people rebel.

**狎** From dog and a scale.  
A well trained dog; to approach near; familiar with, accustomed; irreverent, disrespectful; to desecrate, to contemn, to slight; to change; to caress.  
| 愛 mutual attachment.  
玩 | to play with, to toy with, as a woman.  
褻 | to desecrate, to profane, to do indignity to.  
輕 | to disregard and slight.  
侮 | to annoy, to disturb, to treat irreverently.  
未 | 君政 I am not used to government affairs.  
| 優 to entertain or see jugglers or actors.  
| 習 intimate with; expert at.

**啣** To swallow, to gulp down; to taste; to inhale, as fishes do water.  
| 啣 | to sip, to drink.  
| 一啖茶 take a drink of tea.  
| 一口酒 sip a little wine.  
| 嗶 | the cry or hum of a crowd.  
In Cantonese. To tuck up the sleeves or dress; to turn up the skirts.  
| 褲頭 to tuck up the trowsers.  
| 鑼 to strap the tiller, as when steering in a high wind.

**忭** Pleased; joy, delight.  
**瞎** From eye and injury.  
Blind of one or both eyes; blindly, ignorantly; benighted; 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 | 虎 a blind tiger, a cyclops.  
| 闖 to run against, like a blind man; to be disappointed.  
摸著 | 兒 too dark to see; *i.e.* it is time to light the lamps.  
莫弄得黑燈 | 火的 before the dark lamps and blind fires are used; — before lamp-lighting.  
| 子摸魚 like a blind man seeking a fish; — *i.e.* I cannot find him; also a name for the blindman's buff.  
| 答講 to answer like a blind man; to mislead by one's replies; to talk with wayfarers.  
| 弄 to meddle with in a disorderly manner.

| 充掌櫃 to heedlessly advance money, to venture it blindly on a scheme.  
兩個 | 子作揖 [you are like] two blind people bowing to each other; — neither of you know anything about it.  
說 | 話 (properly written 說諄話) to tell a falsehood; to lie.  
盲人騎 | 馬 a blind man riding a blind horse; *i.e.* running into danger heedlessly.  
In Shanghai. Like, resembling.  
| 像 or | 替 like; looks the same.

**轄** From carriage or metal and injury; the third form is antique.  
**鑿** The linch-pin, or iron ring on the nave, which keeps the wheel in its place; the creaking or rumbling of a cart; to govern, to rule; to regulate or guide public morals, as a censor does; to turn.  
**統** | to direct generally, to oversee.  
管 | to control, to rule over.  
萬世之桎 | the controller of all ages — is filial piety.  
受 | to be under another's orders.  
投 | 留客 to take out the linch-pin and keep a friend; — to urge a guest to stay.  
左 | and 右 | names of stars  $\alpha \beta \gamma \eta$  Algorab in Corvus.

**峽** Hills each side of a chasm or gorge, with a stream below; the watershed of hills; a rapid formed by an island in a stream, or by hills contracting it; a narrow reach or gut; a strait.  
| 口 a pass in the hills.  
水 | a rapid, applied only where steep banks contract the stream.

州 an old name for I-chang fu on the Yangtsz' River.

來龍過 | the dividing ridge of hills.

巫 | and 三 | are noted gorges and peaks in the east of Sz'ch'nen.

狹

*h'ia'*

Like the last.

The name of an ancient town, | 石 in the province of Hupeh, near I-chang fu, where a battle took place n. c. 230; subsequently the place was known as | 州, derived from the rapids in the Yangtsz' River.

狹

*h'ia'*

From *dog* and to *squeeze*; this and the next are constantly interchanged.

Narrow, strait, the opposite of 廣; mean, contracted, narrow-minded; to regard as petty; to treat as mean.

| 窄 narrow, as a boat; insufficient, cramped for room.

肚皮 | 窄 niggardly; mean, stingy.

卑 | or | 志 contracted views, prejudiced; mean; low-live.

度量 | sordid, petty; illiberal.

| 路相逢 they met in a narrow path; i.e. these enemies could not avoid each other.

無自廣以 | 人 do not condemn other's straits by your freedom.

陝

*h'ia'*

Used with the last; it must not be confounded with *Shen* 陝 the province of Shensi.

A narrow defile.

| 隘 a narrow pass; a gorge, a defile; a confined place in a river; in straits.

| 門 a narrow door; *met* the strait gate.

劫

*h'ia'*

From *strength* and *happy*.

Firm, determined, energetic; diligent, careful.

| 茁 vigorous and earnest.

黠

*h'ia'*

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.

孰 痴孰 | which is the dolt, and which is the smart one?

駝

*h'ia'*

The plaintive cry of the camel.

載重駝鳴 | when loaded too heavily, the camel cries out.

鞞

*h'ia'*

A saddle-cloth.

紅葩 | 鞞 a horse's housings embroidered with red flowers.

洽

*h'ia'*

From *water* and to *join*; it occurs used for its primitive.

To soak, as water into the ground; to instil, to imbue; to assemble; to permeate, to pervade; to blend, to harmonize with; to affect well; to supply, provided for; just, exactly; old name of a river, now called the 金河, on which Hoh-yang hien lies in the east of Sh'nsi.

| | 的纔去了 he has just this moment gone.

| 于民心 the people are well satisfied; it pleases the people greatly.

相 | or 和 | intimate, as friends; mutual liking; agreeable to, as two dispositions.

以 | 百禮 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.

溥 | 高論 to disseminate high, correct doctrine; true and exalted principles.

在 | 之陽 on the north of the River Hiah.

教化浹 | his doctrines pervade and reform, as the soul or world.

In *Cantonese*. To cover; to keep from the air, as a sore by a poultice; poor, neglected, dirty.

| 歪 spoiled, as by moldiness.

| 瘡 to poultice a sore.

| | 脆 crackling, crisp, light, like pastry.

禘

*h'ia'*

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.

焔

*h'ia'*

Fiery, blazing; at the south it means to provoke, to scold; to boil in water, to cook by boiling.

| 湯 to boil soup.

| 氣 to irritate.

儉

*h'ia'*

Stout, vigorous, brawny.

| 不知懼 he is perfectly fearless.

坵

*h'ia'*

Offal or rubbish heaped up. 埃 | a high pile of dust and refuse.

HIAL.

Old sounds, ha, ka, kap, gap, and gak. In Cantonese, hai and hoi; — in Swatow, hai, oi, hia, hoi and kiu; — in Amoy, hai; — in Fuhchau, hai, a, and ha; — in Shanghai, yé, 'a, ya, and l'ie; — in Chifu, hial.

鞋  
鞋  
鞋

From *hide* and a *baton*; the second form, though unauthorized, is common; the third is antique, and is more frequently read *shí*.

Shoes; a pump; a slipper; a gaiter; a band or string. 一對 | or 一雙 | one pair of shoes.

冰 | skates.

弓 | a woman's shoe, worn by women with small feet.

水 | wooden soled shoes for wet weather.

| 底 the sole of a shoe.

| 匠 a shoemaker.

| 抽 a shoe-horn.

| 金 fees paid to brokers.

踏拉 | 兒 slippers without heels.

| 掌 a sole; a strip of hide used to beat the mouth.

乍穿新 | 高擡脚 one lifts his feet high when he has just put on a pair of new shoes; — the man is not yet used to his new honors.

In Cantonese. Rough, hispid, harsh; stinging, crabbed; an interjection of disappointment, ah! 粗 | coarse and rough.

佢甚 | he is very mean.

諧

From *words* or *reed* and *all*; the second form is very unusual.

諧

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.

白髮 | 老 a hoar-headed, married pair; a Darby and Joan.

事不 | 了 the matter will brook no delay; imminent, instant.

| 聲 harmonious tone or chords; a grammatical term for characters whose primitive is a real phonetic, and rules the sound, as 案 is sounded like 安; or 妨 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 or 談 | to jest and laugh with; to gibe, to sport with.

蟹

From *insect* and to *loosen* as the phonetic.

蟹 A crab.

蟹 | 羹 or | 粉 crab soup.

膏 | a large red species, fat and rich.

螃 | swimming sea crabs like the *Portunus*; called 無腸公子 the young gentleman without bowels, from a popular notion.

黃油 | a large swimming crab at Canton.

無脚 | 似的 it is like a crab without legs; i. e. the affair cannot be done, you can't get on.

快 | 艇 at Canton, a rapid row-boat, so called from its oars, 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

From *horse* and a *horary* character.

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.

| 愕 suddenly alarmed, startling.

| 羞 abashed, ashamed.

| 異 strange, frightful, horrid-looking.

| 形 he looks much scared.

不勝 | 憤 excessively alarmed and angry at.

懈

From *heart* and to *loosen* as the phonetic.

懈 Idle, remiss, negligent, inattentive; slow.

| 惰 slow and idle, shiftless.

鬆 | or | 怠 lazy, inefficient in office.

夙夜匪 | busy morning and night.

不 | not to weaken, not allowed to diminish in vigor.

澗

From *water* and to *loosen*.

澗 A creek or canal; a cove or small inlet is 澗 |; it is applicable also to a large estuary.

澗 | a rivulet.

In *Pekingese*. Thin, as congee or paste.

糲子 | 了 the paste has turned to be watery, as from the weather.

嶺

A valley; a low hill separated from a higher one; name of a valley in the Kwánlung Mts.

獬

A fabulous animal, the | 多, half deer, half unicorn, also called 神羊; it dwells in the desert, and goes wicked

men when it sees them; the figure is used as the official embroidery of censors and intendants; stern, firm, as this animal is thought to be.

| 冠 an ancient cap worn by judges.

邂

h'ie'

To meet one unexpectedly; a pleasant accidental meeting.

| 逅 to come across unexpectedly, as a friend.

薺

h'ie'

From *plant* and to *loosen* as the phonetic.

A woody climbing plant, the 草 | which has hooked spines and axillary tendrils,

with large oval ribbed leaves, furnishing a tonic like sarsaparilla, of which the decoction is drunk; some say it is the plant, while 土茯苓 is the root of the *Smilax China*, but this is unlikely, though the plant is most probably one of that genus, and in Kiangsi its root is used for food.

紅草 | has reddish flowers, and is probably a species of *Asclepiadæ* (a *Symphoglossum*?)

Read *hiai*. A medicinal plant having yellow lance shaped leaves, reddish flowers, and round pepper like seeds; the | 蓇 seems to denote two plants, of which one is a sort of *Trapa*, the other resembles the *Hyoscyamus*.

| 寶葉 a plant growing near Macao (*Fallopia nervosa*, *Lour.*) whose leaves are dried for a tea.

| 草 a water plant (*Butomus umbellatus*) resembling a lily, whose rhizomes are eaten.

掇

h'ie'

To take hold, to take up in the hand; to pass, as a dish at table; to bring to one.

| 茶來 bring the tea.

| 把刀仔 bring a penknife to me. (*Cantonese*.)

械

h'ie'

From *wood* and *implement*.

Gyves, shackles, or manacles, whatever is used to fetter prisoners; military weapons, arms of all sorts; things carried by a grandee in his traveling equipage; a craft, an art.

軍 | or 兵 | weapons or spears, guns, artillery, swords, &c.

機 | a curious contrivance, delicate machinery.

機 | 變詐 a crafty, malicious scheme.

| 鬥 fights with weapons, usually refers to clan and village fights.

齧

h'ie'

From *teeth* and *scaly plates*.

To gnash the teeth, as when angry; plates of mail arranged like teeth.

齧 | to exhibit a venomous hatred.

凡甲衣之欲其無 | 也 whenever you dress in mail, it is important that the plates be even.

薤

h'ie'

Composed of *plants*, *leeks* and *bad*.

A species of onion, the shallot or scallions (*Allium ascalonicum*), with fistular leaves, common in Hu-kwang; it is forbidden to those who fast; name of a mat.

| 薤 or | 白 the bulbs of scallions.

山 | a wild species of *Allium* without bulbs.

壑

h'ie'

From *leek* and *broken*; it is used chiefly as a primitive, and is also written with the radical 人 added.

Courageous, bold, energetic; mean; hasty, urgent.

| 樑 daring, full of fight.

漑

h'ie'

Mist or dewy vapor on the sea is 漑 |; also denotes night damps in northern regions, which are conducive to health, — an allusion, it may be, to the aurora.

師生漑 | 一氣 the teacher and his pupils are all in a happy and pleasing accord.

## HIANG.

Old sounds, hiung, kiung, and giung. In Canton, h'ung and hong; — in Swatow, hiung, h'nie, and hang; — in Amoy, hiòng, kòng, hang, and k'iong; — in Fuchau, hiòng and hòng; — in Shanghai, hiang and 'ong; — in Chifu, liang.

香

h'iang

Composed of 黎 millet and 甘 sweet, both contracted; it forms the 186th radical of a small and natural group of characters.

Fragrant, odoriferous, sweet; a fragrant or renowned name; reputable; the memory cherished for one's virtues; perfume, aroma, effluvia; incense; this word is much used in names of places.

| 氣 fragrance; sweet smell.

| 甜 sweet to the taste.

| 料 spicery, aromatics.

酒 | the aroma of wine.

天 | name for several fragrant orchids, like a Malaxis.

書 | or 翰墨 | a very literary reputation.

一炷 | one stick of incense.

燒 | or 拈 | or 行 | to worship, to burn incense; the last also means going to the temples.

| 爐 an incense jar or basin.

| 油 aromatic oils, as pomatum or bergamot; out in the north, it usually means sesameum oil.

| 案 an incense-table in a temple.

| 荷包 scent bags, small aromatic fobs for perfumes.

燒悶 | to burn stupefying drugs.  
 | 客 worshipers, or visitors to temples.  
 | 珠 fragrant beads, made of lign-aloes and other woods.  
 | 烟冷落 the smoke of incense has ceased, as in a mined temple.  
 安息 | gum benjamin or benzoin.  
 木 | putchuck, burned as an incense.

**麝** *K'iang*  
 The fragrance of the deer, i. e. the navel of the musk deer.  
 麝 | musk.

**鄉** *K'iang*  
 From 邑 or 阡 place repeated back to back, with 皂 a kernel between them; it is not the same as *k'ing* 卿 a minister.

A village, the home whither people tend; a region; the country; in olden time five 州 made one 鄉 of 12,500 families; a neighborhood, a ward or part of a city; a great sound, as of rain; an entresol or place between flights of stairs; windows opposite; rude, rustic, country-like.

同 | fellow townsmen.  
 住 | 或 落 | in the village.  
 家 | one's native country or place.  
 | 村 a village, a country town unwalled.

| 下 the country; at the village.  
 夢入白雲 | he dreamed that he went to the cloudy halls.  
 老 | 民 an elderly gentleman, an old man of sixty.

| 老 the village elder.  
 | 紳 a country gentleman.  
 | 黨 a village company, cabal, or society.

居國南 | they dwell in the southern parts of the land.  
 | 科 or | 試 the triennial examination for *Lijñ*.

| 愿 a hypocrite, a double-faced man.  
 異 | a strange country, a distant region.

入醉 | to frequent grog-shops and taverns.  
 打 | 談 to speak a village brogue.  
 黑甜 | to sleep soundly.  
 有 | 隣 he has several neighbors near him.

Read *hiang'*, and used for 向, directed towards; time past, formerly.

| 導 to show the way, to guide, to pilot.  
 夜 | 晨 the night draws on to the dawn.

**薌** *K'iang*  
 The fragrant smell of grain, as newly reaped millet; the odor of beef's tallow; used for the last.

微聞 | 澤 to perceive a slight fragrance.  
 | 合 smell of a stack of millet.

**腳** *K'iang*  
 Soup or porridge made of beef hashed fine and boiled thoroughly; small ganglions found in the flesh of oxen or sheep.

**舡** *K'iang*  
 From *boat* and *work*; it is now chiefly used as a contraction for *schw'en* 船 vessel.

A sort of boat.  
 舡 | a vessel or boat in the Wu country, an old name for the canal boats in Kiangsu.

**享** *K'iang*  
 From 高 *high* and 曰 to *speak*, both altered in combination; *q.d.* as when bringing in sacrifices to the gods; it differs now from 亨 successful, though originally like it.

To offer up with thanks, to present in sacrifice; to accept, as the gods do; to enjoy; to receive gratefully; to give enjoyment, to confer dignities; a dignity.

孝 | filial offerings — to ancestors.  
 | 用 to enjoy the use of.  
 | 年多少歲 how long did he live?

福不可 | 盡 it is not well to run through all your pleasures.  
 | 永遠福 to enjoy eternal happiness.

長 | a long enjoyment.  
 | 國祚 to reign, to sit on the throne.

配 | mating or equalizing the felicity, refers to the deification of the spirits of emperors, making them equal to Heaven and Earth.

**饗** *K'iang*  
 From *to eat* and *village*; occurs used for both the last and next.

To entertain a guest, to feast people; to offer in sacrifice; a banquet; a sacrifice; offerings.  
 一朝 | 之 all the morning I will feast him.

宴 | 賓客 to feast friends and guests, as at a 大 | a state banquet or formal entertainment.

神 | offerings for the gods.  
 祀 | to present offerings of any kind.

尙 | "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.

**響** *K'iang*  
 From *sound* and *village* as the phonetic.

An echo, described as the "noise outside of the sound;" a noise, clamor, fracas; echoing, sounding, reverberating; jingling; used for an intensive before adjectives.

| 亮 a loud, a distinct sound.  
 一聲 | one word, one clap; a single sound.

水 | the rippling of water, as by the side of a boat.

| 應 an echo, a reverberation; a response or general consent, popular coöperation.

| 晴天 a very clear sky, a cloudless day.

吹不 | you can't make it sound, as a trumpet.

莫 | silence! don't be so noisy.

影 | shadow and echo, which like retribution, follow their cause.

影 | 之談 mere idle rumor, gossip.

動兒 | a noise of some sort, as a rustling or cry at night, that draws notice.

馬 | jingling horses; i.e. a thief or highway robber, a bandit; a rebel leader.

磕 | 頭 importunate; I beseech you earnestly; i.e. you can hear my head as it knocks.

响 An unauthorized and very common contraction for the last.

响 谷聲 | 應 the valley repeats the echo.

In Cantonese. Used for 向 at or in a place.

你 | 馬頭住呢 do you live at the landing-place?

餉 From to eat and towards as the phonetic.

餉 The provisions given to husbandmen as part of their wages; rations for troops; taxes paid to government in kind; duties, excise; to give or send food; to provide an entertainment for one.

兵 | pay and allowances of soldiers.

銀 revenue; moneys received for the land tax; commissariat funds.

納 | to pay duties.

洋 | maritime duties, imports.

單 an official receipt for duties.

婦 | 子田 his wife took his food out to the field.

仇 | he murdered those who supplied him with provisions; said of 葛伯 in the last days of the Hia dynasty.

餚 | a boiled mess of greens and rice, — taken to the field-hands.

抽釐助 | excise is collected here in aid of the revenue.

饑 Like the last.

饑 To prepare food and take it out to the laborers in the fields.

其 | 伊黍 they fed them with millet while at work.

蠶 From insect and village, but explained to be the insect that knows sound.

蠶 Larva which proceed from other caterpillars are | 子, applied too, to the ichneumon flies which lay their eggs in them; grubs.

胖 | may-flies or musketoos rising in swarms from damp grounds.

向 From 口 mouth and 宀 a cover; q.d. an opening for ventilation; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

A window, an aperture; towards, facing, opposite to; from or to; to face; an object, an intention, a subject of study; formerly, hitherto, time past, heretofore; points of the compass; name of a small ancient feudatory in the present Ho-cheu 和州 in east of Ngan-hwui, near the Yangtsz' R.

| 日 on a former day, previously; towards the sun.

| 來 hitherto a while past.

— | for a while, formerly.

| 先走 going first.

方 | 兒 the bearing, the aspect of, as a location.

| 地 northerly, facing the north.

志 | the object of desire.

意 | the intention; the scope of the idea.

| 他借銀 you can try to borrow money of him.

| 前去 to go ahead.

| 你說 I wish to speak to you.

| 我說 attend to what I say.

你 | 那裏去 where are you going?

定個 | 當, to settle the direction of, as a grave.

面面相 | looking at each other, nonplussed.

二十四 | the twenty-four points of compass; met. uneasy, as

你心二十四 | your mind is quite bewildered.

心不 | your mind is not on your work.

塞 | 槿戶 close the [north] windows and stop up the doors.

嚮 Used for the last.

嚮 Opposite; to incline to; to seek to attain; to approach; to show one's mind to; to guide; attractively, encouragingly.

天下 | 應 the country relies on him, the empire turns to him.

| 背 backwards.

| 用五福 the settled or common use of every happiness.

| 于時夏 indicating the signs of the times to [the sovereigns of] Hia.

曷 From sun and village.

曷 A little while; formerly; lucid, plain, as evidence.

| 者 recently, a short time ago.

| 役之三月 I lately employed him for three months.

證 | 今古 this is good proof for present and former times.

珣 A kind of gem; some describe it as an ornament of stone worn by women as a girdle clasp.

巷 The old form is composed of two 邑 places back to back, and 共 public, denoting the public thoroughfare in a place.

A side street, a crooked lane among the houses; an alley in a village; a bye-street; a wynd; a narrow path or street of dwellings; a passage in a harem.

在陋 | in a wretched neighborhood.

柳 | brothels, called the willow lane, from their being found on watersides where those trees shade the paths.

火 | a narrow lane between adjacent buildings.

水 | a sluice to let in water.

永 | a row of side rooms behind the chief court of the palace, where female criminals were anciently confined.

| 口 entrance of a side street, or a 僻 | or bye-lane.

閭 | or 里 | a street, a neighborhood; a close or place.

| 戰 street brawls, a row.

| 議 街 談 street rumor, village gossip; a canard.

| 伯 a chief eunuch in a harem; an old name.

閼<sup>kiang'</sup> A raised path between fields; to prepare, to make ready.

項<sup>kiang'</sup> From head and work.

The nape, the part which rests on the pillow; a sort, item, class, thing, or species

of anything, but usually relates to money affairs; the effects from a cause; a source of income; funds, deposits; great; name of a small feudatory, now Hiang-ch'ing hien | 城 縣 in Ch'än-chen fu in the east border of Honan.

| 帶 cap strings; a neck-ribbon.

頸 | the back of the neck, nearly the same as 脖 |, a common term for the throat.

款 | a deposit on interest.

公 | public funds; the general stock.

| 下 未 清 there are items (or charges) which are not yet cleared off.

欠 | debts; one's liabilities.

一 | 錢 one class of revenue or payments.

四 牡 | 領 four steeds with long arched necks.

各 | 貨 each sort of goods.

別 | another kind.

| 圈 a neck ring of silver, a sort of torque worn by children.

來 | 兒 an income, the means of support.

指 | 兒 an uncertain income; a doubtful asset, as a bad debt.

這 一 | 事 情 this sort of thing, this kind of affair

HIAO.

Old sounds, hio, kio, gio, kat, kak, and gat. In Canton, hiu, hao, and ngao; — in Swatow, ngao, hiò, and hau; — in Amoy, hiau, kau, ngau<sup>n</sup>, and hau; — in Fuhchau, hiu, ngo, hau, and ngau; — in Shanghai, h'io and yo; — in Chifu, hiao.

囂<sup>h'iao</sup>

From four mouths around one head; *q.d.* the voice going above the head; it is also read *nguo*.

To vociferate; to cry out as when calling off; to scold, to rail at; clamor, hum, as in a market; a complaining or whining tone; contentious noise; name of a long-armed ape, a bird with a dogs tail; and a river.

讒 口 | | to vilify with foul words, as the populace do.

聽 我 | | you hear me with indifference and contempt.

民 之 | | the people were dissatisfied with him.

民 情 浮 | the disposition of the populace is giddy and conceited.

| 陵 人 to treat unfairly.

| 薄 impoverished, no resources, diminishing.

嘒<sup>h'iao</sup>

The querulous tone of complaint; the chattering of birds; to grieve, to mourn; fear dread.

| | 辯 論 wearisome arguing and disputation.

嘴 | | garrulous, complaining.

予 維 音 | | I could only scream from dread.

In Cantonese. A corruption of *hiao* 了, and used as a sign of the past tense.

做 | it is done.

寫 | written.

In Shanghai, pron. *nao*, though it is also written 喏 and 哪 in that dialect. See; to look at.

| 一 星 星 look! there is one star.

驍<sup>h'iao</sup>

From horse and eminent.

A gentle, good horse; strong, brave, courageous; skillful at pitching, as in quoits; to pitch at.

勇 | lusty, warlike, valorous.

| 騎 校 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.

焯<sup>h'iao</sup>

From *fire* and *high*; also read *koh*, *huo*, and *tao*, in the same general sense of blazing.

To scorch, to burn or char; to roast, to toast; great heat.

| 乾 to dry before the fire.

多 將 | | he has a raging fever.

Read *hoh*, Blazing.

| | high flames.

𠵽

*h'iao*

Vast, large.

| 然 empty, vast, boundless.

Read *hao*. The noise of a blast; an angry sound; the voice of anger.

枵

*h'iao*

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.

| 腹從公 to do public duties without any salary.

鴞

*h'iao*

From birds and to cry out.

A bird with a mournful voice, called 鷄 | the white owl, or a similar species of the owl family; a fabulous animal.

青 | a delicious tasted bird, good for soups or to roast.

| 獍 [like] owls and tigers — for fierceness; said of banditti.

梟

*h'iao*

Composed of a stick, on which is the head of a bird.

A species of owl, called 土 | 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 terror; brave, wicked, unscrupulous; a bandit.

| 首示衆 or | 示 to expose heads in cages.

私 | a smuggler; a lawless fellow.

| 騎 brave cavalry; hardy, moss-troopers.

| 雄 a wicked chieftain.

| 羹 an owl soup; — a figure for one who would kill even his kindred.

鹽 | one who risks his head by smuggling or selling salt illegally.

摩

*h'iao*

The lofty imposing effect of grand buildings.

| 豁 or 呀 | grand and high, as a palace.

瘳

*h'iao*

Like the next and more correct; used in medical books.

A difficulty in breathing; asthmatic; coughing.

| 癥 a hacking cough; irritation in the throat.

| 症 or | 疾 the asthma.

哮

*h'iao*

From *mouth* and *filial*; it is often used for the last, and is interchanged with the next.

To howl, to bellow; to scream, as a tiger; to roar, as beasts when angry or afraid; to grunt, as a boar; to pant, to gasp; to cough, to breathe hard.

咆 | 怒罵 to angrily bluster and rail at.

| 寢 short of breath.

| 喘 the asthma; to breathe with difficulty.

| 嚇 to frighten and scream at; to threaten, to browbeat.

唬

*h'iao*

From *mouth* and *tiger*; also read *hia'* and occurs used for 誡 to intimidate; the third form also means the snarl of a dog; and the second is a synonym for a lion.

The scream or snarl of a tiger when about to spring; a growl, a roar; to alarm.

| 怒 very angry; irritated beyond bounds.

鬪如 | 虎 savage as a screaming tiger.

| 了一跳 he scared me dreadfully.

歎

*h'iao*

From *to breathe* and *high*.

Vapor rising high; hot air ascending.

| 蒸 hot mists, vapor like steam.

| 浮雲 the mist rises and floats off into clouds.

| | hot air, like the summer-colt in dog days.

誡

*h'iao*

To call one from a distance, to hail.

| 人 to halloo at, to call after.

脛

*h'iao*

A sound, arising from cracking the joints; the shin-bone.

In *Fuhchau* used for 腳. The leg or foot; a classifier of one of a pair.

| 仔 a lackey, an attendant, a footman.

| 牛目 the ankles.

| 步 a step, a pace.

爻

*yo*

The original form is intended to represent the blending of things, referring to the diagrams; it forms the 89th radical of a few incongruous characters.

To mix, to intertwist; to lay crosswise; to imitate or change, referring to the mutations of things.

六 | the six lines of a diagram as ䷆; each line is called a *h'iao*, and their meaning | 象 or the diagram's *eidolon* or imagery.

卦 | the eight original, or the sixty-four derived diagrams of *Fuh-hi*; the 世 | refer to one's self, and the 應 | to another, when casting a divination or charm.

| 辭 the explanation or occult end of each line in the diagram.

肴

*yo*

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 | 旨酒 delicate viands and sweet liquor; *i. e.* every luxury.

餽

*yo*

From *to eat* and *savory meats*; used with the last.

Meats; rich food; a feast; to taste.

燒 | to roast meats.

| 饌 dressed meats, delicacies.

| 核 meats and fruits, as arranged for an offering.

**殺** Used for the last and the next.  
 殺 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.  
 | 列 to set out in order, arranged properly.  
 混 | all mixed up.  
 又有嘉 | and they had their nice dishes too.  
 | 雜 miscellaneous; not perspicuous; muddy.

**淆** Mixed, muddy, roiled; name of an affluent of the Yellow river in south of Shansi in Yangching hien 陽城縣 which runs across Honan.  
 | 亂 all in confusion.  
 清濁混 | the pure and turbid (i. e. the bad and the good) are all mixed up.

**嶠** Name of several hills in the western part of Honan province; a stream near them.  
 | 函關 a famous pass in Honan, not far from Wän Wang's capital Fung-ching.  
 二 | 山 two noted peaks in Min-chi hien in Honan fu.

**臑** Soup made from pork cut up and boiled thoroughly; savory, fragrant.  
 | 羹 pork soup.

**曉** From *day* and *eminent*.  
 Light, clear, as in the morning; early, the dawn; matins; lunninous, perspicuous, plainly stated; intelligent, easy to perceive; to make to understand, to comprehend; to meet; gratified.  
 我 | 得 I understand; I perceive it.  
 | 之 inform him; I see it clearly.  
 未 | 何意 I don't catch the meaning.  
 明 | clearly understood; a full perception of.

天將 | it is getting to be light.  
 | 諭 a plain proclamation; to plainly command.  
 通 | I fully understand it; it is very plain; — the opposite of 不知分 | he does not understand it at all.  
 | 行夜宿 start early and stop late.  
 鷄報 | the cock announces the dawn.  
 | 鐘 the matin bell — in a monastery.

**皛** Composed of *white* thrice repeated.  
 皛 Three dishes, composed of turnips, rice, and sugar-candy, all of them white things, to which the character alludes, and called | 飯; they were prepared by a man named Ts'ien, for his friend the poet Su Tung-p'ò, but he answered it by a 羹飯 or downy meal, i. e. one out of empty dishes or 無飯; hence these two phrases denote a Barmacide feast.

**孝** From 老 *old* contracted, with 子 *child* underneath; q. d. the child supporting the parent.  
 k'iao'

Duty, respect and obedience to parents and seniors; filial piety, which 百行 | 爲先 is regarded as the chief of virtues, and is made to include loyalty, official dignity, confidence in friends, self-respect, and bravery in battle; the 經 line or warp of heaven, the 義 right of earth, and the 行 duty of man; time of mourning for parents; filial; mourning apparel; funeral.  
 | 子 a filial son.

穿 | to put on the | 服 or mourning dress for a parent; which is worn 27 months in different styles, till | 滿 the mourning is ended, when 脫 | it is laid aside.  
 | 順 dutiful and submissive to parents; to act filially.  
 忤逆不 | he is an obstinate undutiful — son.

| 道 filial requirements; the logic of filial piety.  
 行 | to obey a parent.  
 | 心 a filial heart.  
 謝 | to visit and thank friends after a parent's funeral.  
 | 手鬼神 to worship the ancestral spirits.  
 | 經 the Canon of Filial Duty, a work written about B. C. 475, by Tsängts' 曾子 a disciple of Confucius.  
 | 廉 a term for a *kiün* graduate, intimating his loyalty and frugality.  
 神保是饗 | 孫有慶 the deified [ancestors] enjoy the offerings, and their filial descendants are blessed.

**効** From *strength* and to *join*; it is much used where the next would be correctly employed.  
 k'iao'

To toil, to labor earnestly at, especially in the army; exertion in obedience to orders, or to reach an aim; to imitate; merit, exertions; meritorious results.

| 力 earnest efforts in a calling; in speaking of officers' punishments, as | 力贖罪 to exert themselves to atone for their crimes, it denotes often that they are to remain in prison till the commutation money is paid, or the time of exile is up.

| 命疆場 to valorously defend the imperial domains.

白 | 勞 to toil for another without reward.

報 | to recompense, as for a favor.

**效** Interchanged with the last and next.  
 k'iao'

To imitate, to learn, to copy; to fulfill, to verify; to require, as a charge; to give to; exertions, merits; effects, results; action, as of a medicine; efficacious; like, similar.

| 法 to follow, as a rule; to emulate, as a good man's life.

學 | or | 放 to imitate, to strive after, to try to copy.

| 驗 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.

| 尤 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 | 的 whom do you try to equal?

倣 From *man* and to *imitate*; used for the last.

倣 To follow, to pattern after; to labor; effect.

倣 | to do after, to copy.

君子是則是 | the princely man regards it as his rule and pattern.

忼 From *heart* and to *blend*.

忼 Cheerful, as when in pleasant company; elated; hilarity, joy; jovial.

心 | heartfelt pleasure.

於人心獨無 | 乎 do you think that others are not also much delighted?

Read 'kiao. Wise, sagacious.

戮 Used as an old form of its primitive.

戮 To imitate; to awaken, to arouse, to excite to effort; to learn.

| 鷄鳴 to imitate a cock's crowing.

| 悞 to startle one, as out of his indifference.

惟 | 學半 to teach him was only one half of his labor.

Read 'kiao. Clever, intelligent, subtle wit; to perceive beforehand.

擗 From *hand* and to *learn*.

擗 To stir about; to mix up, to put in confusion.

## HIEH.

Old sounds, hit, kit, gip, and git. In Canton, hit, hip, ip, and one lit; — in Siatow, hiap, hié, hia, hiat, and hat; — in Amoy, hiap, k'iat, iat, and giat; — in Fuchau, hiek, hiök, and k'ik, — in Shanghai, yih, yèh, and hih; — in Chifu, hieh.

頤 From *head* and *lucky*; occurs used for *kieh*, 竭 to exhaust.

頤 To fly or soar up; a stiff or straight neck; to force to take less; rut of a wheel; to rob by violence; to diminish, to exclude.

| 滑 a double entendre, artful talk; difficult or involved; deceptive.

燕燕子飛 | 之頤之 the swallows are flying about, up they go and down they come.

盜 | 資糧 to rob and take people's goods.

挺 | 就戳而不畏 if you should grab my neck with a threat to kill me, I would not be afraid.

倉 | the name of the repented inventor of Chinese characters in the reign of Hwangti.

褳 The skirt of a dress; a lapel; to tuck the skirt in the girdle in order to put things into it; to carry in the lap or bosom.

薄言 | 之 now tuck up your skirt.

敝 | 以哺 she opened the bosom to suckle — her son.

纈 To bind silk, as when dyeing it; tied up in skeins; to tie together; a knot; a joint, a knuckle; a quarrel, an altercation; a lawsuit.

打個 | tie the knot.

老鼠 | a slip-noose.

死 | a hard knot.

核桃 | 子 a knob on caps made of cord.

打實個 | to embroil parties, to incite to quarrel.

擷 From *hand* and to *soar*; used with the next.

擷 To take up with the fingers and put in the lap or bosom, as when gleaning; to select.

頁 The original form is derived from 首 a head over 儿 a man; it forms the 181st radical of a natural group of characters relating to the head, neck, &c.

The bead; a classifier of the leaves of a book, a sheet, a door, a bundle of paper, a folio, a lobe of the liver, the layers in a cow's manyplus, and the slats in blinds.

一 | 白摺子 the blank or fly leaf of a document.

冊 | books bound with hard covers.

| 數 the number of sheets.

風翻書 | the wind blows open the leaves of the book.

歇

From *breathe* and *why*; occurs used for the next.

<sup>h'ie</sup> To rest, to desist; to halt, to stop awhile; to discontinue; to keep silence, to hold up; to appease; to exhaust or let out; in some places used colloquially after verbs to show that they are completed.

| 住手 to rest from work; to let alone.

| 住口 to hold one's tongue; to stop eating.

| 嘴 stop talking; hold your tongue.

| 罷 hold up! stop! belay!

| 店 an inn; a rest-house; to stay at a hotel.

一 | a moment; as 一 | 大 | it seems greater every minute.

一 | | 工夫就來了 he will be here in a breath, — in a moment.

| 一宿 to stay over night.

| 工 to stop work, to take a holiday.

| 擔 to put down the load.

| 息 to cease work, to wait, to suspend operations.

| 夏 to pass the summer — in the country.

| 客 a guest at an inn.

不 | uninterrupted, continuous.

| 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.

脈 | 至 the pulse is irregular.

| 業 to give up business.

帶 | 人 to affect others.

猊

A dog resembling the bulldog in its short muzzle; to fear, to terrify.

<sup>h'ie</sup> | 狙 a great wolf.

載猊 | 獠 he took in long nosed and snub-nosed dogs (greyhounds and mastiffs) with him.

恐 | 良民 I fear he will harass the peaceable people.

蠍

From *insect* and to *rest*; it is often written 蝎, but not correctly.

<sup>h'ie</sup>

A scorpion, the | 子; its sting is | 勾子; a sort of grub in wood, for which 蝎 is the correct form.

| 虎子 a house lizard is often thus written, but 蛇虎子 is the proper form.

撈

From *hand* and united *strength*; unlike the next.

<sup>h'ie</sup>

To fold, to double up; to drag or pull.

協

From *ten* denoting a multitude, and *strength* thrice repeated; the second unusual form alludes to the ten stems.

叶

United in, to bring into accord; the united action of several; agreement, concord,

<sup>h'ie</sup>

unison; mutual help, both together; harmoniously; joint, assistant; to aid; to yield to cordially; to agree with; to help the right; to be brought into harmony.

同寅 | 恭和衷哉 if they accord in respect for [these principles], do they not harmonize the moral nature of man?

| 力 combined strength.

打 | 同 to join in with another officer; to cooperate, as in seizing a criminal, or executing a process.

| 和 to unite discordant parties; to bring about peace.

| 比' 讒言予一人 [do not you] form parties to defame me the One man.

| 時 a fortunate or favorable period.

衆情允 | the hearts of all consent to union.

| 辦大學士 an assistant cabinet minister.

| 領 a brigadier-general among Bannermen.

| 守 or | 台 or | 鎮 a colonel, usually in charge of a garrison.

| 拜 the second bridesmaid, — a term known in Fukkien.

叶

From *ten* and *mouth*; an old form of, and used with the last.

<sup>chié</sup>

<sup>h'ie</sup>

To harmonize, to rhyme; to unite or coalesce, as an initial and final to denote the sound of a character; as | 孔五切音 苦 join the sounds of *ku* and *wu* to form *ku*.

| 時月 the day of the moon was exact.

| 韻 a forced rhyme of characters, when an unusual tone is given to one.

| 音 in harmony; [to sing] in tune or in parts; used for the last phrase as in | 音制 it can be made to rhyme with *chi*.

三多 | 吉 may the three fortunate things (*viz.* happiness, long life, and sons) come to you.

脇

From *flesh* and united *effort*; the second form is not used in the figurative senses.

脅

The part or space under the arms; the flanks, the sides; the ribs; to shrug; to intimidate, to reprimand; to

<sup>h'ie</sup>

take advantage of; to bring together.

短 | the false ribs.

| 骨 or 兩 | the ribs; it is said that 晉公子重耳 in the Cheu dynasty had 駢 | a solid bone instead of ribs.

迫 | to overawe; to force to do or to join, as a cabal.

| 權 to avail one's self of power.

威 | to browbeat, to intimidate.

| 生 born between the ribs, as Laotz' is fabled to have been.

被 | 難民 the officers distressed the suffering people.

| 驅 a creak for a wheel.

爲賊裏 | I was carried off by the rebels — when they took the town.

猶虎 | 生翼 [they are now] like a tiger who has got wings.

| 肩詔笑 to shrug the shoulders and laugh with one, — as a sycophant.

**颯** } From united strength and to think or heart; the second form is regarded as another form of **協** united.  
**協** } Harmony of sentiment. Union of purpose.  
 | 謀 to consult upon jointly.  
**爇** Vapor or heated air rising; fire heating or drying things fiercely.

**脅** To intimidate by a display of force or power; to overawe into submission.  
 假威力以相 | to pretend to awful power in order to terrify.  
**歛** To inhale, to draw in, as a sip; one says, bones covered by the skin; *i. e.* nothing but skin and bone, lean.

**袂** Short garments.  
 修 | 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 Tsin dynasty. at the Lan-ting Pond 蘭亭池 in the northern part of Chehkiang.  
 | 帖 a peculiar style of character used by one Wang in writing about this custom.

HIEN.

Old sounds, hien, hin, kin, han, kan, hon, kon, han, kam, and gam. In Canton, in, im, hin, han, and ham; — in Swatow, hùn, hien, ham, k<sup>oi</sup>, <sup>oi</sup>, kan, h<sup>ai</sup>, and kiam; — in Amoy, hian, han, hian, kian and lam; — in Fuhchau, hieng, hióng, hang, kang, k'ang and liu; — in Shanghai, h<sup>in</sup>, chin, y<sup>in</sup>, y<sup>en</sup>, h<sup>en</sup>, k'e<sup>n</sup>, yū<sup>n</sup>, 'è<sup>n</sup>, and k'è<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, hien.

**軒** From carriage and shield.  
 A sort of hood before a chariot; high officials in olden time had the roof of their carriage arched and the front high; a nobleman's carriage; a porch projecting beyond the eaves; a balcony or railed terrace; a fine or fancy shop; a side room, a boudoir, a lounging room; a saloon, a refectory.  
 書 | a study, a library.  
 茶 | a tea-shop, a restaurant.  
 舍 | an out-house, a side lodge; a pavilion used for study or other purposes.  
 鶴乘 | he harnessed cranes to his coach.  
 | | 然 well satisfied; gamboling, sporting.  
 | | 自得 much delighted, making merry.  
 | 昂 lofty, dignified in manner; grand, as a palace.  
 | 檻 a railed off room or recess.  
 犀 | a carriage with a rhinoceros' skin for a hood; it was ridden in by ladies, hence this and **魚** | are also used as terms for a lady.

| 廠 a fine, spacious room.  
 臨 | 對月 let us go into the side-room and see the moon.  
 In Shantung. A covered mule-litter made like a sedan, the *shan tsz'* | 子; it is also otherwise written.  
**祆** From worship and heaven.  
 A term for heaven or god among the Persians; in Sü's Geography, 火 | is explained as their fire worship; 胡 | or foreign worship, is used to denote the ritual of the Jews or Nestorians, but the author rather confuses the two; the character was probably formed to denote the Jewish worship.  
 | 正 an officer in the T'ang dynasty.  
**掀** 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.

首 | to carry the head high.  
 | 被 to pull the coverlet over one.  
 | 帽 to lift the cap.  
 | 簾子 turn aside the door-curtain — and enter.  
 | 引 to direct one.  
 | 起來 to raise; to turn over, as a leaf when reading.  
 木 | a wooden shovel used on thrashing-floors.  
**杓** From wood and to breathe; interchanged with the next.  
 A wooden pole used by munniners; a trough or flume for leading off water.  
**忼** An object of desire; pleasant, longed for, relished by the mind.  
 散帙揮毫總不 | I have now no delight in spreading out my sheets and flourishing my pencil; *i. e.* literary pursuits afford me no more pleasure.  
**鶩** To fly and soar high.  
 騰 | or 高 | to fly on high, as the stork.

癘

hi'en

From *disease and together*.

A disease resembling bronchitis, called 癘, which prevents breathing with ease, and is caused by tubercles.

蜃

hi'en

A flat bivalve shell, the 蛤, found off Shantung; it has a byssus growing on it, and is probably a kind of Pinna.

翮

hi'en

From *fly and abundance*.

To fly.

翮 | 翮 to wheel and soar in the air, as a hawk.

嫌

hi'en

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.

小 | petty dislikes; querulous; antipathies.

小 | he disdains it, thinks it is too little.

多 | 少 he disfavors much and little; he's hard to please.

棄 to reject with contempt.

氣 a dislike to; repugnant; jealous of.

醜 | 好 he depreciates good and bad too; talks at random about everything.

事 避 | 疑 a very suspicious affair.

挾 | to take offense at; to keep up a grudge; to remember a wrong.

不 畏 | 怨 I'm not afraid of his enmity.

賢

hi'en

From *precious* added to its own old form, composed of *minister* and *right hand*; the second and unusual form, with 隹 a *loyal officer* above 貝 *precious*, farther shows the same idea.

Moral, worthy, virtuous; one whose virtue, talents, power, and actions exceed others, but do not equal the 聖人, and he is still of the second grade; superior in moral excellence; to treat as

worthy; a laudatory epithet, used often by a man to his wife; to surpass; to excel, as in archery.

| 才 or | 能 good and clever; superior abilities.

鄉 | a village worthy.

| 弟 my good brother, — spoken to him.

| 妻 my worthy, faithful wife.

| 人 a trustworthy man.

自 | self-righteous.

彼 | 於 此 that one excels this in character.

大 | 幾 亞 聖 the great worthies are second only to Mencius.

我 從 事 動 | I was the only one who excelled in the business.

求 | 若 渴 to pant after virtue as for water when thirsty.

| 其 | to regard as worthy what he deemed worthy.

| 德 exalted virtue, high moral character.

礪

hi'en

Difficult, hard; hard to bring forth.

陽 氣 微 動 動 而 | when the spring excites things but little, they seem to be hard (or slow) to come forth.

弦

hi'en

From *bow and somber*.

The string of a bow or fiddle; *met.* stringed instruments generally; the chord of an arc; the moon in her quarters on the 8th and 23d days; a crescent; the action of the pulse, from the idea that it is on a tendon.

通 | a chord; 正 | a sine.

餘 | a co-sine.

脈 | 長 the pulse is hard and tense.

上 | 和 下 | the first and third quarters — of the moon.

奏 鼓 | 歌 they beat the drums and sang to the sound of their stringed instruments.

| 國 was a small feudal state occupying the present Kwang cheu 光州 in the southeast corner of Honan.

絃

hi'en

From *silk and somber*; resembles the last.

The string of a lute, fiddle, or other stringed instrument of music; to play on such; *met.* a female, as she is taught to play on them.

一 根 | one string — of a lute.

三 | a three stringed guitar, a sort of virginal.

二 | a rebeck with two strings.

四 | a foreign fiddle; a guitar.

調 | 或 理 | to tune the strings.

曉 | 索 skilled in playing on stringed instruments.

聞 | 歌 之 聲 I hear the sound of playing and singing.

彈 | to thrum and play the lute.

斷 | the guitar cord is broken; *i. e.* my wife is dead.

偏 | 可 續 you had better put on another string; — *i. e.* take another wife.

舷

hi'en

The side or gunwale of a vessel; the bulwarks; the gangway; the water-line of a ship.

採 菱 以 扣 | when picking the caltrops knock them on the boat's side.

虻

hi'en

The gally-worm or millepede (*Julus*) of a dark purple color, common in dampish places and rotten wood; 馬 | and

刀 環 虫, as also 硬 殼 蟲 the hard-shell worm, and 百 節 the hundred jointed, are other names of it; the second one refers to its habit of coiling itself up when disturbed.

疝

hi'en

Indigestion, dyspepsia accompanied with heart-burn.

| 癖 a sinking or faintness in the stomach, resulting from indigestion, or perhaps from a scirrhous stomach, for which garlic is recommended.

橫 | blind piles, a large extrusion of the intestines.

脛

From 肉 *flesh* and 弦 *a chord* contracted.

Hiên

The stomach or manyplus of an ox.

牛 | tripe.

閑

Hiên

From door and moon; *q. d.* the moonlight streaming in through a closed door; used with the next, but unlike Hiên 間 between, for which it is often written.

Repose, leisure; private, of no importance; at ease, sauntering, unoccupied; idle, indolent; empty, vacant; unoccupied, as a place; a low tone of voice.

有 | 或得 | at leisure.

| 不住或不 | 或不得 | busy, no spare time, not at leisure, much occupied.

| 人 or | 人兒 a loafer or intruder, an outsider, an intermeddler.

打 | 兒的 a beggar. (*Pekingese.*)  
| 暇 unoccupied; no duty pressing.

| 手 an idler, a lazy fellow.

| 話 trifling chitchat, gossip; pleasant talk.

游手好 | an idler loves to loaf about.

| 近 proximate, adjoining.

虛 | 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.

| 散 unsettled, as the thoughts uneasy; playing truant.

| 門 a side or back door.

| 事 private affairs, trifling matters.

| 隙 slight cause of disagreement.

反 | 計 I turned the tables on them; it was a ruse.

幽 | in privacy, *i. e.* not in office or busy life.

閑

Hiên

From door and wood; *q. d.* something 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; to move about; to be trained, to display expertness; practiced, accustomed to; large.

| 阻 to embarrass, to hinder,

| 習 trained, as a horse; used to, broken in.

四馬既 | his four horses show their training.

| 闕 obstructed; headed off.

| 邪存誠 to restrain vicious, and foster truthful or sincere — habits.

防 | to guard against.

| | 兮 what crowds of people — are moving about!

馬 | a pen or paddock or corral for horses.

癩

Hiên

From disease and interval.

Convulsions in children, like those arising from worms; epileptic fits, called in Canton

發羊吊 *i. e.* having sheep's leaps; of this disease, known as 癩 |, five sorts are enumerated, classified according to the animals whose voices are imitated.

驚 | spasms in children arising from terror.

痰 | convulsions caused by phlegm or worms.

風 | fits, convulsions.

嫻

Hiên

Elegant, accomplished; accustomed to; tasteful, refined; indolent, loving leisure.

| 雅 polished, apt; of cultivated taste.

| 熟 skilled in, as music.

| 是 | 非 it is no business of mine; I'll take no responsibility for it.

忙裏偷 | seized a little leisure in the midst of his hurry.

| 靜 understanding the proprieties of life, as an educated lady.

韜畧久 | be has long been skilled in all kinds of strategy.

| 於禮 acquainted with etiquette; versed in the rites, as a courtier.

鵠

Hiên

From bird and leisure; *q. d.* the bird that moves about leisurely.

The silver pheasant, the 白 | (*Euplocamus* [*Phasianus*] *nythemerus*); black pheasants of this sort are mentioned.

白 | 補服 the silver pheasant in the official embroidery — of civilians of the fifth rank, as a *chi-cheu* 知州, or those who wear crystal buttons.

咸

Hiên

From 口 *mouth* and 戌 a horary character denoting *all*, and referred to the dog.

Together, all, jointly; totally, completely; always; reaching everywhere, around in; concord, suitable; hasty; the 31st diagram, referring to the whole of | 漢 name of a northern star.

萬國 | 寧 all countries are at peace.

不 | disagreeing; a discrepancy.

周邦 | 喜 all the states of Cheu rejoiced at it.

| 知 | 聞 everybody has heard and knows it.

人物 | 亨 men and things all prosperous; general good order.

| 豐 general thriftiness or plenty; name of the reign Hien-fung, A. D. 1851-1862; also a district in the southwest corner of Hupeh.

鹹

Hiên

From saltish and wholly.

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.

- | 菜 pickled cabbage, salted vegetables.
- | 土 sour saltish land.
- | 水 sea-water.
- | 魚 pickled or salt fish.
- | 酸 saltish-sour, a savory, decided flavor.

In *Cantonese*. Bitter, distressing, hard to bear.  
 受慣 | 苦 he has been long familiar with suffering.

**羆** 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 *milgaur* or *nyl-ghaur* of northern India (*Portax pictus*), to which the description is similar; or else an elk.

**羆** Some regard this as a synonym of the last, but the *Pan Tsao* makes it the same as the 羚 *Antelope crispus*; also the finest cubs of a tiger, or the strongest whelps of a bear.

**誠** From *words* and *wholly*. Sincere, cordial, hearty; union, harmony, sincerity; to accord with, united.

至 | 感神 earnest sincerity will move the gods.

其不能 | 于小民 let him wholly adapt himself (or harmonize) with the people.

**銜** From *metal* and *to go*; *q. d.* the metal that guides the horse in going

A bit, a bridoon; to champ, to hold in the mouth, for which the next is used; to contain; to control or guide one's self; rank, official power or position; acting as, a brevet rank; affected by, moved, indignant.

頭 | 或官 | 或職 | an official title; the address of an officer.

同知 | a brevet sub-prefect.

會 | several officers joined in a report or document.

| 會 to act upon orders received; I will attend to your request, said to a friend.

| 枚 to keep still; to hold from talking; to gag, to make one keep quiet.

唱 | to cry out one's rank, as at a levee.

| 恨 to restrain one's anger.

人 | one of the names of ginseng.

馬 | a horse's bit; also the name of a sea god.

| 環以報 I champ the ring in order to repay your kindness; referring to a legend.

**啣** These forms are unauthorized by Kanghi's Dictionary; but are in use with the last character.

**啣** To hold in the mouth, to clasp; to receive, as an order.

口內 | to hold in the mouth.

| 糖攪 to suck a sugared olive; *met.* pleased and silent; to shut his mouth.

| 鐵彈 [may you be condemned to] hold a hot iron ball — in hell, you liar!

燕子 | 泥 the martin takes mud — to make its nest.

雀 | 梅 the bird holds a rose in its bill.

鳳 | 書 the phoenix has a scroll.  
 | 草壘巢 to carry grass to build a nest.

半山 | 月 the high hill hides the moon.

精衛 | 石填海 the titmouse took up stones to fill the sea; — said of one who attempts impossible things, or uselessly vents his spite.

**嶺** From *hill* and *to contain*; the radical has been added, and the sound changed in recent times.

The name of a mountain in the northwest of Honan very near the Yellow River, where is the | 谷關, a celebrated defile.

**絲** From 日 *sun* and 絲 *floss silk*, explained to be the motes and fibres seen floating in the sunlight, where alone they are visible; an old form of the next, and now used as a primitive.

Anything fine, volatile, minute, impalpable; having many orifices, reticulate; full of striæ or threads, fibrous; bright.

**顯** From *head* and *manifested*; there is a reference in it to the nimbus or aureole of celestial beings; the second is a common form.

**顯** Light, manifest, apparent; conspicuous, clear; illustrious, glorious, effulgent; supernal; to be enlightened; to be held in regard; to make plain, to exhibit; to render illustrious; as if, appears to be, like as.

| 達 distinguished; famous.

| 者 those who are distinguished; high officers.

| 揚 generally known; notable, famous from one's father being an officer.

| 考 the illustrious completer of probation; *i. e.* a deceased father.

| 親 to shed honor on one's kindred.

天有 | 道 the dealings of Providence are plain.

大 | 其道 to disseminate his doctrines widely.

靈 | a divine or spiritual glory.

| 著 manifest, as to the world; plainly seen, as objects in a microscope.

| 見供詞不實 his evidence appeared to be untrustworthy.

| 明 it seems to be clear or evident; to make plain.

| 手段 to show off one's skill; to brag of it.

| 然 how plain! it is even so.

神明 | 聖 the god has shown his holiness or power.

不 | 亦臨 when out of sight he acted as if seen by all.

| | 令德 how illustrious is his virtue!

**峴** From *hill* and to *see*.  
*Hien* A steep isolated hill with a plateau on top; a small butte.

京 | a steep cliff in Tan-yang hien 丹陽縣 in Kiangsu.  
 | 山 a noted mountain in Siang-yang fu 襄陽府 in the north of Hupeh.

**覷** From *eye* and to *see*; *q. d.* the eyes starting out.  
*Hien* To look at with fear; protuberant eyes; to view slightly, to regard.

| | a frightened look.  
 怩怩 | | cowed, terrified.  
 | 院 charming; a pleasant, musical voice, as of an oriole.

**幪** A curtain which protects the front of a carriage from the sun, or conceals the rider; the screen of a sedan.  
*Hien*

**蜆** From 虫 *insect* and 覷 *brilliant* contracted, referring to the iridescent nacre in shells.  
*Hien*

A term for small, smooth bivalves, especially the thin shelled or lacustrine kinds, as *Tellina*, *Mytili*, *Unionidae*, &c.; as a class they are smaller than the 蚌 or 蛤; a small black insect with a red head, the 繸女 which suspends itself when weaving its chrysalis.

| 肉 shelled mussels or clams.  
 | 蚶 raw clams seasoned.  
 黃沙 | a kind of mussel common at Canton.  
 | 塘 a pond for rearing mussels.  
 | 殼字 *i. e.* clam-shell phrases, a Canton term for dissyllabic phrases which cannot be disjoined; they should properly belong to the same radical, as 窸窣 or 縹緲 but the term is not restricted to such.

**獾** From *dog* and *daring*.  
*Hien* The yelp of a puppy or laj-dog; the bark of a little dog.

**險** From a *mound* and *all*.  
*Hien* 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.

| 些死了 I just escaped death; it was very hazardous.  
 | 得很 or | 中 in the midst of danger; imminently dangerous.

危 | a steep place; perilous; prejudicial.  
 終踰絕 | you will finally get over the dangerous places.  
 | 阻 in straits; I can't get on; safely defended, as a city.

行 | 道 to go in hazardous paths, to follow evil ways.

心 | malignant feelings, a heart bent on evil plots.  
 | 傷 a dangerous wound.  
 | 症 a severe illness.

| 要 perilous, as a pass that can't be avoided.

行 | 僥倖 reckless of danger; a dare-devil, a swashbuckler.

司 | an officer whose duties resemble a hydrographer.

化 | 爲夷 to change a danger into a comfort.

陰 | 的人 a malicious, scheming fellow.

**獾** From *dog* and *strict* or *all*; the second is also read *Hien*.

**獾** A dog with a long nose like a pointer or greyhound.

*Hien* | 獾 the name of a fierce horde of Huns, savage as dogs, who were notorious in the days of Confucius.

載 | 敬驕 the pointer was very agile and sagacious..

**儻** Interchanged with the next.

*Hien* Courageous, martial; depending on one's self, self-possessed; formidable, stern, liberal and candid.

瑟芬 | 芬 dignified and stern.

**攔** Like the last.  
*Hien* Brave, valiant; angry, incensed; to suppress.

早已 | 起來 she soon had suppressed her feelings.

執事 | 然授兵登陴 the centurion in a sudden burst of anger gave him some troops to scale the wall.

**憫** Composed, contented; liberal; eager to help others; affected, aroused, as by remorse or meditation.  
*Hien*

| 然 pleased, tranquil.  
 | 念人之非 to be affected by reflecting on the vices of others.

**矚** From *eye* and an *interval*.  
*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.

白 | 過睛 the sclerotica (cornea) covers the iris.

窺 | 婦女 to take a peep at the women.

使人 | 夫子 [the king] set a man to watch the sage (Meucius).

**隄** A stony path at the foot of a steep hill.  
*Hien*

水 | a steep, difficult river bank.

**輜** From *carriage* and to *oversee*; occurs used for the next.

*Hien* The creaking of wagons; a carriage or van in which prisoners or wild beasts are carried.

大車 | | the great wains go lumbering along.

**檻** From *wood* and to *oversee*; occurs used for *lan* 檻 excessive.

*Hien* A baluster, a railing; a trellis; bars outside of a window; a parapet; a cage or pen for wild beasts; to cage.

圈 | a railed inclosure or menagerie.

花 | a garden railing; a fence around flowers.

| 送京師 cage him and send him to Peking, — as a criminal.

| 車 a cart with a cage on it.

| 泉 a fountain or jet-d'eau.

Read *k'ien*. A door-sill, which can be removed; a threshold.

| 牆子 a low wall, like the part under a window.

艦 *k'ien* A war-junk, a vessel with strong bulwarks to defend its crew; used for large vessels, as a frigate; a protected turret or top for archers or marksmen.

戰 | a war vessel; national ships.

大 | a great ship of war.

縣 *k'ien* From 系 *silk* and 首 *head* upside down; also read *chiên*.

To bind, to suspend, to hang before one, to show to, — in

which senses *hiên* 懸 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.

| 城 the chief town of a district.

知 | a district magistrate; he is addressed as 太爺, and spoken of as | 令 or | 主; his deputy is | 丞 or 分 | but more usually called 左堂 or left hall.

郡 | departments and districts.

| 學教諭 the official tutor of a district.

扭 | 賄買刑逼斃命 dragged her to the magistrate's office, and by bribery had her punished so that she died.

繁 | and 簡 | are terms to distinguish important and unimportant district posts.

山州草 | a poor region.

不同 | not of the same district.

, | 空 suspended in vacancy, as a balloon.

花 | name of the peach and plum flower, alluding to one Pan Yoh of the Tsin dynasty who declined presents, and told the people to plant peach trees; when he left his post, the trees all flowered in his honor.

憲 *k'ien* Composed of 心 *heart*, 目 *eye*, and 害 *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.

大 | the high authorities; this term applies to all above an intendant; but 三大 | denotes the three highest provincial officers.

| 臺 your Honors, used in addressing them; and 仁 | is a complimentary term.

| 禁 a governmental prohibition.

時 | 書 the Imperial Calendar.

奉 | to receive orders from the provincial rulers.

成 | the perfect rules; *i. e.* the | 典 or statutes of the government.

文武是 | such examples as Wan Wang and Wu Wang.

| | 然 gratified, elated, pleased; taking things complacently, indifferent to.

獻 *k'ien* From a *dog* and a *boiler* used in sacrificing; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

獻 *k'ien* 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.

| 縣 a district in Ho-kien fu in the east of Chibli.

進 | or 奉 | or | 上 to present, to offer to.

文 | 不足 intelligent officers are not to be had.

| 城歸降 they surrendered the city, and returned to their allegiance.

| 盤 red trays for sending presents to the bride's father-in-law and mother.

呈 | to send a present, as to a ruler.

| 策 to proffer advice or a plan — to government.

| 勤 sedulously offer respects or presents; — *i. e.* to curry favor.

| 功 to exhibit meritorious acts; to show the evidences of skill or merit.

甌 *k'ien* An earthen vessel without a bottom used in steaming; it was of various shapes, and some kinds had legs; a hole resembling this kind of vessel; old name of a place in north of the kingdom of Tsi, which is probably the same originally as the last.

現 *k'ien* From *gem* and to *see*; occurs used for *k'ien* 見 seeing.

The brilliancy of a jewel; to manifest, to display, to appear; to divulge, to show; to be seen now, at present, *de facto*; current; at once; plain, apparent; conspicuous.

| 在 existing, now, here.

| 今 at present, just now.

| 刻 this instant.

| 銀 or | 錢 ready money, cash in hand.

| 錢不賒 no credit given.

明 | it comes out bright, as a color; a speedy recompense or retribution.

買 | 成 to buy things ready made.

| 出 to appear; to come out, as rash on the body.

| 形 it shows its form; it becomes manifest.

屢 | 人目 it has often been seen.

一天一個 | 在 each day has its own want or duty.

- | 世報 his retribution appears, his punishment is apparent.  
 | 了原形兒 he has shown his real feelings.  
 要 | 罷 I must have the money in hand.  
 | 成物 the thing is on hand, as an article in a shop.  
 | 身說法 he was made manifest and explained the law, — as Budha.

**覘** <sup>h'ien'</sup> To throw up, as infants do their milk; to vomit easily.

**覘** <sup>h'ien'</sup> The sun appearing or coming out; the winter sun melting the snow; clear, warm sunlight.

**見** | 日消 when the sun appears [the snow] straightway melts.

**覘** <sup>h'ien'</sup> From *man* and to see; also read *h'ien*, and used for 覘 craven.  
 Like; to liken, to compare; to spy out, to explore; a dog-vane, a weather-cock.

| 天之妹 like a celestial woman or fairy.

開 | a spy, a secret observer.

忒忒 | | craven, fearful; looking around affrighted.

| 如雲 like the clouds.

| 迎風而不定 the vane takes the wind, and so it cannot be quiet.

**覘** <sup>h'ien'</sup> A small chisel to cut holes, called 銃 |; a term also applied to a sort of javelin or spear.

**覘** <sup>h'ien'</sup> Edible sorts of coarse greens; the southern-wood (*Artemisia*), the goosefoot or pigweed (*Chenopodium*), spinach (*Spinacia*), and even *Sedum*, are all called | 菜, and distinguished by various adjectives; spinach is usually intended by the single name.

假 | 菜 false spinach or pigweed; goosefoot (*Chenopodium*).

刺 | prickly spinach, a sort of goosefoot.

馬齒 | purslane (*Portulacca*); applied also to a sort of *Sedum*, and a long leaved spinach.

**現** <sup>h'ien'</sup> Mud, mire; a great embankment.

**眩** <sup>h'ien'</sup> The bright sun or light.  
 世幽昧以 | 曜兮 how the glorious sun illuminates this dark world! — applied also to sages.

**名** <sup>h'ien'</sup> This character originally represented 人 *man* over 臼 a mortar; it is now superseded by the next, and used chiefly as a primitive; also read *h'an*, and to be distinguished from 昏 昏 to bale.

A pitfall in which to catch beasts; to insnare; a hole in the ground made to serve as a pestle.

坎 | a pit, a trap for beasts.

虎 | a tiger pit.

**陷** <sup>h'ien'</sup> From *place* and *pitfall* as the phonetic.

To fall, as a wall; to sink; to drop into or descend; to throw into or pitch down; to capture, to pillage, to sack, as a besieged place; to take a city from the emperor; overwhelmed, betrayed, ruined; to involve, to beguile, to lead into sin.

| 害 implicated unjustly; led into a scrape.

| 阱 or | 坑 a trap or pit.

| 阱之中 in the pit; *met.* sunk into the lowest vice.

坑 | to entrap.

| 溺 whelmed, drowned; to pitch down and drown; reprobate, given over, lost.

崩 | fell down, as a cliff.

| 人不義 to seduce men to do wrong.

| 沙河 to sink in the quicksands; they are very dangerous in Ki cheu 蘇州 in Hupeh.

| 罪 to lead others into crime.

| 於李 it submitted to Li.

城 | the city has fallen — to the rebels.

| 地獄 he will go to hell; may you be punished in hell!

低 | the location is low.

車 | 在泥 or | 車 to mire a cart; to get into the mud.

剛健不 | firm, unapproachable by craft.

**餡** <sup>h'ien'</sup> From to eat and a *pitfall*.

The core of cakes or dumplings; the fruit, meat, or sugar part in pastry; *met.* a secret, a hidden thing.

餅 | or 點心 | pastry cakes with fruit, &c.

劑 | to hash up and make these dumplings.

拌 | 子 to mix up dumplings.

菓子 | or 菓 | 子 fruit pies.

肉 | 餡餡 meat patties.

不知是什麼 | 兒 I don't know what his intentions are; I can't tell what he is driving at.

露了 | 兒 the fruit has come out — of the dough; the secret is out. (*Pekingese*.)

**限** <sup>h'ien'</sup> From *place* and *perverse*; occurs used for the next.

A limit, a boundary; a restriction; an impediment, literal or metaphorical; a threshold;

a few of; a short time; to limit, to impede; to set a time, to assign; to moderate, to restrain; to appoint, to contract for, to adjust.

有 | a few, a limit; not very good or strong, as cloth; it is modified by what follows.

有 | 的 not very dear; not enough, not many of them.

有 | 的事 there are not many items, as in an account.

有 | 時候 or 有 | 辰光 there is yet a little time.

艱 | it is hard to restrain him.

| 幾日 how many days do you set?

無 | 福澤 a wonderful run of luck, no end of his good fortune.  
 寬 | to extend the time.  
 過 | overpast the time.  
 | 定 a stint; an allowance.  
 | 碗 to limit one's eating; to diet.  
 | 度 a restricted, fixed measure.  
 | 期 to set a time; to place limits; to restrain.  
 大 | 將到 the great limit is near at hand; i. e. you are not likely to live long;—a fortune-teller's phrase.

| 制 a legal restriction; a restraint.  
 無 | illimitable; abundant, unlimited, exhaustless, infinite.  
 無 | 景緻 a vast variety of wonders and sights.

閨 } From door and perverse; the first and common form is usually read *han* and resembles *lang*  
 閨 }  
 閨 } 闕 empty; both are interchanged with the last.  
*han* }  
 A threshold; it is often made half a foot or so high.

門 | the door-board, the sill.  
 君子立不踐 | the well-bred man does not stand or step on the door-way.  
 門 | 稅 a house tax once levied according to the number of doors.

宸 } From a shelter or wood and perverse; the second form is unusual.  
 宸 }  
 宸 } A threshold; the high board forming the threshold of a door, which is movable in large gateways.  
*h'ien* }

## HIII.

Old sounds, kit, híp, h'ik, k'íp, and k'ik. In Canton, h'at, k'áp, ngáp, ngüt, yáp, and sheng; — in Swatow, kio, híp, k'íp, ngüt, and bu; — in Amoy, lék, gék, h'íp, k'íp, and güt; — in Fuhchow, lék, k'ík, k'ék, and ngék; — in Shanghai, hih and yák; — in Chifu, hih.

檄 } From wood and to respect.  
*chi* }  
 A summons to war, anciently written on boards two feet long; it alluded to the sovereign's call to his vassals for aid against rebels; a proclamation calling to arms; to give orders to the people; haste, urgency; a reprimand to lower officials; a branchless tree.  
 | 文 a warning proclamation; an official summons; an exciting placard; irritating talk.  
 羽 | an urgent call, as to arms.  
 飛 | a flying dispatch, a pressing order.  
 長 | a sort of safe-warrant or passport.  
 討 | a declaration of war.  
 傳 | 而定 when the dispatches arrived, the thing was decided.  
 布 | 宣揚 to send out a pressing call, — as for troops.

虺 } A tiger skulking from fear of man; alarmed, frightened; a sort of spider, called also 蠲虎 the fly tiger.  
*h'í* }  
 震來 | | awe-struck at the thunder.

覘 } From to see and a wizard.  
*chi* }  
 A witch, a sorceress, one who fasts and worships the gods to get their aid; a necromancer.  
 | 公 usually denotes a wizard.  
 信巫 | to believe in-witches and seers.

欸 } The sound of laughing; like the next.  
*h'ih* }  
 | | 聲 the sound of merriment.

欸 } From to breathe and happy.  
*h'ih* }  
 To rejoice, to look pleased.  
 | | to laugh and be jolly.  
 | 嘎一堂 many persons laughing at once.

畫 } From 血 blood, 百 repeated for 200, and 聿 rule, referring to the popular mind under a sense of wrong; but the primitive seems to be better explained as denoting a sound, as of people chafing at oppression.  
*chi* }

Grief of heart at wrong, as of the people chafing at the tyranny of their rulers.  
 民罔不 | 傷心 the people were all sorely grieved at heart.

闕 } From to wrangle and a child.  
*h'í* }  
 Domestic quarrels, litigations; mutual contentions, animosities, resentments, incessant recriminations.  
 | 鬪 causes of strife.  
 | 恨 mutual hatred.  
 荷 | sighing and grieving, under undeserved wrong.  
 | 訟 family litigations.  
 兄弟 | 于墻 brothers quarreling in the house.

吸 } From mouth and up to or to collect; the second form is rare.  
*h'ih* }  
 噏 } 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.  
 | 一口氣 draw in a long breath.  
 魚 | 水 the fishes breathe water.  
 | 去魂靈 to attract and lead one's heart — into vice.  
 | 露 to suck the dew, as a cicada or gryllus is thought to do.  
 禹門 | 浪 [may you soon] meet the waves from Neptune's Hall; — i. e. be a *h'ijin*.

露水 [nothing left me but] to drink dew, — so poor am I.

食烟 or 烟 to smoke tobacco or opium.

呼 | 相通 their views all accord; i. e. the expirations and inspirations interchange; applied too to a telegraph.

In *Cantonese*. To talk at random; to rave, to wander, as when half delirious; worthless.

| 三 | 四 to talk without aim.

| 錯句語 mistaken the sentence, as in reading.

二 | 師傅 a second rate workman, a poor artisan.

歎

From *breath* and *united*; occurs used for the next.

h'p To snuff at; to turn up the nose, as in disgust.

飒 | the sound of waving trees.

| 絕 the brilliant crimson of evening clouds.

| 張 to collect and scatter; to gather and disperse; to shut and open.

Read *sheh*. The prefect city or head district of Hwui-cheu fu 徽州府 in the southwest of Nganhwui; the name has existed from the Cheu dynasty.

翕

From *wings* and *united*.

h'p To collect, to reassemble, to unite; to raise; to harmonize; abounding, full

| 張 to shut and to open.

和 | at peace, made up.

兄弟既 | the brothers are all in accord.

載 | 其舌 only lolling out its tongue.

| 合 joined; reunited, as divergent streams.

滂

滄

h'i

The noise of flowing water; running, murmuring, gurgling, as a brook; used with the last in | | 訾訾 now they agree, and now they defame one another.

熯

h'i

To heat, to burn; to roast. | 死 to smother to death. | 熟之肉 meat thoroughly roasted.

In *Fuhchau*. To steam; to cause warmth by covering, as when taking a sweat.

𩚑

h'i

Strong breathing through the nose; snoring or stertorous breathing.

𩚑

h'i

From 骨 to *agitate* and 十 *ten* or *many*.

Sounds spreading and prolonging, as that of bells, or a soughing among trees; buzz of gnats; reports going abroad.

佛 | stalwart; the name of a man, Pih Hih, the commandant of Chung-meu in Tsin, in Confucius' time.

沆

h'ih

From *water* and *air* altered; used for the next and for 幾 nearly.

Water dried up; to shed tears; dangerous.

迄

h'ih

From 走 to *travel* and 气 *air* altered; occurs interchanged with 訶, 訖 to extend.

To reach in time; finally, even, till, up to, at last; to extend.

| 竟 after all, to the last.

| 今 or | 於今 even till now, up to this day.

| 無成功 to the last he did not accomplish it.

臄

h'i

This is sometimes incorrectly used for 膈, 膈 the arm-pit.

The sternum or breast-bone; one says, the body shaking from fear.

關

h'i

From *door* and to *assemble*.

The spears or scythes, which in ancient times were fastened to war chariots; to contain; to stand in a menacing attitude; to shut a door.

| 然止矐然視 to stand firmly and look at attentively.

| | 屋摧雷 the gargoyles spurt their drippings fast.

Read *t'ah*. Soft hair or down near the skin.

| 仕 a valley in Shensi, where the river Han has its source.

## HIN.

Old sounds, hin, kin, him, and kim. In *Canton*, yán; — in *Swatow*, hien and hún; — in *Amoy*, him and hún; — in *Fuhchau*, hūng, hēng, and hīng; — in *Shanghai*, hiáng; — in *Chifu*, hin.

欣

忻

h'in

From to *breathe* or *heart* and an *ax*; the first is most used; the second is the district.

Laughing from joy; delight, happiness; pleased at doing or getting something; merry, elated, jolly.

歡 | joyful, glad.

| 從 to readily comply with.

| 暢 elated, jocund, happy.

| 慰 wholly satisfied; solaced, anxiety removed.

| | 然 with pleasure, readily.

| 州 a department in the north of Shansi.

| | 向榮 springing up vigorously, as flowers after a drought; or revived, as people from starvation.

| 逢佳節 a jolly festival.

無不 | 悅 with the utmost alacrity.

**炘** The effulgent, burning sun; the garish heat of midday.  
*k'in*

**昕** From *sun* and an *ax*.  
The morn, the dawn; early daylight.  
*k'in*

太 | too early to see plainly, yet dark.  
大 | 鼓 微 the drum calls them at early dawn, as scholars.  
| 夕 從 公 morning and night he was diligent at his post.

**腠** An ulcer beginning to slough or show proud flesh; gangrene commencing in a wound; among *furriers*, used with 贖 to denote the fur on the neck.  
*k'in*

金 銀 | a kind of fox-skin used for collars and jackets.

**歛** Also read *k'in*.  
To dress up and prepare chariots for going out; to begin, as a tune by the band; a sort of musical instrument; to stop up, as a sewer.  
*k'in*

**歎** From to *breathe and sound*.  
The gods gratified with incense; to accept the fumes of sacrifice; to taste, to enjoy; to conceive, to quicken; to extol.  
*k'in*

| 饗 the grateful odors.  
上 帝 居 | the High Ruler accepted the sacrifice.  
| 羨 to long for, to desire earnestly.  
| 享 to be pleased with, as an offering.  
履 帝 武 敏 | she stepped on the Ruler's foot-print and was quickened.

**昕** To see indistinctly, as near-sighted persons when they look at anything fixedly; joyful.  
*k'in*

**釁** From 酉 *spirits* under 興 to *arise*, here defined a sacrificial vessel, and 分 to *divide*; contracted like the next.  
*k'in*

To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear the vessels with blood; to consecrate with blood; a flaw, a

crevice; a cause of quarrel, an offense, a grievance; a wrong between nations, a pretext, a handle for a quarrel; a presage, an omen; to excite; to fumigate; to oil one's self for the ancestral worship.

起 | to give cause for offense, to irritate.

| 隙 a pretext, a slight, a miss.  
搆 | to stir up strife, to excite acrimony, to embroil, to foster trouble.

| 浴 to perfume and wash, as enchanters do.

| 端 or 瑕 | a defect; an offense, a charge against.

尋 | to seek occasion against.

**衅** From *blood and half*; much used for the preceding from its having fewer strokes.  
*k'in*

To smear vessels used in sacrificing with blood; to cover arms with skin so as to protect them.

**晞** The flesh of an ulcer exerted and becoming proud flesh; to swell, as an ulcer, thought to arise from cold in it.  
*k'in*

## HING.

Old sounds, hing, häng, king, käng, and gäng. In Canton, hing, ying, and häng; — in Swatow, häng and k'ü; — in Amoy, heng and keng; — in Fuhchau, hing, häng, haing, and käng; — in Shanghai, yäng, h'iang, and äng; — in Chifu, hing.

**興** Composed of 昇 to *lift up* in both hands, and 同 *united* inside; *q.d.* to do with united strength; it is easily confounded with 與 to give.  
*k'ing*

To raise, to elevate; to rise, to get up; rising, growing; flourishing, prospering, the opposite of 亡 when applied to a state; to make to prosper; to be in demand, fashionable; to move, to put in motion; to originate, to give rise to, to start; to maintain, as in office; promoted, expanding, abundant,

in which sense it often forms part of names of places, peoples, and firms.

| 走 to arise, to get on, to flourish.

| 居 busy or resting; in active or private life; in motion or quiet.

| 居 納 福 I hope you keep in good health and are prospering.

| 工 to commence work.

| 兵 to raise or move troops

時 | in the fashion.

不 大 | rather out of date, not now in vogue.

我 友 敬 矣 讒 言 其 | if my friends were reverent, would these slanders arise?

新 | a new style, just come in fashion.

大 | 土 木 a great bustle of masons and carpenters, — as when building.

| 旺 or | 隆 prospering, successful, flourishing.

| 作 to begin a thing or job.

勃 然 | how quickly it has started! — as the grass.

中 | to repair, to renew, to fit up.  
| 盛 flourishing, abundant, as a commerce.

| 發 to multiply, to issue forth.  
以 | 嗣歲 in order to begin the coming year.

女 | 是力 you employ them, which gives them power — to do wrong.

軍 | 以來 since the army has been called out or employed.

國家將 | the country is prosperous.

| 縣 a district in Tai-yuen fu in the center of Shansi.

Read *hing'* Joyful, elated; to take delight in; a resemblance; to desire; an appetite, a passion; excited, as a gambler by his evil habit; a furor or inspiration.

高 | highly pleased with, in good spirits.

| 致兒 a passion for, mad on, addicted to.

有 | 致 in fine spirits; eager.

作 | complaisant in, pleased with.

父祖尙遺德 | his ancestors' goodness has caused this prosperity.

| 頭 or | | 頭頭的 a joyful time, a merry-making; a great bustle.

喜 | pleasurable, as an interview or party

起 | risings of desire, sexual ap-  
petency.

沒 | disappointed in, no joy  
with; disheartened.

馨 From 香 *fragrance* and 聲  
*sound* contracted.

*hing*  
*hin* Odors perceived a long distance; the sweet incense of sacrifice.

| 香 sweet savor, incense; fumes of offerings; a good reputation; virtue.

芳 | the perfume of flowers.

明德惟 | [the gods regard] eminent virtue as the best incense.

弗惟德 | 香祀 he never thought of presenting any virtue as a sacrifice of sweet savor.

爾毅既 | your viands are fragrant; *i. e.* good enough for a sacrifice.

刑 From *sword* and *even*; occurs used with the next.

*hing* Punishment by officers, legal punishment; torture; to punish, to castigate; penal, criminal, as laws; inimical to, destructive of, as one's destiny; a law, an invariable rule; jurisprudence; behavior; a mold, a pattern; to imitate; to sacrifice victims.

| 問 or | 訊 to examine by torture.

寬 | a light punishment.

用 | 嚇他 threaten him with the question.

非 | or 酷 | illegal punishment; to torture cruelly.

遊 | to whip one through the streets.

行 | or 加 | to carry a sentence into effect, to punish.

| 部 the Board of Punishments.

| 房 the criminal bureau in the lower courts.

| 名先生 a sort of legal counsel in the local courts, who is applied to in criminal cases.

| 戮 capital punishment.

五 | the five legal punishments; *viz.* bambooing under fifty blows and under a hundred, transportation under 500 *li*, exile for life, and death.

八字 | 尅 the horoscope is inimical.

| 期無 | would that there were no punishments! — as in the halcyon days of Yao.

| 牲 to kill the victims.

君子懷 | the good man respects the laws.

儀 | 足式 his conduct and habits all conform to the rules; — are such as one likes.

| 子寡妻 it will be imitated by my wife; — said by a prince.

型 From *earth* and *law*; occurs used with the last.

*hing* A mold of earth or sand; to mold; to serve as an example; a statute, a formulary.

典 | a precedent, a law.

| 模 a mold used in casting metals.

儀 | 裕後 his manners were a model to his descendants.

研 A whetstone; a square stone for sharpening tools.

*hing* 發 | 新試 to get out a whetstone and make a new trial.

| 谷 a valley wherein Tsin Chi Hwangti ordered melons to be grown in winter.

邢 Name of an ancient principality, now Hing-tai hien | 臺縣 in the southwest of Chibli, near Shansi; it was given to Duke Cheu's son as a fief.

凡蔣 | 茅 all the grass or rushes in Tsiang and Hing.

鈿 A sort of jar resembling a skillet or tripod, in which to cook the | 羹 or fragrant broth offered in sacrifice.

設 | set out the dishes.

| 鼎 a copper tripod used for the same purpose.

例 From *man* and *law*; occurs used for the next.

*hing* A thing finally formed; a law which ought not to be changed; a figure, a form, a body.

形 From *pelage* and *even*; occurs used for the last.

*hing* 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.

| 貌 or | 容 the countenance.

| 容之 to give shape to it.

| 容出來 [the actor] expresses that character well.

| 勢 the outline, as of hills; the aspect, as of graves; a display, as of troops.

| 體 or | 像 the substance of, the resemblance, the person of; a likeness, an image.

| 家 geomancers.

有 | and 無 | are opposites, natural and supernatural; real and spiritual; evident and unfounded.

有影無 | has a form without substance, as smoke.

| 影相弔 [only my] body and shadow to encourage each other; *met.* I am alone; friendless.

| 跡可疑 I am in doubt about his face and manner; I don't quite like his looks.

| 諸紙筆 its image is on the paper; *i. e.* it is written out.

原 | 出現 the original form then appeared.

| 單 alone, one; solitary, by myself.

不拘 | 迹 you need not grasp its shadow; — the thing is of no great importance.

喜怒不 | 于色 neither joy nor anger appeared in his face; impassive, imperturbable.

誠中 | 外 sincerity will surely manifest itself.

成 | the exhibition of a form; their shapes are completed, as the hills.

| 者神之宅 the body is the tenement of the animal spirits or the soul.

忘 | 之交 one who is intimate, as a friend with whom ceremony can be waived.

姪 A tall, personable woman; stylish and handsome.

姪 | 娥 was the name of an office held by women in the Han dynasty, A. D. 50, in reign of Wu-ti.

輕

king

A synonym of 蜻 the dragon fly, called 虹 |; it is known also as the 紗羊 or gauze sheep, from its wings; and 負勞 toil-bearer, from its untiring flight.

徑

king

From *place* and *path*; it is also read *king* 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 Pingyang fu 平陽府 in Shansi.

竈 | a niche near the fire-place, a place where the kitchen god rests.

井 | a noted hill and pass in Chehkiang.

井 | 縣 a district in Ching-ting fu 正定府 in the southwest of Chihli south of the R. Hu-to.

行

king

Composed of 彳 one *step* with the left foot, joined to 亍 one *step* with the right; it forms the 144th radical of a group of characters mostly relating to motion.

To step, to go, to walk; to act, to do, to direct, in which senses it can often be rendered by *let*, for it serves as an auxiliary to the next verb, — as | 教 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 *nidana* or causes of things denoting idea (*samskara*) or illusion.

五 | the five elements which give motion are metal, wood, water, fire, and earth.

| 路 or 出 | to go in the road, to travel, to go abroad.

| 不 | will you do it or not? can it be done or not?

| 千步 to walk a mile, to walk to and fro.

步 | to walk, to travel afoot.

| 人 a traveler; an envoy or special agent of government.

| 語 to tell to.

| 好心 to practice good works.

| 書 the running hand.

| 禮 to visit; to observe the etiquette; to salute.

| 清 to worship at the tombs in the spring.

遊 | to travel, to journey.

| 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 | 其道 the doctrine is widely spreading; his great acts are known.

| 險 to follow illegal or dangerous courses.

| 令 or | 飾 to transmit orders to inferior officers.

| 走 to act in another function in addition to one's own official duties.

修 | 無間 a ceaseless practice of asceticism, as the Budhists teach.

| 知 to inform [an equal] officially, by | 文 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.

| and 止 are opposites, as moving and resting; but when joined are synonymous with | 爲 actions, conduct.

| 權 to do unwillingly; to submit to circumstances.

Read *hang*. 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.

| 戶 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.  
 洋 | 商 the hong-merchants, formerly at Canton.  
 | 商 a trader in a guild.  
 他是甚 | 當呢 what calling or occupation has he?  
 上 | to commission goods to a firm for sale.  
 年紀長成自然在 | as he grows older he will doubtless become better versed in the rules of the guild.  
 內 | 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 | 雁 a row or flock of wild geese; but 雁 | wild-geese rows, also denotes a series, a succession.  
 排 | 在幾 or | 幾 which number [of your family of brothers] are you?  
 Read 'hang' 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.  
 | 者心之發 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 'hāng' Tense, taut, drawn tight, as an umbrella or a drum.  
 | 高的 raise it a little higher, as a box on a trestle.  
 | 衣服 to baste clothes.

筋 Defined to be the backbone of an ox near the rump; but the Pān 'Ts'ao makes it to be the femur of a bird, speaking of it in the pelican as good for pipes or horns.

擤 To blow the nose with the fingers.  
 | 鼻涕 clean the nose.

倖 Very, exceedingly.  
 | 直 excessively precise and unbending; grouty, particular on trifles.

泚 A watery expanse.  
 溟 | a vivifying effluence, a vapor or aura which produces things.  
 | 己 to draw on one's self.

倖 From heart and lucky.  
 倖 Anger, vexation; much displeased; captious, quarrelsome.  
 | 直 stiff, punctilious.  
 | | 然 enraged, looking very cross; proud.

幸 Originally composed of 辨 opposing and 天 ominous; used with the next.

Fortunate, lucky, prospered beyond one's deserts; blessed; as an initial adverb, luckily, happily; to rejoice at; to love tenderly; to wait or hope for; an emperor doing something or visiting a place, which his acts or presence are supposed necessarily to bless; pleased.  
 | 得 happily succeeded in.

是 | is well, I will be pleased; — a phrase used by shopmen in a bill.  
 家門不 | domestic affliction; family trouble, as the death of an eldest son.

算得萬 | 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.

貴 | the women in the Imperial harem, of whom there are four ranks.

不 | 短命死矣 how sad that he (Yen-tsz') died so early!

| 臣 an imperial minion, — usually intimates that the person is a eunuch.

倖 From man and lucky; it is a modern alteration from the last.  
 倖 Unusually fortunate, lucky; to get without any effort or right.

儻 | to get accidentally; a good chance, a windfall; a fortunate coincidence.

佞 | fawning, sycophantia.  
 | 免 I fortunately escaped or avoided it.

荇  
荇  
荇  
king'

An aquatic plant, called  
| 菜 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 pow-  
dered and eaten; another name is  
金蓮兒 golden lotus; it is prob-  
ably a *Lemnathemum* or marsh  
flower.

杏  
king'

From 木 tree and 可 can  
contracted.

The apricot fruit is | 兒,  
but the name includes the  
sorts of *Prunus* generally, almonds  
and plums; the flower is also call-  
ed 及第花 i. e. flower of the  
Hanlin, from its beauty.

| 仁 almonds; also apricot pits  
from which the | 仁茶 an  
emulgent, milk-like tea is made.  
銀 | "silver apricots," the nuts  
of the giugko or *Salisburia*; it is  
applied also to the tree.  
| 壇 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 | 花紅十里 the apricot  
blossoms redden the country for  
miles.  
| 眼桃腮 [she has] apricot eyes  
and peach cheeks; — a pretty  
girl.

脛  
king'

From 肉 flesh and 莖 *cahu*  
contracted, alluding to its thinness.

The shank or shin bone;  
the bone of the leg below the  
knee in animals and birds;  
the tarsus.

| 骨 the shin bone.

| | 昂然 stiff; a commanding  
presence.

以杖叩其 | [Confucius] rapped  
him on the shins with his staff  
— to teach him manners.

譽  
king'

From 肉 flesh and to rise.

A painful swelling coming  
out on the body; to swell,  
as a boil.

瘡 | 快破 the boil will  
soon discharge.

HIOH.

Old sounds, hak, kak, gak, and hiak. In Canton, hok and yèuk; — in Swatow, hak and ngiak; — in Amoy, hak and hiök; — in Fuhchau, hok, oi, kauk, k'ïök, and ngiök; — in Shanghai, òk, yèk, and kòk; — in Chifu, hioä.

學  
學  
學  
h'io  
h'iao

The original form was com-  
posed of 教 to teach under 門  
a waste place where ignorance  
reigns, and 臼 a mortar as the  
phonetic, combined; at present  
the 文 is omitted; the con-  
tracted 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 learn-  
ing; as an adjective, like, similar.  
| 問 to learn, to examine into,  
to ascertain; acquirements.  
| 習 to practice an art, to carry  
out what has been learned.

進 | 或 入 | to become a *siuts'ai*.  
上 | to enter school, at about  
seven years old, when the lad  
takes a | 名 or 書名 by which  
he is known through life.

| 武 to learn tactics or military  
science.  
數 | the science of numbers,  
mathematics.  
| 政 the tenets or school of a  
teacher; but | 臺 or | 政 or  
| 院 is the title of the provin-  
cial literary chancellor.  
| 生 a pupil, a scholar, an un-  
dergraduate.  
| 堂 the school-room.  
逃 | to play truant.  
鬧 | to play tricks in school.  
鄉 | -or 社 | a private village  
school.  
縣 | 官 a governmental school  
in a district.  
遊 | to travel for information.  
博 | versatile acquirements; very  
learned.  
爲 | learning; he is at his studies.  
假道 | a charlatan, not a tho-  
rough scholar.

大 | 士 cabinet ministers, mem-  
bers of the 內閣 Inner Coun-  
cil, of whom there are four prin-  
cipal and two 協辦大 | 士  
secondary; the term is derived  
from the 大 | or Great Learn-  
ing, whose principles they are  
supposed to follow.

老道 | a guide, a teacher who  
can instruct pupils; an old pro-  
fessor.

| 師 the teacher or guide of the  
undergraduates; he is under  
the | 官 or superintendent of  
district schools.

我 | 你作 I'll do it as you  
do; I'll follow your way.

| 老 at Canton, denotes a man  
from Swatow or Ch'ao-cheu fu.

義 | a free school; they are mostly  
supported by the gentry.

| 而不厭 to study without dis-  
liking it; to love books.

壘  
h'io

Stiff hard clay or rocky strata; a hard-pan lying under the surface, which prevents the water percolating; bowlders on hills; a crack in a jar.

渠  
h'io

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. Weï.

糶 | disturbance, confusion; angry, provoked.

鷺  
h'io

From *bird* and to *learn* contracted; it is also read *uh*,

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 wea-

ther will be fair; if at eventide, rain will come; it may be the *Pica vagabunda*, but is more probably a sort of *Garrulus* or thrush.

鳩 | a small species of pigeon.

噁  
h'io

To vomit; the sound of vomiting, which this word seems to imitate.

嘔 | vomiting.

謔  
h'io

From *words* and *cruel*.

To laugh at, to ridicule; to play and jest with, to make sport of, to mock, to trifle with.

戲 | to play tricks on; to haze.

笑 | to jest and frolic with.

浪笑 | with scornful words and jeering smiles.

劇 | sportive tricks.

然 | trifling, jolly, mockingly.

善戲 | how clever he is at a repartee and raillery.

狎 | profane or obscene talk.

善 | name of an important post on the R. Han in Nan-yang fu in the southwest of Honan.

高  
h'io

From *feathers* and *high*.

The glistening white plumage of cranes and other birds, as they are seen flying; the reflection of the sunlight on water.

白鳥 | the bright sheen of the white [egrets, or other] birds.

懼  
h'io

Dreading, as when suddenly brought face to face with danger.

驚 | startled, terrified.

Read *h'ioh*, Hastily, suddenly.

晏子 | 然攝衣冠謝 Yentsz' hurriedly gathered up his dress and made an obeisance.

## HIU.

Old sounds, *hiu* and *ku*. In Canton, *yau* and *hiu*; — in Swatow, *hiu* and *h'iu*; — in Amoy, *hiu*; — in Fuhchau, *hiu*; — in Shanghai, *h'ü*; — in Chifu, *hiu*.

休  
h'iu

From *man* and *tree*; *q. d.* a man leaning against a tree and resting.

To rest, to cease for a while; to spare, to deal gently; to desist; to repudiate, as a wife; to resign; to enjoy; to congratulate, to commend, to praise; to release, to let off; excellent; prosperous; blessing, or a sign of prosperity; as a *negative*, stop, let that alone, don't, quit that.

止 | desist from.

息 | to cease labor on, to rest.

息在此 | I live here now.

不肯就罷 | if you will not consent, then that finishes it.

致 | removed from office, but allowed to retain the rank.

妻 | to repudiate or divorce a wife, and give her a 書 bill of separation.

告 | 養 asked leave to resign on account of health.

我心則 | our hearts are now at rest.

沐 | to stop and wash, refers to an old usage of officials vacating their seats once in ten days to bathe, &c.

徵 | favorable verifications, such as show a good government.

手 | to leave off work.

祥 or 嘉 | fortunate, excellent, propitious.

問 | 答 to ask what the luck will be.

自誓不干 | I swear that I will not cease — till I get the case.

題起 | don't mention the subject.

無疆之 | unbounded, unending, as happiness; may you have unlimited joy.

舊事 | 題 don't rake up old sores.

| frugal; to restrict outlay.

良士 | the quite and serene scholar; a good officer.

教走了 | don't let him get away.

雖 | 勿 | although he wished to rest, he would not.

怕他 | you need not fear him.

！矣皇考以保明其身 be favorable, O Imperial ancestor, and preserve and enlighten my humble self.

不干 | unceasing enmity.

至死方 | only till death comes will I stop; but 無常一到萬事 | when Wu-chang (death) comes, every affair then stops.

若是不肯 | 想活命 if you refuse, you will risk your life.

In *Cantonese*. To move off, as a table; to hitch up, as a waistband.

！開 to move away.

！褲頭 pull up your trowsers.

床 From a *shelter* and to *cease*; occurs used with the last.

床 *h'iu* Shade, shelter, which invites to rest; protection, kindness from superiors; to sustain, to protect.

鴻 | your great favor.

神 | divine care and aid.

聖 | your holy favor, is said both of the gods and of the Emperor.

多蒙庇 | I am deeply indebted for your protection.

用迓天 | by these means to await the blessing of heaven [in sending snow]; i. e. by thanks and prayers.

履祉延 | may your daily joys long continue;— a phrase used in closing a letter.

咻 To call out clamorously, as a crowd of people talking and crying confusedly when jeering at one; a shriek, a groan.

噢噢 | | the cry of agony.

衆楚人 | 之 a crowd of Ts'u people laughed at him.

休 Used with the two last, to praise and to clamor.

休 *h'iu* Excellent, beautiful; felicitous, happy; amiable; good; minute, fine; exhalations or steam.

Read *hiao*. To decoct, to boil; to fumigate.

魚 | to swagger; to take on airs.

貅 A ferocious beast, the 貔 |, fabled to devour tigers; it is drawn like a leopard, of which it seems to be a variety; the term is applied to a valiant general or brave troops.

鴞 A sort of owl, whose hoot resembles laughter; the 鴞 | or horned owl, which is regarded as a bird of evil omen, as it frequents ruins.

馮 A fine war-steed, a charger; name of a famous horse.

髻 From *hair* and *wood*; this character was once wrongly written 捎 from a similarity in the pronunciation.

A varnish of a red or mauve color, approaching purple; to varnish a red color; to put on two coats of lacker.

！漆器 lackered-ware of a dark red color.

朽 } From 木 *wood* or 朽 *bad* and 巧 *skilled* contracted; the second old form is uncommon.

朽 } Rotten wood; decayed, putrid, noisome, putrescent; failing, forgotten; out of mind; worn out, superannuated.

！壞 or ！爛 spoiled, decayed; rotten, as timber.

腐 | putrid, decomposed.

老 | I, a poor useless old man.

！材 unserviceable, as an old or inert official; superannuated; emeritus.

！木不可雕 decayed wood cannot be carved;— *met.* he is a worthless fellow.

名垂不 | his name will endure.

德音不 | his virtuous fame will never be forgotten.

萬古不 | [real merit] is not forgotten in myriads of years.

死而不 | [their words] die, but do not perish;— said of the ancients.

嗅 From *nose* and *stink*; nearly synonymous with the next.

嗅 *h'iu* To smell anything with particular care; to snuff up.

不 | 驕君之耳 when near a proud man do not snuff at things.

嗅 Also read *ch'eu*; it is like the last.

嗅 *h'iu* The mournful note of birds; to smell, to scent, as dogs do.

三 | 而作 [Confucius] snelt of it thrice and then rose.

！ | 看 to smell of anything (*Shanghai*).

罍 Composed of 口 *mouth*, with a rude representation of the ears, head and legs, and tracks of a beast; it is now superseded by 畜 domestic animals.

Animals which put the mouth to the ground when feeding; domestic animals pasturing on the hills.

## HIUN.

Old sounds, hún and kún. In Canton, fán; — in Swatow, hùn and hún — in Amoy, hún; — in Fuhchau, hūng and hōng; — in Shanghai, hiung; — in Chifu, hiün.

**熏** } Composed of 黑 *black* and 男 *to sprout*; the second and unusual form is also read *tung* meaning a great smoke and blaze; this and the next are interchanged.  
**燻**  
h'ün

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.

| 風 a warm southeast wind.

| | uneasy, fidgety; pleased, harmonious.

| 乾 to dry at the fire.

憂心如 | my heart is mournful, or unsteady as smoke.

| 黑 smoked black, as by lamp smoke.

| 灸 to cauterize.

| 鼠 to smoke out rats.

烟 | soot; the smoke blackens it.

蒸 | to steam.

| 蒸 steam, hot vapor rising up.

| 肉 to smoke pork previously boiled; a | 籠 or smoking frame is sometimes used.

Read *hiün'* To suffocate; to injure by coal gas.

煤 | 着了 he has been stifled (or made senseless) by coal gas.

| 死 suffocated, as by carbonic acid gas.

**薰** } From *plant* and *vapor*; often interchanged with the last.  
h'ün

A fragrant labiate plant which opens a new flower every morning, and its savory smell is thought to expel noxious influences; fragrant plants; odor,

perfume; to perfume things; fragrant; to cauterize; to embalm; to becloud.

| 香 fragrance of plants.

| 草 a general name for plants like lavender, which are burned to expel miasma or insects.

| 衣裳 to put camphor or perfumed plants among clothes.

| 蕝 fragrant or stinking; — opposite terms used in speaking of plants.

利慾 | 心 avarice and lust becloud the heart.

**曛** } From *sun* and *vapor*.  
h'ün  
Twilight; the reflected light at sunset.

| 夕 the evening gloaming.

斜 | reflected rays at sunset.

山涵 | 映 the hills are tinged by the setting sun.

**獯** } A tribe of Scythians in the Hia dynasty, the | 鬻 who invaded the dominions of T'ai Wang, and drove him south near the River King; they were afterwards known as *Hung-nu*.  
h'ün

**纁** } A bright red produced by dipping the cloth thrice into the dye; a light scarlet tint, compared to the monthly rose.  
h'ün

| 裝純衣 [one with a] red robe and an elegant pelisse; — *nct.* a gambler.

**醺** } Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor.  
h'ün

醉 | | 的 foolishly tipsy.

| | 然 jolly from drink; fuddled, boozy.

來燕 | | he came to the banquet and got drunk.

**勳** } From *strong* and *vapor*; the contracted form is common.  
h'ün

勳 } Meritorious effort put forth for one's king; loyal merit; to acquire such fame.

| 臣 a patriotic statesman.

功 | 衆著 everybody knew his great services.

| 業 or | 勞 honors conferred for loyal and distinguished services.

奇 | unparalleled services.

放 | an epithet of Yao from his great acts.

| 猷素著 his honorable record is long and glorious.

開國元 | one who aided in founding the dynasty, and therefore has | 舊 long established merit; the last phrase also means that such services were formerly rewarded.

爾尙一乃心力其克有 | do you all go on with one purpose of heart, and the work will surely be accomplished.

**焄** } From *fire* and *prince*; it occurs used with 熏 vapor.  
h'ün

A blaze; odors from cooking flesh, whether fragrant or unsavory; fumes from sacrifices.

| 蒿悽愴 the savory odors and bad smells are very rank.

**訓** } From *words* and a *stream*; *q. d.* when teaching, words should flow like a stream.  
h'ün'

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.

教 | to teach, to indoctrinate.

練 to drill in the manual or any military art  
 皇天用 | 厥道 Imperial Heaven approved their ways.  
 誨 諄 諄 line upon line, precept upon precept; reiterated warnings.  
 出受傳 | to go from home to get an education.  
 古 | the lessons of antiquity; tradition

誨 to instruct, to bring up.  
 請 | 示 I request direction, as an officer asks his superior.  
 導 the second official superintendent of education in a prefecture  
 女 | female education.  
 話 to explain; to comment on; a commentary.  
 典 moral maxims, old and wise sayings.

In *Pekingese*. An adjective of comparison, an intensive adverb.  
 甜 very sweet.

In *Cantonese* it is also written 瞓 to distinguish it as a colloquial word, but it may also be an alteration from 瞓 dull eyes. To sleep; to rest.  
 眼 | sleepy.  
 你 | 着 you are sleepy.

HIUNG.

Old sounds, hong, kiong, and gióng. In Canton, hung, hing, and k'ing; — in Swatow, hióng, him, and h'ia; — in Amoy, heng and hióng; — in Fuchau, hüng, hing, and hiáng; — in Shanghai, hiung and yung; — in Chifu, hiüng.

兄 From 儿 man and 口 mouth above it, *q. d.* as if the senior has the right to instruct; occurs used for 怵 sorrow.

An elder brother; a senior; a superior; used after names as a term of respect, like Don, Señor, or Mr.; to act as an elder brother.

老 | or 吾 | or | 臺 your honor; Sir; venerable Sir; — terms of direct and respectful address.

令 | your elder brother.

長 my elders, is like 仁 | my kind or respected friends; — both used in addressing any respectable person.

家 | my elder brother, — used when speaking of him.

弟 my younger brother

堂 | 弟 kindred of the same surname; 表 | 弟 cousins of a different surname, whether on the father or mother's side

同胞 | 弟 a uterine brother.

內 | a wife's elder brother.

外 | a sister's husband.

愚 | I, your senior — tell you; said by an old man.

師 | a fellow workman or priest who is older.

誰復 | | who could better treat him as a brother?

誼 | or 如 | an adopted brother, a sworn brother; the usage of the two terms is however unlike.

王芝祥 | [to] Mr. Wang Chi-siang; but when speaking to him, 芝 | my brother Chi is proper.

大 | great Sir, — is used chiefly in writing.

孔方 | the brother with a square hole; *i. e.* a cash.

凶 Intended to depict 凵 a pit with something fallen into it; it is constantly written like the next.

Unfortunate, unlucky, the opposite of 吉; lugubrious, funeral; adverse, unhappy; calamitous, like a judgment on one; sad, unpromising; malignant, cruel, injurious, in which it is like the next.

鴉報 | the crow croaks bad luck

吉 | 未知 I don't know whether it is lucky or not.

年 a bad year, as one of drought.

星 a baleful star.

德 an evil or unfavorable condition or aspect.

信 bad news, as of a death.

四 | were four brigands in the days of Yao.

事 an unlucky affair; also mourning and funereal matters.

病狠 | 險 this sickness is very dangerous.

兇 From 儿 man and 凶 unlucky; *q. d.* one who has fallen into ruin; used with the last.

Malevolent, inhuman, cruel; malignant, desperate, truculent; harsh and unmerciful in treatment of others; to excite fear; fearful; a cry of terror.

惡 wickedly cruel, as a 惡棍徒 an unscrupulous villain.

橫 vicious, cross-grained, intractable.

暴 fierce, unscrupulous and cruel.

特勢行 | employed his power to act savagely; to act like a brigand.

頑 a cruel disposition.

手 a murderer, one who has compassed the death of a man, a homicide; one who 行 | 霸道 acts cruelly and kills willfully in defiance of right.

恟  
hiung

Timorous, nervous; to start up frightened, as from a dream.

匈  
胸  
胃  
hiung

From 月 *flesh* and 匈 *the breast*; the first and now obsolete form was intended to represent the thorax enveloping the heart; occurs used for the next.

The thorax; the breast, the bosom; the feelings, the heart; the affections; clamor; brawling.

- | 懷 the feelings, the affections.
- | 中 or | 次 near or in the breast; on the mind.
- | 隔 翳 滯 a stricture or weight in the diaphragm, indigestion, heart-burn.
- | 堂 the breast, the bosom, the front.

捶 | to beat the breast, as a beggar does.

| 藏 錦 繡 silks and embroidery stored in the breast; *met.* learned and accomplished.

怒氣填 | he is quite suffocated with rage.

| 無 帶 芥 not a mote in his breast; *i. e.* light of heart, inconsiderate, no anxiety.

小人 | | little minded men are disputatious and clamorous.

鵝 | a protruding breast, caused by disease in the breast-bone.

| 襟 闊 liberal-minded, magnanimous, considerate.

拊 | 大痛 to clasp the bosom in one's deep anguish.

| 羅 武 庫 he carries an arsenal in his breast, — so brave is he.

寬 | be easy in your mind; a tranquil or liberal mind.

| 奴 the Huns, *i. e.* the clamorous slaves; the name dates from about the Han dynasty.

訥  
訥  
hiung

From *words* and *breast*; the second form is least used; occurs written like the last.

To speak all at once; to brawl, to scold; to complain against; to litigate;

full, as of trouble; a great clamor; threatenings.

天下 | | everybody is railing.

降 此 鞠 | these disorders and miseries were sent on them — for their sins.

洶  
hiung

From *water* and *breast*.

The forcible rush of water, as along a beach; the bubbling of a spring; tumultuous, clamorous, as a crowd.

| 湧 the lashing of waves; the gurgling of a fountain.

| | the réveillé of drums; the din of men and instruments, as at an audience; *met.* excited, as 忿 | | 幾 不 可 過 their anger became so very outrageous it could hardly be surpassed.

雄  
hiung

From *bird* and the upper arm.

A cock bird, the "father bird;" the male of insects and small animals; the best; masculine, martial; brave, heroic.

| 壯 burly and strong,

抖 起 | 心 arouse yourself, screw your courage up.

| 鷄 a fine cock.

| 才 大 略 a master hand at strategy and schemes, a good contriver.

| 兵 百 萬 legions of brave soldiers.

| 霸 一 方 to seize a region by force.

| 精 the purest part of | 黃 or hartall.

決 雌 | to test the leadership.

熊  
hiung

From 炎 *flame* and 能 *able*, but the etymologists give no explanation.

The bear, called 蟄 獸 the hibernating animal; it is commended for its clean lair, notwithstanding its ugliness; clear white suet called | 白, envelops the heart, a good medicine.

| 掌 a bear's paw, considered to be a delicacy.

| 膽 bear's gall, which it is said by the Chinese moves into the head, belly, and legs according to the season.

如 | 如 罷 [brave] as brown and white bears.

| 人 或 人 | the brown bear, much larger and fiercer than the 耍 狗 | or small, white-necked bear trained to perform feats.

| 耳 山 a high peak near Lu-shi hien 盧氏縣 in Honan, where Yü 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 夢 維 | his lucky dream was all about a bear.

訶  
hiung

From *words* and a *desert space*.

To give information about places; to spy about, to pry into and make intelligent observations upon; shrewd, clever.

| 悟 sharp, quicksighted.

中 | a clever talebearer or gossip; a spy, one who | 探 seeks out and hunts up information.

窺 | 時 事 to watch current events, to keep the run of

覓  
hiung

Also read *hing* and *hüen*.

Preëminent, superior in abilities; to aim at high success; to scheme to reach; to go far away.

| 哉 特 立 or | 手 尙 矣 he stood alone and peerless | high and exalted he stood above all.

終 日 | | to struggle and labor the whole day.

| 莫 與 京 there's no place comparable to the capital.

In Cantonese. A bunch, a cluster, a handful of flowers.

一 | 蕉 a bunch of plantains.

## HO.

Old sounds, ha, ka, and ga. In Canton, ho; — in Swatow, ho and o; — in Amoy, ð and hò; — in Fuchau, ho; — in Shanghai, hu and u; — in Chifu, hwoä.

**呵** From mouth and can; it is interchanged with 阿 and the next.

呵 To expel the breath; to scold, to get angry at; to please; to interrogate; a final sound in assent.

打 | 氣 to gape.

打 | 呵 or | 欠 the noise of yawning; to yawn.

| 凍作字 warm [your fingers] with the breath to write easier.

不 | 奉他 do not be too officious.

Read ha. To laugh, in imitation of the sound.

| | the sound of laughter.

| | 大笑 a fit of loud laughing.

是個 | | 兒 it was only a forced laugh. —

**訶** From words and can; *q. d.* to tell what one ought to do.

訶 To blame, to speak harshly and reprove; to upbraid, to talk loud to one; to ridicule.

譏 | to traduce by ridicule.

| 責 to blame, to find fault with as a servant.

詆 | 古人 to disparage and decry the ancients.

| 求責備 to find fault for trifles.

| 遣役卒 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 myrobalanus.

**鮑** A sort of sea-blubber. In Canton, the 洋梭 | is a

large fish resembling a scæna, and shaped like a shuttle; at Fuchau, the name is applied to three or four kinds, one a small yellow sort, the 黃鮑 | or yellow tough perch.

**苛** From plants and can as the phonetic.

苛 Small plants or grass; petty, troublesome, vexatious; small, trifling, minute; unimportant, as an ailing; to reprove, to criticize; to vex, to annoy, as by interfering; to molest uselessly.

| 刻 needlessly severe.

| 求 to tire one by asking.

| 疾 a dangerous disease, one which is critical.

| 政猛于虎 an inquisitive government is more savage than a tiger.

| 癢相關 even his trifling itching affects me; *i. e.* I feel a sympathy for his small troubles.

不得徧徇 | 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 kiang 江 in the southern; a canal; a sort of wine-vessel; in physiognomy, the mouth.

| 套 the great bend of the Yellow River in the Ortois country.

兩 | denotes 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.

開 | 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.

梗 | the stars  $\rho$   $\delta$  in Boötes.

| 間 and | 中 the stars  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$  in Hercules.

| 沿上 along the river's bank.

**蚶** Also read k'o.

蚶 A sort of lizard, the | 蜥 which frequents damp places.

| 蚶菜 a trailing plant resembling the honeysuckle, found near K'ai-fung fu, having yellow flowers; the young plants are used for food.

**何** From man and able; also read ho, and used for the next.

何 An interrogative pronoun, who which, what; as an adverb, how, wherefore; to bear, to endure.

如 | in what way?

| 故 wherefore? why?

| 事 what business have you?

因 | why, what is the reason?

爲 | for what reason?

無幾 | in no long time; suddenly; few of that sort.

無得奈我 | he can do (or it is) nothing to me.

| 不早來 why did you not come earlier?

| 解 what is the meaning or reason?

| 必如此 what need is there of this? *i. e.* it need not be so.

| 以 how can it be? — implying a negative.

| 哉 why, pray!

如之 | 則可 it can be, if that be so.

莫敢如 | no one will dare to do that; let him do as he likes.

誠是 | 必哉 well, what are your real ideas?

無 | well then; it is only for a moment.

無可奈 | there is no help for it.

莫可誰 | what help is there for it?

| 不去也 why don't you go?

汝意 | 居 what is your opinion of it?

擔 | to bear, as an evil or a load.

有 | 無 all the same; whether or no; rather immaterial.

無法奈 | there's no resource now! what hope is there?

荷

From *plants* and *what* as the phonetic.

荷 <sup>hō</sup> 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.

包 a purse, from its likeness to the shape of a lily leaf.

有 | 華 in the marshes the lilies are in full blossom.

衣 the broad lotus leaf.

露 the water on a lotus leaf.

金絲 | 葉 the marsh flower (*Limnathemum*.)

葉 a door butt in Peking; and this leaf is often used as a name of things.

風 a pleasant breeze, especially a mild, south wind.

月 a poetical name for the sixth moon.

蘭國 a name for Holland.

蘭薯 Irish potatoes (*Cantonese*.)

Read *ho*. To bear, to sustain; to carry on the back, or hanging around the neck; competent; to be obliged for; indebted to, obtained of.

負 | 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 | 隆情 duly sensible of your great consideration.

是 | for which I will thank you; — a closing phrase in letters.

賀

<sup>hō</sup>

From *precious* and *to add*.

To congratulate, to felicitate at festivals or other occasions; to send presents when wishing one joy; the presents thus sent; to carry.

恭 | with my respectful congratulations; — often written on presents.

慶 | to congratulate; as | 年 denotes the new-year salutations.

奉 | to send presents; as | 禮 is a term for the articles sent.

喜 | 可喜可 | joy be with you, as when a friend meets with success.

朝 | a general levee, as at a coronation.

戟 to carry a spear, to escort.

四方來 | felicitations will come from all quarters.

蘭山 the Ara-shan Mts., lying north of Kansuh.

### HÖH.

Old sounds, hat, gat, hak, kak, gak, hap, gnp, hek, gek, hot, got, giap, ngap, and wap. In Canton, hot, hok, läk, hä, hōp, and hōk; — in Swatow, hat, hek, hiat, ho, k'ap, ap, hap, and ha; — in Amoy, hap, ap, hat, k'ap, hek, hōk, kek, giat, and güt; — in Fuchou, hak, haik, kak, ak, hōk, and k'auk; — in Shanghai, hōk, yoh, heli, hāk, hōk, ngōk, lüh, niäk, and ha; — in Chifu, hwoä, ho, and ka.

曷

<sup>hō</sup>

From 日 to speak and 句 to beg; as a primitive it seldom imparts any of its meaning to the compound; occurs used for the next.

An interrogative particle, why, wherefore? why not? to stop, as by a question; to intimidate; to hoot at.

之用 why not use it?

故 what is the reason?

可 it will not be proper.

虐朕民 why does he harass our people?

其奈何弗敬 why does he not treat him respectfully?

勝感戴 I shall certainly carry with me [the remembrance] of your kindness.

喝

<sup>hō</sup>

From *mouth* and *why*; interchanged with the last.

To call out aloud, to shout out, to grunt at; a reprimand, an exclamation of reproof; a gurgling, guttural, sobbing, or choking sound; to sip, to drink, in which sense it is synonymous with *k'oh*, 嗑, and is not spoken of animals drinking.

道 to clear the road, as lictors do; to bawl.

呼 | to order about, to find fault.

醉了 to get drunk.

開 to separate people who are quarreling.

令 to set on, to egg on; to shout an order, as an underling does.

聞 | 一聲 I heard a scream.

住 be quiet, stop your fighting! — as fellows in the street.

嘶 | a sobbing wail of infants.

再 | 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.

氈

<sup>hō</sup>

From *hair* and *why*; used with the next.

A felted woolen fabric like pilot cloth or coarse baize, called *darma* by the Mongols, and made in the northern provinces; embroidered or stitched leather; a light grayish color.

氈 | a sort of pilot cloth, coarse woolen stuff.

氈 | worked or ornamented leather.

打 | 燥 he has singed the baize; *i. e.* he is disappointed in attaining a degree.

褐, <sub>hō</sub> 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 | 夫 poor man does.

釋 | to throw off country garments; *i. e.* to become an officer.

被 | 振裙 he put on his wrapper and threw his arms about.

車 | 子 a cartman in Peking, where this coarse serge is worn.

無衣無 | 何以卒歲 without clothes and wrappers, how are we to get through the winter?

寓眠多擁 | when traveling have plenty of wrappers.

鞞, <sub>hō</sub> A stocking or shoe. | 巾 a kind of turban.

紅 | red buskins.

鞞 | name of a tribe of nomads, whose country is said to produce gems as large as chestnuts.

鷓鴣, <sub>hō</sub> Composed of 鳥 *bird* and 禍 *gray* contracted, from the prevailing colors.

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 雉鷓尾 in them, as these pheasant's feathers are called; lictors in theaters, called | 冠子 now wear them.

| 鷓 or | 旦 a sort of thrush or nightingale, which sings at night as if calling for the dawn.

蝎, <sub>hō</sub>

From *insect* and *why*; this is often erroneously used for *hieh*, 蝎 the scorpion.

A grub found in trees which bores them through; to eat like a grub; *met.* lusts which destroy one.

桑 | the mulberry grub.

| 蠹 grubs and larvæ of all kinds.

| 盛則木朽 when grubs multiply the tree decays.

合, <sub>hō</sub>

From 口 *mouth* and 亼 *the* contracted form of 集 *to assemble*.

To shut the month; to join, to unite; to shut, to close; to fold up, as a pocket foot-rule does; to coalesce; to pair; to collect or convene; to deduce from, as an antecedent in logic; accordant, agreeable to, suitable; harmonious, in unison; joint; to preserve in harmony; the first note of the octave; to reply; to correspond, to match; to meet, as shear-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.

| 我用 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.

| 樣 or | 式 like the pattern; suitable.

| 口 to match the openings or lines.

不 | often intimates disapproval of a proposition or principle; as

不 | 道理 unreasonable, unjust.

不 | 法 illegal

立 | 同 to settle an agreement; to make a contract.

| 本 to join a stock in trade as | 夥 joint partners do.

| 府 the whole prefecture.

| 家 the entire family.

一 | 流北一 | 流南 one branch of the river flows north, the other flows south.

| 符節 to agree and make out a contract.

天作之 | a match made in heaven.

保 | 太和 may [Heaven] bring great peace to all people.

妻子好 | loving union with wife and children.

| 攏起來 bring them together; to join, as a mortice and tenon, or persons in partnership.

| 壁 side by side, as things.

| 一打算 to calculate, to see if there be money enough.

窻二 | two windows.

六 | are the four points of compass, with zenith and nadir, and thus denotes the empire, the whole land; which is also expressed by | 天底下 the covering sky over all below.

| 共 or 共 | all, the sum total, the aggregate.

| 埋 in *Cantonese*, to close up, to bring all together; like | 在一塊兒 all at once.

| 眼瞓 to shut the eyes and doze.

In *Fuhchau*. Cheap; to break or snap.

Read *koh*. A dry measure like a gill, the tenth of a *shing* 升 or pint; it holds ten *choh*, 勺 or spoons; in common use, the quantity one hand will scoop up.

始, <sub>hō</sub>

A woman who is agreeable; fair, handsome.

美 | beautiful.

嫺 | the concubine of Duke Siang, *B. C.* 540, in the state of Wei.

哈  
hā

A school of fishes; a fish's mouth; used with the next, a sip; to taste, to take a swallow.

| 飲 to drink by sipping.

打 | 息 to gape.

Read *hu* or *huo*; as | | 笑 the sound of hearty laughter; a horse laugh.

Read *ka* in | 喇 for *kara*, i. e. black, and now used at the north to denote Russian woolen cloth.

| 密 Hamil or Khamil, a town near Barkoul in the west of Kansuh; it was once the capital of a kingdom of the Türks.

飲  
hō

To sip, to drink; to suck in, as fish; to take a mouthful or draught; to bring together.

口 | 湯水 to take a sip of broth.

勻  
hō

From *to envelop* and *united*.

To environ; everywhere.

智 | stones piled upon each other.

霧 | a dull smoky atmosphere; a warm mist.

郃  
hō

Name of | 陽縣 a district in Tung-chu fu adjoining the Yellow River in the east of Shensi; the name dates from the Han dynasty.

頤  
hō

From *head* and to *join*; it is used with *han* 頤 the chin.

The bone under the ear; the end of the jaw, the jawl.

麩  
hō

From *wheat* and to *beg* as a phonetic.

Wheat in the kernel, not yet ground; broken kernels found in chaff.

糠 | bran or grits.

盒  
hō

From *dish* and to *unite*, alluding to the mode of construction.

A name for such boxes or dishes as have covers fitting on, as gallipots, hat or pill-

boxes, caskets; they are often nearly spherical in shape; a covered platter; a case for articles, especially for sending presents.

一個 | or | 子 one box.

拜帖 | a card-case.

鼻烟 | a snuff-box.

全 | a partition box for sweetmeats.

菓 | a covered box to send fruit in; the bearers expect to receive | 錢 a box gratuity.

一 | 禮物 one box of ceremonial presents; it is fitted with trays.

盍

盍

hō

From *dish* and to *go*; it was anciently written like the second form to indicate a dish covered; it is not seldom erroneously used for *kai* 蓋 a covering.

To unite in order to attain one purpose; to cover; an interrogation like *hoh*, 曷 why not? intimating an alternative.

| 各言爾志 why doesn't each of you speak his mind?

| 歸乎來 will it not be best to go home?

| 去 let us go.

| 稚 a depreciating term for one's self; *scil.* am I not a callow youth?

朋 | 簪 to collect one's friends and ask them, as Haman did.

闔

hō

From *door* and a *cover*; used with the last.

A leaf of a folding or double door; a two leaved door; all within the doors, a family; to shut; used for *hoh*, 合 all, the whole; to unite all; occurs used as an interrogative why not? a thatch.

| 家大小 the entire establishment.

| 門 or | 戶 to close the door; also, the whole household, all within the door.

剪 | to trim a thatch.

| 郡公啓 the whole department unites in this public notice, — as to repair a temple.

| 廬 to close one's cottage; — to retire from public life.

| 潭均吉 I hope your excellent family is well.

關 | 風 a poetical term for a westerly wind, an evening breeze, supposed to blow from the gate of paradise.

嗑

hō

From *mouth* and to *cover*.

Loquacious; often used for 喝 to sip, to drink.

| 然 laughing, talking.

| 一杯茶 take a cup of tea.

| | the noise of many persons conversing.

噉 | the 21st diagram, which represents something crunched in the mouth as it is closed, and therefore the lot denotes eating or consuming.

黑

hēi

hō

Originally composed of altered forms of 炎 *flame* and an old form of 窗 a *window*; *q. d.* flame and smoke blacken the openings; it forms the 203d radical of a natural group of words relating to black.

Black, a hue which was the lucky color in the Hia dynasty; it belongs to water and the north; sooty; dark, obscure, cloudy, dull; evening, dusk, night; wicked, malicious; dark designs.

漆 | or | 色 black.

| 家 by (or at) night.

| 白難分 good and bad are not easily distinguished; he has no fixed principles.

快 | it will soon be dark.

| 下 it is dark now; while dark. 夜 | in the night-time; a dark night.

| 暗 dark, not well lighted; dim, dusky.

摸著 | 兒 feeling for it in the dark; hard to find.

| 子 a black spot, a mole; a little bit.

| 稿 an outline, a pencil sketch.

| 蒼蒼 very black, as hair; quite dark, as the hour.

丨股冬 or 丨股影 at early dawn, still dark; dark as a pocket. (*Pekinges.*)

丨良心 an unprincipled fellow.

丨心 villainous, black-hearted.

丨貨 opium; it is also called

丨土 black earth.

丨地升科 the unregistered lands are entered to pay taxes.

丨水 a river forming one of the headwaters of the River Yangtze, the Murus-usu.

丨龍江 the Amoor river up to its junction with the Songari River; also the commandery of Tsi-tsi-har in Manchuria.

In *Pekinges.* To dote on, to long for, to desire.

眼睛丨上這個了 his eyes are fixed on this thing to have it.

赫

hō

Formed of 赤 *carnation* doubled; occurs used for the next.

Bright, luminous, gleaming like a red hot fire, as the composition of the character intimates; a red color; glorious, brilliant; elegant, clever; majestic; to glisten, to scorch; to frighten, to terrify.

丨怒 fearful anger.

丨耀 bright and glorious.

丨丨 glorious, glorious, awful, as a manifestation of the gods; fiery, as the sky in a drought; great, as a fame.

丨奕 glorious, grand, as a general in his skill.

天子臨下有丨 when the emperor comes among the people it is with majesty.

丨如渥赭 [my face is] red (or flushed) as if I had been roned.

顯丨 it is brightly manifested, as dignity or power.

丨顯 [the god] brilliantly manifested — his power; in Kiangsu, this phrase is also applied to lightning, in allusion to supernatural power.

Read *shih*, Quick, rapid.

嚇

h'w

hō

From *mouth* and *illustrious* as the phonetic; it is also read *hiu* and used for the last.

Anger; angry tones; to threaten, to scare, to intimidate, to alarm; that which alarms; a superlative.

丨掉了魂 to scare the demon out of one.

丨死人 to scare people to death.

驚丨 to browbeat; frightened.

呼丨 to hoot at; to threaten.

丨勢 one who pretends to power, one who refers to authority to bully another.

丨詐 to alarm others deceitfully.

恐丨 to idly arouse one's fears.

丨着 well scared; terrified.

丨了一跳 it gave me a great fright; it scared him dreadfully.

丨殺 is a superlative, as 被財主丨殺 to be intimidated or browbeaten by a rich man.

窮苦來丨殺 extremely poor; (*Shanghai*.)

壑

hō

From 土 *earth* and 谷 *valley* with 畝 to *put on*.

A bed of a torrent, a deep gully or wady; a valley; a pit, a fosse; a conduit; a pool.

大丨 the ocean.

胸中邱丨 he has hills and ravines in his breast; *i. e.* he is obstinate in his notions.

溝丨 a ditch, a moat; a puddle.

布假山之邱丨 to arrange a hill and pool in fancy rock-work, as is done in fine gardens.

谿丨 a gully, a ravine, a valley.

峩巖絕丨 an abrupt precipice; a road impassible from gulches.

雀

hō

From 隹 a *bird* getting out into the 門 *wilds*; its use as a primitive is mostly phonetic.

A bird flying high, as the crane does.

Read *kioh*, An aspiring, ambitious mind.

夫乾丨然 now, the first diagram *kien* 乾 denotes exaltation.

鶴

huo

hō

From *bird* and *high*, because it carries its head so erect.

The crane, regarded as an emblem of longevity, from the notion that after 2000 years it turns black, whence 玄丨 means thousands of years; the name is applied to several species of waders, and often used in proper names.

白丨 the white egret (*Herodias modesta*), eaten at Canton; the district of Hoh-shan 丨山 in Shao-k'ing fu to the southwest of Canton gets its name from this bird.

朱頂丨 the red crowned crane.

仙丨 the Manchurian crane (*Grus montignesia*) called the fairy's crane, because paper images of it are carried at funerals, on which the departed spirit rides to heaven; it is the official insignia on the court robes of civilians of the first grade.

霧水丨 a sort of gray crane found about Canton.

丨箕同長 may your life be as long as the crane's.

丨髮童顏 he has hoar hairs but a youthful face.

丨立鷄群 [he excels them all] as a crane standing among chickens.

丨膝瘋 the crane's knee scrofula, is a swollen knee-joint.

陳兵丨列 troops drawn out in regular file, — as cranes fly.

丨骨松姿 [like] a crane's bone and a pine's figure; — very lean.

丨神 the god of cranes — is an unlucky god.

梅妻丨子 a poetical term for wife and sons, derived from a poet who chose the flowers and birds for his family.

丨鳴于九臬 the crane screams in the middle marsh.

丨頂 a long crane-shaped button worn by *siuts'ai* and *küin* graduates.

臠  
臠

hō'

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.

涸  
瀚

hō'

The first, from *water* and *firm*, alludes to the hard caked earth left when the water has dried off; the second form is pedantic and obsolete.

Dried up, run out, exhausted; in need, at extremity.

乾 | thirsty; parched by the sun, as land; *met.* needy, out of funds.

濟 | to help one in distress.

水始 | the water is drying up.

陰 | loss of virility.

無本之水 | 可立待 when a stream has no lasting fountain, one can wait for it to dry up; — fame without merit is soon forgotten.

甦 | 轍之魚 like giving life to a fish in a dry rut; help at the last gasp; alluding to the goby, which sometimes jumps on land.

誹

hō'

From *words* and *high*; it is nearly synonymous with 誹 *hiao*.

To slander, to vilify.

多將 | | he is always backbiting and railing.

Read *hiao'* To bawl, to roar.

涸

hō'

Name of a small lake, called Hoh-hoh 合 | 湖 in I-hing hien in Chang-chen fu lying in the east of Kiangsu.

貉

hō'

From a *beast* and *each*; because it is common.

An animal akin to the badger, but the description makes it also like the ratel; it burrows and sleeps much, gets its food by night, has a sharp nose and thick reddish fur; it occurs in Tibet.

| 裘 badger's skin robes, though wolf skins are also included.

打 | 睡 lethargic, sleepy.

一之日子 | 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 貉 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.

貉

hō'

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.

莫 | a sort of mantis.

格

hō'

A sort of grass or grain resembling spiked millet, but smaller; it is probably a kind of panic grass.

垆

hō'

Water drying off and showing the firm land.

郝

hō'

'hao

Name of an ancient place, called | 鄉 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.

Read *shih*, To plough.

| | to turn up and loosen the soil.

翮

kō

From *wing* and a *sacrificial vessel*; occurs used for 翮 the hollow legs of a tripod.

The barrel or root of a feather; a quill; a pinion.

奮 | rapid pinions; *i. e.* high and firm resolution.

羽 | a quill-feather of the wing.

振 | 高翔 [the roc] shook its pinions and went on high; — *met.* rapid promotion in office.

劾

hō'

From *strength* and a *horary* character.

To judge, to examine into; to search out the merit or otherwise of officials; to impeach, to prosecute or accuse one; to restrain; diligent in discharge of duty. | 叅 to impeach an official.

料 | and 彈 | 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.

自投 | 狀 to accuse one's self of incapacity; this is sometimes done to stave off a trial.

| 究 and | 問 to examine officially into cases; the second denotes a preliminary inquiry.

紘

hō'

Also read *hiah*,

The ends of a fringe; tassels. | 國 a tribe of the Ouigors, mentioned A.D. 757.

In *Pekingese* read *koh*, A knot.

死 | 綫 a hard knot.

活 | 綫 a bow knot.

齧

hō'

To bite; to gnaw, as a rat; applied to the peculations of public property.

覈

hō'

From *to cover* and *to beat*; its form somewhat resembles *fu* 覆 to reply; and it is nearly synonymous with *huh*, 核 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.

| 驗 to verify, to search and see. | 考 | or 審 | to inquire into an affair.

刻 | to question by torture.

糠 | wheat still covered, *i. e.* unthrashed.

綜 | 名實 to ferret out the names and facts.

螫

hō'

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, ngo, kút, and gút. In Canton, u and fu; — in Swatow, hu, hò, h<sup>h</sup>ò, o, and u; — in Amoy, ho and o; — in Fuhchuu, hu, u, and hò; — in Shanghai, u, hu, and vu; — in Chifu, hu.

呼  
hu

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 blurt, to cry out loud; to invoke, to call upon.

丨吸 breathing.

一丨一吸 one expiration and one inspiration.

嗚丨哀哉了 alas! alas! how sad it is.

丨喚 to call out, as to a person some way off.

丨風喚雨 to call for wind and rain, as jugglers.

丨使 to call for, to order.

丨貓丨狗 [you think people will come and go, as when] calling a dog or a cat.

丨丨喝喝 calling and scolding, not pleased with anything.

丨喊 to hawl at, to call rudely.

丨來喊去 calling here and ordering there; inconsiderate, undecided.

丨門 to call out, at a door.

三丨已畢 the three salutes [to the emperor] being finished.

攘臂一丨 he waved his hand and cried out.

稱丨大人 he is styled or addressed as *ta-jin*.

丨丨 or 丨喚 the fourth hot hell (*raurava*) of the Buddhists, where life lasts 4000 years, each day being 400 mundane years.

噓  
hu

From mouth and to roar; it is nearly synonymous with the last, and also used for the next.

To menace, to howl at; to hoot.

口丨 to insult by a rude call, to hawl at.

丨旦 to call out the dawn, as Chanticleer does.

虜  
hu

From tiger and a sigh; it resembles the two last and 乎, and is occasionally used for them.

The scream of a tiger; an interjection of regret; a sigh or exclamation.

嗚丨 alas! alack! well now.

書不云丨 does not the Book of Records say so?

諄  
hu

Also read *hu*<sup>2</sup> and improperly used as another form of 諄 to intimidate; read *hiao* when used for 談 to call.

To designate, to call out to; to sigh and lament one's sad fate.

鬼哭若丨 the demons wept as if calling on some one.

仰天大丨 looking upward he cried a bitter cry.

滹  
hu

The bank of a stream; name of a long river, the 丨滹河, 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 衛河 from the south of the province, and is itself sometimes called by that name.

歔  
hu

To blow with the breath, as when warming the hands; to breathe out strongly.

丨氣 to breathe on and warm.

膾  
hu

From *flesh* and *without* as the phonetic.

Meat dried in slices without bones; jerked meat.

祭丨 to offer a slice of meat; or as some say, a dried fish.

祭

Read *'wu*. A rule, a law or guide; fertile; generous; large; many, numerous.

丨丨 fine, hearty; elegant; substantial, fat.

周原丨丨 at the beginning of the Chen dynasty the country was fertile.

民雖靡丨 though the people had no guide.

瑣瑣姻亞則無丨 仕 his petty relatives could not be put in fat offices.

嚙  
hu

From *napkin* and *without* as the phonetic; occurs used with *'wu* 嚙 uncivil.

To cover over, as with a winding sheet; great; arrogant, rude to; large.

無丨無教 do not be cross or arrogant — when playing.

彪  
hu

The original form rudely represents the stripes on a tiger; it is the 141st radical of a group of characters referring to the tiger and its attributes.

A tiger standing over its prey; the stripes on its body.

胡  
hu

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 糊 confusedly, — whence it has in some parts come to mean careless, reckless, lying.

丨混 a loafer, a ne'er-do-well, and yet not altogether a worthless fellow.

弗爲丨成 if you don't work at it, how can anything be accomplished?

爲如此 how is this so?  
 伊 | 爲者 who is that person?  
 | 粉 a cosmetic of white lead.  
 | 人 the Tartars, the people of the West, as far as the Caspian Sea, whose writing is described as being horizontal.  
 | 語 the Tartar and Mongolian languages; barbarous tongues; unmeaning words.  
 東 | Eastern Mongols or Tungusian tribes; | 人 and | 地 Mongols and Mongolia.  
 | 餅 cakes with flax seeds in them.  
 前 | a tonic medicine, a shrub whose root tastes like ginseng.  
 柴 | a bitterish sudorific resembling gentian.  
 | 福 eternal happiness.  
 | 戈 a sort of three pronged spear.  
 | 同 is often wrongly written for 衢衢 a side street or lane in Peking.  
 | 行亂走 to go on at any risk, irrespective of the hazard or bad road.  
 延宕 | 底 when will this long delay come to an end?

瑚 A vessel to hold grain in imperial sacrifices.  
 瑚 | fine pink coral, the precious kind, used for official buttons of the highest rank; a poetical name for summer.  
 假珊 | false or imitation coral, used for beads.  
 七尺珊 | a seven-foot piece of coral; *i. e.* a man's body; your worthy self.

獅 An animal found in Yunnan and Annam, the 獅 | which resembles the duoc monkey, but smaller; it is described as having a black body and belly with a band resembling a girdle; it probably belongs to the genus *Semnopithecus*.  
 獅 | a variety of it whose description assimilates it to the proboscis monkey.

葫 From plants and distant; used with the next.  
 葫 The bottle-gourd, the | 蘆瓜, called also the calabash (*Lagenaria*), and everywhere cultivated; the large garlic.  
 | 蒜 garlic and leeks.  
 依樣畫 | 蘆 imitate the gourd in its shape and marks; *i. e.* make it just like the pattern.  
 | 蘇 flax, also called 山西胡麻, as it grows only in northern China; the linseed oil is used by house painters.  
 | 芫 coriander seed.  
 你的 | 蘆賣什麼藥 what medicines have you in your gourd for sale? *met.* what have you come here for?

瓠 Used with the last. The calabash when dried is | 瓠; there are several sorts; the dried shell is used for dippers, spoons, and ladles.  
 | 棚 a frame for growing gourds.  
 齒如 | 犀 her teeth were like a row of seeds in a slice of melon.

湖 A lake; a large pool; waters collected within an embankment.  
 走江 | to travel much.  
 | 廣 the old province of Hu-kiang, now divided into | 南 Hunan and | 北 Hupeh, *i. e.* north and south of the Tung-t'ing Lake.

五 | the five lakes, are the Poyang 鄱陽 in Kiangsi; the Tung-t'ing 洞庭 and Ts'ing-tso 青草 in Hunan; and the Tai 太 and Tan-yang 丹陽 in Kiangsu; the Yuen topographers enumerated five different ones.  
 江 | 子弟 a great traveler; applied too to strolling mountebanks.  
 江 | 手 a brigand; a fortune-teller; a sailor; a jack of all trades.  
 西 | 景 West Lake scenery, *i. e.* beautiful as around Hangcheu.

| 絲 Nanking raw silk; from Hu-chu fu in Chelkiang.  
 五 | 四海 all the empire.  
 五 | 四海酒席 a small dinner with five bowls and four platters on the table.  
 | 牌 a sort of playing cards, perhaps first brought from Hu-kiang.

衢 A side street at right angles with an avenue is called | 衢 in Peking; the word is of Manchu origin, and its use is nearly confined to the capital.  
 死 | 衢 a closed street, a blind alley, no thoroughfare.

糊 Paste; sticky, glutinous preparations; to paste, to stick together; to seek a living, for which the next is also used; foolish, nonsensical, incoherent; careless, untrustworthy.  
 | 漿 or 漿 | paste made of flour.  
 裱 | to paste or mount, as pictures; to paper, as walls.  
 | 說亂道 foolish, ridiculous talk.  
 | 裏搭塗 careless, confused, foolish, half-pated.  
 | 塗 or | | 塗塗 or | 裏 | 塗的 muddle-headed, doltish, reckless.  
 無以 | 口 nothing to live on, no regular employment.  
 | 混 confused; not perspicuous.  
 模 | 字板 the page (or printing) is obscure or blurred.

餬 Interchanged with the last.  
 餬 Congee, thick gruel, porridge; to seek a living.  
 | 口四方 to go about looking for a support.  
 | 饘 rich congee, rice gruel.

鞬 } The second form is unusual.  
 鞬 } A quiver made of hide is | 箭; archers usually carry it under their left arm.

**醐** The oily scum which floats on boiling butter called 醍; it has a rich taste like that of butter; it is the quint-essence of milk, or essential oil of butter.

聖德醍 | [the emperor's] holy virtue is like the elaine of milk.

**蝴** A butterfly; the *Papilionida*, those which fly by day.

| 蝶 a butterfly; the name is applied to many flowers, as the fleur-de-lis, the Bauhinia, heart's-ease, &c.; also to things resembling it.

| 蝶鉸 broad butts or hinges.

| 蝶店 shops on each side, as of an arcade.

飛作白 | 蝶 it has flown up like white butterflies; — said of burning paper money.

飛 | 蝶 flown like a butterfly; *i. e.* sold off quickly. (*Shanghai*.)

**鵠** A web footed bird, the 鶻, or pelican, which is expert at diving in deep water; it has a crest, and a long red bill with a pouch.

鵠 | a fabulous sort of bird allied to the widgeon.

**鬚** From *hair* and *foreign*; the dictionaries do not sanction it, and its use is chiefly at the north.

The beard, especially that on the checks.

| 鬚 the whole beard.

薙 | to shave the face.

有 | 子 a man with a beard; whiskered.

清奇 | 臉 a very thin beard:

| 髭 the whiskers.

| 連鬚 a continuous, flowing full beard, not common among the Chinese.

五綵 | 子 five patches of beard and mustache.

兩撇兒 | 子 two whiskers on the face.

戲子 | 子 an actor's beard; to deceive people or dress up.

**焯** Both of these are unauthorized characters, and used in the north; they resemble *tsiao* 焦 singed.

**爇** To burn food in cooking; the skin which sticks to the pan; burned, singed; blackened, because the fat or water is gone.

餅子炙 | 了發苦 the cake has burned in toasting and is bad tasted.

燒 | 的紙捻兒 roll an allumette and singe the end.

| 成炭了 it is quite burned to a coal.

粥罐 | 底 the congee is burned to the bottom of the pan.

熬 | 了 boiled dry, so that it has been blackened.

**壺** The original form rudely depicts a vase with a cover; it much resembles *kw'un* 壺 a corridor.

A pot, a jug, a tankard; a vase with or without a cover; one ancient kind was made with tubes each side of the mouth, and a common game called 投 | was to pitch reeds into the three orifices; a cup made of a gourd; the calabash gourd.

酒 | a wine-jug; a tankard.

唾 | a spittoon, a cuspidor.

座 | a hot-water tankard.

提 | a wine-pot with a bale; a cup-bearer.

提 | 斟酒 bring the pot and pour out a cup of wine.

茶 | a tea-pot.

一 | 茶 a pot of tea.

便 | 或夜 | a urinal, a chamber-pot.

玉 | 冰清 clear as ice in a gem cup; *met.* pure in heart; chaste; ingenuous.

清酒百 | a hundred jars of clear spirits.

清夢落水 | your retired devotees are like people fallen into a jar of ice.

| 口 name of a gorge in Pingyang fu through which the Yellow River rushes.

**鍤** A trowel, a tool to plaster walls; to daub, to plaster.

**鈞** Read *hwa* A double edged hoe; two swords so made as to go into one scabbard.

**弧** From *bow* and *melon* as the phonetic.

A wooden bow; a stretcher on which a crescent shaped flag can be displayed; in *mathematics*, an arc; curved, arched.

螯 | a semicircular shaped flag.

懸 | a natal day; so called from a custom of hanging a bow at the door when a son was born.

| 矢之利以威天下 the empire can be kept in awe only by the bow and dart.

| 三角 a spheric triangle.

| 矢 the stars  $\delta \eta \kappa$  in Canis Major with some in Argö.

**狐** From *dog* and *melon*, but etymologists say the primitive is a contraction of 孤 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; suspicious, mistrusting.

| 狸 the fox.

| 裘 fox skin robes.

| 狸精 or 妖 | an elfin or urchin like a fox; he is addressed as | 仙爺 my lord fox, and worshiped as a keeper of seals.

| 仙 as described, suggests the repentant peri or culprit fay, of western books.

| 媚 an enchantress; a bewitching woman.

莫赤匪 | nothing about here but red foxes.

| 假虎威 the fox borrows the tiger's terror; — said of oppressive lictors and underlings.

兔死 | 悲 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.

乎  
hu

The Shwoh Wán describes this word as an alteration of 兮, which is an endeavor to depict a sigh or querulous tone of voice, the breath rising or extending; it is often printed so as to be taken for *sp'ing* 平 peace; as a primitive it imparts no special meaning.

A particle of varied uses; an interrogative adverb or interjection of doubt, admiration, or inquiry, placed at the end of a sentence; it is often a mere expletive; after nouns it denotes the vocative; after negatives and adjectives it forms the comparative degree; when it follows a verb, it becomes a preposition meaning to leave or reach a point, at, in, towards, to, from; in consequence of, or in quality of, and thus becomes a sign of the ablative.

孝 | 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 | 哉 can benevolence be so far off? — i. e. so difficult.

不亦樂 | is it not very pleasant?

吾無隱 | 爾 I have concealed nothing from you.

宜 | 否 | is it right to do so or not?

行 | 富貴 to act as becomes a rich and honorable person.

庶 | 其可矣 then it perhaps can be allowed; here 庶 | answers to *I think*.

幾 | about, nearly, probably.

合 | 此 that agrees with this.

異 | 此 it differs from this.

保 | 民 to preserve the people.

莫高 | 天 there's nothing higher (or greater) than heaven.

不敬莫大 | 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, is; that is its function.

不在 | 此在 | 彼 it does not consist in this but in that.

位 | 上者 his place is on high; or, he who is on the high place.

勿在 | 此 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。惡 | 長 I venture to ask you, Sir, in what excellence consists?

衣食於是 | 足 food and raiment thereupon became plenty.

洋洋 | how vast! immense indeed!

知 | 不知 do you understand or not?

虎  
hu

From 虍 a tiger's strips and 儿 a man's legs; it is thought to represent the animal about to leap.

The tiger, called the 山獸之君 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 | 或 猛 | a tiger; the fierce tiger.

| 政 a cruel government.

| 臣 or | 將 dauntless officers, brave soldiers.

| 形 ferocious looking, stern.

雌老 | an epithet for a meddling virago.

| 威 warlike; stern, dreadful.

| 視眈眈 to glare at fiercely.

紙糊頭老 | a paper faced tiger; i. e. a braggart.

| 狼之性 a savage, wolfish disposition.

拔 | 鬚 to seize a tiger's whiskers; or | 頭捉虱 to catch a louse on a tiger's head; — courageous, daring, dangerous.

龍 | 鬪 a savage quarrel, a furious fight between two persons.

| 頭軍 troops with tiger-faced helmets.

看家老 | one who looks after a house or workman with careful scrutiny.

把家 | 兒 to assume the responsibilities of the house.

| 責百人 a hundred of the life-guards—in olden times; — their captain was called | 臣 a tiger officer.

| 臂 a tiger's shoulder, denotes the right side of a grave.

燈 | 兒 to guess riddles; to propound conundrums.

| 門 the Bocca Tigris at the entrance of the Canton River; so called from a hill, called | 頭 the Tiger's Head, which bears a remarkable resemblance to an elephant.

白 | the white tiger — on the right is very unlucky; a geomancer's rule.

| 牢關 a famous pass mentioned in the San Kwoh Chi, which was in Sz'shui bien 汜水縣 in K'aifung fu, south of the Yellow River.

琥  
hu

From gem and tiger.

A signet shaped like a tiger, and made of veined stone; the | 符 which gave its bearer power to levy troops; a kind of goblet.

| 珀 amber, said by the Chinese to be transformed from resin.

**詭** } From *words* or *mouth* and *tiger*  
as a phonetic.

**唬** } To intimidate by boisterous  
talking; incoherent talk.

**嚇** | to cry at in a loud  
violent tone, so as to alarm.

**祐** From *worship* and *ancient*.

The favor or protection of  
heaven; prosperity; liberal-  
ity; 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 Majes-  
ty's blessings.

**滸** From *water* and to *promise* as  
the phonetic.

The sloping bank of a river;  
a slope or easy descent to the  
water-side; an old name for the  
R. Hwai in Nganhwui, or for some  
of its headwaters.

| 豎關 a station near Suchau  
where is an excise office on silks.

**扉** } From a *door* and a *peck mea-*  
*sure*; the verb is properly writ-  
ten in the second form.

**渰** } To bale out water; to  
raise water by working a  
bucket in slings; a baling  
ladle.

| 水上田 to bale water upon  
the fields, a mode of irrigation.

| 斗 a bucket for lifting water;  
it is suspended between long  
ropes held by two men.

| 起 to bale out and float —  
a vessel.

**戶** The ancient form represents one  
leaf of a door, half of the char-  
acter 門; it is the 62d radi-  
cal of a small group of charac-  
ters most of which relate to doors  
and spaces.

An inner door, a chamber door;  
a door having only one leaf; a  
hole, an opening; to screen, to  
protect; to stop progress; the  
master of a house, vessel, or shop;  
a person, an individual, who is in

a certain calling; a household;  
the nidus of a larva.

**大門** | a distinguished family,  
a powerful house.

**門** | a family or household.

**船** | people who live afloat;  
boat-people.

**店** | or **舖** | a shopman; also,  
the shop.

| 口 the population, the house-  
holders.

| 部 means the Board of Popula-  
tion and Revenue; and | 籍 is  
the record of the census, the lists  
kept by the government.

**查十家** | to inquire into the  
people of ten households, as is  
done by the *chi-hien*; they are  
under the care of a 甲頭 who  
is responsible.

| 房 the revenue department in  
a prefect's *yamun*.

**報大** | report it to the rich fam-  
ilies.

**家家** | | 如是 every family  
and household does that way.

**破落** | a decayed, beggared fam-  
ily; a miserable spendthrift.

**門** | 相對 the two families are  
of equal rank, — and can in-  
termarry.

**蟄蟲啓** | the dormant insects  
have come out of their chrysal-  
ides.

**編** | the poor, the common peo-  
ple; also called 住家 | 們 the  
families with one door.

**花** | custodians of granaries, the  
underlings who deliver the grain.  
(*Pekingese*.)

**鳥** } 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 va-  
rieties named according to the color  
of the bill; it feeds on insects; the  
桑 | is most common, and seems  
to be allied to the hawfinch or  
Java sparrow, but the others may  
all be varieties of the snipe or quail.

**扈** } From *door* and a *city*.

To follow in a suite; a retinue,  
a cortège; to act waywardly  
or irregularly, as hunters do;

a broad but not high hill; to cover  
over; name of a small state in the  
Hia dynasty in the present Hu hien  
鄠縣 in Shensi on the R. Wéi  
near the Yellow River.

**跋** | to act violently, to behave  
improperly or rudely.

| | broad, vast, extensive.

**隨** | 執事 followers in a proces-  
sion or | 從 retinue, such as  
accompany officers.

**九** | were nine farmers in ancient  
times.

**桑** | an insectivorous bird, ap-  
parently allied to a kind of haw-  
finch, that lives in mulberry  
groves; it is also called 青嘴  
green-beak and 竊脂 grease  
thief, but its affinities are not ex-  
actly known; its name is a term  
for a retired scholar.

**帟** } A fine napkin.

| 表 a lady's neckerchief.

**扈** } From *hand* and to *follow* as the  
phonetic.

To distribute; to impart to  
others liberally.

**抔** | to act perversely or recklessly;  
unreasonable.

**彌綸布** | you must give them  
out methodically.

**滬** } From *water* and to *follow*, or  
perhaps from the next contracted.

To fish by stakes, or placing  
weirs in the tideway, which  
detain the fish as the tide runs out.

| 江 or | a name for Shanghai,  
derived from the 玄 | one of  
the branches of the Hwang-pu.

| 濱宣猷 let us praise the  
equity of the river magistrate at  
Shanghai.

| 尾 town and stream of Hu-wéi  
at Tamsui in Formosa.

簾  
hu'

Fishing weirs made of bamboo, on which cords are strung so as to entrap the fish at turn of tide; they are common on the canals in Kiangsu.

鶉  
hu'

The | 鶉 or pelican, so called because it scrapes around the marshes, and gets fishes into its bill; another name is 淘河 the searcher of rivers.

楛  
hu'

A red colored wood fit for arrows and darts, obtained from a thorny plant, probably one of the genus *Crataegus*; fragile and inferior articles.  
| 矢 arrows made of buckthorn.

芣  
hu'

A medicinal plant, the *Rehmannia Chinensis* or foxglove, called 地黃 earth-yellow, or 地髓 earth-marrows, and other names; it is common about Peking, and is gathered for its roots.

怙  
hu'

From *heart* and *old*.

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.

| 終不改 even to the last he did not amend.

| 終賊刑 those who offend purposely and repeatedly, punish them as brigands; *i. e.* capitally.

西土惟時 | 昌 through all the western regions they constantly relied on him.

父母何 | what will our parents have to rely on?

| 惡凌人 to oppress people by arbitrary acts of power.

崮  
hu'

A hill covered with trees and vegetation; some define it to mean a barren, naked hill.  
陟彼 | 兮 let me ascend that wooded hill.

鄠  
hu'

Name of a district in Sینگan fu in Shensi, lying south of the R. King, formerly the small state of Hu 扈 in the Hia dynasty.

嫵  
hu'

Graceful, beautiful.  
| 扒 handsome, good.  
姿妒 | 之難並兮 how hard it is for jealous and beautiful women to live together!

護  
hu'

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.

保 | to give protection, to guard; whence | 照 the protecting evidence, *i. e.* a passport, a safe-warrant.

防 | or | 衛 to guard from danger, as a garrison or protecting spirit.

| 助 or 救 | to 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 | 駕 chariot guard does the emperor.

| 軍 a covering or supporting detachment or corps, outposts.

袒秘 | 短 to screen defaulters, to cover over others' shortcomings, to connive at wrong doing.

| 法 to countenance Buddhism.

爺娘太 | 父 and mother are the greatest screens — of what is done by their children.

| 衆 to be responsible for, as a head-servant for the rest.

| 城河 a city moat, the fosse.

| 領 a brigadier-general, among the Manchus.

| 書 an envelop for papers; a portfolio.

前 | 理官 the officer recently in charge, the one who acted for the proper incumbent.

暫行 | 理 temporarily acting for another.

互  
hu'

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.

交 | blended, united; in *rhetoric*, a continued antithesis.

| 相愛 a mutual love; to cotton to each other

| 物 interlocking animals, said of shells like the *Arca* with crenulated edges.

回 | mutual regard, a common care for.

前後 | 異 the former and latter do not tally.

彼此 | 倚仗 that and this depend on each other.

| 較 to confront, as witnesses or the parties.

| 鄉 a region of bad repute, a bad neighborhood.

| 相交合 to dovetail together.

| 相來往 coming and going, constant intercourse.

| 相關照 they screen each other; mutual collusion, as in a ring.

筥  
hu'

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.

筍 a sort of bamboo sprouts found in Nganhwui, which are prepared with fire and salted as a delicacy.

葶 hu' A sort of febrifuge. the 草 more commonly known as 常山, the name by which all such remedies are called; this kind is obtained from the woody roots which are sliced, and is exhibited in chills and fever as a tincture.

婪 hu' Covetous. 貪 avaricious, greedy for bribes.

互 hu' From ice or water and mutual; the first is commonly used. 互 hu' Frozen, congealed, ice-bound; chilly, cloudy, concealing the sun; a glassy, icy appearance.

固陰 | 寒 cloudy, freezing weather. 川池暴 | the rivers and pools suddenly froze.

桓 hu' Balustrades or a kind of tourniquet placed across the imperial roads, or near encampments, to prevent people intruding, called 柵; a kind of railed in circus, or corral.

踞 hu' To kneel on both knees. | 跪 to kneel down to the ground. 行 | 禮 to perform the ceremony of kneeling.

篲 hu' Also read tsuh. A sort of creel, shaped like a cowl, used in Hunan for catching fish, woven of bamboo; when made of twigs, it is called 楚 | or brier creel.

如入 | 之魚不能復出 like a fish once in the basket, which then cannot make its escape from it.

HÜ.

Old sounds, hui, kiu, küt, and kóp. In Canton, hü; — in Swatow, hü and hu; — in Amoy, hu and u; — in Fuhchau, hü; — in Shanghai, hü; — in Chifu, hü.

虛 hü' Composed of 虍 tiger's stripes and 丘 a tumulus or barrow.

A neighborhood of 144 people; empty, vacant; untrue, not authentic; simulated; unsubstantial, inane, unsatisfactory; suspicious, sensitive; deficient, scant, as a measure; titular; humble, pure; emptied of passion and able to receive quiet; a vacant, abstracted, contemplative condition of the mind, such as Buddhists aim to reach; space, the firmament.

空 | empty, like the vault of heaven; deserted, unoccupied; in rhetoric, a hypothesis.

太 | the great space, the heavens, also called | 空 emptiness.

浮 nonsensical, vague.

誕 visionary.

話 unfounded, idle prating.

謙 | humble-minded, unambitious.

不 | 心 unprejudiced, gracious to; but 心 | means apprehensive, doubtful about.

情 | 畏罪 he was conscious that he merited punishment.

| 負光陰 to waste one's time; otherwise called | 度 a vain passing.

| 字 in grammar, particles, adverbs, &c., reckoned to be chiefly these seven, 之乎者也矣焉哉 though there are many more.

| 坐以待 a vacant seat awaits you.

並非子 | there is really nothing true in it.

| 傳 a false account; a legend, a made-up story.

做賊人心 | his guilty conscience ever fears danger.

| 無寂滅 to be absorbed into nothing, to enter nirvana.

| 名 | 利 vain is fame, empty are riches; a Buddhist proverb.

| 弱 weak, decrepid.

| 體 a delicate constitution.

不 | 勞役 he does not exact his subjects' labor for nothing.

| 己下人 humbly to abase one's self below others.

如 | 反坐 if what I say be false, let the penalty come on me.

六 | the six quarters or spaces; — everywhere.

| 星 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.

蠅 hü' A moth; others describe it as the silkworm just hatched. | 子么蠶 the young of the moth are tender silkworms.

嘘 hü' To blow with the breath; to breathe softly; a respiration; to speak well of, to recommend; to puff.

嗽 hü' | 水 to suck up water.

吹 | to breathe on; to say a good word for.

| 氣 to expel the breath, to belch.

噫 | 嘻 hiccuping and eructating.

歛

This is sometimes interchanged with the last and next.

歛 <sup>h'ü</sup> To blow with the breath; to warm a thing with the breath; to look smilingly or approvingly.

欣欣 to engage in a thing with satisfaction.

愉歡釋拊舞踊溢 his beaming face showed his pleasure, and he began to dance about in his overflowing joy.

歛

To blow hard through the nose; to snuffle; to blow and snort, as animals do when afraid; alarmed.

歛 sighing and breathing hard; to sob and snuffle.

吁

From 口 the mouth and 亏 the breath going out.

吁 <sup>h'ü</sup> An interjection like *ugh!* expressive of dislike and disapprobation; and also of grief, alas; woe worth the day!

嗟 or 嗟乎 an exclamation of wonder and sorrow.

是何言也 fudge! why did you speak of it?

好出奇 alas! it is very strange.

王曰 來有邦有土 the king said, Ah! come all you princes and fiefs.

長 短歎 groans and sighs; a querulous man, a hypochondriac.

吁

From eye and 吁; also written 眙 but not commonly.

吁 <sup>h'ü</sup> To open the eyes wide, as in doubting wonder; to gaze at surprised; to raise the eyebrows; to hope for; doubtful; vexed; name of a river in Kiangsi.

恂 | joyful, pleased.

睨 | a twinkle of joy in a fool's eyes; to open the eyes wide; a stupid appearance.

| 貽縣 a district in the northeast of Nganhwui near Hung-tsilh Lake in Sz' chen.

| | staring about, as if undetermined what to do.

| 衡當世 to have an inquiring and sagacious knowledge of the world.

訐

Occurs used for the last; also read *hü* and to be distinguished from *kieh*, 訐 to reprove.

To brag, to boast, to exaggerate; deceitful, vain boasting; large big.

| 誇 to glorify one's self.

| 謨定命 the important laws and fixed orders.

川澤 | | great streams and lakes.

Read *hu*. To cry and sing with outstretched mouth, as a bird.

許

From words and the meridian hour.

許 <sup>h'ü</sup> To grant, to allow, to let; to acquiesce in, to permit; to accede 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 feudatory of Chen, now | 州 in the center of Honan.

爾之 | 我 you promised it to me.

不過 | | only a promise; it is all talk.

| 多 very many.

| 久 a long time, unusually long.

| 信 to put faith in.

王 | 之乎 did your Highness believe it?

可復 | 乎 can you hope to equal him?

| 允 to accede, to yield, to make terms.

酒杯 | 聘 to arrange a betrothal over one's cups.

少 | a very little, as in giving medicine.

不 | 他來 don't let him come here.

不 | to disallow, to forbid, to refuse; "thou shalt not."

也 | 有的 perhaps it can also be allowed or assented to.

| 約 to make an agreement with.

| 送鬼 a promise never intended to be fulfilled.

| 願 to make a vow.

| 配其緣 to assent to a felicitous or promising offer of betrothal; one whose horoscope is lucky.

面目如 | their features are similar.

三千 | more than three thousand.

| 諾 or 應 | to promise certainly; to assent entirely.

| 神 | 佛 to make vows to the gods or Budha; used ironically, don't break your promises to me, as you do your vows.

Read *hu*. The noise of falling trees.

伐木 | | like the cheering cries of woodchoppers.

In *Fuhchau*. That; so, thus.

詡

From words and to fly.

詡 <sup>h'ü</sup> High-flying, boasting talk; to talk of everything; widespread, generally known, as virtuous acts; to display; energetic, bold, full of activity.

奢麗誇 | foppish and boasting; a vainglorious exaggeration.

德發揚 | 萬物 the king's virtue will reach over his whole realm and influence all things.

和 | moderate, mild.

遍 | everywhere.

主 | brave and gentle; one who can rule and be moderate.

櫛

A sort of oak that bears a blackish, soft acorn called 皂斗 or black cup; it grows in Kiangnan; soft, pliable; flexible wood, easily bent.

蕭蕭 籊籊 集於苞 | how the feathers of the wild geese rustle as they settle on the oaks.

|| 自得 pleased; happy in attaining one's wishes.  
蝶舞 | | hopping and capering about; flitting here and there like a butterfly.

珞 A sort of precious stone; name of two or three noted persons in history.

煦 From mouth and warm steam.  
To report to superiors; to blow or breathe; to smile upon, to soothe; to laugh; warm, genial.

吹 | to puff and blow.  
| | 起起 smiling and chuckling.  
| 之若子 he pacified them as if they were children; said of an emperor of the T'ang dynasty.

煦 Also read hū.  
The sun rising and diffusing his genial warmth and glow; warm, pleasant; an ancient name of a district in the present Hai chen 海州 north of the mouth of the Yellow River in the northeast of Kiangsu.

煦 From fire and the sun's heat; not the same as chao 照 to illuminate.

The genial, brooding, stimulating warmth of the sun; to boil, to heat; to mature; hot, vivifying, nutritive; kind, gracious; a red, carnation color.

和 | genial, warm, as the weather; placid, kind.

温 | to make warm.

| 日 a genial warm day; the warm sun.

| 嫗萬物 to vivify and stimulate nature.

| | 爲仁 it is chiefly a pretense or assumption of benevolence; | | also means gracious.

冔 From 冔 a cap, contracted and 吁 a breath.

A sort of cap or literary bonnet worn in the Yin dynasty; it was flat topped like a Cantab's cap; to cover, as a cap.

常服黼 | they constantly wore the hatchet-pictured robe and sacrificial cap.

姁 Handsome; also used as a synonym of yü 嫗 a mother, but without good authority.

| 嫗 elegant, graceful.

| | 而笑 greatly delighted and laughing aloud, as two or three cronies meeting.

酗 From spirits and unlucky; it is frequently pronounced hiung, from following the primitive.

Mad with drink; raving drunk.

沈 | 于酒 dead drunk; he has the delirium tremens.

| 酒滋事 drunkards make great trouble, or produce confusion.

煦 From mouth and a sentence; also read chü.

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.

| | gentle, kind words; in some places it also denotes a rattling, wheezing sound, as from phlegm in the throat.

| 鏡迷容 to dim the mirror and obscure the real sight.

HÜÉ.

Old sounds, hwa or hwé. In Canton, hâ; — in Swatow, hin; — in Amoy, hia; — in Fuhchau, kw'ò; — in Shanghai, hâé; — in Chifu, hâé.

靴 } From hide and to change or }  
鞞 } flowery; the two are synony- }  
 } mous, but at first the second }  
 } and ancient form was described }  
 } to be a sort of boot-leggings or }  
 } buskin now disused.

A boot, made of silk or leather; it is made to serve as a convenient pocket.

官 | official boots; they are also called 方頭 | square toed boots, and should always be 緞 | or satin boots.

一對 | or 一雙 | 子 a pair of boots.

水 | wet weather boots; the soles are often guarded by big nails.

壽 | boots to put on a corpse; the soles are made of paper.

貼 | 的 an aid or accomplice in swindling or forging.

| 子裏摸襪子 the boots can always fret the sock; — a master can always prove the servant to be in error.

布 | mourning boots.

| 夾 or | 掖子 a pocket-book for papers, because it is usually carried in the | 桶 boot-barrel or loose top.

隔 | 抓癢 [it will be as ineffectual as] scratching your sock through your boot.

破 | 黨 he spoils [other people's] boots; — a cunning pettifogger; also used to dissuade from going to law.

## HÜEH.

Old sounds, hiet, kiet, and giet. In Canton, hüt and üt; — in Swatow, hué, hiap, and hwat; — in Amoy, hiat; — in Fuhchau, haik and hiek; — in Shanghai, hüih and yöh; — in Chifu, hüch and hiéh.

血  
Hüé  
Hüé

From 皿 a dish and 丿 or 一 a stroke, representing something flowing into it, as the spurting blood of a victim held over it, to which the hissing sound of the character may further allude; it forms the 143d radical of a few characters relating to bloody things and uses of blood.

Blood, defined as 陰精所生 the essence of the *yin* principle by which life is kept; bloody; nearly related, ties of blood; *met.* money, property.

氣 the stamina, the constitution; the flesh, the animal feelings and desires.

氣之勇 mere brute force, insensible to reason or decency.

凡有氣者 all who have feelings, — i. e. reasonable beings.

破 | to reduce the system; depletion.

出 | bleeding, as by vomiting.

放 | to bleed one.

餘 the hair of the head.

補 | to strengthen the system; to take tonics.

掬 | blood left in butcher's meat; coagulated blood.

瘀 | extravasated blood in a bruise.

性 carefully, attentively; earnestly.

性漢子 a warm-hearted, enthusiastic person; one in earnest.

汗的錢 wages earned by the hardest toil.

書 a blood letter, — an application for relief at the last extremity.

弱 pale, white-livered.

泣 | poignant distress; to weep blood, as at a parent's death; it is written on funeral cards.

脈 related by blood; race, stock.

地 | a sort of borage that furnishes a red root like alkanet, called also 紫丹; it is used in small-pox, and is probably a species of *Tournefortia*.

情同骨 | affectionate as own brothers.

心 | 來朝 the heart's blood came to court; i. e. the thing came to mind suddenly.

竭 dragon's blood, a sort of dry red resin used as a pigment, obtained from the fruit of the *Demonorops* [*Calamus*] *draco*, a sort of palm found in Sunatra.

本 capital in trade.

戰得脫 after a bloody fight, he got off.

穴  
Hüé

Composed of 宀 a shelter and 入 to enter; it forms the 116th radical of a large group of characters mostly referring to pits and holes.

A cave; a hole in the earth or side of a hill, — they are used for dwellings; a den, a grotto, a cavern, a pit; an open grave; underground holes, a lurking place; in *anatomy*, a sinus in the body; to dig a hole, to dig through; empty; among geomancers, the location of a grave.

居 to live in the ground; troglodytes.

木而居 [this bee] bores into the tree and lives in the hole.

鑽 | to bore a hole.

窟 | to dig a hole.

孔 | a cavity, a recess, a hole.

死同 | they are buried in the same grave.

墓 | the hole where the coffin is laid; a vault.

情好 a lucky grave-spot.

點 | to point out a good burial spot.

一 | 山 a single grave. (*Cantonese*.)

道 the underground channels and influences which affect the health and luck of a region; the spots for the acupuncture; a vital part of the body.

毀其巢 | to destroy (or burn) their dens and nests, as robbers.

出 | winds its way out, said of water running into springs.

呷  
Hüé

To sip, to make a noise when drinking; to whistle; to make a wheezing noise.

窩  
chüh

Empty, vacant, as the mind of an anchorite should be of worldly cares and desires.

如也 pure-minded, weaned from all passion.

沈  
Hüé

From *water* and *hole*; it may be easily confounded with *ch'än* 沈 deep.

A stream flowing rapidly from a hole.

寥 vast and void, like the empyrean.

回 | dissipated, depraved and reckless.

眈  
Hüéh

Deep set eyes; to look or glance at, as a falcon after his prey; to spy about.

用眼 | 了 | take a sharp look at it; use your eyes.

兩隻眼直 | 東西 he was glancing around at the things, — as a pilferer or shoplifter.

HÜEN.

These characters are often heard pronounced hñen. Old sounds, hñèn, kñèn, gñèn, hñin, and kñin.

In Canton, hñen and ün; — in Swatow, hñien, hñini, and sñan; — in Amoy, hun, hñan, and swan; — in Fuhchau, hñeng, hñung, and hñeng; — in Shanghai, hñen, hñun, yñn, and hñen; — in Chifu, hñen.

喧 From mouth and to promulge; it is interchanged with the next; also read hwan.

The incessant crying and wailing of infants; a glorious majestic character, as one of stern virtue; a holy man, whose appearance hushes men; to fear.

赫兮兮 | how majestic, how dignified!

喧 From mouth and to promulge; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

Clamor, noise; the hubbub of many people talking; to vociferate; in Corea, the incessant crying of children.

| 嘩 brawling, confused noises, which are forbidden in public offices.

| 鬧 altercation; boisterous merriment or wrangling.

| 天振地 they mingled heaven and earth with their din.

誼 Used for the last in | 呼 to bawl out to one; fallacious, deceitful, — in which sense it is the same as the next, and not much used.

| 駭 to frighten one with noise.

誣 Occurs used for the next two. Deceitful, false; to impose on; to forget.

詐 | lying impositions, cunning stratagems, sharp practice.

終不可 | 兮 we shall never forget him; — our prince.

悞 Occurs interchanged with the last.

悞 To forget; to dislike.

| 諒 wise and intelligent.

萱 From plant and promulge or ruler; the second form is unusual.

萱 A species of day-lily, the Hemerocallis graminea, called 忘憂草 because it causes one to forget their sorrows;

and 鹿蔥花 or deer's onions; a mother, because it is said that if a woman carries it she will bear a son, whence another name for it is 宜男; there are several varieties.

| 堂 your mother; a polite dignified term.

椿 | 並茂 both parents are in good health.

暄 Genial, pleasant, as the warm sunshine on a spring day.

日 | warm sunshine; the sun warms.

寒谷成 | the cold glens (or valleys) became warm.

烜 Resembles the last; the first character is the most common.

烜 The bright shining heat of the sun or a fire; to parch, to dry by either of them; clear, brilliant.

| 肉 to smoke or jerk meat

| 魚 to smoke fish to cure them.

| 明衆著 splendor that all can see.

日以 | 之 to dry a thing by the sun; the sun parches it.

獬 Another name for the hwan 獾 or badger, which occurs throughout the northern provinces.

胡瞻爾庭有縣 | 兮 how is it then that we see the badger's skin hanging in your hall?

埙 An ancient wind instrument of music, shaped like an egg, made of porcelain; it had six or eight holes, and was blown through the apex, making a whistling sound.

如 | 如篴 like a pipe and flute; i.e. loving brothers, which these two instruments symbolized.

伯氏吹 | the seniors played on the porcelain conch.

蟻 The reddish larvæ of musketoes found in wells and pools called 蜃, which doubtless includes several species of larvæ, and probably some of the smaller leeches; an insect crawling.

嫫 A woman who is rather careless of her appearance, and yet careful of propriety; solitary.

| | 在疚 alone I bear my sad distress.

玄 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; 元 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.

上 | heaven, the empyrean; a name for the heart.

- | 色 blackish.  
 | 衣 black dresses.  
 | 鳥 an old term for the swallow.  
 | 妙 or | 奧 abstruse, mysterious.  
 | 化 incorporeal.  
 | 酒 somber spirits, a quaint name for water.  
 | 月 the ninth moon.  
 | 帝 or | 天上帝 the god of the somber heavens, the god of the North Pole.  
 | 圃 the still garden, a Taoist name for paradise; as | 都 is for fairy land, a region in the north.  
 | 仗 a Taoist term for a level, good road.  
 | 機 a skillful contrivance.  
 | and 牝 are terms used by Lao-tsz' for immaterial spirits, and for heaven and earth.  
 | 明粉 glauber's salts, sulphate of soda.  
 | 默 silent and sedate, like an anchorite.

**眩** From *eye* and *dark*; the verb is also read *hüen*; it is often wrongly used for 燻 to stifle by gas.

Confused vision, dizzy; eyes wandering here and there; out of order, in confusion; mistaken, deceived by, as one deluded by a mirage, or things at a distance; defective or distorted vision.

| 子名實 he confused the real and unreal, the nominal and the earnest.

| 疾 nervous from the effects of wind; made dizzy or distressed, as by medicine.

| 仆 fell down from vertigo.

曠 | ' to confuse, to make dizzy.

眼 | eyes swollen and sight blurred.

| ' 死 suffocated to death.

**泣** From *water* and *somber*; also read *hüen*.  
 Glistening dewdrops, or the sparkle of dewdrops in the

sun; falling tears; deep flowing water; name of a river in the south-east of Shansi, a branch of the River Tan in Kao-p'ing hien 高平縣 which flows into the Yellow River.

困 | a vasty deep, a wide waste.

光 | glittering dewdrops.

露 | 花上 the dew sparkles on the flowers.

| 冥 a spirit of the water, an Undine; a naiad or nyx.

| 然流涕 the tears fell like dewdrops.

**懸** From *heart* and *attached* to; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

To tie to and suspend; to hang in view, as a prize; to promise to; to be anxious; in suspense, undecided, precarious, insecure; anxiously; unlike.

| 絕 very unlike.

天地 | 隔 as wide apart as heaven and earth.

| 斷 to summarily decide a case.

| 望 to anxiously hope for.

| 有重賞 I offered a great reward — for his capture.

| 揣之詞 double entendres, ambiguous expressions.

| 掛 to hang up, as charms to a lintel.

倒 | to hang upside down; to be in suspense; an unfinished affair; a Buddhist term for the suspended state of souls in hell who are waiting to be relieved by priestly prayers, as at the 盂蘭會 or All Souls' Festival.

猶解倒 | like relieving one hung up by the heels; i. e. very joyful, greatly relieved of his anxiety.

頭 | 樑 tied his head to a beam — as an ancient student did, lest he should fall asleep over his book.

| 得很 exceedingly doubtful, no certainty in it.

案 | 不結 the case is still in doubt or not yet settled.

| 念 to bear in mind.

| 空 [it is as if] suspended in nothing; unfounded, no evidence.

| | 乎我也 be very careful of me.

| 上 a placard, a broadsheet.

綢成本較緞 | 殊 the cost of pongee, compared with that of satin, is very different.

**鉉** Ears or rings on the side of a tripod by which it can be carried.

**榼** From *wood* and to *promulge*; the second form is unusual.

**榪** A last for making shoes or boots called | 頭; to form on a last or mold; *met.* that which supports the external figure; to turn in a lathe.

| 鞋 to fit a shoe to the last.

| 圓 to turn or cut out round in a | 床 or lathe, as a pipe mouth-piece.

**拘** To strike.

Read *jung*. To wave off with the hand.

**綯** From *silk* and a *decade* as the phonetic; occurs used with *siün* 紉 a tassel.

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.

素以爲 | 兮 how finely the white sets off the coloring.

**衍** From to *go* and *somber*; but the original form had 言 words in the middle; also read *shien*.

To sell one's self; to brag of one's qualities; to display for sale; bragging, vain-glorious, vaunting.

| 女 a woman who seeks praise, a coquette.  
 自 | to recommend or boast of one's self.  
 矜 | self-laudation.  
 | 玉求售 to offer a gem for sale; *met.* seeking a market for one's talents.  
 | 鬻自信 to sell or pass one's self off as a trustworthy person.

炫<sup>h'üen'</sup> The brightness of fire; luminous, refulgent, shining; to dazzle, to lighten.  
 | 光 brilliant, splendid.  
 | 熿于道 the lights illuminated the road.  
 | 人耳目 to confuse people's senses; to make obscure.  
 | 耀於人 to throw a light on a man, as in the night.

袪<sup>h'üen'</sup> Good and elegant clothing.  
 | 服 fine raiment, either of a black or yellow color.  
 駟<sup>h'üen'</sup> A horse with a dark or iron gray mane.  
 駟彼乘 | get on that strong horse with the iron gray mane.

HUH.

See also HWHH for other similar words. Old sounds, hok, gok, hüt, güt, and müt. In Canton, hòk, hât, and kwät; — in Swatow, hek, hòk and küt; — in Amoy, hak, hüt, and küt; — in Fuchau, häk, hòk, and pük; — in Shanghai, hòk, weh, and lweh; — in Chifu, hu and hai.

斛<sup>hu</sup> From a peck measure and horn; occurs used for the next.  
 To measure; a dry measure shaped like the frustrum of a pyramid, the Chinese bushel, holding ten 斗 pecks or a picul, according to some authorities; but the common table makes it to measure 5 pecks or half a picul; at Peking it holds 25 large 升 pints, or 5 斗 pecks, and two of them make a 石 or picul; between Tientsin and the capital it varies more than a quart; its capacity is 51½ 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 *huh* for rice holds only 2.05 pints, and that for peas 1.86 pint; the Buddhists use it for a full picul of 133½ lbs. av.; but the Hindu *dróna*, which the *huh* represents, weighs only 7 lbs. 11 oz. av.  
 較 | to test the accuracy of the bushel measures.  
 | 手 a clever hand at giving bad measure.  
 斗 | pecks and bushels; parasitic orchids are so called from a fancied resemblance in the shape of the flowers.

蕝<sup>hu'</sup> A small orchidaceous plant, with hexapetalous and white flowers of the habit of a *Dendrobium*, growing in Kiangsu and south thereof, for which the last is most used; the leaves are used in cooking fish, and the culms dried as a tonic for weak children.  
 石 | a tonic medicine (*Dendrobium ceraiu*) growing on the rocks in southern China; the name is applied to several similar orchids as the 木 | and 金 |, which turn yellow when dried; the culms of other plants resembling this epiphyte are probably included under this term.

筭<sup>hu</sup> A bamboo bushel, as the character indicates; a large box adapted for holding rice, called 箱 | or bushel box.

櫛<sup>hu</sup> 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.

觥<sup>hu</sup> From horn and a hollow; used for 斛 a bushel.  
 A kind of goblet with ears; a sort of quiver; the top of the foot; a hoof; unkind; trembling; insufficient, meager, poor, exhausted.  
 衣長及 | the dress reached to his foot.  
 | 瘠 poor, emaciated from illness.  
 | 薄 thin, meager; lean.  
 Read *kiok*. To compare, to match, to contend with.  
 強弱不 | 力 the strong and the weak should not measure their strength.

欸<sup>hu</sup> From to blow and a flame.  
 Suddenly, abruptly; moving; flitting, like a will-o'-wisp; to blow on, to snuff up.  
 奄 | going to and fro, undecided.  
 | | 聲 a roaring noise, as of the blast in a furnace.  
 | | 而動 shaking, quivering.  
 | 吸 to breathe quickly, panting.

In *Pekingese*, pronounced 'chw'a. A gust of wind; an exclamation of dissatisfaction, as if one throws down a thing as useless; a sudden noise, as of bursting.

焮

From *fire* and *valley* as the phonetic.

hu

Flame; the blaze of fire.

|| a flame crackling as it first catches.

火苗兒 || 着 the furious flames shot upward.

核

From *wood* and a *horary* character; as a verb, *hoh*, 覈 is nearly synonymous.

hu

hō

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 | lichi stones; and also of all 菓 | fruit-stones, as the peach, walnut, &c.

生 | to have a hard lump grow up, as on the neck.

刻 | 太甚 an excessive scrutiny; to oppress by examining into details.

察 | to thoroughly examine.

綜 | 名實 investigate thoroughly, to ascertain the nominal and the real of a question.

| 與 上年 it was examined last year.

| 奪 to examine and decide, as a case in court.

棚

Like the last, and superseded by it.

The stone, pit, or kernel of fruit; a nodule, a lump, a ganglion.

杏 | 兒 apricot stones.

鶻

From *bird* and *bone*, as the phonetic.

hu

A migratory bird, the | 鶻 larger than, but resembling the crested lark; it has a short tail, black plumage, and a fine song; it appears in the spring; anciently designated an office; also a sort of glee or pigeon hawk, which is trained to seize birds.

出籠 | let the hawk out of its cage.

鶻頭 | a poetical name for the bamboo partridge (*Bambusicola*).

鷹頭 | 眼 a kite's head and hawk's eye; — i. e. a violent tempered man.

海 | a sort of war-canoe anciently used in Kiangsu, which could not sink.

| 突而來 pounced down upon; he came here without knowing the reason why.

| 突過 going from one thing to another; desultory, careless.

In *Cantonese*. Dirty, filthy, grimed with dirt; — for which perhaps the next character is better.

掘

To dig for; to muddy, to roil, to confuse, to mix; to exert one's strength.

hu

|| 然 with great force.

| 濁 to make turbid.

渾

From *water* and to *dig*.

hu

Dirty, muddy water; confused, disordered; exhausted.

|| to open a channel for water.

眛

To see obscurely, as on first awaking; early morning, at dawn.

hu

|| to behold.

眛曆 | the secretion from the eye, smegmatic pus.

## HUNG.

*Old sounds*, hong, kong, gong, hang, and gang. In *Canton*, hung, kwäng, wang, and wäng; — in *Swatow*, hong, wang, and h'né; — in *Amoy*, hong, heng, eng, hian, and hang; — in *Fuhchau*, hóng, éng, häng, hung, hwang, and haing; — in *Shanghai*, hung, hwäng, wang, lung, and yung; — in *Chifu*, hung.

轟

From three *chariots* racing, which then make much noise.

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 | the crash of thunder.

| 石 to blast rocks.

烈烈 | | 的 very boisterous; a din, an uproar; irascible, apt to scold.

|| roaring, deafening.

| 開狗 drive away the dog.

| 行天下 his fame echoed through the land.

放炮 | 擊 to open upon it with artillery.

| 陷 blown to ruins, as by an explosion.

心裏 | 的一聲 he blurted out his rage in loud tones.

| 塌了城 the wall came down with a crash.

In *Pekingese*. To whip up, to beat.

我給你 | let me whip [the donkey] for you.

薨

From 死 to die and 夢 a dream contracted.

hung

The death of a prince or feudatory; to die; like a swarm, many, numerous, as descendants; quickly, suddenly.

| 逝 demise of, departed this life.

度之 | | many people laboring at a work.

| | the hum or buzz of a swarm of insects, applied to descendants.

蠡斯羽 | | 兮 [may your descendants] be as numerous as the flying locusts; — a wish like that of Laban, Gen. xxiv. 60.

烘 } From fire and all or work; the first is most common.

灯 } A flash or flame; fire rising high; to bake, to roast; to dry at a fire, to kiln-dry.

印 | 于 烘 I warmed myself at the brazier.

| 屋子 warm up the room.

| 爐 a portable furnace; a stove.

| 乾 to dry thoroughly.

| 彎 warped by the fire.

In Cantonese. To scorch, to burn or dry up in cooking; browned, burned.

燒到 | done brown, done to a crisp.

| 起面 to look cross, to scowl.

吼 } From mouth and work; the second form, composed of sound and all, has become obsolete.

噐 } The bawling and din of a market-place.

| | 聲 the clamor of a multitude.

訇 } From 言 words and 勻 even contracted; used with the next two; as a primitive, it imparts something of its meaning to most of the compounds.

A crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a cataract; the stammering cry of fright.

| 然震動 trembling from the thundering sound.

碇 } Like the last. The noise of stones striking together in the water is | 碎, as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.

| 碎 as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.

洶 } The roaring sound of rushing waters.

| | roar of a cataract; dashing of waters.

碇 } The sound of rocks falling is | 礮, applied to such as are thrown down on people; or rolling from hills, as in a land slide.

顛 } A ringing in the head is | |, regarded as a sign of a cold or slight fever; a heaviness in the head.

紅 } From silk and work as the phonetic.

A red color; reddish, fiery; lucky, pleasant, because red or vermilion is now the fortunate color, and used for marriage sedans, highest official buttons, or official seals, and other things connected with rank; rosy, ruddy; gentle, pretty; the blood; the menses.

| 色 red; vermilion is the standard tint.

| 顏 ruddy, fair, as a girl.

當 | rising, prosperous.

長 | a public notice from the people, because all such papers are written on red paper.

出花 | to issue a notice, as of a lost child; when it is found,

賞花 | the reward is paid.

燒 | heated to redness, red-hot.

想着 | 嗎 do you think this is a fortunate thing?

狀元 | the best red wine.

| 片 a visiting card, because it is on red paper.

| 白二事 a pleasant and a melancholy affair, usually denote a wedding and a funeral.

| 妝女 or | 粉佳人 a young lady, so called from the rouge; one who exhibits herself to show her dress.

| 眼 or | 了眼了 black and blue eyes; met. fist cuffs.

花 | 色 scarlet.

銀 | rose red, a light vermilion.

大 | a deep red like sealing-wax. | 日當天 the emperor is healthily; when the emperor was strong.

大 | 花 the great red flower is the shoe-flower (*Iibiscus rosasinensis*) at Canton, where it is also known as | 花, a name elsewhere applied to the saffron (*Crocus sativa*), and to the safflower (*Carthamus tinctoria*), both used as dyes; the latter is also known as | 藍花 or red-blue flower; and the former as 緋 | 花 or Tibetan red flower.

| 貨 or red goods; the term is sometimes given to red dyestuffs.

流 | 或 落 | to have a menstrual discharge.

| 頂大人 a grandee of the first rank.

看 | 了眼 he is quite entranced with it — or her.

血點 | to add red to blood; useless labor, unnecessary.

鮮 | 的 fresh, ruddy, new.

Read *kung*. Female employments.

女 | women's skill, women's work.

虹 } From insect and work; it is interchanged with 誾 to litigate; in Peking, it is pronounced *kiang* and for it many write 蜂 an unauthorized character.

The rainbow, which 雨映日而見 is seen when the rain reflects the sun; it is supposed to be the result of the impure effluence of the vapors, and to be composed of minute insects; any colored halo or parhelion, or vapor on a hill-top; connected together; old name of a district in Fung-yang fu 鳳陽府 in Nganhwui.

天 | or | 霓 or | 嬋 or | 橋 the rainbow; the last refers to its bridge-like shape.

一道長 | one full formed rainbow.

垂 | a reverted rainbow, — is the reflected shadow of an arch.

心 | 萬丈 a man of great abilities and merit.  
 | 洞 the vault of heaven.  
 天地 | 洞 heaven and earth join.  
 宛 | a dragon.

洪

hung

From *water* and *all*; occurs used for the next.

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.

| 水 the deluge of Yü, B. C. 2200, regarded by most scholars as different from the Noachic deluge.

| 福 vast happiness.

| 惟我幼冲人 amazing! I only a mere child!

脈 | an irregular pulse.

寬 | 大量 liberal-minded and very kind.

| 荒 vast and waste, as the world.

惟爾 | 無度 but you were exceedingly lawless.

| 河 an important branch of the River Hwai, which joins it at Sin-tsai hien 新蔡縣 in the eastern part of Honan.

| 家 or the family of | 武 the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, is a name for the 天地會 or Triad Society, still existing in the Southern provinces.

| 洞縣 a town on the River Fân north of P'ing-yang fu 平陽府 in Shansi.

鴻

hung

From *bird* and *river*; *q. d.* the river bird, as it frequents marshes.

A swan or large sort of wild goose, considered to be of the same species as the 雁 *yen*, but larger, and is perhaps really another bird; the 小 | is smaller, has white plumage, and is more like a widgeon; *met.* a letter-car-

rier; as an *adjective*, immeasurable, large, vast; learned, profound; altogether.

| 雁 the wild goose, also called 賓 | the guest goose; from its migrations.

| 殺 strong, greedy for the whole.

日出 | 濛 the sun rises through the vapors, — and dispels the darkness; the phrase denotes the confused mists of chaos.

| 啓 an expression on an envelope; *scil.* open this [in peace] from the postman; whence |

便 means to send a letter by a friend.

| 禧 vast felicity, — two words placed opposite doors as a wish or prayer for all who pass through them.

陞

hung

The name of the mountain Tsung-hung 從 | in Yunnan which furnishes copper; it lies in the prefecture of Yunnan.

葒

hung

From *plants* and *red*.

A marshy plant, the 冰 |, a sort of smart weed (*Polygonum amphibium*), or a kind-red species of that genus, having reddish leaves and flowers.

學

hung

From 黃 *yellow* and 學 *to learn* contracted.

The | 宇 was a college or gymnasium in the Han dynasty, A.D. 128, built by Shun-ti; it had 240 rooms and 1850 dormitories, and was designed to accommodate 30,000 students.

| 宮 students' rooms in ancient times near the temples to Confucius, now applied rather to the latter buildings, as the colleges are disused.

進 | 宮 to enter college as a *siuts'ai*.

| 門秀士 a *siuts'ai*, one who has really earned his degree, and not bought it.

橫

lung

From *wood* and *yellow*; it is also read *hung* in some phrases.

A cross-bar, anything placed transversely or at a right angle to the main part; transverse, crosswise, athwart, the opposite of *shu* 豎 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.

| 門 a side door; a back door.

| 生 a cross presentation at birth.

從 | agreeing and disagreeing; by fair or foul means.

縱 and | along and across; down and crosswise.

| 手 買 to buy underhand through another.

| 禍 an unexpected calamity.

打 | 做事 to perversely ruin an affair, to act mulishly.

| 行 霸道 to act obstinately and oppress others, to force out of.

兇 | 人 an evil, truculent fellow.

| 量 to measure across.

| 水 渡 ferry-boats.

| 豎 要 過 河 I must under any circumstances cross the river.

擺 | to arrange things across — as a room.

| 住了 to bar, to withstand; to arrest; to stop, as a thief.

| 了 三 間 passed over three houses.

| 斜 criss-cross.

| 直 exactly at right angles.

| 抽 to levy blackmail, to take by violence.

| 財 sudden good luck, a windfall; underhand gains.

| 躲 裏 a diagonal line across a square or rectangle. (*Shanghai*.)

雲 | 秦 嶺 家 何 在 the clouds indeed rest on the Ts'in Mts., but where is my family? — I have none.

打 | lay it crosswise.  
 | 逆 or 豪 | ' unbending, obstinate; imperious, arrogant, turbulent.  
 刁 | ' violent and disobedient.  
 發 | ' cross; to show a sudden dislike or perverseness.  
 | 心 | 腸 cross, perverse, one with whom nobody can get along.  
 | 躺着 lay it crosswise.  
 天 | eight stars in Cassiopeia or near it.

翊 To fly about.  
 | | flying an*i* buzzing about, as a swarm of flies; humming, flitting, as bees.  
 蚊 虻 | 聚 the mosquitoes come in buzzing swarms.

竝 To measure, to judge of, to estimate.  
 故 | 其輻雖重任而轂不折 you must make your felloes so thick that when the cart bears a heavy load the wheel will not break.

聒 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.  
 隱隱 | | a prolonged increasing sound, as of distant thunder.

闕 The gate across the entrance of a lane or its bar; applied to the gates of heaven; wide, vast; vacant, as a garden.  
 虛 | vast, infinite, as the firmament.  
 | 廓 waste and limitless, as a steppe or prairie.  
 會 | the great gate, as of the palace.  
 騰九 | to ascend to the heavens.  
 | 中肆外 to freely employ one's stores of learning for another's use and pleasure.  
 | | beautiful and spacious, as a mansion and grounds.

紘 } The first character is commonest.  
 紘 } The cord or band which passes under the chin to keep the cap on the head; a string on which musical stones are hung in the wind; to connect, to fasten; the rope which springs the net upon birds.  
 八 | the eight ties, which reach to all sides; everywhere.  
 | 纓 the band and tassels of a cap.

宏 Similar to the last.  
 A large mansion; a vast hall.  
 | 睿 a wide house in which there is an echo, a large hall.

宏 From a shelter and the fore-arm; interchanged with the next.  
 An echoing noise in a spacious hall; vast, large; ample; wide, as a prospect; to enlarge.

開張 | 發 may we have great profits in our business; — a shopman's wish.  
 | 業 an extended business.  
 量 | you are well able to drink; — a polite phrase.  
 | 遠 long standing, as a custom; very prosperous, as a firm.  
 大展 | 才 fit for a high post.  
 | 父 title of an officer in the Cheu dynasty, the Minister of Works who guarded the marches.

弘 From bow and private; also read *hwang*; this character is often used for the last, because it was the personal name of the emperor Yungehing.  
 The twanging of a bow-string; flapping of curtains; large, vast, expanded; liberal, largely; to make great, to give full development to; to act generously and with large views.  
 含 | 光大 vast and glorious, as the heavens.

人能 | 道非道 | 人 man can act according to the greatness of truth, but the truth will not enlarge for him; — *i.e.* truth is greater than its disciples.  
 喪亂 | 多 death and disorder everywhere increase.  
 | 大其業 he magnifies his office.  
 乃服惟 | 王 it is yours to make the king great.

呬 The sound of a bell.  
 噲 | the ringing of bells; the clamor of a market-place.

吼 The lowing of an ox is 哞 | intended probably to imitate the moaning of the animal.

泓 From water and vast.  
 Still and deep, like a clear pool; a stream near the site of a famous battle during the reign of Ching-kung of Sung, B. C. 638.

飛瀑落 | 潭 the flying cascade comes down into the deep pool.  
 龍 | is applied to two streams in Shensi.  
 美目如一 | 秋水 her beautiful eyes were limpid as a clear pool in autumn.

鞞 A movable board placed in front of a carriage for the rider to lean on as he stood.  
 以鞞爲 | 以淺爲幘 cover the dash-board with leather, and make a cover of tiger's skin.

嶸 A glorious, lofty hill, as the character indicates; high, prominent; majestic, dignified in bearing.  
 山勢嶸 | the lofty peak seems to aspire to the sky; applied to imposing sights.  
 殿閣 | | a grand palatial edifice.  
 氣象嶸 | a dignified and imposing manner.

汞 From *water* and *work* as the phonetic.

'hung The ore from which quicksilver is obtained; quicksilver.

| 粉 or 水銀粉 calomel.

燒丹鍊 | to smelt cinnabar and extract the quicksilver.

湏 Original form of the last.

'hung Also, a vast vapory appearance; whirling about; gyrating, as water in an eddy.

| 溶 limitless, as an ocean.

濛 | chaos, the confusion before the vapors were divided.

| 洞 at the dawn of things, before created things were arranged.

呬 The lowing of an ox; but it is mostly used for the last syllable in the Chinese form of the Buddhistic exorcising canticle *Om mani padmi hom*.

噴 A song; to sing ballads; occurs used with the next.  
'hung 囉 | to sing and beat on cymbals in unison.  
囉 | 樓 a theatrical hall, a musical hall.

哄 From *mouth* and *all*.  
'hung The hum or din of a crowd; the indistinct noise of singing; to intimidate; to cozen, to deceive; to falsify, to beguile, to tempt.

| | a din, a clamor.

大笑 | 堂 the laughter resounded through the hall.

| 他來 induce him to come.

嚇 | to scare by loud tones.

| 喝 to browbeat; to badger; to hoot at and turn one out.

| 誑 or | 騙 or | 弄 to cheat, to swindle one out of; to deceive, as in the price; to take one in.

| 鬧 playing and screaming, making a jolly uproar.

| 孩子 to soothe a child; to play tricks on a simple, verdant man.

| 懲他的東西 to trick him out of his things.

In *Cantonese*. To smell of; to test by the smell.

闕 } 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 *liang* 闕 a lane.

街 }  
'hung A road through a village; a narrow street in a city.

| | 有十家人家 ten families live in every lane.

| 堂裏拜丈母 bows to his mother-in-law in every lane and hall; i. e. officiously polite, obsequious.

鬩 } From *to fight and all*; often contracted like the last.

鬩 }  
'hung The noise of fighting; the yells of men entering battle; cries of a mob; to fight; wrangling.

| 鬥 the clamor of a quarrel or battle.

| 戰 a battle cry; a roaring fight.

| 兵之日 the day of the battle.

In *Pekingese* read *hung*. To brush flies from a horse with a chowry or fly switch; to push aside; a cry of ordering; a shout. 一, | 而散 they scattered at one command.

| 開 to open out, as a crowd parts by ordering and pushing.

亂, |, | 的 a confused noise; the din of many clamorous applicants.

| 出去 make them all go out.

誑 } From *words* and *work*; occurs written 虹 but wrongly.

'hung To denounce or implicate officials; to insinuate against persons to their damage; to litigate; to make confusion, as rebels do; domestic squabbles; internal discord, revolution.

| 亂 rebellious, seditious.

| 敗 a ruinous defeat.

蠹賊內 | [they are like so many] devouring grubs which destroy men's minds.

外阻內 | opposition from without and feuds within.

蕪 } The second form is applied rather to the shrub and sprout.

蕪 }  
'hung Flourishing; a vegetable that keeps green in the winter, called 雪裏 |, which may be a sort of moss; an old term in Cbehkiang for budding and sprouting.

臭 | a small shrub found in Honan like a honeysuckle in foliage, with the leaves in fives, and bearing white flowers.

## HWA.

Old sounds, hwa, kwa, kap, kat, gat, and gap. In Canton, fa, wa, and wak; — in Swatow, h'ue, ho, 'ue, and hwa; — in Amoy, hwa, kwa, and k'o; — in Fuhchau, hwa, wa, hek, wah, kw'a, and hwòk; — in Shanghai, hwò, wò, and wah; — in Chifu, hwa.

## 花

From plant and to transform; the next was the original form.

hwa A flower, a blossom, a corolla; to make flowers, to carve; to spend, to lay out; variegated, flowered, ornamented; to exaggerate, to talk flowery; vice, pleasure; in trade, raw cotton; notes in the eyes, *musca volitante*.

一朶 | 或一枝 | a single flower.

一綰 | a nosegay, a bouquet of flowers.

| 蕊 or | 鬚 the pistils and stamens of a blossom.

名 | fine, ornamental flowers.

| 卉 flowers, plants, the vegetable world.

| 名 a nickname, an alias, a soubriquet; but | 名冊 is a rollster of clerks and employés in a *yamun*, and the word here means miscellaneous.

閒 | 費 needless expenditure; pin money.

| 費 or | 散 to squander, to spend recklessly.

| 旦 an actor who personates women.

打 | 面 to paint for acting.

好 | 到 to love flowers; addicted to dissipation.

| 話 exaggeration; figures of speech.

| | 公子 a spendthrift, a rake.

| 林 flowers and trees; *met.* a brothel.

烟 | 柳巷 a place for dissipation, a brothel and smoking room.

| 錢 to spend money; expensive; to lay out funds.

| | 世界 a thoughtless age.

| 街 an illuminated street; one dressed with flags and festoons.

| 子 or 老 | 子 a beggar.

| | 搭搭 chequered, irregular; higgledy-piggledy.

| 燈 ornamented lanterns.

| 縣 a district lying north of Canton city.

| 貌 or | 容 fair, pretty, as a girl.

天 | 亂墜 [he can talk till] the flowers come down from the sky.

天 | the small pox; whence in some places | 娘娘 denotes the goddess of the small-pox.

出 | 兒 to have the small-pox.

| 布 colored cottons.

一包 | a bale of raw cotton.

眼 | 繚亂 obscurity of vision, arising from disease, or multiplicity of objects.

| 完了 the money is all spent.

閉月羞 | the moon hides herself and the flowers blush — at her presence.

簪 | to stick in the flowers denotes one who succeeds in his degree, or has married his betrothed, from a custom of putting flowers in his cap.

| 地 florist's grounds, public gardens.

| 兒匠 or | 王 a florist.

筆 | the pen of a good scholar; accomplished.

草 | 或 薙枝 | pith-paper or artificial flowers.

| 生 or 落 | 生 the groundnut. (*Arachis*.)

## 華

hwa

The original form is designed to represent a plant covered with flowers; it is much interchanged with the last.

The beauty or abundance of flowers; flowery, elegant, as a garden; splendor, glory;

blooming, charming, beautiful; accomplished, virtuous; a term for China, intended to describe its civilization and literature; ornate; to divide a melon; the flowers or efflorescence of lead; often occurs in proper names.

榮 | glory, grandeur, effulgence.

| 美 beautiful, showy.

年 | 而老 his years are waxing old.

| 首 hoar-headed, white hair.

光 | brilliant, fine, bright, as a show.

| 光 the god of Fire; at Canton, he is called | 光大帝 the Effulgent Great Emperor, and worshiped with much pomp.

| 彩 finely colored, variegated.

鋪設 | 麗 his sales' rooms are beautifully arranged.

| 瓜 to quarter a melon.

| 蓋 a term for a state umbrella; also four small stars between Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, which are supposed to exercise an influence over people's fates; whence the phrase 命犯 | 蓋 his fate has offended the flowery canopy, denotes becoming a priest, because unlucky people often turn priests, or devote their sons to the priesthood.

| 表柱 ornamented pillars before a grave; some of the finest resemble the triumphal pillars of the Romans.

中 | 國 or | 夏 China; it denotes rather the territory than the people or the government.

| 虫 an old poetical name of the pheasant, from its variegated plumage.

春 | 秋實 flowers in the spring and fruit in the autumn; *i. e.* gradual progress.

州 a district south of the River King in the southeast of Shensi.

月 | 明 bright moonlight.

不 | 不朴 neither gaudy nor coarse, in good taste.

| 山 one of the Five Mountains; it lies in Si-ngan fu in the southeast of Shensi.

| 皮 a bark from which withes can be made, probably a sort of birch.

鍤  
hwa

A spade used in making ditches; to open the ground, as a ploughshare does; a ploughshare.

| 鍤 a hoe or shovel.

驕  
hwa

From horse and fine; the second form is unusual.

A fine, shapely chestnut colored steed.

| 驕 or Beauty, was the name of one of Muh-wang's eight famous horses, (n. c. 980,) which was harnessed on the right side.

划  
hwa

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 lorcha, such as are used at Macao.

拿 | 子 | 上岸 get a punt to go ashore on.

嘩  
hwa

Clamor, noise, hubbub; the confused noise of a crowd talking and bickering; din-some, noisy.

禁止誼 | all loud talking is strictly forbidden — in this *yunun*; a notice suspended at the door.

無 | don't make such a noise.

| 然 a general hurrah.

譁 | or | 譁 a disturbance, a squabble of voices.

Read *wa*. To change.

| 溲 eggs not yet hatched.

踝  
hwa

From foot and real.

The ankle, the external malleolus, called | 子骨, while | 跟 denotes the heel.

| | 忙行 to hurry on alone.

In *Fuchlau*. An irregular gait; to shuffle, to limp, a gait caused by a tight shoe, a boil, or similar cause.

化  
hwa

From 匕 the old form and 人 *man* prefixed, intimating that which influences man's actions.

To alter, to influence; to act upon mind, manners, or nature so as to change them; to transform; the operation of nature; to convert, to influence for good; to repent, to reform; to digest; to transmute, to melt; to pass into metempsychosis; to barter; to resolve doubts; transformed by; an alteration; mutation; metamorphosis.

氣 | changes caused by the seasons or air.

消 | digestion of food.

不 | indigestible, disagreeing with one.

教 | to instruct and improve; the good effects of example; a change of heart, for which 感 | is also used.

風 | good manners, improvement in morals and habits, by example or warning.

| 民 to reform the people.

| 生 produced by its own change, as the metamorphoses of insects; used by Buddhists for birth without parents (*anuyapadaka*), as Bodhisattvas are when they appear on earth.

造 | the changes of nature, creation, production, and destruction; fate, nature.

好造 | good luck.

王 | royal civilization, the best of principles.

| 州 a district in the southwest of Kwangtung near the sea.

| 作沙門 he took the form of a Shaman.

德 | 日新 his virtue daily increases.

形 | a visible change in the appearance.

鎔 | to melt metals; to dissolve, as by acids.

冰 | 了 the ice has thawed.

| 工 the operations of nature in the seasons.

| 緣 or 募 | to beg for Buddhist temples or priests.

| 錢 or | 紙 or | 元寶 to burn paper and mock money at the tombs in spring.

| 命 a fate that cannot be resisted.

亡 | 過了 transformed and gone; dead.

| 身 to burn a priest's corpse; it also expresses the power of transformation (*nirmanakaya*), which every Budha possesses, a sense which is also expressed by 應 | 身 a body capable of transformation.

品性難 | it is hard to go against nature.

| 日光天 as the sun lightens up the heavens, said of peaceful times.

話  
hwa

From 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.

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.

他說甚麼 | what does he say?  
 | 不投機 you talk wild, you don't talk to the point.  
 | 別 a farewell; parting words.  
 大 | a lie, a brag, a big story.  
 多 | talkative, impertinent.  
 不成 | it makes no sense.  
 不像 | improper talk, blarney, billingsgate, balderdash.  
 | 中有 | he does not yet tell it all out.  
 發 | to grumble, to mutter at.  
 | 舊 to talk over old times.  
 說黑 | ventriloquism.  
 一句 | one expression, a phrase.  
 土 | or 俗 | local or vulgar talk; a patois; colloquial.  
 笑 | 人 to laugh at one.  
 詭 | innuendoes, whisperings.  
 | 緒叨 prosy talk, repetitions.  
 | 柄 or | 把 a topic for conversation.  
 出 | 不然 the words you speak are not to the point.  
 不識英 | I do not know the English language.

In *Cantonese*. A rumor, an *on dit*; a final particle, expressing doubt.

好多賊 | it is said there are many robbers.

畫  
画

hwa'  
wak

From 田 a field inclosed and 聿 pencil; *q. d.* a field that has been traced around; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

A picture, a drawing; a painting; a mark, a line; a division; painted; to map, to mark out a plan of.

一副 | one picture or drawing.  
 山水 | landscape drawings.  
 | 工 or | 匠 painters, such as color walls; the first also means drawings, elaborate painting.

愛挂 | to love to bedeck one's self; fond of fine clothes.  
 洋 | foreign pictures, engravings.  
 日影 | photographs, daguerreotypes.  
 山色如 | the view is like a picture.  
 | 蛇添足 to draw a snake with legs, *i. e.* exaggeration.  
 今汝 | you must now restrain yourself; or limit your desires.  
 | 眉 the gray thrush (*Leucodipteron sinense*) a common song-bird in southern China; as is the 白 | 眉 or white eye-brow thrush, a species of *Garrular*.  
 | 師 a good painter, an artist.  
 主 | a master schemer.  
 | 餅難充饑 picture cakes don't satisfy hunger; — promises are not enough.  
 | 押 or | 號 to sign one's private mark or cypher.  
 | 虎 | 皮難 | 骨 a tiger's bones are not so easily painted as his skin; — it is easier to learn a man's face than his heart.

Read *hwah*, 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 | 一 incongruous, not up to the mark.

| 地自限 to make a rule or limit for one's self.

| 策 to contrive, to lay a plan.

| 花 to draw flowers.

指 | to designate, to point off; to trace with the finger.

| 止 to draw a line, to stop short, to go no further.

多少 | how many strokes are there — in this character?

華

hwa'

Frequently written without the radical on top.

The western of the five celebrated mountains in China, to and on which sacrifices were anciently made, lying in Hwa-yin hien, 華陰縣 southeast of the capital of Shensi; on its highest peak, called 白虎 White Tiger Mt., there is a pond or tarn where the longevity water-lily grows.

樺

hwa'

From *wood* and *flowery* as the phonetic.

A tree found in Manchuria and Mongolia, a foot or more through, of whose thick, resinous bark links and bands for bows and caps are made; the wood is curled and takes a polish, and is employed in cabinet-ware; it appears to be akin to the birch; in Honan, another tree of this name furnishes a bark of which sheds and houses are rudely constructed.

| 皮局 a birch bark shop.

獲

hwa'

From *hand* and *to measure*; it must not be confounded with *hwoh*, 獲 to seize.

wok

A trap or pit in which to take animals; a gin; a noose laid over a pit to catch wolves.

| 陷阱之中 he fell into the pit.

罟 | a spring-net for birds.

杜乃 | shut up your gins.

Read *hwoh*, To seize or hold by the hand, to secure.

Read *hu'* To divide, to spread out.

鱧

hwa'

hu

Same as the 鰻 or mud-fish; a large kind of silure or cat fish having cirri on the mouth, and a white protuberant belly.

## HWAH.

Old sound, hwat and gwat. In Canton, wat and wak; — in Swatic, küt; — in Amoy, küt; — in Fuhchau, hwak and kòk; — in Shanghai, wèh and wah; — in Chifu, hwa.

滑,  
hwah

From water and bone; occurs written like the next.

Smooth, slippery; polished; wet and sludgy; soapy, glassy, glairy; oily and shining; cunning, knavish, flattering; confused, as turbid water; to slip up. 路 | a slippery (or wet) path.

| 路追人 [like] chasing a man on a slippery walk; — you will not get your debt out of me.

| 了 一 交 slipped down once. 光 | bright, shining, lustrous, like a polished surface.

| 石 steatite, soapstone.

| 膩 glossy, as a rouged face.

| 縣 a district in the north of Honan on the River Wèi.

巧 | artful, cunning, tricky.

| 口 flattering, cajoling; delusive, as talk; to gloss over.

詭 | deceptive, to take one in.

溜 | 的 slippery, as ice; oily, soapy, glairy.

| 利 keen, sharp, deceitful.

| 棍 a knave, an unscrupulous fellow.

| 流 or | 澤 slushy, muddy.

| 達達 or | 流流 slippery, muddy, as the walking.

甜言 | 舌 or 油嘴 | 舌 a smooth-tongued fellow.

| | the appearance of flowing water.

磨到 | grind (or rub) it smooth.

眼睛 | an observant eye.

足不把 | the feet do not have firm footing.

刁 | 之徒 an unscrupulous rascal.

油頭 | 面 bedizened and dressed up very gaily.

| 稽 fawning and sycophantic, as a flatterer.

| 擦 to rub smooth, to scrape clean.

In Pekingese. A pulley, such as is used in drawing water; to wrench, to turn, as a door-knob.

| 上他 turn the handle.

| 車 a bolt, a thing that acts by turning in a socket.

In Fuhchau. Free and easy; to cook in boiling water like a roly-poly.

猾,  
hwa

From dog and bone; it is often written like the last, to which it is similar.

Disorderly; uncivilized, as barbarians; artful, cunning, treacherous, unreliable; clever, smart, lying, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble, especially internal commotions; the allusion is to the | 子 a boneless animal which is fabled to get into tigers, and devour them.

狡 | impudent and tricky; a sharper.

| 的很 he is very uncertain; as a slippery knave.

奸 | traitorous, disloyal.

| 賊 a scamp, a glib rascal.

蠻夷 | 夏 the southern savages disturb [the kingdom of] Hia.

礪,  
Jwa

From 石 stone and 滑 slippery contracted; sometimes used for its primitive.

A mineral, talcose slate or soapstone; lard-stone, potstone, steatite.

| 石子 a kind of feldspathic mineral containing magnesia, used in the porcelain manufacture.

繃,  
hwa

Also read hwoh,

Obstinate, perverse, in which sense it is the same as 犢; stupid and mulish; to mismatch; a cord or rope.

緯 | disobedient, opposed to.

| 結 to tie together (or ally) what cannot agree, as a cow and a camel drawing a plow.

| 瓦解而冰銷 the tiles are broken and the ice is melted; — all is over.

畫,  
hwa

The noise of tearing silk.

| 的 一 聲 a ripping sound.

| 嘴 cut open his lip, as by a fall.

碰在釘拉 | he ran against a nail and ripped a hole in his skirt.

鱒骨,  
hwa

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 *Iterodactyl*, but the basilisk lizard is more probably intended; it makes a noise like *ch'-'yü*.

HWAI.

Old sounds, hwa and gwat. In Canton, wai; — in Swatow, hwai; — in Amoy, hwai; — in Fuhchau, hwai; — in Shanghai, wa and wó; — in Chifu, hwai.

懷  
怀

hwai

From heart and to hide in; the contracted form is common in cheap books and writing.

To cherish kindly in the heart, to dwell on, to think of; to embrace; to come to, as in returning to a parent; to cling to, as one's home; to put in the bosom; to carry in the womb; to comfort, to favor; to lay by, to board, to store up; to harbor, to bring on one's self; to remember against one; to be tranquil; tranquillity; the affection, the heart, the bosom, the lap; wounded feelings; selfish, private; occurs in the names of many places.

念 to think of, to long for.

德 to think upon virtue; to esteem virtue.

人 to remember one.

胎 or 孕 pregnant; to be with child.

開 暢飲 to throw off care and take a jolly cup.

放 to relax the mind, to forget care.

我好音 letting us hear their fine notes; — an ironical phrase.

抱 to carry or hug, as a nurse does a babe.

抱在 裏 to esteem, to cherish kindly.

私 to seek selfish ends.

三年免於父母之 於 at three years it can leave its parents' arms.

寘予子 you placed me in your breast.

其寶而迷其邦可謂仁乎 can he be called humane who keeps his pearl in his bosom, and lets the country go to ruin?

哉 哉 perfect rest, sorrow all relieved.

願言則 I think of him and am grieved.

恨 to cherish resentment, to bear illwill towards.

身 利刃 he carried (or concealed) a sharp knife.

心 不軌 he cherishes evil designs.

有 莫訴 I have nobody to unbosom myself to.

來 to reach, as home; to get back, as to a family.

何足掛 什麼的 use of thinking of him?

無不囊 什麼的 does not embrace or contain.

頗中下 什麼的 it measurably meets my views.

心 或 胸 什麼的 the bosom, the feelings, the affections.

詭胎 to conceal a dreadful secret; to scheme evil.

望風 想 I watch every wind, anxiously thinking — of your return.

裏  
裏

hwai

From 衣 clothes and 衆 all or 鬼 demon; they are both original forms and synonyms of the last; in their only use as primitives, they impart somewhat of their sense to several of the compound characters.

To carry in the sleeve, or hide in one's bosom; to hold under the arm; to wrap, to conceal; a sack, a fob.

藿

hwai

An umbelliferous plant, 香 of which the leaves are fragrant; it is a species of dill or *Anethum*, and also called

香絲菜 the sweet thread vegetable; it is also written 茴香, and in the Pán Ts'ao is described more like fennel (*Feniculum*); probably both dill and fennel are included.

槐

hwai

From wood and devil, but the phonetic is explained as denoting 懷 to cherish because this tree is remembered by people.

A leguminous tree, common in the northern provinces, a sort of locust (*Styphnolobium* [or *Sophora Japonicum*]) grown for its wood and shade; an ancient ruler heard complaints under it; the blossoms are used to dye imperial yellow, and mixed with other things to make a green; the seeds are enveloped in a juice, which preserves them from freezing, and the pods remain on the tree till the new leaves sprout; at Canton, this name is given to the *Cassia alata*, which resembles it in general appearance.

三 三 officers in the Cheu dynasty.

檀 a tree whose wood is described as able to produce fire by friction, and therefore called the 火 the fire locust; perhaps a kind of ebony.

地 地 the *Robinia amara*, whose roots are used in dysentery.

月 a poetical name for the fourth moon.

花米 dried hops, so called in commerce.

花黃舉子忙 when the locust flowers, students are very busy — with their examination at the autumn tripos.

淮

hwai

From water and good.

A large stream which drains the provinces of Honan and Nganhwai, flowing into Hung tsih lake; its waters now reach the Yangtze River through the Grand Canal; an even, equable flow, like this river.

夷來求 we came seeking the tribes on the Hwai.

兩 兩 the region between the Yellow and the Yangtze Rivers in Kiangsu and Nganhwai.

**壞**

*hwai'* From *earth* and *hiding*.  
Going or gone to ruin; to spoil, to injure, to perish, to destroy; dilapidated, broken down of itself, fallen into ruins; injured, spoiled, rotten, useless; hence in Canton, sometimes heard as a slang word for dead.  
學 | dissipated, vicious, gone to the bad.  
破 | broken, useless, unusable.  
| 良心 a depraved, seared conscience.

| 了 spoiled; bad, as a worn out harness.  
| 子 or | 品 an ill-mannered child.  
朽 | rotten, carious; dead-rot.  
譬彼 | 木 I may be likened to this decayed tree.  
肚 | a chronic diarrhea, an incurable bowel complaint.  
捐 | worn out, broken down; in ruins.  
好 and | are opposites, good, bad; useful, useless.

毀 | mildewed; broken down, utterly ruined.  
你 | 我事 you have spoiled my affairs; you are a marplot.  
弄 | to injure by meddling, to put out of order.  
| 行 or | 意 corrupt actions, evil thoughts; depraved.

**儉**

*hwai'* Also read *wai'*  
A wide room.  
| | high and light, as a palace hall.

HWAN.

Old sounds, hwan, kwan, gwan, kon, and gon. In Canton, wan, fún, ún, and ün; — in Swatow, hwan, wan, hwam, man, and í<sup>n</sup>; — in Amoy, hwan, wan, hian, and kw'an; — in Fúhchau, hwang, kwang, kw'ang, wang, wong, and hang; — in Shanghai, hwé<sup>n</sup>, kwé<sup>n</sup>, wé<sup>n</sup>, and wè<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, hwan and wan.

**歡**

*hwan* From a *breathing* and *flourishing*; it is nearly synonymous with *kw'an'* 歡 pleased.  
Joy expressed by the voice; jolly, merry, glad, frolicsome, jocund; pleased, gratified; to rejoice, to gladden; pleased with.  
合 | to entertain, to make merry with friends.  
你喜 | 他嗎 do you like him? how do you like it?  
| 心 a merry, gleeful heart.  
| 天喜地 extravagant joy and rejoicing.  
| 容 a happy face.  
| 暢 or | 樂 or | 娛 highly delighted, merry.  
| 伯 the Earl Joy; — a poetical name for wine.  
馬跑 | 了 the horse runs very fast.  
| 奔亂跳的 hopping and scampering about for joy.  
不 | 而散 they are now not on speaking terms.  
**謹**  
*hwan* To bawl, to vociferate; to rouse, to stimulate by the voice or cheering words; pleasing, joyful tidings, in which it is like the last.

| 鬧 the clamor of the marketplace.  
| 悅 a cry of joy, a cheering cry.  
| 呼道左 to cheer and cry out to the passengers.  
| 囂 acclamations and greetings.

**獾**

*hwan* A badger, the 狗 |, which is found in Shansi, Sz'ch'uen, Chihli, and elsewhere; it has dun colored, coarse, long hair, and the skins are used for cushions.  
猪 | a blackish colored, and perhaps another variety of the badger.  
海 | a name applied to beaver skins, but the animal is not certain.  
人 | an animal able to rise and fight on its haunches, which, when forced to do by its foes, the Indian badger (*Miles collaris*) will do.  
**驩**  
*hwan* A gentle, tractable horse; a horse frisking.  
| 虞之民 happy, peaceable people, — as they were in the days of Shun.  
| 哩 a noted criminal, *Hwan Teu*, who lived in the days of Shün.

**獠**

*hwan* A wild beast with claws, which has a row of bristles along the back like quills, the | 豸, a sort of porcupine found in Shensi, which the Chinese assert to be hermaproditic.  
| 道 an old name of a district in the eastern part of Kansuh, among the nomads.

**還**

*hwan* From to go and to stare at; the contracted form is not sanctioned by the dictionaries; also read *shan* and *chai*, when used as an adverb or conjunction.  
*hwi* To return, to revert to, to come back; to recompense; to repay, to cancel, as a debt; to regard, to look at, to give attention to; to look back; to surround, to revolve, a return; agile, light; as an *adverb*, still, furthermore, even to this; now, forthwith; as a *conjunction*, and, also; when repeated, answers to either — or.  
| 家 or | 鄉 to return home.  
| 手 to repay a blow, to strike back.  
| 神 to thank the gods.  
賠 | or 償 | to indemnify, to make good a loss.

爾 | 而入我心易'也 if you had come into my house on your return, my heart would have been relieved.

收 | I have received them back.

清 | paid up in full.

天打 | 覆陣 again another shower!

| 要三個 three more are wanted.

| 有 they are still here.

| 不來嗎 why did you not come sooner? why has he not yet come?

王曰 | 歸 the king said, Let us go home.

| 在 it is yet extant; he is still here.

是這樣 | 是那樣 is it to be done this way or that way?

回 | to return whence he came.

子之 | 兮 what a nimble fellow you are?

| 價 to give a price, to make an offer for.

| 拜 to return a visit.

哥哥好呢 | 是兄弟好 which do you prefer, the elder or younger brother?

答 | to answer, as a letter.

有福依 | 在 I shall have better luck next time.

| 車言邁 the return chariot will go on.

| 欠 or | 賬 to pay up a debt.

| 原 to verify a sum or account.

| 不來 he is very tardy, he still has not returned (or arisen).

心病 | 將心藥醫 for heart ailments you must apply (or turn to) heart remedies.

| 復衣服 double-dyed clothes.

無所 | 忌 nobody will ever regret him.

大 | 和 小 | refer to the solstices.

| 陽 or | 甦過來 restored to health; come back to life, as it were.

In *Fuhchau*. To bid, to offer a lower price for; to yield.

Read *siüen*. To revolve.

周 | 中規 they revolve by their appointed rules; the first two characters referring to a circle.

環

hwan

From *gem* and to *stare*; it is often interchanged with *swan* 灣 a beach, and occurs used for the last and next.

Originally a stone ring cut out for an armlet; a ring of any sort, a circlet, a bracelet; an open punctuation mark; a sandy beach; to encircle, to surround; to go around.

耳 | 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.

| 視 to look around.

| 縣 a district among the mountains in the east of Kansuh on a branch of the River King.

| 珮叮嚙 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 | heaven's law works itself around in time; — *scil.* the mills of the gods grind slowly.

鑲

鏤

鏤

hwan

Like the preceding.

An iron or gold ring; a finger-ring; a link. The second form also means an ancient weight of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$  taels, a

銜 or ten 鈞, used in the Han dynasty; a hundred

*hwan* were at another time reckoned to weigh only three catties or 48 taels, which shows its variability.

門 | a ring to close a door.

手 | bracelets, bangles.

金指 | a gold finger-ring.

其罰百 | fined him a hundred *hwan*,—about a rupee in weight.

圓

hwan

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 *syuen*, and used for 圓 a ball.

To revolve; to encircle, to environ, to go around; to start, to look alarmed; a circle; a ball; round, complete.

| 橋門 he inclosed the bridge gate.

| 土 a prison wall.

| 轉 to circulate around a center, said of the stars.

| 法 a term for a copper cash.

天下 | 視而起 the whole mass of people will rise and look around in dread.

宸

hwan

A wall around the palace; a circuit; the emperor's domain or park.

| 宇 the world.

| 內 in the emperor's jurisdiction.

宸 | the palace or its inclosing wall.

| 州 an old name of Ma-yih hien 馬邑縣 in the northern part of Shansi in Ta-tung fu.

闌

hwan

A wall around a market place; the gate to it.

通 | 帶闌 throughout all the entrances and thoroughfares of the market.

儇

hwan

When read *hüen*, the name of a state.

Ingenious, expert, nimble; clever at contrivances; in very early times, name of a fief or small state.

| 性 expert, ready at.

| 薄 alert, lively, nervous.

揖我謂我 | 兮 Ah, you wish to honor me as a smart fellow!

翾  
hwan

Like the fast in the sense of hasty, quick; a short flight, like a sparrow's.

| 飛兮翠曾 see its quick jerks; how the kingfisher then flies off!

纆  
hwan

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.

投 | 自盡 he got into a noose and finished (hung) himself.

虹蜺爲 | the rainbow encircles the heavens.

墼  
hwan

A wall in front of one; an inclosing wall.

| 堵蕭然 the four walls are quietness itself; *met.* utter poverty, destitution.

鬟  
hwan

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.

烟 | the distant misty hills.

翠 | the bright green hills.

垂 | falling tresses.

髻 | a coiffure done up in style, as a lady's.

亞 | a maid-servant who has been bought; a slave girl.

花 | a flowery, ornamented coiffure.

湲  
hwan

Also read *yuén*.

The murmuring noise of a rapid current.

潺 | the flow of a stream; water flowing, as in a sluice.

桓  
hwan

From *wood* and to *fill*; occurs used for 榘 the soap-berry.

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 defunct warriors and statesmen of renown, who had great power; mournful; name of a king of Tsi, B.C. 685, who reigned 43 years, and swayed the empire under the emperor Hwui wang 惠王 of the Cheu.

| 表 tablet pillars erected at the graves of great men.

| | martial valor; sorrowful.

盤 | to get on with difficulty; but 盤 | 熟了 means conversant with, at home in.

盤 | 幾天 remain a few days — and look about you; a Peking phrase, where it denotes resting, tarrying, to visit.

| 檀 supports for a prince's coffin when interring it; — an old custom.

峒  
hwan

A high hill, when compared with a small one near it, or as seen beyond it.

苜  
hwan

A vegetable allied to the celery, whose root or leaves are used in preparing a detergent to clean the face or hands.

璫  
hwan

From *gem* and to *offer*.

A sort of tablet or scepter anciently held by dukes as a badge of rank; trappings of a horse.

完  
hwan

From a *covering* and *original*; as a primitive it is mostly used as a phonetic.

To finish, to conclude; completed, finished, done well, and thus often becomes merely a sign of the past tense, though it occasionally precedes the verb; paid up, settled; finally, wholly, entirely; used up, all gone.

| 固 well-made, strong.

| 人 an estimable, perfect man, a finished man.

| 備 all is made ready.

| 工 the work is done, the job is finished.

| 結 closed, settled, as a law case; similar to | 訖 completed, not to be reopened.

用 | they are all used up.

| 全 all is brought to a conclusion.

| 數 the account is balanced.

| 了 done, ended, got through.

講 | spoken; I've no more to say, I've done speaking.

短褐不 | my clothes are short and worn out, I am in great distress.

In *Shanghai*. Used as an adverb of intensity when following an adjective.

容貌黃 | his face is very pale.

未 | disagreeable, as a person; unpleasant, as an affair.

垸  
hwan

Lime and varnish mixed and ground up for lacker or paint; the name of an ancient implement for weighing.

馬  
hwan

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 紿 to fetter contracted.

A colt one year old, or in its first year.

丸  
hwan

To be distinguished from 凡 all, with which it was at first synonymous; the form refers to the ease with which round things are rolled about.

Anything spherical or that can be rolled; a pill, a pellet, a small ball; forced-meat balls; a bullet; a nodule.

藥 | a medicinal pill.

吞 | to swallow a pill.

蠟 | pills inclosed in wax, as is done with those containing fragrance.

彈 | a ball; whence 彈 | 之地 a little region, a small spot, a mere dot.

搓 | 子 or 搥成 | 兒 to roll pills.

和 | to concoct pills.

結 | lumpy, concreted; to form lumps.

松柏 | | the pines and firs grow symmetrically, alluding to their boles as seen in a row.

洟

wan

To shed tears abundantly.

淚 | 瀾而雨集 the tears coursed down like rivulets of rain.

紉

wan

From *silk* and a *pill* as the phonetic.

White; unsullied and lustrous, as white silk; plain, not figured; fine, close, as a fabric.

| 扇 silk fans or screens.

| 袴子弟 a fellow with white silk breeches, a rich fool.

冰 | fine, evenly wove; — a weaver's term, alluding to the uniform texture of ice.

芎

wan

A sedgy plant, called | 蘭, of whose leaves mats can be made; it seems to be allied to the Iris or Orchis, but is doubtless different from the next.

萑

wan

A tough kind of sedgy grass, fit for weaving into mats in the month of October; this and 莞 may denote the same plant, but this is probably rather a sort of *Juncus* or *Cyperus*, as it has no blossoms.

Read *oh'wi*. Luxuriant foliage; applied also to a labiate plant.

院

hwan

Another form of 莞 a mat-grass, but it is not much used.

To smile; looking pleased.

挽

hwan

From *hand* and to *finish* as the phonetic.

To rub or polish as gems; to work in stones; to strike, to beat.

浣

hwan

To wash and cleanse; to bathe; to purify one's self; a decade, because in the T'ang dynasty, this bath took place thrice a month; the feet; the first is specially the name of a stream where

the beautiful Si-shi 西施 lived, the | 紗溪 in Chehkiang; also of the smaller | 花溪 and of another river in Sz'ch'uen.

| 衣 to wash clothes.

| 沐 to bathe.

| 滌 to purify, to cleanse the heart.

火 | 布 asbestos cloth, which can be cleaned by fire.

中 | the middle decade of the month.

皖

wan

Bright, as a star; arrived at maturity, as fruit; smooth, even, as a well-planed board; a fine rolling eye; to look around; beautifully formed or molded.

眼 | 黃鳥 the clear, melodious warble, as of the oriole or mainah.

| | to look at carefully.

| 彼牽牛 brilliant that Herd-boy shines!

有 | 其實 [the russet pear] with its fruit so bright.

皖

wan

Like the preceding.

Bright, luminous, as a star; the ancient name of Nganking, the capital of Nganhwui; there was a small fief of this name during the Cheu dynasty, so called from a Mt. Hwan | 山 near it; sometimes applied to the province, in the terms | 南 and | 北, which denote the region south and north the Yangtsz' River.

皖

wan

Nearly synonymous with the preceding.

Light, luminous; clear, pure, as water; also erroneously used with the last, as the designation of Nganhwui province.

緩

hwan

From *silk* and *connecting* as the phonetic.

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.

| and 急 are opposites, slow — fast; adverse — prosperous; the good and the evil of.

| 急相通 helping one another in straits, as shopmen lending to each other.

不可 | it admits of no delay; you must not put it off.

延 | needless delay; procrastinating.

遲 | remiss, late, behindhand.

莊稼 | the crops are safe enough, i. e. will not be injured.

| 過來了 it is recovering slowly, it is reviving again.

怠 | lazy, negligent.

舒 | to feel easy, self-indulgent, not strict.

| 步當車 to walk slowly, and not tire yourself more than if you rode.

寬 | not pressing, easy with; to act kindly towards, as a debtor.

| | 而行 leisurely and carefully, as in walking.

| 兵之計 contrive to delay the approach of the troops; *met.* to gain by delay, as in paying a debt.

鮓

hwan

From *fish* and *easy-going*, alluding to its sluggishness; the first form is commonest.

鰻

hwan

A species of tench, with dark green fins, and stout ventral and dorsal fins, the *Leuciscus idella*.

黑 | another species (*Leuciscus picus*), has no cirri, and the lateral line is white.

黑石 | the red fin tench (*Leuciscus curriculus*), has jagged fins, a tapering head, and a green body; all these species are common at Canton.

患  
hwan'

From *heart* and to *string* on, as cash; but the etymologists give 患, which is another form of 喧 clamor, 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.

禍 | a calamity, an affliction.

後 | subsequent misfortune.

除後 | to escape future evil consequences.

| 病 a distressing malady; to be taken sick.

| 瘋病時 when the mad fit was on him.

避 | to escape impending evil, to avoid calamity.

| 難之中 in the midst of difficulties.

| 得 | 失 hard to obtain it and hard to lose it, — as money.

必 | 之 my heart sorrows for them.

何 | 之有 why do you lament it?

養虎爲 | [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.

榘  
hwan'

From *wood* and *sorrow* as the phonetic.

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.

宦  
hwan'

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; statesmen.

鄉 | one of the gentry, a village ruler.

| 家子弟 a scion or cadet of an honorable family.

關 | or | 寺 or | 官 eunuchs, who are palace courtiers, chamberlains, or domestics.

| 囊不敷 his official perquisites are insufficient.

仕 | 行臺 the temporary residence of a government functionary.

| 遊 an officer who goes from home to his post.

瘼  
hwan'

From *disease* and *excellent* as the phonetic; the dictionary reads it *twan'*, but the usage has changed.

Sick, ailing, looking ill.

癱 | partially palsied; numbness, as in torpid circulation; incipient paralysis, especially in the legs.

豢  
hwan'

From a *pig* and a *phonetic*.

To feed pigs and dogs with prepared grain; to bait; to befriend, to make presents in order to get friendly favor; to bribe.

| 養 to rear; to support by charity, as foundlings; to help.

以利 | 之 allured him with the hope of some advantage.

餽賂于隣是 | 隣也 to give gifts and food to our neighbors is simply to support them — against ourselves.

芻 | grass and grain, i.e. domestic animals; the first word refers to horses and cattle which eat hay, the latter to pigs and dogs.

幻  
hwan'

It was originally supposed to represent two triangles interlocked.

Mutual deception; what imposes on one, sleight of hand; magic; a trick, a dream or apparition, whatever deludes the sight; deceit; deceptive, unreal; to transform so as to deceive; changeable.

虛 | empty appearances.

| 術 magical arts, like table-turning.

夢 | visions, dreams; unrealities.

講張爲 | to lie and brag is the part of a trickster; to impose on by tricks.

| 象 changes, as of nature; signs, tokens, as of a storm.

| 影 visionary things, like dissolving views.

| 化 magical changes, metamorphoses.

世情變 | the world is as a changing show.

廁  
hwan'

From *inclosure* and a *pig* in it, referring to its use.

A sty; a privy, a retiring place.

遁  
hwan'

From to *go* and *officer* as the phonetic.

To flee, to escape from; to avoid.

| 逃 to run away.

法無可 | you cannot elude the laws.

作孽不可 | you cannot escape [the just reward of] your misdeeds.

Read *kwan'* To go, to reach; to revolve, to change and turn around.

奐  
hwan'

Composed originally of 𠄎 to raise the hands placed under 𠄎 prominent contracted; its use as a primitive is mostly as a phonetic.

Gradually growing larger; excellent; at ease, leisurely; colored, gay; to take one's pleasure.

明 | bright, lustrous.

美哉 | 焉 how beautiful and accomplished, as a lady; how delightful! — as a garden.

伴 | 爾游矣 ramble about when you are at leisure.

命 | 美富 a beautiful, spacious room, much ornamented.

喚  
hwan'

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.

鳩 | 雨 the pigeon cries for the rain, as its cooing is greater before a shower.

| 頭 a barber's clang; it is a long steel fork made like pincers, and trilled with a nail.

使 | 白人 a head-servant, a butler.

| 嬌娘 the beauty's call, is a hand-drum with rattles, which flower-peddlers twirl.

名 | 三桃 her name is called San-t'ao.

| 他止住 tell him to stop.

| 醒迷途 to awaken men from their delusions and errors, as a preacher should.

煥<sup>hwan'</sup> Elegant, colored.

| 爛 variegated, ornamented with colors, as an embroidered robe.

煥<sup>hwan'</sup> Resplendent, brilliant; the brightness of fire.

| 明 | brilliant, lustrous.

| 目 agreeable to the eye, view.

| 手其有文章 how elegant it is! in fine style.

| 然一新 how new and fine it is! — as a new suit of clothes.

換<sup>hwan'</sup> From *hand* and *excellent* as the phonetic.

To remove, to change about with the hand; to exchange,

to interchange; to barter; to commute; to move and alter, as in arranging the things in a room.

| 轉 to transpose; to exchange.

| 季 altering for the season; i. e. changing the official uniform twice a year, about the first of May and November.

回 | to send back, as bad silver.

對 | to swap; to exchange even.

包 | I agree to change it — if bad, as a dollar.

便 | changed as wanted; a money-changer's sign.

無得 | I'll not take it back.

出門不 | or 不管 | it will not be exchanged after you have taken it away.

金十五 | gold is exchanged at fifteen — for silver.

金銀兌 | to exchange gold and silver by weight.

| 錢 change [this dollar] into copper cash.

| 帖 to exchange cards — and become sworn friends.

| 骨 a thorough change in one, as at conversion.

改 | to make in another style.

| 親 to make a betrothal, by exchanging horoscopes.

| 門道 to change one's profession or calling.

敗子回頭金不 | gold cannot seduce the repentant prodigal to return to vice.

髌<sup>hwan'</sup> The knee-joint.

| 骨 the bones under the knee-pan, the joint.

渙<sup>hwan'</sup> 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.

河水 | | the rivers are full.

方 | | 夸 their waters are broad and swelling.

| 爛 elegant, variegated.

繼猶判 | the connection seems as if severed, referring to the prosperous omens of the dynasty.

擐<sup>hwan'</sup> To put on armor; to brace on, as a helmet.

服兵 | 甲 to prepare one's arms and put on mail.

Read *süen*. To strip.

| 衣出其臂脛 he rolled up his clothes and exposed his legs and arms.

輓<sup>hwan'</sup> From 車 *carriage* and 環 *ring* contracted.

The punishment of pulling a criminal in pieces by chariots drawing him asunder; it was once used in China.

## HWANG.

Old sounds, hung, knng, and gung. In Canton, wong and fong; — in Swatow, hwang, kw'ang, and kwang; — in Amoy, hòng and k'òng; — in Fuhchau, hwòng and wòng; — in Shanghai, wong and hwong; — in Chifu, hwang.

荒  
hwang

From 川 streams and 亡 lost; it is now merged in the next, and used chiefly as a primitive; it occurs interchanged with 慌 hurried.

A watery waste; to reach, to get to.

天作高山大王 | 之 Heaven created a high mountain for Tai-wang to go and occupy, referring to his fief of Pin 分 in Shensi.

荒  
hwang

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.

| 裔 aborigines, wild tribes.

| 蕪 bushy, overgrown with brushwood; weedy.

| 廢 to fall into disuse; to disregard; old, in desuetude; intermitted, as a business.

丢 | out of practice, forgotten it.

| 唐 incoherent, incredible, untrustworthy, deceptive.

| 蕪 obsolete; to neglect one's duty.

| 年 a year of scarcity, dearth.

不 打 饑 | you need not be anxious about the means of living.

| 空 utterly empty, as a deserted, ruined house.

| 淫 無 度 to totally neglect public duties, as by hunting and following women.

大 | 兒 in general, the purport of, a synopsis.

| 棄 to set aside, to frustrate.

業 | 於 嬉 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 連 | 亡 year after year I am so unfortunate and ruined.

穠

Similar to the last.

穠

Grain not ripening; it is immature and therefore empty-eared.

穠

百 菓 皆 | all the fruit is blasted; none has ripened — this season.

纒

From silk and a waste as the phonetic.

纒

Silk tangled, which is to be drawn out to find the clue.

肱

From flesh and to die.

肱

The space between the heart and diaphragm; the vitals; it probably refers to the region of the aorta.

病 入 膏 | the disease has entered the vitals; this expression usually indicates an incurable consumption.

畜

Blood; it is used in connection with animals, an omen is mentioned of a sheep butchered that had no blood.

畜

| 池 the blood-pool; — it may denote the aorta and vena cava.

皇

Originally composed of 自 self and 王 to rule, meaning the self-ruler or first rulers, referring to the 三 | three rulers, (Fuh-hi, Shiu-nung and Hwangti) who ruled by their own virtue; it is now composed of 白 white and 王 ruler, and is defined by 煌

皇

resplendent, as 成 德 煌 煌 perfect virtue is gloriously resplendent; it occurs used for 遑 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, religions, and judicial matters, and there can in the nature of things be only one such vicegerent acknowledged on earth; it was assumed first by Tsin Chi Hwangti, B. 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.

| 天 high Heaven, the azure empyrean; often used as a petition, Good Heavens!

| 天 上 帝 the imperial Shangti, or 玉 | 上 帝 Yuh-hwang Shangti, the highest of the gods.

地 | imperial Earth, — worshiped by the Emperor; also, the palace, the Forbidden City, inside of | 都 Peking.

於 | how imperial!

| 朝 this (or our) imperial dynasty.

| 考 and | 妣 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.

東 | a genial spring breeze.  
 穆穆 | how vast and beautiful!  
 先祖是 | majestic are our ancestors.  
 | 恩 imperial favor.  
 豈是冠冕堂 | 的話 why have such unseemly talk? *i.e.* is this the right talk for coroneted men and courtiers?  
 四國是 | the four states all dread you — Wān Wang and Wu Wang.

凰 The female of the phoenix or 鳳 |, a fabulous bird whose appearance indicates great prosperity to the land.  
 鳳 | 無寶不落 phoenixes alight only where jewels are found; *i.e.* he only comes where money is to be made.

惶 From heart and emperor; *q.d.* as if one was startled when he saw the monarch.  
 惶 Fear, hesitation; respectful dread, tremor, apprehension, scared, terrified.  
 恐 | alarmed; fluttering.  
 | | fearing, trembling.  
 | 惑 dreadful doubt, afraid to act.  
 | 擾 perturbed, excited with great fear.

惶 From man and emperor; interchanged with the next two.  
 惶 Agitated; in a state of uncertainty or consternation.  
 四海仿 | the whole country was confused and doubtful.  
 不 | no leisure; not at ease.

徨 Doubtful.  
 徬 | 無家 in doubt where to go; no fixed place.  
 徊 | vacillating, going back and forth; irresolute.

遑 From to go and emperor, as the phonetic.  
 遑 Leisure, vacant time; disengaged, indifferent to; to waste time in trifling.

不 | 啓處 I have no time to take my ease.  
 莫敢或 | I dare not idle my time.  
 日昃不 | 暇食 the day is closing and I am too busy even to eat.  
 胡爲乎 | | 欲何之 why are you so much pressed? where do you wish to go?

煌 A great blaze; splendid, bright; luminous, as stars.  
 煌 | | exceedingly resplendent, said of the emperor's virtue, or of the glittering stars.  
 輝 | 於道 the street is shining brilliantly, as at an illumination.

餽 Dried pastry, cakes made of wheat flour and sugar, but having no meat or fruit.

艘 A kind of dispatch boat; a ferry boat.  
 艘 | 於道 a cutter or fast-sailing boat.

鯨 From fish and imperial or yellow; the second form is not common.

鯨 The fish for the emperor, the sturgeon, which is found in the Yangtze of great size; it is brought frozen to Peking from the Amoor River, as a tribute or tax from those regions.  
 鱈 | 魚 the sturgeon.  
 | 花魚 a kind of gurnard found about Canton.

簞 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 fifes; a clump of bamboos.  
 簞 | a thick grove of bamboos.

嫿 Name of a concubine of Yao in ancient times; an old term for mother in Hunan.

蝗 The locust; the god who is invoked to drive them away is called 劉猛將 or | 螭將軍 in the central provinces.  
 旱 | drought and locusts.

| 蟲爲災 the locusts have become a plague.

蚱 | the migratory locust, which appears at times in the southern provinces.

隍 } From place or ground and imperial; the second form is unusual.

隍 } A dry moat or fosse under a city wall; a dry ditch.

城 | 廟 the wall and moat temple is the municipal temple in every walled city, where officials worship the tutelary or paladial god, who is called the 都城 | and in the Chinese Hades, answers somewhat to Rhadamanthus of the Greeks.

城復于 | the walls were close to the moat.

湟 A river in Kansuh, a tributary of the Ta-tung 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.  
 湟 | a turbulent torrent.

惶 The cry of children weeping; clamor; the ringing of bells.  
 其泣 | | their sobbing and weeping were distressing.

鐘鼓 | | the bells and drums rung out in concert.

鎗 Interchanged with the last.  
 鎗 Also a sort of triquetrous blade fastened at the end of a lance, and covered with tiger's skin when sheathed.

輿前儀 | the lances were borne before the chariot.

| | 鎗鎗 clanging and ringing, like bells and drums.

**黃**  
hwang

Originally composed of 田 a field, and an old form of 光 bright, to denote that the earth is yellow, which in fact is the hue of the loess that forms the soil of half of the country north of the Yellow River; it forms the 201st radical of a small natural group of characters relating to that color; as a primitive used phonetically, and interchanged with some of its compounds.

The color of earth, ochreous; it belongs to earth; yellow; the imperial color, nearly a lemon yellow; it is used by his Majesty, because it is the central color of the five, and sometimes when alone designates him; it doubtless has been derived from 帝 the Yellow Emperor, who is said to have ruled B. C. 2597, and was so called because he had affinity to, and ruled by the power of the element 土 earth; imperial; hurried; the harvest; applied also to lamas, one of the Manchu banner corps, and to those who are 帶子 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 杏 | apricot yellow.

牙 | a light ivory yellow.

口孺子 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 cumfrey (*Symphitum*), and used as a febrifuge.

犬 a Canton name for the earthworm; the mole-cricket is elsewhere so called.

道 the ecliptic; but 道日子 is a lucky day.

蛋 | yolk of an egg.

瘦 cadaverous, jaundiced.

中 | the emperor's private treasury or privy purse.

綾夾板 yellow silk boards in which imperial orders are forwarded.

貼 | 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 whampee or yellow skin (*Cookia punctata*), a fruit of Canton province.

魚 a kind of herring (*Chatoessus miculatus*) at Canton.

蛇 | a medicinal name for nodular iron pyrites, thought to be vomited by snakes.

青 | 不接 the green and the yellow have not yet joined, the new crop is not yet come in.

事情 | 了 the affair has entirely miscarried; referring to the yellow color of the dying leaves.

倉 | 無托 so irresolute that he can undertake nothing.

綿襖 the yellow cotton jacket — a poor man's name for the winter sun.

昏 the eventide, twilight.

河 the Yellow River, so called from the ochery color of its waters.

錢 three lucky papers hung on door lintels.

**潢**  
hwang

From water and yellow.

A lake without an outlet; a pool; a dyke, a dam; water that sparkles, deep and pure.

銀 | the milky way.

裝 | the cushion on which jewelry is exhibited.

十分裝 | mere outside show, living beyond one's means.

陂 | 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 Niuchwang.

天 | 一派 of the same imperial generation, in which 天 | denotes exclusively the emperor's family; the term is probably derived from 天 | 星 the stars  $\mu \sigma \sigma$  near  $\gamma$  in Auriga

Read 'hwang' To dye paper, mostly of a straw or light brown color.

漾 the vast expanse of water.

**瘡**  
hwang

The yellow disease, the jaundice or icterus, also known as 發黃病 from the hue; forms of dropsy seem also to be included in this term.

**殼**  
hwang

The yolk of an egg, which the component parts of the character, yellow and husk, somewhat indicate.

**璜**  
hwang

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**  
hwang

To exert one's self, to bustle about.

越 | | a brave, warlike appearance; to spread out things, to make a fine display, as in a shop.

**簧**  
hwang

The metallic tongue in tubes of the *säng* or reed-organ; the reed of a clarinet, trombone, or melodeon; a spring, a catch in a lock; anything very delicate in a machine.

鎖 | the wards of a lock.

君子陽陽左執 | my lord is happy indeed, his left hand grasps his reed organ.

笙 | a reed-organ and its mouth-piece.

鼓 | drumming and fifeing; to flatter with fair speeches; to excite by canards.

線 | the hair-spring of a watch.

巧言如 | 顏之厚矣 their artful words, dulcet as a reed's notes, show how unblushing are their faces.

| 口言語 mumbling gibberish, like a witch's incantations.

磧

hwang

Its composition of *stone* and *yellow* evidently has had an influence in limiting this word to 硫 | or sulphur, for which alone it is now used.

大 | 孔 brimstone pits in Formosa, where the crude article is obtained.

採辦硝 | to select and superintend the saltpetre for powder works.

Read *kw'ang*. The ore or gangue of metal, especially iron in copper, for which *kw'ang* 磧 is now commonly used; hard, obdurate.

蟻

hwang

A green beetle which makes a noise with its wings.

螞 | the leech.

螞 | 釘住鷺鷥脚 the leech fastens itself to the egret's legs; *met.* a lickspittle, a spiritless sycophant.

幌

hwang

From *napkin* and *bright*.

A curtain; a shop-sign of wood or other things, which particularly indicates the nature of the goods sold or occupation, and not a mere painted board; a sort of ornamented cap.

| 傘 a flabellum or screen to shield from the sun.

書 | a screen in a school-room.

| 帷 curtains, screens.

錢 | a money-changer's sign, a carved wooden string of cash.

挑 | 子 take in the sign.

膏藥 | 子 diamond shape, so called from the form of plasters drawn on a sign.

妝你的 | 子 your sign is mere show; i. e. you are not fit to trade, you are a sharper.

In *Cantonese*. A gust; a whirl of wind.

幌

hwang

Similar to the last.

A sign denoting a tavern, which in former times was a flag or banner.

晃

hwang

From *sun* and *light* as the phonetic.

The full brightness of the sun; to dazzle, to come out bright; a flash, a ray of; quivering, as a sunbeam.

| 耀 bright sunshine; brilliant.

亮 | | glittering, as a sun-beam.

炫 | 芬馥 bright and fragrant, like a flower garden.

一 | 兒的工夫 in a moment, very quickly.

日光 | 眼 the light dazzles my eyes.

電光一 | a flash of dazzling lightning.

天氣 | 開 the sun has come out bright again.

搖搖 | | 的 quivering, shimmering; glittering, like sunlight glancing on the water.

恍

hwang

The first is commonest; the second occurs written 晃 in the Book of Odes.

恍

hwang

Wild, mad; disturbed, fluttered, unable to collect one's thoughts; sorrowful.

| 狂 delirious; out of one's head.

| 然 irresolute, unready, as when one has mislaid or lost something.

| 惚 or | | 惚惚 half right, not certain; confused, as a witness, under cross-examination.

聽 | 惚了 I did not get the idea clearly, I did not get the right sense.

慌

hwang

From *heart* and a *waste*; interchanged with the last.

Apprehensive, nervous; obscure, indeterminate; to scare, to alarm; as a superlative, very, frightfully.

發 | or | 忙 agitated, lost his presence of mind.

驚 | frightened, as at a sudden start.

心 | or | 張 trepidation.

不要 | don't be in a hurry.

着 | you frighten me; I'm quite alarmed.

跑得 | he runs very fast.

In *Pekingese*. To shake, to toss the head, as a fop when he struts; to roll or waddle, as a heavily laden mule.

暄

hwang

Dry and hot, as in the midst of summer.

謊

hwang

From *words* and a *waste*; the first is commonest.

說

hwang

To talk in one's sleep; incoherent, raving; exaggeration, fibbing; to lie, to mislead by wild statements.

全是 | it is all a lie.

撒 | to scatter fibs; to deceive, to lie to.

| 言 nonsense, falsehoods, raving talk; legendary tales.

說 | to deceive by falsehoods.

說 | 獨怕對證 a liar only fears a truthful witness.

| 謬 untrue, mendacious, fabulous.

扯 | 吊白 the whole is a made-up story.

很大的 | you brag much; the price is exorbitant, you charge too dear.

幌

hwang

From *heart* and *bright* as the phonetic.

Clearness of mind; perspicacious.

| 慌 the mind unsettled.

| | 兒 suddenly; at times.

況<sup>3</sup> From *water* and *elder brother*; now mostly superseded by the next two.

hwang  
kw'ang Cold, icy water; to lead; to compare; to overflow; then; to confer on, to bestow.

修 | a sort of five-stringed lute or lyre, placed in the temples of Confucius.

來 | to come to a place to make a judicial examination; to pay a visit.

况<sup>3</sup> From *two* (or *ice*) and *elder brother*; used for the last.

hwang  
kw'ang An adjective of comparison; more, moreover; now; furthermore; to come to; to bestow; to grow, as plants; a time, a period.

何 | how much more!

| 兼 still more, in addition to.

| 然 surprisingly and wrongly.

| 且 or | 復 still further, additionally.

| 係 it is just that.

景 | 何如 how do times go with you? how do you like your work?

仁智周公未之盡也而 | 於王乎 Duke Chen did not fully exhibit the virtues of humanity and wisdom, how much more then our present ruler.

| 味 relish, taste, character of, savor, quality.

In *Cantonese*. To thrum.

| 琴 to play the lute.

祝<sup>3</sup> Used with the last.

hwang  
kw'ang To give, to bestow; to confer, as a largess or bounty.

| 施 to give freely.

| 賜 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.

祝<sup>3</sup> To look at; it is used frequently in proper names.

hwang | 視 to examine carefully.

纆<sup>3</sup> A cord; to cord, to tie with a string.

hwang | 繩 halliards, with which to hoist a flag, a sign-board, or a sail.

幌<sup>3</sup> A window screened with thin silk; a book-rack or lectern to support a book when reading.

幌<sup>3</sup> Similar to the last; it is also read

hwang and used for 幌 a screen. Something that will screen off or keep out the wind; a term for a passage, as a porch, a verandah, or door; a strip; to join things; to reel silk from the cocoon.

煇<sup>3</sup> The blaze of fire. 煇 | effulgent, blazing; a bright, dazzling light.

hwang | 眼睛 dazzling to the eyes; it blinds my eyes.

澦<sup>3</sup> A bright expanse of water illuminated by the sun.

hwang

鐃<sup>3</sup> The sound of bells.

hwang

## HWO.

Old sounds, ha, ka, ga, hwa, and kwa. In *Canton*, so and wo; — in *Swatow*, hwa, hué, and ho; — in *Amoy*, hò, hòh, and hé; — in *Fukchau*, hwò and hwi; — in *Shanghai*, hwo, hu, and u; — in *Chifu*, hwoa.

禾<sup>3</sup> The original form is composed of 木 tree and 夨 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.

| 苗 growing rice.

| 割 to reap the grain.

| 嘉 a fine crop of grain.

| 米 unhulled rice, paddy.

看 | to watch the fields. (*Cantonese*.)

| 易 長畝 the grain grows well over the acres.

一 | 九穗 nine heads on one stalk — in a good year.

| 稈 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.

和<sup>3</sup> From *mouth* or *musical pipe* and *grain*; the third is an antique and rather erroneous, but not unusual form.

和<sup>3</sup> 龢 } Harmony, union, concord, agreement; conciliation after a strife; to become mild;

味<sup>3</sup> } kindly, agreeing with, as a medicine; bells put on the cross-bar of a carriage; inclined to; to be at peace, to make friends; to fit, fitting; to work in and mix up; to unite, to harmonize; to compound, to hush up; to go with, to

join, to conform to; as a *preposition*, with, together, to, — and thus becomes a sign of the accusative; a small reed; gate of a camp.

平 | even, as a pulse; mild, as food.

心恬氣 | cordial and gratified feelings.

一團 | 氣 cordial harmony between them.

| 味 well-flavored, delicately seasoned.

| 鈴央央 the bells on the chariots tinkled merrily.

終 | 且平 harmony and peace will be lasting.

樂既 | 奏 all the instruments perform in harmony.

太 | peace generally prevails.

風雨調 | the wind and rain come in their time.

| 睦 amicable relations.

做 | 頭 to be a peacemaker.

| 頭 proper ingredients, as for a soup. (*Shanghai*.)

| 順 complaisant, accordant.

他們不和 | they don't agree; incompatible.

| 顏悅色 a pleasant, benign countenance.

八音 | 諧 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 | 氣 do not destroy the present harmony, do not wound good feelings.

人 | 平 an even tempered man.

| 泥兒 to work over the mud, as a bricklayer does.

| 他說 speak to him.

| 碩 the transcription of the Manchu title *hwo-shuu*, meaning the officer who stands at the corner; used only by the highest princes.

我 | 你去 we will both go.

私 | 人命 to hush up a homicide, to secretly compensate for killing a man.

| 衣而睡 to sleep in one's clothes.

| 尙 or | 闍 a Buddhist priest, because he should be a peacemaker, as some natives assert; but the priests explain it by 親教師 a self-taught teacher; it is probably derived from the Sanscrit *upa-dhyaya*, of which the sound *hwah-shue* is the equivalent in Kashgar.

招君 | 番 called a princess to pacify the tribe, — by marrying her to its Hunnish chief; done by an emperor of the Han.

Read *ho?*. To accord, to make rhymes with; to sing a second; to keep in tune and time; to mix, as tastes; to conciliate; assenting.

| 韻的詩 verses which have proper rhymes.

隨聲附 | he always agrees to what one says.

| 勻 to mix properly, as a cook; well blended.

四樣對 | mix in four equal parts.

一唱百 | one sings, all follow; a leader of a band of music.

寡 | few assented to it; *i. e.* only a few agreed.

夥

*hwo*

From *many* and *real* as the phonetic; *q. d.* many men come together; interchanged with the next.

Numerous; a band, a company, a party; a comrade, a partner; colleague, accomplice, crony, or messmate; a classifier of bands of men.

| 計 a companion, a fellow; this phrase in Cantonese is the word *foky* or *fokee* by which foreigners often call all natives.

| 長 or 大 | a name for the chief mate of a vessel; but 大 | 兒 usually means one set, this company, all the fellows.

| 伴 a partner in business.

幾 | how many? — as coolies or sailors.

小 | 子 a young man, a youth, up to about 25 years.

合 | a partner in, an associate, a pal.

| 盜 bandits, fellow-thieves.

一 | 客人 a company of friends.

搭 | to join a company or partnership.

供開同 | to turn evidence, to tell of one's accomplices.

歸 | or | 連着 to start a company, to form a partnership.

案件甚 | the [criminal] cases are very numerous.

合着 | 兒 all are together; the whole posse.

| 騙 two or three concerting to cheat one.

做小 | to trade, or act for one's self, when agent for another; to make something privately.

伙

*hwo*

From *man* and *fire*; an unauthored word, interchanged with the last and next, which seems to have been derived from the phrase 十人爲一火 ten men 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 | and 二 | denote the chief and second mates in foreign ships; | 長 mates.

好傢 | in *Cantonese*, well-pleasing; but *ironically*, mean, badly done.

火

*hwo*

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.

- | 燄 a flame; | 花 a spark.  
 救 | to put out a conflagration.  
 失 | caught fire accidentally.  
 封 | to cover or bank a fire, as with wet coal-dust.  
 | 鎗或軍 | fire-arms and ammunition.  
 一把 | a fire, a blaze, a tongue of flame.  
 | 之 burn it.  
 | 石粉 chalk powdered.  
 | 化 burned, as a priest's corpse; cremation.  
 | 家 those who burn corpses.  
 息 | or 滅 | the fire is out; to put out the fire, as in a stove.  
 如 | 烈烈 like a blazing fire.  
 着 | or 生 | or 點 | or 弄 | to make or light a fire.  
 | 票 an urgent dispatch.  
 虛 | feverish; febrile.  
 邪 | bad humors.  
 | 氣 heat, caloric; temper, anger.  
 不要發 | 氣 don't get angry.  
 | 氣大 testy, irascible, furious.  
 沒點 | 性兒 you have no animation, as an opium smoker.  
 | 頭 a scullion. (*Cantonese*.)  
 不舉 | they light no cooking fires, — but get their meals outside.  
 | 食多少 what are your table expenses?  
 | 速進兵 order the troops to advance quickly.  
 | 伴 a comrade; — | was formerly the term for a mess of ten soldiers, whose cook was called | 頭軍 soldiers' fire-boy.

心 | 盛 or 心裏冒 | his temper is up, he is fired with rage.

- | 杖 a poker; | 鉗 tongs.  
 | 引 a match, a sun-glass, or other thing to 打 | strike a fire.  
 自來 | a lucifer-match.  
 慾 | 動 burning with lust.  
 | 星 the planet Mars; but the 星 | in the Shu King denoted a star then near the heart of Scorpio, the culminating star at dusk on the summer solstice, but now the star *α* Hydra.

禍 From to *worship* and a *wry* mouth as the phonetic.

- 禍 *hwo'* Evil, misery, the opposite of 福; calamity, suffering, adversity; woes, judgments, especially those beyond one's control; unhappy; to send down woes; to bring calamity on others; to curse, to injure.  
 避 | to avoid calamity, to escape impending wrath.  
 惹 | to bring on, or invite suffering.  
 | 患 or | 災 calamities, adversities.  
 | 不單行 misfortunes never come singly.  
 誰爲此 | which brought this calamity on me?  
 具 | 以燼 all are destroyed by this burning.  
 | 福倚仗於其中 disgrace or promotion (sorrow or joy) will follow one of the two courses.  
 福善 | 淫 [heaven] blesses with goodness and chastises with evil.  
 嫁 | 于 人 to implicate others in one's crimes.  
 | 害人 to injure people deeply.  
 | 亂之災 the horrors of civil war.

| 不遠矣 trouble is not far off.  
 | 積有日 he has been long laying up for these troubles.  
 創 | to meet an unlucky thing.  
 闖窮 | to run into mischief, to meddle to one's hurt.

In *Fuhchau*. Dropping, as of rain.

貨 From *pearls* or property and to *change*; *q. d.* things for changing.

- 貨 *hwo'* Goods, wares, merchandize, whatever can be changed or bartered; to deal in goods; to bribe or fee.  
 | 物 goods, stock in trade; an article of merchandise.  
 | 財 produce, goods.  
 押 | to go with, or escort goods.  
 | 賂 bribes to officials; | 其左右 he bribed the attendants.  
 各樣 | 色 all descriptions of goods.  
 囤 | to monopolize an article, by buying it up.  
 一水 | goods brought in the same trip; and 頭水 | denotes their best quality.  
 道地的 | genuine goods from that place.  
 視爲奇 | 咩 do you fancy that these are first-rate goods?  
 落 | and 上 | to ship off and to land goods.  
 出 | to take delivery of goods.  
 奇 | 可居 it is a rare article; *met.* a remarkable man, a sort of wonder, an eccentric man.  
 脚 | poorest kind of goods; the garblings.  
 賤 | poor goods, cheaply made; *met.* an adulteress.  
 盪 *hwo'* From *dish* and *grain* or harmony as the phonetic; it is used with 和' to mix.  
 To mix and season, as a cook; dishes for mixing food.

## HWOH.

Old sounds, hak, kak, hiah, hwat, gwat, kwak, and gwak. In Canton, fok, wok, k'it, út, and wak; — in Swatow, k'ak, wak, hu, wa, and hòk; — in Amoy, hòk, ho, hwat, lek, and hat; — in Fuhchau, hwòk, wak, kwak, 'hek, and hék; — in Shanghai, hok and kw'ok; — in Chifu, hwoa.

霍  
hwo'

From rain and beautiful, often interchanged for the next.

Speed, celerity; fleet, agile; the cholera.

飛 | to fly swiftly.

然 suddenly, as when the clouds disperse.

揮 | extravagant, wasteful; also frolicsome, gamboling, like birds or animals.

山 a lofty peak in Hunan, same as the 衡山, also called 天柱山 or Atlas of China.

山縣 a district in the west of Nganhwui on the River Pi.

州 an inferior prefecture in the south of Shensi on the River Fâu; anciently the appanage of Ch'u, the brother of Wu Wang.

白 | a contemptuous look, a disdainful glance. (Cantonese.)

癘  
hwo'

Mostly written like the last.

The rapid disease, the Asiatic cholera or | 亂症, described as attended with vomiting, spasms of the tendons, gripes, and depression of spirits.

藿  
hwo'

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 (*Lophanthus 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.

藜 | 之羹 a soup of simples.

擢  
hwo'

To recall one with the hand; to move a thing back, or as when using a fan; to strike.

戲 | to make a fool of.

鞭 | to whip, as when driving off a crowd; to flog.

手 to motion off; to gesticulate.

萑  
hwo'

From 萑 a sedge grass and 又 the hand, meaning to measure with a reed; also read yoh; as a primitive it merely imparts its sound to the combined character.

To measure; to calculate, especially the weal or woe of men; a measure.

尺者 | 也 a foot-rule is for measuring.

矧  
hwo'

A measure; a marking-line; to adjust by a line, to get the dimensions by a rod.

準繩 | a marking-line.

矩 | a square like a carpenter's.

穫  
hwo'

From grain and to measure as the phonetic; this and the last look much alike.

To cut grain in the autumn; to reap the crops; a reaping; harvest; to treat harshly; to gather the roots and stubble for fuel.

不耕而 | [the literati] do not plough, and yet they reap.

刈 | to reap, as pulse or grain.

彼有不 | 穰 there shall be young grain unreaped.

是 | 是畝 [the crops] were reaped and stacked on the fields.

劃  
hwo'

Similar to the preceding and the next.

To split with a knife; to rend, to separate; to pry up.

出去了 it is all known; published generally; to divide assets, as of an insolvent.

| 着幹 do it at any risk, fear nothing, go on.

| 肚子 to rip open woman with child.

| 地 to dig up the ground, as when planting a tree.

劃  
hwa'

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 graving-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.

| 莢 to sharpen a reed — to write with.

| 破地皮 just scratched open the skin.

| 地爲牢 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 crease with the finger-nail.

| 一不二 I've said it once, I've not two — prices for the thing.

謀爲 | 策 to consider a matter; to see if the ends will meet.

澍  
hwo'

From water and a measure.

To rain profusely; water pouring down after a rain; the dashing of water; to cook, to boil.

潰 | dashing and rolling, as a torrent.

| 澤 an old name of Yang-ch'ing, hien in the southwest of Shansi.

Read *hu'* To diffuse, as rain spreads itself over the land.

聲教布 | his instructions were universally diffused.

大 | a great joy to the empire, said of a sort of general festival of Tang the Successful.

獲

*hwo'*

The vermilion measure, a kind of vermilion or red ochre; it was a kind of mineral paint, probably prepared from cinabar ore.

櫟

*hwo'*

A tree, the | 落, whose leaves are shaped like the elm; withes can be made from the bark, and dishes of the timber; it is a sort of birch.

無浸 | 薪 do not soak the fagots of the birch.

噉

*hwo'*

To bawl out, as when in a fight.

| 嗜 loquacious, boisterous, talkative.

嘯

*hwo'*

To bawl after, to cry aloud when calling for one.

錢

*hwo'*

From *metal* and a *measure* as the the phonetic.

A flat boiler shaped like the segment of a sphere, and generally without feet; a caldron; an iron pan; a graver; to bore or cut in.

| 烹之刑 the punishment of boiling to death.

鼎 | a large caldron or boiler.

鉞 | an iron pan or boiler.

你會箍 | you are able to hoop a boiler; *i. e.* very smart; an ironical phrase.

| 底這樣 [black] as a boiler's bottom.

煮大 | 飯 to cook a great dinner; in Canton, it sometimes means to have a clan fight.

滾水 | a steamer's boiler.

車大 | to wheel a great pan, a tumbler's feat.

獲

*hwo'*

*hu'*

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.

| 罪 to commit a crime; to sin.

大有所 | he has been very successful; gotten much.

拿 | arrested, apprehended.

| 醜 he has seized the chief criminal.

| 利 to make money.

遇犬 | 之 it is caught by the hound.

| 恩 to obtain favor.

實 | 我心 he just suits my wishes.

不隕 | 于貧賤 do not oppress and dishearten the poor and lowly.

先難後 | 之 the attainment comes only after the toil; similar to *per aspera ad astra*.

灑

*hwo'*

The noise of waters roaring and dashing.

Read *kw'oh*, A small stream which formed the border of the state Ch'u 邾 in olden time; it is a small branch of the River I in T'ang hien 滕縣 in the south-east of Shantung.

豁

*hwo'*

From *valley* and to *injure*.

A wide, open valley; to understand thoroughly; to penetrate the meaning; to open as a window; liberal, magnanimous, generous.

| 達 intelligent, good tact, far-seeing.

| 然貫通 I thoroughly understand it.

| 心眼 to expand the mind, as by travel.

空 | vast, empty, as a palatial hall or deep cañon.

| 拳 to play at morra.

| 免錢糧 to remit the land taxes.

這人狠開 | 的 this is a remarkably intelligent man.

活

*hwo'*

From *water* and *tongue*; but the ancient form, instead of *tongue*, has 昏 to *stop the mouth*.

Name of one of the headwaters of the River Chang in the southeast of Shansi in Hu-kwan hien 壺關縣; running, bubbling, like water; living, lively, active; bright, cheerful; to live; to vivify; life, motion; the germ of life; open, as a thoroughfare; movable, not fastened; work, livelihood, occupation, a living; applied to some drugs to indicate their efficacy.

| 了 reviving, resuscitated.

復 | to revive, to come to; a resurrection.

生 | alive; to be busy, employed; getting a living.

| 神 the living God; a foreign term.

西天 | 佛 a western living Budha; *met.* a merciful, generous man.

| 字 a verb; it is also applied to movable types, and | 板 is being printed with them.

| 龍 | 現 I've just now seen a live dragon; — as an inventor of stories says.

快 | joyful, pleased, merry.

| 計 an employment; *lit.* an ever-changing plan; a calling.

織布度 | he weaves for a living.

針線 | does needlework for a living.

| 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.

| 脫兒 a living, striking resemblance; life-like.

| 便纔好 better to adapt yourself to circumstances; it will be best to do as exigencies demand.

| 絡話 ambiguous promises, slippery talk; double-tongued.

圓 | 此事 let us accommodate this matter; be tractable.

圓 | that will easily turn.  
河水洋洋北流 | | the ocean-like waters of the Ho flow northwards in their majestic course.

不知死 | heedless of consequences; reckless of life; he has no idea of things.

| 潑 lively, as a fish; bustling, generous-hearted, kind to.

| 世 giving life to people; said of physicians.

空 | 了或白 | 了 useless, un-serviceable; said of people.

| 現 apparent, as if alive; to manifest, as a ghost.

說得 | 現 word painting; described to the life.

施水以 | 我 give me some water to revive me.

| 水 living or spring water; running streams.

做 | to work at a job.

散 | irregular work, odd jobs.

| 該 results, consequences, effects of bad courses.

| 口 an antagonist in a law-case; a defendant.

刮, <sub>hwo</sub> To lade water with a bucket and pour it on fields; to take up refuse, to scrape up.

估, <sub>hwo</sub> To unite; to act with united strength; to tug at; to assemble, to collect; to include the whole; to reach.

| | tugging at altogether, as sailors at a hawser.

不日不月曷其有 | some day or month perhaps, but when then will it be done? i. e. it must be attended to now.

耨, <sub>hwo</sub> The ripping sound heard when tearing the skin off an animal.

湊, <sub>hwo</sub> Dashing waves are 湊 |, referring to the roaring of breaking billows.

澗 | name of a stream issuing from a western valley.

或, <sub>hwo</sub> Composed of *dart*, *mouth*, and *one* place, denoting a spot which needs to be guarded, or whose safety is in doubt; *yih*, 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 有 having, there is; when repeated, it forms contrasts, as either - or; now - then; here - there; some - others; this - that; when it follows negative adverbs it intimates a reservation in the assertion.

莫 | 不難 never hesitate to admit the difficulty.

去抑 | 不去呢 do you go or stay?

| 曰 some one has said.

| 往 | 來 comes and goes; to and fro; unsteady.

問 | 有之 see whether there are any?

| 有人 perhaps there is some one.

| 以其酒 if we serve them with wine.

時予乃 | 言 whatsoever I have said.

| 群 | 友 here in groups, there in pairs.

卽 | 如此 them perhaps it is so.

| 問 some one made the inquiry.

| 者 or | 是 perhaps, probably.

| 然 | 不然 it may be so or not.

無不爾 | 承 may there never fail to you some to succeed.

惑, <sub>hwo</sub> From *heart* and *doubting* as the phonetic.

To lead into errors, to delude, to blind the mind; to excite doubt, to unsettle other's opinions; suspicion, doubt, unbelief; blinded, led astray.

疑 | suspicious, in doubt of.

蠱 | 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 | 乎 can you still doubt? there is no suspicion.

謠言 | 衆 wild rumors lead astray the multitude.

域, <sub>hwo</sub> like the last.

Deluded.

| | a deception; guiles, tricks; the noise or act of splitting.

鰾, <sub>hwo</sub> This is described like a species of lizard, which frequents the bamboo.

| 魚 or | 頭 a common sort of perch at Canton (*Corvina grypota*), which is dried like stockfish.

覓, <sub>hwo</sub> The ghost of an infant.

鬼 | a gust of wind propelled by demons, called 鬼旋風, which is supposed to wrench people's lips awry.

幪, <sub>hwo</sub> A curtain to screen from the wind.

| | 響 slapping and flapping, as a flag in the breeze.

## HWUI.

Some of these characters are heard HWÉI. Old sounds, hwé, gwé, kwé, kêt, gêt, and kek. In Canton, fúi, úi, fei, and wei; — in Swatow, húe and húi; — in Amoy, hòe, húi, òe, and k'úi; — in Fuhchau, hwi, hwi, húi, hwoi, and hoi; — in Shanghai, hwé, kwé, and wé; — in Chifu, hwéi.

**灰** Composed of 火 *fire* and 又 *the hand*; *q. d.* fire which can be handled.

hwui Ashes, embers; ashy, ash color, gray; soot; lime; dust; to plaster; to turn pale, to faint; to sink from terror; disheartened.

火 | wood ashes; ashes of any kind.

炭 | charcoal dust or ashes.

石 | stone lime.

| 牆 to plaster a wall.

檳榔 | red betel-nut lime, eaten with the siri leaf; it is burned from shells.

生 | quicklime.

盡成 | 爐 or 成 | reduced quite to ashes, burned to a coal.

不 | 爐 a fire-clay furnace.

黑 | a sort of bitumen.

磨骨揚 | may his bones be ground and their ashes scattered! — to appease my hate.

百 | kaolin or quartz powder used in porcelain or glass-making.

| 土 or | 塵 dust.

死 | useless for making ashes.

槁木死 | utterly dead to; no inclination for, like a decayed tree which will produce no ashes.

牙 | 色 an ivory or sepia color.

眼中流血心內成 | his eyes ran blood and his heart turned to ashes; in utter despair.

| 了心 or 心 | disheartened; no desire for.

心不 | my heart's wish is not yet fulfilled.

劫 | utter desolation, as after a rebellion.

牙 | a white powder made by calcining paddy chaff; it is used for sharpening knives and as a dentrifice.

**黑灰** An ashy color; a light black color  
hwui

**輝** From *fire* and *army*; interchanged with the next, which is more common.  
hwui

The effulgence of fire or the sun; bright, glorious; light, as an illumination.

| 光 brilliant, lustrous, illuminated.

| 煌 bright, luminous, splendid.

| 德 distinguished virtue.

**輝** From an *army* and *bright*; but one etymologist thinks the sound was derived from *wéi* 携 to motion; used with the last, and has rather superseded it.  
hwui

Glorious, like the sun; refulgent, glistering.

| 然 very happy; spruced up.

| 耀 exceedingly glorious, very bright.

光 | brilliant, refulgent.

敝舍生 | [if you come,] my mean abode will be made brilliant.

**暉** Used with the last two.  
hwui

Bright, splendid; a ray of the sun.

日 | sunlight.

斜 | slanting beams.

流 | a ray or stream of sunshine.

遙隔鈞 | your pleasant face is far away.

**揮** From *hand* and *army*.  
hwui

To move, to shake; to rouse, to animate; to move the hand briskly as in drawing; to wield with skill; to sprinkle, to scatter; to throw away, as dregs.

| 泪 to brush away the tears.

| 金如土 to spend money like dirt.

| 春 to wield the spring [pencil], to write new year's inscriptions.

| 毫 to flourish the brush; same as | 寫 to write.

| 灑 to spend liberally; to sprinkle; not constant at a thing.

大筆一 | one dash of your fine pencil.

指 | to point or direct with the hand; title of an officer like a major in Peking.

| 散 to disperse; to dismiss, as an assembly.

六爻發 | the six lines [of this diagram] animate things.

| 軍前進 he motioned the troops to go forward.

Read *hwun*. Whole.

| 掄 entire, unbroken.

**搗** From *hand* and *to do*; it is interchanged with the last.  
hwui

To split, to rend; to point out; unassuming.

強 | to order about roughly.

| 謙 to show quietly; an unassuming, humble manner.

**樞** Also read *hwun*.  
hwui

A peg to hang clothes on a wall; an upright clothes-horse or shelf; the crooked handle of a plow.

**翬** From 羽 *wings* and 揮 *to move* contracted.  
hwui

To fly swiftly and with noise, as a pheasant does; a powerful rapid flight; colored, variegated.

| 雉 a name for the Tartar pheasant, on account of its beauty.

鼓翅 | | they clapped their wings and flew away swiftly.

如 | 斯飛 beautiful as the flying pheasant.

麾  
hwui

From *hemp* and *hair*.

A signal flag, a marker, a standard; to signalize, to beckon, to make motions with the hand, to wave off; quick, hasty.

旗 | 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.

| 之以肱 motioned to him with his arm.

| 斥來使 he 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.

徽  
hwui

From *微* *fine* and *糸* *silk*.

A cord of three strands; a string; garments worn by queens; honorable, excellent; beautiful, adorned; to beautify, to set forth the goodness of; the stops on a lute; the tone of an instrument; a sort of pennant.

| 音 sweet, plaintive music, as of a lute.

| 墨 ink from Hwui-chen fu | 州府 in the south of Nghanhwui 安 | province.

| 美 excellent, as one's thoughts.

| 猷 good services, high reputation.

| 嬾 quick, urgent, as a horse ridden post.

上 | 號 or 你 | 號 what is your honorable style? said to old men; the | 號 was a sort of flag.

隳  
hwui

From 隋 *indifferent* to, 心 *heart* and 人 *man*; it is like 灰 in some of its senses.

To break or tear in pieces; to destroy, to overthrow, to throw down, as the defenses of a city; to dismantle; to raze.

| 廢 or | 敗 come to nought; disused, obsolete; destroyed.

紀綱 | 墮 the safeguards of law and morality are cast down.

一行 | 而百行可疑 one faux-pas will make people suspect every act; like Ec. x: 1.

不作 | 心 do nothing that can wound your honor.

我 | 了心 I am rather mortified at my attempt.

隹  
hwui

From *man* and *bird*.

Ugly, as an old hag.

此 | homely, ill-favored.

豕  
hwui

The grunting sound of pigs rooting; the sound of quarreling.

喧 | high words; altercation, bickering.

回  
hwui

The character is intended to represent a thing revolving on an axis; the two last forms are fanciful.

To revert to, to revolve; to recoil, to go to its source; to turn back; to turn aside, as to error; to rebel, to disobey; repenting, returning, changing one's mind; a time, a turn, an effort, a revolution; a brochure, a livraison, a chapter in a novel; the Moslems; and hence in some places at the north, foreign.

| 信 or | 書 a written answer.

此 | this occasion.

上 | the previous time.

三 | 五次 again and again, repeatedly.

| 轉 to turn around or back; to revolve.

奉 | send it back, as a present.

| 心轉意 to relent; to change one's opinions.

風 | 南 the wind is veering to the south.

其德不 | his virtue was unimpeachable.

| 糖 lost its savor, said of over-ripe fruit. (Cantonese.)

退 | 多少 how much [of the present] will you decline to take?

| 天意盡人力 endeavor to make Heaven favorable, and put forth all your own efforts.

| 答 or | 音 a reply, an answer, either verbal or written.

| 拜 to return a visit.

| 門 the first visit of a bride to her parents.

| 字門口 a framed gateway, one with carved border.

| 味思量 the doctrine (or advice) seemed better on reflection.

| 祿 a fire, as of a house; the god of Fire.

來 | coming and going; come and gone; there and back.

| 來 to return; in colloquial it also has the force of 然後 in many phrases; as | 來再說 we will discuss that afterwards;

| 來去辦 settle that after going there; — at other times it is equivalent to presently, in a little while, as | 來挪去 I'll move it away shortly.

追 | to send for; to come or bring back.

低 | or | 想 to reflect on, to turn over in one's mind.

| 頭是岸 turn and there is the shore; — there's yet room for repentance.

周 | 多少里 how many miles is it round there and back?

| 顧 to look behind; also *met.* to regret an action.

| 不脫 you cannot retract from the engagement now.

船隻 | 空 the vessels have all gone away empty.

輪 | transmigration (*sansara*), or human life as subject to it.

| | 國 the Onigours or Wigurs; applied also to all Moslem countries.

| | 教 or | 教 Mohammedanism, Islamism.

| 子 the Moslems.

| 樣子 in foreign style; — a northern phrase.

**迴** } Interchanged with the last.  
**廻** } To curve, to bend around  
 {hwui } and return, as a stream; to  
 double, as a fox; revol-  
 ving; intricate involved, as  
 a pattern or figure.

| 流水 an eddy.  
 | 避 get out of the way | retire  
 aside! — a notice given to the  
 crowd; to skulk, to avoid one's  
 sight.

| 繞 surrounding, inclosing, as  
 hills do a valley.

千 | 百轉 continually revolving.

| 廊 a corridor or verandah on  
 the outside of a range of rooms.

| 交詩 a kind of ode that re-  
 quires the line to be read over  
 and over, each time beginning  
 with a new character, to get the  
 full sense.

**徊** From a *step* and a *turn*.

To pace to and fro, as if un-  
 decided; to hover about.

徘徊 | irresolute; back and  
 forth, not advancing.

**洄** Water flowing round and  
 round; a back current; an  
 eddy, a whirlpool; name of  
 a lake in the southeast of  
 Honan; indistinct, as an  
 eddying stream.

| 瀾 [the tide is] turning; the  
 recoil of waves; an eddy in a  
 stream, also called | 注 a re-  
 volving pool.

溯 | 從之 I was cogitating  
 how best to reach you, he deli-  
 berated much how he could get  
 at it.

**鮠** An unauthorized character,  
 though it is found in the Pán  
 Ts'ao, and was perhaps changed  
 from *鮠* the mud sturgeon,  
 to denote this variety.

A fish belonging to the  
 salmon tribe, common in the Yang-  
 tsz' about three feet long, resem-  
 bling a small sturgeon in its snout,  
 transverse mouth, and four short

barbels below it; the adipose fin  
 is very large, and three large se-  
 rated spines protect the pectorals  
 and first dorsal, which has six rays;  
 the skin is smooth, slate colored  
 on the back, and white under-  
 neath; the eyes are placed behind  
 the mouth, and are the size of peas.  
 牙竹筍燒 | 魚 when the  
 bamboo is just sprouting, then  
 cook the sturgeon with it.

**痢** From *disease* or *insect* and *turn*;  
 the third form is the commonest.

**蚘** A long, intestinal worm, the  
 tape-worm, common in north-  
 ern China, and named 寸  
**食虫** and 曹食虫 by the  
 people; common intestinal  
 worms seem to be also fre-  
 quently 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 蚩  
 | Chi-yiu, an ancient rebel in  
 the days of Hwang-ti, probably  
 a mythical being.

誰是你肚子裏的 | 蟲 who  
 is the tape-worm in your belly?  
 why have you not told me of  
 this affair?

**惘** From *heart* and *turning*.

Disordered; indistinct.

| | 然從人也 he is in  
 doubt which side to take.

**茴** Fennel or caraway.

小 | 香 a fragrant seed  
 like dill (*Feniculo dulcis*).

大 | 香 the star-aniseed.

**栲** An unauthorized character.

A large tree found in Yunnan  
 and Hunan, whose hard,  
 heavy wood is used by boat-  
 builders for rudders; the fruit  
 grows in clusters at the end of the  
 branches and is red; the pod is tri-  
 quetrous and pointed, containing  
 many seeds shaped like orange  
 seeds.

**毀** From 土 earth and 穀 rice brok-  
 en in a mortar contracted; used  
 with the next.  
 {hwui }

To break down; to level, as  
 a house; to shed, as teeth; ruined,  
 broken, dilapidated, fallen; abolish-  
 ed; cast down; to slander, to vilify,  
 to defame, — for which the next is  
 better; to put way, to diminish; to  
 deprecate calamities, as by prayer.  
 | 齒 to shed the teeth.

衰 | sick and thin, as from grief.

折 | or | 棄 to pull down and  
 clear away, as a building; to cast  
 away.

| 滅 destroyed utterly.

| 壞 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!

衰 | failing in strength, as at the  
 age of sixty.

聖言不 | true doctrines are  
 never lost.

**誼** From *words* and *broken*; inter-  
 changed with the last.

**譏** To slander, to vilify, to de-  
 fame; to upbraid.  
 {hwui }

| 謗 to backbite, to blacken.  
 | 譽 to vituperate and to  
 praise; to curse and to bless.

由嘴 | 罵人 her mouth is al-  
 ways scolding and railing

**燬** From *fire* and *to destroy*.

A fire, a blaze; flaming,  
 blazing; bright, splendid.  
 {hwui }

烈 | a furious fire.

王室如 | the palace was splen-  
 did as a blaze.

燒 | or | 焚 burned up; quite  
 consumed.

**臞** Also read 媮.

To swell, to enlarge or bulge  
 out.  
 {hwui }

臞 | a boss; protuberances  
 like those on the plates of a  
 tortoise.

癭 *hwui* Disease in trees which causes protuberances to grow on the trunk; woody knobs out of which no branches grow.

老樹生 | an old tree produces knobs.

虺 *hwui* This and *gyen* 虺 seem to be confounded with each other by some authors.

A venomous serpent, which has a big head and small neck; to dream of it foretokens the birth of a daughter; jaded, ailing.

虺 | 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.

| 贖 fagged; spavined; said of a horse.

| | 其雷 the rumbling of distant thunder.

土 | 蛇 a venomous snake in Kiangsu, which is said to have no eyes, and eject a web from the mouth to feel its way.

卉 *hwui* From 芻 plants and 艸 sprouting or growing about; it is usually contracted to the first form.

艸 A general term for plants, herbs, &c., especially small ones.

花 | flowers and plants.

百 | all sorts of plants, the vegetable world.

| 木萋止 the plants and trees grow well.

萬 | 爭春 all plants strive to come out in spring, — except the aster.

賄 *hwui* 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.

送 | or | 賂 to bribe with money.

贖 | presents or douceurs; advantages afforded, instead of direct bribes.

囑 | or | 托 to bribe in order to get a thing through; to dictate or buy a favorable decision.

以爾車來以我 | 遷 come with your carriages, and I will remove with my staff.

匯 } From *box* and *eddy* or *scater* and *box*; the dictionaries favor the first, but the second unauthorized form is now most used.

匯 } 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 Yangtze 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 Hangchan Bay.

東 | 澤爲彭蠡 on the east the streams unite to make the P'angli, — a part of Poyang Lake.

四書 | 叅 an edition of the Four Books with all the comments.

| 劃 or | 單 or | 票 an order for money; a bank check; a letter of credit.

茲 | 到 when this draft is presented.

有路 | 至來省 if you have any way of drawing an order on the provincial city.

| 息 discount for cashing an order.

我向你 | 一千兩銀子 I will draw you a draft for a thousand taels.

| 銀行 or | 兌局 a bank; a discount office.

悔 *hwui* 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.

其德靡 | his virtue was not to be repented of.

| 過 to acknowledge one's error.

| 改 to reform, to amend.

追 | 無及 repentance will then be beyond your reach.

痛 | poignant sorrow for.

| 後遲 your repentance is now too late; — a phrase sometimes placed over prisons.

宜無 | 怒 they ought not to be thus angry.

悔 *hwui* 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 內卦 are called 貞 or lucky.

晦 *hwui* The last day of the moon; night, obscure, dark; misty, as from fog; unpropitious; 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.

| 氣 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.

真 | 氣子 really I was unlucky! I could get no redress.

| 得很 [this character] is very unusual.

背 | not to use, to avoid; to keep dark about.

背 | 爺娘 not to speak of one's parents' — affairs or names.

誨

hwui<sup>2</sup>

From words and constantly.

To teach, to admonish; to reiterate words of instruction; to urge upon, to induce to; inviting, urging; instructive; counsel, instruction.

教 | to instruct diligently.

| 人不倦 I am not weary of exhorting men.

| 爾諄諄 or 叮嚀 | 之 I would instruct you constantly; give them line upon line.

訓 | to inculcate upon.

納 | to receive instruction.

冶容 | 淫 ogling looks invite to wantonness.

惠

hwui<sup>2</sup>

From 心 heart and 專 single contracted; *q.d.* the heart having one object.

Kind, gracious, forbearing; compliant, complaisant, accordant; benevolent, liberal; to give in charity; to give, to bestow; to sympathize, to be kind to; to adorn; to obey, to accord with; benefit, grace; presents, charities; in epitaphs denotes one who was gracious to the people; a triangular-headed halberd formerly carried before officers.

蒙 | I am obliged for your kindness.

能保 | 于庶民 he could kindly protect the people.

恩 | grace, favor, mercy.

承蒙厚 | thanks for your many great favors.

受 | or 領 | I am thankful for your compassion.

| 愛 benevolent, kind to all.

| 我真多 he has often been kind to me.

| 而不費 kindness need not be expensive.

盛 | I am filled with your favor; many thanks, as for a letter received.

| 然肯來 you kindly agreed to come to me.

得實 | to get some real aid; substantial help.

如蒙見 | 不勝銘感 if you will kindly grant this, I shall be for ever obliged, — said by a borrower, or a shopkeeper when dunning.

虛 | a mere show of kindness, empty promises.

慥

hwui<sup>2</sup>

A synonym of the preceding.

Especially used for compliant; obedient, as to a ruler; loving.

義征不 | they would not obey a just government when enforced.

諛

hwui<sup>2</sup>

A clever mind, full of schemes and shifts; to examine closely; able to discriminate; sagacious; obedient, accommodating, in which it is like the last.

蟪

hwui<sup>2</sup>

An insect, the | 姑, which lives but six months, and therefore only knows but one season; it appears to be a sort of cicada.

蕙

hwui<sup>2</sup>

A fragrant species of marshy orchid, called | 蘭, having many flowers on one stalk; the name probably includes several sorts, as *Angræcum*, *Cymbidium*, &c.

蘭 | 齊芳 the flowers are alike fragrant; said of two brothers reaching degrees.

雪 | the snow orchid of Yunnan; it flowers late.

會

hwui<sup>2</sup>

Composed of 會 to add and 合, a contracted form of 集 to assemble over it; as a primitive its use is chiefly a phonetic, and it is easily confounded with *tsung* 曾 adding.

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 tune; a seam in a cap.

拜 | to visit and make up a quarrel; also used for 入 | to become a | 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.

| 過一面 I have seen him once.

文 | a literary club.

以文 | 友 friends uniting in some literary scheme.

| 兵 to assemble troops; to muster the forces.

燕 | 賓客 to give an entertainment.

出 | to get up a procession, usually idolatrous.

盂蘭勝 | (or 烏藍婆 from Sanscrit *ulamba*) a kind of All Souls' day, a Buddhist festival held on the 15th of the 7th moon for appeasing hungry ghosts; it was introduced into China about A.D. 733 by Amogha from Ceylon.

三合 | the Triad Society existing in southern China.

開 | and 收 | to form a company and to wind it up.

| 首 or | 頭 or | 主 the manager of a club; a chairman.  
 | 匪 banditti; a junto; a clique of conspirators.  
 龍華佛 | a festival held three days at full of the 3d moon in Shanghai, at which women pray for sons, or to be changed into men in the next life.  
 | 景 a gay procession.  
 好機 | a good opportunity; a fine chance.  
 集戲 | a sort of associated theatricals.  
 | 項 the funds or subscriptions to a company, for which | 單 share tickets are given.  
 不期而 | to meet unexpectedly.  
 鳴鑼 | 衆 beat the gong and call them together.  
 | 意 to understand; a combined idea, as when the radical and primitive indicate the sense of a character.  
 韻 | to combine an initial and final to make a third sound.  
 理 | to comprehend; to manage.  
 | 要 and | 典 are compilations of state regulations and records, made by Government for its officers.  
 不大 | 兒 not a great while, presently.  
 一 | 兒一 | 兒 from time to time; now and then.  
 知 | 或 | to report to a super-ordinate officer.  
 竟 | 如此 I hardly thought it would come to this pass.  
 | 水 to dive; also the junction of streams.  
 | 審 a joint examination, as of two officials.  
 省 | a provincial capital.  
 | 作不 | 作 do you know how to do it?  
 學 | then learn how.  
 就 | 下雨 it will then rain.  
 | 生病 it will probably make you sick.

In Cantonese. To simmer, to stew.  
 | 燕窩 stewed birdsnests.  
 Also read *hwui*, and sometimes written 贈 to distinguish it. Expert, skilled in; a sign of the future.

繪 *hwui* From *silk* and *to assemble*; occurs used for the last.  
*hwui* To embroider or adorn in colors; to draw, to paint, to sketch; to make a plan; colored, painted; in conjunction, as the sun and moon.  
 | 畫 to draw and paint.  
 | 地圖 to draw a map.  
 | 像 to paint portraits.  
 | 事後素 the limning comes after the outline ground has been prepared.

嘒 *hwui* From *sun* and a *besom*; occurs used with the next.  
*hwui* Small stars which cannot be distinguished clearly; stardust; fine, minute, but distinct.

嘒 *hwui* A shrill, stridulous sound, as of a cicada; a soft, low melodious voice; a quick sound; in harmony or tune, as several voices or instruments; fine; delicate but distinct, as the stars.  
 | | 和鳴 the two birds sing in concert.  
 | 彼小星 that pretty little star; said of a girl.  
 | | 然 a sweet melody, as several flutes or small bells.  
 有 | 其星 brilliant are its sparkling stars.

慧 *hwui* From *heart* and a *comet* as the phonetic.  
*hwui* Perspicacious, intelligent; ingenious, clever, quickwitted; adroit, sharp; wisdom, sagacity; in epitaphs, denotes one who receives reproofs mildly.  
 敏 | discerning, sagacious.  
 聰 | 或 靈 | lucid; an instant perception of.  
 有 | 性 he has a bright mind.

小 | dextrous, skillful, handy.  
 美而 | beautiful and witty.  
 | 根 in Buddhism, the organ of wisdom in the soul (*prady-nendrya*).  
 | 力 denotes its power (*prady-bala*).

恚 *hwui* 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.

岨 *hwui* A hill bare of trees and grass; a barren, rocky hill.

潰 *kw'ei* 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.

| 濶 dashing waves.  
 | 敗 the river banks are burst; miscarried, unlucky; defeated.  
 | 敗决裂 the disagreement is irreconcilable.  
 紛紛 | 散 completely routed.  
 淹 | soaked, so as to be spoiled.  
 是用不 | 于成 it will not meet your expectations if you use it.  
 | 亂 not in order; seditious; raging, as a mob.

頰 *hwui* } To wash the face; one adds, when dying.  
 王乃洮 | 水 the prince then washed his face.

閘 *hwui* From *gate* and *honorable*.  
 The outer gate of a market; the street leading to a bazaar.

通關帶 | the thoroughfares through the market.

**嬪**<sup>hwui</sup> A woman, 女 | of ancient times who bore six sons by the parts being 拆剖 rent and cut open, by the Cæsarian operation; (?) she is said to have been the younger sister of 鬼方氏 of the Tsu country.

**潰**<sup>hwui</sup> To open a sore; broken, as an ulcer.  
瘡 | the boil has broken.  
通身 | 爛 the whole body is covered with running sores.

**瞶**<sup>hwui</sup> Eyes nearly gone, dull sighted; scarcely able to see, as very old people.  
盲 | sightless.  
昏 | dim vision, sight blurred and weak.

**喙**<sup>hwui</sup> From *mouth* and *pig*.  
A beak, a bill; a snout; to pant, to breathe hurriedly.  
| 息 to rest and breathe.  
困 | wearied, as a dog from running; panting, as from heat.  
維其 | 矣 startled and panting, — they fled.  
無從置 | there's no need of putting in your word; i. e. what can you say that will equal him?

**諱**<sup>hwui</sup> From *words* and *refractory* as the phonetic.  
To shun; to deny; to avoid using from a sense of respect for, as the Jews did from mentioning the ineffable Name; to honor by concealing their faults; to hide from; to keep a respectful silence upon; name of the manes in the ancestral hall, given it by

the eldest son, and used when the family sacrifices to their ancestors; forbidden, tabooed.

忌 | prohibit or shun the use of sacred names.

犯 | to heedlessly use sacred names.

| 名不 | 姓 respect another's given name, but use his surname.

以 | 事神 worship their manes by their posthumous titles.

爲親者 | hide the errors of your relatives.

隱 | to cover a fault by not bruiting it.

不 | not dead, still living.

| 法 rules for applying names to deceased persons; sometimes made in great families.

請教官 | I beg to ask your official or honored name?

直認不 | don't deny, confess it all; make a full disclosure.

你先父尊 | what is your father's temple style?

| 言 forbidden talk; not to be mentioned.

避 | avoid sacred names, as the emperor's 聖 | personal name; this is strictly observed, and often extends even to characters where it occurs as the primitive; this practice during the course of Chinese history has modified only a few characters, and most of them unusual, but it has altered the meanings of many which were substituted for the sacred name; when the dynasty is changed, this respect is no longer observed.

The following are the personal names of the eight Manchu sovereigns, with their changed forms, or the words which have been substituted; the first was formed of characters so much in use that they were left unaltered.

Shunchi, 福臨 was left unaltered.

Kanghi, 玄燾 was altered to 玄燾 or 元燾

Yungching, 胤禛 was altered to

胤禛 or 允禛

Kienlung, 宏曆 was altered to

宏歷

Kiak'ing, 顥琰 was altered to

顥琰 or 永琰

Taokwang, 旻寧 was altered to

旻寧 or 綿寧

Hienfung, 奕訖 was altered to

奕訖

Tungchi, 載淳 was altered to

載淳

**噦**<sup>hwui</sup> } From *mouth* or *words* and *year*; the first is usually read *yueh*, but is regarded as a synonym of the second when read *hwui*?

**噦**<sup>hwui</sup> } A prolonged sound, as of an approaching carriage; the hum of many people; spacious and light, as a mansion; one says the beard or the jaw.  
| | cries of pheasants, tinkling of horses' bells, rumbling of carriages, &c.

| | 其冥 the farthest corners of the house were light.

**翮**<sup>hwui</sup> } The sound of a phoenix; the noise of a flock of birds.  
| | 其羽 [the phoenix] clapped its wings.

HWUH.

See also HUH for other similar sounds. Old sounds, mot and mat. In Canton, fāt; — in Swatow, hát; — in Amoy, hát or hwut; — in Fuhchau, hwòk; — in Shanghai, hweh, weh, and feh; — in Chifu, L.

**忽** From heart and pennon; q. d. the mind like a fluttering streamer.

**忽** *hu* To forget, to disregard, to slight; to exhaust, to terminate; as an *adverb*, suddenly, unexpectedly, abruptly; instantly, all at once; in notation, the fifth place in fractions, the hundred thousandth, likened to the tenth part of a floss of silk.

| 有人來 just then a man came.

輕 | to make little of; to treat cavalierly, to slight.

是絕是 | [its sacrifices were] abolished and its existence ended; said of a state.

| 略 forgetful of; careless.

| 然 or | 然間 suddenly, in a moment.

| | 一年 how quickly the year has come and gone.

| 明 | 滅 it appeared and disappeared quickly.

| 心忘懷 totally careless and forgetful; absent-minded.

絲 | 之間 the minutest space; an instant of time, a twinkling.

**搨** From hand and abruptly as the phonetic.

**搨** *hu* To slap, to tap; to bale out, to clean up; to push.

| 水 to bale water, to dip it up.

| 斗 a dust-pan, a dirt-board.

**惚** Abstruse, inexplicable; minute, preventing the mind from deciding, as a subtle point in metaphysics.

**恍** | 不能辨 anything fine and obscure, so that it cannot be discriminated; the mind so startled that it cannot clearly discern and decide.

**囫** Round, entire; whole, said of fruits.

**囫** *hu* | 圖 or 渾 命 complete in all its parts; in syntax, the summation of an argument.

| 圖的衣服 a new, complete suit, such as a child first puts on.

| 圖吞下 he swallowed it whole, — as a date; a careless, rough way of doing things.

**笏** From bamboo and a square with lines, afterward altered to pennon.

**笏** *hu* 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.

執 | or 正 | to hold the tablet; i. e. to be a statesman.

家無象 | there is no ivory tablet in this family; — we have never held office; plebeian.

牙 | ivory tablets used by Taoists.

In Fuhchau. A cake or block of ink; 墨 — | one cake of ink.

**縠** Fine silk gauze or open-work-ed silk.

**縠** *hu* | 粟 a sort of woven gauze of corded thread, crossed and knotted, so as to resemble millet seeds on the surface.

春水 | 紋生 the placid water ripples into silken lines.

紗 | heavy gauzo.

羅 | thin, coarse law.

HWUN.

Old sounds, hwun, kwun, and gwun. In Canton, wän and fän; — in Swatow, hún; — in Amoy, hún; — in Fuhchau, hwòng and hung; — in Shanghai, hwäng and wäng; — in Chifu, hwun.

**昏** From 日 sun and 氏 descending contracted to 氏 a name; one old form is composed of 日 sun placed below 民 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 | 鏡 indefinite talk is like a misty mirror.

| 暗 dark; late; cloudy, dull.

| 亂 in confusion, as from a multiplicity of affairs; dim, as the vision; disordered.

定 | or | 夜 night; very dark.

| 花 motes in the eyes; *musca volitans*.

| 碧 a despot, a tyrant; a niggardly husband.

| 腦 addle-pated, dull; disliking, vexed at, but saying nothing.

| 頭搭腦 muddled, forgetful.  
 | 昧 growing dark; unintelligible, as talk.  
 | 邁 very old, said of one who leans on a staff.  
 不 | 作勞 don't exert yourself beyond your strength.  
 利令志 | gain has blinded his better judgment.  
 利慾 | 心 avarice and passion blind the heart.  
 宴爾新 | I wish you joy on your marriage.  
 | | 睡熟 sleeping soundly.  
 晨 | 定省 morning and evening inquire after — your parents' health.  
 終日 | | drunk all day long.

**婚** *hwun* 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 嫁; a wife's connections; relatives.  
 | 姻 marriage; matrimonial affairs.

合 |, and 成 |, and 完 |, denote successively to compare the horoscopes, to exchange the presents, and to consummate the nuptials.

連 | 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 | 兒 a second wife, who is herself a widow.

賣 | to purchase a marriage alliance; it is often merely to advance funds for the bride's trousseau.

結 | or | 配 or 同 | to contract a marriage.

揔 | 之大臣 an officer who arranges the Emperor's marriage and those of his immediate relatives.

指腹爲 | to betroth children before birth; the practice is known in southern China.

**惛** } From *heart* and *obscure*; the second form is preferred.  
**惛** } The perceptions confused; stupid, forgetful, dull.  
 心 | forgetful.

| 耄 lost his memory, old.  
 | 悶 grieved and vexed at, but unable to express one's self.  
 | 迷不醒 dull-headed; incoherent.

**昏** *hwun* Dull eyes; mind set on one object and unable to appreciate others.  
 莫 | 於勢利 don't dote on power and gain.

**閤** *hwun* From *gate* and *dusk* as the phonetic.  
 To shut the door at eventide; a porter of the palace.

叩 | to knock at the gate; i. e. to present an urgent petition.

| 人 a gate-keeper to a prince or grandee.

| 閤 or | 寺 eunuchs who keep the palace hareem.

晨 | 啟閉 to open the gate at morning and shut it at even.

**昏** *hwun* The dimness of death coming on; dim-sighted; to kill by taking gold; to die without fame.

**渾** *hwun* Unsettled.  
 | | unstable; also applied to muddy water.

**葷** *hwun* From *plant* and *army*; see the next.

Strong smelling vegetables, as onions, leeks, rue, garlic, &c., which, with five kinds of meat, *viz.*, that of the horse, dog, cow, goose, and pigeon, are all forbidden to those who fast; all meat or vegetable food not included in the list of fast-day dishes is so called, and 素 is the term for other kinds.

不茹 | [when fasting,] do not eat meat.

| 腥 strong odors, as of cooked meat.

二 | 舖 small eating shops, little stalls for selling food.

大 | 館 a restaurant for selling spirits, meats, &c.

那隻貓兒不吃 | where's the cat that don't eat meat? — everybody seeks his own interest.

**暉** *hwun* 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** *hwun* From *water* and *army* as the phonetic; also interchanged with 混 in some senses.

A roaring torrent; the noise of many waters; vast; turbid, polluted; sordid, dirty, and used as a term of reproach; chaotic, confused, blended; the whole, the mass, entire; even, uniform.

| 天球 a celestial globe.

| 濁 turbid, foul; whence the Yung-ting R. near Peking gets its common name of | 河 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.

| 身冷寒 my whole body is chilled through.

胚 | undistinguishable, as a foetus a month old; formless, undeveloped.

| 沌 confused, disordered.

| 敦 simple and unlearned, as the peasantry.

| 元之氣 confused vapors, as at the creation.

天下一 | the empire was under one sway.

- | 淆 confused, mixed up, muddy.
- | 然天理 he is quite muddled, his mind is imbecile.
- | 然一新 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 *kw'un*. To circulate, as goods; to roll on continuously.

財貨 | | 如泉源 riches flowed in on him like a running fountain.

**嫵** *hwun* An appellation of a woman. | 家 my wife, my good woman.

**鼯** *hwun* A sort of marmot (*Arctomys marmota*), also called 黃鼠 the yellow rat from its color, which sits before its burrow in warm weather; it rubs its neck on seeing people, and reënters its hole, from which habit it is called 拱鼠 the bowing rat, and 禮鼠 the polite rat.

**瑋** *hwun* A fine stone, a pretty gem; this character is often used for given names. 碧 | a green serpentine.

**餛** *hwun* From wood and *mized* or *army* as the phonetic. Flat or round balls of pork called | 餛, 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.

只一百 | 餛吃過九十九 還勿曉得葷腥素 [like a man who] eats all but one in a hundred fritters, and then asks what they are made of; — so is he who does a job, and then asks how; an incompetent, conceited man.

**倅** *hwun* Completed, brought to an end. 朕實不明以 | 伯父 We certainly do not see why Our uncle was so finished.

**魂** *hwun* From *demon* and *vapor*; the Tai-ping rebels changed this character into 佻 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.

| 魄 the manes, the departed soul, which then becomes a 鬼 *dayōn*.

失 | he has lost his wits.

引 | or 招 | to invite the spirit to come; this is done when one dies abroad.

鈎生 | to look 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 | 不在身 he is out of his mind; he is terrified out of his wits.

神 | 出現 his ghost has appeared.

| 氣無不至 the soul is not confined to any place.

游 | or 孤 | an orbate spirit, one which has no one left to worship it.

冤 | 不息 or 冤 | 不散 the unrevenged ghost will not be quiet; murder cries for vengeance.

回 | the soul returns to the tablet — before the 49th day.

嚇掉了 | 兒 you have scared me out of my senses; a bogie to frighten children.

萬物之 | | the vast variety of created things.

**忪** *hwun* The mind full of sorrow; melancholy, vaporish, out of spirits. | 濁悶瞤 a thick-headed dolt who has no feeling.

**焜** *hwun* From *fire* and *confused*; it is also read *kwun*. Fire, the flame of fire; bright. | 耀 blazing.

火 | | 而上蒸 the lambent flame curled upwards.

**混** *hwun* From *water* and *confused*; it is often synonymous with *渾* and the next.

Turbid, roiled, as a torrent; a chaos of waters and sky; foul, mixed, ill-assorted; disorderly; heedlessly, promiscuously, dark, underhand.

| 關 confused clamor.

| 世界 a troublesome world; this and | 世虫 also mean a fellow who does nothing for his living, a ne'er-do-well.

男女 | 雜 men and women mixed together.

| 名 a nickname, an alias.

| 沌 or | | 沌沌 all confusion; unintelligible, irretrievably mixed up.

| 手子 or | 星子 roughs, rowdies, loafers, street Arabs.

打 | to-confuse; to do slighting-ly, 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 jigsawole; foolish talk.

畏刑 | 認 to confess anything from fear of torture.

| 捏 to implicate others by false statements.

濛 | or | 充 to deceive, to throw dust in one's eyes; to simulate.

舍 | inconsiderate, careless.

| 堂 a bath-house where the great unwashed bathe.

| 着去 he went without an invitation.

| 元一氣 the three original powers unitedly acting.

In *Cantonese*. To make game of, to overreach, to diddle; to importune, to trouble.

莫 | 我 don't play off your fun on me.

In *Pekingese*. To resist, to throw off, not to yield to; to work; to do.

| 睏兒 to strive against drowsiness.

咱們一塊兒 | 事 we are engaged in work at the same place.

溷 From *water* and a *sty*; it is similar to the preceding.

hwun' Confused, dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, as a sewer; a privy, a jakes.

世 | 濁 the times are in confusion.

| 餘 unclean animals, as dogs and hogs which eat garbage.

攪 | to roil; muddied.

悻 | disordered, confounded; obscure, as one's perceptions.

別 | 插言 don't rudely interrupt people.

藩 | a retiring-place, a spot fenced off.

搨 To push with the hand; to take up with tongs or pincers.  
hwun'

諢 From *words* and *army*; *q.d.* low army talk.

hwun' Vulgar mirth, low jests, broad allusions, sportive trifling.

打 | to joke, to dally with.

| 衣 a harlequin dress, a robe with obscene drawings.

| 言 scurrilous jests.

優 | a jester, a buffon, a court fool.

悞 From *mind* and a *sty* as the phonetic.

悞 To incommode, to excite, to disturb; to dishonor, to disgrace, to distress, to mortify, to bring reproach on one; grieved, ashamed, mortified.

造 | to incommode.

不敢 | 命 I dare not disobey his orders.

主不 | 賓 the host must not mortify his guest.

心 | 不釋 my grief is unbearable.

| 君 to dishonor one's ruler.

常常有之未始以為 | 也 common custom makes it to be regarded as not disgraceful.

搨 The same as, similar; to make alike; to inlay, as with ivory; to combine; to root up.  
hwun'

| 連 connected through-out, as a suite of buildings.

I.

Old sounds, i, it, ik, ngi, ngit, ip, ai, at, and ap. In *Canton*, i, ngei, wei, yei, yui, and ai; — in *Swatow*, i, in, úi, ngi, gi, goi, ngai, hia, and chi; — in *Amoy*, i, in, é, gi, ki, and ngai<sup>n</sup>; — in *Fuhchau*, i, é, ié, ngi, ngie, ngé, mi, yò and hé; — in *Shanghai*, i and ni; — in *Chifu*, i.

衣 The original form is designed to represent two men under a cover; it forms the 145th radical of a large and natural group of characters relating to garments; when written at the left side as in the second form, it resembles 衤 the contracted form of the 113th radical.

Clothes for the upper part of the body; garments; a cover, a husk, as on nuts; a case of any kind.

| 服 or | 裳 garments; a dress.

一套 (or 一副) | 服 one suit of clothes.

小 | or 內 | inner garments.

大 | or 外 | outer garments.

穿 | or 着 | to dress; to put on clothes.

| 繡夜行 in his embroidered robes he goes by night; — said of an over modest but thorough scholar.

睡 | or 寢 | sleeping clothes.

青 | black jackets; a term for liectors and official runners.

白 | commoners, scholars who have not yet graduated.

無 | 食 beggared, suffering; wasteful, heedless.

| 冠 in full dress, cap and all; i.e. well-dressed.

成 | 店 a tailor's shop.

| 冠禽獸 [you are no whit better than] a dressed up beast, — so cruel are you.

| 不稱體身之災也 garments which do not befit one are the body's misfortune; — clothes cannot adorn a villain.  
號 | a uniform; Chinese soldiers have characters on the breast and back to show their corps.

燒 | 節 festival of Burning Clothes. the 冥 | . for wandering ghosts, is held three days on the middle of the 7th moon, when they are supposed to be thus rescued from suffering.

Read ? To dress; to wear; to cover another with garments.

解 | 之 take off your coat and put it on him.

| 錦尙綱 to dress in brocade and over it a plain dress.

依

From *man* and *clothes*; *q. d.* clothes lean on the man.

To rely on, to trust to; to conform to, the opposite of 違; to accede to; as a *preposition*, according to, as; like; imagery, illustration.

遵 | compliant, willing.

不 | 你 I cannot agree with you.

| 言 as you say; according to the expression.

| 然一式 in the same way, as usual, as before.

| 然故我 I am just in the same place; I am the same old fellow.

| 稀 similar; very nearly the same.

| 稀之間 shortly, in a little while; nearly exact.

| 稀彷彿 the resemblance is considerable.

無所 | or 無 | 無靠 nothing to depend on; no resource, as an orphan.

| 議 according to the consultation; let it be as it was discussed.

| | 不 舍 unable to part from; I cannot let you go.

瞻 | 膝下 fondly looking up to, as a child does to its mother.

不 | 呈控 he did not care about complaining to the rulers.

| 生木下 its habitat is under trees, as a plant.

博 | illustrations, metaphors.

惟德是 | he regards nothing but his virtue.

思慕 | 人 to 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 undoubted; the report can be relied on.

In *Cantonese*. An *adverb*, well, just.

| 喇 well then; supposing, if he likes.

伊

From *man* and *faithful*; occurs used for the next two.

A personal pronoun, he, she, it, that one, — mostly used along the valley of the Yangtze; occasionally used impersonally for I, the party speaking; an initial particle, because, that, only.

是 | 勿是 | is it he or not?

所謂 | 人 that very man of whom I spake.

| 誰云何 what was it that man said?

| 等 they, those.

| 塊地方 that place. (*Shang-hai*.)

| 年 that year.

與 | 相好 [I tell you] I am quite intimate with him.

| 邇 presently, soon.

| 尹 I Yin, a famous minister of T'ang the Successful, B. C. 1760.

| 鞏 the province of Ili or Chinese Turkestan.

海

A stream, the | 河 or | 水 a branch of the River

Loh, spoken of in the Shu King, which rises in Shen

cheu, and flows northeast about a hundred miles, joining the main

stream at Yen-shi hien 偃師縣 in Honan fu in the west of that

province.

蚱

The sow-bug (*Oniscus*) found under stones and in damp places.

| 蟻在室 the sow-bugs have got into the house.

咿

The sound of giddy laughter is | 啞; the first when read *hi*, means to moan.

啞 | 嚙 啞 forced laughter; dalliance, trifling with women.

| 唔不輟 his hum never stops; — he studies all the time.

| 唔哎呀 alack! alas! dreadful!

噫

The tone of regretful indignation, surprise, or pain; *i* groaning, moaning; for shame, alas! to belch.

| 噎 to eructate.

| 噎 admirable! used as a word of earnest exhortation, and also ironically.

大塊 | 氣 the breathing of nature — is termed wind.

諱

Similar to the last.

To dislike; a cry of pain, grief, or anger.

| 諱 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.

禕

Excellent; to admire a thing for its beauty; precious, rare, like a pearl.

墜

From *earth* and a *screen* as the phonetic.

Dirt, dust; particles of earth.

翳

From *feathers* and a *screen*, denoting the purpose and material; it occurs interchanged with the next.

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 arbor; 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 phoenix.

蔭 | a dense shade.

隱 | to hide away.

障 | to screen off.

一層 | 子 a film over the eyes.

媒 | a target for archery practice.

In *Cantonese*. Feverish, hot; sultry; hurried or asthmatic breathing; a stricture across the lungs.

氣 hard of breathing.

身子 | 熱 the body is hot and feverish.

噎

From *sun* and *one*; it is also read *yeh*, and interchanged with the last.

The sun hidden by clouds; windy and cloudy; to obscure by clouds.

陰 | obscure, gloomy.

夜 | a gusty night.

終風且 | the wintry winds are blowing and the sky is dark.

風雲 | 日光 the windy clouds intercept the sunlight.

|| 其陰 cloudy and dark is the sky.

醫  
醫

From *spirits* and *screen*; it is very often wrongly contracted to the second form in cheap books.

To heal, to cure; a physician; healing; medical; to drink.

| 生 or | 士 a doctor.

神 | a skillful physician.

時 | a fashionable doctor.

包 | to promise or assure a cure.

| 藥 healing medicines.

庸 | 殺人 charlatans kill people.

太 | 院 the Medical Board; its head is the court physician, who is | 師 a medical grandee.

| 治不效 the treatment produces no good results.

延 | 罔效 to invite many doctors will effect no cure.

| 家 or | 門 the medical profession.

行 | to practice medicine.

施 | 院 or | 館 a hospital.

行 | to practice medicine.

世 | a family of physicians.

獸 | a veterinary doctor.

無藥 | there's no medicine to heal — such a runagate.

| 不來 incurable.

繫

From *silk* and *screen*.

In classical use, an interjection; a reddish black or blue-black color; a case for a spear's head.

| 裕 a child's bib or apron.

爾有母遺 | 我獨無 you have still a mother to nourish; alas! I have none left.

鷺

From *bird* and *screen*.

A bird resembling the tern, with blue and white plumage, that frequents the shore, and foretokes a storm by flying inland; a sort of duck, which flies in flocks; used with 翳 denoting a fabulous bird of great size and beauty.

鳧 | 在涇 the ducks and widgeons are on the River King.

蠚

The solitary wasp, the | 蠚 or sphex, probably so named from the hum of its wings; the Chinese have the idea that it rears its young from worms.

藟

Name of a plant.

| 藟 luxuriant herbage, as plants growing in a jungle.

歎

The hesitating sound made by many speakers before saying the next word, half a stutter; a sigh, or short breath interrupting the word.

猗

From *dog* or to *breathe* and *remarkable*; it is a synonym of 兮, and the second form is unusual.

猷

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.

| 重較兮 behold the high banked chariot!

| 與那與 or | 歎休哉 Ah! how fine that is! how complete and elegant!

| 嗟 an interjection, like alas for! ah!

| 氏縣 a district in Pu-chou fu in the southwest of Shansi on the River Fan.

Read *wo*. Pliant, as the mulberry; limber, lithe.

| 儷其枝 he folded and bent the twigs.

綠竹 | | how beautiful and fresh are the green bamboos!

犛

Also read *k'i*, and used for the

A large ox with divergent, awkward horns; to rely on, to help; long, extended; to bestow, to give.

| 角之勢 one side helps the other; they keep each other in countenance.

坐在 | 角 sit in the corner.

漪

The ripples or curling lines made on water by a breeze, which are compared to brocading it.

| 瀾盪漾 rippling and curling as it flows on.

旖

The tremulous waving of a banner is | 旖; also applied to the easy motion of a girl, or the sailing of clouds.

| 旖從風 the pennons flutter to the breeze.

陴

Projecting, as a headland. | 陴 rugged, steep, like a cape.

| 氏阪 the dyke of the I family, a village in Yoh-yang hien 岳陽縣 in Ping-yang fu in Shansi.

黝

From *black* and *many*.

Black and shining; a black sort of wood, probably a kind of ebony.

| 縣 a district north of Hwui-chou fu in the south part of Nganhwui, famed for its ink.

宜  
宐

This character was originally composed of 宀 a covert over one, with 多 many between them; the second is a common form, and retains most of the original shape.

That which is of itself reasonable; fit and right; harmonious, accordant, compatible; proper, it meets the conditions, just suits; ought, should, and is often merely a form of the imperative mood; to order aright; to make fit; harmony, accord; name of a sacrifice to earth; occurs used for 諛 fit; frequent in proper names.

其家室 ordering well her house and home.

與乎 | 之 | 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.

貪小 便 | ' to covet little advantages, to want more than one's part.

| 乎不 | is it right or not? will this do?

| 此 proper; fit for this use.

應 | 恭敬 you ought to reverence him.

各得其 | each one in his place.

不相 | unsuitable, unfitting; not his place.

合 | well done; just; suitable, as a dish for an invalid.

不合時 | old fashioned; a foggy; behind the age.

| 其事也 [the day] is a lucky one for that affair.

花柳 | 人 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 | 人 his wife has been made a lady of the fifth rank.

輓

From carriage and child as the phonetic.

The center of a yoke; a cross-bar to which the animals are fastened when drawing the carriage; this and the 軛 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?

貌

From dog and child; in Fuh-chau, this is used metaphorically for 倪 precise, excessively strict.

A fabulous beast like a lion, the 狻 |, which can devour even tigers, and go swiftly, 500 li at a jump; it has red eyes.

麕

A fawn; the last is also written like this.

素衣 | 裘 plain garments and deer-skin robes.

蜺

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.

嬰 | an insect that lodges in the ears of deer.

霓

From rain and child as the phonetic; interchanged with the last.

Colored clouds shaped like a dragon; i. e. the rainbow, — specially the secondary one, called the female; variegated, colored.

虹 | the rainbow.

有雲 | 之 望 [I long for your face,] as we hope for rain clouds — in times of drought.

彩 | variegated, as the clouds.

| 現雨止 the rain stops when the rainbow is seen.

若大旱之望雲 | 也 [it is as hopeless] as looking for a rainbow in dry weather.

霆 | a clap of thunder.

| 裳羽衣 ornamented dresses worn by ancient court musicians in the T'ang dynasty; now applied to certain songs.

郟

A tributary state of the Cheu emperors, also known as | 郟; it was situated in the present T'ang hien in 滕縣 the south of Shantung near the Grand Canal; an envoy from its ruler came to court in the days of Confucius.

鮒

From fish and child, because it is said to cry like a child.

A hairy marine animal, a species of dugong or lamantin, which the Chinese say can climb trees, and in times of drought hide itself in a nest near the bank to catch birds that come to drink; it is also called 人魚 the man-fish, from its likeness to human beings.

| 鮒 minnows, small fish.

鯨 | a whale; met. an oppressor, a Verres, a big fish which swallows little ones.

倪

From man and child; it occurs used for 倪 to peep.

Little, feeble like children; the young and delicate; a limit, a verge, the edge; to benefit; to distinguish; to glance at.

俛 | to look askance.

端 | embryonic, the beginning of; the least point, strict to a hair, exacting; decorous, grave.

反其旄 | he sent back the young and the decrepit.

天 | the verge of heaven.

左 | 右 | he glanced to the right and left.

覿

To cut teeth in old age.

黃髮 | 齒 the hoary headed man has cut his second teeth.

醅

Arrack; sweet spirits, clear and pure; to drink; a sort of broth strained from congee.  
 甘 | sweet wine.  
 粉 | cakes made from bean flour and fried.

移  
 迢

From *grain* or to *go*, and *many*.

Shoots leaning on each other; to transplant; to move, to shift, to transpose; to change the place or direction of; to transmit, to

dispatch; to convey, as an infection; to migrate, to remove; to graft; to praise; to display; great.

| 開 move it off; move aside.

| 近 or | 埋 move it nearer.

| 交 to forward a dispatch.

| 寬就近 to move nearer for convenience; to accommodate one with a timely loan.

挪 | to move elsewhere; also to borrow a thing.

| 玉 to invite a friend to an entertainment.

| 借 to get the loan of, to borrow money.

寸步難 | I cannot get away a step, — I am so busy.

不能更 | it cannot be altered.

| 花接木 to graft flowers on a tree.

| 禍他人 to shift a charge to another, to secretly lay a crime elsewhere.

| 風易俗莫善於樂 to improve the public morals, there is nothing better than music.

| 尸 to lay a corpse at another's door, — in order to involve him.

不延 | not a great while.

事莫 | 脫 don't neglect that affair.

一轉 | 問 to pay [a debt] over to a third through a second person.

遺臭萬年 it will take ten thousand years to wipe away the disgrace.

不 | 言 I will not alter a word, I adhere to what I said.

扃

From *door* and *many*; occurs written like the last.

The bar of a gate, which is sometimes a great beam inserted into the walls.

烹伏雌炊扃 | 汝不記當時 do you forget when I boiled my last hen with the door-bar for firewood, — to give you a meal? said of Peh Li-hi's 百里奚 wife, after he had risen to office; it is now used as a metaphor for extreme poverty.

諺

A side door by which people conveniently went in and out of a large court or palace; it had a covered porch.

| 門曲榭 a side gate and a winding passage.

移

A fruit tree with whitish bark, the 扶 | or 夫 | (*Aronia asiatica*); it is allied to the apple or crab, and grows in Nganhwui.

| 楊 a variety of the aspen or poplar; as 扶 | is the name of another kind, the *Populus tremula*; both are found in Hupeh.

盥

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.

卮 | a vessel contrived for beating spirits; it is a sort of portable urn with fire beneath; a wine heater.

奉盤 | he presented the wash-basin.

盥 | a large wash-bowl.

訑

An arrogant self-sufficiency, like that of one who knows it all; shallow-minded; to look down on, to brag over, to insult; verbose.

| 自得 overbearing, assuming.

慢 | proud and mean.

| | 之聲音顏色 a tone and air of perfect satisfaction.

馳

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. | 贈 to present; gifts, as from the emperor.

分 | 各物 distribute the things according to rank.

益 | to increase by steps or seriatim.

一 | one grade; one strata.

| 封三代 ennobled his ancestors for three generations.

苞

An obsolete word, used only as a primitive in combination.

It was originally applied to some of the wild aborigines of Kwangtung.

猗 | name of a king of Wei 魏 about A. D. 530, who reigned in Shensi.

迤

To go at the side; to walk awkwardly; extending, reaching, as a road.

透 | self-sufficient swagger.

| 邏千頃 to travel on, going along for thousands of acres.

| 南 going south; towards the south.

嵒

A long and low ridge is 嵒 |, applied to it as one sees it from a distance.

晷

From *sun* and to *change*.

The course of the sun in the heavens, as it begins to go down.

日行 | | the sun is now declining.

櫛

From *wood* and to *change* as the phonetic.

A clothes-horse or frame.

男女不同 | 架 the sexes must not use the same clothes-rack.

檠 | to put the night-lamp on the stand.

**沂** Name of a river in the south-east of Sangtung, which rises in | 山 a part of the T'ai-shan range near the center of the province, and runs south into Lake Loh-ma in Kiangsu, and thence into the sea.  
| 州府 a prefecture in its valley, which was the scene of many historical events.

**潞** A small tributary of the River Han in I-ching hien | 宜城縣 in the northwest of Hupeh.

Read *shü* or *lé*? A town, | 鄉 formerly in Yun-yang fu in Hupeh, now called Fang hien 房縣 lying on the River Fän, a branch of the River Han.

Read *chi*. A bank or dyke.

**疑** Composed of 子 a child placed above 止 to stop, and an old form of 矢 *dart* for the phonetic; *q.d.* children are often undecided.

To doubt, to suspect, to guess; to surmise; to fear; to dislike; doubtful of, hesitating; corrupt, perverse, tricky.

| 似 similar, perhaps the same; doubtful, unsettled.

狐 | a fox's doublings, fearful; uncertain.

思 | to suspect; suspicious, doubt.

避嫌 | avoid suspicious acts.

| 惑 to suspect; in doubt of.

無 | plain, undoubted.

| 病 irresolute, hesitating.

懷 | 上控 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 | 意 there is not the least ground for hesitation.

析 | to decide doubts, as by throwing the divining-blocks.

| 惚在他身上 my suspicious rest on him.

| 慮不決 my hesitancy is not removed.

南人多 | southerners are rather suspicious.

**嶷** From *hill* and *doubtful*. A name said to have been given to the 九 | 山, on the west of Shansi, whose nine summits were so much alike as to be doubtful; they form part of the range between the Yellow River and Fän 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.

**貽** From *precious* and *you*; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

To hand down, to bequeath; to leave, to communicate to posterity; to give to; to induce, to bring on one's self; caused by.

| 贈 to leave to, as a legacy; to make a parting present.

| 厥孫謀 to plan what will benefit one's posterity.

| 累 to involve others.

| 悞後人 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.

| 遺 to transfer to those who follow.

神之弔矣 | 爾多福 the gods come; they confer many blessings on you.

**詒** 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.

饋 | to send a delicacy, to present food.

自 | 伊戚 he brought that evil on himself.

君子有穀 | 孫子 may our prince maintain his goodness, and transmit it to his posterity.

Read *'tai*. To defraud.

欺 | to insult.

骨肉相 | relatives cheating each other.

Read *tai*. Weary of; remiss, negligent.

**眙** To look straight on, to gaze at fixedly.

目 | 不禁 to stare at without stopping.

**怡** From *heart* and *you* as the phonetic; not the same as *tai* 怠 idle.

Harmonious concord; mutual pleasure in each other, as among brothers or friends; joyful, satisfied.

| 悅 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.

**飴** Sweet cakes made of rice and fried; clarified sugar, comfits like barley sugar; a delicacy, a tidbit; to feed.

| 鹽 rock or mineral salt.

| 糖 or 甘 | sugar-plums, sweetmeats.

甜言 | 訓 smooth words and pleasant counsel.

石 | wild honey.

苦 | sorrows and joys.

含 | 弄孫 feeding sugar-plums and playing with one's grandchild; — the pleasures of old age.

**臣** This character originally rudely represented the face and projecting chin; it is now superseded by the next, and occurs only as a primitive; it nearly resembles *sch'in* 臣 an officer.

The chin; the neck under the chin.

**頤** The preceding was the original form, and the radical was added afterwards.

The chin, the jawl, the chops; name of the 27th diagram, denoting to feed; deep; an initial particle.

**朶** | red cheeks.

**期** | very old; a centenarian, who needs to be fed.

| 指如意 to order one by shaking the chin at him.

**解人** | to nod the head, as when assenting to a thing, or intimating that it is understood.

**獨幽** | to roll the head from side to side, as the Chinese often do when interested in talking, or in thinking what they shall write.

**腴** } The fat over the stomach or spleen; the caul or omentum; the flesh on the loins.  
**脰** } | 子 soap; the coarse kind used in northern China, made from the hog's caul.  
 | 皂鋪 a soap-chandler's shop.

**鯀** The fresh water or white porpoise, the 鯀; it is also known as the 河豚 or river pig, and by other names; at Canton it is called 白, and avoided by the fishermen; its back is less white than the belly; "when angry it runs against things; its liver is deleterious;" it seems to be confounded with the trunk-fish (*Tetraodon*) by some native authors.

**灑** } Hoarfrost and snow covering the ground.

**霽** } 霜雪兮霽 | how abundant is the frost and snow!  
 | 皚 snow white.

**宦** The northeast corner of a house, where the food used to be stored; *met.* to nourish.

| 明 a hole in the lattice, where the sun shines in.

| 養 the genial stimulus of spring.

**圮** From *earth* and *self*; it is not the same as 'p'i 圮 to destroy.

A bridge; some say it is rather the bank that supports the bridge.

| 橋三進履 he thrice offered him the shoes under the bridge.

**彝** Composed of 米 *rice* and 糸 *silk* placed above 井 *two hands* raised, as if making offerings in the ancestral temple, with 互 a *hog's head* above all for the phonetic.

Cups or vases of a cyathiform shape, used for libations; a constant rule, an invariable principle, assented to by all; regular, constant, usual, common; addicted to.

| 倫 the social relations.

民之秉 | the moral sense of mankind, that which the conscience approves.

宗 | sacrificial vessels, such as are used in the imperial temples.

是 | 是訓進德無疆 direct yourself by this rule, and you will go on in the path of virtue to perfection.

**蜺** An insect.  
 | 蝓 a garden snail or slug.

Read *se'*. A reptile, the | 蜺 resembling the iguana, which lives in marshes.

**儀** From *man* and *right* as the phonetic.

The usages of mankind; a rule, a rite; etiquette, decorum, of which nine classes are recorded; presents or fees required by custom; form, figure; the external appearance or deportment; correct, proper, just, what ought to be; regular, decorous; to imitate, to study how to effect; to reckon, to judge; a

principle, a power, as in nature; good, or to do good; a pair, a match; a machine that exhibits or measures a thing, as a globe, a sphere.

程 | a present sent to one commencing a journey.

天體 | an armillary sphere; an orrery, or whatever shows the movements of the heavens.

容 | deportment, air; visage.

| 著 style, particular etiquette suitable to an office.

三 | heaven, earth, and man, the three powers of nature.

兩 | heaven and earth; also applied to the sun and moon.

威 | a dignified carriage; an imposing escort.

代 | a present of money.

| 制司 the master of ceremonies or the Bureau of Ceremonies, where usages and forms | 制 are attended to.

五 | the five ranks of nobility.

我 | 圖之 when I try to understand it.

| 物 or 謝 | a present; an acknowledgment of some service.

| 文 the style of one's house, furniture, or things.

| 誼 rules of propriety.

平 | etiquette among equals.

| 仗 imperial attendants; the out-riders; those who manage a cortège or procession.

| 門 the side-doors of the second entrance in a yamun.

奠 |, or 香 |, or 祭 | money or offerings sent to mourners, to assist them in the expenses; the 1st kind consists of incense, &c.

無非無 | neither doing wrong nor good; — said of a daughter.

**夷** From 大 *great* and 弓 *bow* combined, referring to the weapon of the eastern tribes.

To squat; even, level; ordinary; to equalize, to arrange; to feel at ease; to wound; to kill, to destroy, to exterminate; to push

out, as a shoot comes up; to cut, as grass; to class, to sort; good living; ample, contented, pacified; colorless, as the Taoists say reason is; enters into the appellatives of many gods; distant, remote, and therefore unacquainted with Chinese literature and decorum; a tribe on the east; name of a branch of the River Han in Hupch.  
東 | an old name for Corea.

| 人 a foreigner or barbarian, i. e. one who is ignorant of Chinese literature and civilization, just as the Greeks used *βάρβαροι* to denote all who spoke other tongues; it is applied to tribes in Sz'ch'uen and towards Tibet, and has been extended to all foreigners.

| 船 foreign ships.

陵 | gradually decaying, as an imperial tomb; and by *met.* the power of the state.

| 九族 he destroyed his whole race.

貴賤等 | nobles and plebeians of all grades.

云胡不 | he asked, Who would not be pleased?

| 俟 to sit cross-legged; otherwise  
乃 | 居 he squats at ease, i. e. he shows no reverence.

既有淫威降福孔 | having such great dignity, these great blessings would naturally come to him.

明 | the 36th diagram; it belongs to earth and fire.

大道甚 | the great road [of truth] is plain.

馮 | and | 女 are names of divinities; the latter is a goddess worshiped by sailors.

楨 A tall timber tree found in Shansi; the wood is gnarled, tough, and reddish, and suitable for cart-wheels; the bark thick and whitish, the leaf oval and small; it is probably akin to the beach.

躄 To sit on the heels, a common posture for all Asiatics; to crouch.

| 踞 to squat down; it indicates contempt for one, if it be retained while another is speaking.

| 俟 to sit and wait for one.

嶧 A noted hill, called 嶧 |, lying towards sunrise, to which the Great Yü sent, his astronomers; also written 嶧夷, and said to be a peak in T'ung-chen fu in Shantung, though others think it may be a mountain in Japan.

姨 A wife's sister, distinguished as 大 | and 小 | for the elder and younger; maternal aunts are distinguished as | 母 or | 媽 or | 娘 for the elder, and 亞 | for the younger; a maid-servant.

蘇州娘 | a Suchan girl, a handsome woman or maid-servant.

堂 | a mother's female consins.

| 爹 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.

瘡 A wound or bruise made by a stick; an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to wound.

瘡 | 未瘡 his bruises and sores are not healed.

悵 Pleased, well satisfied.

我心則 | my heart is now fully gratified.

淚 From *water* and *gratified* as the phonetic; it is also read *t'i'*, and interchanged with 涕 tears.

Snivel, mucus from the nose.  
| 涕 tears and snot.

不敢唾 | don't blow your nose in company.

溫 | name of a marshy lake in Shansi.

僊 A class; sign of the plural; a corpse.

僊 | the class of philosophers; the literary class.

| 衾 the pall or shroud which is placed over a corpse before it is coffined.

遺 From *to go* and that which gives *value*; occurs used for the next, and much resembles *Ch'ien* 遣 to send.

To leave, as at death; to will, to entail; to leave behind, to forget, to lose; to neglect; to emit, to lose unconsciously; plucked, as at an examination; escaped; to throw a largess to; a will; a residue, a surplus, leavings; supererogation; posthumous; a form of the passive.

| 囑 dying commands.

| 下 bequeathed; left to me.

| 忘 forgotten; long out of mind.

| 命 or | 言 his dying words, final orders.

| 落 it was left behind; lost or dropped, 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 | 風 the memory of its goodness has come down.

下 | inferiors, attendants.

考 | 才 to examine the scholars who entered once but did not pass.

遞 | 摺 to hand up a father's dying or last memorial.

| 餘 the overplus, what is left.

| | tortuous, as a road.

| 溺 to urinate when asleep.

小 | a medical term for urine.

| 下一子 he left one son behind him, a | 腹子 posthumous son.

Read *wei'* and used for 贈 to give a present. To send a present.

贖 To send presents to a friend; to exchange tokens of regard.  
朋友餽 | mutual gifts among friends.

鶩 A small species of pheasant, the 駿 |; the bird is not clearly defined, and may perhaps denote a kind of jungle-fowl or grouse.

吟 Yes; it will do; let it go.  
In *Cantonese*. Poor, inferior, ungarbled, deteriorated; not to speak out, timid; dumpy.  
| 貨 a poor quality of goods; an inferior article.

以 } Altered from the second form, which is composed of 已  
| already twice joined, to indicate the thought and action already done.

以 } To serve one's self with, to use; to aid; to place; occurs for 有 to have, to possess; as a *preposition*, by, with, because, for, in; being, acting as; although; for that, to the end that; by means of, in order to; using, taking; and, next, at; according to, thus; when it precedes a verb, it marks the manner or instrument; and the result or intention, when it follows a verb; a reason, a cause; to do; to resemble; when preceded by 所, wherein, therefore, that by which, thereby; when followed by 爲, deeming, considering, by it make; to judge; preceded by 可, could, can be so, how; it is a synonym of 已 in 無 | or else, if not so, — but this phrase also sometimes means a negative; a common sign of the accusative, from, to, in; as | 仁存心 he cherishes humanity in his heart; or of the infinitive, as | 洽百禮 to supply all the ceremonies; preceded by 自 from, | 來 becomes a form of the pluperfect or denotes time past, as 自他死 | 來 since the time of his death.

不敢 | 告人 I will not presume to tell any one.

此身 | 外 it is none of my business.

是 | therefore, since.

必有 | 也 there must be a reason.

于 | 用之公侯之事 to be employed in the business of the prince.

何 | how, by what? wherefore, whereby.

可 | 使得 it can be used, it will do.

| 管窺天 looking at the sky through a tube.

登位 | 前 before he mounted the throne.

視其所 | mark what he does.

故 | for this reason, wherefore.

無 | 與之 I have nothing to give him; — implying, I decline to give him anything.

明 | 誨他 use plain words in counseling him.

| 義爲利 get gain honestly.

| 爲成大功 they reckoned that they had done a great exploit.

不 | 爲耻 he did not think it was shameful.

衆人 | 上 rather above the common run of men.

| 直爲曲 to bend the crooked straight.

好鬪狠 | 危父母 you jeopard your parents by your passion for quarreling and scrapes.

習習谷風 | 陰 | 雨 gently blows the east wind with clouds and rain.

不我 | 歸 he did not take us back.

因你耽擱 | 致我不成功 I can do nothing great because you hinder me.

苡 } Name of a plant.  
| 苳 | the plantago.  
| 米 | 苳仁 pearl barley, which the Chinese make from the seeds of the Job's tears (*Coix*), and other kinds of grasses.

已 This character like 己, 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.

業 | (or | 經) 寫了 it is written; the writing is finished.

| 去 he has gone off.

不得 | I can't help it; inevitable; obliged to do.

| 後 hereafter, subsequent to.

| 甚 an extreme, too much; as 是皆 | 甚 all that is far too overdone.

病之 | 甚 he badly maltreated him.

| 而 that's all, it's all said; much the same as | 矣乎 that's the end of it; alack! is that all?

三 | 之 he thrice rejected him.

| 而不知其然 this is it, but I don't know its nature.

有不能自 | 者也 I am not at liberty to deny him — or to yield the post.

| 過聲 it's all over; gone by; you are too late, as to see the show.

既 | 如此就照所論 it has come about just as you said it would.

异 From the *hands* raised and *al-ready* as the phonetic.

To retire, to stop; to raise; an interjection expressive of doubt and wonder, how can it be! implying that the thing should be tried again.

何以 | 哉 is it possible? is it so? well, but how can it be?

| 哉試可乃已 well then, try him, and that will be enough.

‘**悵** Combined of 依 to rely on and 心 heart contracted to mouth.

The sobbing which follows a fit of weeping; the wail of condolence with mourners.

哭不 | weep but wail not.

大功之哭三曲而 | when weeping for a parent, the three kneelings and wailings should be done, — as a mourner enters.

‘**矣** From 矣 a dart with 已 done altered for the phonetic; 矣 the thought has hit the mark.

A final particle denoting that the sense has been fully expressed, or that the intension is very strong.

禮則然 | the mode is just that.

否 | certainly not.

至 | 盡 | a superlative, meaning the very best or worst; nothing can exceed that.

而已 | certainly so; and that's enough; nothing more.

樂甚者 | what a jolly, happy thing he is!

‘**迤** To walk awkwardly; awry, crooked; adjoining, connected; contiguous.

田畝 | 邈 their fields lay next to each other.

欲其無 | he wished them not to march obliquely.

‘**屨** To hide in the dress; to conceal, to screen, as woods do a house.

隱 | to shelter from view.

‘**倚** From 依 and unusual; it is a synonym of 依 to lean.

To rely on, to lean against or on; trusting in, to depend on; to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a support, a fulcrum.

| 賴 or | 靠 to depend on, as on a husband.

斷無偏 | quite impartial, not the least unfairness.

| 托 to engage one to do; to ask a favor of.

| 瑟而歌 to sing in time with a lute.

中立而不 | he stands perfectly erect; *met.* candid, unprejudiced.

| 馬可待 immediately; *i. e.* while waiting on horseback.

| 住了 he held it fast; I held on firmly.

| 度 to carefully estimate.

| 角之勢 a body of troops in reserve.

| 憑 or | 仗 to rely on; to show as evidence; to take advantage of, as an officer's servant to extort in his master's name.

笑 | 擲杆暗點頭 he nodded assent as he smilingly leaned on the balustrade; *met.* pretended knowledge.

‘**掎** From *hand* and unusual; it is also read ‘*ki*’.

To drag an animal off by one leg, or lead it when tied up; to issue; to draw forth.

伐木 | 矣 drag away the timber when it is cut.

機不虛 | set the gin so that you will not draw it empty.

‘**椅** 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 *Rottlera*; a chair, a seat, a couch, a fauteuil.

一張 | or 一個 | 子 one chair.

| 披 or | 搭 a chair-cover; it is usually made of red cloth.

掛燈 | a chair without arms.

虎皮褥蓋學士 | a tiger's skin should cover a scholar's seat; — a metaphor for office.

太師 | a grand state chair, one fit for a statesman.

馬叉 | a camp-chair, a folding chair.

| 棍 pliant, lithe, as a switch.

‘**錡** From *metal* and unusual; it is also read ‘*i*’ and ‘*ki*’.

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.

崎 | unquiet, unsteady, not standing firm.

蘭 | stands for spears and bows.

維 | 及釜 there were both kettles and pans.

缺我 | we splintered our chisels

‘**馥** Fragrant, odoriferous.  
| 香 an agreeable pleasant smell.

‘**鞞** The sides of a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears in the sockets; the sides of a carriage.

‘**展** From *inner door* and *garment* as the phonetic.

A silken screen anciently placed in the audience chamber between the door and window, called 斧 |, because it was ornamented with hatchets or axe-heads.

‘**艤** } To moor or turn a boat's head to the bank; to run the bow on shore; to set up a pole as a signal.

試水客 | 輕舟 the sailors tried to run their empty vessel ashore.

‘**巖** A high peak, irregular and steep.

山崎 | 而重注 the waters are rushing down from the high steep hillsides.

‘**蟻** 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 commonalty, the masses.

白 | the white ant. (*Termites*.)

螞 | an ant, a general term.

黃絲 | a small red ant.

| 民 or | 等 we, the people.

| 聚 collected like ants, as banditti.

浮 | the scum of liquor, the spume on water.

麻冕 | 裳 a hempen cap and a somber garment; — in mourning dress.

| 頭, or | 穴, or | 丘, or | 壤 an ant-bill.

| 封穴 the ants close their hill, — as when the rain threatens.

飛 | flying or winged ants.

| 陣 the lines of ants.

螳 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.

顛 A still and respectful manner; decorous, joyous; pleased and quietly happy.

擬 From *hand* and to *doubt* as the phonetic.

To compare, to consider; to guess; to decide as a judge on a trial, after full examination and sifting; to estimate; to intend, to purpose; figure, form; similar to, like.

相 | resembling each other.

| 度, to think over, to form an opinion.

比 | to compare in order to a decision.

| 軍罪 to sentence to transportation.

| 奏 to sentence and report — the case to the throne.

| 罪 to sentence, to fix the punishment.

| 定 to determine; to decide, as a suit.

| 舉何人 whom had we better promote to the place?

本 | the former trial, the original purpose.

儷 Interchanged with the last and with 疑 to doubt.

To compare; to assort.

怡 | an obstinate, stupid manner.

Read *hai*' Foolish, in the phrase 儷 | a silly look.

蕤 Flourishing, vigorous plants.

秀 | growing luxuriantly.

黍稷 | | the millet and sorghum are growing finely.

三 疑 To consult, to deliberate; to impose on, to consider doubtful; to delude one by pretending to consult; foolish, stupid.

睨 From *eye* and *child* as the phonetic.

The glancing of the eye; to look askance, to glance the eye, as monkeys do; the slanting rays of the sun.

日 | 疎林 the sun's beams are streaming through the grove.

怒 | an angry look.

持壁 | 柱 he held the baton to glance at the pillar — through the hole.

In *Fukchau*. To examine closely; to scrutinize.

義 From 羊 *sheep*, which one says is a contraction of 善 *good*. above 我 *I*; *q. d.* I am a good man; it is often synonymous with 宜 correct.

The rule of self-dignity and respect, "that which enables the heart to rule itself, and things to be in their places;" right, equity, that which is proper and just *per se*; it is reckoned as the second greatest virtue; righteousness, up-

rightness, high moral feeling, conforming to what the heart approves; common, free by public contribution or government appropriation, as | 井 a public well; patriotism in defense of one's rights; public spirited, as | 兵 or | 勇 patriot volunteers; superior, surpassing, excellent, as | 士 an eminent scholar; | 犬 a faithful dog; — in place of, putative, as | 父 an adopted father; made up, compounded of, as | 墨 a composition ink; meaning, intention, as 同 | of the same meaning or synonymous; a cause which engages the aid of the people.

| 戰 a fight for the right.

| 倉 a public granary.

| 僕 a faithful servant.

| 氣 honorable, right-minded; ever the same.

| 塚 or | 山 a public or free burial-ground.

| 重如山 his integrity is firm as the hills.

懷利非師長之 | a love of lucre is incompatible with a master's rectitude.

| 不容辭 justice admits of no excuses.

仗 | 疎財 he distributed (or used) his property in a good cause — or for worthy ends.

不 | 惟君王 he deemed it unpatriotic to be king.

| 意如何 what can he mean by that?

| 髮 a false head-dress, a chignon.

| 女 an adopted daughter; the term is applied to female slaves.

議 From *words* and *right*; it is often synonymous with 擬 to decide.

To deliberate, to discuss in council; to consult in order to decide on the best course; to blame, to criticise, to find fault with; to arrange; to select; deliberation, consultation; laws, rules.

公 | a public debate, a free discussion.

庶民不 | the people must not discuss — politics.

而 | a personal consultation.

| 論 to deliberate on.

論而不 | to speak about and yet not criticise.

駁 | to call in question, to discuss a decision.

會 | to meet for discussion.

| 事廳 a council chamber; like the Senate House in Macao.

| 擇賢者 to seek to select the best men.

| 政王 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 | 者 have special privileges.

依 | to confirm a decision or opinion.

交部 | 處 let the case be referred to the proper Board to consult upon and decide.

巷 | 街談 street gossip, public rumor and notions.

誼 | 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.

芝蘭之 | friends adopted as brothers; a fraternal regard.

親 | 或戚 | relatives; kind regards paid to relatives.

医 | From a case and dart; this character is much used as a contraction of 醫 medicine.

A case for arrows; a sort of quiver.

藜 | A species of pepper tree (Xanthoxylon), the seeds of which are used in cooking mutton or beef, and to give soup a relish.

三牲用 | in cooking the three meats (pork, beef, or mutton), use wild pepper; the people of Sz'eh'uen flavored spirits with the seeds.

易 | From 日 sun and 勿 penno, 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 曷, 曷 who.

To dress a field, to clear waste land; easy, the opposite of 難; not difficult, done without care or nicety; remiss, indifferent, negligent; disrespectful, inattentive; to deal lightly with; easy, at ease; pleased; minute attention to.

略 | rather easier.

平 | easy and plain, as wisdom is to sages.

容 | not hard to do, easy, facile.

慢 | 或輕 | careless, disregardful, trifling with.

| 脫手 easy to rid out of hand, as saleable goods.

| 爲力 he will do it with help; it is not very hard.

君子居 | 以俟命 the princely man is quiet and calm as he awaits his lot.

禾 | 長畝 the grain is well tended over all the acres.

| 於變幻 changeable in sentiment, fickle-minded.

| 其田疇 to clear up the fields and lots.

| 信 credulous, trustful.

命不 | 哉 [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.

卜 | to cast lots.

不 | immutable.

以此 | 彼 change this for that.

變 | to change and alter.

公平質 | a fair trade.

幾 | 春秋 how easily the seasons slip by!

交 | to exchange commodities.

無俾 | 種 I will not let them perpetuate their seed.

| 卦 the symbols of the changes in nature, which constitute the

| 學 or the science of these combinations, which are given in the | 經 or Book of Changes.

| 地則皆然 it will be just the same even if you change your location.

移風 | 俗 to modify and better their manners.

傲 | To change, to speak lightly of; to treat irreverently.

簡 | to act rudely to one.

幻 | 轉瞬 changeable, vacillating, rapidly altering.

異 | Composed of 界 to confer on contracted, in combination with 井 two hands; q.d. presents are assorted according to the recipients, and superiors get theirs on a different day from inferiors.

To divide, to separate; different, diverse; not home-made, foreign; sundered; admirable, unusual, rare, extraordinary; perverse, bizarre, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as foreign or strange; to oppose; a difference, the odds.

豈伊 | 人 how can they be strangers?

| 姓 a different surname.

| 聞 special or unusual news.

| 日 another day.

勢不 | I will not be forced to change; I dare not differ.

大同小 | they are very much alike.

珍 | rarities, curiosities.

怪 | monstrous, as a *lusus naturæ*.  
| 邦 foreign states.

殊 | 乎公路 [but perhaps] very unlike what the Lord of the Roads should be.

何以 | 于是 what difference is there between them?

| 道 sectarianism, heresy.

立 | 爲高 to esteem what is strange as being superior on that account.

懷 | 心 to cherish hard feelings; to bear a grudge.

殫<sup>?</sup> From *bad* and *once*; another form is composed of 死 and 壹, but it is unusual.

To kill by a single shot, to shoot dead at once; to exterminate; to prostrate, to overthrow; to overshadow, to overhang.

敵兵盡 | the enemy was entirely cut off.

奔 | 百餘里 they ran more than a hundred li.

| 此大兕 he shot this great rhinoceros.

饑<sup>?</sup> From to *eat* and *one*; it is interchanged with *yih*, 噎 to choke.

Cooked rice or other food which has become damp and moldy; a sour, harsh taste, such as spoiled food has; to gag with food; a sobbing; to catch the breath.

臭 | it is altogether spoiled.

敗 | moldy food, a sour dish.

瘠<sup>?</sup> Lean, poor, cadaverous.

鸕<sup>?</sup> An old name for the fishing cormorant (*Phalacrocorax*); it is also known as the 老水鴉 or old water crow.

壙<sup>?</sup> The air full of dust; a dull murky atmosphere, arising from clouds.

瘞<sup>?</sup> From *earth* and *intermission of disease*.

A retired place; to throw on the ground, as in worshipping the dead; the gods of the streams or the moon; to gather up the sacrifices; fine.

奠 | to pour out libations to the gods.

瞖<sup>?</sup> From *eye* and *a quiver*.

A film in the eye, a cataract.  
后生而 | 一目 the empress had a cataract in one eye.

| 瞖 a cataract; a film over the sight.

勩<sup>?</sup> From *strength* and *to forgive*.  
Labor, toil; affliction, distress; to be weary, to endure, to labor in.

莫知我 | you don't know what I have endured.

泄<sup>?</sup> From *water* and *age*; it is also a synonym of *sieh*, 洩 to leak.

A small tributary of the River Hwai in Nganhwui; to disperse, to spread abroad; to scatter; easy, graceful.

| | 其羽 how graceful and slow is its flight! as a flying pheasant.

桑者 | | 兮 see the crowds picking the mulberries!

無然 | | do not be so leisurely in your movements.

呶<sup>?</sup> } Occurs interchanged with the last; the first is the most common form.

詀<sup>?</sup> } Loquacious, garrulous; unceasing talk.

無然 | | there is no need for so much talking.

楫<sup>?</sup> A long oar.

Read *sieh*, An utensil or gauge for adjusting a bow called 檠 |, a sort of frame for bending it.

鞞<sup>?</sup> To give a paper saddle for burning at a funeral.

Read *sieh*, The saddle flaps made of leather; a saddle-cloth; a strip of leather near the bit to lead the horse.

曳<sup>?</sup> } The first is derived and altered from *shān* 申 to *issue*, and is least used; the second specially refers to taking in the hand; they are also read *yeh*; in colloquial, a difference is made in the second character, which when written 拽 is read *chwai* and means to drag.

To trail, to drag after one; to pull; to leave a trace; to saunter along leisurely; to lead off, to take up by the hand; to raise up.

| 尾 to wag the tail.

軟 | easy, flexible.

搖 | to flirt, as a fan; shaking, as branches in the wind.

棄甲 | 兵而走 he threw off his armor, and led away his troops.

拉 | to drag along, as a vessel.

| | an easy, slouching gait.

| 踵 to go on tiptoe; to drag the heels in walking.

拖 | to trail after one, as a lady's train.

往前 | he drags along the whole; said of a man who supports the whole family.

| 白卷 to put in a blank page by mistake in the essay sent to the examiner; to turn over two leaves instead of one.

稊<sup>?</sup> An old name for very white rice was 白 |; it is now disused.

意<sup>?</sup> From *heart* and *sound*; *q. d.* if you examine the words, you will know the thought.

A thought, intention, idea; the inclination, will; a sentiment, an opinion; the motive or purpose; the meaning, as of a word.

| 思 the feelings, the intention.

不好 | 思 *disreputable; disagreeable, as to refuse a favor; ashamed at.*

什麼 | 思 *what does it mean? what does he wish about it?*

何 | *what is the meaning of it?*

沒主 | *undetermined; no decision.*

借 | and 反 | *metaphor and irony; comparison and double meaning.*

會是不 | *but this you have not thought of.*

| 見 *a sentiment, a view.*

風以 | *to tell rumors about, to convey hints upon.*

用 | *I am thinking about it; you must bear it in mind.*

| 外 *unexpected, not reckoned upon.*

大 | *了 careless, inconsiderate.*

不 | 中 *unintentional.*

得 | *got his wish, gratified.*

好得 | *curious, cunning, odd, extraordinary; also used as an exclamation of admiration.*

寫 | *a rough sketch.*

固 | *obstinate, willful, opinionated.*

誠 | 正心 *a fixed purpose and a guileless heart.*

做生 | *to follow a business.*

過 | 不去 *I can hardly take so much; I am vastly obliged to you.*

專 | or 着 | *a fixed intention, a strong desire, singleness of purpose.*

勝 | *exceeding my wishes.*

| | 思思 *I prefer not, I am rather unwilling to do it.*

加 | *thoughtfully; special care about.*

會 | or 取 | *combined or taken meanings, a term given to characters whose component parts somewhat indicate their meaning.*

不可以 | 測 *his design is inscrutable.*

口 | *purport of one's remarks.*

| 馬心猿 *his will is like a horse's, and his heart like an ape's; met. inconstant and strong.*

假 | *specious, pretending.*

見財起 | *he thinks of stealing on seeing the goods.*

事事如 | *may everything be as you wish.*

薏 | *The seeds of a water lily, smaller than the common lotus.*

苡 | 米 *pearl-barley from the Co'x; sago is sometimes so called.*

袂 | *The train of a dress which drags after one.*

飄 | *streaming, like a pennon.*

藝 | *The second is the original form, composed of a clod and to grasp, referring to agricultural pursuits; the additions in the first and common form were subsequent, and the other forms are seldom met.*

藝 | *Aptitude, skill in doing a thing; skilled, cunning; expert; ability in working; a craft, an art, a calling; an accomplishment; to cultivate the arts; to discriminate, as in articles; the last character particularly means to cultivate plants, to set out trees; a limit or extreme point.*

六 | *the six liberal arts — are propriety 禮, music 樂, archery 射, chariotceering 御, writing 書, and arithmetic 數.*

文 | *literary pursuits.*

| 文 *an indenture to teach a craft.*

才 | or 能 | *ability, talent.*

手 | *a handicraft.*

好手 | *good workmanship; he is skillful.*

手 | 人 *a clever artisan, a skilled workman.*

技 | *skilled in a fine art, as painting or carving.*

| 貢 *to distinguish the sorts of presents.*

學 | *to learn a trade.*

武 | *tactics; all military accomplishments, as lifting weights, archery, &c.*

樹 | 五穀 *to plant and till crops; agriculture.*

百 | 無如一 | 精 *better to be skilled in one art than to be a jack-at-all-trades.*

洪 | *varied arts and accomplishments.*

| 之 荏菽 *plant it with horse-beans.*

貪欲無 | *his ambition is boundless.*

曉機 | *acquainted with machinery; an engineer.*

讒 | *To talk in one's sleep; to talk behind a covert, or in a retired place.*

撒 | 章 *to murmur or talk in one's sleep.*

嚙 | *Like the preceding. Talking and laughing; snoring and muttering in one's sleep.*

啤 | 啤呼 *snoring and calling out.*

檓 | *The rubbing of branches against each other by the wind.*

袂 | *The sleeves of a robe; those of a lady's dress are wide and the cuff embroidered.*

箭 | *the sleeves of a garment.*

寐 | *Composed of a cover, a bed and a law.*

| *To talk in one's sleep.*

| 語 *to speak when asleep.*

羿 | *Name of I, the prince of Kiüing 有窮后 | 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.*

裔  
裔

From *garments* and to *stutter*; or, as one says, from *garment* and a part to represent a skirt; the second form is obsolete.

The train or skirt of a robe; its lower hem; a border, a frontier; an extreme point; descendants, posterity.

四 | 之地 the remote borders, 4000 *li* from the capital.

後 | 或 苗 | descendants; one's race or remote posterity.

的 | a direct descendant.

絕 | the family is extinct.

脈 | 蕃 昌 his race is widely extended.

夷 | | rude, wild bands or races.

| | flying or walking about.

魚 | | like the fry of fishes, as a crowd running together.

泓 宏 融 | a protracted sound.

淨 | a Buddhist term for the Brahmins; it is a translation of *Brahmachari*.

漉

The surface of water roughened by the wind.

溶 | water raised high by the wind, surging billows; a mob is likened to it.

毅

From *weapon* and an angry *boar*, that rushes at everything.

Undeterred, firm, resolute, intrepid; patient, enduring; forgetful of one's self; stern, wrathful; fortitude, resolution.

温 | gentle and brave.

| 然 resolute, intrepid.

剛 | unappaled, not afraid of danger.

士 不 可 以 不 弘 | a scholar cannot succeed without great resolution.

| 力 enduring effort; unwearied.

果 | inflexible, fixed in purpose.

| 勇 enduring and brave.

刈

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.

安 | at peace, as a country.

俊 | 在 官 he had able and virtuous men to fill office.

康 | fully satisfied, as a people.

保 | 有 殷 they preserved and regulated the empire of Yin.

刈

To cut grass, to mow; to reap; to kill, to cut off.

言 | 其 茅 he then said, cut the stalk down.

| 穫 to reap and get in crops.

帛

From *napkin* and a *mortar*.

A law, a way.

又 何 | 以 治 天 下 感 予 之 心 焉 now what mode have you to govern the country and influence my heart?

劓

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.

| 滅 無 遺 he maimed or destroyed all, leaving none.

| 割 夏 邑 he tortured and harried the people of Hia.

詣

From *word* and the emperor's *will*.

To reach a place, to repair to; to go, as to a tryst; to meet at a place; to wait for.

親 | I went there in person.

候 | 或 玉 | I shall wait for you.

| 請 to make a visit, to repair to.

蛄 | a name for the mole-cricket.

造 | to make great proficiency in learning.

縊

From *silk* and *advantage*.

To strangle one's self; to die by hanging; to restrain or halter an animal; the wasp.

| 頸 to put to death by strangling; to bowstring; to hang.

自 | suicide by hanging.

| 阨 其 牛 he tried up the ox.

| 殺 to kill by a halter.

懿

From *willful* and *one* as the phonetic.

Bent on one thing; mild, benign, virtuous; admirable, admired, esteemed, as an accomplished woman, and applied especially to an empress.

| 德 eminently virtuous; excellence that is a part of the nature, as a good mother.

| 旨 the virtuous will; i. e. her Majesty's commands.

| 美 worthy of confidence and admiration.

| 親 your accomplished relative.

| 範 an example worthy of esteem

女 執 | 筐 the girls take their pretty baskets.

嫺

Obedient, compliant, as a woman ought to be.

婉 | 以 爲 德 yielding kindly is a woman's virtue.

肆

From a *stylus* and a final *particle* as the phonetic; this must be distinguished from *sz'* 肆 to spread.

To practice and become skilled in a profession; to accustom one's self; to serve assiduously; toil, distress; pain; tender sprouts that shoot up from a stump.

| 業 to learn a profession or trade; resident graduates who live in the district college; now merely a nominal privilege.

| 習 to practice, to get skillful.

條 | tender shoots or twigs.

莫 知 我 | you don't know what pains I have taken to learn it.

禩

From *to worship* and to *hope*; some regard it as an altered form of 禩, which is itself a synonym of *sz'* 祀 to sacrifice; but others consider it to be unauthorized.

The years of the emperor's life or reign.

國 | the emperor's reign.

奕 | great prosperity and duration, as of a dynasty.

願 貴 國 萬 | I wish your Majesty a long reign.

JAN-

Old sound, nien. In Canton, in and im; — in Swatow, jian and jiam; — in Amoy, jian, jiam, and lam; — in Fuhchau, yong, yong, and nieng; — in Shanghai, zò and nì; — in Chifu, yen.

**然**  
zhan

The original form was composed of 犬 *dog* and 肉 *flesh* to which 火 *fire* was afterwards added; it is interchanged with 焉 *yen* in forming adverbs.

To simmer, to burn, for which the next is now used; an adverbial particle, implying yes, certainly, truly, it is so; when it comes after verbs or nouns, it turns them into an adverbial phrase; as a disjunctive conjunction, but, if so, but then; thus, in this way; then; however; often used to add force to the sense by making a pause at a word.

未必 | probably not so, very uncertain.

自 | 而 | it comes (or is so) of itself; easily, readily, naturally; underived, self-existent, as God.

卒 | 或 | 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.

謂 | plaintive; mournfully.

| 後知其 we shall afterwards know that it is so.

所以 | 的話 an explanation of a thing; giving the reason.

其 | 豈其 | 乎 if that be so, how then can it be?

如曰不 | 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.

以爲 | 否 will you regard it so or not?

| 乎否乎 is it so or not?

| 故民不因財 therefore this is the reason why the people do not want for resources.

無好'無惡' | 已乎 [the princely man] has neither love nor hate, and that is the whole of it.

將 | 下雪 it will presently snow.

不期 | 而 | it came quite unexpectedly; I had not hoped for it.

對曰 | [the teacher] replied, saying, Yes; he answered it was so.

**燃**

Interchanged with the last.

To burn, to light, to fire; to boil, to simmer.

| 燒 it has caught, it is on fire.

| 眉之急 urgent; in my utmost need, as if my eyebrows had caught fire; — said by a needy borrower.

**獠**

A sort of monkey, 獠 | the proboscis or long-nosed monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), which constantly strokes its black

beard, — or a variety of it with a recurved nose; it is gregarious, and inhabits the forests of Siam and Yunnan; the name is said to imitate the cry.

**緋**

Red silk; that which has been dyed a bright crimson or scarlet; silk threads all tangled together.

**髻**

From *hair* and to *advance* as the phonetic; it is used with the next.

The hair on the face near the ears; the whiskers; the beard.

美 | 公 the Lord with the Handsome Whiskers; — a name for Kwanti, the god of War.

長 | a long beard.

髭 | a beard rather short and thin.

鬚 | 俱斑 a grisly beard and hair.

**頰**

Like the last. The whiskers.

黑色而 | a dark complexion and black whiskers.

**蚰**

From *insect* and *stealthy*; others derive it from *insect* and the last, saying that it has hairs between the scales.

A large serpent found in southern China, described as fifty feet long, which can seize deer for food; it has long teeth, and a bright variegated skin, which is cured for covering guitars; it carries its head close to the ground, whence it is called 埋頭蛇; the gall is reputed to be useful in curing consumption; this description doubtless refers to a sort of boa like that reported to be found in Hainan Island.

| 氏 a tribe of southern savages.

**裨**

A hem or broad band on a woman's dress, especially at the bottom; a knee-pad or stuffed wrapper to protect the knee; an old term for padding the knee.

婦人繡 | black knee-pads for women

**蝥**

A caterpillar, like that of the tiger-moth, called | 蝥 whose hairs inflame the skin when it crawls over it; its chrysalis, called 雀囊 or the sparrow's jar, is found on the pomegranate and mowtan.

‘冉’ } The character is intended to represent the hair just growing on the body; the first is the usual form and a little resembles *tsai*  
 ‘丹’ } 再 *ngain*; as a primitive it imparts only its sound to the compounds.

Tender, weak.

| | a gradual, but imperceptible advance.

光陰 | | your suns are gradually going down, your years are passing away.

| 有 also called | 子 a favorite disciple of Confucius, who died before him.

‘蔞’ } From *plants* and *tender*; occurs used with the last.

‘zhan Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns; successively, gradually.

草色 | | the fresh, vigorous grass.

光陰荏 | 日月如梭 light and darkness take turns, and the sun and moon follow each other like the swift shuttles.

‘染’ } From 染 a twig or *petal* and 永 *water*; others say it is formed of 木 *mudder wood* and 九 *nine*, because the dipping must be repeated nine times.

To dye, to tinge; to steep or dip in dye-stuffs; to taint, to infect; to catch, as a disease; to soil, to spot; to imbue; to vitiate, to render vile; soft, pliant; dirtied. 沾 | or | 色 to dye; to dip in the dye.

傳 | to infect; infectious; to give a disease.

習 | to learn vicious ways.

| 痘 to catch the small-pox.

| 店, or | 坊, or | 靛鋪 a dyer's shop; the third phrase means one who dyes blue.

彈 | to dye by brushing, as fur dresses are served

| 耦 soft, yielding.

| 指 to stain the finger red; to taste by the fingers, as a cook; *met.* to stick to the fingers, as a perquisite.

| 污 to get a bad name; soiled, dirtied, as a dress.

點 | to finish up and adorn, as a picture; to revise, as a composition; said of a present by its giver, that it is trifling.

與他有 | there is some improper dalliance between them.

## JÄN.

Old sounds, *nín* and *oim*. In *Canton*, *yän, yäm, ngän, nän, and ying*; — in *Sweatow*, *jin, jim, and nang*; — in *Amoy*, *jin, jim, and jiam*; — in *Fuhchau*, *ing, ning, sing, éng, and neng*; — in *Shanghai*, *zäng, niäng, and süng*; — in *Chifu*, *yin*.

‘人’ } The character represents the *legs* when opened; the second is the form it takes in combination on the left side of a character; and the third, representing the lower limbs of the body, is placed under the primitive; they form the ninth and tenth radicals of two groups of characters, the first of which relates to man, his names, conditions, and functions.

A man; human beings, the human race; the third of the three powers in the universe, defined by the phrase 天地之性 the spirit of heaven and earth; human, belonging to mankind; to make a man of; to ascribe personal existence to a thing; following other nouns, often denotes a laborer, an artist, in that occupation, as 工 | a laborer; 農 | a farmer.

一個 | one person, whether a

男 | male, or 女 | a female.

凡 | or | | everybody; all mankind; the world.

內 | my wife.

尊夫 | your wife.

一群 | or 一干 | or 一起 | or 一夥 |, or 一叢 | each denotes a crowd, a group, a party; a knot of people.

小 | or 下 | a boy, a waiting lad; official menials.

小 | 不知道 the mean man does not understand the principles of human actions.

成 | ‘長 he is now of age, *i. e.* over sixteen years.

冲 | a prince who came to his sovereignty while yet a minor.

天生 | 天養 | heaven produces people and finds food for them.

| 材 men of ability, the talent in the country.

| 品 a man's disposition.

無競維 | the great thing is to be a man.

無分於 | 己 don't be partial to yourself over others; treat all fairly.

| 物 men, people; men of mark.

大家 | 物 a family of cultivation and position.

| 生如夢 man's life is like a dream.

老 | 家 venerable Sir; you, Sir.

你的老 | 家 your respected father or mother.

彼何 | 斯 what can he do? why mind that man?

豈能為 | how can he look after another man?

| 中 the upper lip or rather its raphis; the Chinese say, if it curl up, the person is likely to be shortlived.

為 | 君 to be an emperor.

家 people, folks, men, mankind, the world.

其 make men of these fellows; i. e. of priests who avoid their duties in society.

正可驚 is adapted to strike terror.

性不畏 he does not fear men; it is without fear, as a docile bird.

緣 a man's favorable presence or influence; the cause of his fate; his luck.

思慕伊 I always bear that man pleasantly in mind.

販賣 to traffic in human beings, as girls.

安 the peaceful person, — the address of the wife of one who wears a red button.

予子 my sons, referring to those grown up.

上 my father, my mother.

成美 an excellent deed, a worthy action.

不成 to scold a man as a poor stick, a ne'er-do-well.

子 the Son of Man, Christ; — a foreign term.

In *Fukchau*, 子 is added to other characters to show that they are used phonetically, as 人 *nǎng*, 食 *sǎh*, or 怀 *'ng*, in which the radical indicates a change in the sound; this usage is known as far south of that city as Ch'ao-cheu fu in Kwangtung.

仁 From man and two, because one ought to love another, or two persons united as one from both loving.

Humanity; regard for others, the first of the constant virtues; fulfilling one's social duties; "the foundation of right and the embodiment of regard 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.

憲 a just judge.

慈 compassionating, tender-hearted.

義充塞 the fullness (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 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.

菓 the pit of a fruit; the seed inside the nut.

花 the seeds of a flower. (Cantonese.)

兄 or 台 kind Sir! used in addressing others.

親親而 民 民而愛物 if devoted to your parents, you will then regard the people kindly, and from that come to be considerate to animals and all things.

杙 The rafters or laths on which the tiles are laid; one says, the spaces between them.

壬 The character is defined as a man standing on the 土 earth, the earth denoting the business of life; others say it represents the germ in the womb; it resembles 王 in form, and as a primitive is often interchanged with 任 sincere.

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.

扭六 to lay a plot. (Cantonese.)

百禮既至有 有林 when all the rites have been performed grandly and fully.

何畏乎巧言令色孔 why should he fear one of fair words, smooth face, and great artfulness?

妊 From woman and germ; the second form is most in use.

妊 Pregnant; used only of women.

身懷 to be with child. 有 to conceive.

魷 A sort of man-fish or merman; it is described as resembling a human being in its head, with the addition of soft fur and long hair or mane; and probably refers to the dugong (*Halcore duyong*) of the Indian Archipelago.

忍 From heart and a cutting weapon; the first form is commonest.

忼 Fortitude; patience, endurance; moral hardihood, assurance in a bad sense; able to sustain; to bear or suffer

patiently; to repress; to allow, to give way to, as anger; harsh, hard-hearted, severe, inflexible.

耐 patience, equanimity.

是可也 endurable.

性 patient; long endurance.

氣吞聲 restrain one's anger by not speaking.

而一下 wait awhile, don't fret.

笑 to keep one's countenance.

含 to curb one's feelings.

啞 to bear in silence.

不住 I cannot bear it.

不 的 unendurable.

心害理 to harshly violate propriety.

辱報仇 bore the disgrace in order to revenge the insult, as a violated woman.

必有 乃有濟 you must exercise patience before you can accomplish the object.

情懷 his feelings will not suffer it.

於言 to forbear speaking.

胡寧 予 how can they endure to have me thus?

堅 resolute endurance, unflinching fortitude.

‘**臛**’ The ancient name of a district called 胸 | 縣 in the present Kwei-chu fu in the eastern border of Sz'eh'uen, now Yun-yang hien 雲陽縣, so named from certain insects.

‘**飪**’ To season and cook meats very thoroughly.

‘**旺**’ 失 | 不食 he would not eat overdone meat.

‘**饗**’ | 熟 cooked through, well roasted.

‘**饗**’ 羹 | rich soup and meats; *met.* a sumptuous entertainment.

‘**臛**’ Like the last.

‘**臛**’ To gormandize; good tasted; thoroughly cooked; mellow, ripe.

| 熟 well-cooked.

In *Cantonese*. Soft; muggy, dampish, as weather; kind, good-natured, amiable.

| 善 very good-natured, placable, easy to be intreated.

| | 的 a kind affable person.

天時 | humid, damp.

唔濕 | not soaked through.

‘**菘**’ 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 Jān-p'ing hien | 至縣 in the west of Shantung.

| 菘 large beans.

桂 | an oily seed of which ducks are fond, and gather in flocks to eat it when ripe.

| 菘至今 we have gradually come to this day.

色厲而內 | he was stern-looking, but had a kind heart.

| 柔 tough and elastic.

| 桐 one 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.

‘**棃**’ A kind of jujube or date (*Rhamnus*), called | 棃 whose taste is insipid and slightly acid.

In *Cantonese*. The carambola, called 三 | and 番 | is sometimes thus written.

Read 'shān. A kind of tree, probably the Pride of India (*Melia*).

‘**恣**’ From *heart* and to *sustain*; it is also read *shān*.

‘**恣**’ To dwell upon with satisfaction; to consider, to think; delightful; as an adverb, thus, so, in this way.

| 樣 in this way.

既然 | 的 since it is so.

‘**稔**’ From *grain* and to *think on* as the phonetic.

‘**稔**’ Grain which is fully ripe; a harvest or season; a year; laid up, accumulated; matured, practiced in; familiar with.

歲 | or | 年 a good year.

五 | five harvests.

積 | hoarded up; great store, as of grain or provision.

| 惡, very bad, apt in wickedness.

| 熟 ripe and abundant harvest.

聞之 | 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.

‘**刃**’ The character represents a *sword* with a *stain* on the blade; the second form is not usual.

‘**刃**’ A strong and well-tempered weapon; edged weapons; the edge; a knife or sword at the end of a spear; sharp pointed; to kill, to slaughter.

乃手 | 其子 killed her own child with her hand.

迎 | 而解 [it will be as easy as] to open (or kill) it with a blade.

兵 | warlike weapons.

| 牛 to slaughter and skin boeves.

刀 | 兒 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.

‘**仞**’ A measure of eight cubits or about ten English feet; to fathom; full; to fill.

充 | 其中 filled quite full.

高 | high, tall, as a tree.

壁立千 | 仞 the precipice is of vast height.

‘**軛**’ From *carriage* and *weapon*; it is interchanged with the last.

‘**軛**’ To block a wheel, to chock 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 | 乘輿輪 he blocked the wheel of his Majesty's chariot with his head.

‘**物**’ To stuff, to fill up; crammed full; the yellowish color of an old sword.

實 | solid; stuffed hard.

於 | 魚躍 oh! how full of fishes jumping about.

‘**韧**’ Tough, not brittle; strong but flexible, like tendons; tenacious, like wire.

軟 | flexible and tough.

鐵 | iron is tenacious.

| 皮 a piece of tough skin or hide.

筋 | 骨強 tough sinews and hard bones.

| 心腸 an obdurate unfeeling disposition.

In *Cantonese*. A sediment; silt.  
清水 | let the sediment settle.

**韌** } Similar to the last, but especially referring to hide; the second form is commonest.  
**韌** } Soft but tough, like catgut.  
zhān' } 堅 | pliant but strong; soft and firm, like fine parchment.  
ning' } 他素常 | 性 he is always just so crabbed and self-willed.

**紉** } To thread, as a needle; to join fibres together, and make a thread; to sew; to stitch.  
zhān' } | 一針 take a stitch.  
| 秋蘭以爲佩 string on the autumn orchids as a memento.  
| 絲 to make floss or silk fibres into thread.  
縫 | to mend or sew a rip; to sew on or together.

**訥** } From *words* and a *sharp sword* as the phonetic.  
zhān' } Slow of speech, unready; to hesitate, lest one speak unadvisedly; cautious, well-considered remarks; not glib of tongue; benevolent.  
| 頓 disjointed speech.  
仁者其言也 | the words of the humane man are carefully considered.  
| 難 it cannot be readily expressed.  
| 訥 slow of speech; stammering.

**認** } From *words* and *patient*; the last is sometimes used for it.  
zhān' } To know well, to discriminate between; to recognize, to know again; to acknowledge, to confess; a mark, a criterion; a recognition.  
| 罪 to confess one's fault; to apologize; to own up to a crime.  
| 識他 I recognize him.  
有識 | it has a mark to know it by.  
擔 | a surety; to enter into recognizances.

你 | 得這個字 do you know that character?  
| 實 I know this very well.  
冒 | to pretend to know or claim.  
| 真 scrupulous care in one's conduct; to act in reference to the truth.  
| 左了 to take one man for another.  
| 不出來 I am not sure whether I know it or not.  
| 不清 or | 不真 I did not recognize it (or him) certainly.  
招 | 口供 to confess to a charge, to plead guilty.  
錯 | 水 a poetical name for spirits.  
| 住他 have an eye on him.  
| 得他 I know him well; I know that it is he.  
| 而不 | to give the cut direct, to see and not acknowledge.

**紉** } To lay the warp of a piece; to wind off the threads for it; to weave; to make a pattern with threads.  
zhān' } 織 | to weave.  
縷 | the warp.

**衽** } From *garment* and to *bear* as the phonetic; the second form is not much used.  
zhān' } The lappel or flap in front of a coat, which is buttoned under the right arm; the skirt; a single mat; fastenings on a coffin.  
| 簫之安 the pleasures and contentment of peace.  
四 | 齊 the four points of the skirt are even; *met.* to indulge in four kinds of excess.  
端肅歛 | I respectfully salute you; said by a woman.  
登斯民於 | 席之上 raise this people to the enjoyments of plenty and contentment.  
四夷左 | the four tribes whose jackets buttoned under their left arm.

In *Cantonese*. To dip; to rinse.  
| 吓 souse it in, as a garment.

**任** } From *man* and a *horary* character, which last gives its sound to all but one of the compounds, in which this primitive occurs.  
zhān' }

Sincere, sure, trustworthy; trusted, relied on; a trust, an office; a duty; a burden; that which is imposed on one; friendly confidence; to bear, to sustain, to execute; to undertake, to be responsible for; the incumbent, the acting official.

| 用 to engage, to employ.  
| 着意見行 I hope all will turn out as you wish.  
| 意 according to one's wish; may your desires be attained.  
| 重 a responsible trust.

赴 | or '上 | to enter on an office; to reach the post.  
革職留 | to degrade and yet retain in a post; — sometimes done in order that the incumbent may repair his misdeeds.

接 | to take the seals of an office.  
信 | to confide in one; close friendship.

保 | to be security for.  
現 | the person now in office.  
前 | the former incumbent.

| 氣敢爲 to give loose to one's passion, to act recklessly.

負 | to take upon one's self.  
仁以爲己 | humanity is to fulfill one's duties.

| 人家事 to become the head of a family.  
責 | 甚大 there are very important duties.

| 憑 to allow to be done, either from confiding in or impotence.

| 你是誰不能依, 從 I don't care if it is you, the thing cannot be done (or allowed).

| 性妄爲 to act recklessly in gratifying one's revenge.

才不勝 | he is not fit for the post.

| 從你 do as you please.  
免 | to dismiss from office.

Read *jan*. 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 姪 pregnant.

衆怒難 | no one could stand their wrath.

| 邦 a name for Corea.

不敢與諸 | 齒 I cannot equal myself to that man.

仲氏 | 只 enduringly faithful was the Lady Chung.

我 | 我輩 I take care of my own folks (or people).

| 恤 kind; sympathizing and charitable.

惇德允元而難 | 人 honor the virtuous, trust the good, and discountenance the artful.

雋

zhān'

An ancient feathered or ornamented head-dress made from the crest or plumes of a bird of the same name, which by its description seems to refer to the hoopoe.

戴 | to wear feathers on the head; these head-dresses, called 戴勝 were of several varieties, and seem to have been made in imitation of a hoopoe's crest.

### JANG.

Old sound, niang. In Canton, yéung and séung; — in Swatow, jiàng and siàng; — in Amoy, jiòng and siòng; — in Fuhchau, yòng and uòng; — in Shanghai, zang, siang, and niang; — in Chifu, yang.

穰

zhang

From grain and to effect as the phonetic.

The culm or stalk of grain; grain in fruit; luxuriant, abundant, fruitful; in mathematics, a term for ten billions.

福 | the blessings of plenty.

降福 | | Heaven gave them numbered blessings.

盛 | abundance; prosperous.

| 邑 the ancient name of Tāng cheu 鄧州, a small prefecture in the southwest of Honan.

攘

zhang

From hand and to effect; it is also read *jang* and used for 讓 to cede.

To push to or from one with the hand; to appropriate, to seize without a clear right, to retain possession of; to reject, to expel; to bare, as the arms.

| 奪 to seize and hold on to.

| 臂 to bare the arms.

| 羊 to seize a stray sheep.

月 | 一鷄 [he only] poached one hen in a month.

| 災 to drive off evil, as by incantations.

外 | 夷狄 to expel the barbarians from the country.

Read *jang*. To stop; to embroil, to cause confusion.

天下擾 | the country was thrown into disorder.

灑

zhang

From water and to effect; it is also read *nang*.

The name of a river in the eastern corner of Sz'chu'en; also the old name of a district in Nan-ning fu in the south of Kwang-si; an abundant, heavy dew; muddy water flowing, or water stopped in its flow because of silt.

涓流決 | the water flowed in a constant stream.

零露 | | the heavy dew stood in drops.

禳

zhang

To fast and pray as the Taoists do in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil.

| 禍 or | 災 to seek to avert calamities.

| 除癘殃 to have prayers for averting pestilence.

| 星禮斗 intercede with one's natal star and reverence the Dipper, — for better luck.

儻

zhang

An old form of *jin* 因 because, for; — now become obsolete.

勦

zhang

Urgent; walking fast.

勦 | in haste, hurried; to assist one in need.

瓢

jang

From melon and to effect; also read *zhang*.

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-cob; the fleshy kernel or pit of nuts; the nasal cartilage.

核桃 | walnut meats.

倒 | 瓜 the melon's pulp is poured out; — emptied; exhausted, as one's energy.

東瓜 | [like] the pulp of a squash; said of a flaw in a gem.

| 子 a letter or dispatch, as distinguished from the 皮 or envelop.

竹 | the pellicle inside of the bamboo.

藎

zhang

A plant found in Kweichau, growing in the shade of trees, called | 荷, whose stem and leaves resemble ginger (*Zinziber nioga*); its root is aromatic and crisp and removes worms; the drawings and description assimilate it to the common ginger.

**鬢** The hair disheveled and uncombed.  
 鬢 | the hair in disorder from neglect; unkempt.

**嚷** The character is not authorized by the dictionaries.  
 嚷 | To make a clamor, or cry out; to scold and bluster.

別 | don't bawl so, do not make such a noise.

山 | 怪叫 a great clamor and bawling.

吵 | 甚麼 what are you scolding about?

**彙** A bow bent and make ready for use.

**壤** Soft, loamy, rich earth without clods; mold, humus, soil; earth thrown up by moles; a place, a region; land; a country; a plat; productions; a mound, a hillock; good, lovable, as a fine child; an ancient game; disarranged; sometimes used by

the Buddhists, for 穰 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 內 | the outer and inner limit of the sun in an eclipse.

蟻 | an ant-hill.

糞 | manure, poudrette.

沃 | a rich soil.

| 子 a healthy, fat child; one doted on.

同 | of the same place.

接 | or 隣 | adjacent boundaries.

擊 | 而歌 to thump the clods and sing; *met.* a time of general peace; a sort of game is here referred to by thumping clods.

天下 | | the crowds of people in the empire.

敢執 | 奠 we presume here to offer the production of our lands.

三年大 | a good harvest in three years.

**讓** From words and to effect; it occurs interchanged with 攘 to push.

To cede, to yield, to give way to; to esteem others; to recede from one's rights, to waive them in favor of others; to reprove, to re- criminate; to cheapen; complain- sant, retiring, courteous; polite.

謙 | humble, unassuming.

相 | each one yielding.

| 位 to give up one's seat.

行者 | 路 the travelers yielded the road.

責 | to blame one, to reprehend.

退 | retiring, refusing an honor.

揖 | 而升 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?

受爵不 | 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.

JÄNG.

Old sound, ning. In Canton, ying; — in Swatow, jeng and jiong; — in Amoy, jeng; — in Fuchau, ing; — in Shanghai, säng; — in Chifu, tsäng and läng.

**仍** From man and then.  
 An adverbial particle, as, according to, as before; how- ever, still, again; usual, ordi- nary; just so, in like manner, thus; in imitation of; a conjunction, and, and also.

| 係 still is so.

| 舊 as of old; usual, customary.

| 然 yet is, still, the same as before.

| 尙往彼 he still will go there.

| 復如是 it is yet again so.

雲 | the son of a great grandson.

| 蹈前轍 he continues at his old practices.

因 | 苟且 he is no better in his ways than before.

| | undecided; very bashful or hesitating.

| 駐勿遽回省 let him stay there and not hasten his return to the provincial capital.

**扔** To drag or lead along; to urge along; to toss, as a ball; to push, as a cart up-hill.

Read *jäng*. To throw away, as a useless thing.

| 石 to throw stones down.

| 掉了 he threw it away; he discarded the man.

| 了罷 throw it aside.

**喚** The pattering sound made by pestles and beaters when rearing an adobie wall.

| | many, a crowd.

**禱** Happiness; to approach to.  
 祈天百 | to implore every blessing from heaven.

**芳** From 艸 plants and 仍 as con- tracted.

Old roots, stumps; plants cut down; shoots.

| 草當夏復生 these old stumps will sprout again in the summer.

## JAO.

Old sounds, nio, niok, no, nok, not In Canton, iu and nao; — in Swatow, jio; — in Amoy, jiao and giao; — in Fuhchow, nieu, ngieu, and nao; — in Shanghai, zo and nio; — in Chifu, yao.

饒

From to eat and eminent as the phonetic.

,zhao

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.

豐 | abounding in, ample.

富 | richly supplied.

寬 | to act leniently to criminals or prisoners.

我替你討 | I will intercede for your forgiveness.

| 棋子 one or two chessmen given to an opponent.

| 手 hold up, no more fighting; to let an adversary get the game.

| 命 to spare life.

日月不相 | the sun and moon never yield (or delay) for each other.

告 | to own one's offenses, to beg pardon.

| 裕 superabundant.

| 舌 liberal-tongued, wrangling, disputatious.

| 且不行 I surely am unable to assent, — how much less another one.

| 了他 let him off this time; to forgive an offense.

白 | 不值 the man throws in what is worth nothing, as pitching a bucket of water into the sea.

得 | 人處且 | 人 when you let a man off, then do it fully and frankly.

頌歲 | a most productive year.

| 恕了罷 please do forgive me!

| 一詢 to give an extra act in a play.

嬌

From woman and eminent.

,zhao

Pleasing, fascinating, witty, graceful; said of females.

嬌 | slender, airy, lady-like.

Read 'niao. To make a disturbance; to play tricks with.

鬼 | the shade of a murdered man; imps who haunt a place.

橈

From wood and eminent; it is as commonly read nao'.

,zhao

A short oar or paddle; to row; crooked, distorted; bigoted, prejudiced, unjust; to wrench, to pervert; weak, lithe, flexible, slim; to disperse, to disturb; to break.

| 船 to paddle a boat.

| 萬物 for scattering things — there's nothing like the wind.

柔 | 骨體 a slender person, a graceful figure.

| 敗 broken, ruined.

枉 | perverted, unjust, as a judgment.

蘭 | your fine oar; i.e. a pleasant row.

藁

Grass, rushes; stubble or thorns cut for fuel; to gather stubble.

,zhao

火 | kindlings.

芻 | 者 those who collect stubble for fuel.

薪 | faggots and grass, brushwood.

| 花 a plant resembling the heath in habit, probably a *Passerina* or sparrow-wort.

褱

The covering on a scabbard; it is made of cloth or strips wrapped around.

,zhao

袂 | the covering of a sword more commonly called; it is

劍套 the sword's glove.

蟯

Short worms found in the intestines; a squirming motion.

,zhao

| 蛔 worms like the tapeworm, which infest the bowels.

遶

To wind around, to go about; to environ, to make the circuit of, to compass; to be entangled in.

,zhao

園 | to surround, as hills environ a town.

,zhao

纏 | to cord up; to bind, as a vine does a tree.

山海週 | the sea and hills surround the place.

| 路 or | 道走 to make a detour, to go round about.

| 影壁 to play hide and seek, to have many wiles and tricks.

擾

From hand and pitiful.

,zhao

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.

煩 | to trouble needlessly, to bother.

騷 | or | 害地方 to disturb the peace of a country, as rebels do.

| 亂 to make a region unsafe; to unsettle people's minds.

六 | the six domestic animals.

攪 | to disturb, to annoy.

| 面毅 mild and yet brave.

| 兆民 ho pacified the people.

有 | 有 | or | 飯 I've given you much trouble for this meal; — a polite phrase to a host.

陰人纏 | tormented by a devil-scour; or inveigled by a wench.

擾

A docile, tractable, well-trained ox; yielding, obliging, accommodating.

,zhao

## JÉ.

Old sounds, nia and niak. In Canton, yé and yai; — in Swatow, jia or jé; — in Amoy, jia and jik; — in Fuhchau, niè; — in Shanghai, za; — in Chifu, yeh.

**惹** From heart and dried plants.  
To provoke, to irritate; to excite without an adequate cause; to produce, to elicit; to induce, to attract, to bring on one.  
| 禍 to bring evil on one's self.  
| 火燒身 [it is like] taking fire and burning myself.  
| 我相思 it sets me pondering seriously.  
不 | 是非 do not excite needless trouble.

花 | 蝶 the flowers draw the butterflies.  
招 | to provoke one another.  
| 着 aggravating, irritating.  
| 他不起 I am unwilling to provoke him.  
| 事 to make trouble gratuitously.  
引 | to tempt, to incite to evil.  
| 人笑 to mock at, to deride.

**喏** Respectful language; a word used in replying to superiors, for which *noh*, 諾 is now  
'zhō  
yé

commonly substituted as more correct.

唱 | (used for 長揖) to make a profound reverence with the folded hands, in the Chinese manner.

**借** An exclamation used in light composition.

借 | 大 an expression of surprise, intimating a great size, a large, monstrous thing; the phrase is merely a phonetic one.

| 大的車 what a big carriage!

## JEH.

Old sounds, niet and nit. In Canton, it and yat; — in Swatow, jwa or jiet and jit; — in Amoy, jiat and jit; — in Fuhchau, yek and nik; — in Shanghai, nih; — in Chifu, i and yeh.

**熱** From fire and skilled, or to grasp; the first is the most common; it is liable to be confounded with *shuh*, 熟 ripe.  
**熱** Hot; heat, caloric; feverish, restless; fever; ardent, energetic, warm-hearted; heated; to warm.

和和 | or 温 | tepid, luke-warm.

暑 | or 炎 | hot, fervid, as the sun.

發 | feverish; having a dry skin, as when | 病 a fever is coming on.

| 如坐甑 [I am as] hot as if I was sitting on a still.

| 氣蒸人 the weather almost roasts one.

| 鬧 bustle of a fair or a feast; a hubbub; great excitement and show.

誰能執 | who can take up a hot thing?

五心煩 | I am very very anxious and nervous.

不分冷 | it is quite indifferent to me; also, he cares neither for cold nor heat, — in his zeal.

| 心 or | 心腸 warm-hearted; zealous; affectionate.

天時 | hot weather.

悶 | or 燥 | sultry and humid weather; hot and close.

| 河 or Zhehol, the summer retreat of the Emperor northeast of Peking.

| 决 to have a sunstroke.

兩個人打得火 | the two men are mad at each other, — have quarreled till the fire came.

**日**

zhōh  
yat

The original form represents a circle, or what surrounds, with one inside of it, to denote that the sun is incomparably the greatest circle: it forms the 72d radical of a natural group of characters relating to the sun and time.

The sun, described as 太陽之精, the energy of the male power; worshiped in India as a god under the name *surya*, and as | 天 regarded by the Buddhists as the *dra* in the sun; a day; daily; days, times; daytime; in the time of; the day for a thing, as an anniversary; in casting lots, means the emperor, his palace, day, or reign, as in the phrase | 天下 under the sun, — i. e. near his throne, as if he was light.

一個 | 子 one day, from morn till evening.

| 頭 the sun's light or heat; in the sunshine.

白 | dawn, very early; by daylight; daytime.

連 | or | | daily, every day; constantly.

別 |, or 異 |, or 他 | on another day; in future; after this; by and by.

今 | to-day.  
 昨 | or | 昨 yesterday, two or three days ago; recently.  
 無 | or 不 | ere-long, in a few days; in less than a day; quickly.  
 | 輪 the sun's disk.  
 後 | day after to-morrow.  
 明 | to-morrow, i.e. the bright day.  
 往 | or 昔 | a while ago.  
 | 者 persons who divine for days.  
 | 用 or | 給 daily needs or expenses.  
 | 子短 the days are short now.  
 | 落 or | 平西 sunset; sun going to the west; it is getting late in the day.  
 | 重一 | he is daily becoming worse.  
 何 | 忘之 when can I forget them? — i. e. never can I forget.  
 | 對千金 a day is worth a thousand pieces of gold; — time is priceless.  
 不 | 有瞠 before the day is over it elonds up again.  
 | 圍主水 a halo round the sun indicates rain.

| 蝕 a solar eclipse.  
 不 | 不月 not for days nor for months; indefinitely, no time fixed.  
 | 課 a daily exercise or lesson.  
 捧 | 心 to cherish loyal feelings, referring to the clouds which appear to bear up the sun.  
 | 新 daily renovated or improved.  
 瞻雲就 | to look up to the clouds and approach the sun; — to draw near to the palace.  
 虛度時 | I have idled away my days; life has been vainly spent.  
 後會有 | we shall again meet another day.  
 | 角 the high protuberance seen on the crowns of some Buddhist saints.  
 | 本國 Japan or Nippon.  
 | 國 is sometimes used for 日斯巴尼亞 Hispania or Spain.  
 黃道 | a fortunate, lucky day; lit. an ecliptic day.  
 | 就月將 [work as] the sun and moon gradually rise; i. e. be diligent at your calling.

爇,  
 zhō  
 t

From fire and dead trees as the phonetic.

To burn; to heat; to set over a blaze; to sear, as with an iron.

| 以明火 | 燂 burn it (the tortoise-shell) before a bright fire to divine by it.

| 山林以逐豺狼 burn the underbrush to drive out the wolves.

| 茶 tea heated a second time.

袪,  
 zhī  
 yat

From clothes and daily.

The clothes which are worn every day; common garments.

Read *nih*, A woman's under garment, a chemise.

皆衷其 | 服以戲於朝 she wore only her chemise to show her contempt for the court.

揲,  
 zhī  
 yat

To soak or dip in sauce or liquor; to sop, as in soy or vinegar.

| 于醃 dip it in the sauce or pickle.

Read *juan*. To push; a synonym of *juan* 攔 to move things.

## JEU.

Old sounds, nio and not. In Canton, yan; — in Swatow, jiu and nui; — in Amoy, jiu; — in Fuhchau, ju and nui; — in Shanghai, zù; — in Chi'ü, yiu.

柔,  
 zheu

From wood and spear; it occurs used for the next, and as a primitive exercises some influence on the compounds.

Flexible, elastic; pliant, like twigs; the opposite of 剛 stiff; tender, as budding plants; soft, yielding, as wool; fawning; mild, kind; soft, meek: limp; in music, a flat note; complaisant, condescending, bland to; to show kindness, to subdue by kindness, to act gently towards; to give rest to.

| 軟 mild, as speech; soft, as a feather-bed.

| 弱 gentle and weak.  
 無不 | 嘉 never fail to act mildly and correctly.  
 剛 | 並濟 temper firmness with gentleness.  
 | 遠人 be gracious to strangers, — and thus cause them to live quietly under you; — was the advice of Ts'ang-tsz'.  
 溫 | 敦厚 courteous and sincere.  
 懷 | 百神 remember the duties owing to the gods.  
 德以 | 中國 I subdued (or brought over) China by virtue.

體態 | 情 a simpering, mincing gait and manner, as wanton women have.

揉,  
 zheu

From hand and pliant; it is also read 'nao, and interchanged with the preceding and the next.

To bend, to twist, to work about, to contort; to make pliable; to make wood supple by heat; to bring under one's sway.

| 搓 to rumple in the hand; to bully; to scold and lord it over roughly.

- | 碎 to twist to pieces.
- | 球 to roll a ball in the hand to keep the fingers supple; a common practice with elderly people.
- | 此萬邦 to subdue all these countries.
- | 捺 to yield to any usage; craven, fawning, helpless.

**揉** Like the last.  
To bend wood by fire or steaming.  
| 木爲耒 to bend a stick to make a plow-handle.

**蹂** From foot and pliant as the phonetic.  
To tread out grain; to trample over, to tread down; to dampen grain in order to free it from chaff.

- | 踐 trodden under foot, as in a rush.
- | 躡 the crowded trampling of animals; *met.* oppressive and harassing exactions; the devastations of troops.
- | 去粃糠 to winnow away the chaff.

**輶** Occurs used for the last two.  
The felly of a wheel was once known in Shansi by this term.

行山者仄 | [in making carts] for traveling in the hills, put hard wood into the fellies.  
坎爲矯 | in the second diagram *kien*, the straight and the crooked alternate.

**鞣** Soft, well-dressed leather, like chamois or wash-leather.

**腠** Good meat, fat and juicy; excellent, abundant; an affable, pleasing countenance.

**爍** Occurs interchanged with 揉 to bend.  
To bend wood by the application of fire or steam.

**糅** Mixed, as grain of different kinds, or as feathers; to eat. 同 | 玉石 the gems and stones are all together.

**肉** The original character is intended to represent the impression of a rounded foot like a fox's, the upper part denoting the hind toe; in explanation it is said that wolves, badgers, and foxes are ashamed of their paws, and step lightly; it is used as the 114th radical of a few unusual characters.

A step, the track of an animal's paws; to track, to step.

JOH.

Old sound, nok. In Canton, yéuk; — in Swatow, jiak; — in Amoy, jiök; — in Fuhchau, yök and nich; — in Shanghai, zak; — in Chifu, yò.

**弱** The character is thought to resemble the shape of crooked pedage, like the long curled hair of some lambs, represented by 彡 doubled on a body; others say that the character depicts two 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 | decrepid, no stamina.
- 志氣 | infirm of purpose.
- 軟 | having no strength.
- 瘦 | much wasted away.

| 質 weak, thin in substance; a gentle disposition; *met.* a young lady delicately reared.

嫵媚纖 | lithe, graceful and sprightly, as a girl.

柔 | pliable, like a twig.

懦 | without energy; gross and weak, morose; imbecile minded.

| 水 a fluid between air and water, found in fairy land.

濟 | help the weak.

春寒花 | when the spring is cold, the flowers are stunted.

| 不勝衣 too weak to wear a coat.

勿爭強 | what is the use of quarreling? let us have done.

**蒹** 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.

蒹 | a vegetable whose roots are eaten.

**叢** Formed of three hands, referring to the ancient custom of joining hands to show their unity of heart, and principle, and mutual confidence.

Obedient, accommodating; united.

| 木 a divine, self-existing tree, which grows in Fu-sang 扶桑 the land where the sun rises.

**郟** A small feudal state, situated within the present district of I-ch'ing hien 宜城縣 in Siang-yang fu in the north of Hupeh.

若<sup>zho'</sup>

From *plants* and the *right hand* with which to select them.

To select plants, to pluck plants; to accord with, to follow; to arrive at; a *conjunction*, as, same as, like; followed by a noun or pronoun, then, as to; a conditional particle, if, perhaps, should it be, supposing; and; occurs used for 汝 you, the second person or the person spoken of; this, the one; as that; when duplicated, it answers to either — or; a euphonic particle; name of a marine deity.

如 | if, as, since, it seems; — used as an initial phrase.

! 然來 supposing he comes.

莫 |, or 不 |, or 豈 |, it will be best; the better way is; nothing better than.

時寒 | a seasonable cold; it is the cold usual at the season.

有 | 無 to possess as if not having.

倘 | if so, if it be.

| 輩 of such (or the same) sort.

相 | similar to, probably.

猶 | is like 猶然, still, it seems proper; he ought

民猶 | 不足 the people still have not enough.

| 民則喜 as to the people, they were pleased.

| 遲不及 if you delay, you will not be there in time.

| 何 how then? then what?

| 曰 it was reported; some one said.

| 老 | 幼 of the old and young — scores died.

| 此何來 where then did you come from?

曾孫是 | you are then my grandson.

匚讀 | 方 the character *fang* is read like *fang*.

欽 | 昊天 reverently comply with Heaven's orders.

邦國 | 否仲山甫明之 whether the princes were obedient or not, Chung-Shan fu understood them.

| 千 such a number, so many; indeterminate and yet large.

指不 | 人 the finger is not worth the whole man; but | 人 also means a certain man, this fellow, such a one.

自 | truly, just so; self-collected.

君 | 待於曲棘 Prince, wait in Kiih-kih.

綬 | | the ends of the dispatch napkin hang down; it is wrapped in yellow silk and carried across the neck.

病未 | 死 although sick, he is not yet dead.

杜 | name of a plant like turmeric.

| 彼 | 此皆可為也 either this way or that will do.

| 乃雲開現日 now then, if the clouds clear off, we shall see the sun.

| 論 if we speak of this, &c.

| 是不好就不買 if it be not a good one, then don't buy it.

展 | 之人兮 ah! such a woman as this!

| 花 | 月 | 酒皆足移情 enjoying the fragrant flowers in the moonlight, and a cup of wine, surely ought to satisfy one's feelings.

Read *je'*. Dried plants; hay; a Buddhist word meaning clever.

波 | 眼 the eye of Budha, which can see the heart and motives.

般 | adroit; wise; imitation of the Sanscrit *pradina* or wisdom, the highest virtue, which is the means of attaining to *nirvana*.

般若婆羅密多 the *Pradina Paramita*, a classical work of the Mahayana school of Buddhist philosophers.

蘭 | a retired still place, fit for meditation; a hermit's cell.

箬<sup>zho'</sup>

From *bamboo* and *if* as the phonetic.

An old name for the cuticle of the bamboo; a slender variety of the bamboo about four feet high (*Bambusa latifolia*), much cultivated for its broad leaves; they are used to weave into boat-sails, and hats called 青 | 笠; to wrap rice-balls in when boiled, or to line and cover tea chests; women put them in the soles of shoes; and in old time, people prepared them for writing on; the culms furnish pencil handles.

| 包船 a sort of gypsy-boat in Kiangsu, whose inmates have a bad reputation for kidnapping and thieving.

| 帽芒鞋 [I am now wearing] a leaf hat and rush sandals; — I am retired from office.

| 篷 mat sails of bamboo leaves, woven between splints.

In *Fuhchau*. Many, how many; an interrogative of quantity.

楮<sup>zho'</sup>

A kind of fruit called | 榴, which resembles a plum or bullace; the unusual efficacy of all gigantic trees, which causes them to be worshiped.

## JÜ.

Old sounds, no, not, and niok. In Canton, yü; — in Swatow, ju; — in Amoy, ju; — in Fuhchau, ü and sü; — in Shanghai, sō, sū, and na; — in Chifu, yü.

如  
zhu

From *woman* and *mouth*, to denote that a daughter or wife attends to the orders of a father or husband; as a primitive its use is chiefly to give sound; occurs used for 汝 you.

A conjunction of comparison, as, like, as if, according to; if, perhaps, — and thereby has somewhat the force of a future in it; and, also; an initial word, regarding, but as to, then; seeming; to allow or permit; to become as, to equal; to go to; after adjectives, it often has only an intensive force, as an interjection; a personal pronoun, you.

此 thus; like this; also 有 此 and this is its purport; — expressions closing an extract.

今 now, at this time.

二六 two into three make six.

月 an old term for the second moon.

nothing like; 'tis the best way, it will be better; and cases occur where the negative being involved, 如 alone is used; — as 愛其二毛則 服焉 if you like graybeards you had better follow them.

稱心 意 may your heart's wish be accomplished; — in this phrase there is a reference to a common ornament, the 意 (*lit.* as you wish,) which is often given at marriages and to friends for good luck; it is of Budhistic origin, and is usually called a scepter from its probable early use as a mark of royalty in India; it is one of the *sapta ratna*, or seven precious things.

何 how; then how?

有 if there be, if any one has.

無 之 何 could nothing be done with him? — then there's no help for it.

空空 也 really nothing at all.

縱意所 想 just where my thoughts go.

果這樣 if it be so.

其 我何 well what are you going to do to me about it?

有女 雲 the girls were numerous as clouds.

突 其來 he suddenly came in.

雖有不 無 if you have it, that's better than being without.

善 爾之問也 ah! what a fine question you've asked.

來佛 the Thus-come Budha, is the translation of the Sanscrit *tatt-gata*, one who exhibits perfect human nature, one whose coming and going accords with that of his predecessor; it is the highest appellation given to every Budha.

茹

From *plants* and *like* as the phonetic.

Intertwisted as roots; interlaced or entangled, as roots are with the stem; to receive, to take; to eat much, to gormandize; to covet; to feed, as cattle; pliant, flexible; putrid, as fish; dried, as vegetables for keeping; to die, to wither away; to conjecture, to deliberate.

貪 大 appetite.

拔茅連 拔 to pull the roots up with the grass.

啜 啜 to quaff greedily.

不可以 1 cannot guess what it is.

毛飲血 to eat the hair and drink the blood, as savages do.

香 香 a fragrant plant (*Eschscholtzia cristata*), allied to the vervain.

魚驅蠅 stinking fish brings flies.

蘆 a sort of madder (*Rubia*), grown for its dye.

不 葷 don't eat gross food.

素念經 fasting and praying, as a good Budhist.

來咨來 咨 consult about [the rules] and consider.

鴛

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.

筍

The tender epidemis or scurf skin of the bamboo; it is sometimes gathered to use as oakum in calking, and occasionally exhibited as a sudorific.

竹 竹 bamboo oakum, used also to scour vessels.

儒

From *man* and *necessary* as the phonetic. Persons who understand the principles of things, philosophers, literati, the learned; scholars, more especially those who pretend to follow the teachings of Confucius, in distinction from Budhists and Taoists; mild, accomplished, as a scholar should be.

教 Confucianists; the literary class.

者 or 士 or 生 a scholar, a man of letters.

寒 寒 an indigent scholar.

大 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 腐 a made-up scholar, a pretentious pedant, a scholasticus.

醫 a learned physician.

小人 小人 a hypocritical man, one who stickles at trifles in doctrine.

雅 elegant, stylish; lady-like.

濡  
zhu

From *water* and *necessary*; it is also read *ś'rh*, *sü*, *no*, *moan*, and *jwan*, 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.

鷄 | 鷄 to scald a fowl to remove the feathers.

羔裘如 | soft as a lamb's wool coat.

含 | patience; enduring.

無 | 忍之心 I have no patience with him.

沾 | soaked; to macerate, to immerse.

滯 obstructed, flowing slowly; embarrassed, undecided.

溺 immersed in; to dip, to souse in.

濟盈不 | 軌 the ford though high will not wet the axle.

耳 | 目染 he has soaked ears and tinted eyes; he is an expert, he knows all about it; a mellow scholar.

河 old name of a river in Yih-chen 易州 in Chihli, and another in the east of Kwangsi.

嚙  
zhu

Chattering; the indistinct hum of conversation.

囁 | much talking; querulous, a hesitating speech, as when one is afraid to tell out his sentiments.

襦  
zhu

From *garment* and *necessary* as the phonetic.

A short coat; a soft, close fitting spencer; a jerkin.

單 | an unquilted jacket, one without wadding.

汗 | an under-shirt, an absorbing garment.

腰 | a sort of round-about.

袴 jacket and trowsers.

醕  
zhu

Generous, rich spirit.

酒醕維 | new wine (or must) is rich and well tasted.

薺  
zhu

A sort of *Boletus*, or similar kind of fungus, known as 香 | (or sometimes written 香茹草); the decoction is used in dog-days as a cooling drink, and a remedy in cholera; this medicine has been identified in northern China as the *Eschscholtzia cristata*, but probably two dissimilar plants are referred to by confounding two homophonous characters.

乳  
zhu

Composed of 孚 to incubate and 乙 a period; the explanation given is that the 玄鳥 black-bird 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, — Wän Wang is said to have had four; to suck; to nurse; to brood upon eggs; to grind fine as paints; suckling; shaped like nipples.

汁 the milk.

母 a wet-nurse.

鉢 to triturate in a mortar.

金 liquid gold, used in painting.

羊羔跪 | the lamb kneels to suck; quoted as a proof that nature herself teaches filial piety.

竹 | tabasheer.

石鐘 | stone-bell teats; i. e. stalactites, from their shape.

斷 | to wean a babe.

牛 | 餅 a cake of curd, a cheese-cake.

子 or | 哺 to suckle; the first is an infant at the breast.

馬 | 葡萄 mare's teat grape, the long white Isabella grape.

蠅於蠶身 | 子 the fly lays her eggs in the caterpillar's body.

天 | 星 the stars *aw* in Serpens.

香 olibanum or incense; the gum resin obtained from the *Boswellia papyrifera*, and gum sandarach; the name alludes to the drops resembling nipples; both these gums are included under it, and both are often contained in the same mass.

汝  
zhu

From *water* and *woman*; it is interchanged with *nü* 女 *yon*.

The personal pronoun, your, you; name of two tributaries of the R. Hwai; one joins it above Ch'an-cheu fu; the small feudal state of this name is retained in the inferior department of Jü cheu | 州 situated on the river near the center of Honan; the other and larger stream, whose basin includes the department of Jü uing fu | 寧府 flows southeast of it, and joins the River Hwai below Sin-tsai hien 新蔡縣 near the border of the province.

是非 | 所知也 you do not understand this thing.

其子予治 do you try to govern them for me.

致意 | 主人 do you tell what I say to your master.

糒  
zhu

Cakes baked of rice flour and honey, used for desserts, and made in many forms.

鞦  
zhu

Shoes.

孺  
zhu

From *child* and *necessary* as the phonetic.

A child still at the breast, a suckling; a tender or weaned child; attached to or dependant, as a child; intimate with.

黃口 | 子 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?

和樂且 | a pleasant friendship and attachment, — as the infant with its mother's breast.

人 wives of officials of the 7th rank; when a commoner's wife dies, her son worships her as if this rank had been conferred on her.

慕之私 these are my humble opinions; — used in letters.

**搆**  
zhu'

To stain, to dye; to dip, as into sauce; to put in brine; to hold up a thing in the hands as when worshiping; to raise; to rub the hands.

↓ **脍道真** when the heart is imbued with a subject the speech is sincere.

Read *neu'* in **搆** ↓ not to understand an affair.

**沏**  
zhu'

From *water* and *like* as the phonetic.

To become moist, to soak in; to dampen.

↓ **河** old name of a river in Kingcheu fu 荊州府 in Hupeh, joining the Yangtze'.

**彼汾沮** ↓ in those low, oozy banks of the River Fän.

**霧彌衣欲** ↓ the dress soon becomes soaked in a heavy mist.

**裯**  
zhu'

Poor, worn-out garments, fit only for padding.

**繻有衣** ↓ they used the silk selvege — to stop the leaks in the boat.

**智**  
zhu'

The wrapping which is wound on the ends of a bow to strengthen it; a largo napkin; an ornamented streamer hung in houses.

JUH.

Old sounds, nip and nok. In Canton, yäp, yök, and ya; — in Swatow, jip, jök, and nek; — in Amoy, jip, jih, and jök; — in Fuhchau, ik, ök, and nuk; — in Shanghai, zeh, zök, niök, and niön; — in Chifu, yü and tsü.

**入**  
zhu'

The original form is intended to represent the junction of 上 and 下 going in and out; it forms the 11th radical of a small and incongruous group of characters; it resembles *pah*, 八 eight and *jän* 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 inroach on, to usurp; to recede from view; to take in, to receive, as fees; to progress, as in a course of action; to put into; income, receipts; according to, in which sense it becomes an adjective; an entrance.

↓ **口貨** imports, goods arriving from sea.

**眼** ↓ **色** the eye takes in objects.

**收** ↓ to have in hand, to receive.

**無** ↓ **息** not making anything; no revenue or interest from it.

↓ **熟你** he wishes to make your acquaintance.

**出** ↓ outlay and expenditure; out and in; here and there; going and coming.

**六** ↓ the six organs of sensation (*shada-yatana*), the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body and mind; a Buddhist term.

↓ **章** to try for the *kü-jin* degree.

↓ **人頭** he is affable at first. (Cantonese.)

↓ **夜** at night; night is approaching.

**不相** ↓ incongruous; they do not match.

↓ **數** put it in the account; reckon it in the number.

**故** ↓ **人罪** to charge a crime on one.

↓ **伙** to become an affiliated member, as of a club.

**莒人** ↓ **向** the men of Kii came submitting themselves.

↓ **理** reasonable, proper.

↓ **官** to confiscate.

**長** ↓ a term given to courtiers who daily see the emperor.

↓ **信** credible, worthy of trust.

↓ **定** 去了 a Buddhist priest engaged in his devotions.

**我** ↓ **自外** when I came home from abroad.

**量** ↓ **以爲** 出 estimate your income in order to see what you can spend.

**不諫亦** ↓ he went on improving even without admonition.

↓ **耳之言** excellent sayings, words of wisdom.

↓ **穀** well enough; done well, as a piece of work; capable, adequate for.

**辱**  
zhu'

From 辰 *time* and 寸 an *inc.* or rule, because the farmer who passed the proper time for sowing, was executed on the border.

To insult, to put to shame; to dishonor, to bring reproach on; to mortify; to rail at, to pour contempt on; to defile, to debauch; shamed, degraded, disgraced, defiled; used in polite phrase for, You have done me the honor, — but in so doing you have disgraced yourself.

↓ **在泥塗** bedaubed with filth.

**忍** ↓ patient under obloquy.

**含** ↓ **偷生** to save one's life disgracefully, as in battle.

— **番羞** ↓ he berated him shamefully.

↓ **沒了他** you reproached him; you rather scolded him.

**屈** ↓ you have submitted to dishonor, — as a host says when another comes to visit him.

↓ **臨敝舍** you have demeaned yourself to honor my hovel with your presence.

↓ **還答** you have honored me by an answer.

**不** ↓ **君命** not to reproach his prince's orders, — by doing aught dishonorable.

**君無所** ↓ **命** the prince did not trouble himself to give me any orders.

玷 | to defile a gem ; *i. e.* to violate a girl.

| 身 to expose the person ; disgraced himself ; to do menial offices ; sold to infamy.

喪師 | 國 the army was demoralized and the country disgraced.

溽, *zhu'* Damp, muggy ; vaporish ; steaming, close ; hot and reeking ; rich, savory ; name of a river where Muh wang 穆王 drank (n. c. 1000).

不 | poor fare, meager living.

飲食不 | don't eat or drink what is very rich.

| 暑 humid, hot weather, as near the summer solstice.

| 氣蒸騰 the muggy vapor steams upward.

林無不 | the woods are always damp.

噉, *zhu'* To pity ; name of a tribe of Scythians in the Handynasty. 囑 | a kind, compassionate look.

縟, *zhu'* Adorned, beautified with colors ; gay, pretty ; lustrous, as a gem ; elegant, ornate ; to reckon with, to collect together.

密采珍 | thickly studded with precious things.

縠 | gaily variegated, as a robe.

In *Cantonese*. Sleek, smooth.

油 | soft and fine, as fur.

褥, *zhu'* From *clothes* and to *disgrace* ; the next is sometimes used for this.

A thick, stuffed mat ; a felt or thick cover ; a mattress, a cushion, a wadded seat ; a palliase.

| 子 a mattress.

椅 | chair covers falling over the back.

棉 | a cotton mattress.

被 | a coverlet and bed.

馬 | a saddle-cloth to protect the horse's back.

榻 | a carriage-cushion.

床 | a bed mattress.

Read *no'* A child's dress.

蓐, *zhu'* Occurs used for the last. Suckers, shoots ; sprouts springing from an old root ; rushes for making mats ; a silkworm frame ; name of an ancient petty state somewhere in the present Shantung.

竹 | a fungus growing on the bamboo.

| 食 to eat while lying in bed.

秋物摧 | 而可收也 rushes mature in autumn when they can be gathered ; hence | 收 has become a term for harvest.

茵 | a thick greenward, a cushion of grass, a green lawn.

肉, } The original shape of this character is thought to represent a slice of meat ; in combination it is usually contracted like *yeu*,  
月, } 月 the moon, and resembles 'cheu  
舟 a boat ; it forms the 100th radical of a large natural group of characters relating to meat and food.

Flesh ; meat ; in the southern provinces it usually denotes pork when used alone ; the pulp or eatable part of fruits ; the rim of a cash ; fat, fleshy ; corporeal, fleshly.

| 丸 or | 圓 pork or meat balls.

牛 | beef ; 羊 | mutton.

飛 | poultry, birds, game.

| 片 slices of meat.

| 案子 a butcher's stall.

長 | or 生 | fleshy ; in season, as fruit or fish.

風入 | the wind chills me through.

骨豐 | 潤 the strokes are vigorous and their lines broad, — said of well-formed characters.

剪 | 焚香 [I would] cut off my flesh to burn as incense, — to show my gratitude.

不入 | [this wind] does not chill one ; *met.* you don't spend anything ; it's not a serious matter to you.

| 食者鄙 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.

一身 | obese, fat, corpulent.

| 身 this mortal body.

| 癢討打 your flesh itches for me to thrash you, — as an irate teacher exclaims.

土 | a marine animal like the *Medusa* or sea-anemone.

作為熟 | treated him like a piece of cooked meat to get his money.

乾水 | pork not water-blown.

| 眼無珠 a fleshy eye has no pupil ; — used when one does not appreciate another.

瘠 | lean and fleshy.

| 眼不識英雄 his fleshy (sordid) eyes cannot appreciate a real hero.

腐 | sloughing flesh ; proud flesh.

裏 | and 柳 | tender-loin ; the last is used at Canton, because it is tender like new willow leaves.

廿, } Also read *nien'* ; the second form is used in books.

廿, } Two tens combined making twenty ; a score.

*zhu'* 打 | 板 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.

JUI.

Old sounds, nui, nai, nút, and nap. In Canton, yui; — in Swatow, lui, jué, and jui; — in Amoy, jui, aní, lui, and jòé; — in Fuhchau, yò, wi, and lwi; — in Shanghai, djäé and süé; — in Chifu, yòh and tsui.

**綵** From *silk* and to *depute*; some regard it as a synonym of *sui* 綵 a fringe.

A fringe which hangs from a cap on the back; throat-band of a cap; to bind; a part of ancient bridal apparel, which was a band covering the sides of the face, to denote the wife's dependence on her husband; anciently, a military standard made of yak's tails.

冠 | 雙止 a pair of throat-bands.

**棧** A low, thorny bush, called *白* | and *yuh*, 械 whose fruit is edible, and likened in shape to an ear-pendient; it seems to be a kind of scrubby date like the *Rhamnus utilis*.

**豨** From *生* to bear and 豨 a hog contracted. Prolific like swine; luxuriant, as flowers bearing much fruit.

**豨** From *plants* and *prolific*; occurs interchanged with the next.

Pendent twigs of trees, drooping leaves or flowers, as of air-plants; ends of a fringe or band hanging down; soft, delicate. 葢 | 旗 a red flag or scroll hung among flowers on the 3d day of the 3d moon to encourage them to open.

布冠不 | a cloth cap has no fringe.

| 賓 a metaphorical name for the fifth moon, meaning prolific guests, in allusion to its flowers.

芳 | the fragrant spikes of flowers.

萎 | also called 玉竹, an emulgent sweetish root, used in throat disease; it looks like orris root: the first term is applied also to a *Polygonum* or knot-grass.

**蕊** From *plants* and *heart* or to *stop* repeated thrice; the second form is unusual, and derived through the seal form.

**蕊** The stamens or pistils of a flower, the pointals; flowers in spikes or bushy heads, opening in succession; a leaf-bud; *mel.* a virgin; sap, juice.

發 | the buds are starting.

花 | the stamens of a flower.

花 | 頭 an unopened bud.

石 | the common lichens on stone, as *Par-nela* and *Lecidea*.

鴉片 | the juice of the poppy.

| 汁 glutinous or viscid juices of plants, as of spurge. (*Euphorbia*.)

燭 | the lighted wick of a candle.

嫩 | 方開蜂煤至問 when the tender bud is opening, then the wasp of a go-between comes asking for it.

**藥** Like the preceding. The inner organs of a flower; plants growing thick and pendent.

玉 | 花 one name for the passion-flower.

**藥** From *silk* and *stamens* as the phonetic.

**藥** Hanging down like the ends of the girdle, or the things attached to a fan.

**芮** From *plants* and *within*. Small plants budding; springing; a bank or brink; the thongs of a shield.

| 城縣 a district in the department of Kiai cheu in the southwest of Shansi, the ancient feudal state of Jui; there was a Baron of Jui | 伯 in the Cheu dynasty, whose fief is referred to Chao-yih hien 朝邑縣, near the capital of Shensi.

| | soft, small leaves, like those of some rocky plants, as the saxifrage.

| 鞠之即 in the region beyond the River Jui, — a branch of the River King in Shensi.

| 草或蛇 | a species of knot-weed. (*Polygonum multiflorum*.)

**汭** From *water* and *within*, alluding to the junction of a small stream with a larger one.

Name of a branch of the River King in the southeast of Kansuh, near the town of Hwa-tung hien 華亭縣; a bay, bight, or shallow part near the shore; junction of two rivers; north side of a stream; winding of a stream.

沙 | beach of a bay.

涇屬渭 | junction of the rivers Wei and King.

**柄** The handle of a chisel; the haft of an ax or cutting tool. | 鑿不入 the haft and the chisel, if separated, — are both unserviceable.

**蚋** A mosquito, a gnat; a kind of venomous snake.

**蚋** 蚊 | mosquitoes or stinging flies; water flies.

**蚋** 蠅 | flies that swarm upon corpses or sour things.

**睿** Composed of 目 the eye, 肖 a hollow in a bone, and 谷 valley contracted placed between; denoting that as the eye receives light and a valley echoes sound, so does the mind wisdom; the second is most used, as the first is a sacred character.

Perspicacious, clever, bright and quick of perception; shrewd, discreet, astute; able to detect subtle causes; the divine sagacity of sages; profound.

智 intuitive wisdom.

聖 | divine perception of things.

思曰 | | 作聖 reflection can be called wisdom, and this wisdom leads to an intuitive knowledge of things.

仁宗 | 皇帝 our Humane Ancestor, the Emperor Discreet; his reign was called Kiak'ing; A.D. 1796-1820.

銳

zhui'

From metal and to change.

Sharp-pointed, acute; peaked, piercing, lance-like; zealous, ardent; valiant; quickwitted, subtle, keen, shrewd; resolute, earnest in; small, insignificant, as a spear's point or a peccadillo.

兵 or 師 well drilled troops.

利 sharp and pointed, as a blade.

失 | crestfallen; dull.

一人露冕執 | one man with a conspicuous helmet took the front in the fight;—as Henry IV. at Ivry.

氣 ardent, fired up, ready for a fight.

精 | skilled in, as a workman; ready at, as in repartee.

口 | talkative, glib-tongued, pert.

尖 | sharp-pointed; *met.* sarcastic, biting.

敏 | keen, as in argument.

身去救人 a zealous man rushes forward to save another.

氣不可磨 the determined spirit never yields or fails.

誘

zhui'

From words and to bend; it is also read *nei'* and *wei'*.

To implicate others, to lay blame on one; to shirk one's work; to give over one's duty to another; to apologize and decline.

推 | to evade and shove 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, jún; — in Amoy, jwan, lun, and jún; — in Fuhchou, nõng and tũng; — in Shanghai, zǎng; — in Chifu, yuen.

潤

zhun

From eye and leap-moon as the phonetic.

The eyes twitching from a nervous or muscular affection, which physiognomists carefully notice; a palpitation of the flesh.

Read *shun'* To wink; to blink frequently.

蠕

zhun

To move; to wriggle as a worm; to squirm.

動 the tortuous motion of insects.

蛇 a red snake found in southern regions.

閏

zhun

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.

日 the intercalary day in leap year; — a foreign term.

五歲再 | in five years there are two intercalations.

壽 a birthday coming in a leap moon.

添 | add a little extra.

月 an intercalary moon.

七 | 爲一章 seven intercalations make one Metonic cycle of 19 years, the *saros* of the Chaldeans.

潤

zhun

To moisten, to bedew; to enrich, to fatten; to benefit, to increase; the increase, the fat of, as the profits of a business; moist, rich, shining, sleek, in good liking; to imitate, to follow; name of two rivers.

澤 | 羣生 to benefit or do good to the people.

滑 smooth, shining; slippery.

富 | 屋德 | 身 wealth benefits the house, virtue the person.

心養眼 to comfort and fatten one, — as with good cheer.

筆 a douceur for writing; a cup or feast given to wish a candidate success at the examination.

分 | to share good things.

翻 | [the weather has] turned to be moist.

珠圓玉 | round as a pearl and polished as a gem; — a finished composition, a perfect article.

泡 | soak it through.

水曰 | 下' water is that which soaks or flows off.

按股分 | divided the profits according to the shares.

州 an old name for Chin-kiang fu in Kiangsu.

着步兒來 follow me a little behind; also, to pattern after.

容顏滋 | his complexion is fresh and florid.

土 | 成暑 when the earth is soaked, hot weather is on us

胸

zhun

A kind of wingless insect or grub, called | 蛄 which once was found in such quantities in the present district of Yun-yang 雲陽縣 in the east of Sz'ch'uen, as to give its name to the region in the Han dynasty.

## JUNG.

Old sounds, nung and niung. In Canton, yung and nung; — in Swatow, jòng; — in Amoy, jìng, yòng, and lóng; — in Fuhchau, ting and nòng; — in Shanghai, zung, yung, and niung; — in Chifu, yung.

戎  
zhung

From 戈 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 Yuunan and farther west.

行 the troops drawn out in line.  
一衣 [it is as easy as putting on] a military dress or arming one's self.

肆疾不殄 even if he could not prevent some great disasters.

伍 or 軍 the army, the ranks.

五 all kinds of weapons.

每有良朋烝也無 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.

車既駕 the war-chariot is now yoked for going.

起 or 興 to begin hostilities.

成不退 war has done its work, yet he stays not—his hand from evil.

從 to join the army, to volunteer.

裝打扮 like troops drawn out for battle; martial array.

雖小子而式弘大 though you are as small children, your work is exceeding by great.

狄 or 西 the wild tribes in Turfan and west of China generally.

絨  
zhung

From silk and weapon as the phonetic.

Floss, fine silk carded out; a nap, as on plush or velvet; punk; down, fine silken hair or feathers; egret or pubescence on plants; woolen cloth.

線鋪 a floss and thread shop.

回子 velvet, velveteen.

斜 twilled cloth, kerseymere.

車 a silk reel.

火 tinder, punk.

字 characters of velvet put on scrolls.

紫 to make artificial flowers of velvet.

小 flannel; spanish stripes; habit-cloth.

大 or 呢 broadcloth.

洋 foreign velvet.

打圓 to work chain embroidery or the mandarin stitch.

細 narrow native flannel.

哆囉 heavy woolen cloth.

花樹 one of the names of the *Acacia julibrissin*, or silk tree.

香花 a species of *Centaurea*.

俄  
zhung

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.

狻  
zhung

From dog and weapon; but others say from dog and floss contracted, from its soft fur; occurs used for 戎 warlike.

A species of large and very agile ape, also called *yiu* 狻, found in Sz'ch'uen and towards Annam; it has long yellowish-red hair, suitable for making cushions and other uses; it is probably the entellus gibbon (*Hylobates entelloides*), or an

allied species; the fur was worn in the Sung dynasty as one of the insignia of high rank; met. violent, fierce.

駮  
zhung

A horse described as eight *chih* in height; martial like a war-horse; valiant.

絕有力 truly he had great prowess

Read *zung*. Fine fur.

莢  
zhung

A malvaceous plant resembling the Hibiscus; also a sort of pulse, called 菽, that tastes like millet.

厚 thick, abundant.

裁  
zhung

From hand and weapon; like its primitive, and interchanged with 裁 仍 as.

To aid; to help and countenance; to oppose; to push away.

絨  
zhung

Similar to the next.

Fine, soft fur; the downy or short hair next to the skin; felt, felted; things woven of camel's hair.

鞋 felt shoes.

毯 felt rugs; hair rugs.

毳  
zhung

The fine down on birds, or the close hair on animals; downy; full of feathers.

鶴 the down of storks, used to stanch blood.

鷄 a chicken just hatched.

羽 down; pin feathers.

子 or 毛 the fine, soft hair below the coarse

毛不自煖張翼強相呼 my own feathers don't keep me warm; but though I clap my wings, what good will it do? met. your skill or knowledge cannot serve me.

**茸** From 艸 plants and 聰 *intelligent contracted.*

⊃ *zhung* The luxuriant growth of plants; collected thick together; to push; a deer's horns; soft, plushy, downy, like young antlers.

草 | | thick rank grass.

關 | degenerate, base; not fit to hold an office.

新蒲含紫 | the new sweet-flag shows its rosy shoots.

鹿 | 草 a rocky herb, like the *Utricularia*, with quadrifoliate petioles.

龍 | crowded thickly, as plants.

狐裘蒙 | the fox-skin robe is disordered or ruffled.

紫 | 裘 a purplish fur robe.

鹿 | the young antlers of deer.

| 膠 hartshorn jelly or glue.

| 片 horn shavings;— are more valuable than the | 墊 base of the horn.

麋 | a roe's horns.

**髻** Disheveled, unkempt hair; in Canton, the people apply it to the lank, slovenly hair of Manila men.

**稭** Fragrant, the aroma of rice; others say, the tops of grain. | 芽樹 a tree resembling the locust, (*Sophora*), found

in north of Honau, having leaves like the *Ligustrum*; it bears small white flowers, and a green fruit; people scald and eat the leaves.

**慵** From *heart and ordinary*; it is often read *syung*.

⊃ *zhung* Indolent, easy-going, careless.

疎 | heedless and lazy.

| 懶 lazy, good for nothing, self-indulgent.

| 而陋 a sordid, slovenly country-woman.

| 懦自安 seeking one's ease; idle, and without energy.

| 妝髻 a disheveled and frowzy head-dress; slatternly hair.

**禮** From *clothes and to cultivate*; also read *zhung*.

⊃ *zhung* Thick, wadded clothes; well clothed.

| 厚 well-dressed, richly clad.

何彼 | 矣 how comes that fellow to be so finely dressed?

**冗** } From *cover or residence and man underneath*; *q. d.* as when a farmer has nothing to do in his fields; the first is commonly used.

⊃ *zhung* Scattered; gone home, as officers off duty; furlough allowances; a calling and its duties; affairs, duties, occupation;

mixed up; hurried, perplexed by calls; without fixed abode, gypsy-like, squatters.

| 食 a sinecure.

貴 | your official duties.

| 從 a great retinue.

公 | public matters.

| 官 or | 吏 officers who are off duty, those who are shelved or retired; the first term also denotes a supernumerary.

爲俗 | 所纏 or 俗事繁 | I am hampered by my business; my private affairs are troublesome, — and take all my time.

流 | 道路 houseless wanderers; tramps, vagabonds.

撥 | 前來 I laid aside my work, and have come to see you.

| 費不可不省 I must reduce these extra expenses.

**搯** To push; to beat, to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff, to fill; to receive.

**輶** Also read *fu*; and sometimes written 輶 with the same sense.

⊃ *zhung* To push a cart back and tip up the body, so as to occupy less room; to push, to thrust, to crowd.

| 車奉饌 to take a tumbril and carry refreshments to a friend before he alights.

JWA.

Old sound, na. In Canton, ya; — in Amoy, ju; — in Shanghai, süe.

**稊** From *grain and deputed*; it is like the next, and is also read *jui*.

⊃ *zhwa* Four handfuls of grain; in Shensi, to push, to crowd on one.

In *Pekingese*. Ruffled, wrinkled, full of folds.

紙張都 | 了 this paper is everywhere creased and ruffled.

**稊** Like the preceding; it is also interchanged with 稊 稊 which last also means grain heaped up.

⊃ *sui* In Hunan, a name for four handfuls of grain.

JWAN.

Old sounds, nwan and nloan. In Canton, ün-and ü; — in Swatow, näng; — in Amoy, jan, joan, and jeng; — in Fuhchau, niong; — in Shanghai, niu<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, yung.

**搨** To rumple a thing; to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push back.  
*zhwan*

Read *no*, and used with **接** To rub.  
| **抄** to rub the palms.

**襖** The seam of a garment; the selvedge or binding on the border of a skirt; coarse cloth; to plait or braid.  
*zhwan*

Read *nwan*. Short drawers or skirts.

**塹** From *earth or field and increasing*; the first is most common.

**墻** 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.  
*zhwan*

| **垣** the spare ground between walls at the side entrance of a temple.

**奘** From *whisker and large*; its meanings appear in several of its compounds.  
*zhwan*

To increase from small beginnings, as growing hair; soft, weak; to withdraw and then increase.

以 | **脆之體** it is owing to my weak decrepid body; said by Sz'ma Ts'ien.

**腓** A palsied leg, a diseased foot; upper bone of the arm or the humerus.  
*zhwan*

Read *nun*. Meat pickled with the bones.

**慳** Timidly; fearful, cowardly.  
**畏** | timorous, apprehensive.  
*zhwan* | **弱** disheartened and weak  
| **懦** hesitating; nervously timid; having no energy.

**軟** From *cart and to owe or soft*; the first is mostly used.

**輦** Muffled wheels, such as are hung to go easily; soft, delicate, weak, tender; ductile, the opposite of **硬** stiff; pliable, yielding; limber,  
*zhwan*

lithe; no fixed principles, infirm of purpose; to limber, to stretch.

| **脚** a soft leg; *i. e.* a ninny, a rich simpleton.

| **牙** teeth set on edge.

**柔** | flexible, pliant; kind-hearted; no grit, no energy. ㄟ

| **弱** infirm, debilitated, feeble.

**浸** | or **泡** | soak it soft.

**欺** | **怕硬** 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.

| **片子** a silk robe.

**耳** | **心活** mind perplexed at the different stories one has heard.

| **身** lissome, supple, as an acrobat; having a jointed body, like a puppet or doll.

**遍身** | richly dressed.

**伸** | **腰免困** to stretch one's self, and get out the cramps, as after a ride.

**櫻** A species of the date plum or *Ziziphus*, called **黑棗** or black date; it is small and dried for use.  
*zhwan*

Read *rh*. A synonym of **栴** the boletus or fungus on trees.

**蠕** A synonym of *jun* **蠕** to squirm. The crawling or wriggling of worms.  
*zhwan*

| **動** just able to move, as a worm; squirming, wriggling.

| | name of a horde of Huns, given them in contempt.

**硬** 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.  
*zhwan*

**瑤** **士佩** | **珉而青組綬** the literati wore crystal at their girdles on silken cords.

**琢** | **爲瓶** carve the quartz into a cup.

**鑊** Soft, ductile silver.  
*zhwan* | **色九成** bullion with ten percentage of alloy in it.

## KAI.

Old sounds, kai, kak, kap, and kat. In Canton, koi, hoi and k'oi; — in Swatow, kai, k'ai, and koi; — in Amoy, kai and k'ai; — in Fuhchau, kai and k'ai; — in Shanghai, kó and yé; — in Chifu, kai.

該  
kai

From words and a horary character; it is interchanged with 駭 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 euphuism for to owe money; to prepare; fit, just; what ought to be, or is right; deserving; necessary, permissible, or convenient; proper, that which it has to do; what was spoken of, the aforesaid, the before-mentioned, that thing, the one; behooving; deserving; all; the whole; abundant.

備 prepared, ready.

銀若干 how much should he pay?

管 it belongs to his functions; he has the control of it.

本 | it belongs to me; it is incumbent on me (or him.)

應 | it ought to be; it is proper, it behooves.

總 | it must be; doubtless; really should be.

死 he ought to die; he is to die; an exclamation, alas! dreadful!

死的 an epithet, like You scape-gallows!

欠 or 賒 a debt; to owe.

悔不 | I am sorry for what I did.

不 | 當 it is not proper; like 唔 | at Canton used for I beg pardon; I ought not to have done so.

人 the said man, that person, — used of inferiors; | 大臣 the said magnate, would be used by the Emperor.

萬物兼 | everything was ready.

不 | 如此 it should not be so.

表 unlucky, blundering.

部 the proper Board, the one to take cognizance of this case.

合死 you ran a narrow chance; what a rare death you would have had!

咳  
kai

From sun and a horary term; it is also regarded as an unusual form of the last.

The bright light overspreading the world; all, the whole, prepared.

| 諗 to thoroughly meditate on.

兼 | all is well done; all prepared.

臧  
kai

Like the next, when denoting the name of an ancient tune, played as a warning to guests in olden times, lest they drank too much; it seems also to have marked the time and step of the guests.

咳  
kai

A step, a terrace; a gradation or succession, as in steps; a kind of music used in the Hia dynasty, to denote that the feast was over.

一壇三 | an altar of three terraces.

九 | 之上 above the nine ascents; i. e. in the highest heaven, even above the 九 | or imperial palace grounds or domain.

南 | name of an ancient ode, setting forth the duties of filial obedience.

咳  
kai

Also read *kai*; 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.

| 級 a degree; a step or ledge.

兼 | all the limits; i. e. the wide world.

| 限 a limit, a frontier.

| 下 a place in the present Péihien 沛縣, just north of the Yellow River in Kiangsu, where Liu Pang obtained the victory.

咳  
kai

A hill without grass or trees. 可洛 | ancient name of a place among the Huns in ancient times.

萑  
kai

Roots of plants. 根 | the roots of grass. 邪 | perverse roots; i. e. evil principles or doctrines.

浮 | floating plants, like the *Hippuris*.

咳  
kai

The great toe; the hair on it; the articulation of the jaw; the jaw; occurs used for 該 to prepare; an enlisting contract.

頰 | the cheeks.

奇 | a book of tactics; a military code.

骸  
kai

From bone and a horary term; it is also written 骸 and read *hieh*. The shin-bone or tibia; the bones of the body.

四肢百 | the four limbs and all parts of the body.

六 | the head, trunk, and four limbs.

屍 | a corpse.

乞 | 骨 to beg the bodies, as of the victors after a battle; but alone, | 骨 means a skeleton.

忘形 | forgetful of self, devoted friendship, self-abnegation.

咳  
kai

From pearl or man and a horary term; the first is most used.

To give, to present; unusual, rare, uncommon.

奇 | extraordinary.

| 物 a rarity, a curiosity.

| 事 an unusual affair.

| 載 it is also written in.

| 括 it involves several meanings or references.

建業之 | he laid the basis of this great prosperity.

剗

From *knife* and *how*.  
To rub or sharpen a knife carefully; a bill-hook; assiduously, diligently, fully; to influence, to move.

切曉諭 let all you people clearly understand this; — a phrase common in edicts.

重民心 to move the people.

改

From *己 self* and *支 to strike*; *q. d.* to knock off one's errors.

To change, to alter; to reform, to amend; to correct, as a composition; to exchange; to make as new; it sometimes has the force of a disjunctive conjunction, as 茲 | but then, on the other hand.

口領教 I will call on you another day

過 to mend one's errors.

換 to change, to put another in place of; to exchange.

換門閭 to change the door; — *i. e.* to prosper, to rise in rank.

造 to rebuild; to make over new, as old garments by dyeing; to amend and add to.

造衙門 to carry a case up to another court.

其容不 | their deportment always proper.

變 to do better; to alter.

地方 | 變 the locality has been entirely changed.

風水 to improve one's luck, as by changing the family sepulcher, or the front door.

痛 | 前非 you must reform from your old errors.

歲 next year.

嫁 to marry another husband, or a second betrothed.

請 | 正 | 正 will you please revise my composition.

丐

勾

The first form is now most used; and must not be confounded with *micn* 丐 a wall; the second is composed of 勾 to wrap and 亡 lost, intimating that the man is utterly destitute; and is very similar to *hiung* 勾 the breast.

To ask alms, to beg; to request; to give; a mendicant.

| 子 or | 者 a beggar, a suppliant.

吹簫 | 食 to play the flute and beg for food; as was done by Wu Tsz-sü 伍子胥 of the Cheu, after whom one of the gates of Su-chau is named.

| 施貧民 distributed some to the poor people.

乞 | a mendicant.

| 頭 the chief of the beggars, one who is held somewhat responsible for them; each ward of a town has one.

概

槩

From *wood* and *finished*; occurs used for *k'ai*; 概 generous; the two forms are the same.

A striker to level off grain; to even, to adjust; affected by; a summing up, a résumé; a sacrificial wine-cup, for which the first alone is used.

斗 | a striker, usually called 斗刮 a bushel-scraper.

一 | every sort, the whole, altogether.

| 行豁免 all are forgiven and set free, — as by the emperor.

大 | on the whole, generally speaking, most probably.

| 同 all are alike.

| 手不論 or 一 | 而論 all are included in it; we speak of the whole.

退 | profound, dark, as a place.

| 免 all is settled.

百折不回之 | he will not reform (or change) for any alternative.

風 | a courteous manner, an easy way of doing things.

| 無虛意 thoroughly ingenuous.

氣 | pompous; resolute; for which 志 | is nearly synonymous.

| 不准行 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.

溉

概

沈

灌

滌

蓋

蓋

蓋

蓋

蓋

蓋

蓋

上

起

屋

碟

碗

被窩

住面

瓦

天如圓

遮

寶塔頂

怨尤難

不行

我行既集

From *water* or *hand* and *done*; it occurs used for its primitive.

Name of a river in Liaotung; to lead on water for irrigation; to roll on like a torrent; swashing, inundating, flooding; to rub clean; to scour utensils, to wash bright.

沈 | gently flowing.

灌 | to lead on water; to irrigate, to water.

滌 | to scour and scrub.

From *plants* and to *cover*; the second and third forms are common; it must be distinguished from *ho*, 蓋 to cover, for which it is sometimes used.

A kind of coarse grass used for thatching; a covering; a roof, a canopy, a vaulted covering; a cover; to roof, to overtop, to overshadow; to build, to put a roof on; to include, to embrace; to be, is; to screen; to conceal, both literally and figuratively; an initial *particle*, for, since, for that, now then.

上 | a house, or whatever is erected on the land.

| 上 | 子 put the cover over it.

起 | 房屋 to build houses.

屋 | the roof of a house.

碟 | a dish-cover

| 碗 or | 盅 a covered-tea-cup.

| 被窩 pull the coverlet over.

| 住面 to veil the face; to hide one's feelings.

| 瓦 to lay tiles.

天如圓 | the sky is like a round canopy.

遮 | to shade, to screen.

| 寶塔頂 [please] cover this pagoda [with a] top; — *i. e.* help me out with a last subscription.

怨尤難 | his faults cannot be screened or hushed up.

| 不行 the shame can no longer be concealed.

我行既集 | 云歸哉 our expedition being accomplished, we then said, we go home!

苦 | a thatch of grass.  
 | 因 because that.  
 | 來 since you are here; having come.  
 | 曰 now it is said.  
 謂天。| 高 if you speak of heaven, it is high.

掩 | to screen, to hide from.  
 | 時 at that time, then it was.  
 地 | edible toadstools, agarics.  
 功名 | 世 his merit overtops that of all others.  
 膊稜 | 兒 the knee-pan, from its movable nature.

| 聞 now I have heard.  
 翠 | the emerald cover, — a name for the lotus leaf.  
 | 有之矣 it is on this account.  
 襪 | Outer garments like dusters, which may be used to protect the dress.

## K'AI.

Old sounds, k'ai, k'ak, and k'at. In Canton, hoi and k'oi; — in Swatow, k'ai and k'ui; — in Amoy, k'ai; — in Fuhchau, k'ai and kw'i; — in Shanghai, k'é; — in Chifu, k'ai.

開

k'ai

From 門 door and 井 level.

To open, to unfold; to explain; to reveal, to disclose; to enact, as rites; to institute; to begin, to start, to initiate; to clear, as land; to dig out; to write out, to particularize, as items; to separate, to miloose, to liberate; to favor; in *rhetoric*, to digress; a digression; to heat up; boiling, hot.

| 張 to open a shop.  
 | 價 the asking price; to state a price.  
 | 船 or | 身 to weigh anchor.  
 | 折舊賬 to compound old debts.  
 | 光 or | 眼 to vivify an idol by marking the black pupils, the last act before it is worshiped.  
 | 年 or | 歲 newyear's day.  
 | 心 to amuse one's self, to divert one's grief.  
 | 心見誠 perfect sincerity; I am strictly honest.  
 | 路 to make a new road; to clear the way for the ghost.  
 | 解 to open out the meaning; to console one.  
 | 通 to open intercourse with; clearly explained.  
 | 釋 to enlarge upon; to resolve the difficulties, as in a text; to free.  
 | 關天地 to spread out the heavens and earth; creation.

不如 | 交 that matter cannot well be brought about.  
 走 | get out of the way! — as to a crowd stopping the road.  
 走不 | I have no time to get away.  
 | 而勿達 explained indeed, but not fully comprehended.  
 | 士 an appellation for a priest; who | 示 explains and enforces the tenets of Budha.  
 | 口不如緘口穩 it is safer to keep silence than to speak.  
 | 名 to state the items; and | 發 to pay them; — said of accounts.  
 | 水 bubbling, boiling hot water.  
 鍋 | 了 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 trips for *kūjin* degrees; to begin to assess taxes.  
 推 | to digress and explain a point, to adduce an illustration.  
 撥 | to assort, to place each kind by itself.  
 | 導人 one who instructs others in morality.  
 打 | 看 open and let me see it.  
 | 啓 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.

𢇛

k'ai

Many; numerous.

鎧

k'ai

Armor; mailed armor, as a cuirass, a hauberk; a defense.  
 首 | or 盔 | a helmet.  
 | 甲 armor, plaited mail.

袈裟爲忍辱 | the priest's surplice is a defense against insult and wrong.

愷

k'ai

From heart and how; it is interchanged with the next.  
 Joyful, contented; gentle, balmy; good, kind.

| 澤 benevolent, kind towards one; happy.

| 悌君子 a kind and urbane official.

八元八 | the eight ministers and eight secretaries of Shun.

凱

k'ai

From stand and how; it is interchanged with the last and next.

A victory; the triumphant return of an army; the joy of peace; gentle, soothing; excellent; balmy, as the wind.

奏 | to celebrate a victory.

| 旋 to return in triumph.

鞭敲金鐙響人唱 | 歌還 the rapping of the whips on the golden stirrups was heard with the people's pæans of victory, as they returned.

颯 Used for the last in the phrase  
| 風 the genial balmy  
'k'ai south wind.

闔 To open; to set open, to un-  
loose; to desire; an archer's  
'k'ai thumb-ring.  
| 澤滂沱 he benefits  
others greatly;— said of a god  
or a man.  
豁 | 于心 I now fully under-  
stand the matter.

磑 From stone and how; also read  
wéi' and 'hwei.  
'k'ai An instrument for breaking  
stones or other things to  
pieces; a mill; to triturate or  
break; to accumulate; solid.  
刀利 | | a sharp sword breaks  
them easily.

塏 A high and cheerful spot; a  
'k'ai knoll good for a residence.  
爽 | a pleasant location.  
甘泉之爽 | a residence  
near a spring of good water.

慨 From heart and done.  
'k'ai Generous, noble-minded; ho-  
norable; loving integrity;  
loyal, hearty in a cause.  
慷 | disinterested, above all mean-  
ness; generous; magnanimous.  
抗 | loyally supporting a just but  
failing cause.  
英雄 | 悴 a man of talents who  
is kept in private life.  
| 歎 how sad! what a pity!  
感 | fervent, as in a good cause;  
devoted to.  
| 然 impulsive, warm-hearted.  
悲 | pained at a wrong act.

嘅 To sigh after; unavailing  
'k'ai regret.  
| 然 mournfully.  
無不 | 矣 everybody re-  
grets it.  
| 其嘆矣 sighed out his una-  
vailing regrets.

In *Cantonese*. The sign of the  
possessive case, equivalent to 之 or  
的; a personal pronoun, mine,  
yours, its; for, instead. to use for;  
at the end of a sentence has the  
force of a possessive adjective.  
我 | 書 my book.  
要肥 | 要瘦 | do you wish  
the fat or the lean?  
拂蚊 | for killing mosquitoes.

顛 The top of the skull.  
'k'ai 天靈 | the fontanelle.

KAN.

Old sounds, kan and kam. In Canton, kon, kin, hon, and kòm; — in Swatow, kan, kam, k'a, and han; — in Amoy,  
kan, kam, han, k'an, and kong; — in Fuhchau, kang, kòng, and hang; — in Shanghai,  
kōn, kīn, kūn, kén, and hén; — in Chifu, kan.

干 The original form is composed of  
'kan 入 to enter reversed, and —  
KON one drawn across it; it is the 51st  
radical of a few unassorted charac-  
ters, many of them primitives; it  
is interchanged with the next  
two, and must be distinguished  
from 于 in, and 千 a thousand.  
To oppose, to offend against;

to provoke, to draw on one; to try  
to obtain; to seek; exposed to; a  
shield, a buckler; met. those who  
carry them, soldiers; arms, defen-  
sive armor; whatever fends off or  
protects, as the bank of a stream;  
a boundary; a rivulet; offense,  
crime; occurs used as a *preposition*,

for, concerning; the consequences  
of; resulting; stems of small trees;  
few, one or two persons.  
天 | or 十 | the ten celestial  
cyclic characters, with their dual  
combinations, and the elements  
and planets they are supposed  
to act on, are given in this table.

NAMES AND AFFINITIES OF THE TEN CELESTIAL STEMS.

TEN STEMS.	ASTROLOGICAL NAMES.	DUAL COMBINATION.	CORRESPONDING ELEMENTS.	BINARY EXHIBITION.	PLANETS.	
Kiah 甲	闕 逢 蒙 } 旃 柔 兆 } 旗 纒 園 } 柔 纒 纒 } 纒 纒 纒 } 著 纒 纒 } 纒 纒 纒 } 纒 纒 纒 } 纒 纒 纒 } 纒 纒 纒 }	甲乙	木 Wood.	Fir, as the yang, Bamboo, as the yin.	木星 Jupiter.	
Yüeh 乙		丙丁	火 Fire.	Burning wood, as the yang, Lamp flame, as the yin.	火星 Mars.	
Ping 丙		戊己	土 Earth.	Hill, as the yang. Plain, as the yin.	土星 Saturn.	
Ting 丁		庚辛	金 Metal.	Weapons, as the yang, Kettle, as the yin.	金星 Venus.	
Wu 戊		壬癸	水 Water.	Waves, as the yang, Brooks, as the yin.	水星 Mercury.	
Ki 己						
Käng 庚						
Sin 辛						
Jän 壬						
Kwéi 癸						

The ten stems are used in geometry to denote angles, sides, and figures; and enter into many geomantic and astrological calculations.

- | 戈 arms, munitions; troops.
- 動 | 戈 to take up arms, to go to war; strife, hostilities.
- | 犯 to break the laws intentionally, to sin boldly.
- | 證人 a witness.
- 不相 | of no serious moment, no matter to either of us.
- | 係 of consequence.
- | 礙 or | 連 involved in; compromised by bad results.
- 我不 | 涉 I have no concern in that affair.
- 拿話 | 他 talk to and dissuade him; to convince one it must not be.
- 若 | how many? so much.
- 寘之河之 | 兮 he puts it on the river's bank.
- 何敢自 | 重戾 how can you attribute such a crime to me?
- 不 | 己事少當頭, if you would only look after your own business, you would have less trouble.
- | 祿豈弟 in seeking dignity how self-possessed!
- | 諛富貴 to wheedle rich grandees.
- | 祿 to seek for emolument.
- 舞 | a fencer's staff, an acrobat's pole.
- 非 | 我事 it was not my doing; it does not affect me.
- | 己大 it is a serious matter to me.
- 那 | 人 those few persons; or | 一 | 人 a crowd, a group of people, a party.
- 他們又是一 | 人 they are quite another sort of folks.
- 欄 | 條子 a narrow strip of flowered edging sewed on a hem.
- 善罷 | 休 to be able to arrange (or quiet) a dispute.
- . In *Shanghai*. A child; a thing.
- 幾 | how many children?

小 | 小 child.  
 幸相 | a play-thing.  
 | 把 more than one.

竿 <sup>From bamboo and stem; the second form is unusual.</sup>  
 梓 <sup>The culm of the bamboo; a slender stick, as a staff, cane, rod, shaft, or pole; a handle; a clothes-horse.</sup>  
 kan

箭 | shaft of an arrow.  
 秤 | beam of a steelyards.  
 釣 | a fishing-rod.  
 插 | to stick in or set up a pole.  
 筆 | handle of a pencil.  
 日三 | the sun is three rods high; — i.e. it is nine o'clock.

杆 <sup>From wood and stem; interchanged with the last, and kan 杆 a stem; it resembles syü 杆 a tub.</sup>  
 kan

A valuable tree, good for making the shafts of spears, or to ward off attack; a club, a staff; a high post; a classifier of guns, pencils, pipes, &c.; to drive together, as sheep into a flock.  
 桅 | a ship's mast.  
 旗 | a flag-staff.  
 一 | 鎗 one spear; one match-lock.  
 便 | a walking-stick.  
 一 | 子 one man alone, by himself. (*Shanghai*.)

玕 <sup>An inferior gem, which resembles a pearl.</sup>  
 kan  
 琅 | a sort of corol, or the ornaments made of a branching corol like the genus *Isis*.  
 琅 | 樹 a fine tree in the Kwün-lin Mts. or fairy land.

忡 <sup>From heart and stem; it is sometimes wrongly used for han 悍 ardent.</sup>  
 kan

Much disturbed by; concerned with; good, worthy.  
 與我無 | it gives me no anxiety.  
 無 | 時事 I cannot well venture to interfere in this present affair.

肝 <sup>From flesh and stem, because the liver is the viscera of wood, and therefore rules the system.</sup>  
 kan

The liver, which is described as having three lobes on the left and four on the right, and to 藏魄 contain the feelings; an umber or liver color; intimate; *met.* passionate, irritable.

- | 氣疼 a pain in the liver.
- | 火盛 plenty of liver-fire; i. e. apt to get angry.
- 比當心 | he is as my heart and liver; — as myself.
- | 腸寸斷 my liver and bowels are cut into inches; — I am greatly afflicted.
- 他心 | 不好 he has a bad disposition.
- | 腦碎裂 his entire energies were exhausted — in the service of his country.
- | 氣有餘多怒 a fullness of liver produces anger.
- 猪 | 色 a dark brown color, like pig's liver.
- 作事有 | 胆 he is very audacious and brave.
- | 木刻脾土 the woody liver neutralizes the earthy stomach, — therefore I have no appetite.

鵝 <sup>From bird and stem; it is sometimes used for yen 鴈 the wild goose.</sup>  
 kan

A name for the magpie is | 鵲; it is reputed to know what is coming, and its cry indicates that a stranger has come.

甘 <sup>From 口 mouth and 一 one inside; *g. d.* the mouth has one taste; it forms the 99th radical of a few characters relating to sweetness.</sup>  
 kan

Sweet; sweetness, one of the five tastes; grateful, relishing; pleasant; agreeable to the taste or feelings; to esteem to be sweet; happy, delightful; winsome; voluntary; refreshing, as sleep; name of a place in Hu hien 鄴縣 in Si-ngan fu in Shensi, where the

great battle of K'i with the prince of Hu took place B. C. 2194.

丨味 luscious, sweet.

丨丨的 rather sweet.

丨霖 a timely rain.

丨棠遺愛 like a sweet pear was the remembrance of his love; — said of a kind ruler.

丨苦 sweet and bitter, prosperity and adversity.

丨言 a kind answer, soft words.

食不丨味 he does not relish his food.

丨結 a willing bond, a voluntary agreement.

丨心 pleased, contented, resigned; also used ironically.

丨旨 savory food, such as is given to aged parents.

丨草 liquorice; also written like the next.

丨者 a smooth-tongued fellow.

死也丨心 now death will be sweet, — for I have obtained my desire.

丨厭 to stamp, as when delighted or half drunk.

自丨貧賤 I am contented with poverty and reproach.

丨肅 the province of Kansuh, so named from Kan-chau fu

丨州府 in its northern part; and Suh cheu 肅州; in A. D. 540, this prefecture and a large region south of it was named Kan chau 丨州, and afterwards used for part of the name of the province.

丨羅十二爲宰相 Kan Lo [of Ts'in, B. C. 220,] was made premier at 12 years of age, — and died at 15.

In *Cantonese*, read *kòm*?, and usually written 咁, which is properly read *kan*, meaning to carry food in the mouth, as a monkey does. An adverb of quantity, so; such; an exclamation.

丨多 such a quantity!

丨早 so early!

相象丨臭 such an ugly face!

昔 Liquorice; called 丨草 or the sweet plant; Chinese herbalists say "it cures all complaints of the breast and bladder, and corrects the bad influence of other plants;" the Pán Ts'ao puts it at the head of all plants.

柑 From tree and sweet; it is also interchanged with 丨k'ien 柑 a bit.

柑 The loose jacket (*Citrus margarita*), called also the coolie-mandarin orange, is 丨子 or 黃丨; at the North, this name denotes the bitter orange, and in some places is even applied to the Budha's hand.

丨皮 orange peel.

開丨票 to bet on orange seeds, by guessing their number.

分丨同味 to have one taste after dividing an orange, — i. e. to share a pleasure or delicacy with another.

泔 Water in which rice has been scoured, called 米丨水, and used for washing sores; to boil thick, as gruel. 丨淡 watery; full.

疳 A disease of children, arising from bad treatment or indigested food; atrophy. 丨瘡 venereal ulcers.

牙丨 a gum-boil; canker-sores; infants have the 走馬牙丨 galloping canker, or *cancrem oris*.

丨積 an infantile marasmus; potbellied; it is applied to several forms of disease.

餠 A bait; others say, a sweet cake or dumpling.

霽 Hoar-frost, or as the character indicates, *sweet rain*; it is also used for dew in the petition 澤沛丨霖 may we be favored with copious showers and dews.

乾 From 乙 the power of nature and 軌 sunlight; the form 幹 is mostly used for these senses.

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.

丨淨 clean, limpid.

賣丨淨 all are sold; cleaned out.

杏丨 dried apricots.

丨爽 clean, airy, dry.

照丨一盃 to drain the glass, to see the bottom of it.

丨工 a sinecure.

炕丨 to dry at a fire.

丨沒 a defalcation, use of another's goods; peculation, underhand gain.

丨回報 to report falsely, to make up a story.

來了就丨丨兒的 I got no refreshment at all when I reached his house.

送丨禮 I sent him a present of dried fruits, cakes, &c.

嘆其丨矣 the heat has dried it up.

丨燥 feverish, heated, dry, parched.

丨弟兄 persons who have bound themselves fraternally, as Jonathan and David.

丨兒子 an adopted child, but one who cannot succeed to the inheritance, and does not change his name.

丨娘 so the child calls its adopted mother.

Read *K'ien*. Heaven, the power or agency of heaven; the first of the eight diagrams, meaning that which goes without ceasing; a sovereign; a father; firm, stable, enduring; untiring, diligent; superior; on the compass-card, denotes northwest.

丨元 heaven.

丨坤 heaven and earth; the cosmos; *met.* male and female.

終日 | | diligent all day long.  
朝 | 夕惕 continually showing  
prudence and care, — lest he  
went wrong.

體 | to embody heavenly prin-  
ciples, as a good prince does.

| 書行禮隨換坤書 when  
the boy's betrothal card and pre-  
sents have gone, the girl's card  
is immediately returned.

| 陀羅國 Gandhara, an old  
kingdom in India.

In *Cantonese*. To lift off, as a  
cover; to take off, to turn over, as  
a leaf; to pull up, as a coverlet.

敢

kan

The original character is compos-  
ed of 受 to hold on from above  
and below, and 古 old altered in  
combination.

To walk up to boldly, to dare  
to venture on; presuming, bold,  
intrepid, rash; saucy, offensive to  
good manners; how can, ought  
I, — in polite language, I cannot,  
I may not.

不 | 或 不 | 當 I do not pre-  
sume; I ought not — to receive  
such a compliment.

豈 | how can I do it! *i. e.* I am  
unworthy — of your regards.

膽 | 或 膽傲 bold, daring, im-  
pudent; how brave!

| 作 | 爲 afraid of no difficulties.

| 則是 decidedly so, no doubt.

果 | valiant, decided.

誰不 | 讓 will any one dare to  
resist?

| 自 或 | 竟 really, certainly it is.

| 死士 a fearless, daring soldier.

邀駕至 | I venture to ask you,  
Sir, to come.

用 | 直陳 I have used boldness  
in plainly stating my case; — a  
phrase in complaints to a ruler.

In *Cantonese*. An adverb of  
manner, so, thus; in this manner;  
an interjection of surprise.

就 | stop, well!

| 話 if you say so; if so.

| 做得 this will do; enough.

橄

kan

The Chinese olive or | 欖  
the fruit of a species of *Cana-*  
*rium*, a fine tree of the Tere-  
binth family, which is com-  
mon in the southern provinces;  
there is a white and a black sort;  
it is also called 青菓 from its  
green color; and 忠菓 the loyal  
fruit, or 諫菓 the remonstrant  
fruit, because like expostulation, its  
taste at first is harsh; another  
name is 回味 returning flavor,  
referring to the after relish.

| 攪泥 a condiment made from  
salted olives.

澱

kan

Inspid, no flavor; to wash,  
to clean.

澆 | 手足 to wash the  
hands and feet.

| 浦 Kanpu, the old Canfu, the  
port of Hangchau in Cheh-  
kiang, during the Sung dynasty  
and earlier.

紆

kan

To unfold or spread out gar-  
ments; to smooth clothes by  
the hand.

感

kan

From heart and all.

To move the feelings, to ex-  
cite; affected by, acted on;  
influenced either physically  
or mentally; indignant, moved; to  
touch.

| 恩 grateful, filled with a sense  
of kindness.

| 激之至 exceedingly grateful.

| 嘆 sorry, mournful.

無 | 我愧兮 do not take my  
kerchief.

| 格 moved by another's earnest-  
ness; the response of the gods to  
a prayer of faith.

| 化人心 to move the heart;  
to reform; to convert; 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.

| 孕而生 supernatural conception.

| 謝你 obliged for; I thank  
you; the word *ounshaw* is de-  
rived from the Amoy pronun-  
ciation of this phrase.

銘 | 五內 it is graven on my  
heart; lasting thanks for.

| 應 an appropriate recompense.

| 德深 I am deeply thankful for  
your goodness.

鯀

kan

From *fish* and *daring*, alluding  
to its ferocity and gluttony.

A fish three feet long found  
in the Yangtze River, hav-  
ing a large mouth and yellowish  
gills, greenish on the back; no  
other fish can live peaceably in the  
same stream with it, whence it is  
called 鰥魚 or bachelor fish; it  
seems to be a sort of pike or pickerel.

鰕

kan

From *fish* and *all*; said to be a  
contracted form of the last.

A kind of mud-fish.

| 魚 或 花 | a silure of a dus-  
ky green color, with serrated  
spines, the *Pimelodus guttatus*, com-  
mon at Canton in the spring months.

稈

kan

From *grain* and *dry* or *staff*;  
the first form is commonest; it  
is interchanged with *kan* 杆 a  
staff, and the next.

秆

kan

The culm of grain; straw;  
stubble; used as a classifier of  
spears, guns, &c., but not  
properly.

| 人 an effigy, a figure made of  
straw.

| 帚 a rice broom.

禾 | paddy straw.

| 頭 roots of grain, stubble.

一乘 | a sheaf of straw.

桿

kan

In the dictionary read *han*<sup>2</sup>, but  
usually used as a synonym of *kan*  
杆 a pole; and sometimes of  
the last.

A staff, a handle, as of a  
spear; a lever; a classifier of  
spears, guns, steelyards.

一 | 鎗 one spear; one musket.

一 | 秤 one steelyard or dotehin.

赶  
趕  
kan

From to go and a stick, as the phonetic.

To cock the tail and run; to chase; to pursue; to hasten to a place; to hurry, to do quickly; to drive, as sheep; to expel; to strive for, to emulate; urged by, in a hurry, busy, punctual; hastened, stimulated.

路 to hurry on, to go faster.  
快 in a hurry.  
出 to drive out; to expel; to dismiss, to turn away.  
緊做 do it as quick as you can.  
逐 to expel, to eject.  
脚的 a donkey-boy, one who runs after the carriage or horse; a betto, a syce.

我到你 I'll catch up with you.

順水 avail one's self of the tide.

工生活 to hurry through a job, — and slight it.

站 to hurry on to the post-house, as when traveling.

市 to display goods at a fair.

到無路 driven to a corner; no shift, no resource.

不上 I cannot catch up to him.

赴 to repair to a post immediately.

早起來 you must get up early.

纔得上 we shall get there in time.

着拿出來 be spry and take them out, — to dry in the sun.

到那時候 try to be there at the time; be punctual.

擗  
kan

To stretch out anything with the hand; to open out, as a scroll.

幹  
kan

A slender variety of bamboo, fit for arrows.

箭 | the shaft of an arrow.

珠 a kind of pearl-barley.

北 | 山 a mountain in Tsing-pu hien, about 80 miles from Shang-hai.

贛  
kan

A cheap box or trunk woven of bamboo splints, called | 箱, and much used in traveling; a lid; to cover with a lid.

Read *kung*. A cup.

蓋 | 收藏 shut down the lid, and keep it securely.

幹  
kan

From 干 a shield and 軌 sun-light; this is sometimes incorrectly used for 乾 dry, and is interchanged with the next.

The trunk of a tree; the material of, the original substance of; skillful, capable; to give money for, to intrigue for a post; to attend to business; affairs, business; to follow a calling; a well-curb.

公 | public affairs.

父之蠱 to follow a father's occupation.

事 or 事情 to do business; to manage affairs.

可以 | 任大事 capable of doing great things.

能 | or 才 | ability, talent.

打 | to bespeak aid in order to obtain a situation.

頭人 to seek to be made a headman.

有何貴 | what is your business with me?

員 an able officer.

不扎 | nothing can be done; no resources; no one helps me.

局 a clever player; a man of ability.

骨 | the style of a man, his size or strength.

你不 | 我 | if you cannot (or will not) do it, I can.

鑽 | 營謀 collect together in pursuit of trade.

取其 | 材 I must select the best timber — or talent.

無天大事 wicked deeds done without a thought of Heaven; reckless villainy.

黧  
kan

Black spots or streaks on the face, as from age and half-starved fare with exposure.

榦  
kan

The root of a tree; a handle; a well-curb; an old name for the sugar-cane; boards used in making adobe walls.

不庭方以佐戎辟 strengthen [me against those] princes who absent themselves, and thus assist your sovereign.

井 | 之上 on the well-curb.

枝 | branches and trunk; also a ridge of hills and its spurs.

枝不得大於 | the branches cannot grow larger than the stem.

強 | 弱枝 a stiff trunk and weak branches; a wise father and foolish sons.

朝  
kan

From 旂 a banner contracted and 旦 a head; it is used only as a primitive.

The dawn, the red blush of morning.

日光 | | the sun illumines the day.

旰  
kan

From 旰 and 盾 as the phonetic; not the same as 旱 dry.

Sunset, dusk.

日 | 不照 the evening sun does not shine.

皓皓 | | abundant, luxurious.

日 | 天子忘食 the emperor forgot his meal at evening.

宵 | 之勞 daily labors, the toil from dawn to eve.

紺  
kan

A violet or purple color, called | 紫, which it is said the good man does not wear, as it is appropriate to women's apparel.

訕  
kan

To shut one's mouth; to bridle one's speech, to restrain one's anger.

淦  
kan

Water leaking into a boat; mud; to sink; a superlative, very; name of a small stream in Sin-kan 新 | 縣 a

district in the central part of Kiang-si on the River Han, just south of Lin-kiang fu; also used as another form of the next.

瀆  
瀆  
kan'

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 | 江 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-ngan fu, about 300 miles from the lake.

贛  
kan'

Formed of 章 and 貢 combined, the first being part of Yü-chang 豫 章 the old name for Kiangsi, and the other denoting kung<sup>3</sup> 貢 a name for the river Kan; it is used with the last.

A region south of Poyang Lake, called Chang-kung 章貢 in the Han dynasty, and altered to Kan chen | 州 in the Sung dynasty.

| 州府 a large prefecture in the

south of Kiangsi, and sometimes used to denote the whole province.

Read kung<sup>3</sup>. To present, to offer tribute.

Read hung<sup>3</sup>. Foolish; stupid.

髀  
kan'

The tibia or shin bone; the sides of the body on the ribs; any bone in the body.

| 瘍 boils on the leg.

## K'AN.

Old sounds, k'an and k'au. In Canton, hon and hóm; — in Swatow, k'an, k'am, han, t'oi, and k'ang; — in Amoy, k'am and k'an; — in Fuhchau, k'ang and hang; — in Shanghai, k'an, k'au, k'au, hén, tsien, and k'au; — in Chifu, k'an.

刊  
刊  
kan'

From sword and obstinate; the second form is now synonymous, though it was once read tsien<sup>3</sup>.

To cut, to carve; to engrave blocks for printing; to erase or cut out from blocks; used with the next, to hew, to chop.

| 板 to cut blocks.

| 刻文字 to prepare blocks and carve characters.

不 | 之書 an original unmitigated (or unaltered) edition.

| 碑立石 to carve and set up stone tablets.

不 | 之論 his talk is insipid and senseless; — i. e. it is not worth carving.

栞  
kan'

Used with the preceding.

To blaze the trees in order to know the road in a forest; to notch trees.

隨山 | 木 to go over the hills marking or blazing the trees.

堪  
kan'

From earth and very; occurs used with the next.

To sustain, to bear; able, adequate to; worthy of, fit for; a projection over a hollow; a covering let down to protect or overshadow; the canopy of heaven.

不 | unfit for; intolerable, cannot be borne.

| 用 useful, serviceable.

| 任 fit for a post; able to sustain.

| 輿 heaven and earth, one covering the other; scil. the chariot which bears man and his fates.

| 輿先生 a geomancer, one who chooses graves.

| 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 | 家多難 I am unequal to the many troubles in the state.

戡  
kan'

To pierce, to stab; to conquer; to kill; fully to sustain; equal to, in which it is like the last, and seldom used.

| 亂 to suppress a riot, to put down an insurrection.

| 敗 to win and lose; victory and defeat.

| 己 self-mortification.

| 定厥功 fully estimated (or settled) their achievements.

罍  
kan'

An earthen vessel; a sort of crucible which holds five shing 升 or pints.

嶮  
kan'

A rocky bank, precipitous ledges; irregular.

山 | a cliff, a steep ledge.

| 嶮 mountain ridges.

| 巖 uneven, as a mountain defile; a rugged summit.

龕  
kan'

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 dying priest is placed in it, and the cover closed on him; in this condition he is called 坐 | 和尙 a priest waiting for death, and is buried in it; to overcome; a sound.

| 受 to contain, as a shrine does.

香 | an incense-box.

禪 | a priest's tomb.

聖人 | a binnacle in a junk; it usually holds an idol.

**口**  
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.

**扣**  
k'an  
To take things by the hand; to bring or take.

In *Fuhchau*. To carry by a bale, or as a bundle by its string; the bale of a bucket.

**侃**  
k'an  
Composed of 信 or 伯 truth and 川 flowing streams.

Plain, unvarnished speech; faithful, upright, plain-spoken, as Confucius is said to have been.

子路 | 如也 Tsz'lu (a famous disciple of the sage) was very brusque and stern.

|| 而談 converse with sincerity and directness.

**坎** } From earth and to owe or a pit.

**陷** } A pit, a hole; a cavity; a dangerous place, a precipice; to dig a pit; to fall into a snare or danger; a hazard; a critical time, as of life;

noise made in striking, a rap, a smack, a crack; a wrench; the bridge on a lute to support the strings; a small vase; the second of the eight diagrams, and refers to water.

| 穴 or 掘 | to dig a pit.

心 | the pit of the stomach.

|| 伐檀 chop! chop! the ax sounds, as the teak comes down.

|| 鼓我 rub-a-dub go my drums.

| 其擊缶 rapping so on your earthen jar.

| 扞 nneven; irksome to do; difficulties in life.

| 陷 to set a pit, as for beasts; to involve a person maliciously.

是個 | 兒 there is a difficulty in getting on that road; it is a critical time — with the disease.

In *Cantonese*. A classifier of the trunks of trees, or clumps of stunted trees.

— | 芋頭 one head of taro.

In *Pekingese*. An innendo, an enigma, a double-entendre; often used for 'hien 檻 a threshold.

調 | 兒 he was making a pun.

**砍**  
k'an  
From stone and to owe; occurs interchanged with the last.

To cut, to chop, to fell; to cut off; to stone, to throw stones at; a mortar or small vase.

刀 | cut it in two.

| 傷 to wound by a stone.

| 開 to split open.

灰 | a mortar for mixing lime.

| 腦袋 cut off his head.

| 伐 to fell trees.

| 下來 it is cut down.

| 肩兒 a waistcoat, a vest.

| 得動 I can cut it.

春 | a large mortar, like those used for hulling rice.

**坎** } From land and to owe; the second and unauthorized form is used at Canton.

**坎** } To strike, to knock; to run against, to throw down; to stone one.

| 碰 to make a notch in.

磁不 | 瓦 porcelain may not batter pottery; — I'll not contend with him.

| 爛 or | 破 to smash; to throw down and break.

拿石頭 | 狗 throw a stone at the dog.

Read 'tsz'. To comb, to dress the hair.

**歛**  
k'an  
From to owe and a pit, it is also read 't'an, to covet.

Discontented with one's self; dissatisfied because of imperfection; humble, but energetic; a sour look, sorrowful; to strive for.

自視 | 然 he felt that he was imperfect.

**甚**  
k'an  
To eat and not be satisfied; not enough to eat; dissatisfied.

**轅** } From carriage or earth and moved by; the second is unusual.  
**撼** } Impeded; hard to get on; no luck; always losing.  
| 刺 going slowly, experiencing difficulties, no opportunity; unfortunate, unsuccessful in life.

**矚** } Like the next, and not so much used.

**瞰** } To spy, to watch, to try to find out; to look down at.

魚 | open-eyed, like a fish.

| 臨城中 [a thousand carts] came into the city.

| 孔子之亡也 he watched when Confucius was away from home.

**闚** } From door and to presume, referring to the spying.

**瞰** } To peep through; to look down or towards with expectation; to come to; name of an ancient city in Lu; a pavilion.

鬼其 | 室 a devil is spying his house; — said when one thinks he can do an ill deed unknown to any body.

Read 'han Angry, irate; a tiger's scream.  
| 如虓虎 growling like a savage tiger.

Read 'han Angry, irate; a tiger's scream.

| 如虓虎 growling like a savage tiger.

**勘** } From strength and very.

**勘** } To compare evidence; to investigate a case; to personally examine, as an officer the place where a crime was done; to collate; diligent, able, adequate.

驗 | to go and investigate, as on an inquest.

查 | or | 問 to examine, to cross-question.

| 斷 to take evidence and decide.

覆無 | 異 a revision of the case showed no error.

磨 | to criticise closely; to ferret out the facts.

踹 | 田疇 to walk over and examine the boundaries of fields, as in a litigation.

| 對 or 校 | to compare, as papers or texts.

In *Cantonese*. To straighten out; to replace.

| 床 to put up a bedstead.

| 好 put it back properly.

塹 } From *earth* or *stone* and *adequate*; it is often wrongly written like *chān* 礎 a block, or *Jan* 堪 worthy.  
 堦 }  
*k'an* 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.

門 | the door-sill, of which some are movable and others fixed; the 石 | 子 is the upper stone step near it.

In *Cantonese*. A short break-water running out into the stream or sea, as a ledge of rocks.

衍 } From *to go* and *obstinate*.  
*k'an* Pleased; contented; to go joyfully, to be happy; sincere, truthful.

| 定 settled, at ease.

式燕以 | to feel happy after a feast.

| 然而坐 he sat down contentedly.

鶉 } Name of a bird, the | 鶉 which is probably akin to the robin; it is said to resemble a fowl, and to sing night and day.  
*k'an*

甕 } A small covered tub for holding ice, in order to preserve sacrificial meats from becoming tainted during the hot weather.  
*ch'ien*

看 } From 目 *eye* under 手 *a hand*; the second antique form has gone out of use; this character somewhat resembles *choh*, 着 to cause.  
 翰 }  
*k'an*

To look at, to see; to desire to see; to examine, to regard carefully; to practice; a grammatical term, having the sense of taken for, similarly; likeness; equivalent; aspect, manner; what is for show, a dummy; after some verbs of sensation, it denotes present time.

好 | or 受 | it is good looking; attractive

| 不見 I don't see it; I cannot see it — clearly.

| 不上眼 I don't want to see it; the sight is repulsive.

| 相' to practice physiognomy.

| 書 to read silently; to skim over a book.

| 破 seen through it; the trick has been found out.

| 機會 to watch for a good opportunity.

| 不出 I cannot perceive it, illegible; not recognizable.

聞聞 | smell it; 試試 | try to do it. (*Shanghai*)

| 在友人面上 I see my friend in your face, — and will say nothing.

| 見 look at it.

難 | ugly looking, repulsive.

| 透世界 acquainted with life; worldly wise.

| 得出 I saw it; I knew it.

| 輕 to regard with contempt.

念起來 | read it and let me hear.

| 其情景 consider all the circumstances.

問一問他可 | ask him once, and see (or find out).

作人字 | it has the meaning of the character 人 man.

一樣 | 法 have the same look; identical in object.

| 着辦 I must see how he is doing that business.

| 茶來 bring in the tea.

探 | to make a visit.

| 病的先生要 | 脈 a doctor must first feel the pulse.

善 | 馬應 | 馬 a skillful 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.

| 門人 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.

眼 | 人盡醉 I see that everybody is drunk.

## KÄN.

Old sound, ken. In Canton, kǎn; — in Swatow, kùn; — in Amoy, kún; — in Fuhchau, kóng and kung; — in Shanghai, kǎng; — in Chifu, kǎn.

## 根

From wood and obstinate as the phonetic.

*kān* 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 Budhists, an organ or faculty of the mind, and also of the body.

一條 | one root, often denotes that a man has only one son.

| 本 evidence; cause; radical; parentage.

無 | 本 baseless; no proof of, or power to do; singular, unreasonable.

| 底 bottom of a thing; the cause; origin of a thing.

地 | beginning; first influences.

好 | 底 of a good family or stock.

說話無 | 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

尋 | 究底 to make a thorough investigation and sift it to the bottom

無 | 之草 [he is no better than] grass without a root; — unreliable.

| 深蒂固 the root is deep and the branch tough; — it is a difficult affair.

除 | to eradicate; to do away with utterly.

有 | 基 he has much vigor, said of a child.

絕了 | 兒了 pull it up entirely; his family is extinct.

雲 | and 倉琅 | are poetical names for the bamboo.

五 | among Budhists, the five organs (*indrya*) or powers of the mind, which produce 發生 sound moral life, as 信 | the faculty of faith, &c.

六 | 清淨 his faculties are all in perfect quiet (or comatose); — i. e. he is near his absorption.

## 跟

From foot and obstinate as the phonetic.

*kān* The heel; to follow at one's heels; a servant, an attendant; to follow up, as an inquiry; to imitate; according to, following. 脚後 | or 脚 | the heel.

| 班 a lackey, a footman, a servant, a valet.

| 人做 do it as he does.

| 前兒 before you; one in the presence; to be with, as a friend.

| 壞品 to follow bad examples.

| 隨 or | 我來 he came with me; come on.

| 着又是雨 following this, there was also some rain.

| 踪 to follow the clue: to trace it up.

別 | 來 don't tag after me.

| 話尾 an assenting word.

他是我 | 前的 he is my own child.

栽 | 斗 to slip and fall down.

| 誰學的 under what teacher did you study?

緊 | 着 very near, familiar with; to be next to one.

| 轎 a runner to a sedan.

## 諷

To speak with difficulty; to wrangle, to act perversely.

*kān*

Read 'hǎn. Disobedient; unwilling to listen.

## 良

This character was originally formed of 目 eye and 匕 to compare; *q. d.* disobedient ones will not meet your eye; it is the 138th radical of only five characters; it resembles 良 good, and is much used as a contraction of 銀 silver.

The third of the eight diagrams, corresponds to mountains; a limit or bound; to stop; hard, perverse, obstinate.

| 磴 a kind of hard stone; stony, hard like stone.

| 覆碗 the diagram 𠄎 resembles an inverted cup.

## 莨

From plant and perverse, alluding to its virulence.

*kān* A wild plant, the 毛 | a sort of butter-cup or crow-foot, the *Ranunculus auricomis*, which is regarded as poisonous.

## K'ÄN.

Old sound, k'en In Canton, hün and ngän; — in Swatow, k'un; — in Amoy, kün and gún; — in Fuhchau, k'öng, ngüng, and kaung; — in Shanghai, k'äng; — in Chifu, k'än.

**懇** From *heart* and *root*; the primitive is interchanged with it.

**懇** *k'än* To beg, to ask earnestly; importunate, truly, earnestly.

| 切 very urgent.

| 側 to feel for deeply.

| 求 to supplicate, to intreat of.

| 給 to beg; to ask for.

| 恩 to beg a favor.

| 爲過信 I beg you to believe me.

朧朧 | | once again I beg of you — to help me.

**墾** From *earth* and to *root*.

**墾** *k'än* To open new land; to plough new soil; to commence tillage; to work energetically so as to injure; to break up, as a plough does.

開 | 田地 to clear land, to prepare virgin soil

耕 | to plough new land.

| 種 to plough and sow.

| 地稅 duties on newly cleared land.

盡力 | 傷 broke it with all his strength.

| 佔騎葬 he encroached on the [limits of the] grave by tillage.

**猥** From *beast* and *obstinate*; interchanged with the last two.

**猥** *k'än* To root up ground, as hogs do; to bite at, to gnaw.

**齧** From 齒 *teeth* and 根 *root* contracted.

**齧** *k'än* To gnaw, to bite on; to bark, as a tree; the crunching noise made in eating.

| 聲 a gnashing sound.

| 杏核 to clean an apricot seed.

| 骨 to pick a bone clean.

Read *yin*' The gums.

**硯** From *stone* and *obstinate*; this character is often wrongly used for 銀 in 銀硃 vermilion.

*k'än*

A stone with a crack, flaw, or seam in it; the rumbling noise of stones; loud noise of bells.

| 晶 rock crystal. *Cantonese*.

| 雷之聲 the rumbling of rolling stones or grinding.

**珉** A stone or gem marked with veins.

**珉** *k'än* | 疵 the stone has a flaw.

Read *yin*. A stone much like jade, probably resembling serpentine.

**袷** An unauthorized character.

A seam like a garment.

**袷** *k'än* 線 | or 煞 | to sew a seam.

| 小 a small seam.

## KANG.

Old sounds, kong and kung. In Canton, kong; — in Swatow, kang, käng, and kung; — in Amoy, kong; — in Fuhchau, kòng and kaung; — in Shanghai, kong; — in Chifu, kang.

**岡** From 山 a *hill* within 网 a *net*; it is easily confounded with 岡 *wang* 岡 a *net*.

**岡** *kang* The backbone of hills; a watershed; a peak, a stony hill; a range; a summit, the culminating point; a hillock, a heap.

砂 | a dirt heap.

血 | the bloody wales left after a whipping.

山 | 子 peaks and summits among the hills.

如 | 如陵 [his goodness is enduring] as the hills and ridges.

高 | 兒 a steep pass or road over the mountains.

臥龍 | Wo-lung Mountain in Sz'ch'uen where 諸葛亮 was born.

| 背風 a side wind.

**剛** From *knife* and *hill*.

**剛** *kang* Hard, solid, unyielding; rigorous, firm; in *music*, a sharp tone; constant, enduring, intrepid; an *adverb* of time, recently, now, just, momentarily.

| 纔去 he has just gone.

| 到 or | | 兒到 they have just arrived.

| 一來 he has just been here.

| 勇 courageous, valiant.

| 志 resolute, firm in purpose.

| 烈 irascible; overbearing and willful.

| 柔 hard and soft; energetic and easy; positive and negative in electricity.

| 日 and 柔日 the odd and even days in the moon.

| 性 or | 惡 vicious, pig-headed; stiff-set.

| 正 upright, firm in principle.

| 毅 resolute in a purpose; noble.

| 健中正 constant in rectitude  
四大金 | the four guardians of the gate in Buddhist temples, for which the next is more correct.

**星** A large star; the god who lives in it; the Buddhists reckon thirty-six **天** | in the large stars, but the four stars which form the bowl of the Dipper are specially called the **天** |, and the four guardians put in the gateways of Buddhist temples, called **四大金** |, are the gods who reside in them; they have red, green, white, and black faces.

**罏** 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.

| **瓦** earthen-ware vessels.

**甕** | or **水** | water jars; the squat shaped ones are called **金剛腿** |, referring to the thighs of the temple guardians.

**一口金魚** | one gold-fish jar.

**糞** | or **坑** | a public retiring shed.

**七石** | a seven picul jar, a very large sized one, big enough for a cistern.

**蔞** A trailing plant, the | **草** or *Vitis ficifolia*, which bears white flowers and small grapes that are said to remove stupidity.  
| **芋** said to be a variety of squash.

**犏** A red bull.  
**驢** | a bullock which was used by a king of Lu in sacrifice.

**杠** A cross piece, as on the legs of a bed; the thills of a sedan; poles of a bier; yards on a mast; beam of a flag as the Chinese fly it; a ridge or line in cloth; a foot-bridge; a cross-bar.  
**牀** | a bedstead.  
**徒** | **成** the foot-bridge is finished.

**扛** From *hand* and *work* or *hard*; the second and third are unusual forms.

**擱** 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.

| **轎** to carry a sedan.

| **抬** to carry with or on poles.

**筆力獨** | to vigorously throw off an essay or sketch.

**這事我** | **起來** I can manage or bring about that affair.

**力能** | **鼎** he is able to lift a tripod in his hands.

**肛** The large intestine or colon.  
| **門** the rectum.

| **降** | fat, bloated.

**脫** | a protruded intestine; blind piles.

**釘** 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 girdle, which jingled.

**銀** | or **金魚** | a globular jar in which lamps are suspended; used also for gold fish; the Cantonese make large ones.

**鋼** From **金** metal and **剛** hard contracted.

Iron hardened by the fire, i. e. steel; hard, as steel; strong, able; to sharpen.

**鐵** | steel; and **純** | pure steel.

| **刀** to strop a razor; also, a well tempered sword, which can **切玉** 如 **切泥** 焉 cut a gem just as it can cut clay.

| **刀** 雖 **快** 不 **斬** 無 **罪** 之 **人** an innocent person has no cause to fear the sharpest knife.

| **勁** vigorous, lusty.

**男兒無志鈍鐵無** | a spiritless boy is like dull iron that has no steel in it.

**豆** A large kind of bean, the | **豆** 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.

**綱** 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.

**統** | the chief bond.

**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 **運** to have the entire control.

**豈** 弟 **君子** 四方 **爲** | O happy prince, whom the four quarters [of the realm] take for their regulator.

| **鑑** a chronological view of history, a narrative; annals.

| **紀** principles, as of government; fundamental; to control; to spread.

| **開** 一 **面** let open the net [of the law] a little.

| **領** the leading points, the scope, the argument.

**焠** A hard, well tempered blade; to harden iron by passing it through the fire.

## K'ANG.

Old sounds, k'ang and k'ang. In Canton, k'ong and hong; — in Swatow, k'ang and kang; — in Amoy, k'ong; — in Fuhchau, k'ong and k'aung; — in Shanghai, k'ong; — in Chifu, k'ang.

**康**  
k'ang  
This character seems to be derived from 庚 the year and 米 rice combined, in allusion to the harvest.

Joy, peace, ease, repose; the feeling of vigor, a healthy body and quiet mind; delightful, excellent; broad, as an avenue; to quiet, to secure the repose of; stability, repose; a name for Sogdiana.

| 寧 health and peace, the third of the five happinesses.

| 健 or | 强 robust, hale, strong.

| 莊大路 a great highway.

| 居 living quietly.

身其 | 强 your person will be in perfect tranquillity.

| 照 the reign K'anghi (A. D. 1662—1723; the copper cash then coined are now selected as gifts for children.

**糠**  
From grain or rice and peace as the phonetic; occurs used for the last.

**糠**  
k'ang  
Chaff or skin of grain; blasted grain; poor, chaffy, despicable; troublesome; in epitaphs, denotes being remiss in duties.

糶 | petty, insignificant; what is hardly worth doing.

鋸 | or 木 | saw-dust.

麥 | wheat bran.

糟 | 之妻不下堂 my bran wife cannot come into the parlor; — alluding to a man who rose to office from great poverty.

| 豆不贍 he has not even bran to give; — famishing.

| 古老 a northern name for the heads of fungous millet (*Setaria*), used as a diuretic.

In Pekingese. To become soft and spongy, as pears and turnips do in the spring, after the winter's storage.

梨 | 了心 this pear is unsound.

**康**  
k'ang  
Empty, unoccupied, vacant.  
| 寔 a vacant house.

**康**  
k'ang  
Tall, above the usual stature.  
軀 | tall in person; it is also applied to garments which are too long, or which do not fit the person.

**慷**  
k'ang  
From heart and peace.  
Firm, decided in a good cause; generous, magnanimous, public-spirited.

這人 | 慨得很 what a noble-hearted man he is!

**亢**  
k'ang  
From heart and a neck; it is similar to the last.

Excited by disappointment, grieved at; roused, disquieted

| 爽 in high spirits.

| 然嘆息 highly annoyed as he sighs out his regrets.

**亢**  
k'ang  
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  $\iota$   $\kappa$   $\lambda$   $\mu$   $\rho$  in Virgo, also called | 金龍 from an idea that they cause drought.

| 氣 domineering, violent in temper.

不卑不 | he is neither obsequious nor arrogant; well done; discreet.

| 池 four small stars near Arcturus.

Read k'ang The neck or throat of a man.

**炕**  
k'ang  
From fire and neck, as the phonetic; used with the next.

To dry; to toast; to bake; to roast on a spit; dry; a drought; to spread out to dry before a fire; a brick bed or divan.

火 | to dry at the fire; a fire of coals; embers.

| 陽 or | 旱 very dry weather; a hot sun.

一鋪 | the brick bed used in Northern China to warm rooms.

| 爐子 the flue of the k'ang; also the baking furnaces of traveling cake-peddlers.

暖 | a warm k'ang; to light the fire under a k'ang.

| 洞 the flue for the smoke under the tiles.

In Cantonese. To run a boat ashore.

| 沙 to ground on the sand.

**炕**  
k'ang  
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 | 桌子 the divan table.

| 攏 to hide away, to conceal an article. (Shanghai.)

**伉**  
k'ang  
From man and neck; interchanged with the next two.

To compare; to match, to pair; a married pair; to compete with, to oppose; to dislike; to store; straight, blunt, sincere.

和諧 | 儷 the pairs are well matched and harmonious, — as a husband and wife.

| 禮 the courtesies of equals.

| 敵 to pit against, to compete.

**抗**  
k'ang'

To raise with the hand; to oppose, to resist, to rebel against; to screen, to protect; to rescue; to set up; steep cliffs on the east and west of a hill.

- | 旨 to disobey the Emperor.
- | 官 to oppose the government.
- | 性 stiff-necked; seditious.
- 大侯旣 | the great target was set up.
- | 拒 to stand in opposition.
- | 舉 to enliven one's spirits, as by music.
- | 頸之人 an obstinate, stiff-necked fellow.

- | 糧 to refuse to pay the land tax.
- | 斷不依 to resist strongly.
- 違 | to rebel, to resist lawful rule.
- 分庭 | 禮 to settle precedence — without strife.
- | 口袋 a barrow-man, a coolie. (Pekingese.)
- | 價 to keep up the market-price.

**闕**  
k'ang'

From *gate* and *net*; occurs used with 伉 to match.  
A high gate is | 闕, like that at the entrance of a palace.

**抗**  
k'ang'

The sound of stones striking against each other.  
凌驚雷之 | 礧 the thundering sound which struck a chill of terror.

**抗**  
k'ang'

A fierce strong dog; a hedgehog; in Siam is found the | 獾, 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.

KÄNG.

Old sounds, kang. In Canton, käng and kang; — in Swatow, k'ó and kwang; — in Amoy, keng; — in Fuhchau, käng, kaing, and kang; — in Shanghai, käng and kang; — in Chifu, käng.

**庚**  
käng

The original form represents two hands receiving a thing, as at autumn when all things are full.

The seventh of the ten stems, answers to metal in the form of swords, and to north-east on the compass; to change, to alter; the reason or cause of; age, years; to restore; to bestow or reward; a path or course, as of the stars.  
同 | of the same age.

| 柬 or | 帖 a card containing the horoscope of two persons betrothed.

年 | 八字 the eight cyclic characters of a horoscope, two each for the year, month, day, and hour.

貴 | 多少 or 今年尊 | what is your respected age? — said to persons in the vigor of life or under fifty.

長 | Venus or Hesperus, the evening star; old, aged.

呼 | 癸 to beg for aid, as in extremity; ㄩ. to bawl north and west.

**鷓**  
käng

One name for the mango-bird or oriole, is 鷓 |; it refers probably to its yellow plumage and black stripes; it is also known as 黃鶯 and 黃鷓 by southern people; it is also written without the radical.

**賡**  
käng

To carry on a song; to encore; to connect in parts, to join the harmony.  
乃 | 載歌 ho then took up the song.

| 揚功績德著凌烟 [the emperor] proclaimed his merits to the land, and inscribed his name in the Hall of Worthies.

**更**  
käng

Composed of 丙 a horary character and 支 a beat, in allusion to the watch; the second is not an uncommon form.

**更**  
käng

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 *ch'ang'* 唱 or beats.

| 夫 or | 練 a watchman.  
| 鼓 a watchman's drum or bamboo.

落 | 或 起 | to set the watch.  
看 | 或 守 | to keep watch.

| 點 one-fifth of a watch, or 24 minutes.

轉 | to relieve the watch.

| 衣 to change the dress.  
| 迭 to alternate.

| 變 entirely different; all are changed.

| 番 many times, repeatedly.

說話不 | 移 my words do not change.

五 | 侍漏 a courtier, one who stands in waiting at dawn.

| 改 to change, to make proper.

| 換 to replace by a better one.

少 | 不 | 事 this youth cannot act in the affair, — or attend to it.

Read *kāng*? An adjective of comparison; more, better, still; moreover, again.

- 好 better; that is preferable.  
 是 still more proper.  
 甚 | 妙 still more so and more remarkable.  
 有一件 there remains one more thing or point.

**粳** } From rice or grain and to alter  
 粒 } the first is the common form.  
**粒** } Rice which is not glutinous;  
 粒 } the kernel is white and long;  
 粒 } it is known as | 米 and  
 粒 } | 粳; one variety called  
*kāng* } 香 | 米 is somewhat fragrant when boiled.  
*ching* } 旱稻 | 米 upland rice, thus distinguished from the 水稻  
 | 米 or water grown rice.

**羹** } Composed of 羔 a lamb and 美  
*kāng* } beautiful contracted; another origin is from 羔 a lamb and 鬻  
 } gruel altered.

A thick broth, soup; a savory porridge with flesh; a spoon; a small ladle.

送 | 飯 dainties offered to hungry ghosts.

魚 | fish-chowder.

和 | a delicious soup; *met.* harmony between states.

亦有和 | 既戒既平 there are also well-seasoned soups, already mixed in due proportion.

梅 | broth made of plums boiled with sugar.

一碗 | 湯 a bowl of good soup.

茶 | a tea-spoon.

調 |, 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 | 爾惟鹽梅 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.  
**畊** } To cultivate, to till; to plow; a plowing, the time for plowing; to be diligent, to follow up fully; to labor at.  
*kāng* } | 夫 or | 田人 a farmer, a plowman.  
*ching* }

舌 | a teacher; to teach for a living.

亦服爾 | 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.  
*kāng* }

**梗** } From word and to alter.

A spinous tree likened to an elm, and fit only for fuel; some say it is a species of *Erythrina*; thorny; to prick as a thorn; straight, strong, willful; sickness, distress; to ward off sickness; to obstruct; a resumé; a stem, a petiole; the midrib of a leaf.

| 概 on the whole, generally speaking.

粗陳 | 概 it is a succinct view of the matter.

| 直 upright, honest, unsophisticated.

頑 | obstinate, perverse.

強 | fierce, violent, imperious.

土 | apparent, counterfeit.

脖 | 子 the neck; *i. e.* the stem of the shoulder.

| 性子 of an obstinate, cruel nature.

誰生厲階至今爲 | and who reared these evil stair-steps which have led to the present distress?

In Cantonese. Fixed, finished; certainly so; made of one piece, the whole of.

| 板 it is too late now; it cannot be changed.

頭 | | a stiff neck.

生成 | 者 it was so made; irremediable.

**痠** } Disease; a sickness.

*kāng* } In Cantonese. To stick ont, to press into or on; to emboss, to incise.

生石 | to get a stone bruise.

| 花 to emboss, as silver-ware.

| 心 disturbed, as by bad news.

**哽** } A stoppage in the throat; a rising gorge; rage or grief causing an impediment in talking.  
*kāng* }

| 塞 unable to talk.

| 咽 or | | 咽咽 sobbing and stammering, as from weeping.

**綆** } A well-rope.  
*kāng* } | 短不可汲深 if the rope be short, it cannot draw the deep water.

汲古得修 | to understand the ancients you must have a well trimmed rope, — *i. e.* a critical mind.

**撻** } To stir up by a stick when feeling for something in the water.  
*kāng* }

拿竹 | 過 bring a bamboo and feel for it.

In Cantonese. To reel, to wind off thread; to wade.

| 蕩 to reel cocoons.

| 水過河 to wade the streams and cross the rivers.

**硬** } Fish-bones; bones or other things sticking in the throat; unyielding as a bone; stiff, brusque, blunt, plain spoken.  
*kāng* } 骨 | 之臣 officers who speak their mind; incorruptible.

丨不落頸 the bone won't go down; — *i. e.* you can't impose on me.

直 | finical, critical, blunt, misanthropic, querulous.

**耿** From 耳 *ear* and 炯 *bright* contracted; another says it is composed of 火 *fire* and 聖 *holy* contracted.

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.

丨介 upright, high-minded.

丨丨不寐 so disquieted that I could not sleep.

丨光 dazzling bright; to illumine.

以觀文王之 | 光 and thereby display the bright glory of Wän Wang.

忠心 | | an upright character; a loyal and incorruptible man.

丨直 in a good sense, firm, correct; also, misanthropic, — for which the last character is most proper.

**藪** The stalks of the taro or *Coladion* and *Euryale*; one defines it the culm of grain.

藪 | the young stalks of the *Euryale ferox*.

**互** From 二 *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 互 or *süen* 互 revolving.

A border, a limit; the extreme point; to fill, to reach everywhere, universally; — for which *h'ang* 恒 is also used; relics; the crescent moon.

丨古一人 the man who fills antiquity, — Confucius.

丨古至今 from of old till now.  
綿 | 數千里 many thousand miles away from here.

**塋** The path leading up to a sepulcher; it is often lined with stone statues and tablets in honor and to guard the dead.

**掙** To thrum the threads of a lyre rapidly, so as to endanger breaking them.

K'ANG.

Old sounds, k'ang, k'eng, and k'ung. In Canton, h'ang and kang; — in Swatow, ku'e and k'eng; — in Amoy, keng and k'eng; — in Fuchau, k'eng and k'ang; — in Shanghai, k'ang; — in Chifu, K'an and k'ang.

**坑** From *earth* and a *neck*.

A ditch, trench, pit, excavation, or hollow, either natural or artificial; a gorge, a gulch; a quarry; a pit to entrap animals; to throw into a pit; to involve, as in a snare; to injure, to wrong.

丨坎 a pit, a hole, a trench.

丨渠 a sewer, a drain.

煤 | a coal-pit.

水 | 子 a puddle, into which one steps in the road.

山 | a deep ravine.

丨害 to endanger, to injure grievously, so as to hazard life.

跳火 | to fall into a fire-pit, — to meet great calamity, to be in very sad case.

砂 | manure cakes.

丨人 to damage another.

丨儒 [Tsin Chi Hwangti] buried the literati in a pit.

丨降卒 he killed the soldiers who had submitted.

丨騙 to overreach, to defraud.

填 | 不用好土 any kind of dirt will do to fill a pit, — *i. e.* do not be finical in your diet.

In Cantonese. A row of tiles on a roof.

闊廿二 | [the house] is twenty-two rows broad.

**阬** A synonym of the preceding.  
A valley, a pool; a tumulus; an opening; to beguile in order to destroy.

丨谷 a valley.

丨其民 ruined his people.

東 | a name for the eastern sea.

**脛** The shank bone of an ox's leg.

宋 | a certain scholar. Sung K'ang, in the days of Mencius.

**硜** From *stone* and *path* or *firm*.  
The tinkling of stones; stones dashing against each other.

丨丨然小人哉 what a mean, tinkle-tinkle, worthless sort of a fellow he is!

**擗** From *hand* and *firm*; also read *k'ien*, and used for 擊 to drag.  
To thump the head; to knock on, to rap; to butt against.

**鏗** From *metal* and *firm*.  
The ringing of metals; a metallic sound; a hacking sound, as in coughing; to knock on.

丨鏘頓鏗 the jingle of bangles and gongs, thumping and filing; — all kinds of noises, a din.

鼓瑟希 | 爾 pausing while his harpsichord was a twanging.

| 聲 the ding-dong sound of a bell.

| 鐘 to strike a bell.

**肯** The original form is made of 肉 *flesh* surrounded by 冂 a covering. *k'ün*

The flesh joined to the bone; the attachment of the muscle to the bone; to assent: to permit; willing, acquiescing; voluntary.

不我 | 穀 [these people] refuse to treat me civilly.

允 | to allow, to consent.

首 | 者再 he bowed the head twice; — entire assent.

你 | 不 | are you willing or not?

惠然 | 來 you are very kind to consent to come.

| 指天日盟心 he voluntarily pointed to the heavens and swore.

中 | all is agreeable to my mind.

| 幹 willing to exert one's self or spend money.

| 構 | 堂 a son following out his father's plans; — a reference to 厥子乃弗 | 堂矧 | 構 if the son be unwilling to raise the hall, how much less will be willing to roof it!

**措** From *hand* and *willing*.

To oppress, to extort from; to vex; to detain or take by force; to obstruct; overbearing, arbitrary, with a sense of illegality. *k'ün*

| 勒 to levy black mail; to extort.

| 手 to catch the hand, as when rubbing a thing.

強 | to force from.

| 口說話 vile, abusive talk.

| 贖 to interfere and prevent the redemption, as of a property mortgaged.

儘自 | 着 to take all the shares to one's self, as in dividing an estate.

**啃** Read *shch*, in the dictionaries, but now generally read *k'äng*.

To bite one, as a dog; to gnaw; to wear away.

只有靴子 | 襪子沒有襪子 | 靴子 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, kò; — in Swatow, kao and kò; — in Amoy, kò; — in Fuhchau, ko; — in Shanghai, ko; — in Chifu, kao.

**高** The original form is thought to represent one looking from a high terrace; it forms the 189th radical of a few miscellaneous characters. *kao*

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 *you* in direct address.

| 姓呀 what is your surname?

| 見 your opinion.

| 大 lofty, high, as a house; in good proportion.

不分 | 低 cannot nicely distinguish between them; there is not much difference.

| 興? pleased, elated; a show, a festival.

志氣 | aspiring, ambitious; has lofty views.

價 | high-priced.

味 | 食部 its taste is the most delicious of viands.

| 矮不等兒 the big and little don't sort well together.

才 | 學廣 learned and talented.

眼角 | supercilious, disdainful

登 | 必自卑 you must begin at the bottom when rising.

| 手 forgiving; skilled; able.

清 | ambitious; setting one's self a high aim.

年 | aged; and | 壽 what is your age? are said of and to people over fifty years old.

| 名 a great name; also, your name.

巴 | 枝兒 trying for the high branch, ambitious.

| 祖 a great-great-grandfather.

幾丈 | how many poles high is it?

| 風 a great reputation and influence.

| 登 to be promoted.

| 昌國 a state of the Ouigurs, perhaps Khoten.

| 麗國 Korea; this name first denoted the northern part of the peninsula.

**篙** A tall bamboo, or pole with which to push boats along. *kao*

撐 | to push off a boat;

to pole boats.

船 | poles for poling a boat.

**膏** From *flesh* and *high* as the phonetic. *kao*

Fat, grease; ointment; preparations which look like grease, as gambier; fat expressed from meat; blubber; rich food; greasy; fertilizing, rich; genial; anointed; to anoint; to enrich, to lubricate, to grease.

陰雨 | 之 the genial rains have fattened it.

猪 | or | 油 clarified fat or lard.  
 | 藥 a plaster; but 藥 | is prepared opium.  
 | 糧 rich fare, sumptuous living.  
 綠 | green dye wafers prepared in Chehkiang.  
 | 火 fat and fire, a term for a scholar's stipend.  
 | 露 fertilizing dew.  
 | 澤 sleek, fat.  
 恩 | rich favors.  
 | 肥 fat; fatty, greasy.  
 | 以脂 grease it with fat.  
 | 梁子弟 a rich man's son, a useless spendthrift.

皋 } From 白 white and 本 ten men; the second form is now more common than the original.

皋 } To stand on a high place and praise or bless; to announce, to harangue; to whine, to drawl out; high, eminent; a marshy bank.  
 江 | a river's bank.  
 | 門 a palace gate.  
 | 月 a term for the fifth moon.  
 | | disorderly, stupid; insolent; plain diet.  
 | 比 a tiger's skin.

棹 } From tree and eminent or fault; the second form is unusual, and also used as a synonym of 楫.  
 楮 } 柏 the tallow-tree, in both cases apparently, from a confusion of the phonetics.

梲 } Name of a tree.  
 桔 | a well-sweep; they are each used in irrigating lands near rivers in the northern provinces; also a water-wheel worked by the feet.

橐 } From bag and 咎 error as the phonetic; it resembles 橐, 橐 in form and meaning.

A case or sack for arrows, or for armor, attached to a chariot, similar to the drawings found at Nineveh; a wrapper for a bow; to put up a bow.

| 韃 cases for bow and arrows  
 垂 | 而 入 he put down his quiver and came in.  
 載 | 弓 矢 he has returned the bows and arrows to their cases.

羔 } From 羊 a sheep and 照 to show contracted.

羔 } A lamb.  
 | 子 或 羊 | a kid.  
 胎 | 皮 unweaned lambskins.  
 珍珠 | curly-haired lambskin or astrakhan.  
 黑 | 皮 black lambskin.  
 羊 | 美酒 a stewed lamb and delicate wine; — a feast.

糕 } From rice and lamb as the phonetic; often written like the next.

糕 } Cakes, pastry; a dumpling made of rice or wheat flour and raised very light; it is cooked by steaming or baking, according to the kind of flour.  
 百菓 | fruit dumplings.  
 鬆 | leavened cakes of rice flour.  
 年 | dumplings of glutinous rice made for new-year.  
 蛋 | sponge cake.  
 | 點 cakes; a dessert.  
 | 餅 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.

餈 } Interchanged and nearly synonymous with the last.

餈 } Steamed cakes; a bit, a bait, a nice morsel.  
 | 粉 rice flour.

鞮 } From drum and fault.

鞮 } A large drum, twelve feet long; it was in olden times put on a cart, and struck to arouse workmen to resume their labor.

| 鼓弗勝 the roll of the great drum did not drown — the hum of their labors.

稔 } From grain and high; the second form is commonest.

稿 } The culm of grain, straw; a first draft of a paper, a sketch, a minute; the original copy; a proof, as of a printer.

禾 | rice straw.  
 起 | to prepare a statement, to make a draft.  
 腹 | to have the whole subject in one's mind.  
 草 | a first draft; the rough copy.  
 打 | to take a proof, as from a block.  
 | 公 or | 案 the head clerk, who keeps the record of cases.  
 憲 | a theme, as for a composition.  
 文 | a draft of a paper.

| 案留在 | 房 let the documents in the case remain in the record office.

留 | 同 正 keep both the draft and the fair copy.  
 | 荐 a mattress or bed made of rice straw rolled in wisps.  
 肚皮裏打 | 子 to think over a composition before writing it out.

槁 } 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.

| 魚 dried fish; stockfish.  
 形容枯 | attenuated, thin; forlorn-looking.

| 木朽廢 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 } From plant and decayed; it is interchanged with the last two.

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.

**癩** A scabby itching disease.  
 | 癩 the itch.  
 'kao 關門賣 | 癩藥 he sells  
 itch ointment with closed  
 doors; *met.* he (the clerk)  
 trades in a private way.

**杲** From *tree* and *sun* over it, as  
 the sun appears in sight.  
 'kao The rising sun shining over  
 the trees; clear, high as the  
 sun.  
 | | 出日 the rising sun shines  
 brightly.  
 | 乎如登乎天 it rises glo-  
 rious in the heavens.

**皜** } From *sun* or *white* and *high*;  
 the second form is most common,  
 and is synonymous with *皓*; 皓  
 luminous; there are other forms.  
**皜** } Clear; pure, white; hoary,  
 'kao as hair.  
 | 身赤足 naked and  
 barefooted.  
 | 然白首 truly a venerable  
 | white head.

**縞** A kind of thin lustrous silk;  
 'kao plain white or undyed silk;  
 simple, unornamented; to  
 boil silk.  
 | 衣縞巾 white thin silk gar-  
 ments and gray kerchiefs.  
 | 冠 white caps, worn in old times.  
 | 素 plain white silks.

**𡗗** From *大* *great* and *八* *eight*  
 altered in combination.  
 'kao To let go; to part; the  
 sky.  
 泰 | 入于淵 the skyey  
 vapors enter the abyss.

**告** From *mouth* and an *or.*  
 'kao To gore, to butt with the  
 horns; to announce to a su-  
 perior, to inform by petition  
 or prayer; to impeach, to indict;  
 to tell of, to advise of; to ask, to  
 request, as in courtesy; to proclaim,  
 to order, to decree.

| 訟 to accuse before a court; to  
 bring charges against.  
 | 狀 an indictment.  
 | 賤 to sue for a debt.

原 | the plaintiff; 被 | the  
 defendant; 兩 | the parties in  
 the case.

| 訴 to tell another, to inform,  
 to speak to; also, the accusa-  
 tion and defense.

| 示 to proclaim to all; an official  
 proclamation.

| 白 a notification, a placard, an  
 authoritative declaration.

上 | or 控 | to appeal to the  
 higher court.

| 下你來 I have entered an  
 accusation against you.

抱 | a deputy or pleader who  
 appears as proxy in a case;  
 women and old people are re-  
 quired to have one.

稟 | to inform a superior or any  
 official.

| 貸無門 I have no resource  
 to help myself.

日月 | 凶 the sun and moon  
 forebode evil.

無 | no one to appeal to; — the  
 helpless and weak.

| 祖 to inform one's ancestors —  
 by prayer.

| 竣 or | 成 to announce that  
 a thing is finished.

君子作歌維以 | 哀 I, an  
 officer have made this song to  
 let my complaint be known.

| 假 to get leave of absence.

| 辭 I am about to take my  
 leave, said by a visitor.

| 身 to give an officer his seals.

| 休 to renounce office.

| 終養 to resign and go home  
 to wait on one's parents.

Read *kuh*, To tell one's pa-  
 rents.

必 | 父母 he must inform his  
 parents.

**誥** From *words* and to *announce*.  
 'kao To enjoin upon, to order  
 those under one, and thus it  
 is the opposite of the pre-  
 ceding; to signify one's  
 wishes; a patent or seals; a  
 decoration.

| 命 credentials, a commission.

| 命夫人 a patent ennobling  
 an officer's mother.

| 封三代 he ennobled three  
 generations of his ancestors.

金花 | the patent given to an  
 officer's wife.

| 書 a scroll from the Emperor.

| 誓 orders given to combatants.

皇清 | 贈 his Majesty of the  
 T'ing dynasty conferred these  
 honors; — a phrase in epitaphs.

**部** An appanage conferred on  
 'kao Wān Wang's son, now com-  
 prising most of the depart-  
 ment of T'ung-ch'ang fu 同  
 昌府 in the western part  
 of Shantung.

K'AO.

Old sounds, k'o, k'ok, and k'ot. In Canton, hao, k'ao, and k'o; — in Swatow, k'ao ana k'o; — in Amoy, k'o; — in Fuhchau, k'o; — in Shanghai, k'o; — in Chifu, k'ao.

尻 髒

From body and nine, or with bone added.

The end bone of the spine, the os coxendicis; the sacral extremity; the rump of an animal.

黑 | the black rump, — a term for the heron.

考 攷

From 老 old and 刁 ingenious contracted; the second ancient form is pedantic.

Aged; longevity; ancestors, especially a deceased father; completed, as his life; to complete; to have long life:

finished; to examine, with reference to office or enlisting; to question, as candidates at a competitive examination; to strike on.

| 驗 a triennial examination of officials.

| 試 to examine for degrees.

| 例 or 歲 | triennial examination for *siuts'ai*, to see if they maintain their scholarship.

小 | or 府 | the annual prefectural examination for *siuts'ai*.

大 | the triennial examination for *kijin*.

| 案首 the first on the list of *siuts'ai*.

| 中了 passed his examination.

| 察 or | 究 to search into officially; to ferret out a matter.

| 成 to finish a work.

擔 | 成 I will see that the matter is accomplished.

無可稽 | there is no good evidence for it.

出 | 語 to give an opinion as to one's fitness for a place.

| 鼓 to beat a drum.

| 卜 to search out by divination.

先 | my deceased father.

壽 | very aged; a wish that one may reach old age.

拷

From hand and to question, referring to the torture; occurs used with the last.

k'ao

To put to the question; to extort a confession; to snatch, to grab.

| 訊 to examine by torture.

| 脚眼 to beat one's ankles.

私刑 | 打 to bamboo or torture one without a warrant.

| 打 to bamboo and force a confession; to torture for robbery.

| 脚骨 to rob like a footpad. (Cantonese.)

三 | 畫供 after the third confession, endorse the evidence.

拷

A tree producing a kind of varnish sap; it seems to refer to the *Ailantus glandulosa* by the synonyms, but may also denote a kind of *Rhus*, (*Rhus cotinus*?) whose sap is useful in making wood paints, for which the *Ailantus* is not employed.

k'ao

| 皮 mangrove bark (*Rhizophora*), used to dye canvas and cotton a brown color; it comes from Siam.

| 紬 pongee dyed umber, — with this bark.

| 拷 a well-bucket made of osier, rattan, or other twigs.

烤

From fire and to test; it is an unauthorized character.

k'ao

To toast, to dry at the fire; to fry, to grill; to char, as a beam.

| 饅頭 make some toast.

| 木 to bend a stick by heat.

| 手 to warm the hands.

| 焦 burned in roasting.

| 餅 to bake a cake.

| 一 | warm it a little.

伏天 | 日頭 in dog-days we are all roasted by the sun.

焯

From fire and dried or high; apparently the original forms of the last, which has supplanted them; the first is also read hao' and shiao, fiery; and hoh, hot.

k'ao

To dry at the fire; to grill; to toast; hot, stifling; radiation of heat; burning.

多將 | | the heat is oppressive, — and there is no way of relief.

| 肉 to roast meat.

微火兒 | 着 dry (or warm) it over a gentle fire.

焯

Interchanged with the last.

k'ao

Hot air; a dry, burning atmosphere.

犒

From or and high, perhaps referring to the entertainment.

k'ao

To feast victorious soldiers on their return; bounty money; to reward workmen with a treat.

| 賞 to confer bounties; batta money.

| 工 to entertain the workmen, as on a building.

| 農 official largesses to farmers.

大 | 三軍 a great largess to the army.

吃 | 勞 to give a feast to laborers.

靠

From not and to inform; i. e. stating that we will not agree.

k'ao

To mutually oppose; to lean against; to rely on; to depend on for support, connected with; occurs wrongly used for kuh, 拮据.

倚 | or | 着 to lean against, literally and figuratively; to depend on, to trust to.

| 枕 to rest on a pillow.

| 火 warmed; looking to the fire.

| 背椅 a high-backed arm-chair.

丨山吃山 | 冰吃水 a mountaineer must depend on the hills for his living. and a waterman on his fish; — i. e. every man must look to his own calling for a living.

丨此生意 dependent on this for a living.

終身之 | a continual reliance, as a widow on her son, a wife on her husband.

丨賴 to confide in, to rely on.

丨不住 unreliable; not to be depended on.

丨山 abutting on a hill, as a grave or a fort; *met.* a dernier resort, a resource.

妥 | trustworthy; reliable.

## KEU.

Old sounds, ku, kot, and kop. In Canton, kau; — in Swatow, kau and kò; — in Amoy, ko, ho, and kau; — in Fuhchau, kan, kèn, and kain; — in Shanghai, kù; — in Chifu, kò.

勾  
keu

Originally a contracted form of *kü* 句 a sentence; and sometimes used for the next two.

To mark off and reject, as items in a list; to divide off a composition into sentences, to entice, to invite; to enveigle; to hook on, to connect; a hook; in *geometry*, the short sides of a triangle.

丨決 to mark off the names of criminals to be executed.

一筆 | 銷 to cancel an account.

丨除 to reject, to mark out.

丨引 to entice, to lead astray.

丨當 a scheme; a job; underhand doings; illicit connection.

誰知你的幹 | 當 who can tell what job you are hatching now?

丨脂紛 toying with women; lewd dalliance.

丨生意 fishing for custom.

丨通 to join in a plot; privy to; drawn into a scheme, in league with; secretly connected.

丨股 a hook to indicate a paragraph; the two short legs of a triangle; *met.* trigonometry.

丨上我的心事來 you have anticipated my idea.

兩人 | 搭 | 上了 the two are engaged in an illicit intrigue.

丨芒神 to invite the Blade God, i. e. to worship an agricultural deity, whose image is broken to pieces about new-year's day with the clay ox.

拘  
keu

Another form of *kü* 拘 to seize, but this is usually read *keu*, and used with the next and last.

To collect, to get; to join together, to clasp; to grasp; to restrain.

丨連 to unite, like a chain; to rabbet together.

丨賬 to check an account as balanced.

丨拿 to nab; to seize; to lug along.

In *Pekingese*. To point bricks.

丨抹牆縫子 point the bricks in the wall.

鈎  
keu

From *meta* and *hook* or *sentence*; used with the last.

鈎  
keu

A hook, a barb, a claw, a fluke; a sickle, a bill-hook; a crooked sword; a hasp, a clasp; a catch on a sword

hilt; in *peunanship*, a hook to the right; to hook; to make crooked or hooked; to detain, to influence; to tempt, to entice; to search into; to consider.

鈎魚 | a fish-hook.

丨出來 hook it up or out.

帳 | a bed-curtain hook.

丨格 a hook for hanging things on.

丨住了 hooked or linked together; detained, as if by force.

丨誘致詣我所 beguile him to come here by some means.

丨止 or | 留 to detain, to keep; unable to get on, as for want of money.

丨索義理 to search out the principles of a thing.

丨深致遠 to consider the abstruse and search the remote results, as in philosophy.

倒 | 鬚 I was caught on the barb, I've been taken in.

撓 | to hook up by feeling for.

內 | 外連 to have coadjutors inside; to be leagued with people outside.

丨帶 to fasten the girdle.

劊  
keu

A sickle or bill-hook.

鏹 | a crooked blade used by grass and faggot-cutters.

畝  
keu

The bank of a field raised above the level, on which vegetables are grown.

緜  
keu

From *silk* and *prince*.

Cord used to wrap the hilt of a sword in order to grasp it better.

蒔

| a hilt wrapped with grass.

溝  
keu

From *water* and *connected* as the phonetic.

A water-course in a field; a drain, a ditch; an aqueduct; to surround, as with a moat; a current in the ocean; used by Budhists for ten billions, for which the primitive alone is also written.

田 | field drains.

臭 | 路 a filthy sewer.

陽 | 裏鴨子 [like] a duck in a gutter, — the cook eats a little of everything.

一條 | 或一溜 | 兒 a sewer, a gutter.

旱 | the dry ditch, a name for the hollow in a horse's back.

開 | 渠 to open sewers and drains.

死于 | 壑 [the people] died in the ditches.

瓦 | gutters between the tiles.

黑水 | 或黑 | the black current or sewer, a name for the *kuro-sico*, or gulf-stream along the Chinese and Japanese coasts.

篲 A bamboo frame or hamper for drying clothes over a fire; a *chauffe-lit*; a sort of basket.  
燈 | a lamp shade or screen.

| 籠 a bamboo drying frame, used by washermen.

禱 Single garments with narrow straight sleeves; plaits in a dress.

臂 | a sort of gamtlet or cuff drawn over the sleeve.

鞬 A kind of leathern vambrace or vambrace, called 射 |, used by archers to strengthen the arm.

鞬 From plant and a hook.

苟 Plants, herbage; wayward, to the right or left; impromptu, inconsiderate, off-hand; illicit, adulterous; as an *adverb*, carelessly, improperly; as a *conjunction*, if, if so; but, nevertheless.

| 合 illicit intercourse, fornication.

| 得 to get unfairly.

| 且了事 careless in doing; to finish off a matter anyhow; to huddle up.

作事不 | to manage a business properly.

| 不然 if it be not so.

| 能如此 yet if it can be done in this way.

| 犯 to offend inconsiderately.

臨難無 | 免 do not desert a cause when it is danger.

| 磯 a ledge of rocks in a stream; a stumbling-block.

卑汗 | 賤個人 a hireling, a baseborn mercenary, who will commit crimes for money.

响 A bill known as | 嶺山, situated in Hāng-yang hien 衡陽縣 in Hunan, where the tablet in honor of Yü was placed.

筍 From bamboo and hook.

筍 A conical or cylindrical trap made of bamboo for catching shrimps and minnows; it is dragged along the bottom.

無鬚蝦 | a weel without barbs; *met.* a heedless, inattentive man.

蝦 | 艇 a kind of boat in Canton used by travelers and fishermen.

毋發我 | don't disturb my fish-traps.

枸 A high tree found in Sz-ch'nen, resembling an aspen; the long sweetish seeds are prepared for preserves; the Japanese apply the name to the *Hovenia dulcis*; crooked.

| 棘 a spinous species of barberry (*Berberis chinensis*).

| 杞 seeds of the *Berberis lycium*, and of the last, used as a febrifuge and collyrium.

| 橘 (or | 菓 at Canton) a small orange (*Citrus bigaradia*), full of small seeds; its spinous branches make the shrub suitable for hedges.

狗 From 犬 dog and 句 hook, a contraction of 苟 loose; but others say it is used for 叩 to call, as a dog guards by his bark.

A dog; petty, contemptible; a term applied in contempt to infants and children, a puppy, a brat; it is used in the names of many living things, insects, fish, &c.

| 子 or 一隻 | one dog.

| 偷 a petty theft, done by a | 賊 piller.

| 叫 or | 吠 the dog barks.

| 蚤 or | 虱 a flea.

大 | a term for gentlemen's servants or waiters in offices.

獅子 | 或巴兒 | Peking lap-dogs, the pug-nosed sort.

山 | rustics who cut grass or watch graves. (*Cantonese*.)

| 腿子 dog's legs, a nickname for police-runners, from their greediness for money.

海 | another name for a species of seal; used for the fur.

看門 | 或掌門 | a door-keeper, a porter.

癩 | [you are like a] mad dog; — an abusive term.

木 | a climbing animal resembling the racoon; its fur is used for garments; also a term for manacles.

| 星 the stars  $\psi$  and  $\chi$  in Sagittarius; and | 國 are the stars  $\omega$  a b c in that sign.

天 | a star in Argo.

耆 From 老 old and 句 a hook, which is regarded as really used for the next.

A face looking as if grimed with dirt from very age; senile, very old, decrepid.

| 老 infirm, superannuated, in second childhood.

胡 | 或黃 | very infirm; extreme age.

| 造德 benefits of age and experience.

你 | 長過我 you are older than I am.

以祈黃 | 黃 | 台背 he prays for the very aged, those with hoary heads and bended backs.

**垢** From *carth* and *queen*.  
Dirty, filthy; scurf, dandruff, the dirt grimed in; sordid, disgraceful; immorality; a stain, a reproach.

泥 | or | 穢 dirt on the body or clothes; filthy, unwashed.

刮 | scrape off the dirt.

塵 | slovenly, dirty; *met.* infamous or disgraceful conduct.

洗 | to wash away filth; to reform.

蒙 | to get dirtied, covered with dust; disgraced, lost his good name.

無 | stainless, a Buddhist term (*mani*) applied to one of the *sapta ratna*, a fabulous brilliant pearl, used as a symbol of Buddha and his doctrines.

**雉** The crowing of a pheasant.  
| 胥縣 old name of a district in the present Suenhwa fu in the north of Chibli.

雉 | 鷄乳 the pheasant crows and the hen broods.

越有 | 雉 now there was a crowing pheasant.

**輜** The ends of the yoke which press on the sides of the animal's neck.

Read *keu*. The projecting end of an axle; the hub.

| 牛 a small ox.

| 車 the chariot used by the empress in the Hia dynasty, having bent axle-ends.

**詬** } A sense of shame; to reproach, to rail at, to shame one; to taunt; outrageous, unprincipled.

**詢** } | 詈 or | 罵 to vilify, to curse.

相 | to abuse each other.

| 病 ashamed, a feeling of mortification.

| 怒 to speak angrily at one.

| 感之情 sentiments of shame and thankfulness.

余不忍其 | I will not bear his mortifying me.

閉門而 | 之 he barred the door and railed at him.

**姤** To pair, to copulate; to meet, to encounter; name of the 44th diagram, referring to union.

交 | union of the dual powers; coition, sexual intercourse.

| 好如初 make it as good as at first.

**媾** From *woman* and to *connect*; it resembles the last.

**媾** A second marriage, as of a widow; to wed a kinswoman; fondness, affection, love; conjugal embraces.

媾 | a second marriage.

不遂其 | she did not reciprocate his love.

媒 | a go-between.

**購** Occurs used with the next.

To buy; to hire; to procure for one's self, to induce, to bring on one.

| 買 to purchase.

| 辦 to manage purchases.

| 線 to start one on the trail of another.

自 | 冤仇 to bring down deep hatred on one's self.

**構** From *hand* and to *connect*; occurs used with the next.

To pull, to drag; to plot, to stir up, to implicate; to reach up to; to put a thing high up.

結 | 不解 they formed a very close connection, as an undying enmity or friendship.

| 怨 to contract a dislike.

| 兵 at war; moving troops.

| 思 to think upon.

| 禍 to bring evil on one's self.

| 不着 I can't reach up to it.

樹上一個筐子你 | | 看 see if you can get that basket down from the tree.

**構** From *wood* and to *connect*, as interlacing beams; used with the preceding.

To roof over with beams; the truss of a roof; to construct; to unite; to copulate; to burst forth, as fire; completed, finished.

| 火 to take fire.

事已 | the matter is now done with.

勿用傍人解 | 之言 there is no need of invidious remarks from by-standers.

| 精 the procreative principle; sexual intercourse.

| 膠 to mix glue, as in a paint.

如其宿 | it is like what I once did.

**邁** To met with, to happen; to come upon one suddenly; accidentally, unexpectedly.

| 遇 a chance affair.

| 逢 to fall in with.

無有 | 自疾 no sickness has befallen me.

**覩** Interchanged with the last.

To see or meet one suddenly; to occur; to finish; accidentally, unforeseen.

| 見 to encounter one, as in the street.

鮮我 | 爾 seldom do I see one who matches you.

無日不顯莫予云 | do not say, No one sees me here, it is not an open place.

| 成其事 finished this business.

罕 | rarely met with.

易 | readily infected with, as malaria; occurs easily.

**構** The original form is thought to represent the timbers in the frame-work of a house, as they interlock and cross each other; many of the compounds show traces of this meaning.

A high number, ten billions, for which 溝 is also used; a room.

中 | 之言 words spoken in the closet or harem.

**殼** *keu'* From *bow* and a *shell* or *husk*; used with *next*.  
 To draw a bow to its full stretch; bowmen, archers; full; enough, adequate, for which the next is more common.  
 射者能 | archers can draw the arrow to its head.  
 不 | not enough, inadequate, unable.  
 學者必志於 | scholars should exert their faculties to the utmost.

**入** | the string is on the thumb; i. e. the thing is all right; it suits, it matches.

你能 | 做嗎 are you able to do that?

**夠** *keu'* From *much* and a *hook*; it has almost superseded the last.

Enough, sufficient; adequate; satisfied; filled up, to the brim; thoroughly.

| 得很 too much by far.

不 | 本 not the original cost; i. e. I shall lose on it.

巴不能 | it is my wish; I shall be sorry if I don't get it.

不 | 用 or 沒 | not enough, insufficient.

| 算 that will do; we'll stop now.

| 奇 singular, unusual.

| 不 | 呢 is there enough?

| 纏的 impracticable; one can make nothing of him.

K'EU.

Old sounds, k'u, k'úp, and k'út. In Canton, k'au and hau; — in Swatow, k'ao, k'u, k'a, k'o and k'ò; — in Amoy, k'o and ko; — in Fuhchau, k'au, k'eu, and k'aiu; — in Shanghai, k'ü and hio; — in Chifu, k'ò.

**搨** *keu* From *hand* and a *store-room*.  
 To raise, as the skirt; to feel for with the hand; to lay away, to store.

| 衣升堂 lifted up his dress and ascended to the hall.

| 不出來 you can't get it back — or out again; as money that has been spent.

| 掄 the return, as of harvest.

Read *ngeu*. To strike.

In Cantonese. To dilute; to mix; to adulterate.

| 勻 mixed thoroughly or evenly.

| 砂 adulterated with sand.

對 | mixed in equal parts.

| 亂 mixed without order, or not in proper proportions.

**剔** *keu* To pick out with a knife.  
 | 劍 to cut out or dig out through a hole, as a fruit without cutting it up.

**瞞** } A deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have.

**曉** } 深 | sunken eyes.

猴兒眼 | 瞞着 monkeys' eyes are very deep set.

**彀** *keu* The notch or catch at the end of a bow, to which the bow-string is fastened.

| 環 the thumb-ring used by archers.

藏 | 之戲 an old game common in Hnpeh, of hiding the ring about newyear's time.

**茸** *keu* From *plant* and *hollow*.

A species of onion; its hollow culm.

| 脈 a medical term for an irregular pulse, which is thought to be hollow like an onion stalk.

**口** *keu* The character is designed to represent the mouth; it forms the 30th radical of a natural group of characters relating to speaking; and is often added to a character to show that it is to be read phonetically.

The mouth, defined to be "that from which words proceed, and at which food enters;" an entrance, an opening; a hole; a rip or tear; a gorge, a pass, a gap or notch in mountains; end of a street; a port for trade; a gate in the Great Wall; to mouth, to reiterate; speech, utterance; a classifier of swords,

persons, cannon balls, bags, hatches, screws, boxes, a fill of a pipe or a draught of water, &c.; verbally; by word; pronunciation.

利 | talkative; specious.

人 | persons, individuals.

好 | 才 a good utterance, fluent.

以就 | 食 when he was able to feed himself.

戶 | the population; a family.

無 | 齒 untrustworthy.

子 | the rim on a box which receives the cover.

吃兩 | 烟 smoke two pipes.

一 | 藥 a dose of physic.

| 皮 sheep-skins or lamb-skins from Mongolia.

兩 | 子 denote husband and wife.

張 | or 開 | open your mouth.

| 外 outside of the Great Wall, meaning Mongolia and beyond; extra-provincial China, and even in foreign regions.

海 | an estuary, a firth.

誇海 | a great brag; to vapor and boast greatly

港 | or | 岸 a port for trade.

八 | 之家 a family of eight persons.

害 | a vicious appetite, a pregnant woman's longing.  
 | 是心非 his heart is wrong though he speaks well.  
 禦人以 | 給 to confute another for his loquacity.  
 收了 | 見了 the sore has healed up.  
 | 占 to dictate to a writer.  
 | 歧 a mimic, a ventriloquist.  
 | 號 a vocal signal; a cry as a signal.  
 撕個 | 子 ripped open a hole.  
 數 | several persons.  
 | 實 that which fills the mouth, matter for remark.  
 | 角 a phraseology; a dispute.  
 | 糧 rations, allowances.  
 | 腹之奉 living to gratify his palate and belly.  
 半邊 | an old horse or mule, alluding to the difference in the teeth.

扣 } The first form is most common.  
 拈 } A domesticated animal, especially equine ones; an ox with its head awry, for which the second is used.  
 牲 | an animal fit for work or sacrifice, as the camel, mule, ass, horse, dog, &c.; they are also called 六畜 or the six animals which are reared.

扣 } From hand and mouth; the second form is rarely used.  
 敏 } To strike, to knock against, to rap on, — in which senses only the second form is used; to deduct, to discount; to hook on, to link in; to buckle; to rein up a horse; a skein; a deduction, a discount.  
 | 門 to rap on a door.  
 | 折 to take off, to deduct.  
 | 數 to reduce an account.  
 | 鈕 to button.  
 | 帶 to buckle the girdle.  
 九五 | to reduce to ninety-five, to take off five per cent.

九九五 | to take off one-fifth per cent.  
 | 除 to subtract; to strike off, as a name from a list.  
 | 回 to deduct from wages till the advance is all paid up.  
 | 頭 or | 水 the discount.  
 | 留 to hinder.  
 活 | 兒 a slip-knot.  
 線 — | one skein of silk.  
 一 | 摺子 one opening or two folds of a document.  
 | 馬而諫 he stopped his horse to expostulate with him.  
 | 關 to knock on the gate; *met.* to enter a country.  
 | 布 a narrow kind of cotton; it is eight *ts'un* wide.

釦 } From metal and mouth; used with the last.  
 K'eu' A gold or silver rim on a cup, enchased on the edge; to engrave; to enchase; chased or filagree-work; a round or chased button; a button, a clasp; to button; to make a din.  
 | 口 a button hole.  
 鈕 | round button.  
 銅 | brass clasps or links.  
 譁 | a great clamor or noise, as when beating gongs, &c.

紉 } An unauthorized character, probably formed to indicate the different material.  
 K'eu' A button, differing from the last in that it is made of thread or cord, wound like a ball; to fasten, as the hasp on a door by a nail; to loop, to tie up and fasten.  
 | 上鈕子 loop on the button.

寇 } From 完 to finish and 支 to beat.  
 K'eu' Tyrannical, cruel; riotous; to rob, to plunder; to act as a robber; to do mischief; banditti, thieves, highwaymen; an enemy; a local term for a flock.  
 | 盜 or | 賊 insurgents, outlaws in armed bands.

式遏 | 虐 to put down robbers and oppressors.  
 海 | pirates, dacoits.  
 仇 | an enemy, a mortal foe.  
 民之未戾職盜爲 | the people are unsettled because of the robbers who plunder them.  
 草 | an open robber, a Robin Hood.  
 司 | in ancient days, the Minister of Crimes, a criminal judge.  
 | 盛 an abundance, said of birds.

筵 } The reed or slae of a loom, made of bamboo.  
 K'eu' 機 | the slae through which the warp runs.  
 紮 | to make a slae of bamboo splints.

蔻 } A term for the seeds of cardamoms and similar spicy fruits.  
 K'eu' 荳 | 花 the mace or flower of nutmeg.  
 荳 | and 肉荳 | the nutmeg.  
 白荳 | the whole cardamoms (*Amomum cardamomum*), or the cluster cardamoms, growing in Kwangtung.  
 草荳 | the round cardamoms (*Amomum globosum*), found in Kwangtung.  
 荳 | 含葩 the cardamom bud; *met.* a blooming girl.

鷄 } From bird and shell, referring to the recent exit of the chick.  
 K'eu' Fledgelings which must be fed by the parent bird, like the young of sparrows or swallows.  
 | 音 chirp of a newly hatched bird.  
 風胎雨 | they are wombed among the winds and fed under the showers; *viz.* the birds of the air.

恂 } Silly and inefficient, but good-natured.  
 K'eu' | 慈 dull, doltish, stupid-looking.

叩  
k'eu?

From *mouth* and *seal*; it is said to have been originally written 叩 from *words* and *mouth*, and this last is explained by a reference to a man who distinctly states his object when he asks for a wife.

To ask; to tap, to strike lightly; to knock the head on the ground, as in worship; to raise the hand to the forehead and bow low; prostrate, humbly, respectfully; to exhibit; a kotow or prostration.

叩 to earnestly ask for.

叩首 the ceremony of kneeling and putting the forehead on the ground.

三跪九 | thrice kneeling and nine times knocking the head; the highest act of reverence; it is paid to the Emperor, to Confucius, and to ancestors.

以杖 | 其脛 [Confucius] hit him on the shins with his staff.

叩稟 to humbly petition.

十 | 柴扉九不開 [out of] ten raps on a country gate, nine of them did not open it; — persevere if you wish to attain an object.

叩見 to visit a superior.

我 | 其兩端而竭焉 I made known the cause and effect of this in the fullest manner.

小 | 則小鳴 a slight rap produces only a slight ring; — be earnest in asking.

KI.

Old sounds, ki, kit, gi, git, kú, and kái. In Canton, ki, kei, ké, and kwei; — in Swatow, ki, kol, and kái; — in Amoy, ki, ké, k'í, k'ai, kò, and kú; — in Fuhchau, ki, kie, kwoi, k'ai, hi, and ké; — in Shanghai, ki and dji; — in Chifu, ki.

幾  
chi  
chi

Composed of 茲 *minute* and 戍 a *guard* of soldiers on the frontier; *g. d.* provided against the first approaches; it is interchanged with the next, and others of its compounds.

Subtle, hidden, like the unseen springs of motion; the interior or recondite parts of a thing or subject; moderately; a few; as an *adverb*, nearly, about, rather, somewhat; the time for, the chance; having stated periods; to approximate to; a sign of; to examine into; to expect.

庶 | if, yet, for all that; probably, it is likely.

式食庶 | we will try the viands, and see if they satisfy.

卜爾百福如 | 式 | they allot you all blessings, each one as expected, and sure as law.

叩乎 or | 叩乎 at the point of, not far from.

事父母 | 諫 one should mildly remonstrate with his parents.

月 | 望 the moon is nearly full.

日理萬 | [the emperor] daily attends to every kind of affair.

不可 | 及 no one can equal him; he is unsurpassible.

叩微 subtle, incipient, atomic.

Read *ki*. An interrogation, implying quantity; how much? little; nearly, a part, several.

叩多 how many?

叩時來了 when did he come?

叩第 | which number? which one?

叩希 almost; only a portion; not many.

叩遠來 | 許 how much farther is it?

叩人生 | 何 how long is a man's life?

叩來日無 | the days to come are not many; — I am old.

叩萬 several myriads.

叩所差無 | almost the same.

叩爾居徒 | 何 but who and what are your followers?

叩無 | 相見 you will not see each other long.

機  
chi

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.

叩會 an occasion, an opportunity, a chance.

叩關 designs; the intentions of; the power or spring in a machine.

一架 | or 織布 | a loom.

叩房 a weaver's shop; a cloth manufactory.

叩見 | 而作 do it at the right moment; mind and improve your chance.

叩神 | skilled in judging.

叩失 | lost the right moment; defeated, thrown off.

叩天 | the natural bent of a mind; fate, destiny, decrees.

叩謀 an artifice, a clever dodge.

叩密 undivulged, secret; occult causes.

叩械 an ingenious contrivance or machine.

叩械變詐 crafty and full of dodges; a slippery device.

叩巧伶俐 an unscrupulous, clever fellow; shrewd at guessing; a neat machine.

叩務 councils of state.

叩軍 | 處 the General Council of State.

叩星 a name for the star Vega.

叩用盡心 | using every power of the mind to accomplish it.

鐵

Occurs used for the last.

A barb on a hook, a fluke.

chi | 發 or 連 | a catch, a spring, as in machinery; the motive power.

| 器局 a machine shop.

無 | 之 鈎 a hook without a barb — catches no fish.

機

An auspicious prognostic; also an omen of evil; felicitous, opportune.

Read *ki'* To bathe, and then drink as a precaution.

進 | to take the bath cup.

磯

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.

是 不 可 | it will not do to oppose them.

| 頭 a breakwater, a jetty, a mole; a headland jutting into the ocean.

璣

A pearl not quite globular; a large mirror.

chi 滿 腹 珠 | his belly is full of pearls; — his knowledge is extensive and useful.

天 | the star  $\gamma$  Phad in Ursa Major.

畿

The demesne which in ancient times pertained to the Emperor; it measured a thousand *li* on each side, the court being in the center; the court; a limit or border; a high threshold, shielding the inside of the door.

皇 | the imperial domains; the court.

九 | the nine tenures of appanages lying beyond the demesnes.

| 輔 重 地 the capital, the region near the palace.

不 遠 伊 邇 薄 送 我 | only a little way did he go with me from the doorway.

嘆

A sound.

chi | 嘆 怪 症 an obscure disease, which baffles the doctor's skill.

譏

To slander, to speak of, to ridicule, to mock, to joke; to blame, to reprove; to examine into, to test; satire, contumely; machinations.

| 諷 大 臣 to satirize officials.

| 笑 to ridicule, to laugh at one.

| 刺 pasquinades, gibes; to insinuate, to jeer at, to caricature.

| 諷 to scoff at, to deride.

| 察 to inspect; an inspector, whose duty is to mark traitors and spies going into court.

魘

Among the southern tribes a ghost or demon which bewilders men; devilish; in Canton, 撞 亞 | to meet a brownie, means to see a foreigner, because they have usually shrill voices as these elves are supposed to have.

饑

From *to cut* and *moderately*; a distinction is often made between these forms, the latter being confined to bodily hunger.

chi 飢 } Dearth, scarcity; failure of the harvest; famine; hungry, famished; necessitous; to starve.

| 荒 a time of dearth.

打 | 荒 in distress; wanting supplies; borrowing money; also to pretend to be in want; to act as if starving.

| 色 a starved, cadaverous look.

| 成 不 遂 famine has done its work, but he goes on — to nothing good.

| 死 starved to death.

| 渴 之 際 in the midst of sore need, at the last extremity.

肚 | or | 餓 hungry, famishing.

| 饑 a dearth of crops, a bad harvest.

踰 道 路 之 | 寒 aid the naked and starving along the roads.

肌

From *flesh* and *seat*.

chi The flesh or firm muscles under the skin; the meat on the bones.

| 膚 壯 robust, muscular, firm-fleshed, brawny.

| 體 the body.

| 巴 the virile member.

裏 | the tender loin.

冰 | 玉 骨 or 玉 | clear complexion and fine limbs; said of a girl.

米 | a viscid preparation among the Miao-tsz', made by chewing rice and spitting it into a vessel, where it ferments before it is drank.

鞮

The bit on a bridle; to restrain or check a horse.

chi 是 猶 以 | 而 御 駟 突 it was like a man trying to rein in a horse which shied and run.

鷄

From *bird* and *why*; both forms are authorized, but the first is most used.

雞

The bird which knows place and time; the cock; gallinaceous birds generally; a symbol of the hour 酉, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

| 公 or 公 | a cock, a rooster.

母 | or | 雌 a hen.

| 子 or 一隻 | a fowl.

山 | a pheasant. (*Phasianus*.)

剗 | a capon.

雛 | or | 仔 chickens, pullets.

| 鳴 or | 啼 cock-crowing; early dawn.

鬪 | or | 鬪 cock-fighting.

風 | dead fowls preserved in winter with their feathers.

錦 | the golden pheasant (*Traumalea* [*Phasianus*] *pictus*); it is embroidered on civilian's robes of the second rank.

水 | or 田 | the frog.

竹 | a species of partridge. (*Bambusicola*.)

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 [Syrrhaptes] paradoxus*), a bird like the dotterel.

吐綬 | the medallion pheasant. (*Lophophorus Impeyanus*.)

金錢 | the peacock pheasant or *Phasianus torquatus*.

松 | a francolin pheasant in Chihli.

烏骨 | 或絲毛 | the silken cock with black bones.

畫 | Formosan silver pheasant (*Euplocomus [Phasianus] Swinhooi*.)

海 | 母 the albatross (*Diomedea nigripes*), found near Formosa.

暴暴 | the gonra or crowned pigeon (*Lophyrus*) of Amboyna or Papua, as the name tries to indicate.

蓑衣 | the Nicobar ground pigeon. (*Columba Nicobarica*.)

銀 | a boatswain's whistle.

樹 | mushrooms.

生 | 眼 to have corns on the feet.

彰 | the whimbrel or curlew (*Numenius*), common in Chihli.

| 冠花 the cockscomb flower or *Celosia*.

| 冠油 a cook's name for the omentum of a sheep.

鉄 | 公 a northern name for a skin-flint, a stingy fellow, from whom nothing is to be got.

牝 | 司晨 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 | 只餘一張嘴 the meadow lark has nothing but its long bill, and no meat on its body; so is a talkative fool who can do nothing.

卜 From a *lot* and *mouth*; analogous to *chen* 占 to divine.

chi To ask the spirits to decide doubts by some token; to divine by lots.

占 From 乙 *primal* and 占 to *cast lots*; similar to the preceding.

chi To divine; to seek counsel or aid of spirits by a stylus; a willow twig or peach stick, used to write charms in the dust; there are several modes of placing it.

請 | to ask the spirits.

降 | the spirits have come to the table.

扶 | to write a charm on a table covered with dust or ashes by allowing the hand to move itself.

| 仙 to consult the fairy, which is done on the | 壇 or divining altar; the one consulted is usually Lü Shun-yang 呂純陽 one of the eight genii.

刮 A crooked burin or chisel, called | 刷, used to gouge out the deeper parts of the block.

chi | 刷氏 the guild or calling of block-cutters.

稽 From 禾 *grain* and 尤 *more*, combined with 旨 the *will*.

chi 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.

| 遲 to hinder greatly; to defer.

| 查 to search, as custom-house officers do; to investigate.

無 | 之談 unfounded talk; idle assertions.

反唇相 | 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.

Read 'i. To bow down on the ground.

| 首 or | 顙 to prostrate one's self, as in worship.

拜手 | 首旅王若公 folding my hands and bowing my head, I present these before the King and your Grace.

桁 From *wood* and *level*.

chi 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.

筓 From *bamboo* and *level*; often contracted to the second form.

chi } 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 | 六珈 a complete head-dress and ornament — for an empress.

十五而 | [girls] can be married at fifteen.

羈 Composed of 网 a *net* over 羈 to *tie* contracted, and 革 *hide* showing the material; used for the next.

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.

留 to stop, to seize, to take in custody; detained, as at an inn.  
 賤務 | 身 I was detained by my business.  
 無所 | unoccupied, leisurely.  
 磨 to restrain; to keep quiet, as a garrison does the frontier.  
 絆 to tie a horse; hampered, fettered, as by business.  
 男角女 | [in ancient times,] the men's hair was done up like a horn, and women's like a halter.

**羈**

chi

An inn, a hospice, a caravan-sary, a tavern; to lodge.  
 旅 a wayfarer, a sojourner, one who is not a native.

客 a guest at an inn.  
 愁 the discommodities of travel.

**畸**

chi

From *field* and *odd*; used with its primitive.  
 Land left after marking out a square; poor land; odds and ends, an overplus.

左 | a picket or advance guard of an army.

零 bits, refuse, fragments.

籍 a list of wandering people, such as the *tanika* people at Canton.

於人 one who depends on cultivating the corners for his living.

**敲**

chi

From *to tap* and *odd*, and *wood* or *hand* and to *send*; all the forms are rather unusual, but the last is commonest, and also read *kwéi*; it also means to carry on the head.

**敲**

chi

To take up anything with chopsticks or pincers; inclined, uneven, not upright, a sense confined to the first.

敲 | irregular and distorted.

得來吃 take up some of it and eat it.

**姬**

chi

From *woman* and the *neck*.

The name of Hwangti's family, derived from the | 水 or River Ki where he lived; it was the surname of the emperors of the Chen dynasty.

Read *i*. A handsome girl or woman, a Hebe, a houri; a queen; an imperial concubine.

妾 a beautiful concubine.

彼美淑 | 可與晤歌 that beautiful and chaste lady can respond to you in a song.

**基**

chi

From *earth* and *it* as the phonetic.

The foundation of a wall; a dyke or bank; a basis; a point-d'appui; a beginning, a starting-point, that on which a thing depends; fundamental; a patrimony, a possession; founding; to found, to establish; farming utensils; a waiting-place inside the door, an ante-room.

創 | to lay the foundation, as of a family.

立 | to fix the rules for, or basis of action.

開 | or 肇 | to commence an undertaking.

登 | to ascend the throne, sometimes termed 丕 | or the great patrimony.

址 foundation of a wall.

園 a dyke, an embankment.

業 a family possession; inherited honors.

新 | new land, as that gained from a river.

壽 | a burial-place, which one prepares for himself.

地 a basis, material of; the quality of a thing. (Cantonese.)

厝 | to prepare a little house over the coffin, in which it is raised from the ground, and filled in solid up to the roof.

**基**

chi

This character is to be distinguished from 基 期, and is used in mourning papers; the second and unusual form indicates its etymology, meaning the return of harvest.

A full year of twelve or thirteen moons; an anniversary.

之喪 a year of mourning.

服 one year's mourning.

月 a return of the same month.  
 我見其不逮再 | I shall not see him again at the return of the year.

**箕**

chi

From *bamboo*, a *basket*, and a *stand* underneath; it is regarded as the original form of its primitive.

A corn-fan or winnowing basket; a sieve; a refuse-basket; to spread out like a fan; a tough wood used for quivers; the seventh zodiacal constellation of the stars  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  in Sagittarius; *met.* rain, because it forebodes rain; the striae on the fingers' ends, which are fancied to resemble a corn-fan; an old name of Liao cheu 遼州 in the east of Shansi.

簸 | a corn-fan; a winnower.

奉 | 帚 I who have received the basket and broom; — i. e. the wife or concubine.

裘世業 to continue the family calling or profession.

驗明 | 斗 look carefully at the lines on his fingers, — whether round or square, to guess his luck.

坐無 | when seated don't spread out your legs like a fan.

伯 Eolus, the god of Wind.

子 the Viscount of Ki, who was made prince of the region east of Yen towards Corea by Wu Wang, after his conquest of the Shang dynasty.

成是南 | [those twinkling points] may be made out to be the Sieve.

**其**

chi

The stalks of pulse; the tendrils of vines.

草 a kind of aquatic grass, which is woven into quivers and other things.

蕨 a species of edible fern; perhaps a variety of *Pteris*.

**鎡**

chi

An iron implement of husbandry, called 鎡 |, which resembles a large hoe, with a long blade.

己  
'chi

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 戊 belongs to earth, and to central, and to the belly; it forms the 49th radical of a few incongruous characters, and is to be distinguished from 巳 and 已 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 | '名兒 in Peking) I myself; in Fuhkien, 家 | is used in the same sense.

你我知 | you and I know each other.

被 | or 人 | he and I; that man or thing and I.

私 | selfish; to appropriate to one's self.

守 | self-respect; personal welfare. 安分守 | to mind one's own special duties.

捨 | 從人 to yield one's wishes for another's good, or to his judgment.

先人而後 | to prefer others to one's self.

克 | 後利 to deny or conquer self and return to rectitude.

人之有技若 | 有之 if others have talents, they can serve him as if he had them himself.

不由 | I am not the one to decide; I am not my own master.

紀

From *silk* and *self* as the phonetic.

'chi To sort threads; to arrange, 'chi' to separate; to narrate; to ascertain, to write down; to rule; to exhaust a subject; a history, annals, chronicle; a year; a period or score of twelve years, and a longer one of 1440 years, or twenty 'p'u 年 of 72 years; a

skein of forty threads; a decimal series of numbers; space between the peaks of mountains; name of a small ferdal state, in the present I-shui hien 沂水縣 in the south of Shantung.

年 | a person's age; as 尊 | is to ask how old he is.

五 | the five divisions of time, viz., hours, days, months, years, and aeons or ages.

| 錄 honorably recorded — by the Board of Civil Office.

| 功 recorded for merit.

| 事 to make a note of.

南國之 | regulators of the southern states; — said of rivers which define their limits.

既歷三 | I have already been in this post three years.

增壽一 | added twelve more years to his life.

| 事本末 to write a narrative from first to last.

經 | 學問 to be well acquainted with trade and its affairs; also a broker's calling.

有 | 有堂 there are adits and plateaux — among the hills.

| 綱法度 outlines and arguments, as of an essay.

几

'chi

The character represents a stand to lean on; it forms the 16th radical of a few characters relating to stands.

A bench or low table, which could be placed on a divan to lean on, or when sitting on the floor, as the Japanese do; a side-table.

茶 | a tea-poy, a stand; a small table.

文 | a study table; met. a student.

| | tranquil and self-composed.

| 案 a large long table with the legs framed in.

匠 | a low table on a divan.

安 | quietness; composed.

隱 | 而臥 he leaned on the table and slept.

或授之 | for some of them stools are provided.

机

'chi

Used for the preceding, but more frequently as a contracted form of 機 a loom.

A tree likened to an elm; its ashes make a good manure.

麋

'chi

From *deer* and a *stand*, referring to its cry of *hi-ki*; the second form refers to its 脂 or delicious fat.

A large species of deer found in Kwéichen and westerly, having long tusks and fond

of fighting; its feet are said to resemble the dog's; this animal is probably a kind of musk-deer, and under the name of 銀 | or silver deer, perhaps describes the *Moschus leucogaster*, or white bellied musk-deer; in Kiangnan, the name is applied to a small deer resembling a fallow-deer, with a white belly and large spots, the antlers having four prongs.

| 肉 a term for venison in Fuhkien.

度

'chi

From 广 a *shelter* and 度 *clever*, the contracted form being most used; it is also read 度, and then regarded as a synonym of 度 to worship the five mountains.

A pantry; a cupboard or repository for keeping valuables; to put aside carefully; the second also means to bury things on mountains when worshipping the gods.

| 食物 lay away the eatables.

| 閣 a press or safe for storing precious things; a depository for records, applied to the imperial books and writings.

蟻

'chi

A nit, a louse; a small insect, such as an *Aphis* or *Pinus*; the Buddhists use it for 虱, an infinitesimal distance, the hundred-millionth part of a *yodjana*.

| 蝨 lice, nits.

Read 蝨. A synonym of 蝨 a leech

**奇** To treat well, and wait for, as two friends at a meeting.  
*chi*

**計** From words and *ten*, explained as showing that ten persons make a complete number or party, and gives opportunity for full deliberation.  
*chi*

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.

數 | to count the number.  
心 | to reckon mentally.  
上心來 | to think about a plan, to conceive a scheme.

共 | 一百兩正 it all amounts to just a hundred taels.

生 | to get a living.  
多 | fertile in expedients, shrewd and rather unscrupulous.

賬 or 簿 a book of estimates or accounts; a balance-book; an account opens with 開 the reckoning begins thus:—

謀 | to scheme, to contrive.  
家 | means of livelihood, domestic outlay.

策 a plan, a stratagem, as in military movements.

到遠 | to forecast contingencies.  
有何 | 較 what plan have you to propose to meet this?

辦不出 | it cannot be effected; you can't raise the loan.

中 | to fall into a snare.  
妙 | 不遂 the fine or cute scheme did not succeed.

暗 | a dark plot, an underhand practice.

口而耕 | he cultivated as much land as he had mouths to provide for.

百 | 的營謀 a hundred ways to get a living; many schemes to press a business.

詭 | 多端 he is full of underhand schemes.

除已往之不 | let the past go, let bygones be bygones.

相 | an ancient officer like a lord of the treasury.

填大 | noted at the great reckoning, which is made triennially of the standing of all officials.

**薊** From plants and to cut open.  
*chi*  
A general name for thistles, as the *Cnicus*, *Carduus*, 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.  
*chi*  
To connect, as with threads; a line of succession in kindred; to continue on, as one taking the duties or place of another; to adopt an heir; to follow after; succeeding to, successively; hereditary.

母 | a step-mother or adopted mother, one who is 室 brought afterwards into the house.

襲 | hereditary rank.

承 | 子 to adopt a son.  
志 | to carry out a father's plans.

過 | to pass over a son to a brother or clansman.

糧食不 | inadequate supplies.

續 | to continue; following on.

相 | 而來 they came one after the other.

始而 | 而 from the first and ever after; at the beginning and so on.

善會 | a benevolent association.

**檣** 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.  
*chi*

**慍** Violent, crafty, overbearing.  
*chi*  
枝 | proud, like a truculent, villainous officer.

**髻** From hair and lucky; the second and unauthorized form is common at the south.

**髻** The tuft or coiffure of a Chinese woman's hair; it has many names and fashions among females of different places and ranks in the country; that at Tientsin, for instance, is called 美人 | the beauty's head-dress; but it is often named from the town.

梳 | to do up the hair.

丫角 | a term for children under five years old, when their hair is trimmed like two horns.

山如螺 | these hills look like a spiral head of hair.

竹筍 | the bamboo-sprout tuft; — a nickname in Canton for a procuress.

押 or 壓 a back hair-pin.

光 | the first time of shaving a boy's head when a month old.

肉 | the fleshy tuft, — a protuberance on the cranium (*ushni-sha*), a distinguishing mark of a Budha.

**冀** From 北 north and 異 another.  
*chi*  
To hope, to desire; eager for, desirous; to expect; one of the nine divisions of Yü in ancient China, comprising the present Shansi and the part of Chihli north of the River Wéi, reaching east to the River Yaloh near Niu-chwang; the capital of Yao and Shun was in it, at or near Ta-yuen fu the present capital of Shansi.

州 | a town and inferior department in the southeast of Chihli.

望 or 希 | to wish for.

幸 | to wish one good luck, to hope that he will succeed.

**驥** From horse and to hope.  
*chi*  
A steed of noble blood, great speed and good points, perfect in all respects.

赤 | the bay Bucephalus, one of Mu-hwang's eight famous steeds.

白 | the white steed, a name for the carp in Shantung.

蠅附 | 尾 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.

| 不稱力 a fine steed is not reckoned by his strength alone.

泊 From water and self; it resembles 泪 tears.

chi' The broth of boiled meats; thick soup of meats; fertile; to reach to; name of a river.

寄 From a covering and odd.

chi' 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.

| 賣 to send for sale, to put on commission.

| 語 or | 口信 to send a verbal message.

| 寓 a rented or temporary residence.

| 情 to convey one's feelings, as by a metaphor or present.

| 客 a visitor, a sojourner.

| 附 to confide a thing to another.

重 | a great charge, as an office.

| 託 to lay on one, as a duty or obligation.

| 放 to leave with another.

我身如 | I am like a wanderer.

| 箱 to send on [paper] trunks — to the dead, by burning them.

豕 Supposed to represent a hog's snout turned upward as he snuffs or looks; it is the 58th radical of a few characters, mostly relating to swine.

A hog turning up his snout.

埴 Hard soil, or the clay which is used in making pottery.

chi'

覲 From to see and how.

To covet; to long for inordinately; lucky.

| 覲 to wish for ardently.

| 幸 to hope for a stroke of luck.

无 Composed of 反 to revert and 气 breath, thus altered and contracted in combination; it is not the same as 无 not.

chi'

A rising in the stomach, resulting from indigestion; a hiccup; eructation, belching.

既 From 无 indigestion and 食 to eat contracted; as a primitive, it imparts an idea of completeness to many of its compounds.

chi'

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.

| 見 I saw it; seen.

| 往 passed away; gone, ended.

| 是這樣 or | 然如此 being so, since it is so, whereas.

| 月 the end of the month.

| 雨 | 處 seeing that the rain then had past.

予 | 烹而食之 I had cooked and eaten it.

文王 | 勤止 Wän Wang has labored earnestly.

國 | 卒斬 the state is even now approaching destruction.

亦 | 見止亦 | 覲止 let me have seen him and have met him.

日有蝕之 | 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.

chi'

暨 From 且 morning and 既 already.

chi'

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.

| 候 to send respects to one.

汝不盡 | the whole (or rest) cannot be told; — this phrase and the last occur in letters.

| | strenuously; daring.

靡 | without end.

如義 | 和 do you Hi and Hwo.

| 及 together with, and.

尙胥 | 顧 do you consult one with another.

| 鳥獸魚鼈咸若 birds, beasts, fishes and turtles, all and each where so happy.

暨 From earth and already as the phonetic.

chi'

To plaster and color a wall; to stop cracks in a wall; to gather, to collect; a rest, a breathing spell; displeased.

一 | 之安 a short resting time.

頃筐 | 之 in this shallow basket gather them.

不念昔者伊余來 | you forget the olden times, and are now angry with me.

塗 | to plaster, as a wall; to fill in the holes with mud.

民之攸 | the people found their rest — in him.

藪 Grass growing thickly; to reach, to arrive at; name of an ancient place in Shantung, where a compact was made.

chi'

猶懼不 | it is to be feared that he will not come at all.

季 Composed of 子 child and 稚 a young thing contracted.

chi'

Tender, little, the young and immature; the least or last of a series; the young-

est of brothers; inferiors, subordinate; a season or quarter of the year; the end of a time or close of a period; in the southern provinces it is used for a crop, or half of the year, when speaking of rents  
四 | the four seasons.

下 | 或晚 | the second crop; the last half of the year.

| 春月 the third moon of spring.

孟仲 | a series of three, applied to the three months of a season, three brothers, three qualities of goods, &c.

| 世 the last generation; a waning age or dynasty.

| 指 the little finger.

幾昆 | how many brothers are there of you?

| 細 small, junior.

| 父 an elder-born uncle.

| 女斯飢 this young lady is suffering from hunger.

母曰嗟予 | 行役 my mother says, Alas! my child is now away on public duty.

一 | 子的東西 a thing used during only a part of the year, as a fur pelisse or a straw hat.

悸 <sup>chi'</sup> From *heart* and *young*. Uneasy, perturbed; a sudden start; shaking, like the loose ends of the girdle.

驚 | a great fright.

垂帶 | 兮 his girdle ends hanging so jauntily |

瘁 <sup>chi'</sup> Like the preceding. Frightened, nervous, uneasy; starting, as in sleep.

鱖 <sup>chi'</sup> Regarded by some as the same fish as the *kw'ei* 鱖.

A delicate fish, common in the Yangtze R., about a foot long, with a pointed nose and small scales, beautifully marbled like the garoupa; it is called | 婆婆 at Nanking, and 花 | 魚 at Shanghai; it resembles a perch, and is probably allied to a *Sciæna*.

安 | a small kind of silure about a foot long with formidable jagged dorsal and pectoral spines, with which it is believed to make a noise; the back is dark marbled, and the belly yellow.

罾 <sup>chi'</sup> From *net* and a slight *wound*; occurs used for the next.

A kind of fishing-net or seine made of hair.

氈 | a small felt rug made of hair, probably from the yak.

纈 <sup>chi'</sup> Similar to the last.

A coarse carpet or felt rug made of camel's hair; it is like shag, and comes from the

Si Hu 西胡 or Western Tartars, probably the Turfan tribes.

記 <sup>chi'</sup> From *words* and *self*; it is also used with 紀 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 | 性 a remembrance of.

好 | 性 a good memory.

你 | 得不 | 得呢 do you remember it?

忘 | forgetful; to forget.

| 牢住 don't forget it. (*Shanghai*.)

| 號 a mark, a sign; the name or style of a shop.

登 | 簿 make a note or memorandum of it.

打印 | to stamp a mark on; but 打了三十 | means he got thirty blows.

| 載 placed on the record.

| 賬 charge it in account.

| 憶 to remember fondly.

| 念 to keep in mind; to recall to mind.

| 不清楚 I do not distinctly remember it.

| 謹 remember it carefully; keep it in mind.

強 | to rack one's memory, as in trying to recall a thing.

| 室 a record office.

史 | annals of a state, archives of a government.

一時 | 不起 I cannot recall it at this time.

忌 <sup>chi'</sup> From *heart* and *self*.

To fear, to shun, to avoid; to be cautious of, to keep at a distance; to dislike; jealous, for which the next is used; a superstitious dread of; to keep aloof from; to dislike trouble, to shirk; distasteful; antipathy, a dislike or shrinking from; a final particle.

| 日 or | 辰 the dreaded day when a friend died or an emperor; the days when each of the Manchu emperors and their empresses died, in all 29 days, are still observed at court.

燒 | or 拜 | to keep the anniversary of a death.

叔馬慢 | 叔發罕 | Shuli's horses are slow, and he shoots seldom.

畏 | or 敬 | respectfully avoid the use of, — as the emperor's personal name.

百無禁 | nobody forbids you; just as you please.

| 其才能 to dread another's ability.

| 避 to evade, to keep shy of.

多 | 諱 he has many dislikes, he is very unlucky or crotchety.

戒 | to avoid doing what will mar joy or impede luck.

| 恨 to hate with a | 心 or loathing feeling.

肆無 | 憚 he has no respect for anybody; reckless and irreverent.

媼  
ch'ü

From *woman* and to *avoid*; used with the last.

To envy; angry with; the rage of a woman, because of the conduct of her husband.

媼 妬 jealousy; envious of.

踉  
ch'ü

To kneel a long time, to bow on all fours, a more reverential act than *kwéi'* 跪; to feel dread; awe-struck, trembling in the knees, discomposed.

敬 | a respectful dread of.

擎 | 拳曲人臣之禮 to kneel and brace the arms on the floor is the obeisance of ministers.

伎  
ch'ü

From *man* and a *branch*; it is similar to *k'i* 技 *clover*.

Talent, ability; cleverness.

伎 巧 ingenious, skilled, as a mechanic.

倆 astute, cunning.

無他 | 能 he has no other capacity, he is fit for nothing else.

鹿斯之奔維足 | | the buck is fleeing, but his steps are steady and quick, — as if waiting for his fellows.

Read *k'i*. Agile; also an extra finger or toe.

菱  
ch'i

A variety of the water-cal-trops (*Trapa incisa*), having three or four prongs on the fruit; it is not so much cultivated as the *ling* 菱 or common sort, but the two characters are applied to both plants.

菱 荷 caltrops and lotuses.

妓  
ch'ü

From *woman* and a *branch*.

A courtesan, a singing girl, one who earns her living by singing and vice; Han Wu-ti

is said to have begun the practice by getting women into his camps to beguile the soldiers while away from their families.

館 a brothel, a bagnio.

女 a prostitute; also another name for the day-lily.

目中有 | 心中無 | the whores were indeed in my sight but not in my heart; said by a virtuous sage.

基  
ch'i

Injurious, fatal, poisonous; to teach, to instruct; to institute.

瘈  
ch'ü

From *disease* and *contracted*; it is also read *ch'i*.

Wild, incoherent; agitated, nervous; mad, as a dog.

狗 a rabid dog, or one which has fits.

癇 convulsions; fits of young children.

K'I.

Old sounds, k'i, gi, k'üi, gú, géi, k'it, gít, and kiit. In Canton, k'i, k'ei, and hi; — in Swatow, k'i, ki, k'a, hi, and k'oi; — in Amoy, k'i, ki, k'é, and kia; — in Fuhchau, k'i, ki, k'a, k'ie, and k'é; — in Shanghai, ch'i and dji; — in Chifu, k'i.

溪  
ch'i

From *water* and *why* as the phonetic.

A rivulet running into a river, the headwaters of a stream; a mountain streamlet; it is much used in Fuhkien and Chehkiang; a creek, a side runlet; *met.* what has been handed down.

清 | a clear brook.

釣 | to fish in rivulets.

尤 | 縣 a district in Yenping fu in the north of Fukien.

鬼虫 a large beetle found in rivulets; it resembles the stag-beetle, and is probably a *Dytiscus*.

善 | 無擾 the clear stream [of truth] will not be roiled.

屯 | the stream in Tai-ping hien in the east of Nganhwui, where Twankay tea grows.

船 boats made to run on shallow rivulets.

水 freshet waters, the rising of the hill-streams.

谿  
ch'i

Interchanged with the last.

A valley with a stream in it; a gorge and the rivulet that runs through it.

深 | a deep cañon or gulf.

子國 an ancient region in Yunnan.

山之險 the risks of traveling among mountain passes.

鷓  
ch'i

From *bird* and *riverlet*; i.e. the bird which frequents streams.

A bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes, whose

high tail is likened to a rudder; it is called | 勅鳥 because it goes in regular file, and 溪中之勅 order in the stream; other names are, the red mandarin duck 紫鴛鴦, the | 鷓 鷓 鷓; it is common in eastern China, and its description assimilates it closely to the pied duck; it is embroidered on the official robes of ladies of the 7th rank; this bird has sometimes been referred to the leaf-walker or jacana, but probably not correctly.

欺

From *to owe* and *this*.

To cheat, to impose upon; to deceive one's self or others intentionally; to insult, to upbraid, to abuse, when in power; to ridicule, to befool; to fail in one's duty, to disappoint another; deceived; hardened from self-deception.

1 負 to oppress, to insult.

1 凌 to rail at, to blackguard.

1 侮 to ridicule, to mock.

毋自 | allow no self-deception.

1 弄 to make fun of, to jeer.

1 笑 to laugh at, to banter.

1 人 an impudent rascal.

1 人太過 to cheat others without the least scruple.

1 君 to deceive a ruler, to fail in duty to him.

1 住 to overpower, as the sun does a taper.

1 心 to harden one's heart.

1 壓 to grind the weak; to overpower and put down, as the poor.

敲

From *branch* and *odd*; not the same as *chi* 敲 to nip up.

chi

Not standing even on its base, tipped up, inclined.

1 器易覆 leaning vessels easily upset.

倚

chi

A stone bridge; stones laid to step across the water; to step out and stride, as when crossing water; to stand up.

崎

chi

From *hill* and *odd* as the phonetic.

A steep rough path along and over mountains; precipitous, abrupt, sheer; a cape, a projecting headland.

1 嶇 a dangerous hill-path; a rise and fall; knolls and holes, such as are left after an inundation; irregular, as a stony road; *met.* disquieted and anxious.

In *Fuhchau*. Steep, inclined, sloping.

踣

chi

From *foot* and *odd* as the phonetic.

Having only one good leg; crippled, halt; an incomplete thing, a defect; single, alone, as the thread on which a spider lets itself down; the shin-bone.

1 足 lame, halting.

1 閤 a gate ajar, and a person within talking with one outside.

崎

chi

An insect, 長 | the long legged spider which runs over the house, a *Myrmecia*? a kind of cicada.

1 蛭 a variety of the leech.

觥

chi

From *horn* and *odd*; it occurs used with its primitive.

One horn, as of an ox, elevated, and the other depressed; single, without a match; to obtain.

1 角 an inner or reëntering corner.

1 夢 a dream which comes to pass.

1 偶 single and paired; unequal and equal.

1 輪無反者 not a single car returned; — an utter defeat.

彀

chi

A stiff bow, too stiff to bend easily.

1 弓勁矢 a stiff bow and springy arrow.

佻

chi

Uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo, which the character is intended to represent.

橙

chi

From 木 *tree* and 橙 *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.

傲

chi

From *man* and *to cheat*.

To act as when tipsy and boisterous; to walk unsteadily, to reel like a sot.

屢舞 | | reeling and gamboling without stopping.

魃

chi

A demon of an ugly shape, the | 頭, which has two heads and four eyes; in olden time it was personated by men to drive off pestilence.

其

chi

This is considered to be a contraction of *ski* 箕 a *fan*, 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 | 運乎, the heavens, do they revolve? also a sign of the vocative and imperative, as 王 | 毋忘 O Prince | never forget; as a *conjunction*, if, premising; then, therefore; stands for *chi* 之 as a relative or sign of the genitive, — a use common in *Fuhchau* and northerly towards *Ningpo*; it sometimes has a future sense, as 子 | 太賚汝 I will thus greatly reward you; — or a hortatory sense, as 帝曰我 | 試哉 the emperor said, I will then try him; let me try him.

1 人 | 言均不足信 this man and these words are alike unworthy of credence.

1 餘 the rest, what is over; furthermore.

是 | 否 is it he? 是 | 也 it is.

是 | 個否 is this thing his? 是 | 個也 yes, it is.

1 次 the next.

1 如 as if.

1 然 if it be so; supposing that to be the case.

1 中 in the center; the center; therein; among them.

灼灼 | 華 how exuberant are these flowers!

只知 | 一不知 | 二 I only know one of them, but not the other.

夜如何 | how is it by night?  
 未 | 有若汝封之心 nobody  
 has a heart at all like your's,  
 Fung |  
 君 | 待之 Prince! wait for that.  
 我 | 敢求位 |! how dare I  
 demand the throne?

幘  
 5ch'i

A napkin; a bandage.

棋  
 碁  
 碁  
 5ch'i

From wood or stone, and this as the phonetic; occurs used for 碁 a base.

The game of chess, called 象 |, played with thirty-two men, of which Wu Wang is said to have been the inventor, B. C. 1120; another game, called 圍 |, played with 360 black and white pieces, to represent a year of day and nights, on a board of 361 squares, is ascribed to Yao; fox-and-geese, checkers or draughts, and other similar foreign games; checker-wise, in squares, starred. 一着 | a move in the game. | 盤 or | 枰 a chess-board. 一套 | 子 a set of chess-men. 着 |, or 奕 |, or 捉 |, or 下 |, to play chess.

世事紛紛一局 | the affairs of life are as changing as a game of chess, — bringing mankind into many relations.

敲 | to take a man.

一盤 | or 一局 | a game of chess or draughts.

| 子塊 triangular pieces, as of wood, meat, &c.

打 | 局 to try to solve a chess problem.

一步 | a move on a board.

根 | a good foundation.

| 布 very thick together, as vil-lages; a kind of wafer cakes.

| 布星羅 the squads are scattered over the plain.

| 譜 a book of chess problems.

淇  
 5ch'i

A tributary of the River Weï 衛河 in the north-east of Honan; near their junction lies the old town of K'i hien

| 縣 in the department of Weï-hwui fu; name of an affluent of the River Han in Siang-yang fu in Hnpeh.

| 塊 the island of Kee-ow off Kumsing-moon, north of Macao.

瞻彼 | 奧 look at those little coves along the K'i.

綦  
 5ch'i

From silk and this; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

A dark gray color, the natural hue of some silks, worn only by women; variegated; shoe latches or ties; strict; an *adverb* of comparison, very, the highest, the utmost of.

| 嚴 very strict.

| 大而王 | 小而亡 so the great reigned and the small died, — in the contest.

藜  
 5ch'i

A variety of edible fern, the 蕨 | or 紫 | which grows in Kiangsi; the drawing resembles that of an *Osmunda*, where the seeds are arranged in a spike.

祺  
 5ch'i

Fortunate, lucky; felicitous, composed, tranquil.

近 | 不一 may your prosperity soon be more than usual.

安 | happy contentment.

陞 | increasing prosperity and peace; may you soon be promoted.

壽考維 | may your old age be very happy.

琪  
 5ch'i

Used with the next.

A valuable stone of a white color.

| 玕 an inferior gem; it is also applied to a kind of coralline tree in fairy land.

瑤草 | 花 perennial grass and unfading flowers—in fairy land.

璫  
 5ch'i

Gems set in the leathern caps or coronets of rulers and nobles as ornaments, so as to resemble stars by their luster and color.

弁 | cap gems; they were probably made of jade.

星 | star-like ornaments.

螻  
 5ch'i

Often used for the next, and both seem to be correct; this is the commonest.

A small land crab, the 蟹 | found in rice fields.

水 | a white slimy grub dug out of the ooze for food; it is perhaps the larva of a *Dytiscus*.

馬 | or 牛 | the blood-sucker.

雷 | a worm like the gally-worm (*Julus*), or perhaps a *Nereis*.

流 | an edible worm of a greenish color found in fresh water.

蛟  
 5ch'i

Considered to be another and unusual form the last.

To crawl along is | |, spoken of rows of insects, ants or caterpillars.

長 | or 長崎 the long legged spider common in houses.

如 | 行喘息 they stop to take breath, like a row of traveling insects; said of women.

騏  
 5ch'i

A dappled horse, marked like a chess-board; a fine looking horse, of a deep black color; spotted like the skin of the axis.

我馬維 | my horses are piebald.

其弁伊 | his cap is of that spotted skin.

乘其四 | in his chariot drawn by four dappled horses.

藟  
 5ch'i

The stalks of beans; the stems of pulse; camels are fed on them.

踣  
 5ch'i

The tracks of a horse; a footstep; to cross the legs.

| 踞 to sit cross-legged.

期

ch'i

From *moon* and *this*; it is not exactly the same as *ki* 基 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 其 as a final particle.

日 | the set day.

滿 | the time is up, the set period has come.

到 | or 屆 | the day has come.

上 | in advance of the date.

過 | beyond the time.

無定 | uncertain, no fixed time.

不 | 而會 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.

帝鄉不可 | I dare not look up to the Court.

刑 | 于無刑 to punish in order that there may be no [need of] punishments.

即 | 稟 a promissory note, payable at sight.

近 | 銀子 a note of hand, payable in two or three days.

糕

ch'i

A thin and sweet kind of cake.

麒

ch'i

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.

旗

ch'i

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.

A flag, a standard; a banner with devices or tiles on it, a tribe or corps under one banner.

八 | the Eight Banners, under which the Manchus are marshaled; they are distinguished by four plain banners, 正 |, the yellow, red, white, and blue; and by the 鑲 | or bordered banners, which are the same colors with a margin of another color.

| 下 or | 人 Bannermen, either Manchus, Mongols, or registered Chinese.

| 號 a signal-flag, a marker, a telegraphing flag.

銷除 | 檣 to cashier a man from his flag — for misconduct.

| 杆 a flagstaff; the | 杆斗 is the frame near the top.

| 幟 a flag bearing an inscription.

各率 | | each of them led his company or division.

掛 | or 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 | 號 to fight under a man's flag; to take another's banners, to fight under false colors.

麒

ch'i

A fabulous, auspicious animal, which appears when sages are born; the male of the Chinese unicorn; it is drawn like a piebald, scaly horse, with one horn and a cow's tail, and may have had a living original in some extinct equine animal.

| 麟過山龍滾水 the unicorn passes over the hills [scattering fire], and the dragon churns the water, — to put it out

媿

ch'i

Ugly, ill-looking; to criticise sarcastically; to chaff one.

詆 | 其文 he ridiculed the composition or expression.

奇

ch'i

From *great* and *able*; the second form is common, but somewhat pedantic.

Extraordinary, rare; surprising, monstrous, remarkable, out of the common way, unnatural; new, strange, unexpected.

| 怪 wonderful, startling.

出 | unusual; it excites surprise.

| 才 remarkably clever.

| 逢 an unusual good chance.

| 橫 perverse, crotchety, mulish.

三 | or three essentials, are the 精 semen, 氣 vital energy, and the 神 animal spirits.

| 特 unequalled, unique.

| 緣 a pleasant meeting; unusual fortune.

| 功 distinguished merit.

| 像 a strange or unpromising countenance.

| 書 rare books, or fine editions.

| 兵 a reserve; liars in wait.

| 異 extraordinary, as a lusus nature; amazing, bizarre.

| 男子 a smart lad, a clever boy.

| 門 rare skill or art, as of a geomancer.

Read *li*. Odd, a single one; a surplus, a remainder.

三十有 | there are over thirty of them.

| 數 or 零 | odd numbers.

| 幾毫 an odd, few tenths.

| 日 the odd days in a month.

琦

ch'i

From *gem* and *remarkable* as the phonetic.

A valuable stone; a curiosity, a rarity, a plaything; large.

| 璋 valuable, as a stone.

| 賂 or | 貨 a valuable or unusual article.

玩 | a toy, an article of vertu.

**騎** To stride a horse; to ride on; to sit astride; cavalry, horsemen; a rider; an animal to ride.

1 馬 to ride a horse.

飛 | light-horse; horsemen for scouting, or a body-guard.

1 軍 or 1 兵 cavalry; horsemen; lancers.

1 射 mounted archers.

善 | a good horseman.

1 虎難下之勢 he who rides a tiger has need of great skill to dismount.

一 | 上長安 with this beast I shall get to Chang-ngan (*i. e.* Peking, or the metropolis), referring to the capital in the T'ang dynasty.

**岐** From *hill* and *branch*; interchanged with the next.

**岐** The state or appanage where the ancestors of the Chou dynasty lived, in the present Fung-tsiang fu 鳳翔府 in the southwest of Shensi, not far from the River Wei, and so called after 1 山 or 天柱 Heaven's Pillar in K'i-shan hien 1 山縣; an independent state existed here B. C. 904-924; a hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; a headland; high, as a peak; to diverge; ambiguous, double dealing.

兩 | two modes of action, two views of; whence 兩 | 語 a double entendre.

克 | 克嶷 the hill is both prominent and rich in foliage.

通 | 黃 he is a good physician; *i. e.* he understands the 1 黃篇 a vade-mecum of repute.

**歧** From to *stop* and *branch*; similar to the last.

**歧** Forked, bicuspidate; a spike with two heads, as wheat sometimes has; diverging; schismatic, different; unlike; a discrepancy.

1 | 1 rapid running, of a man.

1 路 a fork in a road; a diverging path; erroneous conduct.

心無他 | the mind fixed on one object.

原無 | there should be no divergence, — as of opinion.

這話兩 | 了 those differing views are both exaggerated; that expression has two meanings.

爲他 | 所惑 I have been deceived by his vacillation.

**跂** From *foot* and *branch*.

**跂** 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.

1 踵而望 I stand on tiptoe waiting for you.

1 行 to crawl; to walk.

1 而及之 to follow and overtake.

**悵** Also read *ti* and *shi*.

**悵** To respect; to esteem.

1 | 1 to love one; to meet one in a cordial, friendly manner.

**祇** From *worship* and *name*; it was originally the same as *chi* 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.

壹者之來俾我 | 也 if you would come here once, it would make me at rest.

無 | 悔 no great regret.

天曰神地曰 | heaven is God, earth is Goddess.

神 | a term for the gods of the land.

1 樹園 or 1 桓 a monastery; any place where Budha stopped; the term is derived from *Jeta-vana*, his residence at Sewet.

**郟** From to *worship* and *city*, referring to the old city of *chi* hien 1 縣 in the south of Shansi.

Full, abundant; very; large; numerous; at ease; leisurely, gracefully; in the language of epitaphs, constant; multitudes.

諸姊從之 | 1 如雲 the crowd of virgins followed her like a [beautiful] cloud.

采蓂 | 1 the crowds collect the celery.

1 州 a district south of Pao-ting fu in Chihli.

冬 | 寒 the coldest time in winter.

興雨 | 1 the rain falls very gently.

**螭** The name 螭 | is an old term for the scorpion; also called 主簿虫 the clerk's bug, from an old story about its having been brought to Kiangnan from the north by an enthusiastic man.

**祈** 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.

1 雨 to pray for rain.

來假 | 1 they come in crowds.

以 | 爾爵 I pray you drink that cup.

1 望 I beg [the gods, and] hope — for your happiness.

千 | I urgently beg of you.

1 求 to beseech.

1 天永命 to ask for eternal life.

1 文 a printed form of prayer; the suppliant writes his name, date, and object of desire, &c., and kneeling burns the form before the shrine.

1 禱天主 to pray to the Lord of Heaven.

𦵑

To seek for, to beg, to try; a  
bridle.

𦵑

至其人 to endeavor to  
come up to another, to try to  
equal him.

州 a district in the north-east  
of Hupeh on the Yangtze River,  
below Hankow; it produces a  
yellow venomous snake, called  
the 蛇, which has short  
horns.

艾 a species of *Artemisia* found  
in K'i chen, from which the  
Chinese moxa, used in cautery,  
is obtained; it is also applied to  
cure ulcers, and used as a tonic.

棍 a low succulent weed in  
Kiangsi, whose thick, fleshy  
leaves are covered with white  
hairs like flour, which the people  
apply to boils.

蚱

A fierce fly which is con-  
stantly rubbing its head; per-  
haps a *Tabanus*, though one  
name given is applied to the  
rice-weevil.

蚱

父 a species of mantis.

螻 a green grasshopper or *Trux-  
alis*.

頎

From *head* and *hatchet*.  
Tall; personable, elegant;  
erect.

頎

長 tall, as a tall man.

然 how tall and graceful!

Read *k'án*. Extreme; to feel  
kind to another; hard; a few of;  
small.

典 enduring; hardened and set  
to bear suffering.

圻

From *earth* and *hatchet*; it was  
regarded as another form of *qín*  
垠 a *dyke*, and is now inter-  
changed with *qí* 畿 a *domain*.

圻

A border, a limit; confines;  
the frontier; imperial lands.

無 | illimitable, boundless.

父 a term in the Chen dynasty  
for a master of the household  
troops, the minister of war.

芪

This character seems to be con-  
founded with *chi* 梳 and *shi* 著  
in some names.

芪

A medicinal plant, a kind of  
lungwort, of which three or four  
sorts are spoken of.

黃 | a yellowish root, with a  
thick rind and pith inside, used  
in asthma, supposed to be deriv-  
ed from the *Plurmiscia Sibirica*;  
the flexible roots of the *Sophora  
tomentosa* are referred to under  
the same name; they resemble  
liquorice.

鬃

From *hair* and *old man*.

鬃

A horse's foretop or mane;  
the dorsal fin of a fish.

鳍

Like the last.

鳍

The spines in the dorsal fin  
of a fish; a spinous dorsal  
fish; a species of sea-blubber  
which furnishes a condiment.

振 | 奮麟 it bristled its dorsal  
and fled with glancing scales;  
said of a passionate man.

耆

From *老 old* and *旨 divine will*  
contracted.

耆

A man of sixty, one who  
should advise others; old,  
aged, superior; strong, to bring  
about, to direct, to adjust; to pro-  
mote; a sear.

紳 | the gentry and elders.

老 old people; the elders, the  
seniors.

艾 an instructor or professor.

定爾功 when you become  
old in the service, your merit  
will be rewarded.

瘢 | scar on a horse's back.

圻

The wooden platter on which  
the tongue and heart of the  
sacrificed ox or sheep was  
placed; to reverence.

圻

佐食升 | 俎 to present the  
sacrificial tray with all the ac-  
companiments for the feast.

之爲敬也 the sense of *qí*  
is to reverence.

倚

A craggy shore; winding  
and stony banks; a stone  
bridge or jetty.

倚

嶺 an uneven ridge or  
precipice.

軹

From *chariot* and *name*; it is not  
the same as *ti* 軹 rear of a cart.

軹

The long axle end which  
projects from the hub; in Pe-  
king it is eight inches long, and  
called 軸頭兒 hub head.

約 | 錯衡 the leather-bound ax-  
les and ornamented yokes.

豈

From *豈* a *dish* and *微 fine*  
contracted.

豈

An interrogative particle,  
how? what? — implying a  
mere negative, but usually with a  
stronger meaning than 不 or 非;  
can it be? how can?

敢 how dare I! — a polite ex-  
pression for I cannot, I beg  
you not to say so.

若 it is better, it is preferable.

賢於子乎 how can he be  
more worthy than you?

吾 | 匏瓜也哉 am I only a  
bitter gourd?

非 it is so, it is nothing else.

非乎 is it not? *i. e.* it surely is.

可如此 how can it be this  
way?

其然乎 will it be so? — No.

若是乎 how can it be so?

不相同 why are they not the  
same? *i. e.* they are identical.

能獨樂 how can he alone  
rejoice!

有此理 whence such a rule?  
*i. e.* there's no such principle.

徒教讓而且興仁 [the  
rulers] not only taught [the  
people] courtesy, but further  
they promoted humanity.

Read *kuai*, and used for 凱 and  
愷 to rejoice. Delighted; joyous;  
to sing songs of victory; to ad-  
vance, to ascend.

孔燕 | 弟 easy and joyful we  
have our grand feast.

**起**From to *walk* and *self* as the phonetic.

'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.

丨身 to rise, as from bed; to start, as on a journey.

丨馬 let us start; to get up the horses.

丨立 stand up; standing.

丨手 to put hand to a work.

幾時? 丨 轎 when does the bride start?

丨火 to catch fire; this in Hang-chau denotes a rocket, which in Peking is termed 丨花 to raise a flower.

丨來 to rise; it expresses an action going on, as 怒 丨來 he became angry.

笑 丨來 he burst out laughing.

題 丨來 I just remembered it.

陡 丨風波 to suddenly raise the wind and waves; — to make an excitement by false rumors.

丨初 or 丨頭 the commencement, first; to begin.

丨心 to long for; covetous.

丨意 the idea of, the notion.

丨居 rising and sitting, i. e. under all circumstances.

一 丨的人 a company, a crowd; a party of not less than three.

一 丨兒來看 come in all at once and see it.

丨見 thus set agoing, begun on this account; a motive, the mental view of.

丨鬻 cause of strife.

丨予者商也 he who can bring out my meaning is Shang.

丨倒 from beginning to end; the rise and fall or finish of.

丨興 prospering, starting well.

元首 丨哉 let the prince be zealous in his duties.

丨兵 to raise troops.

我是當不 丨的 I am quite unfit or unworthy of it; inadequate to.

想 丨 to remember.

丨發 to prosper, to get rich; to send off, as goods.

丨坐不安 to behave strangely or uneasily.

丨貨單 a permit to clear cargo.

In *Cantonese*. A sign of the past tense, equivalent to 了 ended.

寫 丨 written; 做 丨 done.

**郢**

An old name for I-ch'ing hien 宜城縣 on the River Han in the northern part of Hupeh near K'i hien 丨縣 over which there was a prince of K'i.

**杞**

An acid fruit, the 枸 丨 or seeds of the barberry (*Berberis lycium*), used in diseases of the eyes; a tree which the Chinese liken to the willow, but is more probably an alder.

丨柳 a tree out of whose wood bowls can be cut; it is perhaps a large alder or birch.

丨國 a small feudal state, now K'i hien 丨縣 in Honan, lying southeast of K'aifung, of whose people it was said 丨人憂天 the men of K'i grieved lest the sky should fall on them.

無折我樹 丨 do not break and trample down my osiers.

**玳**

A stone ornament, intended to be hung at the girdle, as a chatelaine.

**葩**

A plant with a bitter taste, good to cure gunshot wounds and cuts.

**配**

A hill without trees or grass; a bare, bleak mountain, such as a hermit chooses.

登 丨 岫而增悲 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**

From *hand* and *branch*; also read *ki* and used with 伎 agile.

Skilled; ingenious at making or contriving; art, dexterity; talent, ability.

丨藝 mechanical arts.

丨異 very clever; wonderful.

丨巧 ingenious, quick; having a gift for mechanics.

口 丨 apt at imitating sounds, a good singer or mimic.

丨勇 military talent.

手 丨 sleight of hand; dexterous.

**芭**

A variety of succory (*Cichorium*), the 丨菜 whose leaves are milky and can be eaten; also a kind of white millet or panic seed; grass; a kind of prickly tree.

**啟**

From 肩 to open and 支 to strike; the first is correct, but both forms are common.

**啓**

To explain, to make clear; to open, as a door; to tell another, to report to, to make known; to state, to inform; to reveal; to instruct; to publish, as a book; to divide, to separate or distinguish; to uncover; the van or left wing of an army; a clear sky after a rain; to begin, as the spring.

敬 丨者 or 逕 丨者 I beg to state; — an opening phrase in a letter; the first is most respectful.

丨蒙 to teach the ignorant or young.

丨服 a horse with a white forehead.

不遑 丨處 I've not time even to take a rest.

不好 | 口 (or | 齒) it is not easy to speak of it, I am embarrassed about mentioning it.  
天 | 示人 Heaven revealed it to men.

子曰不憤不 | 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.  
| 閉 to open and to shut.

| 口告人難 it is hard to awaken the sympathy of people.

附 | an inclosure in a letter.

| 迪後人 to undeceive or to point out to others the true way, to disseminate truth.

| 明星 the morning star, Lucifer, the harbinger of brightness.

| 奏 to memorialize the Throne.

| 封 to remove the seals.

書 | 先生 a centurion's clerk, who writes his letter, &c.

**棨** A signal flag or board like a semaphore or marine signals.  
'ch'i  
| 載 an embroidered streamer on a lance, sent by way of credence or borne in state.

**綰** A scalloped or embroidered banner borne by an aid or escort; cover of a lance-head; to fold silk.

| 幟遙臨 see the banners coming in the distance.

Read 'king. The articulation of the tendons and bones.

背 | the place where flesh and bones unite.

**綺** From silk and odd as the phonetic.  
'ch'i  
An open worked, variegated kind of silk, with criss-cross figures, called | 羅, used for summer dresses; its wear was once regulated by sumptuary laws.

綠 | a lute, from its silk cover.

| 黻 fine silk garments; met. elegant apparel.

**气** The original form of the next, supposed to represent curling vapors rising; it is used for the 84th radical of a dozen characters, mostly relating to vapors, and 乞 to beg, because prayers ascend to the gods.  
ch'i'

Cloudy vapor, aura, effluence.

**氣** From vapor and rice.  
ch'i'  
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 理 and 道, more external than 心, and is restrained by the 形 which confines it, so that it is said | 有限 the vital fluid has limits; 質 is opposed to it, as 神 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 adverbial.

莫生 | don't get angry.

好 | 血 plump, healthy, fresh.

好 | 色 a pleasant countenance.

| 象 air, bearing, carriage.

天 | weather, temperature.

二 | the dual powers, or yin and yang.

五 | the five agencies or vapor a 雨 rain, 陽 sunshine, 燠 heat, 寒 cold, and 風 wind; these proceed from the five elements.

六 | the dual powers, wind and rain, light and darkness.

風 | or 土 | climate, miasma, air.

| 節 spirited; high toned; sensitive.

有 | 度 veracious, honest.

濕 | a damp, musty smell.

志 | energy, nerve, vigor.

望 | 者 a fortune-teller.

| 死人 to vex one, to exasperate.

受 | or | 着了 to be scolded; I have been blamed.

舒 | to ease off one's bad feelings.

出 | to vent one's spite.

| 絕 exhausted, no recuperative power left; dead.

下個 | 兒 abate your anger, don't you get excited.

| 候 or 節 | times, seasons; the twenty-four terms.

| 盡 annihilation; total absorption into another form.

地有 | 脈 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.

鍊 | to imbibe energy, as by gulping morning air according to the Taoists.

占雲 | to divine by the clouds.

勿 | don't smell things rudely; don't sniff at it, don't get cross.

浩 | elevation of mind.

你好運 | you are in good luck.

正 | 滿乾坤 his (Kwanti's) rectitude filled the universe.

冤 | a revengeful spirit, as a sense of injustice seeking redress.

倒抽噎 | to impede the respiration.

賜紫茸雲 | 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.

一股 | 兒作了 let us make one vigorous effort and finish it.

揚 | to vapor about, to dress fine, to put on airs.

習 | to imitate another, to ape his dress or gait.

炁  
ch'i'

Another form of the last; used by the Taoists in writing charms, to denote the powers of nature.

煞 | and 吉 | noxious and fortunate influences.

一 | 化三清 at one aflatus he transformed the Three Pure Ones; — done by the Taoist creator.

儻  
ch'i'

To unloosen the collar of a coat.

佳 | to march or stride with regular steps.

| 襟敞領 an open bosom and rolling collar.

棄  
ch'i'

The original form is composed of 艸 plants and 華 flowers modified in combination, meaning to pluck and throw away flowers.

To push aside, to reject; to break or throw off; to renounce, to forget, to abandon, to discard.

| 世 to leave the world, to die.

厭 | to disdain, to dislike much.

| 業 to waste a patrimony.

| 之 cast it aside.

自 | to abandon good, to throw one's self away.

遺 | to forsake, as a friend.

見 | 於人 to feel despised by men.

拋 | or 丟 | to throw a thing away; to fling off, as a good name.

不我遐 | do not discard me because I am far away.

| 儒就賈 to leave a literary course and become a trader.

| 邪歸正 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.

器  
盟  
器  
ch'i'

Formed of four mouths of vessels and a dog guarding them; the second form is common but unsanctioned.

A vessel, a dish; a tool, an implement, a utensil; a thing formed by molding or

cutting for use; a finished thing; an officer; to use a man where his talents are applicable; ability; useful, meritorious; body or substance as opposed to 形 form or quality; in which sense 具 is also put in contrast.

| 皿 a dish or utensil of stone, earthen, glass, or metal; those of wood are called | 具 in common usage.

| 械 or 兵 | military weapons.

大 | a man of talent.

小 | an impatient, little minded man.

不成 | 的東西 an inefficient man, one unfit for a place.

| 局不大方 he is not well versed in public matters, or fitted to manage them.

君子不 | the capable man is not confined to one thing.

| 重他 regard him with great respect.

| 用 utensils, implements; also useful, capable, available.

大 | 晚成 a great vessel is slowly made, — a talented man slowly matures.

量才 | 使 try and see what he is fit for.

企  
ch'i'

From man and to step.

To rise on the heels and look for; to stand erect, to stand and look at; erect, perpendicular; steep, precipitous.

| 不穩 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 | 不斷 uncertain in all his ways.

| 候回音 I shall look for a reply.

| 及尊府 I have been to your house, — but did not see your face.

| 倦 tired from standing.

| 仰 to look up to.

| 立 to stand erect; stand up!

切  
ch'i'

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.

契  
ch'i'

From great and a notched stick.

A covenant, an agreement or bond intended to be enduring; quipos were anciently

used until superseded by writings; to compare the parts of a contract or check; to join; mournful, distressed; seared; adopted, devoted to a god or person; a spit used in scorching land tortoise-shells for divination.

| 約 a written contract, of which the 紅 | has an official seal, and the 白 | has only the signatures; the former pay the 稅 | official fee, and are more binding and legal.

書 | documents, deeds, contracts.

田 | or 房 | deed of a lot or house; a bill of sale; a register.

| 合 bound together, united, sworn.

| 神 devoted 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 | 據 to draw up a bond in evidence.

| | 寐歎 I watch mournfully.

| 刀 coins of the Han dynasty, b. 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.

| 樹 to ask the protection of the [jung 榕 baniau] tree, a common custom in Canton, from its long life.

爰 | 我龜 there he began to  
singe our tortoise-shells.

| 丹國 Kitans who ruled northern  
China, A. D. 1118 to 1235, un-  
der the name of the *Kin Ch'ao*  
金朝 or Golden Dynasty; the  
name is supposed to have been  
given them from their tattooing;  
it is the original of the Persian  
word *Cathay* applied to China.

Read *kieh*, To sunder; sepa-  
rated; unlike; uneven.

生死 | 闊 as far apart as life  
and death.

Read *sieh*, One of the five  
celebrated statesmen of Shun, the  
progenitor of Ch'ing T'ang 成唐,  
the founder of the Shang dynasty; he  
was the minister of instruction, and  
ruler of Shang 尚 as his own state.

契

ch'i'

To carve; to cut, especially  
characters.

Read *k'ieh*, To cut off.

| | grieved, afflicted; cut  
up.

罄

ch'i'

A vessel entirely emptied of  
its contents.

瓶中酒 | the wine is all  
gone from the bottle.

### KIA.

Old sounds, ka, kap, and kat. In Canton, ka; — in Swatow, ké and kia; — in Amoy, ka, ko, and kak; —  
in Fuhchau, ka and kià; — in Shanghai, ka and kia; — in Chifu, ka.

加

chia

From *strength* and *mouth*; ex-  
plained by the continual addi-  
tion of words when conversing.

To add to, to place upon, to  
superadd; to confer upon;  
to advance, to promote; to in-  
crease; 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 punish-  
ment.

| 冠 to put on the cap, *i. e.* to  
come of age, — like wearing the  
*toga virilis*; marriageable.

| 封 to doubly envelop a letter.

| 意 beyond expectation.

| 官 to rise in office.

| 恩 to confer favor; increased  
kindness.

弋言 | 之 when your arrows  
and line get — the birds.

于我又何 | 焉 what more  
should I have to do with him?

有 | 無已 there is no limit to  
the increase.

| 一抽 to take out a tenth;  
to charge ten per cent. a month.

| 息六厘 six per cent. interest  
per mensem.

| 減 to add and subtract; to  
increase and diminish.

| 法 the rules of addition.

無以復 | there will be no such  
[good luck] again.

| 銜 a nominal rank, a titular  
dignity.

較去年價錢 | 倍 the price  
is double what it was last year.

枷

chia

From *wood* and to *add*; it is not  
the same as *kia*? 架 a stand.

One stiek added to another,  
as a flail; a cangue or a  
wooden collar, in which minor cri-  
minals are pilloried, called in irony  
木風領 the wooden neck-tie;  
there are several shapes and sizes;  
to wear the cangue.

| 號 the sentence written on the  
cangue; to wear it, called 擔

| and 扛 | in some places.

披 | 帶鎖 to carry the cangue  
and be manacled.

| 責 to sentence to the pillory.

那見死鬼帶 | who knows  
what punishments the devils put  
on the dead?

手 | 小 board stocks for fas-  
tening both hands.

木匠做 | 自 | 自 the carpen-  
ter made a cangue and wore  
it; *met.* his violent dealing came  
down on his own pate.

耨

chia

A flail, in which it is used  
with the last.

連 | a flail; the fly is  
usually a bamboo stick.

珈

chia

Ornaments attached anciently  
to the hair-pin, or hanging  
loosely on the head; a kind  
of fillet or head-band, worn  
by women.

| 飾 a marriage head-dress.

笳

chia

A small whistle made of reed,  
without holes for the fingers,  
used among the nomads;  
some descriptions make it  
more like a flageolet.

鳴 | 協節 Blow the whistle to  
aid in singing the stanzas.

胡 | 十八拍 the Mongol whistle  
has eighteen sounds.

袈

chia

A coarse description of sleazy  
camlet.

| 袈 (in Sanserit *kashaya*,  
*i. e.* a colored garment), the  
clerical dress, a gray, black, or  
leaden colored stole or surplice  
worn by Buddhist priests when offi-  
ciating, called 貧納 or poor jacket  
by themselves, and 壞色衣 or  
spoiled color garment by others; it  
is made of thin cotton.

| 袈布 muslins.

痂

The scab or skin which grows over a sore.

chia

結 | to form a scab; to heal over.

耨

To plow.

chia

雨後有人 | 綠野 two men turned up the green field after the April rain, — the term from April 20 to May 5.  
| 田 to plow fields.

跏

To sit with the feet under one; to sit cross-legged.

chia

結 | 而坐 to double the legs under one and sit down,

— the proper posture when meditating on Budha.

| 跏 to sit in state; now used by the Buddhists for a solemn sitting.

Read *hia*?. A synonym of 遯 in the phrase | 逅 to meet accidentally.

迦

A word used for Sanscrit *ka* or *kiu*, as *karanda* | 蘭陀 the cuckoo.

chia

釋 | 牟尼佛 Sakhyamuni, the founder of Buddhism; it is defined as meaning the solitary one (*le moine muoos* the lone) of Sakya, the family name of Sud-dhoda his father, the king of *Kapilavastu* | 毘羅, his birth-place near the present Gorukpoor in Northern India; this name is defined by 妙德城 city of wonderful virtue.

| 葉摩躡 the name of Kaçyamata, who brought Buddhism into China, A. D. 64.

嘉

From 加 to add and a band of music standing; a character much used in names.

chia

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.

| 意 an excellent idea, a good object or suggestion; your proper remark.

可 | commendable, praiseworthy.

| 禮 good manners; fine presents; a term for a wedding.

褒 | to commend, as a historian does.

| 偶 a happy union.

| 樂君子 to gratify one's sovereign.

| 獎 to encourage and praise.

| 乃丕績 admirable are your great achievements.

深堪 | 尙 worthy of all praise, very estimable.

| 豁關 the pass at the extreme west of the Great Wall, leading to Barkoul.

| 魚 a species of barbel (*Barbus deauratus*), which makes nests in the banks; it is named from its use as presents.

| 魚縣 lies in Wu-chang fu above Hankow, on the Yangts'z River.

| 州 an old name for the present

| 興府 in the north of Chehkiang.

| 平月 the twelfth moon, so called from the term given to the winter sacrifice in the Shang dynasty.

文王 | 止大邦有子 when King Wän would take a wife, in the large kingdom was found the lady.

臍

From *flesh* and *child*.

The nipple; a teat; a pap; *tsa* an old name for it in Hunkwang.

刁養 | 兒 [the infant] sucks the breast.

佳

From 人 *man* and 圭 a court baton; it is often confounded with *chui* 隹, which it much resembles both alone and in combination.

Beautiful and good of its kind; superior, nice, excellent; beauty; goodness, excellence.

| 人 a pretty woman.

| 音 good news, as by letter.

| 作 a fine composition; elegant, as a sonnet or essay.

甚 | first rate, exceeding good.

不甚 | 雅 not very elegant, common, not in good taste; dowdy.

| 筆 elegant penmanship.

不見 | I don't like it; it is not very attractive.

漸入 | 境 I gradually see the beauties of this region; *met.* to learn the delights of a study or art.

| 期 a good time; *met.* a wedding day; an assignation, as 會

| 期 the time for the meeting.

葭

From *plant* and to borrow; occurs used for 荻 *brinjal*.

chia

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.

| 笛 a simple reed or pipe, used by herdmen in leading flocks.

| 葦 water grasses, rushes.

| 月 the seventh moon, when this plant is in seed.

鳴 | the shrill pipe.

| 灰飛 or | 管飛灰 the ashy reed down is flying about; *met.* winter has come.

| 州 a district on the Yellow River in the extreme north of Shensi.

Read *hia*. Wrongly used for 蓮 the nelmium leaf.

豨

A boar.

chia

寄 | to debauch another's wife.

艾 | a black young boar, an old term used in Corea and Chihli.

家

At first this was formed of 宀 a shelter and three 人 persons under it; now the primitive is changed to 豕 a pig, which one says is a contraction of the preceding, and imparts the sound.

What is within the doors, a household, a family, a dwelling;

home; a house, a building, and in some parts involves the idea of a village; domestic; domesticated; title of a husband and of some dignitaries; the country or government; to dwell; to live in; one of the viscera or regions of the body; a sect, a profession or class; a suffix to nouns to denote persons, as 兒 | children; or sometimes as an expletive.

一 | 人 all are connected, only one family.

| 人 a domestic; retainers, hangers-on; the 37th diagram.

| 身子 a slave, one bought with money.

自 | I myself.

兩 | or 兩 | 頭 both of us.

冤 | an opponent, an enemy.

肺 | the lungs.

五 | 生火 I am all out of sorts; feverish and sick.

五大 | the five great families denote five animals, the fox, the rat, the 黃鼠狼 or pole-cat, the snake and the 刺猬 or hedge hog, which are impish.

本 | one of the same clan or *sing*?

| 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 闔 | the entire family.

| 用 for family use, usually denotes a better quality of goods.

八噍 | eight persons having no home;—nothing to eat, destitute.

回老 | gathered to his fathers; to return to the old homestead when old, to come back from a long sojourn.

成 | to take a wife.

有 | 裏 I have a family.

| 臣 courtiers; persons who follow the fortunes of an officer; clan aids.

大 | the whole, all of us (or you) together; 大 | 行運 may you all be prosperous.

大 | 小戶 rich, and poor together, as the houses in a village.

二十多 | more than twenty dwellings.

在 | at home, in the house.

天 | or 國 | the emperor; our sovereign.

世 | an ancient and honorable family.

削髮出 | to become a priest.

老 | 兒 or 管 | your retainers, your household; the clerks.

視天下爲一 | regard all mankind as one family.

因 | 焉 because I wish (or am) dwelling here.

其人諸子百 | this man understands everything; he is a universal genius.

傢 *chia* An unauthorized character, formed from the last; *q. d.* what the *man* supports his family with.

Tools, furniture, family things.

一副 | 生 a complete set of tools. (*Shanghai*.)

| 伙 or | 具 household gear, fixtures, furniture; all things belonging to a craft.

麀 } A buck, a male deer, which sheds his horns in summer.  
麀 } 特 | 昏影 [in winter] the stag's hair becomes bushy

嘏 *chia* From *old* and to *borrow*; it is also read 'ku.

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.

瘕 *chia* From *disease* and to *borrow* as the phonetic

A disease of the bowels, arising from cancer, worms, or

concretions; a disease of the lungs, difficulty of breathing; croupy; a flaw, a defect.

| 喘 to breathe hard; asthmatic.

蟯 | short worms in the bowels.

| 嗽 to cough distressingly.

Read *chia* A female complaint.

假 From *man* and to *borrow*; occurs used for *chia* 嘉 fine.

'*chia* False, fictitious; illusory; feigned, hypocritical; unreal;

a pretext; to pretend; to avail of, to borrow, to get an accommodation; to dress in costume; as a *conjunction*, supposing, if, because; for instance, to suppose; great; equitable.

不知真 | I don't know if it be true or not.

| 若, or | 如, or | 使, or | 此 間 granting that; if; supposing.

| 然 for instance.

| 手於人 to put into another's hand; to transfer to.

花 | simulated, not genuine.

| 名 an alias, a feigned name.

| 冒官 a counterfeit officer.

| 局 it's all humbug.

攙 | to falsify, as goods; to mix inferior sorts.

| 借 to borrow, to ask of; to use as a substitute; a metaphor.

| 扮官差 to dress up like policemen.

天 | 其便 heaven gave him the chance; he ran a great risk, he had a narrow escape.

| 穴 a false hole, a name for an unlucky grave.

狐 | 虎威 the fox borrowed the tiger's roar.

| 哉天命 how sublime are the decrees of Heaven!

| 以溢我 how does he (or by what) show his kindness to us?

| 僞 spurious, hypocritical.

自 | self-elated.

| 情 an affected regard for; pretended love.

Read *kia'*. Leave of absence, usually for a brief period; a furlough.

告 | to apply for leave.

放 | to give a vacation.

寬 | to extend a leave.

滿 | his furlough has expired.

休 | a leisure time, a vacation

**罍** } From 斗 a measure placed under 叩 to call out as when invoking, with 罍 border between to represent the object.

*chiu* 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.

洗爵奠 | he washed his cup, and [the guests] put theirs down.

盥 | 候叙 I have washed the goblet and await your coming; — a phrase on an invitation card.

**檟** } 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* 楸 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.

*chiu* 舍其 | 梧養其 棘 棘 he discards the tea and oil trees, and cultivates the thistle and thorn; — *i. e.* he consorts with the vile and neglects the good.

**價** } From *man* and *price* as the phonetic.

*chiu* The value of a thing; the price.

市 | or 時 | the current rate, the market price.

| 錢很貴 (or 昂) the price is exorbitant.

索 |, or 講 |, or 要 |, or 開 | the asking rate, the nominal price.

報 | 單 a prices-current.

無 | no sale; no price.

無 | 寶 priceless, nestimable.

待 | 而沽 sell when you can get a good price; — *i. e.* wait till your merits are appreciated.

減 | or 落 | or 跌 | a falling market, a lower rate.

| 廉 or | 錢便宜 a reasonable, moderate price.

實 | or 不飾 | [the real price, not a false or (pnt on) value.

春宵一刻千金 | an hour of spring is worth a thousand taels.

聲 | 高 a high responsible office; also an honorable spirit.

言不二 | we mention no two prices; — a shop sign.

**廩** } To build a house; to rear a dwelling; a house.

*chiu'*

**駕** } From *horse* and to *add* as the phonetic.

*chiu'* A horse in the harness; to prepare the carriage; to harness a horse; to yoke; to drive or sit in a carriage; a chariot; he who sits in it; to ride; to mount; to ascend, as on a cloud; to go in, as a ship; to embrace, to avail of; a title of respect, you, Sir.

| 子大 pompous, lofty, arrogant, assuming.

| 上 or 台 | or 尊 | are terms of address, as Sir, Your Honor, Respected Sir, — as if speaking to one in a chariot.

御 | the emperor's chariot; his Majesty.

聖 | his Majesty, his Holiness, his Godship, applied to the emperor and to gods when speaking of them.

戎車既 | the general's carriage is harnessed.

| 言行狩 we yoked up and went to the hunt.

法 | the emperor's car; now used as a polite term for priest.

騰雲 | 霧 to mount the clouds and ride the mist, — to become one of the genii.

| 船 to be or sail in a ship.

返 | to return home, to get back.

| 船的 the hands or sailors, the crew of a ship.

屈 | you have done me great honor; *lit.* bent to honor me.

別 | an aid or deputy to an officer.

乘輿已 | 矣 get into the carriage, it is ready.

行 | or 騰 | to start on a journey.

隨 | followers in an idol procession; the household guards.

擋 | to step the car — *i. e.* to excuse one's self to a visitor.

| 認 to present a joint complaint to a magistrate.

In *Fuhchau*. Divining blocks.

三聖 | three lucky throws.

**架** } Not the same as *kia* 柳 the cangue; the second form is unusual, and confined to the noun.

*chiu'* An open frame on which to place things; a stand, a waiter, a rack, an *étagère*,

a case; a frame-work, staging, or scaffolding; to lay on a frame, to put up; to support, to uphold; to ward, to fend off; to avail of; a classifier of screens, pictures, clocks, ladders, pier-glasses, and other framed articles, bedsteads, balustrades, &c.

打 | to fisticuff; to come to blows, as with sticks.

招 | to resist, to head off, to oppose an attack.

| 物 to support a thing.

十字 | a letter 十 ten frame, a cross, a crucifix.

| 生 to ingraft.

書 | a book-rack, a book-case without doors.  
 一 | 畫 one framed picture.  
 擺 | 子 a foppish fellow, one who puts on airs; proud.  
 | 橋他過 lay a bridge for him to pass, help him out of his trouble.  
 | 之高閣 place it on the high loft.  
 金鐘 | 或舉 | the truss which supports the roof.  
 | 詞捏控 to heap up calumnious charges.  
 支虛 | 子 a cleaned-out case, a family with more show than substance; a pretentious, unreal man.  
 支 | 子 he has nothing but a frame, said of a miserable, paltry shop-keeper.  
 | 着他 to make a cat's paw of another.  
 拿 | 子 a frame-wearer — a swaggering ignoramus, one on his high horse.  
 人命 | 子 a row involving life.  
 | 起 to prop up, as a box on trestles; or a beam on forks.

嫁 From woman and household; *q.d.* the woman goes to her family.  
*chia'*  
 To marry a husband, to send a bride to her husband's house; to impute to, to implicate.  
 送 | to escort the bride.  
 | 夫 or 出 | to wed a husband.  
 | 女 to give one's daughter in marriage.  
 | 奩 or | 妝 a dowry, a dot.  
 女大當 | when a girl is of age, she should be wedded.  
 改 | or 反頭 | to take a second husband.  
 | 禍於人 to bring evil on another maliciously.  
 | 怨 to feel a grudge.  
 隨 | 丫頭 a waiting-maid given at marriage; also called 從 | bride's follower.  
 | 鷄隨鷄 if you marry a cock follow a cock; — a woman must follow her husband's lot and position.  
 任來 | 子周 Jin came to be married to the prince of Chen.  
 爲人作 | to prepare a bridal outfit; to do others' work.

稼 From grain and household; *q.d.* sowing is the business of a household; it is like marrying a daughter, something will come of it.  
*chia'*  
 To sow grain; farming; wild, self-sown; grain, cereals; the spike of grain; a sheaf.  
 禾 | the full grown grain.  
 | 禾 to sow corn or wheat; done by dibbling.  
 學 | to learn husbandry.  
 不知 | 稽艱難 you don't know the hardships of sowing and reaping, — *i. e.* of getting a living; said to a spendthrift son.  
 莊 | growing grain; the crops, harvested by 莊 | 漢 stalwart harvest-men.  
 我 | 既同 our harvest is all in.  
 十月納禾 | in November the sheaves are all gathered.  
 榘 A tree, whose fruit resembles a shaddock, with a very thick skin, and furnishes a wood useful in cabinet-work; a lever; manacles or gyves.  
*chia'*  
 爲 | 昇物 to raise a thing with a pry.

## K'IA.

Old sounds, k'a and k'ap. In Canton, fa and ya; — in Swatow, gé; — in Amoy, k'ia; — in Shanghai, k'a; — in Chifu, k'ia.

呿 From mouth and to go.  
*chia'*  
 To gape; to open the mouth, as if in stupid wonder.  
 夔 Pretty.  
*chia'*  
 窈 | the mincing motions of a girl who thinks herself to be beautiful.  
 裝 | 處 or (裝假局 in Cantonese) simulated, pretending.

忤 To prostrate one's self; to fear.  
*chia'*  
 忤 | hiding one's face from view, as a bashful child.  
 阿 To walk, to step.  
*chia'*  
 跬 | the motion of walking, but making no progress, as when drilling soldiers; it is also used to intimate reluctance to act.

恪 From heart and guest.  
*chia'*  
 Covertly hiding.  
 | 忤 hiding away, as children in playing hide-and-go seek; bashful and keeping out of sight.  
 髀 The pelvis bone; the haunch bone.  
*chia'*

KIAH.

Old sound, kap, gap, and kat. In Canton, kap, kíp, kít, and at; — in Swatow, hiap, ka, k'iat, and k'ak; — in Amoy, ka, kiap, k'iat, k'ai and siat; — in Fuhchau, kak, kèk, hiók kiók, and noak; — in Shanghai, käh and yäh; — in Chifu, kia.

甲, 'chia

The original character is described as composed of 木 wood with a cap over it, representing the first motions of the sprout in spring; others say it is a man's head which ought to have a cover on it.

The plumule or scaly covering of a growing seed just bursting; cover of a sprout, a bud; the first of the ten stems, belonging to wood, — hence, the first, the head, the best; number one, from its common use in ordinal numbers; to begin, to excel, to get the start of; armor, a cuirass, a corselet; a soldier; military, and hence at Peking, in the main city, it denotes a ward or beat, which the troops guard and keep watch in; hard coverings, as the carapace of turtles, elytra of beetles, scaly plates on crocodiles, gurnards, &c.; the finger nails. 保 | a tithing, a hamlet; its elder.

| 頭 the chief of a ward or street.

| 乙 are used hypothetically for persons, as the one, the other; as John Doe, Richard Roe; as A. B. in geometry; 1st, 2d, &c.

科 | literary men; graduates who have passed, and not bought their step.

| 長 head-constable of a ward, a village elder.

響 | jingling scales, such as actors wear or peddlers use.

爪 | or 指 | claws, the finger-nails.

正白旗第三 | the third ward of the plain white Bannermen.

富 | 天下 the richest man in the world, a Croesus.

三鼎 | the highest three on the list of *hanlin* or *tsinsz'* graduates.

| 卒 veteran soldiers.

| 帳 the general's marquee.

| 庫 an armory, a dépôt of military stores.

| 拆 a sprout, a bud.

兵 | military equipments; | 兵 met, armor and weapons.

| 香 or | 煎 a medical name for the operculum of snails.

| 蟲 the class of scaly animals, as snakes, reptiles, turtles.

| 魚 tortoises (*Triouyz*), also called 鼈 a name for marsh tortoises.

能不我 | does his ability exceed mine? — he is not my superior.

名登黃 | he has attained to high literary rank; — the names of *kijin* and *tsinsz'* graduates are written on yellow paper.

鎖子 | a kind of chain armor.

六 | the gravid uterus.

六十花 | the sexagenary cycle.

TABLE OF THE SEXAGENARY CYCLE.

甲子 1804	己巳 1809	甲戌 1814	己卯 1819	甲申 1824	己丑 1829	甲午 1834	己亥 1839	甲辰 1844	己酉 1849	甲寅 1854	己未 1859
1864	1869	1874	1879	1884	1889	1894	1899	1904	1909	1914	1919
乙丑 1805	庚午 1810	乙亥 1815	庚辰 1820	乙酉 1825	庚寅 1830	乙未 1835	庚子 1840	乙巳 1845	庚戌 1850	乙卯 1855	庚申 1860
1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920
丙寅 1806	辛未 1811	丙子 1816	辛巳 1821	丙戌 1826	辛卯 1831	丙申 1836	辛丑 1841	丙午 1846	辛亥 1851	丙辰 1856	辛酉 1861
1866	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921
丁卯 1807	壬申 1812	丁丑 1817	壬午 1822	丁亥 1827	壬辰 1832	丁酉 1837	壬寅 1842	丁未 1847	壬子 1852	丁巳 1857	壬戌 1862
1867	1872	1878	1883	1887	1892	1897	1902	1907	1912	1917	1922
戊辰 1808	癸酉 1813	戊寅 1818	癸未 1823	戊子 1828	癸巳 1833	戊戌 1838	癸卯 1843	戊申 1848	癸丑 1853	戊午 1858	癸亥 1863
1868	1873	1878	1883	1888	1893	1898	1903	1908	1913	1918	1923

This is the only mode of reckoning years employed by the Chinese. Their records state that Nao the Great 大撓 was commanded by his sovereign Hwangti, in the 61st year of his reign, to examine the relations of the five elements, and form a cycle to name the years; he did so by taking *kiah*, the first of the ten stems, and joining it to *tsz'*, the first of the twelve branches, to denote the first year of the cycle; the second characters of each series were then joined to form *yueh-cheu*, and so on, going through the ten stems six times, and the twelve branches five times, as shown in this table. This is supposed to have been in the year B. C. 2637, which according to Hales was 518 years after the deluge. The Chinese have never kept up a serial numbering of the cycles, but the 75th ended in 1863 with the 4500th year of their annals; there were 44 before the birth of Christ, ending A. D. 3; and there have been 31 cycles since that date, up to A. D. 1864. This mode of naming the years is followed by the Coreans, Japanese, and Lewchewans, and has done much to simplify and preserve their chronology.

岬

chia  
KAP

The side of a hill; a steep place between hills.

車駕 | 轔 carriages and horses following on in a line.

胛

chia  
KAPFrom *flesh* and *scale*.

The part under and between the shoulder-blades.

夾

chia  
KAPFrom 大 *great* supported by two 人 *men*; others consider it to be formed of two *men* holding up one by the *elbows*; it much resembles *shen* 夾, and is interchanged with its next three compounds, as also with *kiah*, 袷 lined, and *chah*, 鏘 shears.

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.

| 其皇澗 [the people] occupied the Hwang Valley.

| 帶 to carry or secrete in the girdle.

| 帶私貨 to smuggle with one's baggage.

| 板 boards for pressing or supporting the sides of a thing, as the chocks of a mast.

| 板船 foreign rigged sailing vessels; the term seems to be derived from the word *captain*.

| 雜 mixed in, ill assorted; foisted in.

是單是 | is it a single or double—jacket?

鉗 | nip it up; to delude by false statements.

| 輔 councilors; aides-de-camp.

| 攻 to attack on both sides.

| 緊 or | 佳 press it tightly.

針線 | a needle-case, a house-wife or hussy.

書 | boards to retain Chinese books in order.

衣 | a portmanteau, a carpet-bag.

用 | 剪 | 開 use the sycee shears to cut it open.

| 着 put it inside; take it under your arm.

挾

chia  
hie

hip

From *hand* and to *press*; it is also a synonym of *hieh*, 脅 to assist, and the last.

To clasp under the arm, or between the legs; to pinch; to hide away, to put in the bosom; to appropriate; to help, to support; to cherish, to protect; to assume, to presume upon; to extort, to squeeze; to bring together; to store up.

| 佐 to assist, to protect.

| 貴 to presume on one's rank.

| 持甚大 great ability to manage affairs.

| 日 an interval of ten days or so.

| 嫌 or | 恨 or | 仇 to cherish hatred, to hold a grudge against.

既 | 我矢 our arrows are on the string.

| 制 to oppress, as by preventing an appeal; to shut out from; to force to a course by threats of consequences.

| 太山 [you might as well try] to tuck Mt. Tai (in Santung) — under your arm.

俠

chia  
hie

hap

From *man* and to *press*; it is also read *hieh*, and sometimes used for the last two.

Generous, noble-minded, public-spirited; bold, zealous for the right; ready to maintain another's cause.

| 氣 disinterested, magnanimous.

| 烈 ardent and brave; resolute to maintain her chastity.

| 客 or 劍 | a friend in need; a supernatural aid or advocate.

任 | 有名 he has a name for equity and energy in a cause.

豪 | a man of moral courage and power, a hero.

遊 | to roam and wander, as a fairy does over the world.

槌

chia  
KAP

A kind of nippers or chopsticks; the irregular veins of wood.

| 棍 a machine to torture the ankles.

莢

chia  
KAPFrom *plants* and to *squeeze*.

Pods of leguminous plants; legumes generally; seeds; the sheath on the leaf stalk of grasses; a clasping petiole.

榆 | elm seeds.

| 錢 small light coins used in the Han dynasty.

蓼 | a felicitous plant found in Yao's courtyard; also called

歷 | from its curious growth.

邳

chia  
KAP

A district in Jü cheu 汝州 in the center of Honan on a branch of the River Hwai.

| 郢 an ancient place in the north of Hupeh, where Ch'ing Wang 成王 established the Cheu dynasty, about n. c. 1100.

| 室 a lodge over the city gate.

頰

chia  
KAPFrom *head* and to *press*; *q.d.* the jaws receive and press the food.

The jaws, the sides of the face; the cheeks; utterance, articulation; a side.

腮 | the chops, the jowl.

桃 | peach-bloom or rosy cheeks.

| 車 or | 骨 the jaw-bone.

| 巴頰兒 a Peking term for the chin.

旁 | to guard, to be at the side of.

緩 | 往說 to use metaphors, to bring far-fetched insinuations.

赤 | the red jowl, — a poetical name for the stork.

鋏

chia  
KAP

A pair of pincers or prongs to hold a crucible over the fire; to take up with tongs; a double-edged sword.

火 | a pair of tongs.

彈 | 而歌 [Fung Hwang] went about thrumming on his sword and singing.

裕, *chia*  
KAP

From *clothes* and *joined*; occurs interchanged with *kiah*, 夾 to assist.

A lined dress without wadding; lined, doubled.

| 衫 a lined dress.

單 | 衣服 single and double garments.

Read *kieh*, A kind of collar; a lappel.

視不上手 | 不下于帶 do not look at people above the collar, nor below the girdle.

| 轎 the second chariot.

哈, *chia*  
KAP

From *eye* and *united*.

Eyes dim and tired; eyes blinking and dull; sleepy.

| 眼倦 nodding, sleepy. (Cantonese.)

鞞, *chia*  
KAP

A close cuirass or breast-plate of hide; an under-shirt made firm and hard so as to ward off blows, and often plated with metal.

| 革 a leather cuirass or jerkin; it was doubled over the breast.

韠, *chia*  
KAP

A knee-pad of leather; a white narrow sash or girdle, worn by mourners.

飴, *chia*  
KAP

A kind of cake or bait.

稽, *chia*  
KAP

From *grain* and *altogether* or *happy*; it is also read *k'iai*, and occurs interchanged with the next.

秸, *chie*  
KAP

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.

三百里納 | 服 he paid the usual taxes on 300 li.

棉花 | cotton stalks used for fuel.

戛, *chia*  
KAP

Said to be composed of 百 hundred and 戈 spears.

A lance, a long spear; to spear; uneven, jagged; usual, as rules or ceremonies.

| 擊鳴球 his spear struck the sounding ball.

| 禮 usual rites, accepted usages.

不率大 | the intractable must come under (or be judged by) the great laws.

| | 乎 how he hesitates in saying it!

嘎, *chia*  
KAP

From *mouth* and *lance*; it occurs in many proper names of foreign origin for the sound *ka*.

The chirping or singing of birds is | |, apparently an attempt to imitate the chatter of a magpie.

In *Pekingese*. Loud laughing.

| | 的笑 a jolly, ringing laugh.

契, *chie*  
KWAT

To scrape off the rust and dirt; to brush and clean.

刮, *chie*  
KAT

From *knife* and *lucky*.

To brand or tattoo the face as a punishment; to flay the skin from the face.

愒, *chie*  
KAT

Also read *kia*?

An indifferent heartless manner, shown when others are sad; want of sympathy.

| 然 light-hearted, flippancy, thoughtless, careless.

K'IAH.

Old sounds, k'ap and gip. In Canton, hap and k'ap; — in Swatow, k'ap and kip; — in Amoy, k'ap and kip; — in Fuhchau, k'ak; — in Shanghai, häh and kah; — in Chifu, kia.

恰, *ch'ia*

From *heart* and *joined*.

Seasonably, in good time, luckily, opportunely, fitly; to the purpose; just, exactly; to apply the mind to.

| 遇 happily met.

| 好 or | 當 just the thing, fitting, all right, fortunately.

| 似 or | 如 just so, much alike, nearly.

野航 | 受兩三人 the rude boat would just hold two or three persons.

| 可 very suitable.

剛 | 巧 it is just in the nick of time, not too early or too late.

| | 鶯啼 the parrots are crying *k'iah k'iah*.

劊, *ch'ia*

A synonymous form of *k'oh*, 割 to cut.

To pierce, to stab; to cut.

歔, *ch'ia*

From to *breathe* and *quest*.

To emit vapor; to send forth breath.

恰, *ch'ia*

A scholar's cap, used about A.D. 300, like a military cap without corners, to distinguish the literati of Wéi.

恰, *ch'ia*

To stumble; to fall or jump back; to stammer in speaking.

| 後 to stumble or slip down backwards.

言前定則不 | consider well what you are to say, and you will not hesitate.

Read *kieh*, For, instead of.

**招** *ch'ia* From *hand* and *pitfall*.  
 To dig the nails into; to lacerate, to claw; to grab, to pinch, to twist; to tear up.  
 | 鼻炙眉頭 clawed his nose and burned his eyebrows and head.  
 | 指算來 reckon them up on the fingers.  
 | 草帽 to twist braid for straw hats.  
 促 | 見識 a mischievous disposition, liking to play jokes.

| 出血 to force the blood out.  
 | 驚風 to pinch the skin to remove spasms, — in children.  
 牙齒 | 入肉 to bite [the lips] till the blood comes; — irritated, indignant, mad at.  
 | 不齊 unequal, uneven.  
 手 | 訣 to twist the fingers, so that the middle one stands upright; the Buddhists do it when praying.  
 | 嗓子眼兒 to grab one by the throat.

**刮** *ch'ia* 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.

**蕨** *ch'ia* } A felicitous plant, the 蕨 |, which appears to denote a fern resembling the common brake, but not yet fully expanded.

KIAI.

Old-sounds, ka, ha, ga, kak, and kap. In Canton, kai; — in Swatow, kai and koi; — in Amoy, kai and ké; — in Fuhchau, kai and ka; — in Shanghai, ka and kia; — in Chifu, kiai.

**皆** *chié* 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.  
 | 知 everybody knows it.  
 | 不及 no one came up to him; unequalled.  
 老少 | 在 old and young are all here.  
 所作 | 然 all he docs is in the same style.  
 | 同一體 we are all of the same rank.  
 | 是 all are so; all correct.  
 具 | 一樣 all are alike.  
 | 大歡喜 all are alike happy — when in presence of Budha.

百年 | 老 the couple have grown old together.  
 魚水和 | [as amicable as] the fish and the water.  
 | | 士子 an able vigorous officer.  
 與子 | 行 I will go with you.  
 夙夜必 | morning and night he must consort with them.  
 清濁不 | purity and impurity cannot coëxist.

**階** *chié* } From *place* or *earth* and *all*; there is a trifling distinction between these two characters, the second being restricted to literal steps.  
 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.

**偕** *chié* From *man* and *all*; it is similar to the preceding.  
 To accompany, to take along with one, as a parent his son; jointly; all at once, together, with; a joint, vigorous effort; robust  
 | 男 with my son; — a phrase used on cards and tablets.

**循** *chié* To act badly is 徇 |; — the manner and reason for it to be determined by the context.

**喈** *chié* From *mouth* and *all*.  
 The harmony of birds; distant music or melody, as the sound of bells or drums; the sougling of the wind.

鳥鳴 | | their sweet concert was heard afar.  
 北風其 | the whistling of the northern wind.

**漉** *chié* The rippling sound of water; incessant rain and wind.  
 淮水 | | the murmuring waters of the River Hwai.

| 級石 the outer stone steps.  
 | 梯 four or five steps, which lead up a landing.  
 | 砌 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.  
 | 上 at the top of the steps, high in office.  
 文 | literary office or degree.  
 孔步亦步以聖為 | Confucius reached the summit of excellence only step by step.

言語以爲 | there should be progressive steps in a discourse.

亂 | steps of disorder, bad government, corruption.

升 | to rise in office.

| 州 an inferior department in Kansuh on the River Kia-ting.

興廢之 | the successive progress of advancement or decay.

靛 From *plant* and *dark*.

靛 The stalks of the northern *chie* or Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliacifolia*), which are dressed for ropes and cordage; straw stripped of its leaf sheaths.

瘧 An intermittent or tertian ague, the | 瘧, which comes on every other day.

鶻 A cock quail that proves to be cowardly, is | 鶻, and is soon sent to the cook.

街 From 行 to go and 圭 a baton. A thoroughfare, a broad street, an avenue; a place which leads to the four points; a place where markets are held; out of doors, abroad, in the street.

出 | to walk abroad; gone out.

| 闢 a street gate.

一道 | or 一條 | one street.

鬧市 | a noisy thoroughfare, a bustling street.

| 坊 the street, a neighborhood; the neighbors; also used sometimes as a compellation, as |

坊阿 Neighbor! — in Canton, the householders of three or four streets, forming a kind of ward.

花 | an ornamented or illuminated street; a street of play-houses or courtesans.

查 | to patrol the streets, as the 看 | 的 watchmen or policemen do.

| 衢洞達 went through all the streets, as a procession.

氣 | the pulse of the femoral artery; a medical term.

巷議 | 談 street rumor, gossip.

天 | the stars  $\kappa$   $v$  in Taurus; the phrase is also used for the Milky Way in 天 | 夜色涼如水 [in the seventh moon] the Galaxy at night is clear as water, — so that the Herdboy and Weaver can be seen.

In *Cantonese*. The town; a row of houses.

落 | to go into town, as from the country; to go abroad.

上 | or 埋 | to go ashore.

繻 Old garments.

綉針治 | sharpen the needle to mend the old clothes.

浣 | to cleanse old soiled clothes.

解 From *horn*, *knife*, and *on*; *q. d.* cutting open a horn; the second form is common; it is interchanged with some of its compounds.

解 To open, to take off or apart; to extricate; to disjoint, to sever; to dissipate, to scatter; to dispel, as sorrow; to explain, to understand, to make clear; to stop; to do away with the effects of; to release, as from bonds; an explanation, a commentary; a trace of.

| 帶 to miloosen the girdle.

| 除 to neutralize, as the effects of a poison; to propitiate or exorcise noxious influences.

| 說 to make clear.

註 | an explanation, a comment.

講 | to preach on, to expound.

無 | 救 there's no way of escape from it.

| 錯 the explanation is wrong.

| 悶 to alleviate sorrow, to dispel grief.

| 手 to urinate.

| 圍 to raise a seige; to settle a quarrel.

| 罪 let me explain my error; I beg your pardon.

| 暑湯 to allay heat, as by cooling drinks.

| 渴 to quench thirst.

| 任 to retire from office.

唱 | 心 to sing a cheerful ballad.

| 難 to succor, as in extremity; to relieve one in straits.

| 構 to set at variance; annoying interference.

| 散 to explain away, as a difficulty; scattered, as a crowd.

分 | to discriminate.

殊不可 | I really can't understand what it means.

| 息. or | 和, or 排難 | 紛 to make up a quarrel, to settle amicably; to explain the difficulty and become friends.

| 屣 to take off the shoes.

尸 | magic arts of the Taoists, who pretend to vivify a corpse.

| 脫 to let go; to free, as a grasp; to let off; to escape, as from punishment.

| 脫處 or | 脫 a Buddhist term for self-liberation, or the state of liberation (*vimoksha*), of which 八 | 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 *kia*? To transmit, to forward, to hand over or up to; to conduct; to transfer an officer to another post; to exclude.

| 犯 to deliver over a prisoner.

| 送 to forward, as a culprit.

| 發 to forward on, as boxes.

| 餉 to send on the duties — to Peking.

押 | or | 差 the escort or guard of a prisoner.

| 案 to remit a case to a higher court.

| 報 to forward with a report.

| 元 the first of the *keijin* graduates at a tripos.

Read *hia*? in the sense of 惰. Idle, remiss.

不 | 于位 not carelessly occupying his post.

**廨** From *shelter* and to *forward* as the phonetic.

*chié'* An apartment adjoining or in a *yamun* 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 *yamun*; a magistrate's lodging, or where he temporarily holds his court.

**戒** From *戈* a *spear* and *井* to *hold up* with both hands, as if to alarm an intruder; occurs used for **界** 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, inhibitions; a limit; a region.

| **口** to be careful of one's diet; to fast, to live sparingly.

**切** | most carefully guard against. | **烟方** a prescription for curing opium smokers:

| **斷癮** 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.

**豈不日** | ought we not to warn each other daily?

**勸** | or **告** | to urge to break off, as a vice.

| **酒** to abstain from wine or spirits.

**以** | **將來** in order to deter others after them.

**河** | the river's limit.

**警** | **不虞** sedulously guard against all hazards.

**受** | to take orders, as a priest or nun; it is done by burning moxa on the head in many places.

| **慎恐懼** carefully observant of and fearing to offend, as a disciple.

| **之** | **之** guard against it! beware of it! — similar to | **哉** take care!

**不** | **于火** did not guard against the fire; — an accidental conflagration.

| **尺** a ferule; a foot ruler.

| **指** a finger-ring, explained by some as worn by or presented to people, to hint the necessity of restraining anger.

**誡** From *words* and *warning*; it is often used with the last, and is sometimes mistaken for *sh'ing* **誡** truly.

A rule of conduct; a precept, an injunction; a warning; to deter, as by a penalty; to dehort; to prohibit.

**禁** | to forbid; prohibitions.

**十** | the Ten Commandments

**規** | rules of conduct, things to be avoided.

**教** | to teach and warn.

**有** | to lie under a prohibition.

**大** | an injunction of importance. **懲** — | **百** to rebuke one warns a hundred — from transgressing.

**戒** To enjoin on, to urge one to obey; to charge.

*chié'* Read *kih*, Hasty, urgent.

Read *keh*, Headstrong; alarmed, fearful of.

**介** The old form resembles **爪** scales, but is composed of **人** man over **八** eight, for every man has his limit; interchanged with the next two.

An assistant, an attendant, one who announces visitors; to assist, to wait on; to border on, to enlarge; a limit, conterminous; firm, immovable; armor of mail, a cuirass; the carapace of tortoises, crabs, &c.; a privy; because, for; small, petty, trifling; alone, one single person or animal, and used as a classifier for a person; icicles on trees; good; great; to be or make great; resolute; to act or represent.

— | **不以取諸人** he would not take a straw from anybody.

| **人之寵** because of human affection.

**我** — | **武夫** I am only a soldier.

| **爾景福** may he enlarge your high happiness.

**鱗** | **類** the scaly and shelly tribes, — in zoölogy.

**纖** | petty, unimportant.

**小** | a valet, a waiting-boy.

**節** | well principled; firm.

| **於兩可** it can appertain to (or border on) either side.

**木** | or **樹** | trees covered with ice, — like mail.

**保** | an agricultural assistant.

**以** | **眉壽** to comfort and cherish your great age.

**耿** | or | | earnest, upright.

**不** | **意他** I do not bear any grudge against him.

**不** | **其意** it is of no consequence, it is immaterial.

**价** From *man* and *petty*; used with the last.

*chié'* One who assists, a waiter; good; great.

**召** | avant-couriers.

**貴** | or | | your servant.

| **人惟藩** only a good man can be a protector or fence.

**芥** From *plant* and *petty*.

*chié'* The mustard plant, including also other pungent *crucifera*; unimportant, trifling, petty; a mote, an atom.

| **菜** mustard greens. (*Sinapis*.)

| **蘭菜** a coarse vegetable common at Canton, like a cabbage or *Brassica*.

**大** | **菜** a long white turnip, grown in the northern provinces.

| **末** or | **花麪** pulverized or ground mustard

**荆** | a hirsute species of sago (*Salvia plebeia*), used in medical preparations.

水 | 菜 kinds of cress, like the *Sisymbrium irio*, *Eruca*, and similar plants.

蘿蔔生兒 | 有孫 the turnip has a son while the mustard has a grandson; — it grows so fast.

| 草 a bit of grass, a sliver, a mote; a contemptible person.

| 蒂 unimportant, like a fish-bone in one's throat; of no note, a matter that need cause no alarm; 薺 | 子 a mustard seed, is used by the Buddhists for a measure (*sars hapa*) the ten-millionth part of a *yodjana*.

尫 <sup>chié'</sup> To walk irregularly; to walk awry.

厖 | 事體 to go on doing things at hap-hazard and making little progress.

玠 <sup>chié'</sup> A small tablet, the | 圭, 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.

疥 <sup>chié'</sup> From *disease* and *petty*. A scratch, a little sore; an itching place; the itch; to scratch.

瘡 | an itch sore.

甲 | a variety of lepra or scab. | 癩之疾 a mere scratch, a trifling sore.

‘長 | 的 to have the itch.

癬 | 之患 [no more serious] than a ringworm or an itch.

| 膿 pus, matter in a sore.

界 <sup>chié'</sup> From *field* and *petty*; the radical is sometimes written at the side; occurs used with its primitive.

A division between fields to mark different owners; a limit; a boundary, a border, a terminus, a

frontier; to limit, to draw a line; to sunder; to sow strife; in *Budhism*, a world, a sphere, a division, a condition.

山 | confines of a grave (*Cantonese*).

| 石 a boundary stone.

交 | a frontier; to border on; adjoining.

境 | the boundary, the frontier.

| 限 or | 至 restricted; a limit in time or place.

| 址 the edge, as of a lot.

以禮爲 | decorum must mark the limit.

意 | the world of thought; a Buddhist term (*manodgatu*) for the mental faculties.

世 | this world, the age, the times; society, people, men, hence,

下 | the lower regions; and 上中下三 | the three worlds heaven, earth and hell.

| 尺 a rule with which to measure.

三 | 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-lokya*).

蚺 <sup>chié'</sup> A red spotted lizard, the 蛤 | six inches long, with small scales and 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*.

袷 <sup>chié'</sup> Facings on clothes, or the stripes on a uniform; long robes.

Read *hia*?. Coverings for the knees.

袂 | broad knee-hands, made like wide garters.

鮓 <sup>chié'</sup> The sole fish or plaice; the flounder; it is called 達沙魚 and 左口 in Canton; 鞋底魚 in Amoy; 龍鯽魚 or 龍舌 | in Peking; and 比目魚 in other places.

砢 <sup>chié'</sup> Hard, like stone; rocky; firm, immovable. | 如金石 firm as iron and stone, — as an obstinate man.

屆 <sup>chié'</sup> From 尸 *corpse* and an old form of *ku'ui* 塊 *clod* contracted; *q.d.* 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.

| 期 punctual; at the time.

天 | the horizon.

靡 | 靡究 without limit or end; — said of curses.

節 | 夏至 it is now the summer solstice.

無遠弗 | there was no place [the virtue of Yü,] did not reach to.

罔識所 | nobody knows where they reach to; — said of mountain wilds

犗 <sup>chié'</sup> From *ox* and to *injure*. A gelded bull; a strong animal, as castrated ones usually are.

| 刑 the punishment of castration.

丰 <sup>chié'</sup> Plants growing up in a confused manner, which the character is supposed to delineate; it is not the same as *fung* 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'a; — in Chifu, k'iai.

**揩** From *hand* and *altogether*.  
To rub, to wipe with the hand; to brush, to clean; a kind of long drum or sounding-board.  
| 乾淨 wipe [the shoes] clean.  
| 磨 to deface by rubbing; to rub and chafe; to scour off.  
| 埋牆 rub it against the wall; (Cantonese.)  
行過 | 親人 to brush by one.

| 面 to wipe the face.  
| 排 to rush against one, as in the streets; to elbow one's way.  
**楷** Name of a straight, graceful, and durable tree which grows on the grave of Confucius; a model, a pattern, an example.  
模 | a mold; a precedent; a rule; an exemplar.

| 書 the square, elegant style of Chinese characters, mostly used in printing fine books.  
筆甚端 | your penmanship is very regular.  
強 | a precise and firm disposition.  
**錫** A local name in Kiangsi for pure white iron; strong firm.  
c'hié

## KIANG.

Old sounds, kong and kiung. In Canton kong and keung; — in Swatow, kang, kiàng, and kian; — in Amoy, kang, kiòng, and kòng; — in Fuhchau, kiòng, kòng, kaung, hòng, käng, and hung; — in Shanghai, kong, kiàng, k'ièng, and kong; — in Chifu, Kiang.

**江** From *water* and *work*; it is etymologically explained by 共 and 貢, a river being the place where *all* waters flow, and on which *revenue* goes.  
A river; par excellence, the Changkiang 長 | or Long River, also known as Ta kiang 大 | or Great River, and in Kiangsu as the Yang-tsz' kiang 揚子 |, the river in the province of Yang, one of the nine provinces of Yü; *met.* a country; a province.  
兩 | formerly denoted Kiangnan and Kiangsi, and now includes the three provinces of Kiangsu, Nganhwui, and Kiangsi.  
| 山 or | 河 the empire, the country, the land.  
各 | 貨物 goods from every province.  
過 | 兄弟 brothers in affliction.  
| 米 a name for glutinous rice.  
大 | 不擇細流 the Great River does not reject the little stream; — liberal-minded.  
| 山如畫 the prospect is like a picture.

行 | 湖 peddlers, sellers, of nostrums, jugglers, tramps.  
九 | nine affluents of the Yangtsz'.  
| 湖客 itinerant traders or professional men; hence 老 | 湖 is a man who knows a ruse, a tricky fellow, one who has seen a thing or two; a traveler, a well-informed man.  
| 豬 or | 豚 a porpoise found in the Yangtsz'.  
| 右 and | 左 the south and north sides, or right and left banks of the Yangtsz' River.  
外 | 人 a northerner, one from beyond the river. (Cantonese.)  
| 裏來水裏去 the water came and went by the river; — i. e. he wastes money as fast as he gets it.  
| 星 a star near the Milky Way, which helps people across the water.

**姜** From *woman* and *sheep*; *q. d.* a shepherdess; it must be distinguished from k'iang 羌 a tribe.  
c'hiang  
The surname of Shin-nung

神農, derived from | 水 the river of this name.  
| 太公 or | 子牙 a famous general, B. C. 1122; — when his name is used as a charm, the phrase 在此 He is here, is added.  
不 | a river, supposed to be one of the headwaters of the River Yang-tsz'.

**扛** To lift up, in which sense it is a synonym of *kung* 扛 to carry on a pole.  
c'hiang

**僵** From *man* and *boundary*; it is nearly the same as the next.  
c'hiang  
To lie down; stretched out; stiffened, prostrate; to push over.

| 仆 to fall; fallen, prostrate.  
僵 | to get vexed with, to oppose; to be willful.

手凍 | 了 hands stiff and benumbed with cold.

| 臥 to recline, as if asleep; stretched at full length.

硬白 | willful, immovable, set in his way.

**僵** From *death* and a *boundary*; used with the last and the next.

*chiang* Withered, stiff; dead, but not corrupted; lying as if dead, senseless; no feeling, as the face in a freezing wind; stolid, unmoved; rigid; scirrhous, as the skin or a gland.

| 尸 a corpse; a body in a trance.

| 性 immovable, no feeling.

直 | stretched out stiff, as when in a fit; also actually dead.

| 臉子 one who never changes countenance, impassive, imperturbable.

| 蠶 silkworms stiffened, which they do just before weaving the cocoons.

**僵** Silkworms turning white and dying from weather or bad food are called | 白; they are used medicinally.

**疆** From 土 *earth* and 疆 *strong*; the second form is the primitive, and intended to show the partitions which divide two fields.

*chiang* A limit, a boundary, a border; to draw a limit; to bound or define a frontier.

| 界 a limit, a border; the frontier.

| 域 the marches of a country; the limits of a prefecture.

無 | ilimitable, boundless.

出 | to go to another province; to emigrate.

新 | or | 土 the new frontier, denotes Turkestan, conquered by K'anghi and Kienlung.

戰 | 場 the field of battle.

封 | 大臣 the high officer in charge of the frontier.

**韁** From *silk* or *leather* and to *limit*; the bridle keeps a horse in bounds.

*chiang* A bridle; but particularly, the reins of a bridle, made of silk or leather.

| 皮 bridle and reins.

放 | or 鬆 | and 收 | to loosen and draw in the reins; to slack off and restrain.

野馬無 | 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.

**樞** The handle or helve of a hoe; another term for the

*chiang* 萬年木 *i.e.* the everlasting wood, used for bars and parts of carriages, especially pins and wedges.

| | vigorous, brawny.

**薑** From *plant* and a *limit*; the second and full form is now mostly disused, but the third is common, though not correct.

*chiang* Ginger; applied also to other plants of the same family as the *Alpinia*, *Amomum*, *Curcuma*, and those in which the aromatic taste is perceptible.

生 | fresh ginger.

糖 | preserved ginger.

| 黃 a yellow dye, turmeric.

黃 | 粉 or 黃 | 材料 curry-powder.

請飲 | 酒 to invite one to drink ginger wine—after a birth; hence in Canton, where the custom prevails, 開 | denotes having a child.

子 | or 紫 | or | 芽兒 tender ginger; the small ginger roots; their color is reddish.

良 | or 高良 | galangal root (*Alpinia galanga*); it comes from Kao-chen fu in the southwest of Kwangtung; its fruit, known as galanga cardamoms, is used in medicine.

| 通神明 ginger exhilarates and clears the system.

醬 | salted ginger relish, a condiment.

煨 | to toast ginger by throwing it on the fire wrapped in wet paper.

**礪** Gravel, small stones.

*chiang* | 點淺波 the pebbles in the shallow brooks.

**苳** A leguminous plant, (*Cassia tora*), whose seeds called | 芒英明 are used in eye diseases; they are small, bean-like seeds, black and shining.

**豇** From *pulse* and *work*; the second and unusual form is also defined a Mongol bean.

*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 | 豇 and

青 | 豇, both green and white, representing two species; the pods are eaten as 菜 | or string beans.

| 豇瓣子 a cue like a bean-pou.

**杠** From *stone* and *work*; it is used with 杠 a spar.

*chiang* A bridge of stepping stones; a stone foot-bridge; reliable.

徒 | a way-side or foot-bridge.

德厚信 | his virtue was great and his words sincere.

跨石 | to stride across the stones.

**講** From *words* and *crossing beams*; *i.e.* speech blended harmoniously.

*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.  
 | 解文藝 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.  
 | 東 | 西 to carp at this and that.  
 | 妥了 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.  
 這且不 | we will not speak of that now.  
 | 章兒 a great talker, a chatter-box.

「**耩**」 To plow, to cultivate the soil.  
 'chiang 雨下透了該 | 地 when the rain has moistened the ground, then plow it up.

「**強**」 An unauthorized character.  
 'chiang Skin that has become hard on the hand and foot; callous skin; a corn.  
 修去 | 子 to remove bunions.

「**莖**」 From plant and to force.  
 'chiang Small roots; the branches of roots.  
 樹 | roots of trees, those which are near the surface.  
 無根 | 之人 an untrustworthy man.  
 竹 | bamboo canes; whangees.  
 | 朮 a white day lily, a species of *Hemerocallis*.

「**襁**」 A swathing-cloth to carry infants pick-a-pack, or which serves as a cradle for them.  
 'chiang | 褓 the cloth which confines a child; it is sometimes a wadded sack, others make it square with corner cords.

| 負 to strap infants on the back, to carry pick-a-pack, like a papoose.

「**鏹**」 Money, coin; the cord which runs through a number of cash; a string of a thousand cash; to thread cash on a cord.  
 'chiang

冥 | paper ingots burned to the dead.  
 白 | silver in bullion.  
 藏 | 巨萬 he had myriads of money in store.

「**港**」 From water and a lane as the phonetic.  
 'chiang 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.

領 | 船 pilot boats; tug-boats.  
 本 | 船 native junks, those which ply only on the river.  
 各 | 貨 products of every clime.  
 船 | an anchorage.  
 荻 | 漁燈 the reedy creeks where the fishermen's lamps—sparkle as they fish.  
 | 脚 the embouchure; a port.  
 | 脚船 an old name at Canton for ships from India.  
 說得入 | he talks very reasonably.

Read hung' Vacant.  
 | 洞 empty caves; those which open into each other.

「**倅**」 Unsubmissive.  
 'chiang 倅 倅, unsubdued, as rebels; contumacious.

「**洚**」 From water and to descend; used for 洪 a flood, and also read 'chiang.  
 'chiang Water overflowing; a stream not keeping to its banks, and running over the country; an inunda-

tion; name of a tributary of the old Yellow River, flowing easterly from Shansi across through Kwang-ping fu to the River Wéi.

| 水做余 the inundation frightened me.  
 | 洞之世 a reckless, dissolute age,—scil. like a shoreless sea.

「**絳**」 A deep, red color like the petals of the shoe-flower or  
 'chiang *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*; rosy, crimson.

| 工 the dyer's art.  
 | 紫 a purplish or deep rose color.  
 | 州 a small inferior department, and | 縣 a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.

「**設**」 | 帳以受徒 to display a red curtain and get scholars.—refers to a noted scholar in the Ta'ng dynasty, and has become a term for starting a school.

「**蜂**」 An unauthorized character used in the North for 虹  
 'chiang 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.

「**降**」 From a place and to descend; the second ancient form is now only used as a primitive.  
 'chiang } 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.

| 福 to bless, to send happiness.  
 | 階相迎 to go down the steps to meet a guest.  
 | 級留任 to degrade in rank but retain in office, — in order to give the officer a chance to do better.  
 你幾時光 | when will you give me the light of your presence? — a fulsome phrase.  
 何勞下 | how much trouble you have taken to visit me.  
 明升暗 | apparent promotion but a real descent—from power, as when one is shelved to a high nominal post.  
 | 調 to reduce and transfer to another post.  
 誕 | 奇才 Heaven has sent us a great genius.  
 | 香 or 宿 | a resinous wood like cedar, burned by the Taoists at worship.

流星 | 下來 a meteor fell.  
 | 火 to reduce a fever.

Read *kiang*. To submit; to return to loyalty and allegiance, to throw down arms and give in; to reduce to terms.

投 | to give up rebellion.

歸 | to return to lawful rule.

| 兵 troops coming in to their duty.

| 魔 to exorcise or bind the demons or efrets; one furious-looking temple guardian brandishes a | 魔杵 or restraining-demon club.

| 龍伏虎 he reduces the dragon and humbles the tiger; — said of Yoh Wang or the Chinese Esculapius.

| 箕 a star in Aries, which brings fair weather, when it is on the meridian in the fifth moon.

| 服 to surrender to rightful authority.

In *Cantonese*. A perpendicular line.

打 | to erase or mark out a passage; also to fire at a picture of Shwang-kiang shān 霜 | 神 in October.

糲 } Starch; to starch.  
 | 子 or | 糊 or 漿 | starch; congee used for starching.

*chiang* 打 | 子 to starch.

| 稠麻子 a face marked with the small-pox.

稀的 | 的 starch it slightly.

倅 } To hate, to dislike.  
 决 | willful, unaccommodating.

*chiang* 傲 | disobedient; to resist parental authority.

## K' IANG.

Old sounds, k'ong and k'ing. In Canton, k'éung, kéung, and hong; — in Swatow, k'íe, kiang, and k'òng; — in Amoy, k'ìong and k'òng; — in Fuhchau, k'ìong and kiòng; — in Shanghai, ts'èng, k'èng, and jèng; — in Chifu, k'iang.

羌 } From 羊 a sheep and 人 a man; q. d. a shepherd, the distinctive features of the savage western tribes being to rear sheep; the first is the common form, and sometimes wrongly used for *kiang* 姜 a surname; the second is used for *kiang* 薑 ginger.

An ancient tribe in Tangut, shepherd nomads living from early times west of Sz'ch'uen and Kansuh; they are commonly known as 戎 | and | 胡, but the name cannot yet be identified with Indian or Scythian tribes; some think it denotes the Kurus of Hindu legends; contrary, strong, obstinate; educated, elegant; an interjection; to return.

| 戎 or | 人 tribes on the west of China.

自彼氏 | 莫敢不來享 even from those Ti-k'iang tribes they dared not but come with their offerings.

| 內恕己 Ah! he excused himself, — in order to employ others.

Read *kiang*. In want.

| 量 famished and helpless, — said of fledgelings.

蜚 } A term for such coleopterous insects as the *Ateuchus* or *kiang* *Scarabeus*, which lay their eggs in dung.

蜚 | 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.

| 娘之志在于轉丸 the skill of the tumble-dung is seen best in rolling its ball.

嗥 } The sobbing of infants, the unceasing wail of children.

*chiang* 腔 } From *flesh* and *empty*; the second form is unusual, and confined to tunes, but is interchanged with the other in certain senses.

*chiang* 腔 } Hollow, vacant, puffed; a hollow bone; a horse's flank; the breast or throat, when the head is gone; a tune, the air of a ballad; the patois or brogue of a place; vain, pretentious, puffed up.

| 子大 pretending, ostentations.  
 | 調 a tune, a singing tone; clear enunciation, distinctly spoken.  
 裝 | unreal, specious, assuming; affecting to speak in falsetto.  
 京 | a northern style of speaking.  
 你改過 | 來 you must alter your tune — or conduct.  
 裝面 | to do eye-service, to slight things.  
 二簧 | and 梆子 | terms for a drawing and for a high key in singing on the boards.  
 滿 | 怨氣 her breast was filled with bitter griefs.  
 人 | 子 a headless neck.  
 按 | 合拍的 you must make the tune and instrument harmonize; — *met.* to work in accord, to get along well.  
 高 | treble notes, high but not falsetto.  
 昆 | 戲 play-actors from Suchan  
 捧 | 兒 you are fooling me; I think you are a humbug.  
 | 口好 an excellent tone or diction, in singing or reading.  
 起 | to rise in one's demands, to strike for higher wages.

**控** Interchanged with the last.  
 The ribs or skeleton of a sheep; a sheep's tendons; a classifier of sheep, after they have been butchered.  
 一 | 羊 one butchered sheep's carcase. (*Pekingese.*)

Read *k'ung'*. Dried mutton.

**腔** An impediment in the throat, as phlegm or a swelling; the sound of coughing.

**腔** A disease of the throat like quinsy, or as if something was sticking in it; empty, as a valley.

**腔** The bone that is empty or useless, viz the end bone of the spine, the 髓 | or as *coccygis*.

**控** From wood and empty.  
 A kind of hollow wooden image, or sounding-board, smaller and similar to the *chuh*, 祝 and used to mark music by running a stick across the ridged back.

**強** From 弓 a bow and 疆 a border; the first form is the most common, and considered by some to be not altogether synonymous with the other.

**疆** A black bug or weevil in rice; a strong bow; violent, headstrong, determined, firm; the violent; violence; boisterous, surly, overbearing; relying on force, or regardless of right; sturdy, brawny, full grown; *met.* laborers; in *arithmetic*, a remainder, an excess; a term of comparison, better for.

| 水 acids, as 硝 | 水 nitric acid; — a foreign term.

| 乞 to beg with threats.

| 壯 or | 士 vigorous, hale, in the prime of life, forty years old; *met.* sturdy troops.

他比我 | he is cleverer than I.  
| 弱 strong and weak, robust and puny.

爭 | 弱 to wrangle; try who is the strongest.

| 暴 or | 橫 truculent, peevish.

| 盜 a robber, a highwayman, a bandit.

| 些兒 a little improved, stronger, better, brighter.

五軍兵 | the five divisions of an army.

| 賣 to compel one to sell; a forcible sale.

舌 | double-tongued.

自 | enduring, persevering, firm.

持 | violent; boastful.

鵲之 | | how decided and valorous are the magpies!

算是 | 了 or 以為 | I think that will be better; that will be more agreeable.

賞賜百千 | he gave him more than a hundred thousand.

| 茂矯 how firm in his energy!

心 | 命不 | his will is strong, but his fate is against him.

雖柔必 | though weak, he will get stronger.

剛 | strong and willful.

少飲 | 如醉 to drink little is better than to be drunk.

In *Shanghai*, a synonym of *tsien'* 賤 for which only the first form is employed. Cheap, low-priced, to think cheap.

價錢太 | the price is too cheap, 男兒當自 | a young man ought to control himself.

頂 | very cheap.

Read *'k'iang*, but confined to the first form. To compel, to force; to invigorate, to strengthen; to try; to prevail on against the inclination.

勉 | constrained to do; to force one's self to do.

| 求不得 you can't obtain it; you can't get it out of him, as wisdom from a fool.

| 說 a forced confession.

| 而後可 at first he was unwilling, but afterwards he did it.

屈 | forced to bear; springing back; resilient; elasticity.

| 忍 nerved himself to bear it.

| 性 set in his way; answering back.

富貴莫 | 求 rich and honorable men should not seek it by underhand ways.

| 派着 to set one to do a thing for which he is unfitted.

| 行 forced to do.

木 | stiff as a stick, mulish; can't be forced.

雖 | 記猶不清 though I try, I do not recall it clearly to mind.

**勇** To urge on, to exert one's strength; to pursue after, to resist forcibly.

**諒** 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 kiu; — in Swatow, kao, kiò, kié, k<sup>a</sup>, and kué; — in Amoy, kao, kiao, and hiao; — in Fuhchau, kan, kieu, hieu, kéu, ka, kao, and kiò; — in Shanghai, kio, ko, and jio; — in Chifu, kiao.

交  
chiao

Said to be changed from 大 great to represent the appearance of a man's legs when crossed, or the crossing of lines in writing.

To blend, to unite, to join; to deliver up or hand over to, to communicate with; to pay to, to exchange; to copulate; trade, barter, dealings with; contiguous, conterminous; intercourse of society, friendship; intimately; 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 | 寄 transmitting it; | 託 requesting him to do it.

| 盤 to deliver over, — as a shop to another.

| 代清楚 to hand everything over, to get free of the job.

| 手 to hand to one; a trading constituent; also hand to hand fighting.

| 齒 to dovetail; to interlock.

| 錯 interlocking, like the crooked frontier of two countries; to pass around, as a wine cup.

| 合 sexual commerce.

心 | a cordial friendship.

| 涉 or | 參 intimate with, connected, on good terms.

其 | 也以道 his friendships were likewise reasonable.

| 鋒 to join battle.

| 腳 to cross the legs.

| 接 to receive and entertain — a visitor.

| 遊甚廣 his friends are scattered far and wide.

雨雪 | 加 rain and snow mingled.

談 | a slight acquaintance.

| 加 to pile on each other.

絕 | to dissolve friendship.

| 不準你 I cannot come up to your standard.

| 情 pleasant intercourse.

| 易 trade between two; to barter; to swap.

| 椅 an arm chair.

喝 | 杯 to drink the wedding cup.

難打 | 道 one who is hard to get along with, a dangerous comrade.

| 申時 just three o'clock P.M.

| 白露後 after the term White Dew begins.

四五月之 | last of the fourth and first of the fifth moon.

| | 黃鳥 the yellow orioles flit about.

蛟  
chiao

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 gavia family; the popular idea contained in the name 蛟 or ant-dragon, that it is gradually produced in the earth by myriads of ants, is curiously like the snakes that are found in ants' nests near Bahia in Brazil.

騰 | 起鳳 [he will become] a rising dragon and soaring phoenix, — i. e. a great scholar.

| 龍豈是池中物 how can a crocodile be reared in a fish-tank? — met. how can a Caesar be kept in a village?

菱  
chiao

Dried grass, fodder ready for storing; a kind of jointed marsh grass cultivated for its celery-like stems called |

筭 at Canton, | 白 at Shanghai,

and | 瓜 at Peking; the roots or rhizomes remain in the soft ground, and the young shoots when boiled are white and tender like the early bamboo shoots; the leaves are broad like Job's tears (Coix), and the seeds blackish.

| 耳菜 a water greens obtained from the stalks of a small wild grass similar to this.

| 教 to cut grass for fodder.

峙乃芻 | prepare the forage.

| 塘司 the township in which Whampoa lies.

郊  
chiao

From region and adjoining. Waste or forest land near the frontier; an open common beyond the city, a suburb; a place proper to have a sacrifice; a suburb; an altar; the worship of heaven and earth at the solstices, anciently offered to the 五帝 Five Rulers, but since the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1369), confined to Shangti.

| 外 remote wilds, savage lands, not yet reached by civilization.

| 廟 temple to heaven.

| 天 imperial sacrifice to Heaven.

農 | farmsteads, villages.

| 社之禮所以事上帝也 the ceremonies at the solstices to the heavens and land were in worship of Shangti.

鵞  
chiao

A long legged bird, the | 鵞, described as having a mallard's body, long legs, and a reddish feathery crest; the color is dun yellowish; it nestles 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.

鰲 also called 魚 | and 頭 | is another sea-bird, more like the cormorant or smew.

**鮫** A large shark, so called from the blending of its stripes, (a *Scyllium*?) whose skin affords good shagreen; the description resembles that of the viviparous shark.

| 鮫 a skate or sting-ray of immense size; a kraken.

| 人 a mermaid, said to weep pearls.

馬 | 郎 the mango fish (*Polynemus xanthonemus*) common at Macao, from which some have erroneously derived the foreign name of the town.

**嬌** From *woman* and *curved*; it is much used for female names.

*chiao* Beautiful, delicate, comely, graceful; dear, lovely; an elegant, affected manner; a stylish figure; to pet, to bring up delicately; indulged, petted; to cry for.

| 貴 dainty, delicate; a high-born lady.

| 養 to spoil by over fondness, as to wink at a child's vices.

| 客 the distinguished guest, *i.e.* one newly married into a family, a son-in-law.

詐 | teasing, crying for, as spoiled children do.

| 聲 a kind, winning voice; a high, querulous tone, like a woman's voice.

| 妻 my dear wife, my dear.

| 兒 my pet, my darling daughter.

黃 | the yellow beauty, *i.e.* wine, spirits.

| 態 lady-like, genteel.

| 媚 fresh, beautiful, a Hebe.

| 羞 bashful, retiring, modest.

若得阿 | 當以金屋貯之 if I can get Akiao for my wife, I'll keep her in a golden house; *met.* doting love.

| 姿 sprightly, winsome.

妖 | delicate, as a tint.

| 嫩 seductive, fascinating, siren like.

| 艷 vivid, lustrous, bright; gay, as flowers.

喚 | 娘 calls the handsome girls, the name of the racket used by artificial flower peddlers.

**驕** A horse six cubits high; a wild, restive horse; proud, haughty, presuming on; ungovernable; disdainful, self-confident; to glory in, to be proud of.

| 傲 overbearing, haughty, proud.

| 矜 or | 誇 presumptuous.

| 奢淫佚 pride, extravagance, lewdness, and idleness.

| 縱 willfully conceited.

憤 | impetuous, testy.

| 泰 great self-assurance.

**嬌** From *heart* and *curved*; resembles the last.

*chiao* A low-minded man flushed with success; bragging; self-indulgent; kind, compassionate towards the sad.

**鷓** From *bird* and *curved*.

*chiao* A species of long tailed pheasant, probably allied to the barred tailed or Reeves' pheasant (*Symaticus*), named | from its cluck.

| 雉 the long tailed or Tartar pheasant.

**傲** To do, to act; intent on.

| 倖 lucky; beyond one's deserts or expectations; prosperous; this phrase is written 僥倖 in some books.

**傲** From *heart* and *gliding*; like the last.

*chiao* Lucky; prosperous.

| 儻 to honestly.

Read *kih*, Hasty; a quick temper.

**漣** Name of a river; a vast prospect.

*chiao* | 瀉浩汗 illimitable; vast and dreary, as the ocean or a barren pampas.

**澆** From *water* and *eminent*.  
To sprinkle, as by hand; to irrigate, to moisten; to dip; illiberal; perfidious.

| 花 to water flowers.

| 燭 to dip candles.

| 灌之功 diligent in dressing a garden.

| 風 an infamous custom, bad reputation of a country.

| 薄 unfaithful, ungrateful contrary to.

Read *chiao*. An eddy, a place where the water whirls.

**膠** The screaming of a cock, as when he is caught; boasting, bragging, bombast; alarmed. 鷄鳴 | | the fowls are crowing and cackling.

Read *chiao*. Talkative, garrulous.

| 啁 verbose.

| | 然其志也 he boasted and talked about all his plans.

**膠** From *flesh* and *flying high*; occurs used with the next.

*chiao* Glue; gum, such as exudes from peach trees; glutinous jelly; to glue, to cohere; to deceive by sticking to one in apparent friendship; viscid, cohering, as potter's clay; sticky, joined or sticking together; obstinate, pertinacious, stupid, set; intimate, compacted, bound by a pledge.

牛皮 | cow's glue.

黃明 | clarified glue.

魚 | isinglass, fish-glue.

麩筋 | wheat-flour and lime mixed for joiner's work.

| 鍊 well-boiled glue.

| 粘 to glue.

東 | an old name for a kind of prefectural college.

| | 擾擾乎 what utter confusion and turmoil!

既見君子德音孔 | when I see the princely man, his virtuous fame draws him close to me.

- 1 固力 the power of cohesion.
- 1 連 banded for one purpose, either good or bad.
- 1 漆相投 united as glue and varnish, very intimate.
- 如 1 之愛 unalterable love.
- 美人 1 bandoline used by women in dressing the hair.
- 三仙 1 a medicine of tortoise-shell, deer's antlers, and tiger's bones boiled together.
- 阿 1 a medical glue named from Tung-o hien 東阿縣 in Shantung, where the Glue Well 井 furnishes water possessing peculiar properties in which ass-skin is boiled seven days; it is taken as a tonic.
- 1 州 a maritime district on the southwest side of Shantung promontory.
- 1 葛 unsteady, irregular; to offset and confuse, as in rendering accounts; used with the next.

**轆** Something indistinctly seen in the distance; confused.  
*chiao* 1 輯不清 the accounts are confused; the mode of managing the affair is perplexing; the reference is to a row of spears on a chariot glancing in the eye; it is applied to offsetting debts, or transferring from one account to the other, so as to juggle and confuse them.

**芡** } The second form is disused, though deemed to be most proper for the name of the plant.  
**苳** } A medicinal plant, the 秦 found in Shansi; it is one of the Acanthaceæ, 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 *liu*. A remote wild; the lair or form of a wild beast.
- 1 野 a waste wilderness, a barren.

- 1 菴 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.

**皎** } From *white* and *crossing*; the second and ancient form is similar to the next.  
**皜** } The bright, white face of the moon; an immaculate, pure white; effulgent, splendid, as the sun.  
*chiao* 1 潔 clean and pure.  
 1 日 clear daylight, sunshine.  
 1 1 spotless, unsullied white, as a thing, a reputation, or a colt.  
 月色 1 分滿畫堂 the bright moonlight filled the gay hall.

**皦** Similar to the last.  
*chiao* White and brilliant, like a fine gem, as the opal.  
 1 1 the sparkling stars.  
 則有如 1 日在上以監我矣 [if you doubt me,] there is [one] above like the bright sun watching me.

**絞** From *silk* and to *cross* as the phonetic.  
*chiao* To bind around, to wrap; to strangle; to twist; to turn, as a crank or windlass; unceremonious, blunt.  
 1 纜 to twist ropes.  
 1 緊些 bind it rather tighter.  
 1 頭布 a turban, such as the Fuhkien sailors wear.  
 1 紗 to spin thread.  
 三 1 繩 a threefold cord.  
 1 縊 to strangle one's self.  
 1 椿 the windlass used to hoist boats up the sluices in the Grand Canal; the stake at which criminals are strangled.  
 問 1 to condemn to be strangled.  
 1 死 or 1 犯 to strangle a criminal.  
 直 1 blunt and severe, as a Cato.  
 1 刺人非 to pick at and expose people's faults.

Read *liao*. Silk of a blueish yellow color; a sash, a bandage.

**狡** From *dog* and to *cross*.  
*chiao* Crafty, black poodles with large mouths, such as are reared in the northern provinces, though other descriptions assimilate the animal designated nearer to the genet; wily, crafty, as the doublings of a fox; wild, maddened; cruel; specious, cunning.  
 1 徒 a wily chap, a sharper.  
 1 猾 or 1 獪 tricky, fraudulent.  
 1 計 a wily plan.  
 1 詐 cunning, deceitful.  
 1 戾 raging, ungovernable, perverse.  
 1 童 a young rascal, a street Arab; a clever lad.  
 1 賴 to force a creditor to take less than his due.  
 1 棍 a fraudulent villain.  
 1 犬 a black Peking dog.  
 1 兔三窟 [he is like] the clever rabbit with his three burrows; *met.* don't trust him.

**姣** } Frequently used for the last, but referring rather to females; the second form is unusual, and also read *chiao*.  
**姤** } Handsome, pretty; clever, intriguing, flattering; artful.  
*chiao* 1 生慣養 a petted, indulged youth with an overbearing, willful disposition.  
 1 美 beautiful, winsome; captivating.  
 1 態 attractive, desirous to please, coquetish.  
 1 童 a pretty and petted lad.  
 寵而施 1 he loves [his concubine,] who makes a fool of him.  
 Read *liu*. Lewd, dissolute; amorous, in love.  
 1 仔 a youth in love.  
 發 1 in love, passionately attached to (*Cantonese*).

倣 Like the last.  
Handsome, beautiful.  
倣 <sup>chiao</sup> | 好 fair, as a | 人 or beauty.  
| 人僚兮 how fair and graceful — is that lady!

篔 A rope made of bamboo splinths; a rude musical instrument, called | |, with sixteen tubes, made on the principle of the pandean pipes.  
| 張 atap or coarse matting woven of bamboo splinths and lined with leaves, used in the South for awnings and roofs.

袂 Long leathern drawers, | 袂 worn by fishermen when wading through the fens and rivers in their calling, to protect them from wounds and cold; they are often made to reach to the arms.

幪 Wrappers to strengthen the legs, and prevent varicose veins; used by porters, sedan-bearers, and travelers.

鐮 A metal handle or ear of a vessel; to cut cloth with shears.  
| 開 cut it in two.  
| 剪絲羅 cut the silk in two with scissors.

繳 From silk and gliding as the phonetic.  
繳 <sup>chiao</sup> Leg wrappers; to reel; to wind around, to bind; to deliver up, to hand over; to surrender, as to an officer; to pay a mulct; to act violently.  
| 線 to wind thread.  
| 卷 to hand in an essay.  
| 呈 to hand over to, to transfer.  
| 贓 to deliver up stolen goods.  
完 | everything has been handed over; paid, settled.  
| 還 to pay back.  
紛 | 爭言 to wrangle and browbeat another.

Read *choh*. A thread tied to an arrow to draw it back after shooting.

Read *keh*. Tape bound on the hem of a garment.

譎 Wordy, verbose; to make known.  
譎 <sup>chiao</sup> 糾 | 人罪 to divulge the faults of others; to tell on; to complain against.

犄 Uneven or distorted horns; to raise one horn higher than the other; crooked.  
犄 <sup>chiao</sup> 角 | a horny covering on a scabbard.

郭其目 | 其角 he glared at him and raised his horns, as a bull.

蟠 A species of ant; to wriggle; to stretch out; the writhing of a snake is 天 |, applied also to its stretching the neck out and drawing it into the hole.

矯 From *dart* and *curved*; it occurs interchanged with the next.  
矯 <sup>chiao</sup> An arrow issuing from the bow; straight; to bend to; to straighten, to rectify, to correct what is wrong; to falsify, to simulate; to usurp, to exercise undue authority; martial, strong, obstinate; a dissembler; deceitful.  
| 命 to feign orders.

| 強 to force the unwilling; exorbitant, unreasonable, unconscionable.

| 健 vigorous, brave.

| 誣上天 falsely assuming the sanction of high Heaven.

| | 虎臣 his bold, martial leaders.

| 首 to lift up the head.

| 揉造作 to do hard and soft, i. e. to act for one's interest, to put on as exigencies suggest.

| 情 one who pretends what he does not feel.

| 託 to make pretense to, as knowledge or acquaintances.

擣 From *hand* and *curved*; it is interchanged with the last.

擣 <sup>chiao</sup> To lift up the hand; to grasp; firm, unyielding; feigning, false; to straighten; to twist; to bend, as by fire.

| 然剛折 he will break before he will bend.

Read *kiao*. To take a little, to select; to pry open, to raise with a lever; to stick in; to obstruct.

| 針 to pin together.

| 田杠 a spendthrift; one who can carry off (or spend) a field.

| 眼睛 an eyesore, one who sticks in my eye.

| 住馬脚 to prevent the horse's legs, to hinder, to interfere; to argue against.

| 折 to break in prying.

| 起來 pry it up.

舌 | 然而不下 his tongue was stiff and immovable.

In *Cantonese*. To rub; to wipe.

| 嘴 to wipe the mouth.

| 手 the arms akimbo.

鱈 From *fish* and *curved*, referring to its head and tail, which both turn up.

鱈 <sup>chiao</sup> A fish *Culter* and *Pseudoculter* found in fresh, clear water, and perhaps allied to the pike, otherwise called 白魚 and 河白魚 white fish; one, it is said, leaped into Wu Wang's boat when he was on his way to destroy Shang; its belly is thin and white, the back blackish; the lower jaw projects and turns upwards; it is sometimes four feet long.

盪 A small boiler or kettle; to stir up water and make it muddy; to roil.

把糖 | 一 | stir up the sugar a little.

| 麻醬 to leach ground sesamum seeds with hot water to separate the oil.

| 和勻了 it is mixed very equally

**攪** From *hand* and to *rouse*.  
To stir up or about; to confuse, to disorder; to beguile into doing evil; to annoy, to incommode; to excite, to make discontented.

亂 | 亂 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 | 非 to dispute warmly.

祇 | 我 心 designing only to perturb my mind.

日 | 夜 | constantly doing evil, as thieves and gamblers.

混 | impudent interference.

勻 mixed evenly.

唆 to annoy and provoke.

星 a blackleg, a baleful star.

擾 to embroil, to stir up, as sedition; to stand out against others, as the single jurymen.

**敲** To roll up many things, or tie them fast; to tie round and round.

乃 干 tie the spears fast.

連 | 或 數 | tied up tightly, as with cords.

**疴** A colic with gripes.  
腸 痧 the Asiatic cholera.  
肚 gripping pains in the bowels.

**轎** From *carriage* and *curved*.  
A small covered chair, such as can cross a mountain; a palanquin.

子, 或 一 頂 |, 或 一 乘 |, 或 一 座 | one sedan, one chair.

竹 | a bamboo sedan, the cheapest kind.

杠 sedan poles or thills.

花 | 或 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 擡 | 的 chair-bearers.

遷 | 或 起 | 或 裝 | tip the chair, so as to receive the sitter.

八 座 | a sedan with eight bearers, as a governor's, but the governor-general's 八 | 八 撮 has eight bearers and eight outriders.

騾 馱 | a mule litter.

輿 | a light chair, otherwise called 過 山 | a mountain chair.

燒 | 馬 burn his sedan and horse — i. e. he is dead, these paper things being fired the instant the breath has gone.

**嶠** The ridge or watershed of a high peak, where the water cannot stay; a bill-path.

員 | a lofty hill in Punglai in Santung, one of five where the genii dwell.

**齷** Uneven; rough, as a path; uneasy, mind not quiet.

我 亦 行 踏 | 齷 I also went along the level road, stumbling and toddling as I stepped.

**叫** From *mouth* or *words* and *twinning* or a *peck*; the second form is now the most in use, and the third is obsolete.

To call to or upon; to cry out; the cries or voices of animals and birds; to send for; to name; to command, to tell to do, to persuade; to sing, as an insect; to induce, to cause, in which sense it is often only a sign of the passive voice; by, with; named, called, termed.

| 魂 to invoke the spirits of persons who have fainted, or are in a fit.

| 風 吹 了 the wind blew them about.

明 月 | 人 行 the bright moon leads people to go abroad.

不 相 | not on speaking terms.

一 | 就 到 he comes when he is called.

| 賊 賊 to cry Thieves!

| 救 命 to cry out for help, to cry Murder!

| 他 來 (or | 伊 來 in Shanghai, or | 佢 嚟 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 噪 to bawl one's self hoarse.

| 甚 麼 名 字 what is it called? what's the name of this?

大 語 | | the hum of much talking.

**噉** Similar to the preceding.  
To wail; to call after; to roar; a classifier of horses from their neighing.

| 哭 crying and sobbing.

毋 | 應 don't bawl out in reply.

| | a deep tone.

| 噉 to call out.

馬 二 千 | two thousand horses.

**徼** 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 *kiao*, and interchanged with 徼. To desire; to pry into; to seek; lucky, fortunate; to follow, to imitate.

惡 | 以 爲 知 者 I dislike those who make their wisdom to consist in prying.

| 福 to seek for happiness.

| 倖 succeeding; happily, as in answer to prayer.

Read *yao*. To conceal or suppress, as when one is quite exhausted, and will not own it.

**瓢** A long white crook-necked squash, having green stripes running lengthwise, the 瓜, which is hashed raw with mutton, and made into a dumpling, called 餃子餡 at Peking.

**窖** From *cave* and to *announce* or a *horary* character; the second form is unusual. A bin or room in the ground for storing grain and other things; a pit; a vault.

冰 | an ice house.  
| 冰 to cut out store ice.

地 | a cellar, a souterrain, an underground store-room.

| 藏 stored up, laid in the cellar.  
| 密 profound, deep, as in the heart.

白菜上 | put the winter cabbages into the pit.

瓦 | 似的房子 handsome as a new tiled house.

鹽滷 | salt pits, like those near Chapu in Chehkiang.

潑水挖 | pour on water and [see if we can] dig up the treasure.

**滙** In *Cantonese*. An unauthorized character, side creeks which cross the country; canals or small water channels serviceable at high tides; the mouth of creeks; it occurs in the names of many places.

船過 | the boat can go up the creek.

大黃 | a creek at the 車仔砲臺 or Tee-totum Fort near Canton.

**教** Originally described as composed of 支 to *beat*, 子 a *child*, and 交 to *imitate*; but the common form is now made of 支 to *beat* and 孝 *filial duty*.

To instruct, to teach; to show how; to order, to command; precept, doctrine; opinions, tenets; the

people who hold them, a religious or political sect, for the Government prescribes the opinions and ritual of its subjects; a school, those who hold similar opinions; a party, a class.

打 | to be strict in teaching.

好 | 法 good method of instruction.

| 館 a school-house.

| 學 to teach a school.

出 | to excommunicate; to turn one out of the priesthood; to leave it.

| 授 the superintendent of education in a department.

| 論 the overseer of schools in a district.

五 | the five constant virtues.

匪用爲 | you would not regard me as your teacher.

| 化 to influence by teaching; to civilize; to change the heart.

來領 | I have come to receive instruction, i. e. to make a call, to visit you.

未請 | I have not yet asked your name.

| 誨 to instruct, to indoctrinate.

| 師 or | 習 a professor, a teacher, one who imparts his knowledge, as in archery, medicine, pugilism, &c.

三 | the three sects in China,

儒 | Confucianists (who call themselves the 大 |), 佛 | or 釋 | Buddhists, and 道 | Taoists.

| 門 disciples, adherents; but it usually denotes 回 | or Moslems.

| 友 a Christian disciple, a convert, one who 奉 | has received the doctrine.

傳 | to teach religion, to propagate tenets, as a | 師 missionary does.

主 | a bishop in the Roman Catholic church.

天主 | the Roman and Greek churches.

耶穌 | the Protestant church.

Read *hiao*. To cause, to induce, to make, to enable.

| 你好 this [medicine] will make you well.

免 | 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.

糟 | yeast cakes.

發 | to raise, as dough; to ferment.

麪 | leavened barm, or yeast, which is usually the 酒 | or cakes made from the mash of spirits.

**餃** From to *eat* and *adjoining* as the phonetic.

A meat dumpling.

| 餌 or | 子 kneaded flour paste boiled in water, and made in a triangular shape, containing a bit of meat; they are also called 扁食 from their shape.

**鉸** Pivots on which a door turns; a hinge, a joint; a clamp, a hasp; to inlay metals; in some places used as a verb, to clip, to shear; to cut, as hair.

一把 | 剪 a pair of shears.

| 釘 the pin of a hinge.

鎖 | bolt of a Chinese lock.

| 紙花 to cut out artificial flowers.

Read *hiao*. A slender knife, the | 刀子, with which barbers cut the hair in the ear and nose.

**較** From *carriage* and *adjoining*; used with the next.

*chiao* To compare; to measure strength; to try the accuracy or worth of; dissimilar; rather, somewhat more; in general.

| 臺 to see which can drink the most; but | 量 is to compare measures.

比 | to compare; to argue.

- | 重 compare their weights; also, the heavier.
- | 射 trials of archery.
- | 準 like to measure or gauge.
- | 早 sooner, earlier, quicker.
- | 之 compare them.
- 大 | generally, on the average.
- | 然 glittering, bright.
- | 繁 perplexing discussions; entanglements.

Read *k'iao*. A sort of curved iron brace on a carriage, like a horn or ear; the boot of a carriage; to butt with the horns; to contend.

**校** 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 sparing; to join battle.

- | 對無訛 I have compared them and found no error.
- 犯而不 | though wronged he did not seek revenge.
- | 訂 to revise, as for publication.
- | 正 to correct, as a proof; to make accurate.
- 考 | to adjust, to carefully compare, to scrutinize.
- 計 | to compare accounts, to audit.

Read *hiao*. A building for a school in the Hia dynasty; a high-school or gymnasium in the small towns; an inclosure for horses, a corral.

- | 尉 an officer over city gates.
- 學 | a school-house, a seminary.
- | 人 a man who keeps a pond, but the term seems to have been applied too to purveyors and bailiffs of the ménage.
- | 者教也 the *hiao* indicate (or are for) teaching.

**校** Like the last two, but less used.  
*chiao* To compare; to criticise, to discuss; to measure with; to choose; to oppose a superior; confused; disturbed by; irritated against.  
 | 講是非 to criticise others' doings.  
 君父之命不 | do not oppose the will of prince or father.

**琰** A pair of stones of a hemispherical shape, which are thrown on the ground by worshippers to divine the answer to their prayers; they are called | 杯 and | 卦, and are now made of wood, scollop shells, or bamboo roots; if both convex sides turn up when thrown, it is 陽 | negative; if both plane faces it is 陰 | indifferent; if one of each, it is 勝 | or 勝卦, and the most propitious.

K'IAO.

Old sounds, k'io, k'ok, gio, and gok. In Canton, k'iu, hao, hui, and kéuk; — in Swatow, k'a, kid, k'a, k'id, and kió; — in Amoy, kiao, k'iao and k'ao; — in Fuhchau, k'ieu and ngieu; — in Shanghai, ts'o and djo; — in Chifu, k'iao.

**躑躅** From *foot* and *curved* or *eminent*; it is also read *k'ioh*,  
 | To raise the feet, as when sitting; to lift them high, as when climbing; to march; prancing, caracoling; tickled, pleased; to collide with.

搭 | to play into another's hands, as sharpers do.

履 | straw sandals or spiked shoes in which to ascend hills.

| 足待也 to put up the feet (as on a stool) and wait patiently; — i.e. I am in no hurry.

| | martial, noble, as a charger; puffed up, as with pride.

你駕我的 | you have been riding my footsteps, you have been playing me false.

- | 然不固 floating, unsettled.
- | 脚 to cross the legs; the stroke to the right in writing, like that in 弋 or 戈; the surname 成 is thus called | 脚成 or cross-legged Ch'ing.

In *Fuhchau*. To take advantage of another's ignorance or necessity; to speak in irony, saying one thing and meaning another.

**橇** From *wood* and *down*; the second form is unusual.  
 | A sledge or support for the feet, shaped somewhat like a winnowing-fan, on which to be drawn or slip over the mud; a mud shoe.

**磽** From *stone* or *earth* and *eminent*; the first is erroneously, but commonly used for *giao*  
**礲** 礲 soda.  
*ch'iao* Stony or arid soil; poor, gravelly land; upland; dry fields.

hao | 瘠 thin soil.  
 地有肥 | there are both fertile and barren lands.

**敲** From to *beat* and *high*; it resembles *chiao* 敲 to roll.  
*ch'iao* 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.  
 | 詩 to mark or tone the rhythm of poetry.

碗 | 筷窮死萬代 if you rattle your chopsticks on your basin, you'll starve for aye.

門 | to knock on the gate.

經念佛 | to chant prayers to Buddha, while | 木魚 rapping on the wooden fish.

鼓 | to drum.

碎 | to smash, to break in pieces.

給他 | 死 I would like to see him struck dead.

風雨 | 窓 the driving rain patters on the window.

砧杵 | 殘深巷月 the racket of the pestles and washingboards obscures the moon in the alley; — a conceit of Li Tai-peli.

喬 <sup>ch'iao</sup> Composed of 天 *weird* and 高 *high* contracted; it is interchanged with some of its compounds.

High, stately, lofty; curving and open, like the highest branches of a tree; rising, as spears in serried array; crooked, curved; idle; discontented; proud.

木類 stately trees, a class in Chinese botany.

矛 a hook on a spear.

而野 proud and very rude.

志 insolent.

遷之喜 congratulations on moving into a stately (i.e. new) residence.

賢 | 梓 your father and his family.

橋 <sup>ch'iao</sup> From wood and curved; occurs used with the last.

Planks laid across a stream; a bridge; a cross-beam to support a frame; a stand with arms, anciently used at weddings and millet; the cross-piece of a well-sweep; a saddle-tree; a viaduct; perverse, disrespectful; a stately tree, whose branches all point up, as a cypress or poplar; to warp; to bend up, to curl.

一度 | or 一道 | one bridge.

梁冲壞了 the bridge has been swept away.

門 | the lintel of a door.

五洞 | or 五眼 | a five arched bridge.

虹 | the rainbow.

板 | or 草 | a footbridge.

絙 | a suspension bridge; a rope by which to pull a ferry-boat across a stream.

砧 or 整 buttresses or piers of a bridge.

過 | 收 | (or 撒跳) to take in the plank (or split it) after crossing over; — i.e. to leave one in the lurch.

屈 | to bend a bridge; met. gigantic strength.

過鐵 | to pass the iron bridge — into paradise.

給我窟窿 | 走嗎 are you going to get me to cross on a bridge with a hole in it? — are you hoaxing me?

木高而仰梓木低而俯以喻父子 the lofty pine looks up, but the Rottlera bows its head, and thus they are likened to father and son.

風雨吹晒 | 了 it has become warped in the sun and weather.

僑 <sup>ch'iao</sup> An inn, a lodging-place; to lodge, to sojourn; temporary, transitory; stately.

居却是家 the inn will serve him for his home.

木與天參 this lofty tree interlaces with the sky.

趨 <sup>ch'iao</sup> Agile at climbing; robust, vigorous; to lift the feet.

輕 | nimble; light and skillful in clambering.

walking fast and stepping firmly.

蕎 <sup>ch'iao</sup> From flower and curved; often interchanged with the next.

Buckwheat is | 麥, called 三角米 or three-cornered rice in Canton; it is probably indigenous in China.

麥麩 buckwheat flour.

麥糝子 buckwheat grits or coarse meal.

莧 Much used as a contracted form of the last.

莧 <sup>ch'iao</sup> A thorny kind of mallows; it has greenish red flowers, which are edible and slightly bitter; one drawing resembles the hollyhock.

視爾如 | I think you are as [handsome as] an Althæa.

葵向日 the sunflower turns toward the sun.

翹 From wings and eminent.

翹 <sup>ch'iao</sup> 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.

首 to raise the head

望 to look for hopefully.

stately, as trees; hazardous as a falling ledge.

春 | spring bursting forth.

發其意 elevated his thoughts.

尾 | to cock up the tail.

翠 | a feather coiffure.

連 | a medicine, the oval carpels of a species of *Anchusa*.

高 | stilts; often written 高脚 high legs; the 高 | 會 or stilt holiday lasts in the North for three days in the third moon.

翻 To fly downwards.

翻 <sup>ch'iao</sup> | 鞏 to soar and sail round and round, as a falcon.

From one representing an obstacle, and air as it undulates; the original form of the next.

巧 <sup>ch'iao</sup> Air striving to free itself.

巧 <sup>ch'iao</sup> 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.

妙 fine work, well done.

樣 an ingenious mode or pattern.

| 匠 or | 手 a skilled workman, a cunning hand.

| 言令色鮮矣仁 fine words and a smooth bearing seldom indicate virtue.

| 笑 artful smiles; ogling; affable.

| 笑倩兮 what dimples, as she artfully smiled |

湊 | a fortunate opportunity.

淫 | specious, tricky; assumed.

| 捷 good at repartee, witty.

| 言如簧 his speech is alluring as a flute.

大 | 若拙 this great genius acts like a simpleton.

技 | ingenious, complex, as a machine.

| 妻常伴拙夫眠 a clever wife is usually mated to a dunce.

| 計 a fine plan, a shrewd device.

| 月 the seventh moon, — when women 乞 | pray for skill in needlework.

遇 | 或恰 | just then, it just happened at the time.

| 言勿如直道 specious words are not equal to correct principles.

鷺  
ch'iao  
HAO

The *clever bird*, as the parts of the character indicate; the tailor-bird, (*Sylvia sutoria*), known as the | 婦鳥 or clever housewife.

鼻) Of the three modes of writing this character, this is the common one.

鼻 ch'iao' iv A turned-up nose, a nose retroussé.

| 頭鞋 the retroussé shoe, having the end much turned up.

竅) From *cave* and *gliding*.

竅 ch'iao' k'iv A hole, an orifice; a pore or aperture; an interstice; a cavity, a hollow; the mind;

the heart as the physical organ of thought; the accent or rhythm of a language.

九 | the nine passages of the body.

一 | 不通 he is thoroughly stupid, not a hole is open.

合 | of the same mind.

七 | the seven openings — in a sage's heart.

懂 | I see how it is.

靈 | clever; sprightly, acute.

百 | all the pores, as in the skin.

地乘 | 于山川 the springs in the hills are the adits or pores of the earth.

殊未中 | you are very wide of the mark.

通 | 藥 sudorifics and sternutatory medicines.

不得訣 | he has not a good accent; he does not see it.

心 | the intellect, power of comprehension.

擻) To whip, as a horse; to screen; to lay hold of.

擻 ch'iao' k'iv

擻) From *hand* and *down*; it is interchanged with 擻 in some senses.

擻 k'iv To pry up or open; to raise by a lever or crow-bar.

把釘子 | 起來 pry out the nail.

| 門 to pry up a door; *met.* a thief.

| 棍 a crow-bar; a handspike.

| 不動 it will not move; it can't be raised or pried open.

| 孔 to make an opening with a spike, to pry open a hole.

| 破了 broke it in raising it up.

In *Cantonese* wrongly used for 繳. To coil around, to wind.

| 擻 to coil the cue on the head.

蕪) Composed of *eminent* repeated.

蕪 ch'iao' h'iv High, elevated, turned up at the ends; raised or curled above the level.

弓兩頭 | 起來 both ends of the bow curl up.

踹 | tipped it up by stepping on it.

| 頭白 a fish of the dace family, with a recurved mouth.

| 擻子 the cue is turned up; he is dead. (*Nanking*.)

K'IE.

Old sound, K'a. In Canton, K'é; — in Swatow, kié; — in Amoy, ka; — in Fuhchau, kià; — in Shanghai, ka; — in Chifu, k'ie.

癩  
ch'ie

From *flesh* and a *scab*; used with the next.

A disease of the hands and feet, which curls and cripples them, preventing their full use; to limp, to halt.

腿 | 了 a lame leg.

| 子 a lame man.

胎裏 | congenital lameness.

髀  
ch'ie

Analogous to the last and interchanged with it; both are also pronounced *chui*.

A malformation of the joints causing a contraction or stiffness of the limb; a congenital halt, a limping leg.

脛 | a deficiency of the limb, or a stiffened muscle, that prevents its free use.

伽  
ch'ie

A work adopted by the Buddhists for the sounds *ga* and *ka*, for which *ka* 迦 is also used.

| 藍 or 僧 | 藍 a monastery or nunnery, from the Sanscrit *sangharama*.

| 藍佛 a Chinese name for Buddha, and sometimes also applied to Kwanti.

樂 | 山 a hill where Kwanyin dwells.

| 邪 Gayah, an ancient city in India, where Buddha lived seven years; it has a famous monastery, which is still visited.

| 那 an elephant, perhaps derived from the Sanscrit word *karnoth*, a tusk.

| 藍子兒素珠 plain beads made of fragrant wool like lign-aloes.

茄

chié

From *plant* and to *add*.

The stem of the lotus, as distinguished from the stalk and leaves; a general term for the tomato, egg-plant, mandrake, nightshade, and some kinds of squashes.

| 子 or 牛心 | the egg-plant or brinjal (*Solanum melongena*), also called in Shanghai 落蔬, an older term.

毛 | okra or gumbo (*Cantonese*).

癩 | mad-apple, dwale, or bella-donna, the *Solanum insanum*, and similar species.

| 苞兒 unripe egg-plants, used to make sweetmeats.

番 | the tomato, a southern term.

荷包 | the bottle squash.

五 | a medicine, probably made from the 苦 | bitter-sweet or *Solanum dulcamara*.

倒 | to grow upside down, (*Cantonese*).

### KIEH.

Old sounds, kit, kíp, and git. In Canton, kit, kíp, kât, and k'it; — In Swatow, kat, kiát, k'iat, and kiap; — in Amoy, kiát, kiap, k'iat, kiát, and keh; — in Fuhchau, kiek and kak; — in Shanghai, kih, djih, and tsi; — in Chifu, kié.

結

chié

From *silk* and *happy*.

A knot; a skein, a hank, a knob; a knotted button; to tie, to fasten; to work or weave in knots; to crochet; to braid, to knit; to make a contract, to bind by an agreement; an engagement, contract, or bond; united, banded together; fixed, engaged; hampered; curved; important; to induce, as ill-will; to stiffen, as cooling lava; to decide, as a case; to set, as fruit; to form, as a friendship or partnership; sometimes a suffix to a verb to show that the action is finished.

| 繩 or 打 | to tie a knot.

一 | 絲線 a skein of silk thread.

| 網 to knit or crochet a net.

菓 | 了 the fruit has set.

凝 | to coagulate, to congeal, to freeze, to stiffen.

| 舌 tongue-tied, unable to speak.

| 賬 to pay up or on an account.

| 清 settled, made up, as a quarrel; paid all.

| 親 to contract a marriage.

日後歸 | I will pay it to you by and by; he will receive retribution some day.

| 拜 to pledge or form a connection, like sworn friends.

| 局 the affair is finished; ended; results, event, out-turn.

草草了 | to finish up a case anyhow, to decide needlessly.

出 | to give security, to endorse for one, to give bonds.

| 訟 to enter a plea, to present the evidence on both sides.

| 案 to decide a cause.

完 | finished, as a case at law, a contract or affair.

同鄉官印 | a fellow-townsmen who certifies to an officer's standing.

交 | friendly intimacy; to hold communication with.

| 實 firm, durable; lasting, fast.

| 締 to tie together; a close union.

| 言 the last words.

| 穴 a good spot for a grave.

| 月 the twelfth or finishing moon.

收 | to wind up, as a discourse.

| 果性命 I'd finish your life at a stroke; — used in angry talk.

巴巴 | 的 troublesome, hard to do; grievous, a labor.

心之憂矣如或 | 之 my heart in its sorrow is as if hampered and bound.

巴 | 生意 he is diligent in his business,

| 繩而治 he made quipos and ruled the state, as in early Chinese history; to strike a line and plan work, as a carpenter.

拮

chié

From *hand* and *happy*, but the etymologists explain it by 手口共有所作也 hand and mouth both busy.

Occupied, laboring hard; to seize a plant firmly to pull it up; to press after, to pursue.

| 据 embarrassed, as a trader for funds; hampered, perplexed.

桔

chié

From *wood* and *happy*; it is used in the south as a contracted form of *küh*<sub>2</sub> 橘 an orange.

A water-wheel or bucket worked by a pulley; a small orange.

車 | 槲 to work the water-wheel, either by a winch or by the feet on treddles.

| 梗 a common medicine for coughs, the root of the *Platycodon grandifolium*.

| 仔 the small orange called loose jacket at Canton.

劫 }  
劫 }  
chie

From strength or sword and to take away.  
To take by violence, to plunder; to rob openly; to snatch; hurried pestered; a Hindoo kalpa, an æon or cycle, an era; suffering.

- | 奪 or 打 | to plunder, as highwaymen; to rob.
- | 盜 robbers, guerillas, banditti.
- | 掠一空 made a clean sweep, plundered everything.
- | 色 to ravish women.
- | 灰 long gone to oblivion, unknown, turned to ashes.

浩 | the palace steps.  
避 | to avoid hell; to flee unavoidable ruin.

| 數 a fatal calamity, one not to be escaped; ordained fate.  
| | importunate, eager.  
| 皇貢 to intercept revenue.

萬 | 莫贖 a myriad ages [of suffering] cannot atone for it.  
受 | the unavoidable ills of life.

| 波 a kalpa or Buddhist age of millions of years, of which there are 大 | and 小 | great and small kalpas, having periods of increase and decrease, or perfection, continuance, and destruction; the maha kalpa lasts 1344 millions of years.

| 貝 cotton in the boll, (from Sanscrit *kurpasa*.) when it is ripe for picking.

In Cantonese. Astringent; to pucker the mouth, like alum; bitter; sleepy.

茶十分 | the tea is very bitter.  
眼 | sleepy, dozing.

蛙 }  
蚬 }  
chie

The first is also read *k'ü*, meaning a toad.

A sea animal, called 紫 | and 石 |, likened to a tortoise's foot; or, as one says, a tortoise-shaped thing; it is the sea-anemone, which is described as producing flowers, and spreading itself out like a crab's claws.

鈎 }  
子 }  
chie

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 *tsz* 子 a son.

Alone, one only, orphan-like; a remnant; short; one who comes behind or last.

句 | a halberd.  
| 影孤單 left alone, no one to help, friendless and solitary.

| 然一身 left quite alone.

靡有 | 遺 not a solitary man (not half a man) will be left; said of the effects of a drought.  
| | the larvae of mosquitoes; preëminent, as a flagstaff.

潔 }  
絜 }  
chie

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 | pure-minded; clean, limpid.  
| 心 ingenuous, pure in heart, single-minded, unsullied.

| 己奉公 upright in attending to public duties.

冰清玉 | [like the] icy crystal and pure gem; irreproachable, undefaced.

處身高 | to preserve one's integrity and purity.

| 盃候敝 I have cleaned my cups and await your coming [to dinner] to have a chat.

絜 }  
chie

Formerly used with the preceding.

A marking-line; the end of a hempen thread; pure, as a sacrifice; to rule, to measure; to test by law; to repress, to reduce to order; to bring within bounds, as waters.

| 度 to adjust, to limit.  
| 爾牛羊 our oxen and sheep are all pure.

- | 靜 tranquil.
- | 矩之道 the rules of just restraint.
- | 齊 to regulate exactly,
- | 案 to prepare a plentiful repast.

櫟 }  
chie

A hen-roost; a stick or perch for fowls to rest on.

桀 }  
chie

From wood and perverse; see the last and next.

A hen-roost; cruel, savage; harsh, truculent; high-spirited, courageous, one of a thousand, — for which the next is now used; to lift, to carry on the shoulder; name of the last monarch of the Hia dynasty, b. c. 1818, detested for his cruelty.

| | luxuriant, as growing weeds.

鷄 | a hen-roost.  
桔 | a form, aspect of.  
| 驕 proud and domineering.  
惟受罪浮子 | but the crimes of Shen exceed those of Kich.

傑 }  
chie

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.

有厭其 | the thrifty blades are growing long.

豪 | a famous leader, as Cæsar.  
| 作 like a hero, well done; finely written, as a composition.

俊 | a superior, leading man; said of scholars.

杰 }  
chie

From wood over fire; sometimes used with the last.

魏 | a famous statesman and general of the After Chen dynasty, A. D. 956.

揲 }  
拏 }  
chie

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.

**揭***chié*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.

| | rank growing, as sedges.

顛沛之 | when a tree falls utterly.

| 借 to borrow money.

| 單 or | 字 a promissory note, a certificate of indebtedness.

| 項 or | 數 borrowed capital; the debts of a firm.

唇 | 齒寒 when the lips are opened the teeth get cold; — if you go away, I shall be lonely.

| 帖 a pasquinade, an anonymous charge, a placard.

| 封 to take the seals from a door; *met.* to drink, because jars of spirits are always sealed.

| 揚 to publish abroad, as an accusation; to post one.

| 榜 or | 曉 to publish the list of successful graduates.

淺則 | in shallow water raise — your skirt to the knees.

| 弊 or 短 | to make known others' defects, to find fault.

| 蓋紅巾 to lift the red veil, — a wedding ceremony.

**揭***chié*

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.

| 票 a ticket or slip nailed on a door of a house which has been sealed up or confiscated.

**揭***chié*From *sheep* and *why*.

To castrate a ram; a deer's skin.

| 室 ancient name of a place near Wu-hiang hien 武鄉縣 in the southeast of Shansi,

which derived its name of Wether House from the Huns who settled there about the fourth century.

| 羊 a gelded goat; a wether; there is a discrepancy in this use, however, for in Chihli | 子羊 is a ram, and 騙羊 is a wether.

柘 | a Scythian word for warrior.

擊 | 鼓以催花 to beat the deer-skin drum to hasten the blossoming of the flowers.

**碣***chié*

A round or flat stone pillar or tablet; a high, isolated peak; an aiguille or sharp high rock like the Skillig

Rock near Ireland; the | 石 in Lin-yü hien on the coast of Chihli is a noted one; the fluttering of birds.

碑 | the square and round monumental pillars.

指路 | a stone guide post.

**偈***chié**chi'*

From *man* and *why*; it is sometimes used for the next.

Martial, brave; to exert one's strength; vehement, hasty, as chariots racing.

| | 爲義 diligent in the practice of right.

匪車 | 夸 not for the swift chariot.

Read *ki'* An enigma or apothegm of the Budhists; motions which the priests make with their hands; sign language, like a token or grip; a conundrum; a charade; to rest; to idle away the time.

知 | to recognize the allusion; to take the cue; to understand the sign.

閒談講 | to tell riddles and talk gossip.

講 | 語 or 講佛 | to explain the Buddhist stanzas, i.e. the Sanscrit *gatha* 伽他 or | 締 a verse or stanzas.

In *Cantonese*. A hinge; a catch in a door; a spring; a joint of the finger.

**竭***chié*

From *to stand* and *why*; it is sometimes interchanged with the last, and is not the same as the next.

To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; to sink away; wanting, exhausted; used up; gone, finished, as the power of one of the elements, to be succeeded by another, — or as a revolution, that then recommences; defeated, weakened.

泉之 | 矣不云自中 a spring drying up is only because [no water] rises in it.

力 | exhausted; to give out, as a laborer.

| 力 to do one's best, to exert all the strength.

既 | 吾才 I have put forth all my abilities.

三鼓而 | at the third drum-roll they will be quite disheartened.

| 盡 energy quite gone; with full purpose of heart.

| 憊 wearied out.

| 蹶以赴 exerted his utmost strength to reach.

| 誠來見 I have come to see you in full sincerity.

**竭***chié*From *to go* and *why*.

To go and then return, as a carriage; to turn about; a brave martial appearancee.

庶士有 | all the escort officers bore themselves finely.

**惕***chié*

From *heart* and *why*; it is also read *ki'*

To rest a while, to stop; to hold up; urgent, in a hurry.

棲 | to lodge, to sojourn a while.

少 | 半晌 stop an hour or so and rest.

汜可小 | perhaps they can get a brief repose.

Read *hoh*, To desire, to long for,

| 生 to love life.

不倚 | 焉 who would not like to get — under it?

Read *toh*, A mutual fear of one another.

憇,  
chié

This form is more antique than the last; it is also read *ki?*.

To rest, to take breath; to repose, to lay a thing down.  
| 息 to rest; a stop.

暫 | to hold up a little; to breathe and rest.

遊 | to take a rest and walk; to ramble or take a walk.

藹,  
藹,  
chié

The first form is regarded as the most correct.

A very fragrant plant found in Sü-chen fu in the north-west of Kiangsu, the | 車 or | 耳香, it is cultivated, and grows among the young rice.

訐,  
chié

From *word* and *shield*; occurs used with 揭 to lift off, and much resembles *chiü* 訐 to boast. To charge one with a fault; to bring another's misdoings

to light; to reveal, to discover secrets; to tell tales; to divulge.

面 | to accense one to his face, or before his master.

| 揚人過 or | 人短處 to blazon people's faults.

控 | or 告 | to bring charges; to denounce, as the people do bad rulers to the higher officers or the sovereign.

惡 | 以爲直者 I hate those who denounce others to raise their own reputation.

蛺,  
chié

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 | 蝶 a small species, like the cabbage or sulphur butterfly; the name, however, seems to be of general application.

劍,  
chié

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.

极,  
chié

A pack-saddle frame-work or slings, on which loads are bound when prepared for mules or camels to carry.

In *Cantonese*. A camp-stool is 馬 |; a folding chair.

| 側翻 to sleep on the side.

結,  
chié

From *dress* and *fortunate*.

To pull out or hold up the skirt, as if carrying something in it.

| 衣上衿 from the skirt up to the breast or lapel.

薄言 | 之 now we will put [the seeds] in our skirts.

## K'IEH.

Old sounds, k'it, k'ip, k'io, and k'am. In *Canton*, hip and hap;—in *Swatow*, k'isk, and kiap;—in *Amoy*, kiap, kiap, and k'iat;—in *Fuhchau*, kiek and k'iek;—in *Shanghai*, ch'ih and chiah;—in *Chifu*, kié.

怯,  
chié'

From *heart* and to *go*.

Timorous, fearful, cowardly, dreading, careful against.

| 恥 bashful, blushing; trepidation.

畏 | or 心 | fluttering, weak-hearted, timid.

| 陣 afraid to go into battle.

| 風 careful of the draught, as an invalid.

| 志 weak of purpose; vacillating.

見大不 | do not be abashed when you see great men.

瘦 | | lean and strengthless, one of no account for anything.

怯,  
chié'

Weakness, strength all gone; lassitude, languor, debility; infirm.

啾,  
chié'

From *mouth* and to *rob*.

A sound, like | | one resembling creaking; a rustling or whispering noise.

挈,  
chié'

From *hand* and to *carve*; it sometimes occurs used for 契 a bond.

To raise from the earth; to suspend; to hold; to assist, to help another; to put in order, to adjust; to singe, as a shell.

提 | to raise and carry; to commend.

| 出凡塵 raised him above the vulgar world.

Read k'i' Exhausted, failing; wanting; to record on a board the offenses of criminals.

鏃,  
chié'

A sickle, a bill-hook; used with *ch'oh*, 斲 to cut off, to amputate; to carve; to exterminate.

| 朝涉之脛 [Chen-sin] cut off the leg-bones of those who were crossing the ford.

| 薄 to oppress, to maltreat.

刻 | to engrave, to carve.

音信 | 斷 all letters and news have ceased to come.

猥,  
chié'

Harsh, malevolent is | 狃, referring to a vicious dog.

Read *hail'* A mongrel dog, | 猯, a nondescript beast resembling a tiger, which leaps suddenly on its prey.

**耨**, *ch'ie*  
To lean or loll the head, as one does when wearied out.

**慊**, *ch'ie*  
From *heart* and *together*.  
Happy, contented, as when one's wishes are gratified.

自 | I am much pleased.  
| 足 fully satisfied.

| 快 great alacrity.

無 | 於鼻 nothing pleasant to his nostrils; he is always snuffing at things, always dissatisfied.

Read *'kien*. Enraged, angry; to gnash the teeth with vexation; to dislike, to cherish ill-will against.

**匣** } From a *receptacle* and to *press*;  
the second form is most common, showing the material

**篋**, *ch'ie*  
A trunk to contain books and writings; a porte-fenille; a chest, a dresser or pannier; a carpet-bag, a satchel, a reticule; to put away in a box.

鼓 | to strike on the chest when entering school; — an old custom.

| 笥 a scholar's satchel.

行 | a traveling-trunk or box.

| 子 a case for holding papers or sewing materials.

書 | a case for books.

箱 | a bamboo bampor; a clasp-  
ing clothes-box.

囊 | 蕭然 the money-bag is all cleared out.

**愜**, *ch'ia*  
The mind pleased; cheerful, satisfied; ready, prompt.

爽 | joyful, in good spirits.

意 | or | 心 a contented mind.

諸事 | 洽 everything was arranged satisfactorily.

不 | 其意 the principles are not the same; I do not agree with this notion.

| 志 convinced, satisfied.

## KIEN.

Old sounds, kín, gín, kím, kien, gien, kiem, giem, and kan. In Canton, kin, kan, kam, nam, and kím; — in Swatow, kian, k'ian, k'oi, kan, kam, and kiam; — in Amoy, kian, kiam, k'iam, giam, han, kan, and kam; — in Fuhchau, kieng, k'ieung, kang, hang, keng, kiöng, and kiek; — in Shanghai, ki<sup>n</sup>, kèn, and dji<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, kien.

**堅**, *chien*  
From 土 earth and 賢 virtuous contracted.

Stable, immovable, firm, hard, strong; durable, wears well, lasting; stout, hale, in good liking; well-made, sound; constant, determined; resolute, unwavering; to establish, to strengthen; to confirm; to harden, to concrete; in epitaphs denotes one who screens his faults.

| 固 immovable, firm; durable; substantial, as a family or a mercantile house.

| 實 solid, strong.

心 | or | 志 resolute, a fixed purpose; persevering.

| 執 obstinate, pig-headed.

| 忍 firm endurance.

| 信 to establish in faith; the rite of Confirmation.

| 凝 congealed; hardened, as lava; solidified, as metal; curt, as a style.

以 | 其信德 it confirmed his belief.

| 信之禮 the rite of confirmation; — a foreign term.

| 壯 hale, robust, said of old men.

中 | the main or center of an army.

| 不吐真 really his confession was not true.

鑽之彌 | the more [Confucius'] doctrines are tried the more convincing are they found to be.

好 | 硬的性 having fixed principles.

| 强不屈 firm and unyielding; unbending in a good sense.

執銳披 | he grasped his spear with the firmest resolve.

**鰓**, *chien*  
A fish described as like the 鯪 but larger, and belonging to the same family;

it is perhaps the bonito, which is common in Chinese waters, and much consumed by the Japanese fresh and preserved; but the Chinese description assimilates it rather to one of the mullet family.

**肩**, *chien*  
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.

| 頭 or | 膊 the shoulder; | 膊闊 broad shouldered; influential from having friends.

| 膀 the fleshy part of the arm.

比 | compared shoulders, i. e. equal in merit or rank.

並 | 而行 to walk abreast, to be an equal or friend.

披 | an official cape laid over the robe and made of silk; worn by graduates.

坎 | a vest or waistcoat.

雲 | a kind of mantilla or victorine worn by brides.

息 | to withdraw from, to desist.

口水 | a bib for a child.

| 挑背負 hard, toilsome labor, peeling the shoulders; hard-worked.

仔 | to take charge of; adequate to, as a duty; its burden.

一 | 擔戴 to take the whole charge of; to carry a business through.

一 | 負重任 to carry on important and responsible duties.

朕不 | 好'貨 Wo will not employ those who love bribes.

扛 | 兒的 a bearer of burdens, a coolie.

一 | 挑生理 a huckster's occupation.

作事有 | 勝的 I have got a capable man for the business.

姦

chien

From *woman* thrice repeated; it is interchanged with the next.

Amours and intrigues among and with women; illicit intercourse, as adultery, incest, rape, fornication, for the word does not distinguish; to debauch, to ravish; wild, horrid, brutal, ogre-like; applied to genii and spirits, villainous, wicked.

一 | 淫 or | 污 to defile; fornication.

强 | to force a woman; a rape.

情 | or 和 | consenting to adultery.

通 | criminal conversation.

一 | 夫 an adulterer.

一 | 究 villains and traitors; to act like a traitor.

一 | 拐 to seduce and carry off, to kidnap.

一 | 生 an illegitimate birth.

奸

chien

From *woman* and to *offend*; used with and for the last.

Inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum; to offend against propriety; crafty, plotting, unprincipled; traitorous; malicious; selfish; clandestine; corrupt, adulterous.

一 | 詐 false, fraudulent; to cheat.

一 | 臣 a traitorous official or vassal.

一 | 雄 a sanctimonious traitor.

漢 | a disaffected Chinese; one who has intercourse with foreigners is often so stigmatized

一 | 賊 a villain; you traitor!

一 | 佞 or | 巧 double-faced, designing, specious.

一 | 壞 or | 猾 artful, deceptive; said of cunning children, who love to make mischief.

一 | 細 a spy, an eaves-dropper.

一 | 黨 a traitorous cabal.

盤 | 緝盜 lookout for the smugglers and seize thieves; — a notice on custom-houses.

一 | 絕我好' you craftily deprive me of what I love.

一 | 仔 a slippery fellow. (*Cantonese*.)

間

chien

From *door* and the *sun* shining through; the authorized form is 閒, but usage now confuses that to the oblique tone *kien*'

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.

正在訊 | 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 | 人 a midman.

天地之 | 無此法 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.

一 | 隔 to set apart; a partition; to intermit.

所 | 人 one who separates people, as a busybody.

一 | 或有之 supposing it to be so; what if there be?

反 | to make counter stratagems; to deceive an enemy.

一 | 別許久 separated for a long time.

一 | 疎的 put them rather wider apart.

新不 | 舊 the new will not supersede (or estrange) the old.

離 | 骨肉 to sow discord among relatives.

聲音相 | the sounds alternated with each other.

一 | 遠 far removed.

一 | 隙 a crack; an offense, a grudge; to set at variance.

一 | 壁隣舍 or | 壁的 next door neighbors; those in the same yard.

是 | 壁兒的院子 it is in the adjoining yard or garden.

兩夾 | 兒 in the space between the two.

居 | 而排難 to try to reconcile differences between people.

欄

chien

An unauthorized character used for the preceding in the southern provinces.

A room, an apartment; a classifier of houses, and used mostly in deeds or leases.

用木板隔 | divide off the apartment by a board partition.

蘭

chien

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.

一 | 草 a well-known fragrant plant, reckoned among the orchids in consequence of its perfume; it grows in 武岡州 in Honan, where it is found in marshy places and called 澤蘭 or marsh orchid, and 都梁香 or

the perfume from Tu-liang district; the plant, from the Chinese drawing and description, is probably the *Valeriana dioica* or an allied species; the roots are called 地筭 earth shoots; the leaves were gathered in spring to ward off miasma, and preserve clothes from insects.

士與女方秉 | 份 the gentlemen and ladies then carried bouquets of valerian.

**艱**

*chien* From 艱 *perverse* and 董 *sticky earth* altered, referring to the difficulties of turning over the ground.

Land that is hard to till; whatever is difficult or toilsome; to inflict hardships; distressing, sorrowful; origin of.

| 辛 miserable, wretched.

| 險 difficult and dangerous.

| 煩 thanks for your trouble.

| 難 in unhappy circumstances; hardships; to realize the hardships of.

天方 | 難 Heaven is now inflicting calamities.

生意 | 難 trade is dull, business goes hard.

| 食 the food of toil, — as from agriculture.

居 | 守制 he is at home observing the mourning — for his father.

| 阻 seriously obstructed.

莫或不 | do not undervalue the difficulties.

| 苦備嘗 I have been through all kinds of griefs; I've tasted sorrow.

其心孔 | his mind is full of dangerous devices.

**鍍**

*chien* Also read *wan*. To plate, to overlay with silver; to inlay silver in other metals, or in leather, as is done on housings or saddles.

| 銀什件 to plate with silver.

金 | 玉鍍 plated with gold and inlaid with gems.

**菅**

*chien* 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 | 爲席 mats are made of the white flowered rush.

**犍**

*chien* From *ox* and to *establish* as the phonetic. A gelded bull, an ox; a strong ox; a fabulous monster, half leopard, half man.

| 爲縣 a district in Kia-ting fu in the center of Sz'ch'uen on the River Min; during the Han dynasty, it was a prefecture near Chingtu.

**鞬**

*chien* A case for bows used by cavalry. | 囊 a horseman's quiver to hold his bow and arrows.

**兼**

*chien* From 又 *a hand grasping* 二禾 *two stalks of grain*, as 'ping 兼 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 | 有 still there are more; there is another matter.

| 合 to unite various ingredients.

彩色相 | many colors contrasted.

| 并 to coalesce, to bring into one.

| 全 both (or all) complete; full efficiency.

| 人之量' a trencher-man, one who can drink double what another can.

| 理 or | 攝 to manage several duties, as a pluralist.

本末 | 該 applies to both cause and effect.

| 愛 to love all equally.

| 且我不得閒 moreover, I have no leisure.

| 雜 to adulterate or mix in, as goods.

| 旬 both or two decades.

二者不可得 | 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.

**蒹**

*chien* A marshy plant, which appears to be a tall kind of sedge, the | 葭, perhaps the *Phragmites*, on which cattle thrive when it is in seed; people in the north of Kiangsu make door-screens of it.

| 葭蒼蒼 the reedy grasses are now a dark green.

| 葭倚玉樹 [like] the rush leaning against the precious tree, — so I have confidence in your power or friendship.

**縑**

*chien* 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 *küen'* 絹 or taffeta.

| 緞 a variegated silk; *met.* fine writing.

細絳染 | fine and beautiful colored silks.

| 袋運水 the lutestring 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.

**兼**

*chien* 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 plaiice 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.

**兼** From *fish* and *united*.  
The plaice or sole fish, also called 比目魚 or paired-eyes fish, said by the Chinese to swim in pairs, clasped to each other, as each has only one eye.

**蹇** } To walk lame or in a stumbling manner.  
**蹇** } | 尪 walking in an irregular limping manner, like a staggering horse; at a loss what to do when affairs go wrong; nonplussed.

**揀** To grasp a morsel with the chopsticks.  
**揀** Read *lien*' To strike a drum.

**慳** From *heart* and *solid* as the phonetic.

**慳** Sparing, parsimonious, stingy niggardly, avaricious; saving, to use very carefully; to reduce, to economize; to spare.  
| 儉 close-fisted, grudging.  
| 吝 unwilling to spend.  
| 簡 to diminish expenses, to reduce the outlay.  
| 囊 to shut up the purse strings.  
| 力 saving of strength.  
| 煩 saved the trouble, spared the outlay.  
| 省 closefisted, sparing, frugal.

Read *hien*. The experience of an old man.

**豮** A pig three years old, a full grown, strong hog.  
**豮** 獻 | 于公 [the farmers] offered a hog to their ancestors — at the ingathering.

Also read *ngeh*.  
**鶉** Another name for the 鶉鶉 oregret, a species found along the coast of Chelikiang; also called the 茭鶉 or grass hen.

**劓** From *knife* and *firm* as the phonetic.  
**劓** To cut off; to castrate an ox.

**緘** From *silk* and *all*; sometimes wrongly written as the next.

**緘** Cords used to bind a coffin or hamper; to tie up, to sew up, to bind; to close, to seal; to fill up cracks; a letter sealed.

| 封 to seal, as a letter.

| 口無言 to keep one's mouth shut.

| 密 firmly sealed.

書 | a letter envelope.

吉 | a letter, as from a son.

| 默 to keep silence.

接到玉 | your esteemed favor has been received.

機 | a confidential letter inclosed.

**械** From *wood* and *all*; it is sometimes erroneously used for the last.

A casket, a box; a cup, a wooden bowl; to allow.

| 粧 a dressing-box.

**減** From *water* or *ice* and *altogether*; the second form is the most common.

**減** To diminish, to decrease; the opposite of 增 and 加; to take away a part; to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten; to retrench; to make less do; name of a river in Chihli.

| 半 to take off half.

| 價 or | 色 to cheapen, to lower the price; cheaper.

| 筆寫 to abbreviate a character, to write short-hand, or with many contractions.

清 | wearied out, overworked, poorly.

| 省 laconic, plain; nothing superfluous, as | 省得過 less will do, it does not need so much.

有得 | you can sell it cheaper.

| 少 too few, deficient.

| 刻 to keep back, as rations or wages.

| 損 to prejudice or disallow the rights of others.

| 等議處 to abate somewhat from the legal punishment.

蒙 | I thank you for the abatement.

輕 | to alleviate, to make easier, to lighten.

風味不 | 桃子 its taste does not yield to that of the peach.

**繭** From 系 *silk* 虫 *worm*, and 蔽 to cover contracted, to denote its purpose.

The cocoon of the silkworm, which is like a canopy to the larvæ; the silky pupæ of other moths.

蠶 | a silkworm's aurelia.

| 綢 an undyed, coarse, durable pongee.

程鄉 | pongee from Kia-ying chen in the east of Kwangtung.

| | a low mournful tone.

結 | to weave the cocoon.

| 虫 the cocoon worm; a fur moth.

窟 | cocoons which are buried to delay their hatching.

**繡** From *clothes* and *cocoon*.

Silk wadded cotton clothes, especially those lined with fresh cotton.

重 | 衣裳 [put on] double wadded garments and then a fur robe, — to protect you.

**揀** From *hand* and to *abridge*.

To select, to chose; to discriminate; selected, chosen; elected, picked out.

| 擇 to select, as from a lot of good; to choose, as a day.

| 選 to choose, as proper persons for a duty.

| 貨 to garble goods.

| 剩 what is left after garbling.

| 淨 sorted clean, as tea or fruit.

| 練揣摩 to select and practice upon, so as to imitate and relish, as compositions or models.

| 起來 picked it out; he has selected it.

| 採名山 to select and purchase [teas] from the best localities.

**柬** Composed of 束 to bind and 八 to divide; it is an old form of, and is often interchanged with the next; it resembles *chung* 東 east, when written badly.

To select, to condense, to abridge; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper.

帖 or 紅 | a common red card.

全 | a five-leaved card, used at weddings.

禮 | a note and card sent with presents.

庚 | a horoscope card exchanged with the proposals for marriage.

理精神 | to husband one's strength.

傳書寄 | to send letters, as by a postman.

**簡** From bamboo and an interval; used with the last.

**簡** A slip of bamboo used for making notes on; an official writing; documents; to abridge, to condense; to choose; to examine, to mark; to treat negligently or rudely; unruffled, not excited; laconic, terse; discriminating; great; sincere; hasty, curt, impatient; a classifier of folios or sheets of paper; sound of drums.

略 | to abridge; a synopsis, a resumé.

慢 or 褻 | to treat impolitely; I fear you will deem me rude; — a polite phrase.

牙 | an ivory tablet.

政 | 刑清 to show some leniency in punishments.

狂 | wild and rude, not yet tutored; said of a lad.

奏鼓 | | the loud resounding drums.

畏此 | 書 we feared those wooden missives.

夏迪 | 在王庭 in the days of Hia, [officers] were chosen and promoted to the royal court.

直 | 的 concisely, in short; direct, the nearest road; plain spoken.

缺 of less importance, said of certain districts or offices.

札 or 策 an official document.

特 | specially selected — for this post.

决决 glibly, readily.

| | an easy manner; abundant, as blessings; loud and sweet, as music.

捷 shortly, expeditiously; laconic.

毋乃太 | 乎 are you not quite too brief?

閱 to examine, as essays; to review, as troops.

旨 specially commissioned — by his Majesty.

牒 a slip, a memorandum, a billet.

五刑不 | the five punishments do not meet the case.

牘 a register, a record-book.

請旨 | 放 to request orders to select a man to send to the post.

用總鎮 a brevet major-general.

**襴** The embroidered plaits in front of a lady's skirt, a plait; a furbelow on an officer's robe, attached to the back; it was common in the Ming dynasty.

裙 | flounces on the skirt.

腰 | a plait on a robe.

摺 | to plait a trimming or flounce.

**蹇** From 足 a foot and 寒 cold contracted; occurs interchanged with the next two.

Lame, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, inadequate to; hesitating; difficult, unfortunate; afflicted; crooked; lofty, proud; to pull up; name of the 61st diagram, denoting ill-luck or danger ahead.

命 | 時乖 the times and fates are against me.

中歲偃 | found himself thrown out or stranded, in the middle of his days; a dead-heat.

| 產 twining and curling around.

跛 crippled, unfitted for work.  
俾作 | 脩 that he may become a Kien-siu, the upright minister of Fuh-hi; — a good wish.

王臣 | | the prince and his officers anticipate great trouble.

**僂** From man and lame.  
Used for the last in 偃 | proud, haughty.

**謇** From words and cold contracted.  
To stutter, to speak with difficulty; to talk out boldly; straightforward, correct words; to beg, to intreat.

| 諤 faithful; truth-telling, as a statesman.

廣納 | | to hear many honest truths, as from subjects.

| 直言 plain, honest words; warning words.

| 而無憚 to intreat one with much embarrassment.

**蹇** The men whose duty is to strike the cymbals or stones; name of a woman.

**驢** From horse and lame.  
A lame mule or ass.  
覓個 | 驢跨 [he wished] to find a lame mule to straddle, — as it would not throw him.

**圉** From to inclose and child; the character dates from the T'ang dynasty.

A child of one's own; in Amoy, used mostly for a boy; but at Shanghai 女 | is a girl, and 男 | a boy or son.

| 子 a varlet, a menial, a boy in waiting

小 | the children in a family.

**覘** A bamboo tube or flume to carry water; to run through a sluice; a wooden peg or pin; a covering for a coffin.

筧 From *bamboo* and to *see*; used with the last.  
A bamboo spout or flume to bring water on fields.

趺 Callous hard skin on the foot or hand, a blood-blisters; a sore on the foot.

重 | thick hard skin.  
胼 | a corn; hard skin on the foot caused by work.

Read *yen'* The cloven hoof of an animal, which is well adapted for going up hill.

蹄 | the horn or nail of the hoof.

鹼 } From *saltish* and *altogether*; the first is most used.

鹼 } The impure carbonate of soda or natron, which is collected from the saline lakes in Mongolia by lixiviation, and extensively used for soap; a nitrous efflorescence on the earth, such as is common in Chili and Bengal, and that called *tequesquite* in Mexico; barilla made from sea plants; saltish incrustation.

| 沙 soda in powder.

鹼 | soda made from the natron lands.

| 店 shops where salt provisions are sold.

石 | hard soda; or crude soap.

| 水 lye lixiviated from soil.

覘 } The first is an unauthorized character used at Canton, for which apparently the second is the correct form, though it is defined *saltish* in the lexicon.

覘 } Soap; barilla; soft soap.

香 | scented soap.

番 | foreign soap.

| 沙 the sediment in lye.

| 水 lye; any liquid from ashes, nitrous soil, or sea-sand.

檢 From *wood* and *all*; it is interchanged with the next.

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.

| 式 an example.

巡 | the magistrate of a *sz'* or township, who is subordinate to a *chá-hien*.

| 封 to label, to mark on a name or contents.

| 驗 to examine, as a corner; to hold an inquest.

都 | 點 to keep all things in order, to take an account of; to dispose orderly.

金泥玉 | the gilded precious note, the name of the billet of a Hanlin informing his family of his success.

搜 | 王大臣 a prince-examiner of the candidates coming to the imperial and last examination.

| 了來 he was taken up.

| 點 | 點 look over and count them carefully.

上山 | 柴 to gather faggots on the hills.

蕩 | 險閒 to carelessly disregard rules and limits.

撿 From *hand* and *all*; used with the last.

To coerce, to repress; to gather; to revise, to collate and sort; to hold up in both hands; to examine.

| 束 to restrain, to keep in check.

| 校 an officer who arranges and collates the books; also, the secretary of a prefect.

| 書 to criticise or revise a book.

失手 | 點 I was very bungling; to be disorderly or careless.

見' Composed of 目 *eye* above 儿 *a man*; it forms the 147th radical of a natural group of characters relating to sight.

To see; to notice and know what it is, which 看 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.

| 過 I saw it; I have seen it.

| 不着 I did not see it.

聽 | I heard and understood it.

相 | an interview; to see one.

願 | 無由 I wished to call on you, but had no way.

| 面勝比聞名 a personal interview is more agreeable than to hear his fame.

| 的透 I've looked it through; I know him well; I've seen all.

| 天到 he comes every day.

請 | 教 please let me know it.

| 新 as good as new, looks as if it were new.

| 笑 it is laughable, you will smile at it; — a polite phrase.

| 他有病 seeing that he was sick.

何以知其將 | 殺 how do you know that he will be killed?

| 肚滯 I feel very full in my stomach.

有何高 | what is your opinion?

何以 | 得 how can it be ascertained?

| 識廣 extensive experience or knowledge.

意 | 相符 their views entirely agree.

試可 | 好歹 its quality then can be seen.

| 利 profitable; beneficial.

| 機而做 to improve a good opening; sagacious to see his interest.

陞 | or 引 | to be admitted to an audience.

| 禮 rules of politeness, etiquette; the ceremonies of a bridal pair before ancestors and relatives.

不 | 佳 I do not think it is first rate.

| 疑 suspicious; doubtful.

自尋短 | he seeks his own destruction; shortsighted policy.

| 証 a witness, a surety.

| 棄 rejected, as a present; dissatisfied.

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.

良心發 | his conscience pricks him, his better mind is returning.

| 龍在田 the dragon has appeared in the fields; — i. e. the harvest is ripe.

從者 | 之 [Confucius'] disciples introduced him.

莫 | 手隱莫顯乎微 there is nothing clearer than what is hidden (i. e. the conscience); and nothing more manifest than what is intangible (i. e. its promptings).

In *Cantonese*. To temper.

| 水 to harden iron; to temper, as tools.

再 | 火 it must be tempered again.

件' From *man* and *ox*, because an ox is big and can be shared.

*chien'* To divide, to partake; to distinguish; a classifier of very wide application, used to denote a particular article, subject, or affair, and applied to dress, food, occurrences, law cases, &c., like item or thing; often corresponds to an, one.

一 | 事 one affair.

人命案 | a case involving life.

| | 俱全 we have everything; all things are ready.

分開一 | | arrange each one by itself.

一 | 衣裳 one garment.

條 | an index, a list, a schedule.

許多物 | a great many things.

| | 都能 expert at all sorts of trades, adequate to anything.

宗宗 | | 俱全 every article is here, all are complete.

大八 | 兒點心 a complete collation, a fine tiffin.

內二 | two inclosures are in — this dispatch.

建' From 走 to journey and 律 a standard contracted.

*chien'* To establish; to set up, to erect, to constitute; to confirm, as laws or institutions; to build; occurs in names of many places; the length of a moon as fixed by the imperial calendar.

| 立 to establish.

| 功 to act bravely, to deserve well of one's country.

| 都 to found a capital.

| 造房屋 to build houses.

屢 | 奇謀 he frequently formed admirable plans.

| 星 the stars  $\nu \xi o \pi \rho$  in Sagittarius' head.

| 州 a name of Fuhchau fu and its vicinity in the Tang dynasty.

本月大 | 小 | 否 is this moon a long or a short one?

健' } From *man* or *step* and to establish; the second is an unauthorized, but not uncommon form.

健' } Strong, robust, vigorous, hearty; persistent, indefatigable; unwearied, as the heavenly bodies in their courses; difficult; to raise, to strengthen, to invigorate.

筆力 | a bold handwriting.

硬 | strong, firm, as a muscular arm.

強 | in the prime of life; sturdy, able-bodied.

精 | feeling well.

天行 | the stars are regular in their courses, — so should the princely man be in his practice of virtue.

很康 | 阿 have you been in good health? — a polite inquiry.

| 卒 able-bodied soldiers, who should be 壯 | hale and brave.

| 的過 strong to endure, as a hardship.

實屬 | 詔為能 he is one who thinks persistency in litigation to be a mark of talent.

躡' From *foot* and to establish. To walk; walking; one says 踢 | is to kick, as when children play shuttlecock.

蹙' A thing to kick, as a shuttlecock or foot-ball.

*chien'* 楊柳而死踢 | 子 when the aspen and willow are dead (or leafless), then kick the shuttlecock.

鍵' From *metal* and to establish. The bolt of a Chinese lock, called 鎖鬚 or beard of the lock; a door-bolt; a nave or hub.

| 閉 the two parts of a Chinese lock.

管 | the spring or catch of the bolt.

一部書的大關 | the leading or important doctrines of the work; also applied to a case in law.

天 | 星 the star  $\nu$  in Scorpio.

榷' Like the last.

*chien'* The bolt or bar to fasten a gate, usually the outer and greater gate.

關 | to push in the bar; to stop a water-course or sluice with mud.

Read *kien'* A horse going slowly.

諫' From *word* and a slip. To point out the right of a thing, to remonstrate, to plead with a sovereign; — it shows his superiority if he listen to it; to urge to reform, to advise, to reprove, to awaken to duty; to testify against; a remonstrance, advice, an exhortation.

| 官 or | 臣 advisers, counselors; a censor, a historiographer.

諷 | satirical reproof, as by an innuendo.

規 | good counsel, fortified by sound arguments.

苦 | unpalatable reproof.

是用大 | on this account I use strong remonstrance.

| 止 to dehort, to urge a change in one's conduct.

| 菓 the olive, so called because its first bitter taste afterwards becomes pleasant.

| 勸 to urge one to mend his evil courses.

事父母三 | to remonstrate thrice with one's parents, — and weep if they still persist.

直 | plain, personal remonstrance, — the fifth and final reproof; if it is ineffectual, an officer should resign

澗 From *water* and *interval*.  
A rivulet or torrent at the bottom of a gorge; *met.* a valley; name of a small stream mentioned in the Shu King, which rises in 灑池縣 and runs south and east, joining the River Loh, west of Honan fu; a Buddhist term for a hundred billions.

山 | mountain streams.

溪 | brooks, runlets, rivulets.

乎 | 之中 up through the valleys.

覷 From *to see* and *interval* as the phonetic.

To spy, to look carefully into; to mix up, as millet and other grains in spirits at offerings.

鑄 From *metal* and *interval*.  
The iron inside the hub to prevent the axle fretting it; a kind of triangular truncheon or heavy rapier.

使兩把雙 | to brandish a pair of truncheons, as actors do.

監 Composed of 臥 to sleep or 臨 to come to contracted, and 皿 blood, or 皿 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.

To examine carefully; to revise another's acts; and office, a bureau; to control by inspection.

| 守自盜 he purloined what he was set to guard.

| 督 to oversee, to take an oversight, as a collector of customs; in foreign use, a bishop.

| 察 to examine, to investigate, to inspect, as an official.

| 寐 to lie awake; to pretend to sleep.

| 生或才 | a literary degree between the first and second grades, usually purchased.

入 | to enter the Academy.

| 寺或太 | an eunuch.

| 觀四方 [Shangti] looked down over the kingdom.

欽天 | the Board of Astronomy.

國子 | 祭酒 the augur of the National Academy, the one who pours the libations to Confucius; he is the first Hanlin graduate.

Read *kien*. To look down upon or into, as a god or sovereign; to look upon and study; to visit subjects; to oversee; to take charge of, to superintend; to compel, to force; a jail, a prison; a halo; to imprison.

司獄 | a turnkey.

| 獄 or | 牢 a prison, a place for condemned criminals.

| 裏 or 坐 | in prison.

收 | to put in prison.

| 工 an overseer of workmen; a boss, a head-contractor.

| 臨 to superintend examinations.

走 | 犯 an escaped prisoner.

| 押 to keep in custody.

不可強 | you cannot force him to do it.

| 你做 I will make you do it.

| 國 a resident in a subdued state, appointed to watch it.

| 造 to oversee work.

| 視行刑 to superintend an execution.

鑑

鑒

ch'ien'

From *metal* and *to look down on*; interchanged with the last.

A large dish in which the moon is reflected; a still, glossy surface which reflects the light; a mirror, a speculum; an example, a precedent; historic events; whatever can serve as a warning or rule; a precept, an admonition; to revise, to audit, to examine for approval; to survey widely; to reflect light.

聖 | the sacred glance, — his Majesty's approval or revision.

明 | prespicacious, to examine clearly; a clear apprehension.

台 | or 雅 | for you, Sir, to see; — an epistolary phrase.

| 前矩 to heed previous examples.

察如冰 | to examine a matter with the greatest clearness.

光可以 | it was so bright that you could see yourself in it.

盪 | 于 人 無 | 于 水 why can't you see into men as clearly as into the water?

髮光可 | her hair was so lustrous you could see your face in it; — said of a beautiful woman in the Tsin dynasty.

前車之 | there is the example of the head carriage; *met.* you can see what you will come to.

通 | or 綱 | a general mirror, historical annals.

| 空衡平 [Heaven] oversees the universe with power and equity.

永思民瘼弗忘 | 寐 in my constant thought of my people's sufferings I even forget to sleep.

儉

ch'ien

From *man* and *all*.

Moderate, temperate, frugal; economical, the opposite of 奢 lavish; close, saving stingy, thrifty.

太 | overfrugal parsimonious.

| 薄 to treat one meanly; to grudge another.

| 用 或 節 | 或 省 | careful and thrifty.

恭 | 有禮 a decorous and plain style is good taste — or manners.

不 | 之害 the evils of a want of carefulness.

約 | parsimonious.

凶年不 | do not be stingy in years of dearth.

| 要得其所 just enough is all we want.

| 德 self-restraint.

與其奢也甯 | economy is better than such waste as that.

劍 <sup>ch'ien</sup> A two-edged sword, a rapier, a straight sword, a claymore; a blade, a trusty weapon.

一把 | a straight sword, a poniard.

| 殼 or | 鞘 a scabbard.

舞 | to fence, to brandish a sword.

| 術 the art of fencing, the sword exercise.

用仁義作 | 鋒 [let an officer's] sword-point be humanity and equity.

舌 | 唇鎗 a tongue like a sword and lips like spears; biting, sarcastic.

書 | a student's rapier.

撫 | 疾視 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 a fairy stiletto, — which would kill when ordered to.

鴛鴦 | a mandarin-duck sword; — it has two blades in onesheath.

匕首 | an assassin's dagger; the handle and blade are at an angle.

歉 <sup>ch'ien</sup> From to owe and all; it is often read k'ien.

To eat without being satiated; scanty, deficient; to covet, to desire; dissatisfied with or at; discontented, bashful.

| 歲 a year of dearth.

| 收 a bad harvest.

甚 | much displeased, very grouchy.

抱 | I feel my deficiencies.

| 餘 a deficiency and an overplus.

| 事 timid, irresolute, afraid of not succeeding.

| 仄 regretting, as when unable to keep an engagement.

豐年玉 | 年穀 in plentiful years gems [are dear], but grain in years of dearth; — a metaphor for able men.

## K' IEN.

Old sounds, k'in, k'ien, gion, k'iem, and giem. In Canton, k'in, k'im, hin 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'éng, k'eng, kieng, and kang; — in Shanghai, ch'ien, dji<sup>n</sup>, and k'ien<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, k'ien.

牽 <sup>ch'ien</sup> Supposed to represent an ox and a halter attached to it.

To pull, to haul along, as an animal by a rope; to pull, as a cart; to guide, to induce; to connect with, to deduce; to influence; dragged into; in suspense.

| 纜 to track a boat.

| 連 to implicate, to compromise; connected with, as one subject with another.

意惹情 | their feelings only provoke them wider apart.

| 掛 held in suspense, undecided.

| 挽 to pull one along by the hand.

混 | lugged in, as an irrelevant topic; incongruous, as a metaphor.

| 絲 to stretch the silk — when twisting thread; to pull the floss, as a spider its web.

| 涉 dragged into an affair; criminated, implicated.

拘文 | 議 confused and illogical arguments.

學者 | 于所聞 scholars should attend to all they hear.

| 牛 to lead an ox; | 牛織女遙相望 the Herdboy and Weaver see each other from afar — across the milky Way.

擊 <sup>ch'ien</sup> Nearly the same as the last but not much used, and also interchanged with k'iang 擊 to thump.

To ravel up, to wind around; to strike, to grasp; thick, firm.

緯 <sup>ch'ien</sup> From silk and to drag; also, road 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

汧 <sup>ch'ien</sup> Name of branch of the River Wei in the west of Shensi in Lung chen near K'ien-yang hien | 陽縣; water forming a pool, a lake having no outlet.

岍 <sup>ch'ien</sup> A noted hill in the northwest of Shansi in Fung-tsiang hien 鳳翔縣 also called 吳嶽 where the preceding river rises, and which is also used for this mountain, on which there are two or three summits.

**葑** A medicinal plant, the 秦 |; it may be allied to the *ch'ien* *Scutellaria*.

**愆** From *heart* and *much*.  
A fault, an error; a mistake, a peccadillo; failure; a noxious disease; to go beyond, to be in error, to overpass; to chastise.

| 期 passed the appointed time.  
| 尤 a crime.  
| 爽 a venial offense.  
罪 | a transgression.

繩 | to draw a line so as to show shortcomings; to repress one's errors.

不 | 不忘 I am not in fault, nor have I forgotten it.

**騫** A belly-band, a surcingle, a girth; a horse diseased in the belly; to fail, as in business; to be disgraced; nimble; failing; injured.

不 | 不崩 neither failure nor ruin; never waning or falling, said of the moon and hills.

高 | 了 you've risen quickly.

| 污 disgraced, as in reputation.

沓沓 | | rude and supercilious, as when entering a room.

**擥** From *hand* and *cold* contracted.  
To pluck up, to snatch or take out; to extirpate; to take hold of.

| 旗 to capture a flag — in battle.

**褰** From *garment* and *cold* contracted; the second form seldom occurs.  
Inner garments, as petticoats, trousers, or drawers; to plait; to tuck up.

| 裳涉溱 raise the skirt when crossing the brook.

**蚺** A fire-fly, the 螢 |, which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass.

**开** Composed of two 干 shields of the same height placed side by side; the second form is a common contraction for it when used as a primitive.

**开** Even, level; to raise in both hands.

罕 | were two families or clans of the Kiang 羌 tribes in Sz'-ch'uen.

**𪗇** To peck at a thing, as a bird does when getting its food.

**𪗇** | 破了 [the sparrows] have pecked it through, — as the paper-window.

相雞 | 的 [my foot feels as if] a fowl was pecking at it; — said by women.

| 碎米 [the fowls] pick up the broken rice:

**𪗇** Generally regarded as a synonym of the last; also to suit; to desire; things that match.

**𪗇** From *mouth* and *all*; like the last two, and used with the next and for *shien* 銜 to cherish.

The pouch of a monkey or marmot; to peck as a bird; not filled, as a measure; deficient; to hold in the pouch or chops.

| 然而終日不言 so disturbed that he said not a word the whole day.

| | 之德 deficient in virtue.

鳥 | 草 the birds peck the grass.

**謙** From *words* and *altogether*; occurs used for the last, and *shien* 嫌 to dislike.

Respectful, retiring, unobtrusive, unassuming; yielding; modest, lowly, complaisant; to think little of one's self; to reverse, to be respectful to others; name of the 15th diagram, referring to lowliness.

| 讓 to cede, to yield kindly, to give way.

| 遜 humble, lowly.

| 恭 or | 厚 modest and sincere.

| 退 retiring, keeping in the back-ground.

| 敬 respectful, reserved.

何用太 | why are you so very retiring and modest?

| 己下問 [Confucius] condescended to ask advice of common people.

太 | or 過 | quite too bashful or unassuming.

| | 君子 an unassuming scholar.

| 口 polite, courteous language.

**嵌** From *hill* and *perhaps*.  
A deep vale among hills; a grotto in the side of a hill; to fall into.

| 巖 dangerous cliffs.

Read *k'ien'* To inchase, to inlay; to infix.

| 鑲 to set, as a jewel.

| 銀匠 a jeweler, a silversmith.

**拞** From *hand* and *sweet*; used with the next two.  
To pinch, to nip; to grasp, as with forceps.

| 住 to seize firmly.

| 口 to hold one's tongue, to keep silence.

| 客 an agent for selling things.

**箝** From *bamboo* and to nip; similar to the last and next.  
Tweezers, nippers; to gag; to lock, to fasten or clasp; to forbid, to put on the screws.

| 語 to interdict free opinion, to stop people's mouths.

馬 | the bit of a bridle.

**鉗** From *metal* and *sweet*; interchanged with the last two.

A pair of tweezers; pinchers, nippers, tongs; a barber's twirl; a ring on children's necks; a sort of collar put on prisoners; to clasp, to pinch, to gripe; to injure, to hate; in Hunan, to rail at, a term of abuse.

夾 | carpenter's circular pinchers.

| 口 to gag by a cross-stick.

鐵 | iron forceps.

螃蟹 | a crab's claws.

火 | fire-tongs.

手 | manacles, gyves.

頸 | a variety of neck-ring or torque worn by children.

好口 | a good enunciation. (Cantonese.)

| 惡 gripping, grasping, like a Shylock.

| 徒 convicts, prisoners.

鈴

ch'ien

From *metal* and *now*; occurs used for the last.

A large wooden plough; a kind of door-lock or latch; axle of a wheel; to use a seal; an official stamp; a spear handle or haft.

| 記 a wooden seal, used by inferior magistrates, as an inspector of boats.

| 鎖 a door-lock.

| 鏽 a large plough, or more properly the share.

鉤 | two stars  $\omega$  in Scorpio, used by astrologers; the are connected with obedience, filial duty, and brotherly love.

黔

ch'ien

From *black* and *now*; occurs used with the last.

Black, as the hair; the province of Kwei-chen; to hold fast, as a bird its prey by the beak.

| 黎 blackhaired people.

| 首 black heads; a name given to the Chinese in Ts'in Chi Hwangti's time, because they wore black caps or kerchiefs.

| 中 an ancient name for the region west and northwest of the River Siang in Hunan, because of the black tribes who lived there.

| 雷 or | 羸 a god of the Taoists, one who is said to create or transform all things.

石着 | 衣 the stones have grown mossy.

虔

ch'ien

From *tiger* and *letters*; it is often written so as to resemble *ch'w* 處 a place.

The firm step of a tiger; attentive, correct; pious, devout; inflexible, determined; ingenuous, sincere; to respect, to venerate; to seize, as prey; to take by force, to kill; to cleave, to hew; trifling, of no moment.

| 潔 clean, pure, guileless, spotless; unsullied integrity.

| 心 attentively devout.

| 告 or | 禱 to respectfully inform by prayer.

方斲是 | we reverently hewed them square.

| 誠 truly sincere, unaffectedly devout.

| 劉我邊陲 he has forcibly ravaged our frontiers.

髻

ch'ien

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.

減

ch'ien

Uneasy.

| 倚 or | | discontented, anxious.

捷

ch'ien

From *hand* and *firm*.

To lift up, to carry, as on the shoulder; to raise; firm, stable; to settle or mark off a border by stones; to run a boundary; to bar, to close, as the course of a sluice.

| 鳍 to raise the fins; to frisk, as a fish.

堦

ch'ien

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.

口 | the verge, the border.

水 | the water's edge.

臄

ch'ien

The insertion of a muscle or the tendon; a large muscle; to twang a dried tendon.

遣

ch'ien

From *to go* and *a fragment*; it resembles 遺 to leave, in its general form.

To commission, to depute, as a government agent; to send; to let go, to send off, as into exile; to send away; to chase.

差 | to dispatch, as an envoy on state affairs.

| 逐 to drive off, to expel, as disorderly people.

| 使 a messenger, an envoy, an emissary.

| 人問候 he sent a man to salute him.

| 車 to send one's carriage to accompany a funeral; this custom has now given place to sending a servant with a card and a small douceur to defray expenses.

| 罪 to exile for crime.

| 發 to send on a message.

消 | 世慮 to throw off the cares and toils of life, as at a watering place.

桃花莫 | 隨流水 don't let the flowing waters carry away the peach blossoms,—lest people find out that we are here.

扉

ch'ien

From *door* and *wood*; it is also regarded as one form of 戶 a door.

A little door inside of the house; one says, the high board laid across the threshold in gateways.

賺

ch'ien

From *flesh* and *all*; it is often contracted to the second form from the similarity of the phonetics, but that is correctly read *hiuh*, and is an obsolete word for beef, though usage has made it a synonym of the first.

The flank or hollow part of the rump or loins of an animal; the meat in a dumpling.

| 窩 the flanks, or the hollow of the thigh in an animal.

| 皮 a term used by furriers for the fur on the breast and flanks.

小 | the part above the hip bone.

金銀 | the yellowish and whitish fur of the fox.

**饑** To eat insufficiently; unsatisfied.  
'ch'ien

Read 'lien. A dessert, a lunch; something brought on after the meal; the meat in a dumpling.

**鼯** A hamster, or pouched lemming with large cheek pouches, in which it retains its food.

| **車** a person who stuffs his mouth in a rude manner when eating, like the hamster.

**儻** From *man* and *ai*.  
To wait on, to accompany.  
'ch'ien' | **人** an aid, an attendant.

**倭** From *man* and *devout* as the phonetic.  
To follow on, as going by the track on an Indian trail.  
'ch'ien' | **健** | a crowd or row of people going along.

**樟** A board which lies cross-wise; name of a tree.  
'ch'ien'

**縷** Joined inseparably; attached to, as warm friends, or as bad men in a ring or cabal.  
'ch'ien'

| **縷** parasites, unscrupulous retainers; a camarilla.  
| **縷** 難忘 I can never forget our close friendship; the allusion is to a case securely corded and sealed.

**犟** A stubborn ox which cannot be led; obstinate, pig-headed.  
'ch'ien'

**譴** From *words* and *to send*.  
To reprimand, to find fault with; displeased at, to scold, to blame angrily; to sternly question.

| **怒** a get angry at.  
| **罪** to charge with a fault.  
| **喘** to quiet down, as one out of breath.

**不加嚴** | I will not condemn him too severely.

| **責** to reprimand, to blame, as for dereliction.

**干天** | he had provoked the displeasure of Heaven — by his crimes.

**韃** A leathern girdle, a belt.  
'ch'ien'

**欠** The original form is intended to represent 气 the *breath* above  
'ch'ien' | **儿** *man*, denoting gaping, breathing; it forms the 76th radical of characters mostly relating to motions of the mouth.

To yawn and stretch when weary; deficient in strength or spirits; insufficient, wanting; to owe money; to be short of.

| **爽** or | **安** out of sorts, ailing, indisposed; — always said of or to others.

**打** | or **打阿** | to yawn.

| **身** or | **伸** to stretch.

| **債** a debt owed by a | **戶** debtor.

| **單** a list of debts.

| **負** or **拖** | a bad debt.

**抵** | to give pledge for a debt, to give collateral security.

| **錢大王** a very prince at owing money; i. e. one deeply in debt.

| **項** the sums owing, liabilities.

| **撿點** immethodical, no care of.

| **莊整** slovenly, untidy in dress.

| **缺** deficient in.

| **解** unintelligible not perspicuous.

| **至誠** not reliable, untrustworthy.

**芡** A water plant allied to the water lily, the *Euryale ferox* called also 鷄頭 or cock's head; it has round spotted

leaves, and is cultivated for its | **實** seeds, stems, and roots, which contain much starch; there is a red and white sort which must be boiled before eating; a decoction of the leaves is given when the after-birth is retarded, and the meal of the seeds is made into a coarse biscuit; as a verb, to stir in, as flour in porridge.

**勾** | **粉** stir in some flour to stiffen 'hem, as meat cakes.

KIH.

Old sounds, kít, kík, kíp, gík, gíp, and gak. In Canton, küt, káp, kik, and kek; — in Swatow, kít, kek, k'ek, kíp, k'íp, and kia; — in Amoy, kiát, kek, kíp, k'íp, and kiók; — in Fahchun, kék, kík, ngék, and k'íók; — in Shanghai, kíh, ehíh, kiák, yih, and kiók; — in Chifu, ki.

**吉** From *mouth* and *scholar*; *q. d.* a scholar should speak what is suitable.  
'chi'

Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, auspicious; good, as promoting or indicating success; fine, elegant.

| **日** a lucky day, auspicious to begin an undertaking on.

**近來納** | I hope you've been well lately.

| **祥** fortunate, a happy omen.

| **卜** | to divine for a lucky day.

| **人** a prosperous man.

**大** | **利市** a good chance for a speculation.

| **便** at your convenience, when opportunity offers.

**萬年** | **地** the imperial tombs.

| **信** or | **函** a family letter; a private and not an official letter.

王多 | 士 many admirable courtiers you have, O King.

開張大 | let great prosperity attend the opening — of the shop at new-year; a phrase seen on shop-doors.

| 星共照 may prosperous stars shine on you.

初 | the first day of a moon.

| 莫 the heavy tramping of leather soled shoes on a floor.

| 錫爲禧 with happy angurries and purifications the offerings were presented.

| 貝 or 劫貝 an Indian name for cotton or some of its tissues; in Sanscrit *karpasa* or *kapas*.

倍, Robust, strong; exact, correct.

四牡既 | 既 | 且閑 the four war-steeds seem strong, strong and trained for the fray,

媼, A wife or chief concubine of Hwangti.

燕 | a woman of the state Ching (n.c. 670), who dreamed that a spirit gave her an orchid flower, telling her he was Poh-yiu, her ancestor; an officer explained the dream to foreshow that she would rise like her ancient namesake to high position.

狌, 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 |

狐 or 風狸 wind fox, an animal like a lemur, and allied to the *Loris tardigradus* of India.

劬, Earnestly, with determined purpose.

In Shanghai. To get the seeds out of a pod.

| 棉花 to gin cotton.

皷, Black spots on the skin; the blackness of the skin.

訖, From 言 word and 气 air contracted; it is interchanged with 迄, 迄 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.

驗 | the examination or inquest is finished.

清 | [the accounts] are all settled.

| 今 till now, even to the present | 不告 to the last he did not tell him.

何 | 至此 how has it come at last to this?

咨覆去 | after the letter in reply had gone.

已 | already done.

兩 | the account is cleared off.

付 | stamped, settled, as a bill.

蓋印 | it having been stamped.

無 | 糴 do not engross all the sale of grain, — or hinder the traffic in it.

髻, The moustache, called | 髻 because it is divided into two parts like a halberd's head.

戟, From 戈 spear and 榦 a staff contracted.

A lance with two points, a kind of halberd or partisan, with a crescent-shaped blade on the side; wooden ones are now carried in processions.

劍 | swords and spears.

持 | to grasp the spear, to take up arms.

執 | 郎 a halberdier of the imperial guard, — in old times.

矛 | a lance; lances and spears.

射 | 牙與袁劉和好 if I hit the halberd's point, then Yuen and Liu must make peace; sc said Lü Pu.

藪, Interchanged with the last, and used to distinguish the plant.

藪, A medicinal plant, the 大 | a species of *Euphorbia*; an infusion of the tender leaves is said to be drunk, at first the taste is bitter, then pleasant; the root-stocks are a purgative.

棘, From 東 a thorn repeated; it is not the same as 棗 a date.

Small species of the genera *Rhamnus* and *Zizyphus*, useful for hedges; the jujube tree; thorny bushes, brambles, spinous thickets; troublesome, like thorns; earnest, prompt; to be urgent; perilous, thorny; swift.

棗 | 爲齋養棗何攻之太急 to roast dates with a rhamnus bush, what an extremity of enmity! — like a brother destroying his brother.

匪 | 其欲 not that he wished to have his desire.

如矢斯 | like the rapid whirl of an arrow.

叢 | 之中 among the brambles; met. in prison.

九 | the outer halls of a palace. | 匕 spoons of jujube wood.

觸處皆 | wherever [my eye] strikes, it is all thorny; — i. e. I know few of the characters.

枳 | 棲鸞 [like] the phoenix resting on a bramble; — a great mind in obscurity.

襟, The collar of a coat; the part which envelops the neck.

要之 | 之 she makes a waist band and fits the collar.

屐, From 履 a shoe contracted and 支 to give.

A patten; a wooden shoe or sabot, used in rainy weather.

紅皮 | red-top pattens. 木 | a wooden shoe.

套 | an open-leeled galoche.

| 齒印蒼苔 the patten's points leave their dents on the yellow moss.

亟  
*chi*

Composed originally of 二 *two* lines representing heaven and earth, and 人 *man* in the middle, with 口 *mouth* and 又 *hand*, denoting that the farmer should promptly act with mouth and hand to avail himself of the times which heaven gives, and of the good things which the earth yields; it is sometimes wrongly used for the next, and wrongly written like 函 *函* a letter.

Haste, speed; prompt, ready; irascible; to hurry on, to urge, to hasten; troublesome, hurried; often.

餽鼎肉 | he often sent him many delicacies.

經始勿 | no need at first of so much haste.

應 | it is now necessary — to do it.

速 | urgent; quick as possible.

既 | 只且 the need is urgent.

合 | 傳知 it is very important to inform you.

極  
*chi*

From *tree* and *prompt*; occurs written like the last.

The ridge-pole of a house; the utmost point; an apex, a verge; a degree or place; an intensive *adverb*, very, extremely; the utmost of; to search to the end of; to serve as a model or law; to urge to it; the end; to reach the end, to exhaust; weary, languid; to let go, as a bow; to take; applied to the moon when in 癸 or the north.

多 | plenty; rather too many.

妙 | admirable; how excellent.

阻碍之 | a real annoyance, a great obstacle.

是 | truly; it is so; just right.

忙得 | overwhelmed with work.

四 | the four quarters; of which

南 | is the south pole or axis of the earth, and the 北 | the north pole and north star.

六 | the four quarters, with the zenith and nadir; also six calamities that happen to man, viz., early death, incurable disease or crippling, grief, poverty, hatred, and utter weakness.

三 | 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.

皇 | the principles of the sages, moral axioms, real perfection.

地 or | 是 completely; done his best.

曷其有 | when will it come to an end?

其數 | he completed his designs.

品 | the best sort, the highest post.

莫非爾 | you went everywhere.

力奉承 | 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 兩儀 or dual powers, that produce all things; it is the 理 or fate that acts by laws, but differs from the 無 | which pervades the universe, and approaches to the idea of a universal mind or spirit.

殛  
*chi*

From *evil* and *prompt*.

To put to death or punish by perpetual imprisonment; to leave to perish; to kill, to destroy,

我乃其大罰 | 之 I will go further in severe punishment, and kill you.

鯨則 | 死 Kwun was kept a prisoner for life.

急  
*chi*

From 心 *heart* and 及 *reaching* above it; *q. d.* the point where opposing causes meet.

Hasty, impatient, anxious; hurried, uneasy, solicitous, urgent, hard up, needy, wretched, at extremity; to urge, to straiten; to be zealous for; to hurry.

你莫心 | don't be in such a hurry.

氣 | out of breath, breathing hard; choking from anger.

事 | the matter is urgent; no time to lose.

濟 | to relieve one's necessities.

氣性甚 | hasty, quick-tempered, irascible.

着 | anxious about, pressed by.

| impatient, in a hurry; — the word *chop-chop* for be quick, is derived from *k'ip-k'ip*, the Cantonese sound of this phrase.

| 死 or | 殺 nonplussed, at his wit's ends; hurried to death.

| 機 quick-witted, of ready invention, fertile in expedients.

| 公 zealous for the public welfare.

緊 | 做 be prompt, do it now.

流不 | it don't flow off fast enough.

| 迫 urged, forced, impelled.

告 | to report to a superior the danger or necessity one is in.

何苦事此不 | 務 why are you so anxious about this matter, which can easily wait?

| 症 a virulent disease.

請 | to request [leave on account of] urgent affairs.

| 用 or | 需 I want it very much.

給  
*chi*  
*ké*

From *silk* and *to join*.

To receive, to be the recipient of; to allow one the opportunity; to afford; to give out.

| 事中 a class of under-secretaries in the Censorate, divided into six Bureaus 科, one for each Board.

賞 | to confer upon, as a rank or a present.

日 | daily needs.  
口 | eloquent, ready at talking, but not at doing; of a ready wit, prompt to reply.

Read *k'è*. To give, to supply, to provide what is necessary; to issue, to put forth, as an edict; to affix, as a seal; as a *preposition*, for, instead of; towards, to; a sign of the passive.

我 | 你 寫 let me write it for you.

| 我 說 他 speak to him for me.

我 | 你 磕 頭 I'll knock head to you.

| 我 罷 give it to me.

| 足 give him enough.

| 不 | 都 一 樣 it is all the same whether you give it or not.

供 | to supply, to furnish food.

| 誰 家 作 活 呢 at whose house do you work?

無 暇 乎 | I've no time to attend to it for him.

Read *k'ie'h*, Loquacious; earnest words.

捷 | a ready, glib tongue.

及, Derived from 又 *hand* or *having*, and 人 *a man*; *q. d.* to follow a man till he is taken.

*chi*  
*chi'* 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 unavailing, impracticable, unequal to, deficient, not up to.

說 | we have spoken of that.

來 得 | I can do it; or 來 勿 | I can't do it. (*Shanghai*)

| 時 seasonable, suitable.

累 | involving other persons.

連 | also reached that, as one house caught fire from another.

追 莫 | I could not catch him.

| 此 concerning this.

立 | ready at; tact; repartee.

以 此 | 彼 to get to this by that, one step leading to another.

| 冠 or | 笄 come of age; a boy at 18, a girl at 16 years.

論 | 何 事 what are you discussing?

後 悔 不 | there will then be no place for repentance.

六 師 | 之 the six hosts followed close on.

| 第 the highest steps, denotes the three first scholarships in the empire.

| 今 如 何 how is it getting on?

將 | 到 he is nearly here, or he will soon come.

比 不 | it is not so good.

彼 此 不 相 | this does not equal the other.

| 門 at the door; a disciple.

馬 不 | a horse could'n't catch him.

伋, Empty, unsatisfying.

*chi*  
| | unreal, unsatisfactory.

孔 | the grandson of Confucius, whose style was Tsz-sz' 子思; he wrote the *Due Medium*.

岌, A sharp, lofty peak, which soars far above the rest of the range; hazardous, imminent; unsteady.

*chi*  
| | 乎 殆 哉 how dreadfully hazardous it is!

汲, From *water* and *reaching* to.

*chi*  
To draw water from a well; to draw forth, to lead; to drag; to imbibe, as doctrine or example.

| 水 or | 井 to draw water in a bucket.

不 | | 于 富 貴 don't be too eager for riches and honors.

| 引 高 風 to imitate or emulate his high example.

| 縣 the prefect district of Wéi-hwui fu in Honan north of the Yellow River.

笈, A box or satchel.

*chi*  
負 | 從 師 to take the satchel and follow one's teacher, as Su Tsin did, who afterwards became a minister.

級, Threads arranged in order; a series, a gradation, a degree or gradus in office, or honor, or merit; a step in a ladder or stairs; a storey in a pagoda; classed, sorted; a classifier of decapitated heads; in *music*, a scale of the notes.

板 | a step in a stairway.

品 | a grade in official rank.

等 | a sort, a class, as of officials.

升 | advanced one step or grade.

一 層 | 子 an octavo in music.

一 | | 上 he rose gradually to high office.

加 十 | promoted ten steps, refers to honorary mention recorded in the Board of Civil Office.

首 | one head — of a criminal.

拾 | 聚 足 he rested as he went up stairs.

七 | 浮 圖 a dagoba of seven storeys.

登 幾 | 坡 how many steps are there to the top?

陔, Used with the last to denote steps or stages.

*chi*  
梯 | 頻 登 go up the ladder slowly.

袂, The hinder skirt of a robe, a train; a coat-tail; the part which lies under the collar; a *jaquel*.

芟, The name of a plant, the 白 | or 白 芟, which is an orchideous plant like the *Cymbidium*, with pink flowers; its roots are mucilaginous, and are employed to rub on the ink-stone with vermilion to fit it for writing.

*chi*  
紙 | a plant growing in Yesso, from whose bark paper can be made.

敷  
*chi*

From 白 *white* and 放 *to loosen*; it is used as a primitive, and imparts its meaning to a few compounds.

To respect; to beat.

Read *yoh*. A bright, pleasing sight, as a fine landscape.

激  
*chi*

From *water* and *to beat*.

Water impeded in its course by rocks; a breakwater; a dike to turn the current; to impede, to lead aside; to set back, as water; to rouse the feelings, to excite, to vex; to beat on; stirred up; excited, either to gratitude or anger.

感 | 不忘 I can never forget your kindness.

| 烈 vehement, exasperated, roused, as on hearing of injustice.

| 反 to excite to rebellion.

| 病 worried to illness.

| 怒 angered irritated.

| 流 a noisy, fretted current.

爲世奮 | misused and persecuted by the world.

| 滾 exasperated, boiling over.

| 筒 a hose pipe; also the fire engine itself.

𨔵  
*chi*

From *to attack* and *mouth*; others say from *spear* and *chariot*.

To jostle and hit, as carts do when rushing by each other; to rub or brush.

| 拂 to clean by beating, as a cushion; to rub.

| 兵 a spear, twelve or more feet long.

𨔵  
*chi'*

An old form of the last, denoting jostling *chariots* and *spears* now; used only in combination.

To attack.

Read *ki'* and used for 繫. To belong to, to connect; to nourish or rear animals or stock.

擊  
*chi*

From *earth* and *to attack*.

Unburnt bricks.

炭 | a small hand-stove or brazier.

擊  
*chi*

From *hand* and *to knock* against.

To tap, to beat on, to knock; to rouse to action, to attack, to rush on; to run against or contry to; to impinge, as parts of a machine.

雷 | killed by lightning.

| 殺 to kill; to attack furiously.

| 發蒙童 to arouse stupid scholars, as by punishment.

| 鼓 to drum.

衝 | to rush against, to make an onset.

目 | to see myself.

攻 | to charge on a foe.

| 破 to break by striking; to defeat, to break the ranks.

| 打 to strike, to beat.

劇  
*chi'*

To increase, to add to; unhappy, and; an adverb of comparison, more; very, a great degree of; troublesome, annoying; to trifle, to sport; a comedy, a play; a trifle.

玩 | to skip and play; to divert one's self.

戲 | plays on the stage.

地 | 清閒 a quiet, agreeable place.

一生苦 | miserable all his life long.

病 | a distressing malady.

汝癡 | 我 you were more foolish than I.

理繁治 | difficult and troublesome to manage, as affairs in a yamun.

K'IH.

Old sounds, k'it, k'ip, and k'iak. In Canton, hăt, yăp, kwik, and k'ëuk; — in Swatow, k'it, k'ip, k'it, k'ia, and k'iak; — in Amoy, k'it, găt, giat, k'iat, k'ip, k'iook, and k'ek; — in Fuhchau, k'ek, k'ëuk, and k'ik; — in Shanghai, ehil, chäk, chiëk, hih, and kih; — in Chifu, k'i.

乞  
*chi'*

This is said to be a contraction of 气 *air*.

To beg, to ask alms; to treat; to pray to humbly.

伏 | to humbly beg.

| 恩 to ask for mercy, to implore

| 企 to earnestly expect.

| 食 to beg food, as a priestly mendicant; it is a sign of an *arhat*, that he chooses a monastic life and renounces the world.

| 士 a mendicant priest, of which the 内 | and 外 | are two classes.

| 子 or | 兒 or | 丐 a beggar.

求 | to supplicate.

| 爲示知 please inform me.

| 身 or | 假 to ask for leave.

| 巧 to beg [the Weaver Goddess] for skill in needlework.

Read *k'i'*. To give.

| 我 give it to me.

吃  
*chi'*

From *mouth* and *to beg*; occurs used for 給, 給 to give, and for the last, but oftener for the next.

To stutter, slow of speech; a difficulty in talking; a sign of the passive; to let, to allow, to permit.

口 | to stammer.

| 奔 to hurry, making haste, as on a journey; in straits, as when one cannot meet expenses.

| 舌 an impediment in speech.

| 不起 I cannot afford it.

丨丨 the sound of giggling and merriment.

丨丨 叱叱 a suppressed girlish giggle.

口 | 不言 not fluent, hesitating in speech.

難 | 不過 this is not very fresh or savory; I can't eat it—as a nauseous dose; I can't pay that price.

丨力 very arduous; laborious.

喫

ch'ih

From *mouth* and *a deed*; it is interchanged with the last.

To eat, to drink, to swallow; to suffer, to bear, and thus forms the passive voice.

丨酒 to drink wine.

丨飯 to eat, to take a meal.

丨不得 uneatable; can't take it, as a chessman.

丨食 catables, fare, victuals.

丨緊事 an urgent matter; instantly.

丨苦 suffering; lost money on it.

丨壞 or 丨傷 injurious if eaten; injured by improper food.

丨虧 suffered the loss; injured; losing.

丨了一驚不小 I was alarmed in no small degree.

狇

ch'i

A tribe of Miaotsz, the 丨狇, which name seems to be a foreign word; they still exist in Kwéichau, and have many

strange customs; one is to knock out the two front teeth of brides on their marriage day, under the belief that this will prolong their husband's lives; another tribe cut their hair short like the Sianese.

丨猩兒 a ground squirrel found in northern China.

芎

ch'i

A fragrant plant or grass, the 丨興, also called 菴車, which is said to be common in Ynnan under the name

of 野草香 wild sweet grass, and much used for offerings in autumnal festivals; the drawing resembles valerian or mint.

泣

ch'i

From *water* and *to stand*.

To weep silently, as for a parent's death; grieved, heart-broken; lamenting.

丨思 to think of with grief.

丨血稽顙 to weep bitterly and prostrate one's self to the ground;—a phrase written on funeral cards.

丨數行下 tears coursed down her cheeks.

丨訴 to narrate with tears.

佇立而 丨 long I stood weeping.

丨露寒 a poetical name for a large species of *Gryllus*.

Read *lih*, Impetuous.

疾 丨 rapid, swift.

涸

ch'i

Damp; juicy, as meat; dark. 涸 丨 dark and dank.

In *Cantonese*. Sticky or oily; muddy, slushy; to stick things together; slow; tough, sinewy; indisposed, ailing.

丨糯 dilatory; stuck in the mud.

濕 丨 very muddy.

丨丨 的 ailing, out of sorts.

丨幾日 indisposed for a few days.

崇

ch'i

From 小 *small* repeated, and the 日 *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 cleft; a gap; an interval, leisure time; a pretext, an occasion or cause of dislike; discord, suspicion; a quarrel, a grudge.

有 丨 cracked; at variance, resentful; he has a bone to pick.

開 丨 to commence strife, the beginning of a quarrel.

與他有開 丨 I have a quarrel with him.

人生如白駒過 丨 man's life is like a white colt passing a crack.

尋 丨 to seek occasion against, to raise points of difference.

乘 丨 而入 he seized that pretext and entered— or began the row.

郤

ch'i

From 邑 *town* and 谷 *valley*; both forms are used for the last, and the first is a surname.

郤

ch'i

Name of a city belonging to Ts'in; to look up to; the intimacies of relatives, illustrated by the junction of bones and flesh.

丨地 interjacent countries.

虢

ch'i

From *tiger* and *crevice*; it is also read *ts'ih*,

To terrify, to scare; frightened, as when treading on a tiger's tail; a species of leaping spider which catches flies.

震來 丨 丨 to be terrified at thunder claps.

啍

ch'i

Laughter; to laugh boisterously and incessantly.

郤

ch'i

Labor, toil; exertion in a meritorious cause.

微 丨 to be ill-used; wronged; languor, weariness.

絡

ch'i

From *silk* and *valley*.

A coarse fabric made of threads of the *Dolichos* formerly used for towels and handkerchiefs.

絳 丨 fine and coarse hempen cloth.

詰

ch'ie

From *word* and *fortunate* as the phonetic.

To demand, to ask with authority, to investigate; to judge, to blame, to inquire about faults, to set to rights, to keep in order; to restrain, to prohibit; to reduce the seditious to order, to punish.

丨邦國 to reduce refractory states or vassals.

丨口供 to take depositions.

丨屈 intractable; cacophonous or harsh, as sounds.

丨誅暴慢 to judge and punish the rebellious and intractable.

丨罪 to examine culprits.

盤 | to judge a thing, as an official; a severe trial.

以 | 四方 in order to restrain [the people of] all regions.

| 朝 or | 旦 to-morrow morning; — *q. d.* I will ask in the morning.

蝟

ch'i

Beetles of the families of *Copridæ* and *Scarabæi*, including some dorri-beetles.

| 蜣 the dung-beetle or *Geotrupes*, including also other allied genera.

蝻 | a tree grub.

蟻 | parasites found on crabs, an inch or more long, which eat the crab's eggs.

梅雨生 | the summer rains bring the paddy-worm, — a caterpillar which eats the kernel of the grain.

### KIN.

Old sounds, k'ín, k'ím, and g'ín. In Canton, k'án and k'án; — in Swatow, k'ùn, k'ím, and k'ín; — in Amoy, k'ún, k'ín, k'ím, and g'ín; — in Fuhchau, king, k'ing, k'ung, kéung and k'eng; — in Shanghai, kiáng, djáng, and niáng; — in Chifu, kin.

巾

chín

Said to be composed of 冂 a border and | depending from, in imitation of a cloth hanging from the girdle; it forms the 50th radical of a large group of characters giving the sorts and uses of cloth.

A napkin, a kerchief, a neck-cloth; a bonnet which the common people anciently put on when of age, as a token of carefulness; a cap or turban folded square; a cover of cloth; a curtain.

手 | 汗 | 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.

| 車 an ornamented carriage; a kind of royal equerry.

| 飾 an ornamented tiara or cap.

長 | a scarf.

搭膊 | or 膊肩 | anything to protect the shoulders, as a shawl, a mantilla, a cape.

斤

chín

The original form is designed to represent an ax with a splinter under; it forms the 69th 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 ma-

chine 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  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lb. av. or 604.53 grammes.

Read *kin'* To examine into.

幾多 | 兩 what is its weight?

虛 | a short catty; and 足 | a full catty.

量 | 斗 measure its weight by pecks.

斧 | axes and hatchets.

鹽 | 千包 the number of bags of salt was one thousand.

打 | 斗 to turn somersaults, an acrobat's performances.

千 | 重担 he can raise a thousand catties; — a man of ability.

| ' | 其明 critical and clear was their intelligence; the phrase | | also means humane.

斤

chín

From *metal* and *ax*; also read *yín*, and occurs as a synonym of the last.

To smooth; to chip, as with an adz; to carefully remove

the marks of the ax, as with a shave or draw-knife; the point of a tool.

| 鋸制焉 smooth and saw the wood to fit it for use.

| 木 to hew timber.

Read *si*. An adz.

斧 | axes, adzes, and such like tools.

筋

chín

From *bamboo*, *flesh* and *strength*, because of the strength of bamboo splints and cuticle.

The tendons, the sinews; applied also to the veins and nerves; sinewy, stong; related to by blood.

好 | 力 brawny, muscular.

三條 | a very lean person.

有 | 骨 sagacious, prudent; can be depended on; he is of my bone and flesh.

皮鞋 | cobbler's ends of threads.

血 | the veins, blood-vessels.

麪 | tough or rolled out dough.

| 竹筴 a fine toothed bamboo comb.

| 綻綻的 [as close and gripping] as if his tendons were pulled out.

筴

chín

A fine large variety of bamboo with a white skin, from Kwéichen, having the joints near each other; the culms

are used to pole boats, the twigs furnish pipes, and the tabasheer and roots supply medicine.

今  
chín

Formed of 人 a triangle, or 人 man and 一 one indicating union, and an old form of 及 up to, intimating that all past durations have centred in the present.

An *adverb* of time, now, at this time, presently.

如 | 或 目 | now; right off.

| 日 或 | 天 to-day.

至 | till this time.

| 朝 this morning.

| 後 或 自 | 而 後 henceforth, from this time.

迄 | up to this time, hitherto.

| 世 this world, the present existence.

當 | 皇 上 the reigning emperor.

| 昔 不 同 times are not now what they were then.

| 翼 日 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?

紵  
chín

From *silk* and *now* as the phonetic.

A sash; a tape or string to fasten the dress; a kind of silk.

| 耆 old men and gentry.

襟  
chín

From *dress* and to *forbid* or *now*; the second form is most used, and is not the same as *Kin* 衾 a coverlet; both are like the last.

A garment of a single thickness; the lapel or fold of a coat, which used to distinguish the gentry as the gowned class; a collar; to tie with strings; the bosom, the feelings.

對 面 | a coat opening in the middle.

絞 | an ancient court dress of fine and coarse cloth.

| 兄 弟 a brother-in-law; the husbands of two sisters call each other 連 | or connected lapels.

大 | a large lapel.

| 頭 表 a lady's watch.

| 懷 the feelings.

胸 單 | 闊 easy, forgiving, liberal.

| a single covering.

霑 霑 | [tears] bedewed his garment.

青 | a term for *siuts'ai* graduates, who wore a blue-black gown.

持 | relying on their laped gowns, — they oppress others; said of the literati.

| 山 帶 河 the winding hills and girdling streams.

In *Cantonese*. Firm, lasting; able to endure; well placed, settled in a stable manner.

| 使 durable; it will last long.

| 不 住 irritable, testy.

| 得 鬧 good-tempered, patient.

金  
chín

The original form is said to be composed of 土 earth under 今 now, as metal comes from the ground; it is the 167th radical of a natural group of characters describing metals and their uses.

Gold, the metal par excellence; metal, one of the five elements and belongs to the West; mounted or ornamented with metal; gilded; a weapon, arms; yellow, golden; metallic; firm, hard; a coin or piece of gold; money; during the Han dynasty, a catty of gold; musical instruments of percussion; to make as precious as gold; precious, true; imperial, royal; perfect, noble, honorable, as applied by the Buddhists to their gods.

白 | silver; 赤 | copper.

百 | a hundred pieces of coin; anciently they weighed as many catties.

黃 | gold; whence 黃 | 地 is applied to a temple as the abode of the gods; also to a good stand for shop, a desirable spot which is worth gold.

千 | your daughter.

裨 | 革 to make clothes of sword and shield, i. e. to lie under arms.

玉 堂 | 馬 [reach the] gemmed hall and gold horse; — high literary rank.

| 戈 arms, warlike instruments.

五 | all metals; the five are gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin.

| 葉 gold-sheets, thicker than the | 箔 gold-leaf, and used as bullion.

足 | pure gold.

屑 | spangled gold, a poetical name for the stars.

飛 | bits of gold-leaf on cakes.

| 針 菜 yellow needle greens, the dried blossoms of a *Lilium* and *Heemerocallis*, used to give a relish to fish and flesh.

執 | to take up and reënter the ashes of the dead. (*Cantonese*)

| 星 或 罰 | the planet Venus.

| 星 石 iron and copper pyrites.

| 花 brass-leaf ornaments made like flowers, used in offerings.

| 花 娘 娘 a goddess answering somewhat to Juno Lucina, worshiped at Canton.

| 安 your good health, said to superiors.

| 玉 之 言 your precious words, — are honest as jade is real.

| 烏 the golden crow; — the sun.

| 樞 the golden pivot; — the moon.

毋 | 玉 爾 音 do not make news [from you as rare as] gold and gems.

| 陵 the golden burial-ground, a name for Nanking, derived from King Wéi of Tsu, who, it is said, buried gold there.

大 賂 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 | 丹 a pill of great virtue conferring immortality.

| 剛 力 士 the diamond warrior, or 手 執 | 剛 杵 he who grasps the diamond club (*vajira*), a Buddhist name for Indra (*vajra-pani*), as the defender of the faith.

| 翅 兒 the goldwing (*Chlorospiza sibirica*) so called at Peking.

馬門 a term for the Hanlin College, from a bronze horse placed there by Han Wu-ti.

裝 | the gold dressed, a term for an idol.

朝 the Golden dynasty of the Jü-chi, which ruled the north of China, chiefly at K'ai-fung fu, from A. D. 1115 to 1235; it was established by Agutha 阿骨打, and endured 120 years under nine princes; the people were the ancestors of the Manchus.

錦  
ch'in

From gold and silk goods, intimating that much labor has been bestowed on it.

A kind of thin brocade peculiar to China, like tapestry, and used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked in colors; elegant, figurative writing; flowery, diversified.

衣 | dressing in embroidered robes; i.e. noble ladies or gentry.

| 綢 figured pongee.

| 繡 elegantly colored, adorned; figurative, as style.

美 | beautiful embroidery.

什 | 碗碟 painted chinaware.

| 文 fine writing, a flowery style.

花如 | these flowers are like tapestry.

雲 | roseate clouds.

衣 | 夜行 to wear brocade by night;—i.e. to be in high renown away from one's native place.

無煩 | 念 don't feel so anxious about me.

| 衾爛兮 what a splendid embroidered coverlet!

果然奪得 | 標歸 I shall certainly get the tapestry flag and come back here;—i.e. I shall rise to be *ch'uang-yuen*.

盞  
ch'in

From 己 self under 丞 to receive; or from 豆 a platter under 蒸 steaming; the first is commonest.

The nuptial wine cup, in which the pair pledge each other; it was made of half a

cocoanut or gourd, and even of silver or pewter, but a porcelain cup is now used.

交 | or 合 | to pledge the wedding goblet.

謹  
ch'in

From words and tenacious clay.

Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive, respectful; to venerate; to sedulously watch against, to heed; to make others take care; to give the whole mind to; to prohibit.

| 慎 circumspect, watchful.

| 記 careful to remember.

無縱詭隨以 | 醜厲 give no licence to the wily and obsequious, that the evil crowd may learn to take heed.

| 具 to send presents to one.

舉大事不細 | do not be too finical when you have a great object before you.

| 盜賊 carefully look out against thieves.

敬 | to respect carefully.

恪 | 天命 carefully observe the warnings or will of Providence.

| 遵 to carefully obey.

以 | 無良 to watch against wicked men.

緊  
ch'in

From 糸 silk and 賢 worthy contracted, explained as referring to winding silk close.

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.

| 要 urgent, necessary, will not bear delay.

無關 | 要 not so very important.

等 | waiting for, needed now.

| 急 trouble, hardships, in extremity.

趕 | 做 do it carefully.

手 | in present need, hard up.

綁 | tie it tightly.

水 | the water runs swiftly.

| 閉着 it is very securely shut.

軍情甚 | military affairs are very imperious and urgent.

眼 | a good memory of persons one has seen.

槿  
ch'in

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.

黃 | the *Hibiscus hamabo*

木 | the *Hibiscus syriacus*.

堇  
ch'in

Composed of 土 earth, 人 man, and 黃 yellow combined and altered; others derive it from 士 earth and 華 hide; it is now superseded by its derivatives.

Tenacious, adhesive clay such as is deposited by streams; yellow loam or loess, which covers large portions of Northern China, said to be sometimes eaten; to daub; a time, a season; few.

赤 | 山 a hill in Fung-hwa hien, near Ningpo, which once produced tin.

瑾  
ch'in

From earth and clay; used for the last.

To daub, to plaster; to stop up, to lute with mud, as the solitary wasp does its nidus; a path over a drain; to cover up a corpse, to bury.

塞向 | 戶 stop the holes of the windows—towards the north.

行有死人尙或 | 之 on the path lies a dead corpse, somebody will bury it.

瑾  
ch'in

Interchanged with the last.

To die of starvation on the roadside; to cover a corpse by the road.

僅  
ch'in

From man and clay as the phonetic.

Exactly, nothing over, hardly enough; scarcely, almost, a little short; just missed, as a fall; only, nothing more.

- | 可 nothing to spare.
- | | 敷用 barely sufficient for what is wanted.
- | | 用得 I can make it do; a little scrimped.
- | 到 he has just come.
- 支用 | 够 hardly enough for the outlay.
- | 足日給 just able to meet expenses.
- | 以不驗 barely examined it, only just looked into it.
- | 有 just had a little.
- | 幸得免 I luckily just escaped unharmed, — as from robbers.
- | 穀足矣 I have had enough of his trouble; I am quite supplied.

厩

From *shelter* and *clay*; the two are regarded as different by some, but their definitions are too similar; used with the last.

厩

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 | a rustic cabin.

| 念 or | 系 thoughtful of; anxiously.

| 能勿失 with care you will be able to avoid error.

| 窄 rather narrow, cabined.

堇

From *plant* and *earth*; it is easily confounded with its primitive, and some say it is another form.

A plant like monk's bane, also called 烏頭 or crow's head, and is poisonous, it seems to be the field violet (*Viola*) common in northern China, though the water-hemlock may be meant.

| | 菜 a wild flower in Kiangsi, whose seeds fructify like the nightshade.

紫 | a Japanese name for the *Corydalis imoisa*, and a *Diebytra*.

| 茶如飴 its violets and sow-thistles [were sweet] as dump-lings.

饑

A dearth of vegetables; three years without a crop.

飢

famine and dearth, no crops.

瑾

The brilliancy of gems, which is intended to set forth their luster, hardness, and fine texture; it is much used in names of men.

瑾

| 瑜之美有瑕匿焉 even in the most brilliant gems, defects are still found.

| 發奇光 the gem will emit its rays; — genius will show itself.

懷 | 握瑜 he is a man of great clearness and sagacity.

覲

From *to see* and *clay* as the phonetic.

覲

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.

朝 | or 入 | 于王 to see his Majesty.

乃日 | 四岳羣牧 he daily gave audience to [the rulers] of the Four Mountains and the crowd of officers.

靳

From *hide* and an *ox* as the phonetic.

靳

A sort of martingale; a kind of ornamental plume under a horse's neck; firm, strong; parsimonious; to restrain; to take; to ridicule, to put to shame.

| 制其行 the martingale impedes his progress.

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.

| 條 or | 戒 prohibitions, laws, restrictions.

| 貨 contraband goods.

開

to annul or remove restrictions; to atrogate laws.

城

or | 中 his Majesty's residence, usually called 紫 | 城 the Vermilion Closed citadel.

地

secluded, forbidden places, such as belong to the emperor.

卒

or | 子 a turnkey, the lowest grade of jailer.

違

| to disregard the prohibitions.

喜不

| 遏 he was powerless to prevent it.

禦風寒

to keep off the wind and cold.

百無

| 忌 there is nothing at all to be afraid of, there are no unlucky things.

忌無犯

have a care, don't intrude — into an infected room.

Read 'kin. To bear, to endure, to withstand.

苦楚難

| my sufferings are intolerable.

不

| 頑笑 he won't stand any fun, he can't bear joking with.

齡

Considered to be another form of the next.

齡

A disease in a cow's tongue; to be silent.

直辭

一以薦巧舌千皆 | one honest direct introduction for him will put to silence a thousand crafty words.

噤

From *mouth* and to *forbid* as the phonetic.

噤

Unable to speak from lock-jaw, mumps, or other disease; to refrain from speaking; silent, as from utter grief.

| 口痢

dysentery and difficulty of swallowing.

In *Cantonese*, read 'am' To deceive, to play a trick on; an imposition; to try.

| | 吓

try it once.

不聽你

| I'll not be imposed on by you.

**慄**  
chin'

From *heart* and to *forbid*; also read *kin*.

Determined, resolute.

心一 | my decision is made.

**慄**  
chin'

Cold, chilled; affected by cold.

打冷 | to have a cold shiver.

**儻**  
chin'

A kind of musical instrument; to look up and follow another up-hill.

後 | | 而方馳 the rest came following after with their heads up.

**顛**  
chin'

To gnash the teeth in rage; debilitated, exhausted, all energy gone.

| 顛 to gnash the teeth in rage at one.

**姪**  
chin'

From *woman* and *now* as the phonetic.

A wife's sisters; a sister-in-law on the wife's side.

| 娘 a sister-in-law.

大 | women who help and direct the bride during the three days of wedding.

連 | or | 兄弟 the husband of a wife's sister.

| 母 a maternal amt.

Read *chin*. Laughing; the joyous merriment of girls.

**近**

From to *walk* and *as* as the phonetic.

chin' 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 *Budhism*, those who are near or in attendance; assisting, as a priest.

| 日 or | 時 these few days, lately, these times.

將 | about to be, presently.

| 海 maritime, coastwise.

| 來如何 how have you been recently? how do you get on?

路 | the distance is not very far.

| 道 or | 理 reasonable, not far from right.

| 視眼 near-sighted.

以 | 有德 to associate with the virtuous.

附 | near one; neighboring.

貼 | go near to him, join him.

可 | it can be approached.

不敢 | 前 he did not venture to come close to him.

少親 | [I have failed] in visiting you so seldom.

親 | intimate, to be familiar, near one.

| 取諸身 [reason] should be taken to one's self, or assimilated by the mind.

切 | made familiar to the mind.

| 好不一 [I hope you are] every way happy these days.

性之所 | the natural bent will soon manifest itself.

| 善男 and | 善女 male and female attendant devotees (*upāsaka*, *upāsika*), denote the lay members of the *Budhists*.

往 | 王舅南土是保 go, my royal Uncle, and protect the south country.

挨 | adjoining, as a house.

**勐**  
chin'

Great strength brawny.

不吃 | nothing to rest on, no leverage.

使 | 拍門 I pounded the door with all my might.

學得渾身有了 | 兒 he felt his whole body reinvigorated and refreshed for action.

費我一股子 | I have spent all my strength for you.

## K'IN.

Old sounds, *gim*, *gin*, and *k'im*. In *Canton*, *k'äm*, *k'än*, and *yäm*; — in *Swatow*, *k'im* and *k'üs*; — in *Amoy*, *k'im*, *k'ün*, and *gim*; — in *Fuhchau*, *k'ing* and *k'ung*; — in *Shanghai*, *chäng* and *djiäng*; — in *Chifu*, *k'in*.

**欽**  
ch'iu

From *breathing* and *gold* as the phonetic.

Ono stretching and yawning; to respect; that which commands respect or ought to be revered; specially that which comes from the emperor; to regard as by or from the emperor; imperial, governmental; majestic.

| 賜 a gift from the Throne; by royal grant.

| 差 one sent to represent the emperor; an imperial commissioner.

| 召進京 called to the capital by the Emperor.

| 奉 respectfully received, as a mandate.

| 定 when prefixed to names of books, shows that they are printed by or with the order of government.

| 此 or | 遵 respect this, imperialize this; — *i. e.* let this be reverently regarded as from the Emperor.

| | longed for sadly; the measured tone of bells and drums.

| 敬 every one joins in reverencing him, as a loyal statesman.

| 點翰林 to mark off the selected academicians.

| 命 by imperial command.

欽

From *hill* and to *respect* as the phonetic.

ch'in

High peaks shooting up aloft—  
嶺 | steep peaks.

| | gaping, yawning, opening the mouth wide.

瘥

A severe chill or ague; a great shivering.

ch'in

袞

From *clothes* and *now*; interchanged with *k'in* 袞 as the verb.

ch'in

A coverlet, a large quilt; to cover a thing, as a dish; to pull the coverlet over one; two coverings of white and red cloth laid over the corpse in its coffin.

被 | a bed-quilt.

抱 | 與 綯 wrapped in the quilt and clothes; — *i. e.* married.

| 影無慚 no shame under the quilt's shadow; — conscious innocence

翡翠 | the emperor's bed-quilt.

枕冷 | 寒 a cold pillow and chilly coverlet; — no bedfellow.

禽

From 拘 a *paw's* trace joined with 今 *now* as the phonetic; used for the next.

ch'in

Birds; the entire class *Aves*; flying and feathered creatures; unimpregnated birds.

家 | chantieler, a cock.

委 | to make and send the betrothal presents.

絲 | an egret, also called 雪客 snow guest in Chihli.

仙 | or 胎 | a poetical name for the crane, which is regarded as | 之宗 the chief of birds.

| 獸 birds and beasts; animals.

| 圖 civilians, because their insignia are mostly birds.

擒

From *hand* and *bird* or *gold*; occurs written as the last.

擒

To seize, as a hawk does; to clutch; to grasp, as by the collar; in *rhetoric*, to hold by the literal sense; a rigorous adhesion to terms.

ch'in

生 | to take alive.

| 拿 or | 獲 or | 捉 to seize; to arrest, as a thief.

| 賊須 | 王 in order to put down rebels, their leaders must be caught.

| 虎 to grasp a tiger, as a filial boy did to save his father.

猩 猩啼而 | 之 the orang-outang weeps and then seizes—its prey when near.

| 王封王 seize a king and get him to make you king — 'twill condone the violence.

七 | 孟獲 Mǎng Hwob, a chief who was arrested seven times.

檮

ch'in

A species of *Pyrus*, called 林 | common in northern China, which bears a small red apple, rather insipid, known as 沙果 or sand fruit, and 花紅 flower-red; the blossom is white, the unripe fruit is boiled in green tea as a cooling drink.

螭

ch'in

A spider, the | 螭, having very long legs, probably a species of *Phalangium*; the name is usually applied to spiders without webs.

噙

ch'in

An unauthorized character.

To hold in the mouth, as a bird does a twig.

龍 | 一顆珠 the dragon holds a pearl in its mouth.

謹

ch'in

Brave, intrepid; deep compassion for; careful for.

| 然後得免 with care you can avoid trouble in future.

勤

ch'in

From *strength* and *tenacious clay* as the phonetic.

Laborious, diligent in one's post; to toil in or for; sedulous, attentive to, kind; to stir up, to assist, or excite to exertion; laboriously.

| 儉人家 a diligent and frugal man.

恩 斯 | 斯 lovingly, toilingly.

| 慎 diligent and careful in attending to business.

| 工 diligent workmen; to work well.

| 力 or | 勞 laborious, faithful in work, industrious.

| 家立業 exerting one's self to look after the household.

| 王 zealous in serving one's prince.

大 富由 | rich people have need to be careful.

殷 | very attentive to.

周 公 咸 | Duke Cheu exhorted all to be diligent.

憂 | 惕屬之心 a sympathizing, earnest, unwearied heart, — such as a ruler should have.

勤

ch'in

From *heart* and *diligent*.

Zealous, earnest.

慙

ch'in

慙 | anxious about one's duties, persevering under opposition; no rest; bowed down.

琴

ch'in

Formed of two *pearls* and *now*, but the original form was intended to represent the shape.

The Chinese lute, or harpsichord, having seven strings, which are drawn tense by nuts; lute strings; to control one's feelings; to restrain, because its notes quell the passions; foreign musical instruments; a singer on a kite.

| 音亂 the lute is out of tune; *met.* disconcerted, unexpected.

| 心 a motive, an intention.

| 堂 your bar, your court — said of a district magistrate.

扶 | or 彈 | or 鼓 | to thrum the lute.

風 | an organ (also called 筒 |); a melodian; a seraphine, an accordion; also applied to the jingling stones hung in the wind.

提 | a theorbo or virginal.

月 | a four-stringed guitar with a round belly.

洋 | a lute, consisting of thirty copper strings running across two bridges, struck with hammers.

| 瑟之絃 lyre and lute strings, *met.* matrimony.

八音 | 或小洋 | a music-box.  
妻子好 | 合如鼓瑟 | loving  
union with wife and children is  
like the harmony of lutes.

對牛彈 | to thrum the lute to  
a buffalo;—to cast pearls before  
swine.

芹 From plants and az.

芹 Celery or parsley; applied  
also to similar plants, as cress,  
pimpernel, honewort, and  
water-hemlock.

水 | 菜 water-cress.

採 | to pluck cress, to become a  
suits'at; alluding to the lines 思  
樂泮水藻採其 | plea-  
sant is the college pool where  
we plucked the green cress.

旱 | 菜 celery.

| 筵 or | 酌 a festival cup  
given to graduated bachelors.

野人獻 | [it will be polite, if]  
the villagers offer some parsley.

倅 A general of cavalry in Lu,  
named 費 | 父 about B. C.  
720, spoken of in the Tso  
Ch'wen.

苎 From plant and now.

苎 A salt marsh plant with lan-  
ceolate leaves like a bamboo,  
and creeping roots, whose  
seeds are eaten by deer and cattle;  
it is probably a panic grass or a  
*Cyperus*.

黃 | a yellowish colored medi-  
cinal root, common in western  
China, the *Scutellaria viscidula*  
or skull-cap, used as a tonic.

矜 A pit.  
甸人築 | 坎 the foresters  
dug and built up a well.

揜 To press down, to settle or  
adjust with the hand; to put  
the hand on; to lean on.

| 壓 press it down.

| 桌 to lean on the table.

| 地泅水 hold on to the ground  
when you swim;—*met.* have  
something to depend on.

搓圓 | 扁 roll it and flatten it;  
*met.* an easy disposition.

In Cantonese. To cover; to pull  
over one.

| 被 draw the quilt over you.

| 住 cover it, as a dish.

| 水車 to work a fire-engine.

## KING.

Old sounds, king, käng, and ging. In Canton, king and keng;—in Swatow, keng, k'ia, k'é, and am;—in Amoy, keng and géng;—in Fuhchau, king, k'ing, kèng, and kéng;—in Shanghai, kiäng and djiäng;—in Chifu, king.

驚 From horse and to reverence as  
the phonetic.

驚 A shy horse; to terrify, to  
scare; to fear; to make  
confusion; afraid, apprehensive,  
alarmed, perturbed, astonished; to  
apprehend.

| 動 to excite, to arouse; used as  
a polite phrase for troubling one.

| 駭 afraid, much startled.

| 怕 to fear; much alarmed.

壓 | to suppress as alarm; to re-  
move sudden frights.

震 | frightened, as by thunder.

| 死人 frightened to death.

徒御不 | neither footmen nor  
drivers created any alarm.

| 風 afraid of the wind or a  
draught; convulsed; fits, such  
as children have.

腰細 | 風 her waist was small, as  
if a breath of wind would snap it.

膽戰心 | quivering and shaking  
with fright.

| 異 marvelous; strange, frightful.

| 衆 or | 場 afraid of the  
public gaze; bashful.

馬 | 了 the horse shied or bolted.

| 得呆了 frightened out of his  
senses.

巧語 | 人 strange words that  
astonish people.

荆 From plant and to punish, be-  
cause this thorn was once used  
to beat people.

A bush found in Hunan,  
slender, lithe, and thorny; spinous,  
prickly; brambles, furze.

拙 | 或 | 妻 the dull thorn; *i. e.*  
my wife.

初得識 | 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 vexatious.

素未班 | I have not before  
seen you.

| 蒿花 the *Vitex incisa*; its  
stems | 條 are woven into  
baskets like those of the osier.

蔓 | 花 another species of *Vitex*.

| 州 one of the nine divisions of  
Yü; it comprised all Hunan and  
most of Hupoh, with part of  
Kwéichen; it constituted the  
kingdom of Tsu, sometimes called

| 楚 during feudal times;

| 州府 King-chen fu on the  
Yangtsz' River was its capital.

紫 | the *Cercis siliquastrum* and  
*Chinensis*, two varieties of the  
Judas tree.

| 釵布裙 she has a boxwood  
hair-pin and cotton skirt; *i. e.*  
poor and well-behaved.

| 棘 thorny; useless, annoying.

京 The original form is composed of  
高 *high* and | 一 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

resides; fine, excellent, from the capital; in *arithmetical*, the eighth place in decimals, denoting ten millions.

莫之與 | he has no equal.

如坻如 | like islets and mounds; said of descendants.

乃觀于 | | 師之野 he then beheld the grand elevation, a plateau with room for many.

憂心 | | the grief of my heart is intense.

上 | to go to Peking.

| 報 the Peking Gazette.

南 | Nanking, the southern capital, the metropolis of all China during two reigns (A. D. 1368-1403).

北 | or | 都 Peking, the northern capital.

The following list exhibits the principal capitals of the Chinese rulers from early times, with the approximate dates of occupation; some of the shorter dynasties are not given.

DYNASTY.	CAPITAL.	PRESENT NAME.
夏 B.C. 2180	陽夏	{ now 太康縣 in Honan.
商 1766	亳	{ now 歸得府 in Honan.
周	1122 鎬	{ near the capital of Shensi.
	781 洛邑	
秦 249	咸陽	{ near 西安府 in Shensi.
	200 長安	
東漢 A.D. 25	洛陽	{ near 河南府 in Honan.
後漢 221	成都	{ now capital of Sz'ch'uen.
晉 280	洛陽	{ in Honan.
東晉 317	建業	{ now Nanking.
隋 582	長安	{ in Shensi.
唐 904	洛陽	{ in Honan.
宋	960 汴梁	{ now 開封府 in Honan.
	1129 臨安	{ now 杭州府 in Chehkiang.
元 1280	燕京	{ now 順天府 in Chihli.
	1368 南京	{ now 江甯府 in Kiangsu.
明	1403 北京	{ to the present time.

| 師 a capital, the metropolis

| 式 Peking fashions.

| 水 a good kind of pencil.

| 畿道 the capital of Corea; also a metropolitan board of magistrates.

Read *kiang*. Sorrowful.

憂心 | | my sorrow grows intense.

麋

ching

From *deer* and *great*; rarely occurs with 鹿 as the primitive.

A large deer, described as having one horn and a cow's tail, perhaps referring to the nyghau of India; in Canton, the 黃 | denotes a small deer, a species of muntjac (*Cervulus*) and the delicate chevrotain (*Moschus*) or mouse-deer.

| 皮袋 a leather fob.

經

ching

From *silk* and a *path* as the phonetic.

The warp of a web in the loom; what runs lengthwise, as the great or straight veins or arteries; the meridians of longitude; lines; to pass through or by, to cross; what has passed, and thus often becomes merely a sign of the past tense; as an *adverb*, already, then, at that time; to manage, to plan, to regulate; the person who manages a business; what is regular, orderly, or standard; laws, canons, religious manuals, classical works; the *sutras* of the Buddhists, and 論 denotes their *shastras*; in *silk* trade denotes organzine or thrown silk.

| 緯 warp and woof; lengthwise and crosswise.

| 緯萬端 to attend to everything methodically.

| 營 to speculate, to trade, to plan for a livelihood; to map out.

| 紀 a broker, an agent.

| 承 the head clerk in a custom house.

| 廳 chief secretary in a prefect's office.

| 歷 a clerk who ascertains the statistics of a prefecture; to examine thoroughly.

一 | 他洗就回來 as soon as he is washed he will return.

不 | 手 it did not go through my hands.

旅力方剛 | 營四方 while my back retains its strength, I must everywhere plan and labor.

毋失 | 紀 they never fail in their regular courses, as the stars.

| 手作 I did it with my own hand.

曾 | 見過 I have already seen it.

| 目 it passed before his eyes.

| 過 passed, over, gone through.

念 | 或誦 | to repeat prayers, to read the liturgy; to con the Classics.

| 絡 blood vessels of all kinds, divided into main or straight, and lateral or small.

不 | 事之人 an inexperienced hand; 不 | also means unclassical, heretical, or non-conformist, in the minds of Confucianists.

| 水或月 | the menses.

聖 | canonical books, the classics or Budhistic; also applied to the Bible and Koran.

| 費 current outlay.

不 | 管 it is out of my jurisdiction.

| 常 what is regular and necessary in morals, the basis of society.

幾度 | I've tried it several times; I have often been there.

事非 | 過不知難 you don't know its difficulties till you've tried it.

| 濟救民 men of deep learning can save the people.

| 綸 the highest principles of nature, the rules of morals.

法 | the Buddhist canons; Buddha's own words are termed 契 | or documents.

正法華 | 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.

自 | 于溝瀆 to commit suicide in a ditch;—a disgraceful end.

**涇** Name of a large river which rises in Kansuh, and drains its eastern part, joining the River Wéi in Shensi, near Sz-ngan fu; it has very clear water, and gives its name to several places near it; also a river near Wu-lu, and one in Annam; to run through or straight across; a creek which joins places; a fountain.  
 | 漣 to flow straight through.  
 漣彼 | 舟 quickly go those boats on the King.

**𣶒** From 𣶒 streams under one, representing the earth, and 壬 contracted to 工 work.  
 Streams running under the ground; a quiet flow of water without waves; name of a stream and of a place, for which the next in now used.

**𣶒** A village in Kao-mih lien 高密縣 lying in the east of Shantung in Lai-chen fu.

**兢** Formed of 兄 brother and 丰 vigorous, both repeated, referring to the pleasant sight of brethren agreeing; it is similar to 競 in appearance and sound.  
 To fear, to forbear from, to refrain; cautious, solicitous lest a thing miscary.

| | wary, respectful; strong, as sheep.

戰 | 或戰戰 | | tremblingly alive to; wary, very anxious for.

| 懼 dreading, apprehensive of consequences.

| | 業業 feeling the peril and afraid.

**矜** 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.  
 | 憐 to commiserate.  
 可 | worthy of compassion.

居以凶 | I then should be in pitiable misery.

| 誇 bragging; to vapor, to talk.

有所 | 式 to respect, as a model.

| 而不爭 firm but not quarrelsome.

自 | 己善 a good opinion of one's self.

| 孤恤寡 to feel for and help widows and orphans.

不 | 細行 to disregard small affairs.

魚 | 鱗而并凌 the fish close their scales and huddle under the ice.

| | vigorous looking, said of a flock of sheep.

何人不 | which of them was not wifeless, — and to be pitied?

**景** From sun and eminent; occurs used for 'ying 影 a shadow.

**景** Bright sunlight; brilliant, illuminated; illumined by the sun; a fine view, a good situation or prospect; figure, aspect; circumstances of a place or thing; a rarity, a lion, a curiosity, a sight; a resemblance, fancy, imagining, form; a style, as of dress; to regard kindly, longing for; large; a shadow.

| 緻 a vista, a prospect; a view.

光 | circumstances, prospects; character of; peculiarities; a landscape, appearances of nature.

擺 | to display rare things.

無 | disreputable, it has a bad look.

清 | neat and well arranged.

以介 | 福 by this we try to increase our great happiness.

佳 | 或美 | fine scenery, a good site; easy circumstances.

好晚 | a good sky at sunset; it all ended well, as the honorable end of a toilsome life.

順 | pleasantly situated.

見 | 生情 cautious and discreet, able to judge men and things.

| 像 a statue; a portrait.

年 | the prospects of the year.

| 行' 行止 to set a mark and strive to reach it, to act up to principle.

| 色 the look of the country, a landscape.

時 | signs of the times.

| 山 Prospect Hill in Peking.

| 教 the luminous doctrine; — so Christianity is called on the Nestorian tablet.

八 | the eight sights, the lions, the remarkable objects of a place.

西洋 | stereoscopic views.

| 泰藍 cloisonné, enameled ware.

老 | an old person, an old resident, but yet able to work.

汎汎其 | their shadows went dancing on the stream.

**警** From man or words, and to respect as the phonetic.

**警** To warn against, to caution, to threaten with a penalty; to arouse, to urge to reform; to set judgment before the mind, to alarm the heedless.

| 世 to arouse or warn the age.

| 戒下次 to caution against doing it again.

| 悟 to startle and put one on his guard.

| 衆 to caution the people.

教一 | 百 executing one man deters a hundred.

懲 | made a warning example of.

| 勵 to stimulate to exertion.

**境** From earth and end as the phonetic.

**境** A limit, a boundary; the marches; a place where one lives, abode; a region, place, neighborhood, district; state, condition of life, position.

| 界 frontier, boundary, limit.

貴 | your place of residence.

蓬萊仙 | Taoist fairy land.

邊 | on the border.

入 | 問禁 when you cross the border, inquire what are the prohibitions.

隣 | vicinity; the neighborhood.  
 處 | 難 it is hard to be in straitened circumstances.  
 | 遇 condition in life.  
 | 社 the neighborhood temple.  
 | 份 fees or tax levied for this temple.  
 苦樂 | alleviating circumstances, some compensatory things.  
 越 | to go around (not through) a lot or country; to get beyond.

**剋** To cut one's throat; to cut off the neck.

*ching*

**頸** From 頁 head and 莖 a stem contracted.

*ching*  
*k'ing* 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 | 子 the neck.

| 帶 or | 巾 a neck-ribbon, a neck cloth, a neck-tie.

刎 | 交情 intimate friendship.

生 | 瘰 lumps growing in the neck, ganglionic swellings.

**璣** A gem, a fine stone used in jewelry.

*ching*

**敬** From 支 to tap and 苟 careful, diligent, but this is regarded as different from 苟 careless; their original forms are unlike, and this is derived from sheep, to wrap, and mouth, with to tap.

Reverent, sedate, attentive, respectful; that feeling of the heart which springs from self-respect and a due regard to all positions; to honor, to show respect to; to worship, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to watch one's self; self-poised; reverently; that which honors one, as a present; a douceur.

| 神 to venerate the gods.

| 身 self-training; to be studiously careful of one's conduct.

| 酒 to present a glass of wine.

失 | I have offended, I beg your pardon.

可 | 可 | admirable! surprising!

| 惜字紙 respect written paper; when added to handbills, means "Do not deface or tear this down."

| 達者 or | 啓者 I who respectfully inform you; the first sentence in a letter.

足以有 | 也 fitted to secure respect.

不成 | 意 this is an incomplete respect to you;—said by a host to excuse his feast.

聊以爲 | take it as a mark of respect.

| 信 devout faith; reverence and belief.

| 手事 attentive to business.

禮主於 | all decorum consists chiefly in respect.

節 | a present to a teacher, or to the examiner at the three great tripos; it is also termed 炭 | the charcoal supply, and 別 | a parting present, and other names.

| 重' to hold in esteem.

豐 | a generous present.

肅 | grave and reverently.

修己以 | : respect tends to make one virtuous.

親 | 一盃 let me give you one glass.

**竟** From 音 sound and 儿 a man; *q. d.* a tune or song carried through.

*ching* 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 he come at all then?

| 自去了 still you went.

| 不曉得 after all he did not comprehend it.

| 甯 endless repose.

畢 | to the last, after all.

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 (*akanishtha*), that which is the limit of the world of desire.

**獍** A feline animal which is charged with eating its dam as soon as born, and is hence called 梟 | owl-cat.

*ching*  
 破 | or | 虎 the muntjak tiger (*Felis bruchyurus*) of Manchuria.

**鏡** From metal and the end as the phonetic.

*ching* 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 | or 玻璃 | a looking-glass.

千里 | a telescope, a spy-glass.

顯微 | a microscope.

取火 | a sun-glass.

| 粧 a toilet, a dressing-case.

照身 | or 穿衣 | a pier-glass, a large mirror.

| 架 picture frames.

百花 | a scone, a reflector; a kaleidoscope.

明 | 高懸 it is clearly reflected in your view; said of an astute officer.

明 | 聖法 he clearly illustrated the holy law.

護心 | a sort of cuirass or breastplate.

近視眼 | near-sighted or concave spectacles.

花 | convex glasses or lenses.

心 | 用書磨 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.

**徑** } From *man* or *step* and *streamlet*  
as the phonetic.

**徑** } 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.

| 路 a nearer way, the shortest  
path; 曲 | 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.

環軸半 | in *mechanics*, the  
radius of gyration.

捷 | a quick way, an easy mode.

**逕** } 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.

大相 | 庭 they are very unlike,  
or far apart.

| 啓者 I would at once mention,  
I beg to inform you now; — an  
opening phrase in a letter; in  
some cases this phrase is em-  
ployed where 敬啓者 would  
be more polite.

**勁** } Strong, robust; stiff, hard;  
unyielding, overbearing, pre-  
judiced; muscular, as a  
pugilist.

| 弓 a stiff bow.

風 | a stiff breeze, a chilly gust.

| 敵 well matched foes.

對 | 的朋友 a congenial friend,  
one with whom you can easily  
get on.

**徑** } 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.

**競** } Originally formed of 言 words  
above 儿 a man repeated, to  
denote the bickering of people;  
it is sometimes reduced to the  
second form, and bears a  
resemblance to 競 wary.

Strong, violent; emulous,  
envious, pragmatic, bickering, tes-  
ty, diotrepshian; great; abundant;  
to emulate; to do vigorously; to  
struggle for, to contend, to force;  
to be quarrelsome; to rival in zeal  
for.

開 | to begin a fray.

爭 | to wrangle, to contest; ex-  
citable, captious.

出人頭 | to excel, a head  
above others; distinguished.

灰心無 | inanimate, unambi-  
tious.

不 | 不緣 neither quarrelsome  
nor remiss; *fertina lente*.

| 節 plain-spoken; honest and  
earnest.

大 | great strength; herculean.

## K'ING.

Old sounds, k'ing and k'iang. In Canton, hing, k'ing, and heng; — in Swalov, k'eng, keng, k'in, and kw'ang; —  
in Amoy, k'éng and k'éng; — in Fuhchau, k'ing and k'éng; — in Shanghai,  
ch'ang and djiang; — in Chifu, k'ing.

**卿** } From *credentials* 卯 given to an  
officer and 目 an object which  
all look towards; it is very  
easily mistaken for 卿 鄉  
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 mi-  
nister.

公 | 大夫 noblemen, courtiers,  
officers.

| 家 our ministry.

| 子 a young lord, an officer's son.

| 雲 (for 慶雲) propitious clouds.

| 士 noble officials, high civi-  
lians.

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 sea-  
sons; before this time, they do-  
noted six imperial generals.

正 | and 少 | are the presi-  
dents and vice-presidents of four  
lower courts, viz., the Ta-li Sz',  
the Tai-chang Sz', Tai-puh Sz',  
and Kwang-luh Sz'; they wear  
blue buttons.

**輕** } From *carriage* and *stream* as the  
phonetic.

Light, not heavy, as an emp-  
ty car; to think lightly of, to  
disesteem, to disregard; to slight;  
levity; dissipated, frivolous, paltry;  
gently, lightly.

| 重 light and heavy; unimpor-  
tant and serious; to despise and  
to esteem.

無所 | 重 of no great account;  
mediocre, common.

| 薄 light and thin; disrespect-  
ful, impudent; a prostitute.

| 狂 dissipated, light; barum-  
scamm.

| 言亂語 light, incoherent  
words, half witted talk.

- | 挑浮躁 *unstable and volatile.*  
 非 | 容易' it is not at all an easy matter.  
 口 | or | 許 heedless of his word or promise.  
 | 載 lightly laden, as a cart; drawing little water.  
 | | 君子重重小人 you may be uncivil to a nobleman, but you must be polite to a mean man.  
 年 | young, under twenty.  
 | 之 he disregarded it.  
 | 可 or | 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.  
 關係匪 | the results are really serious.  
 | 粉 calomel, so called from its delicate appearance.  
 | 騎 light horsemen, cavalry.  
 Read *k'ing*' Quick, fast.

傾

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 assay, to test, to smelt; to debate, to compete, to wrangle; to pour out, as tea, from a spout.  
 | 耳聽 inclined his ear to hear.  
 | 側 inclined; leans on the side.  
 | 跌 fallen over.  
 | 倒 subverted, prostrated, tumbled down, upset.  
 | 頽 utter imbecility, as of a ruined country.  
 | 家 to impoverish the family.  
 | 溢 to run over, to overpass.  
 | 才學 to compete on a trial of abilities.  
 | 銀爐 a crucible to assay silver.  
 | 囊相贈 he gave him all his purse.  
 | 盃 to drain the glass, so as to turn it up.

- | 酒量 to try which can drink the most.  
 | 敗 defeated, dispersed, beaten.  
 | 心悅伏 to submit cordially, to repent unreservedly.  
 一顧 | 城再顧 | 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 Wu-ti, for which she was degraded.

擎

From *nand* and *respectful*.

- To raise on high with the hands, to elevate; to lift.  
 | 拳 to elevate the folded hands, as in making a salutation *a là Chinoise*.  
 持 | 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.

- 等 | 清 let it settle clear.  
 | 乾 to stand till dry.

檠

A stand for a lamp or wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing or adjusting it; a stand for dishes.

- 燈 | a wall-lamp.  
 | 子 a bracket or stand.

勅

From *strength* and *great*.

- Strong, violent.  
 | 敵 a powerful foe.

鯨

From *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.  
 騎 | 上天 to ride a whale to heaven, as they say Li Tai-peh did.

- | 波未靖 the surging billows have not yet settled down; — said of a rebellion.

黥

From *black* or *knife* and *great*; the second form is also read *lioh*, when used as a synonym for 掠 to rob.

- To mark the faces of criminals with black spots.  
 | 面 to brand the face.  
 墨 | to tattoo the face with ink or pigment.  
 椽 | to cut marks on the face.

蔞

From 林 *hemp* and 熒 a *taper* contracted.

A grassy plant, five or six feet high, of whose fibers cloth can be made.

- | 麻 the abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliifolia*), cultivated in the northern provinces for ropes and cordage.

馨

From 言 *word* and 聲 *tone* contracted.

- To cough, to hawk in the throat; a slight irritation or hacking in the throat; to speak pleasantly; the sound of a swinging bell; a man's name.  
 | 款 clearing the throat, deemed to be indecorous before a ruler.  
 | 談密語 to converse pleasantly and in a whisper.

熒

From *fire* and *tone* contracted.

- Heat withering up things; hot, feverish.  
 頭 | head hot, as with fever.

In *Cantonese*. To toast, to dry at the fire, to roast.

- 被火 | 住佢 dry it thoroughly before the fire.

罄

From *jar* and *tone* contracted for the phonetic.

Exhausted, as an empty vessel; to empty, to drain, to exhaust; entirely; stable, strict.

- 囊 | an empty purse.  
 | 矣夫 [this jar] is wholly empty.  
 不能 | 述 I cannot now detail the whole.

室如懸 | my house is like an empty jar hung up; — i. e. I am very poor.

| 吐平生 let me tell you everything about my life.

| 然 stern and self-possessed.

用的 | 盡 quite used up; it is all gone.

漿 A stream flowing from the side of a hill; to pour out wine or any fluid.

磬 From *stone* and *tone*, or as another explains it from 石 *stone* and 擊 *to strike* contracted.

Sonorous stones or plates which are suspended like a bell on a frame and struck by hammers; they were of different materials, and are now made of bell metal resembling a triangle or a carpenter's square; the tinkling of these stones; to hang up; to give the reins to, to gallop; a sort of dulcimer made of glass or stone;

pictures of this instrument are seen carved on the ends of the antefixes or beams under the eaves or on lintels, as an emblem of the next character, which has the same tone.

擊 | to strike the musical stones these two characters are sometimes turned into 吉慶 to denote a wish.

| 折 to stoop very low, alluding to the shape of these stones.

抑 | 控忌 now he gives loose rein, now he pulls in; this is also applied to the rapid or slow playing on the dulcimer.

| 於甸人 hung him like a forester.

銅 | a thin copper, kettle-shaped bowl used in temples in chanting, and accompanied by the 引 | a small hemispherical bell, struck by the priest when at worship.

| 口盃 tumblers or cups which do not flare.

掉 | to clash; to exasperate one.

慶 Composed of 心 *heart*, 夂 *following* one, and 鹿 *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.

| 鬧 jolly, lively, a great festivity.

| 興 joyful, merry.

| 中秋 to enjoy the mid-antenn moonlight — on the 15th of the 8th moon.

## KIOH.

Old sounds, kak and kiah. In Canton, kok and kék; — in Swatow, kak, kiék, and k'a; — in Amoy, kak, k'iók, and k'ak; — in Fuhchau, kank and kék; — in Shanghai, koh, kiék, chiék, and kiah; — in Chifu, kiá.

角  
ché  
chiao

This character is described as formed of 力 *strength* and 肉 *flesh*, and supposed to resemble a horn; it is the 148th radical of characters mostly relating to the uses and forms of horns.

A horn; a corner, a point, an angle; a headland, a cape; a protuberance; horny; adorned with horns; horned; a wing or skirmishing party; the tuft on a young child's head; a pod; hard; a quarter, and now in use for a dime, or the tenth of a dollar; to gore, to butt; to dispute, to test one's strength with another; a wine-cup; a constellation; third note of the ancient gamut.

天涯海 | remote lands, the corners of the seas.

| 勝 to drive, as cattle do.

| 鬪 to spar; to wrestle.

轉灣入 | to go through (or box) the compass.

屋 | 晴 the sign of fair weather, when spiders spin their webs.

| 嘴 to wrangle, to dispute.

| 星 the first of the Chinese constellations, comprising the stars  $\alpha$  (Spica) and  $\zeta$  in Virgo.

| 田 an angular field.

八 | star-anise, a spice, the *Illium anisatum*.

| 音 the tones of some musical instruments.

眼 | 傳情 to ogle, to glance at.

號 | a cornet or trumpet.

口 | 有嫌 bickering is odious.

總 | 之宴 when I was a happy girl; i. e. had tufted horns.

開 | to borrow money. (Cantonese.)

皂 | black horns, the pods of the *Gleditsia sinensis*, used to wash with; another kind is a dye.

三 | 四分 thirty-four cents.

| 箱 a quarter chest — of tea.

一 | 文書 one official dispatch.

真 | a right angle; 銳 | an acute angle; 鈍 | or 參 | an obtuse angle; 原 | angle of incidence; and 回 | angle of reflection.

角 | a projecting point; wing of an army; this and 拐 | also both mean the corner inside of an angle.

**掬**  
chüé

Used with the last.

To seize by the horns; to stab; to lay hold of an animal to stab it.

**攬** | to stab, to bayonet.

**掬** | to seize by the horns and feet, as a deer.

In *Pekingese*. A corner.

**站在犄** | stand there in the corner.

**塿**  
chüé

Rough land, hilly and rocky; barrens; a heath.

**塿** | a rugged country.

**桷**  
chüé

From *wood* and *horn* as the phonetic.

A rafter, the strips on which the tiling rests; the ends of the **椽**, the ante fixes or projecting beams supporting the eaves; a mallet; a handle.

**板** | lathing for a roof; shingles.

**松** | **有** 烏 our pine beams were large.

**脚**  
chüé  
chio  
chiao

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.

**眼** the ankles.

**鬧** stocks for the feet, things to torture the ankles.

**停住** | to rest, to stop walking.

**肚** or **囊** the calf of the leg.

**跡** traces, footsteps; evidences of an act.

**夫** a coolie; one to whom |

**價** or **錢** porterage is paid.

**留** | to detain one.

**軟** | spiritless, placable.

**好地** | trustworthy; well established, as a firm.

**扞** | or **修** | 的 a cheiropodist.

**底下幾位兄弟** how many brothers younger than you?

**程** journey on foot.

**色** profession, occupation, life; antecedents of a person, rank.

**上好的色** an excellent man in his way or line.

**力大** influential, of high repute.

**貨** poor goods, inferior sorts.

**畫鬼** | to write a devil's foot, — is to decide by drawing a lot.

**抱佛** | to clasp Budha's feet — when in distress and danger.

**大手大脚** 的人 an extravagant, wasteful man.

**好手** | clever, sprightly; lucky.

**弄手** | to do tricks of legerdemain.

**陽春有** | the beauties of spring have feet, — and soon flee.

**擔** | peddlers; retailers.

**粧** | actors disguised as women, who wear the small shoes.

**藕** | a sticky foot, a hanger-on, a sornor.

**露出馬脚** | 來 the secret is out, the trick is known.

**攬** | to seduce to evil courses.

**雨** | the rain coming down in separate showers, as seen from a distance.

**赤** | or **光** | barefooted.

**有** | **路** he has a powerful protector.

**多少水** | what is the freight on it?

**先打好牆** | first make minute inquiries as to the chances.

**拾清蓬** | **索** see well which rope you got hold of; — lookont what you say.

**噓**  
chüé

Loud laughing; the lolling and panting of animals after running.

**談笑大** | immoderate laughing and talking.

**大醉** | thoroughly drunk, maudlin.

**張** | **吐舌** opening the mouth and lolling, as a dog.

**嘿** | boisterous laughter.

**覺**  
chiao  
chio

From **見** to see and **學** to learn contracted; the second form is rather pedantic and unusual.

To understand, to perceive; to notice, to advert to; to feel; to bring to light, to manifest; straightforward;

correct; grand, exalted; intelligent; wide awake, aroused; conscious; in *Budhism*, innate intelligence.

**發** | divulged, brought to light.

**失** | inattentive, oblivious.

**痛** | it hurts; I feel pain.

**有** | **其** 檀 lofty are its pillars.

**先** | **後** | the first foreseeing and the others understanding, as a sage and his disciples.

**有** | **德行** 四國順之 people in all quarters render homage to upright virtuous conduct.

**悟** aroused to a sense of.

**昏迷不** | stupid from grief, heavy from amazement.

**知** | to perceive; perception.

**夫子** | 者 you, Sir, are intelligent.

**世** to manifest to the world.

**有些倦意** I feel rather languid.

**不知不** | **到了** I have got here quicker than I thought I should.

**淨** | Budhist name for a dagoba.

**王** a term for Budha, denoting his innate intelligence.

**七** | **分** or **七** | **支** are seven sections of degrees of intelligence (*Bodhyanga*), belonging to every Budha.

**獨** | alone intelligent, or **圓** | wholly intelligent, terms referring to persons who become Budhas in hermit life (*pratyeku Budha*), and who cross *sansara* without attaining perfection.

**羅** a Manchu word, *Ghioro* or Golden, the surname of the reigning Manchu family, probably derived from the Kin 金 dynasty, A.D. 1115 to 1235.

Read *kiao'* To awaken from a dream; to wake.

睡 | asleep; to sleep.

尙寐無 | I would sleep and never wake more.

In *Cantonese*. To hush.

丨 | a lullaby for babies.

權

*chié*

A slight drawbridge in olden times where the government levied toll on spirits brought over; a foot-bridge, a plank over a stream; a fruit like the pumelo.

丨 酤 toll on liquor.

渡 | a toll bridge, established to levy duties on produce.

催

*chié*

Name of a celebrated general, 李 | mentioned in the San Kwoh Chi, who helped Tsao Ts'ao, and was killed by him.

屨

*chiao*

*chié*

Wooden soled shoes or clogs made of twisted hempen cords; a kind of patten.

臄

*chié*

The raphe or line on the upper lip; the meat on the cheeks and lips, as of hogs; sausages made of kidneys and tripe; dried or frozen birds.

嘉殺脾 | delicious and fat sausages of tripe and meat.

珏

*chio*

Two gems laid side by side; this character occurs used for names.

獲

*chio*

From 犬 *dog* and 獲 to catch, from its readiness to seize people.

A species of large ape or *hoo-luck*, 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.

丨 取 pounced down on it, as an owl on a mouse.

K'IOH.

Old sounds, kak and k'iak. In *Canton*, k'éuk, hok, and hòk; — in *Swatow*, k'iak and k'ak; — in *Amoy*, k'ak, k'òk, and hak; — in *Fuhchau*, k'òk and k'auk; — in *Shanghai*, chièk, k'ok, kièk, and djü; — in *Chifu*, k'ida.

却

*chié*

*ch'io'*

From 月 a knot and 谷 the roof of the mouth, which has become reduced to 去 to go, as given in the common form.

To curb the desires, to decline doing or accepting; to refuse, to deny; to re-

sire; to look up; as an initial *adverb*, adds force to the assertion, like really, truly, certainly, — and often needs no translation; then, thereupon; as an *interjection*, oh! behold!

丨 是 or 丨 係 evidently, the fact is.

丨 有來 eh! have you come again? — behold, again!

忘 | I really forgot it.

丨 是爲何 but why so, pray?

了 | to reject, to finish off; to disdain.

推 | to decline, to put off with excuses.

幸勿見 | I shall be glad if you will not decline.

丨 之爲不恭 to decline it will be disrespectful.

丨 行 to walk backwards, to go away; but 丨 不行 is an ad-versative phrase, by no means; no, not at all.

丨 說 turn we now to say; truly it is said.

丨 意 to disappoint another.

丨 是一件美事 ah! this is a fine affair.

遠 | 繁華 to flee luxury and vanity.

慤

*ch'üé*

From the heart as seen through a shell; it is much the same as the next.

Guileless, upright, ingenuous; conduct that is thoroughly honest.

確

*ch'üé*

From stone and high.

A rock rising prominently; hard, firm, solid; as an *ad-verb*, really, certainly, indeed, in truth; resolute, fixed.

的 | even so, in fact.

丨 然 surely; certainly so.

丨 實 or 丨 | 實實 verily; there is no mistake.

丨 鑿 substantially; trustworthy reliable, as evidence.

丨 據 proved to be so; evidence is certain.

丨 乎能其事 he really is able to manage the thing.

丨 否 I am not sure about it; is it so really?

推

*ch'üé*

From hand and high; it much resembles ts'ui 推 to trace out.

To knock on; to beat, to cudgel; to peck; to ridicule; single, as a garment without lining.

丨 眼 to pick or gouge out the eyes.

揚 | 古今書 cite the ancient and modern books.

商 | to ridicule, to bestow epithets on.

丨 腫 swollen up, as from a blow.

丨 瓜子 to eat dried melon seeds.

殼

*ch'üé*

An egg-shell from which the chick has emerged.

鷄出蛋 | the chick has come out of its shell.

殼  
壳  
殼  
k'ō  
ch'io'

From to strike down on and screen-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 terapin's shell, used by diviners.

空 | an empty husk; a charlatan, a pretender, a humbug.

| 灰 lime burned from shells.

橈  
k'ōh

A common bitter medicine, called 枳 |, which are probably the dried skins of a spiny kind of *Citrus*, likened to the pumelo but smaller.

敲  
ch'üé'

To strike the head; to pass crosswise; to throw a thing across.

爇  
ch'üé'

To dry anything at the fire, or in the sun; dried thoroughly.

釀  
ch'üé'

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 | 醉 half the contributors to a picnic get drunk.

礪  
ch'üé'

A hill covered with large boulders; crash of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over the rocks.

砧  
ch'üé'

Firm, solid; abruptly; heavily.

| 然不動 it is far too heavy to move.

| 然而來 he arrived very suddenly.

銜  
ch'io'

Weary, tired, as from walking.

精神忽 | I am all at once utterly fagged out.

惻  
ch'üé'

To take trouble about.

Read *k'ih*, Exhausted, wearied.

悃 | tired out, needing rest.

### KIU.

Old sounds, ku, gu, k'ük, and güt. In Canton, kau; — in Swatow, kiu, k'iu, kao, and ku; — in Amoy, kin, k'iu, and ki; — in Fuhchau, kau, k'au, kiu, kò, k'eu, k'eu, and k'üung; — in Shanghai, kiù and djù; — in Chifu, kie.

鳩  
鳩  
ch'iu

From bird or to envelope and nine; the second form is limited to the verb in its meanings.

The turtle dove; a pigeon; it is regarded as a stupid bird, because it makes no proper nest; from the references, the cuckoo, or a bird with similar habits, seems to be sometimes intended by the name; to assemble, to call together, to live quietly, to rest, to sojourn; to collect in, as a subscription.

斑 | a grey black pigeon; the name alludes to the iridescent neck, and is widely applied.

火 | the fire dove of Formosa. (*Turtier humilis*.)

白 | the Pescadore dove.

蒙 | a name for the grass warbler.

鷓 | the sand grouse of Mongolia (*Syrhaptes*.)

鳩 | the cuckoo, also known as 咯咕 in imitation of its note.

金 | golden dove of Formosa. (*Chalcophaps formosanus*.)

惟 | 居之 the cuckoo came and lived in [the magpie's] nest; said of people who expel or supplant others.

| 聚 to flock together, to assemble.

于嗟 | 兮無食桑葚 ah! 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 octoginarian on which a pigeon was cut.

| | 聲 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.

祝 | a book name for the black drongee.

| 口 the pubes, a medical term.

| 工 to collect or invite workmen.

| 茲邑 an ancient name of Wuhu on the Yangtze River.

| 錢修路 to collect money to repair a road.

鬪  
鬪  
ch'iu

From to contest and a tortoise because the carapace of tortoises is used in sortilego; it is wrongly read *kwéi* by some.

拈  
拈  
ch'iu

A lot; a ticket or ballot, made of paper or wood; to draw, as lots.

拈

| 分

| 拈

| 拈

| 拈

| 拈

| 拈

| 拈

| 拈

拈 | to draw lots or tickets.

| 分 to divide by drawing lots.

疝  
ch'iu

A disease; a sharp pain.

療 | 成疴 it will prove fatal at last.



用火 | the actual cauterizing; moxa is always burned.

艾絨 | to apply the moxa.

| 瘡 to make a sore by burning, as a counter-irritant; it is done mostly on the scalp.

定然是神針法 | [his advice] was just like a skillful needle and a healthy cauterizing.

【韭】

【韭】

‘chiu

Formed of 一 one denoting the earth with 非 not above it, intended to represent the appearance of the growing leaves of garlic; it forms the 179th radical of a few incongruous characters, but is now superseded by the second form.

A plant which grows a long time from the root, perhaps denoting especially the *Allium setaceum* or *uliginosum*; scallions or chives; a salad onion with fistular, ligulate leaves and minute bulbs. 冒雨剪 | cutting the scallions out in the rain.

腸腸 | | entrails and chives; they are sent to a mother by her parents on the birth of a child, symbolic of their wishes for its long life.

烏 | black chives, a name for the 石髮 stone hair, a species of split moss (*Andrea*) found under trees.

| 有百補最損兩目 scallions are in many ways nourishing, but they greatly injure the eyes.

禹 | Yü's chives, — is a synonym of the 麥門冬, a species of *Allium* like the bulb-bearing tree onion, which produces bulbs on the stems.

【赳】

【赳】

‘chiu

From to walk and twining as the phonetic.

To carry the head high; to act with martial vigor.

| | 武夫 a martial and gallant soldier.

果 | energetic, wise and firm in action.

| 蛟 a dragon stretching its neck on high, and moving it menacingly.

【糾】

【糾】

‘chiu

From silk and twining; it is sometimes wrongly written 糾; 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.

| 殲 mutual destruction, as among clansmen.

| 萬民 to announce to the world.

| 合匪盜 to join hands with robbers.

| 衆 to head the populace.

| 造爲禍 misfortune will result from connecting and leaguering these together.

| 纏 involved, tangled, perplexed.

| 謬 to exhibit evil courses, — and thus to reform one.

| | 葛屨 their open worked grass-cloth shoes.

| 打不開 two fellows twisting each other's cues, as in a quarrel.

【舅】

【舅】

‘chiu

From 臼 mortar as the phonetic, and 男 a male.

A mother's elder brother is | 父, and her younger brother is 母 | or 娘 |, maternal uncles.

妻 | a wife's brothers.

| 姑 formerly a phrase for a husband's parents.

小 | or 細 | or 亞 | a wife's younger brother.

| | 理 an overbearing assertion or reason.

甥 | relatives of one's wife and mother, those of another surname; 元 | great uncles.

外 | old term for a wife's father.

大 | a wife's elder brother.

以速諸 | in order to hasten the arrival of my uncles, i. e. the princes of another surname.

【臼】

【臼】

‘chiu

The character is intended to depict a mortar; which was anciently dug in the ground; it is the 134th radical, and is often confounded with 臼 *küh*, 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.

瓦 | stone seltzer water bottles (*Cantonese*.)

門 | a socket for the door-pivot.

杵 | 之利 the proceeds of the pestle and mortar — help the people.

【柏】

【柏】

‘chiu

From wood and mortar; in Canton it is sometimes written 榔 as the name of the tree.

The tallow tree (*Excacaria* [*Stilingia*] *sebifera*); also called 烏 | 樹 or | 子樹, because its leaves are used to dye black.

| 油作臘燭 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.

鴉 | the tallow tree, because crows like the seeds.

【舊】

【舊】

‘chiu

From mortar and a sort of owl; the contracted form is in common use.

Old, worn out; formerly, anciently, as of yore; passed away, defunct; long before; venerable, venerated; the old ways; long kept, long standing; curdled or spoiled; turned, as milk; soured, as paste.

| 時 or | 日 in former days, the olden times.

| 交 an old customer or friend.

故 | bygone, olden, ancient.

不念 | 惡 do not remember old wrongs.

| 年 last year.  
 | 人 an old servant.  
 仍 | 做 doing the same as before; make it like the old one.  
 | 家風 relics of former prosperity and fame.  
 | 物 or | 貨 old things or goods.  
 故 | 知 an old intimate friend.  
 | 恨 an old grudge.  
 無傷 | 好 don't injure the old friendship.  
 玉堂話 | to talk over old times at your house.  
 山水依 | the scenery has not changed.  
 原 | still the same; as before.  
 依 | the same thing over again.

**救**  
*ch'iu'* From *tap* and to *ask* as the phonetic.  
*ch'iu'* To stop, to cause to cease; to assist, to rescue; to save from evil, to liberate; what a thing seeks naturally, as the habitat of an animal; to protect, to defend; to prevent from going wrong, to prohibit; salvation; relief, rescue; that which saves; a tassel.  
 | 火 or | 息火 to put out a fire.  
 | 難 to help out of distress.  
 | 命 to save life.  
 | 命王到了 the rescuing lord has come.  
 | 世 to deliver the world; whence comes | 世主 the Savior of the world.  
 望主搭 | to look to the Lord for salvation.  
 打 | to haste to the rescue.  
 | 援 to raise a siege, to relieve the hemmed-in force.  
 | 濟 to succor and relieve.  
 | 護 to deliver and protect.  
 拯 | to save, to get out of misery.  
 | 駕 to rescue the emperor.  
 | 急回生 it quickly restores to life—or strength, as a pill.  
 | 飢 to appease hunger.  
 見死不 | not to rescue those in mortal danger—is criminal.

| 荒 it affects the wilds, as a plant found growing on the hills.  
 不可 | 藥 they are beyond help or remedy.  
 | 生局 a society for rescuing drowning people; a life-boat company.

**咎**  
*ch'iu'* Composed of 各 each and 人 man, misfortune and man being opposed to each other.  
 A fault, a defect, an error; a misdemeanor; wicked acts; evil, criminal; unfavorable; a judgment, a providential calamity; to blame, to criminate.  
 改 | to reform.  
 | 由有歸 the fault is charged to the proper one.  
 天降之 | a heaven sent calamity.  
 問休 | to consult fortune-tellers about — one's luck.  
 災 | calamities; unavoidable misfortune.  
 既往不 | let past faults go.  
 引 | 不道 she did not bring up their faults.  
 誰敢執其 | who will venture to take the responsibility on himself?  
 爾卜爾筮體無 | 言 you had divined and cast the lots, and the response was not unfavorable.

**麇**  
*ch'iu'* The male of the 麋 or elk.  
 | 麇短脰 elks and stags have short necks.  
**究**  
*ch'iu'* From *cave* and *nine* as the phonetic.  
 To examine into judicially, to inform one's self about, to search out, to push or examine to the utmost; to lay bare; to scheme; to hate; an examination; deep, profound; as an *adverb*, after all, finally, at last; in the end.  
 追 | to follow up the investigation, as into a crime.  
 深 | thoroughly investigated, profoundly versed in.  
 | 治 to examine, as a criminal.

嚴 | to strictly inquire into.  
 | 辦 to prosecute and punish.  
 考 | to inquire into a matter; to hunt up, as a topic.  
 | 度 to look into a plan; to examine the schemes.  
 | 竟 even then, after all, at last.  
 其 | 安宅 at last we rested at home.  
 疾不及 | it is not to be found out so quickly.  
 自我人 | | you act towards us very unkindly.  
 窮 | 根源 to examine exhaustively, to the very bottom.  
 靡屆靡 | without limit, without end.

**廐**  
*ch'iu'* From *shelter* and to *finish* a meal; the first is most used.  
**厩**  
*ch'iu'* A stable; a stall where horses are housed.  
 | 圈 the stalls in a stable.  
 | 號 a large stable, such as officers have, or an army.

**柩**  
*ch'iu'* From 木 wood, 匚 a case, and 久 a long time, referring to the coffin.  
 A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it.  
 送 | to accompany a funeral; to carry a body to its ancestral tomb.  
 運 | to take a body home; to carry torches with it.  
 靈 | a coffin with the corpse.  
 旅 | coffins of people who die from home.  
 停 | a coffin still unburied.  
 | 車 a hearse.  
 出 | to carry out the coffin.

**俗**  
*ch'iu'* To destroy; to demolish; a personal *pronoun*, I, me.  
 In *Cantnese*. A lump, a clod; a piece, as of dirt; a loaf.  
 一 | 石 one stone.  
 擊埋一 | cuddled up, from cold.  
 打風 | a high gale.

**疾** From *disease* and *long* as the phonetic; interchanged with the next.  
*ch'iu*

A chronic disease; ailing, disheartened; to distress; misery.

一 **惡** wicked, incorrigible.

一 **災** an epidemic.

**憂心孔** | an incurable sorrow distresses us.

**在** | he is still sick.

**故君子內省不** | **無惡於志** the wise man therefore examines himself that there be nothing wrong in his will.

**安** Like the preceding.

Poor and diseased; to live long in a place.

**慤** From *heart* and to *save* as the phonetic.

To be pleased; diligent, attentive.

## K'IU.

Old sounds, k'u, gu, and gnk. In Canton, k'an and yan; — in Swatow, k'iu; — in Amoy, kin, k'in, and hin; — in Fuhchau, kin and k'iu; — in Shanghai, chü, djü, and l'iu; — in Chifu, k'io.

**丘** } The original form is intended to represent a mound; it is formed of 一 one which represents the earth; and 北 north above it; the first is not used commonly; it is interchanged with the next, and looks a little like ping, 兵 a soldier.  
*ch'iu*

A natural hillock; a hill with a hollowed or level top for worshippers, a high place; to collect, to heap up; great, empty; a classifier of parcels of land. The first is read *meu* and used for 某 out of respect, to avoid saying the book name of Confucius, for which it stands.

**營** | the tumulus over a grave.

**旄** | a sloping mound.

一 | 地 a plat of land; a lot.

**圓** | 方 | round and square eminences for worshiping heaven and earth.

三 | hills where the fairies dwell in the eastern seas.

一 | 里 a small village.

九 | the nine divisions of Yü.

一 | 起棺材 to heap earth over the coffin, as when making the barrow.

一 | 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.

**歸** | 園 [to give up office,] and return to one's home.

一 | 壠 a high mound; *met.* a wasteful or useless toil, like raising a high mound of earth.

以 | 壠 糞 費 天 下 to make useless trouble in the country.

一 | 縣 a district in Lin-tsing chen in Shantung.

一 | 一 壑 a small place, a pretty spot, a hill and a pool.

不 須 | 壑 他 it is not necessary to try to please him.

**蚯** From *insect* and *hillock*.

The common earthworm, the *Lumbricus*.

一 | 蚓 (or 曲 蟻 the curling eel) the common worm; it is poetically called 歌 女 the singing girl, from the belief that it sings under ground at night.

**求** The next was the original of this character.

To ask, to implore; to beg, to supplicate; to search for, to seek, to aim at, to wish for; to invite, to call out; covetous, earnest for; very desirous of; to class, to sort; an object; information; name of a disciple of Confucius.

**哀** | 或 懇 | to implore with tears; to intreat.

**苛** | to importune, to demand peremptorily.

一 | 則 得 之 he asked and got it.

**祈** | to pray for.

有 | 必 應 ask and you will receive.

一 | 財 to aim after gain, to seek advantage.

一 | 勝 to aim to surpass.

一 | 稟 to petition a superior.

一 | 借 to request the loan of.

一 | 力 to be compelled to ask.

一 | 謀 to suggest a plan.

一 | 名 to strive for reputation.

務 | 無 過 it must be got without blame.

夫 子 之 | 之 與 the Master's way of getting information, or what he seeks.

**裘** From *clothes* and to *seek*; it is regarded as the original form of the last, and represents the hairs of fur lying on each other, the radical *clothes* being afterwards added to restrict its application.

Fur garments; furs made up; to wear furs; to maintain a family reputation, alluding to handing down fur robes as heirlooms.

**輕** | fine fur dresses.

**征** | to collect peltry — for tribute.

**千金** | a name for sable furs.

**夏 葛 而 冬** | [wear] linen in summer and furs in winter.

**狐** | fox-skin garments.

**羔** | 如 濡 his lamb's skin is glossy.

**兢兢業業 勉 紹 箕** | to exert himself carefully to maintain the reputation of the family; as to carry on his father's calling.

**尿** *ch'iu* The virile member; a medical term.

**璆** *ch'iu* Used with the next. A hard jaspery kind of stone hung up to tinkle in the wind; the ringing of jade ornaments.

環珮玉聲 | 然 the gentle tinkling of the gems that hung at the girdle.

**球** *ch'iu* 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.

地 | the earth, the globe; a terrestrial globe.

天 | a celestial globe.

受小 | 大 | he received the small and great signet balls.

**毬** *ch'iu* Used with the preceding. A ball, such as children play with; globular; a festoon, a knob; a balloon; a bladder blown up; the scrotum.

戲 | 或打 | to play with balls; to play billiards.

踢 | to kick balls,—a game with iron or leaden balls.

花 | a bouquet of flowers.

線 | a corded cap-knob.

拋繡 | to throw the embroidered ball,—i.e. to choose a husband.

| 場 a racket-court, a fives-court, a bowling-alley.

燈 | a chandelier, a candelabra.

雪 | 花 the snow-ball or *Viburnum*.

洋繡 | 花 the *Hydrangea*.

糖 | the sugar plum, a name for the *shan-cha* or haw. (*Crataegus*.)

**觥** *ch'iu* Crooked, like a buffalo's horn; strong and crooked, like a bow of horn.

角弓其 | they pull their horny bows to the utmost.

兕觥其 | the carved tripod goblet of rhinoceros' horn.

**菜** *ch'iu* The seeds of the 菜萸 or *Boymia*, one of the Xanthoxylons or wild pepper-trees, which grow in clusters.

**錐** *ch'iu* A single headed pick or ax; a description of stone chisel. 有缺我 | was splintered our chisels.

**賅** *ch'iu* 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; corrupted, bribed.

| 賄 to bribe, to influence by presents.

受 | 枉法 to take bribes and turn aside justice.

| 謝 to beg favors by gifts.

**蛛** *ch'iu* A sore; an old name for the spider-millipede (*Cermatia*), is | 蟻, now better known as 錢串蟲 cash threading insect; it is also called 蓑衣蟲 or the rain-cloke bug.

**椽** *ch'iu* The cupule or 'cup of an acorn; a raft; the cap or shield of a chisel.

櫟 | the acorn's cup, a botanical name.

羊 | 子 old name for the hawk.

**俛** *ch'iu* A cap ornamented or embroidered in any way; to wear a cap.

| 冠 to wear the manly cap.

載弁 | | wearing his cap so respectfully and grave.

**逖** *ch'iu* From to *go* and to *seek*; used with the next; it is also written 仇 when used as a surname, but that is usually read *ch'eu*, an enemy, and *kü*, 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.

| 合 persons pairing. 君子好' | our prince desires her for a partner.

| 偶 to match; betrothed.

以爲民 | make [the place] a gathering-spot for the people.

賓載手 | the guest draws off the liquor.

**綵** *ch'iu* Interchanged with the last. Particular about; to ask, to seek for; testy, petulant, gruff; pressing.

東 | an asylum for old statesmen in the Cheu dynasty.

**鼫** *ch'iu* Formed of *nose* and *nine* i. e. long.

The nose stopped up as when one has a cold; a cold in the head; snuffles; a catarrh.

| 嚏 catching a cold, as shown by sneezing; the phrase seems to imitate the sound of sneezing.

**虬** *ch'iu* } A young dragon without a horn, though others say with one; to writhe, to wriggle, to squirm; a quick, wriggling motion.

| 鬚 curly whiskers, like Kwanti's.

百尺 | a name for the shell-bark pine of the North.

**杻** *ch'iu* From *tree* and *nine*; occurs used for, 仇 an enemy, and 簋 a dish.

A tree resembling the bullace, whose fruit is like the haw.

**杻** *ch'iu* A tree is called | 木 when its branches droop or grow downward like the willow, or the locust (*Sophora*) when trained to droop.

**杻** *ch'iu* } A spear whose head has three edges like the beech-nut; vapor rising high, the breath going out.

| 猶 old name of a district in Suh-tsien hien 宿遷縣 in Sü-cheu fu, near the Hung-tih Lake.

糗 From rice and stinking.  
Roasted or parched rice or wheat; rice grits, or grain broken coarsely.  
| 糗 cured dry grain.  
| 飴 a sort of rice cooky.

| 餌 cakes of parched rice, furnished to troops.

餽 Food broken and spoiled, which consequently is offensive.  
餽

嬉 From words and nine or long.  
To laugh at to urge on by railleury; to play or chaff with.

齧 A turned up nose, retroussé and short, like the nose of a Peking dog.

## KIÜN.

Old sounds, kún, gún, and giun. In Canton, kwán and kw'án; — in Swatow, kún, k'ún, and kùn; — in Amoy, kún, k'ún, and ún; — in Fuhchau, kung, k'üng, king, and kòng; — in Shanghai, kün and k'ün; — in Chifu, kiün.

君 From 口 mouth and 尹 a director giving out his orders.

君 One who is honored as a prince or chief ruler; a sovereign; honorable, in high station; presiding, taking the lead; exalted, superior, one who influences others; a term of respect, and when used in letters and direct address after the name, answers to gentleman; to rule; to fulfill the duties of a ruler; to honor as a ruler.

| 子 the princely man, the perfect gentleman, the wise man; the bean ideal of goodness; the artsman; in direct address, good people, noble Sirs; | 子女 noble dames, high-born ladies.

國 | the sovereign.

| 國 to rule a state.

| 嗣 the son of a monarch.

寡小 | I, the-empress or queen.

府 | and 太 | in epitaphs, denote a father and mother.

先 | my deceased father.

夫 | my husband.

尊 | your father.

少 | or 良 | your son.

| 知否 do you, Sir, know or not?

嚴 | the head of the house.

細 | my wife.

| 使 to commission one to go as a 使 | or envoy.

老 | or 道 | Laotsz', the founder of the Taoist sect.

天 | the mind, the intellect.

皂 | the black prince, a poetical name for the heron.

中書 | a term for a pencil.

昏 | the blinded emperor, a term of reproach to him; also, an unkind husband; i. e. you are as bad as Chen-sin, the vile prince, who was so styled.

| | 臣臣 let the prince act as a prince, and his ministers fulfill their duties.

蓴 A lacustrine plant, growing in the deep waters of canals, having the leaves in whorls; the Chinese class it with the

*Confer va*, but it is a *Hippuris* or mare's tail, and one name is 牛尾蘊 or cow's-tail bundle; it is used to nourish gold fish.

| 蓬菜 a coarse kind of cabbage at Canton.

袴 A soldier's dress or uniform; it was put on of plain black when the Ts'in dynasty was destroyed, about B. C. 206; plain as a dress; common soldiers.

緝 | 服 reddish plain dresses, worn in the Han dynasty.

均 From earth and equal; q. d. to level off the ground; occurs used for the next and the last

均 A lathe for molding pottery or tiles; equal, just; in similar parts; even, level; what balances or makes level; a collective adjective following a number of items all, altogether, all these; to hit, as

an arrow; to equalize; to adjust, to harmonize; adjusted, well in hand; an earthen musical instrument by which time was marked.

| 平 impartial, equal.

| 齊方正 all is regular and proper throughout.

五 | 八音 the five tones and eight sounds; i. e. music and musical instruments.

苦樂 | 沾 grief and joy are equally allotted.

大家 | 分 each had an equal portion.

一 | altogether, in mass.

| 服 martial dresses or armor.

| 勻 uniform, — in thickness.

| 輪 in mathematics, a term for allegation.

各商 | 有益 all merchants will then be benefited.

大夫不 | 我從事獨賢 the great officers are unfair, and I attend to affairs as if I alone was meet.

不患寡而患不 | they are not anxious lest [their people] be few, but lest they become discontented.

鈞 } Similar to the last; the second form is uncommon.

鈞 } 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.

- | 塵 your seat; you, Sir.  
 | 諭 your orders, your wishes.  
 | 函 your letter, your report.  
 | 同其聲 he harmonized all their voices.

大 | 或洪 | the Great Framer or Potter, the wheel of events; heaven, Providence, nature.  
 力足以舉百 | he is able to lift a hundred stone.

**軍** From 車 war chariot and 包 to envelop contracted.

*chiün* An army, troops; a legion of 12,500 men; the emperor could have six, great princes three, and smaller tributaries two and one; the headquarters; an inclosure, *scil.* that restrains men; military, warlike; awe inspiring, martial; what pertains to an army.

| 營 a camp; an intrenched camp.

五 | the main body and the five supporting divisions of an army.

行 | 調將 to move troops and appoint generals.

| 民府 a military sub-prefect, placed at important points with civil jurisdiction; there is one near Macao.

勇冠三 | the bravest of the brave, the first in the army.

投 | to enlist troops.

| 功 military merit.

問 | banishment to a garrison.

兩 | 對壘 the two armies threw up defenses.

| 命 discipline of the army.

| 田 lands set off for soldiers or exiles.

屯 | to intrench the forces.

| 禮 the etiquette of force, the *ultima ratio*.

本 | 門 I, the general or admiral; — used by the chief of an army or squadron.

招 | to call the troops; a term for a trumpet.

| 裝局 *dépôt* of military articles, ammunition, arms, &c.

**皸**

*chiün*

The skin chapped and wrinkled; as from cold, disease, or neglect.

手足 | 裂 their hands and feet were chapped and sore.

**麋**

*chiün*

From deer and a pen or grain; the second form is not very common.

A general name for small and hornless deer; the muntjak (*Cervulus Reevesii*), which the Chinese confound with musk; it is figured like a large musk deer, and is said to fly from its own reflected image; also the river deer (*Hydropotes*); and sometimes given to the roebuck, to bind, to seize; to collect in crowds.

| 集 banded, leagued together, said of seditious people.

賊匪 | 聚 the banditti herded together.

水中 | 影猜疑輒奔 as the muntjak saw her form in the water, and fled suspecting evil.

| 脯 dried venison.

野有死 | there is a dead deer in the woods.

**窘**

*chiung*

From *cave* and a *prince* as the phonetic.

Afflicted, enfeebled; in urgent want of, straitened; no way out of; to harass, to distress; to persecute; still, as before.

| 迫 to molest, to egg on and provoke.

| 窮 miserably poor.

| 急 in the utmost need.

| 口無言 said nothing — owing to conscious guilt.

視人之災 | to look on men's miseries — with pleasure.

有 | 陰雨 to be embarrassed by a soaking rain.

計 | our plans are all null.

**捃**

*chiün*

To pick up, to put to rights; to complete.

| 摭 to sort and collate; to pick out.

**郡**

*chiün*

From *region* and a *prince* as the phonetic.

A place of resort, as a capital; an old political division, whose extent has varied at different times, from a province or principality down to a district; in the T'ang dynasty, it corresponded to a province; a principedom.

府 | a department, indicating the territory as distinct from the prefectural city.

| 王 a regulus or prince of the second rank, the grandson of an emperor.

| 馬 a king's brother-in-law.

| 主 and | 君 the daughters of a first rank prince and a *peile*.

| 會之區 chief city of the region.

首 | first prefecture in a province.

清河 | 張子房 the region of Tsing-in [was the primitive seat] of Chang Tsz'fang, — the head of the clan Chang.

**菌**

*chiün*

The mushroom; mold on bread or paste.

發 | to grow moldy.

地 | the toadstool; mushrooms of all kinds.

耳 | watery tumors in the ear.

| 桂 a sort of fine quilled cassia.

朝 | fugacious plants, such as come and go in a morning like a mushroom.

| 薰 fragrant, toothsome plants.

鷄爪 | branching mushrooms, an edible species of *Clavaria*, like the *C. corniculata*.

天花 | an edible fungus found on willow trees, like the *Agaricus* [*Pleurotus*] *ostreatus*.

**哕**

*chiün*

To vomit; to feel sick at the stomach.

**囁**

*chiün*

In *Cantonese*, the second is read *hun* To gnaw; to lie uneven; rumped, not lying flat and smooth.

| 骨頭 gnawing a bone.

說話 | 哼 to hesitate; to stammer in talking.



困 utterly straitened, no strength or resource; the distressed.

貧 | poor, reduced, in needy circumstances.

極 at the end of, as one's resources.

其味無 | its relish is inexhaustible or perpetual.

水盡山 | no way open, the road shut up, headed off on all sides.

無 | 盡 exhaustless.

日子 I must go without food to-day; supplies gone.

究 to thoroughly examine.

追 pursue everywhere.

學者 a poor scholar.

途 the road is closed; I am left penniless.

壽夭 | 通 longevity and premature death, poverty and success — are all opposites; | and 通 also denote lucky and unlucky in a horoscope.

詞 | unable longer to answer (or argue) the matter.

國 a small fief in the Hia dynasty lying near Tsi-nan fu in Shantung, in the present Teh cheu 德州, whose ruler Prince I, 后梁 opposed T'ai-kang, B. C. 2180.

葍 A reddish root, called 青 | brought from Sz'eh'uen, which is furnished by an umbelliferous plant allied to the *Levisticum* or *Angelica*; it is used for liver complaints and headaches.

菜 a plant cultivated in Kiang-si, also called 蒲芹; it seems to be allied to fennel; the stalks are eaten.

葍 The seeds of the 葍, a bulbous plant, considered in ancient times to be highly felicitous.

堯階生 | the day-lily grew on Yao's steps.

稟 To reap grain when ripe; grain fully ripe and ready to cut.

柳 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.

邛 Name of a river; infirm, ailing, poorly, weary; troublesome; in distress; a mound. 維王之 | such are only a trouble to the king.

| 有旨茗 on the mound are beautiful plants.

| 州 name of an inferior department, formerly called 臨 | situated southwest from the capital of Sz'ch'uen.

筇 A variety of bamboo with many large knots, fit for making a staff for an old man to 扶 | lean on.

| 杖 a bamboo walking stick.

蛩 } One name for the cricket which sings in walls; a species of locust; the exuviae of a cicada.

蛩 } | 鳴砌畔 the chirping cricket sings in the steps.

蛩 } | | a monstrous animal resembling the griffon, which is connected with the 鬮 or jerboa in its habitat, and dwells in the Desert; also to be hungry.

志 | | 而懷顧兮 his heart is weighed down, and he regards them all so kindly.

飛 | 滿野 the flying locusts fill the wilds.

山 | 虫 one name for the *Cermatia* or spider-millipede, or perhaps a large *Julus*.

| 吟 the crickets are chirruping.

螿 From insect and all; it seems to be intended for the last.

螿 A cricket, which keeps in its hole by night; it is very testy, and when it sees another, attacks it.

釜 The eye of an ax or hammer; the lower blade of a halberd 方 | a square hole. 斧 | the hole in the head of an ax.

瓊 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.

| 花 a kind of Hortensia, a rare flower with which the emperor Yangti of Sui (A. D. 605) was charmed.

| 瑤 beautiful, lustrous, as a gem or precious stone.

| 漿 a poetic name for good wine.

| 枝 the red branch, — a name for precious coral, alluding to a beautiful and gigantic stone tree in fairy land.

| 臺 a magnificent terrace.

尙之以 | 英乎而 and the beautiful crystals hung from — his girdle.

| 州府 the prefecture of Kiüng-cheu or Hainan I., so named from its red breccia marble.

熒 From 營 labor contracted and 凡 all. 熒 To fly back or return quickly; alone, desolate, unprotected, as a lone orphan, or one who is helpless.

| 獨 forsaken, friendless, childless.

| | 無告 I have no friend to whom I can open my heart.

| | 在疚 left desolate in his sickness.

叢 } From 目 eye and 叢 a robe; it is interchanged with the preceding, and in composition abbreviated to the second form, in which it is alone used.

叢 } 叢 Gazing at in great fright, as Belshazzar did at the writing; alone, without help or resource.

| | sorrowful from loneliness; nobody to help; uncared for.

**惘** Like the last two.  
Alone, helpless, without relatives.

**憂心** | | mournful and sick at heart

**哀此** | **獨** alas, for these helpless and solitary people!

**頃** From **頭** head and **匕** or **比** to compare.

**頃** The head inclined or awry; to incline; the largest of Chinese land measures, equal to a hundred *mu*, 15.13 square acres, or 6.11 French hectares; shallow, as a basket; an instant, a moment; just now, presently; a glance; in epitaphs, denotes respectful, trembling; and at other times, to horrify.

**俄** | a short time, presently, in a moment.

| **閱** a brief glance, a cursory reading.

| **聞** I have just heard.

| **刻不離** they were not separated for an instant.

| **耳而聽** put your ears down to hear.

**少** | **等吓** wait an instant.

| **畝多少** how many acres are there?

**萬** | **波濤** an unlimited expanse of waving water.

**不盈** | **筐** my shallow basket was not filled.

| **心料理** pay attention strictly to what you are doing.

**蒞** } A plant from whose fibers cloth is made; the Abutilon  
**蒞** } hemp | **蔴** (*Sida tiliaefolia*)  
**蒞** } is sometimes so written, but  
**蒞** } another plant was probably  
**蒞** } originally intended.

**鞞** The noise of men marching along; the sound of many stamping.

**聞人足音** | **然而喜矣**  
I heard the tread of people tramping on, and I was glad

**恐** From *heart* and *sick* of; the second form is common but unauthorized.

**恐** } Apprehensive, anxious, agitated, alarmed; suspicious of; to doubt, to suppose, to imagine or reckon upon; perhaps, supposing, if it should be; thinking, believing.

**莫** | don't think so.

| **懼** tremor, fear of.

| **怕** or | **其** fearful lest, supposing; I am afraid it will be so.

| **惶** frightened, alarmed; with great respect to you.

| **怕他不來** I think he will not come.

**綱** } A single garment, one of a plain color without lining; a cloak, a mantle; to drag one along quickly; a jerk.  
**襲** }  
**襲** } **衣錦** | **衣** over my embroidered silk pelisse, I have put a single garment.

**迥** From *to go* and a *void* as the phonetic; it resembles *kung* 洞 in meaning.

Remote; waste, desert; void, as a wild; bright, lustrous, splendid; a superlative.

| **隔地方** places wide asunder.

**風光** | **不同** the look of things is so entirely different, — as an old man returning to his early home.

| **異前時** very unlike the former days; — i. e. better.

| **別** very dissimilar.

**殊** | **鄉景** everything there was totally different from my own town.

**冂** } The first is intended to represent a void waste, and is the 13th radical, but the characters under it mostly relate to caps; the second is an old form of the third and common form, and also of the preceding.

**冂** } A wild, remote from towns; the edge of a forest, a desert, a border prairie, the remotest bounds of civilization.

**畝** | a prairie, a steppe, a pampas  
**在** | **之野** out in forest wilds, far remote.

**火燒到** | the fire has burned itself quite out.

**炯** } Hot; bright, clear; severe, like fire.

**炯** } **以昭** | **戒** in order to illustrate the rigor of law.

**炯** } | | clear, lucid, as an able examination.

**兩眼** | | **如寒星** both eyes sparkle like stars in winter.

**日光** | | the brightness of the [gods'] eyes shines everywhere.

**囧** } 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.

**月吐窗** | | the moon shines out brightly through the window.

**命** | the title of the 26th chapter in the Shu King, called the Charge to K'üing, i. e. **伯** |, a statesman who flourished under King Muh, about B.C. 1000.

**佃** } Small, diminutive, dwarfish; to bend, to crouch to, as when supplicating; to live in a mean place.

| **居陋處** cuddled up and crowded into a miserable hole.

**諤** To question, to ask; prolix, wordy.

**諤** } In *Fuhchau*. To draw in singing; voice, tone; utterance.

**長** | a drawing tone.

**好** | a fine voice, sweet singing.

**揜** To press down with the hand, so as to steady a thing.

KO.

Old sounds, ka and kat. In Canton, ko, and o; — in Swatow, ko, k'o, and kai; — in Amoy, ko, and k'o; — in Fuhchau, ko; — in Shanghai, kn, and k'ak; — in Chifu, kwda, and kn.

**歌** } From breath or words and elder brother as the phonetic; the second form is not common.

**哥** } To sing in a recitative or chanting style, the common mode among the Chinese; to sing verses, to carol; to sing to music; to make a song; a song, a ballad; a rhapsody, in which the lines differ much in length, and the rhymes recur at intervals.

既作爾 | I have made this song about you.

| 聲 the sound of 唱 | or singing.

| 本 a song book, a music book.

| 聲嘹唳 the clear sounds of sweet music.

| 謠 to sing when playing; to lampoon in verse; a kind of second-sight ditty, intimating coming events.

詩言志 | 永言 poetry expresses thought, and singing prolongs its utterance.

| 舞 to sing and beat time or step to it, as mummers do.

秧 | the merry song of those who transplant rice.

謳 | local ditties.

秋 | a ballad sung by people on stilts in the North.

副 | a chorus; a fugue.

朝 | an old name of Weï-hwui fu in Honan

**哥** } The original form of the last, composed of 可 can repeated, in imitation, and to denote the prolonged sound of singing.

An elder brother; a term of respect, and sometimes of sneering.

阿 | the Emperor's sons, as 三

阿 | the third prince imperial; it is of Manchu origin.

| | or 大 | or | 子 my elder brother.

老 | venerable Sir.

| 兒們 the brothers; the friends; all the company.

表 | an older cousin on the mother's side.

關靈 | a spiritualist medium, one who calls up souls.

八 | a singing bird (*Acridotheres cristatellus*), known at Canton.

白鼻 | a white nosed fellow, — a rascal, alluding to the custom of actors whitening their noses.

**鵓** } A wild or tamed goose, probably a local change in sound from ngo 鵓; a parrot.

**柯** } From wood and can as the phonetic.

**柯** } A helve, an ax-handle; a stalk; a large branch fit for a handle; an agent or cause, a means; a go-between.

執 | 伐 | to seize one handle to cut down a second; to use another's agency.

代人執 | to act as a match-maker.

一 | 菜 one head of greens; one root, as of celery.

斧 | an ax-helve; an agent.

**舸** } Sometimes written like the last.

**舸** } A painter to tie a boat; an extensive region in the Han dynasty, named after the

舸 | 江, which flowed through its southern part.

**荷** } From water and oppressive; it is often wrongly written 荷, which is the name of a sort of turnip, and a duplicate form of 荷 the lotus.

Name of an ancient lake or marsh which was drained by Yü, now preserved in Ko-tseh hien | 澤縣 a district near Ts'ao-chen fu in the southwest of Shantung.

又東至于 | eastward it (the River Tsi) flowed further to lake Ko.

**哥** } From can and to add. Excellent; to be well off; to commend; may.

| 矣富人哀此悖獨 well off are the rich, but alas for the poor and unassisted.

| 矣能言 well enough it is if we can speak such words.

**舸** } A large galley or transport; a barge; a lighter. | 艦 a large traveling boat.

**筇** } The shaft of an arrow; the name of a place.

妍胡之 | the slender culms [for pencils] from Fán.

**箇** } From bamboo or man and firm; the first is not common, and the contracted form, which is supposed to represent the three last leaves on a twig of bamboo, is much used.

**箇** } The culm of the bamboo, for which the first character alone is used; a classifier of very wide application,

and used for thing, piece, or article; it is applied to human beings and animals, to coins, schemes, periods of time, furniture, globular or compact things, as boxes, fruit, &c.; an individual or thing, as 那 | that one, 這 | this one; to multiply; multiplied into; a demonstrative pronoun, this, this one—but not always susceptible of, or needing translation.

那 | 都有 or | | 都有 each one of them has some

第二 | the second, the next.

幾 | 箱 several boxes.

你是 | 中人 you are one of the craft;—i. e. you can appreciate the case.

| 換 | you can change one for the other.

一 | 都去了 every one has gone.

十 | 八八十 ten multiplied into eight makes eighty.

每 | each one.

| 件 or | 的 that one, that thing.

一 | 一 | 的走 they went one after another.

In *Cantonese*. After a negative, often used to denote a transitive sense upon the individual spoken of or to.

莫 | 去 don't go.

無 | 不怒 who is not angry at such things?

In *Shanghai*. A sign of the genitive.

人 | 面孔 the human face.

伊 | that person, his; 第 | this; 伊粒 | it is his; 要 | yes, I wish it; 儂 | yours.

## K'Ō.

Old sounds, k'a, and k'ap. In *Canton*, fo, o, and ho; — in *Swatow*, k'o, k'o, k'úé, and lo; — in *Amoy*, k'ò; — in *Fuhchau*, k'o, wo, and kw'o; — in *Shanghai*, k'u, and kò; — in *Chifu*, kw'ò.

科 From 禾 grain and a 斗 peck, because the latter measures grain.

k'ò 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.

開 | to begin the examination of *k'ijin* graduates.

| 房 or 房 | are six departments or bureaux in provincial *yamuns* which attend to the current business.

六 | six bureaux in the Imperial city which manage its internal affairs.

| 目出身 to get office by merit, — not by purchase.

正 | 年 the alternate third years when examinations take place.

恩 | extra examinations.

內 | and 外 | clinical and surgical practice.

| 收 an extra tax levied in an emergency.

| 派 to levy the proportion each one is to pay.

| 頭 bareheaded, unhelmeted.

| 第 grade of scholars; a literary degree.

力不同 | their abilities are not the same.

| 簋 a hamper carried by students into the examination, holding dishes, writing materials, &c.

二罪相等同一 | 斷 two crimes of the same sort deserve the same punishment.

盈 | 而後進 when well taught then you can take the precedence.

如何 | 罪 how the crime should be estimated or punished.

| 場 the examination, the arena for the tripos.

| 道 two classes of secretaries in the Censorate, the former oversee the Six Boards, the latter the provinces.

祝由 | to give away or transfer a sore or an ulcer, as by writing a charm which is then burned, and the sore spot rubbed as if thrown at an animal.

尊駕是 | 甲出身嗎 did you, Sir, pass the examination when you got your degree?

珂 A quartzose gem of inferior value like white chalcedony, or flocculent quartz-crystal; a sea-shell (*Conus*) of different colors.

諫 | a red legged bird with striped plumage, that is said to consort with foxes.

| 金 pure gold, or some kind of fine alloy.

馬 | 騾 cone shells or cowries once used in ornamenting bridles and horse-trappings.

蝌 From *insect* and a *grade*. The tadpole is | 蚪蟲, but in *Canton* it is also called 雷公魚 or thunder-fish.

軻 Wheels on their axles; wheels connected with each other.

輻 | carriages dragging along; impeded, disappointed.

孟 | the infantile name of Mencius.

藹 From *plants* and to *pass*; also read *kw'o* in some places.

k'ò Plants, herbage; a hungry look; large.

碩人之 | that large man with such a nonchalant air.

窠 From *cave* and *real*. A hole; a nest made in a cliff or underground; a burrow; the roost of a pheasant; hollow.

鼠鳥同 | mice and birds in the same nest; i. e. they are all villains alike.

蜂 | a wasp's nest.

蛇蝎一 | 深知可畏 when the serpent and scorpion are in the same burrow, they are really dreadful.

In *Cantonese*, wrongly used for 縐. Crumpled, wrinkled, creased, corrugated; shriveled, as withered fruit.

**髌** The pelvis or hip bones; the acetabulum.  
'k'o | 髌盖 the knee-pan or patella.

Read *k'ia* Uneven in stepping.  
蹩 | 無任 to walk awkwardly, like one whose legs are unequal.

**顆** From *head* and *real*.  
'k'o A little kernel or clod; a classifier of beads, bullets, pearls, cherries or similar fruit, and small round things.

一 | 珠 one pearl.

萬 | 明珠 myriads of lustrous pearls.

幾多 | how many of them are there?

一 | 粒不收 not a kernel have we harvested — this season.

**可** From 口 *mouth* and 𠃉 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 he did nothing that he had need to regret; it also forms verbal adjectives or gerunds, as | 恕 excusable.

| 惡' despicable, disgusting.

| 憐 to compassionate; pitiable; sad enough |

| 以做得 it is allowable, it can be done.

不我 | he has nothing to do with me.

| 以 yes, it can be allowed.

非同小 | by no means a little thing, it is of importance.

有 | 不 | why not, what forbids?

你 | 冷 are you cold?  
| 不悲歎 is it not most lamentable |

無 | 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.

| | 慌了 it will only scare him.

少 | a very little.

| 否 will it do or not?

| 人 capable man.

| 不是麼 to be sure it is; can it be?

| 以不必 not absolutely necessary.

**坷** Uneven, rough land; unfortunate, not getting on.

'k'o 坎 | rugged paths; *met.* disappointed, always in trouble, ne'er-do-well.

**竒** A range of hills in the north of Shansi, called | 嵐; they have given name to K'o-lan cheu | 嵐州 in the north-west of Tai-yuen fu near the Yellow River; it is said to produce very good horses.

**課** From *words* and *real* as the phonetic.

'k'o 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.

| 文 to criticise compositions.

| 議 to settle the rate of taxes.

藁 | 錢 an allowance to students.

差 | clerks or overseers in the salt department.

工 | a day's job, a set task.

| 業 the literary profession.

月 | a monthly trial for composing essays.

日 | a daily lesson or task.

鹽 | or | 稅 the salt tax.

訓 | to explain and teach.

| 期 the set time for writing themes.

起 | 的 a diviner, one who calculates matches.

六壬 | the book or rules for deducing good or ill luck.

**騾** A mare is commonly called | 馬, and | 騾 is a she-mule.  
'k'o

**稞** Grain deprived of its husk; the grain itself; a name for wheat in Shantung.  
'k'o

青 | a name for oats.

**堞** Clouds of dust filling the air; a lump or clod of dirt.  
'k'o

揚 | 而 弭塵 [the wind] raised clouds of dust, filling people's ears and eyes.

**噉** To thump; to beat or pummel slightly.  
'k'o

| 打臭蟲 to knock the bedbugs out of it.

| 打烟灰 to knock the ashes from the pipe.

| | 乾淨了 [knock it till it is quite clean, as a box.

| 籃賣了 sold them all in a lump.

**澇** From *sand* and *can*; it is usually written *koh*, 澇 and is now obsolete.  
'k'o

To ground; to run a vessel on the shallows, to put her ashore.

| 淺 struck on the bank.

| 在椿上 she ran on a snag.

**齒** To crack with the teeth, as a dog does.  
'k'o

| 戩 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, hòp, and yik; — in Swatow, ko, kak, hok, k'òp, kek, kat, and kwa; — in Amoy, kap, k'ap, kòk, kok, kat, and gút; — in Fuhchau, koh, k'o, kah, kaik, and kak; — in Shanghai, kòk, kák, kak, keh, and kòh; — in Chifu, kwòa.

**閣**, From door and to join; it is often used with the next, and is also read *hch*,

**閣** <sup>hò</sup> <sup>hòp</sup> A door by the side of the great gate, or a small door leading through a side passage into the court-yard.

**入** | to see the Emperor in his cabinet.

**閨** | the door leading into the harem.

**閣** a sort of forecastle in state barges.

**邑** a name for the region of T'ang-cheu fú in Shantung.

**閣**, From door and each; occasionally written like the preceding, and used for the next.

**閣** <sup>hò</sup> <sup>hòp</sup> A door screen which prevents passers-by looking in; the posts supporting a gate; a balcony; a belvedere over a gateway; a porch, an ante-room where guests can wait; a vestibule, a corridor; female apartments; a council-chamber; the officers assembled in it; the court; a book-closet; a cupboard, a safe for eatables; to lay by or on.

**內** | the Inner Council.

**老** a courtier, a cabinet minister; — the old word *Colao* is derived from this term.

**下** your honor; you, Sir; your Excellency.

**入** | to become a cabinet minister.

**坐** | waiting in the hall, denotes the seclusion of a girl three or four days before marriage.

**在** | 上 he is upstairs.

**水** | 樓臺 a summer-house over the water.

**約之** | | the frames [for the adobe walls] were one on top of the other.

**道** the stars  $\delta \epsilon \theta \nu \xi \omicron \pi$  in Cassiopeia.

**煖** | 乃大龕 a warm hall is the great shrine, — such as is built up to receive the chief god, as Kwanti.

**擱**, An unauthorized character, for which the last was once used; occurs interchanged with *hò*, <sup>hò</sup> <sup>hòp</sup> 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?

**就** | or | 住 to delay, to be impeded, to put difficulties in the way.

**就** | 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.

**船** | 沙 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 *gning* 名 a name.

A distributive adjective, each, every; all; wherever; various, separate, apart.

**人** each man.

**有所長** 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** | 兒坐 he sat alone by himself.

**處** everywhere.

In Fuhchau. Strange, unusual; odd.

**格**, From wood and each as the phonetic; occurs used for 茗 an onion.

The spreading and rising of the branches of a high tree; to reach, to arrive at the end; to make to reach to; to examine, to sift thoroughly; to influence; to affect; to attack; to change, to correct; reformed, corrected, to grow old; a line, rule, a mark by which one writes; a limit or pattern, a statute; a frame; intelligent; excellent; unusual; obstinate, stiff; all years which have the branch 寅 in their cycle name; a wild onion.

**外** beyond the usage or law; extra, as kindness; unusual; very great.

**問** | to draw lines.

**印字** | a copy-slip.

**神保是** | 報以介福 the gods 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** | 思不可度思 the influences of spirits cannot be reckoned upon — or calculated when they will come.

**局** presence; carriage.

**品** | temperament, habits, character.

威 | moved upon, as by the Holy Ghost.

| 者不赦 the recusant will not be pardoned.

| 殺 manslaughter, homicide.

看他骨 | look even to his bones, narrowly watch him.

| 滌 come here, you Shun!

地 | 方圓 a broad chin, a heavy jowl.

| 于皇天 to influence Heaven itself.

資 | regular gradation of officers.

不拘一 | not rising by regular grade — in office.

| 其非心 to correct his vicious heart.

一點兒 | 碰都沒有 there is no difficulty about it; I can go through it perfectly.

庶有 | 命 may the people have a lengthening of life.

上 | 蒼穹 [the mind of man] can ascend and speculate on things in the heavens.

搨 To strike, to attack; to box; to fend off, to ward off a blow; to fight with beasts.

搨 | to break a blow.

| 鬥 a brawling row; fisticuffs.

| 拳頭 to practice boxing.

| 武藝 the science of pugilism.

蝮 A species of beetle.

蛭 | one of the names of the millipede (*Julus*).

杜 | an unusual term for the mole-cricket or *Gryllotalpa*.

虻 An unauthorized character, which has superseded the last.

| 蚤 a flea, for which the last was perhaps at first the correct form.

骼 A horn with branches, and no flesh inside.

鹿 | 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 | 葱 and Buddhist priests are forbidden to eat it.

袷 Short sleeves covering the armpits, are | 袂, used in warm weather.

Read *loh*, A bib for children.

髀 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; lean.

掩 | 薶 薶 cover up the bones and carcasses.

| 膊 the arm from the shoulder to the wrist.

膊 } From *flesh* and *each* or *breath*; the third is unauthorized, and the second is wrongly used, as it is properly read *hih*,

膊 } The armpit; the side.  
膊 } | 肢窩 or | 肋底 the armpit, the part of the body covered by the arm.

| 膀 the arm, the upper arm.

| 臊人 a rank smelling man.

| 膊折在袖兒裏 the arm is hid in the sleeve; — the fees are included in the price.

In *Pekingese*. A stain, a flaw, a blemish.

有 | 星 there is a dirty spot on it.

疔 Also read *ki*

A pimple, a boil, a sore.

長 | 瘡 a sore has come out.

脾氣 | 瘡 an irritable disposition, fretful.

瘋 | 瘡 a rash has broken out all over the body, as the washerman's rash.

Read *yih*, Bewildered, foolish, out of one's head.

跣 An unauthorized character, for which 袷 is wrongly used.

To jolt; to come down with a thud; an impediment, a hindrance.

走路 | 蹶 to go jolting and thumping along.

忤 Discontented, not liking; to like, to rejoice.

| 憎 uneasy and angry at; not relishing.

隔 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.

| 開 to intervene, to put asunder.

| 一條水 a stream divides the places.

一水之 | wide waters roll between them.

| 夜 left over night, as a dish of meat; to spend the night.

| 別多年 I have not seen him for many years.

三 | 架 a case with three shelves.

| 日來 come on alternate days.

渣盤 a filtering dish.

阻 | to embarrass, to interpose.

| 絕 to suspend; to cut off, as intercourse.

窩風 | a movable portico to screen from the wind.

| 壁居住 to live next door.

| 斷 a partition, a bulkhead; to block up, as the way.

門 | a door or window frame.

| 得遠 very far apart.

| 牆搔癢 [it's like] scratching a sore through the partition; — useless indignation.

天淵相 | as unlike as elysium and tophet.

| 扇 a folding screen.

準 | a bar in music; 準 alone denotes the measure or strain.

**榻**

From *wood* and *partition*; occasionally wrongly used for the last.

<sub>kō</sub>

The yoke of a wain or cart; interstices of a lattice window or net; a kernel.

<sub>kō</sub>

紗 | a muslin or gauze screen.

**膈**

From *肉* *flesh* and *隔* *partition* contracted.

<sub>kō</sub>

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.

| 膈 the midriff, separating the thorax and stomach; something which hides or screens a thing.

不下 | or | 食 food disagreeing with one.

無留胸 | don't keep thinking of it all the time.

打 | 饒 or 打 | 兒 to hiccough.

**隔**

The cackle of a jungle-fowl or pheasant; to vomit; to gag.

<sub>kō</sub>

| 泛 to vomit; colic and vomiting.

| 噎 unable to swallow.

**革**

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 177th radical of a natural group of characters relating to hides and their uses.

<sub>kō</sub>

<sub>kak</sub>

To change, to renew, to molt; to skin; to degrade from office; musical instruments made of skin, as drums; a skin; a hide; defensive armor, leathern; human skin; a wing; reins of a bride.

| 名 strike off his name from the roll.

| 役 or | 退 to dismiss a man from a *yamun*.

| 職 or | 頂 to degrade from office; to cashier.

| 俸 to mulct the salary.

兵 | military armor.

天地 | 而四時成 the heavens and earth change, and thus the four seasons are completed.

| 故更新 to leave off old habits and reform.

改 | to alter, to mend and change.

| 車 a war chariot.

此俗遂 | this usage then died out, or was superseded.

條 | 冲冲 the ends of the reins dangling.

| 條 notice of dismissal put up on an office-door.

| 酒 to break off from drink, to keep sober.

| 面洗心 to skin the face and wash the heart; *met.* a thorough reform; to turn over a new leaf.

**鴿**

From *bird* and to *join*, referring to its constant pairing.

<sub>kō</sub>

A general term for doves; domestic pigeons; its young are called 鶉 |, and the old ones. 飛奴 or flying slaves.

| 子 or 白 | house doves.

放白 | to let fly the white dove; *i. e.* to lose one's loan by knavery.

| 傳信 the carrier pigeon takes letters.

野 | a wild pigeon.

蒲 | a fancy name for the cantelope melon.

白 | 眼 one who scowls at the poor; to look down on one.

**蛤**

A frog; a lizard; bivalve shells, thin and marked, are called 蚌 |, a general name for those like a *Unio*, *Tellina*, or *Donax*; a mussel a clam.

<sub>ha</sub>

文 | ribbed shells, like a *Cardium* or *Arca*.

山 | a large kind of yellow reptile found in rocks, which lives on air and drinks the dew; it probably denotes the tree-frog.

田 | and | 魚 names of the frog.

| 蚺 a red spotted lizard; but the | 蜥 is applied to the gecko in the Archipelago, though the two names are interchanged.

| 蜎 a species of clam (*Venus*) with a thick shell.

| 蜎板 boards halved at the edges for rabbeting.

**俗**

To bring together, as a company of one's comrades; to take.

**割**

From *knife* and to *injure*.

<sub>kō</sub>

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.

| 斷 to cut apart.

| 情 to sever friendship, to break off intercourse.

| 開 to slice off, to divide.

| 數 to deduct part of an account, to force to take less.

| 價 to reduce the price, because the goods are inferior.

| 禾 to reap grain, usually means rice.

| 工錢 to cut the wages, to deduct from them.

| 紋 a flaw in a gem or wood.

洪水方 | the flood injured it much.

難以 | 愛 I won't part with the loved — thing.

| 鷄焉用牛刀 why use a cleaver to kill a chicken?

| 地 to cede territory.

捨 | obliged to part with.

**葛**

From *plant* and *why*.

<sub>kō</sub>

A creeping, edible bean, a species of *Dolichos* (probably *D. trilobus*), of whose fibers cloth is made; the culms are sometimes eaten; a creeper; relatives, posterity, alluding to the long vines.

粉 | the mealy taro *Pachyrhizus trilobus*, a long shuttle-shaped tuber used for food.

| 布 a sleazy, coarse, yellowish summer cloth, made of this fiber.

| 之覃兮 how the dolichos vines stretch themselves out!

有何瓜 | is there any relationship between us?  
 毫無膠 | I have not the least alliance (affinity or friendship) with him,  
 | 藟 vines, creepers; *met.* a numerous progeny.

| 籐 a hanger-on; a needy, troublesome fellow.  
 野鬚 | very fine grass-cloth.

搗, <sub>k'ō</sub> The noise of scraping or filing; the rubbing or grating of wood; to manage.

輻, <sub>k'ō</sub> } The appearance of spears and chariots drawn up in martial array.  
 輻, <sub>k'ō</sub> } 輻 | a line of glancing spears or bayonets; mixed up, confused, precipitate; in a hubbub and muddle.

K'OH

Old sounds, k'ak, k'at, and k'ap. In Canton, hak, häk, k'üt, hōp, hot, kak, and kwak; — in Swatow, ké, kek, k'ek, hai, kat, kwa, kút, and k'ap; — in Amoy, k'ak, k'ap, k'at, and k'ek; — in Fuhchau, k'ah, and k'aik; — in Shanghai, k'ak, keh, k'äh, käk, and chiäk; — in Chifu, kw'ōa.

恪, <sub>k'ō</sub> Reverent and attentive to the duties of an office, as a sacristan should be; to respect, to feel awe for; reverently, vigilant.

執事有 | those who serve [in temples] should be reverent.  
 | 恭己職 he sedulously attends to his official duties.  
 謹 | very respectful.  
 | 守規範 to carefully maintain the rules, to hold to the old ways.

客, <sub>k'ō</sub> From *shelter* and *each*; *q. d.* a person sheltered in an inn.  
 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.

| 人或人 | a visitor, a gentleman, a stranger.  
 | 房 a guest-chamber.  
 | 歲 last year.  
 好 | 情 a cordial reception.  
 茶 | teamen who come in from the country.  
 | 貨 inferior goods; foreign products.  
 堂 | a lady, a gentlewoman.  
 主 | host and guest; shopman and customer.  
 賓 | a guest.  
 | 地 a trading place.  
 暴 | footpads, highwaymen.

| 兵 foreign or subsidized troops.  
 | 妻 or 清 | a kept mistress; the second term also denotes a factotum, an under companion.  
 嘉 | a respected guest.

食 | 羅列 retainers or parasites in large crowds.  
 說 | a peacemaker.  
 | 套 respect or ceremony paid a visitor.  
 | 居 to make a visit.  
 | 店 an inn, a hotel.  
 拜 | to make a visit; to call.  
 | 棧 warehouse for taking goods on storage; a lodging-house.  
 | 家人 the *Hakkai* people (*i. e.* squatters) from Kia-ying chen 嘉應州 in the north-east of Kwangtung, who emigrate to other parts of that province.

喀, <sub>k'ō</sub> From *mouth* and *quest*; it is now superseded by the next.  
<sub>ch'ia</sub> The noise of coughing; to cough, to retch

In *Pekingese* read 'ch'ia. To gag and strain to get something out of the throat.  
 | 着嗓子 cough it up.

In *Cantonese* read *lak*. A final particle denoting past time, and intimating that a thing is done without recall.  
 去 | he's gone.

咳, <sub>k'ō</sub> } From *mouth* and *breath* and a *horary* character; it is properly read *k'a'* but is now substituted for the last, as that is much used in Mongolian and Turkish names; the second form is little used.

To cough; to retch, but without vomiting; to hack, from irritation in the throat; to cry out, to bawl, to eructate, to hicough.  
 | 嗽 to cough and expectorate.  
 風 | a dry cough.  
 驚怕 | 嗽 to hem when fearful.  
 | 頃 the time of a cough, a moment.  
 | 痰 to throw up phlegm.  
 噎 | to gag, as from food entering the larynx.  
 | 吐 to cough and spit.

Read *k'ai'* or *hai'* The laughing smile of a child; a cry of those who bear burdens; an interjection of pity.  
 警 | 爲洪鐘響 they bawled and shouted like the clanging of bells

咯, <sub>k'ō</sub> Excessive exertion, which is like a bloody sweat; to vomit blood.

鄭人擊我吾伏弢 | 血 the man of Ch'ing had the better of me, but I skulked under the bow-cases in the most desperate resistance; — and the drums never ceased.

**搭**  
k'ō  
chiu

To lay hold of forcibly, as if to detain or take away.

搭 | 出去 drag him away, as a thief.

**渴**  
k'ō

From *water* and *why*.

Thirsty, dry; to thirst for, desirous of, longing; to pant after; sudden; to dry up.

口 | thirsty.

解 | to quench the thirst.

話梅止 | he mentioned plums, and their thirst ceased.

| 葬 suddenly buried him.

| 想 to long for; ardently panting for, as an absent friend.

| 念 to dote on, to cherish fondly.

水 | the water has dried up.

嗜義如 | to relish righteousness as a thirsty man does water.

| 慕 I greatly long to see you.

匪飢匪 | I was neither hungry nor thirsty.

| 者甘飲 the thirsty man fancies all waters sweet.

**刻**  
k'ō

From *knife* and a *horary* character.

To carve, to chisel; to sculpture; to cut out; insulting;

gripping, oppressive; the eighth part of a Chinese hour or fifteen minutes; a little while.

雕 | to engrave, as wood-cuts.

| 字或刊 | to cut characters, as on blocks.

| 骨銘心 [your kindness is] graven on my bones and inscribed on my heart.

時 | incessantly.

限 | the set time.

| 下光景 the present state of affairs, this view of the matter.

少 | a little space.

減 | to reduce by arbitrary order, as rations.

一 | 的工夫 a little while.

| 薄 to oppress, to insult and harass.

| 漏 a clepsydra.

重 | a second edition.

**剋**  
k'ō

From *knife* or *inch* and to *sustain*; it occurs used with the last and next.

To subdue, to overcome; to exorcise, to repress; to deny one's self, or to yield one's rights for others; to

save or limit; the chemical action of acids and re-agents; urgent; a set time; to insist on.

| 煞凶神 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.

硬命 | 妻 his tenacious fate will be too much for his wife.

刑 | to exercise a secret or baleful influence over another.

肝旺 | 脾 the liver is too active and injures the spleen.

In *P'ihch'au*. To crowd, to press; incommode, as in a crowd.

| 熱 heated by the jam.

**克**  
k'ō

The original form is said to represent the carved beams which sustain the roof and contains an allusion to the help given to a man by his shoulder to sustain things; used with the last.

To sustain; adequate to; to attain to, able for; to subdue, to prevail over; to repress; crossing; subduing; as an auxiliary *verb*, can, able; and often used merely to give efficacy to the next verb.

攻 | to break through an opposing or besieging force.

| 己 to govern one's self.

| 當 fit for, adequate to.

弗 | 勝任 he is not fit for the post.

| 復 to recover, as a captured city.

不忌不 | don't be envious or overbearing.

| 滅俗情 to mortify earthly affections.

| 私 to curb the appetites.

惟予弗 | 于德 I do not excel in virtue.

拮 | extortionate tax-gatherers.

| 勤 | 儉 very diligent and stingy too.

**瞌**  
k'ō

Sleepy from fatigue.

| 睡 dozing; asleep from sheer weariness.

| 眼 the eyes sleepy.

打 | 撞 nodding, sleepy. (*Shang-hai*)

**湍**  
k'ō

To get to suddenly, as a boat striking the bank; to ground; to lean against; to reach.

**媿**  
k'ō

From *bad* and to *cover*; used with the last.

To comply with; to die.

| 逝 to yield and depart

— on the long journey; used when speaking of the death of statesmen.

**窟**  
k'ō

A cave or grot in a hillside; to store away.

**搯**  
k'ō

To strike; to take or gather; to pat or beat with the hand.

| 碎 to smash to pieces.

| 扁 to flatten.

Read *ngoh*. To cover; also a drug-barrow.

**榼**  
k'ō

A wooden cup or bowl to hold spirits; a creeper.

執 | 承飲 he lifted the mug and took a drink.

**磕**  
k'ō

The sound of stones striking together; to hit against, to run against.

| 頭 the ceremony of the *kotow*, to knock the head on the ground when saluting the emperor.

路有 | 絆 there are hindrances or obstacles in the road; difficulties in the way of success.

| 烟灰 to knock out the ashes, as from a pipe.

**緯**, ku  
To seam; to form the wool for a piece in the loom.  
| 絲 tapestry which has the figures woven in with the wool.

In *Cantonese*. A loop, a bight of a rope; to loop up; to stroll, to go about.  
打一個 | make a noose.  
| 住佢 noose him, lasso him.

**峇**, ku  
A cave or hole in a hill; in the Indian Archipelago, | is a term for country-born Chinese, whose fathers were immigrants.

KU.

Old sounds, ku, kút, and kúp. In Canton, ku; — in Swatow, kò, ku, and k'u; — in Amoy, ko, and k'o; — in Fuhchau, ku, k'u, and kò; — in Shanghai, ku; — in Chifu, ku.

**孤**, ku  
From *son* and a *melon*.  
A young son whose father is dead; fatherless; alone, orphan-like, solitary, no protector; applied by the emperor to himself as peerless, unequaled; ungrateful, not cherishing a sense of kindness.

**咕**, ku  
From *insect* and *old*; the second character is unauthorized, and is usually applied only to the cicada.  
**蚶**, ku  
The mole cricket is called 螻 | and 螻 |, but the last name also denotes a grasshopper or cicada, small and short lived, called in Peking 喇喇 | in imitation of its note.

**箍**, ku  
From *bamboo* and to *bind* or *melon*; the second form is not much used.  
A hoop; a circlet, a fillet; to hoop; to draw tight, as a belt; to surround, as by a wall.  
打 | to hoop a bucket.

| 寒 alone and neglected.  
| 家 I, the emperor.  
**勢** | diminished and reduced, as a chieftain; friendless, in a strange land.  
| 魂 a neglected, orbate spirit.  
| 獨 alone, no brothers or sisters, or relatives.

**觚**, ku  
From *horn* and *melon*.  
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.

子 or 篾 | a hoop.  
造屋錯請了 | 桶匠 [if you think of] building, don't call a cooper to do it;—the means should suit the end.

伴 | 燈 living alone; *lit.* no partner at the lamp.  
| 子歸宗 an orphan rejoining his own family shrine; this is done after a prosperous life, by officers who may have been adopted by others.

| 不 | the wine tankard has no corners now; *i. e.* things change.  
劍 | a sword hilt.  
譎 | 之人 a cunning man of strategy.  
操 | to grasp the table; *i. e.* to begin school.

金鋼 | a gold headband or fillet worn by Tao priests.  
一 | 柴 a faggot of firewood.  
你可以 | 鑊手 are you smart enough to hoop an iron boiler?

| 哀子 the afflicted orphan; — a phrase on mourning cards.  
| 單 orphaned, solitary.  
| 望屋宇 detached buildings, houses far separated.  
| 陋寡聞 an unpolished scholar of limited opportunities.

**瓜**, ku  
A corner; angular, triangular, or octangular; sea-going triangular sticks which hold up a cornice.

花 | a garland of flowers, a wreath.  
蛇 | 腿 the snake coiled around his leg.

撫 | to comfort and help the destitute.  
托 | to confide an orphan to the care of a friend.

**罟**, ku  
A large fishing-net, such as is dragged between two smaeks off the southern coasts.  
一 | 刮 a clean haul; we took them all.

| 嘴 a muzzle put on animals to prevent them eating.  
| 綻 the hoop has broken.  
催 | to batter the hoop down to its place.

**臠**, ku  
This resembles *meh*, 脈 the pulse.  
Corpulent, large bellied.  
| 臠大腹 obese, very fat.

施 | 濺濺 splash went the net into the water!

**菰**, ku  
From *plant* and *orphan*.  
The core or tender stalks of a water grass with broad, lanceolate leaves, cultivated in ponds throughout the central provinces; they are eaten like celery, under the name of 菱白, both raw and cooked; the reddish seeds, called 胡米 are shaped like oats, and furnish a poor flour used in pastry.

**菇** From *plant* and *damsel*; frequently used with the last.

**ku** A kind of tuber.

**茈** | a water vegetable, the *Caladium* or *Sagittaria*, cultivated for its tubers.

**蘑** | and **土** | edible varieties of the mushroom allied to the *Morellia*.

**灰** | or **牛屎** | the puff-ball or *Lycoperdon*.

**草** | or **冬** | edible mushrooms.

**山茨** | or **山慈姑** a tulip; *lit.* the kind damsel of the wilds; also a species of *Amaryllis*.

**菰** From *plant* and *melon*; probably another form of the last.

**ku** The ancient name of an aquatic grain whose seeds resemble rice, having stiff stalks; the seeds ripened in autumn, and a spirit was distilled from them.

| **蔣** a water plant producing rhizomes in autumn like a child's arms, which are cleaned and eaten with fish.

**簎** An ancient trumpet, or a kind of musical instrument

blown at the end; a whistle in a whip; a bamboo good for switches.

**姑** From *woman* and *old* as the phonetic.

**ku** A polite term for females, especially young and unmarried; a wife calls her mother-in-law

**翁** |, while **大** | and **小** | are names she gives to her husband's sisters; to tolerate; lenient, yielding; for the time; just, merely.

**亞** | or **阿娘**, a lassie, a girl.

| **娘** a young lady, a damsel; a belle; an old term for a paternal aunt.

| **母** and | **婆** a father's and grandfather's sisters.

**村** | village girls.

| **爺** a son-in-law, so called by remoter relatives.

| **嫂** sisters-in-law.

**三** | **六婆** disreputable women, thieves, and procuresses.

| **息** indulgent, easy with.

| **且慢慢** gently; let it rest awhile; take it easy.

**决不** | **寬** certainly no indulgence will be shown.

| **念** indulgent towards, feeling kindly for.

| **恕** to forbear with.

**沽** Name of a river in Ts'uen-

**ku** chen fu in Fukkien; 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.

| **酒** to deal in spirits.

**零** | to sell by retail.

| **之哉** sell it at once!

| **名** to fish for praise, to vaunt one's self.

| **物** poor articles.

**大** | Takoo at the mouth of the Pei ho, one of five towns near the embouchure, all of them trading places.

**酷** From *spirits* and *old*; used with the last.

**ku** To deal in spirits; liquor just made and kept over night; a wine shop.

**禁民** | **釀** [Han Wu-ti] forbade the people dealing in [free] spirits.

**屠** | **之肆** an inn or eating shop.  
**有酒** **滑我無酒** | **我** when I have spirits I strain them; when I have none, I buy them.

**鳩** A partridge, **鷓** | (*perdix cinerea*), common in central

**ku** China, and supposed to have affinity with the pigeons; one

name is **懷南** from its turning southward when it rises on the wing; and in Kiangsi it is called

**逐影** 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 **鉤轉格磔** *hou-chou-koh-tsch*, when they stop.

**帖** A wheel, | **輓** applied to the heavy wooden ones found in northern China.

**ku** **依** | name of a hill.

**辜** From *bitter* and *old* as the phonetic.

**ku** A fault, a crime, a failure of duty, a dereliction; sin, guilt; to hold to be guilty; to hinder others so as to monopolize; to engross an article; to dissect or examine a sacrificial victim; necessary, must.

**無** | **受累** to compromise the guiltless.

**夜殺不** | it is no crime to kill [a robber] by night.

| **潔** they will be clean, said of the rains in May.

| **月** a classical name for the eleventh moon.

**以救無** | **伐有罪** the guilty are punished in order to save the innocent.

| **負你的恩** disregarding your kindness.

| **恩市義** ungrateful, thankless.

**惟予汝** | I shall hold you only to be guilty.

| **較** to monopolize an article; generally speaking.

**王曰於乎何** | **今之人** the king said, Alas! what crime is now chargeable on us?

**亦罔非酒惟** | [the ruin of states] can always be traced to their crime in using spirits.

**鈞** A short javelin, called **鏃** | anciently made light to use as a spear.

**古** From *mouth* and *ten*; *q. d.* that which has passed through ten generations, and may be regarded as a tradition.

**ku** Ancient, old, antique; former, of old; to grow old, practiced in, old, accustomed to; antiquity; olden, hoar.

| 今 ancient and modern.  
 | | 的 old-fashioned, ancient.  
 講 | 怪 to tell a strange story.  
 終 | permanent.  
 | 人 or 先 | the ancients; one's ancestors.  
 | 木昏鴉 the crows resort to the old trees at sunset.  
 | 跡 relics; sacred places; heritages received from old times.  
 | 文 ancient writings; the classic style.  
 自 | 以 來 from of old.  
 歸 | gathered to the ancients; i. e. dead.  
 人心不 | man's heart does not grow old; men are not now the same as of old.  
 | 訓是式 the lessons of antiquity are his pattern.  
 博 | 通 今 versed in the writings of all ages.  
 | 董玩器 antiques, curiosities, old articles.  
 三 | the three periods of antiquity, viz., of Fuhhi, n. c. 2850; of Wān Wang, n. c. 1120; and of Confucius, n. c. 550.

估 To estimate, to reckon, to guess; to think; to set a price on; value, worth, price.  
 'ku  
 'ku' 再 不 | very unexpected.  
 | 量 to suppose, to give an opinion.

你 | 中 'you have guessed aright.  
 | 計 to reckon the number.  
 不 同 你 | 堆 I am not going to lump these articles to sell them.  
 招 | to force up the price.  
 | 衣 old, second-hand clothes.  
 時 值 | 價 the market price for an article.

罟 From net and old; it is the same kind as the 'ku 罟 drag-net.  
 'ku  
 A net for birds; a drag-net; involved, as in a net; a net full.

畏此罪 | I fear I shall be implicated in the crime.

一 | 撓 altogether. at one haul; lump the things.  
 拋 | 船 fishing smacks.  
 網 | fishing nets.  
 掌 | 田 獸 to take the net and hunt the game.

股 } From flesh and to kill or old; thesecond form is not regarded as quite correct.  
 肱 } The upper part of the thigh, the haunches, the rump; a strand in a rope; a slice; a share in a concern; a division a detachment, a squad; in geography, a portion of a country, a bay or a peninsula; a proportion, a quota; in mathematics, the long side of a right-angled triangle; a chapter, the head of a sermon; a period, a proportion; part of a wagon-box; stable, firm.

'ku  
 分 | 賞 pay each one his due.  
 大 | 分' the head partner.  
 這 | this portion or share.  
 分 | share the assets.

一 | 生 意 one share in the business.  
 | 戰 而 慄 knees shaking from fear.  
 一 | 熱 氣 a puff of hot air, a spurt of steam.  
 八 | eight heads, — as of an essay.

朕 之 | 肱 Our highest officers; lit. the emperor's legs and arms.  
 三 | 繩 a threefold cord.  
 一 | 氣 力 one strong pull.  
 赤 芾 在 | the red knee-covers were on their legs.

牯 A bull; the male of quadrupeds, especially of domesticated; it is also defined a heifer; a cow.  
 'ku

冰 | a buffalo of a black color.  
 牛 | a bull; in some places it is used for a steer.  
 對 | 牛 彈 琴 [like] playing the lute to a bull; — he does not appreciate it.

殺 } An old name for a ram or ewe, as used at different times; a sheep of black and white color; the sheep in Chihli generally have black heads and white bodies.  
 粘 }  
 'ku

羊 | a ram.  
 五 | 大 夫 the lord of the five sheep-skins, refers to a story of Peh Li-hi 百里侯 B. C. 660, who asked his sovereign to ransom people with them.  
 俛 出 童 | to make you produce a (hornless or) young ram, — which is an impossibility.

盪 A coarse, earthen utensil made in the north of Chihli, called | 子 or 砂 | 子, for boiling meat and vegetables; it is the cheapest kind of pottery, and like the kedjeree-pots of India; in other places it is made of copper.  
 'ku  
 銅 | a copper tea-kettle.

鹽 From 鹽 salt contracted and 古 old.  
 'ku  
 A salt pond situated in or near I-shi hien 猗氏縣 in the southwest of Shansi, near which there is a deposit of rock salt; temporary, not lasting or durable, for the time; slackly, carelessly.  
 王 事 靡 | the king's affairs must not be done carelessly.

藍 Nearly the same as the last. The sluice or ditch through which salt water is led on the vats, or where it is evaporated.  
 'ku

臃 From flesh and drum; an unauthorized character; it is nearly a synonym of chang' 脹 dropsy. Dropsical, swollen; tumid pudgy, puffy, bloated.  
 'ku

氣 | flatulent; the bowels distended from wind.  
 | 脹 a swollen belly.  
 水 | abdominal dropsy.  
 | 膨 膨 he is much bloated.

蟲  
'ku

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.

脹 or 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.

飛 | flies from worms in rotten grain.

幹父之 | to hide a father's faults.

被妖 | 惑 possessed by a goblin, elf-shot.

鼓  
'ku

From 直 a *band* of musicians, and 支 to *stretch out*, or 支 to *strike*, or 皮 *skin*; the second is regarded as the correct form for the verb, but all are used; it forms the 207th radical of characters relating to kinds and noises of drums.

A drum; musical instruments made of skin; earthenware drum-shaped seats; drum-shaped or sounding like a drum; bulging, like a barrel; an old name for a斛 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 late, bell, or other instrument of percussion.

擗 | 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 扁 | tambourines.

銅 | a knobbed gong.

幫 | 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 to urge a fire.

| 鑄 to melt metals.

坐在 | 裏 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.

漚 | a kind of tabor used by Taoists, made of bamboo two or three feet long.

| 舞 diligent, earnest, to exert one's self.

| 盪 to excite, as the growth of things.

| 蟲 an insect like the water tick or *Hydrachna*.

河 | the stars a β γ in Aquila.

| 起來 filled out, as a hose by the water driven through it.

In *Fuhchau*. To roil by stirring; to stir, as a boiling kettle by a ladle.

瞽  
'ku

From *eye* and *drum*, alluding to the skin over the cornea.

An eye without a pupil, or closed pupils, or those having a film over them, as in *pterygium*; blind; a musician; those in charge of the court music, a band-master.

| 目人 a blind man.

| 目院 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.

| 腹 the name of Shun's blind father, given to him late in life.

兩 | 相扶 one blind man leading another.

賈  
'ku

From *precious* and a *canopy* above.

A shopman, a resident or settled trader, as distinguished from 商 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.

| 賈 to purchase.

如 | 三倍君子是議 as if the princely man 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.

詰  
'ku

To explain the *words* of the *ancients*, as its composition intimates; to comment.

| 傳 ancient tradition.

章句 | 訓 to illustrate and teach each sentence.

詳訓 | to adduce proofs and illustrations.

故  
'ku

From *to strike* and *old*; occurs used with its phonetic.

The cause or reason of a thing, that which affects a result; what is purposed; the occasion, the pretext; an illative particle, because, for, therefore, on that account; on purpose; that which was of old, long in possession; the ancients, forefathers; formerly, forgotten, old; to die; death; an affair.

日日如 | daily the same as before.

| 鄉 my native village.

| 事 an old affair, a legend; old ways, antiquated.

| 犯 a presumptuous sin, a willful act.

大 | the death of parents.

身 | or 物 | deceased, departed.

| 人 or | 交 an old friend; a deceased friend.

何 | what's the reason? why?

| 此 therefore, on this account.

| 意 purposely, intentionally.

| 舊 old, long used, out of date, unfashionable.

無 | causeless, unreasonable.

些須細 | a trifling matter.

詐 | crafty acts, guileful.

是 | 知幽明之 | from this we can infer the recondite and the intelligible.

| 舊無大故則不棄也 old tried servants should not be dismissed for trifling errors.

亦惟汝 | moreover it is only on your account.

變 | a sudden change of views; an important change, as one caused by a death.

天然緣 | 結絲蘿 it was certainly Heaven's ordination which tied up this silken net — of marriage.

In Shanghai. A demonstrative pronoun.

| 個物事 that thing.

| 頭 or | 塊 there, in that spot.

| 搭 that place.

固, From an *inclosure* and *old* as the phonetic; used with the next.

ku' Shut in on all sides, shut up; strengthened, fortified, impervious, firm, constant, pertinacious, fixed; chronic, as disease; assuredly, firmly; vulgar, rustic, rude; to make firm, to defend; to render stable.

| 然 surely, without reserve.

| 執不通 immovable, deaf to reason, perverse.

| 耳如此 it certainly is so; these are the reasons.

堅 | or 主 | lasting, well-made; masterly, i. e. the master would do it.

| 城 it secures the city.

| 宜 assuredly so.

| 陋無文 rustic and unlettered.

君子 | 窮 the princely man retains his dignity in poverty.

閉 | to conceal from, to shut up closely.

| 守 will defended; to carefully guard.

天保定爾亦孔之 | Heaven has protected and settled you in the greatest security.

皇圖鞏 | the imperial realm is well guarded.

慎 | 封守以康四海 carefully strengthen the outposts, and the security of the whole country will be assured.

痼疾 } From *disease* and *firm* or *old*; used with the last.

ku' } A chronic, incurable complaint, as leprosy, gout, palsy, &c.

| 疾 a long standing or chronic complaint.

錮 } To run metal into cracks; to close or stop securely; to interfere and prevent.

ku' } 禁 | to stop up a way, to restrain; to prevent, as good men getting office; to keep, as one in banishment.

鮓 } The maw and entrails of fish; a freshwater fish, about a foot long and an inch wide; the scales are small and the belly white; it is so fat that it furnishes a yellow oil used in lamps, whence its name of 黃 | 魚, often erroneously written 黃骨魚 or yellow boned fish; it is ascertained to be the *Cutter exiguus*, a kind of lenciseus or roach and is much used for sauces; another name is 黃花條子.

涸 } Bound up with frost, as the composition of the character indicates; to freeze hard.

雇僱 } From *bird* and *door* or with *man* added; the second is the common form, but it is unauthorized, and is interchanged with the next.

ku' } To hire for a price; to engage one's services, but its use is rather confined to things; to call or procure for a temporary use, to borrow on time.

| 工 to hire laborers; hired workmen.

| 車 to hire a cart.

| 脚夫 hire or call some coolies.

| 賃 to rent, on a lease.

受 | 傭工 to be engaged as a laborer.

Read hu' A synonym of 鷹 a hawk.

顧顧 } From *head* and to *hire*; it is interchanged with the last, and the contraction is well known

ku' } 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 | inattentive; to care little for; overlooked it.

| 後 to reflect on the consequences; to lay up, as money.

首尾相 | the beginning and end correspond,

| 本 careful of one's capital.

自 | 不暇 I have not even any leisure for myself.

| 臉 careful of his reputation.

蒙光 | I am obliged for your custom.

不 | 門戶 to disregard the credit of the house or family.

照 | 或 主 | to give custom — to a shop; to patronize.

| 客 a customer, a steady purchaser.

| 我無酒 just remember that I have no wine.

| 如是乎 is it then so, indeed?

言行相 | his words and works agree.

首 | 居下 his head, on the other hand, hung down.

| 謔天之明命 he seriously studied the lucid decrees of heaven.

四 | 青山 the green hills on every side.

| 乃德 examine into your virtue.

開厥 | 天 [Heaven tried] to stir up that man who would look towards it; — i. e. be worthy.

## K'U.

Old sounds, k'u. In Canton, fu and k'u; — in Swatow, k'd, and k'u; — in Amoy, k'o; — in Fuhchau, k'u, ku, and k'd; — in Shanghai, k'u; — in Chifu, k'u.

枯 From wood and old.  
Rotten or dry wood; decayed, patrid, rotten; arid, withered, sapless; dried up bogs.

| 槁 decayed, attenuated, cadaverous.

| 骨 old dried bones; soft bones.

漸漸乾 | it has gradually dried up and withered away.

如摧 | 朽 [I can beat them as easily] as I can push over a rotten stump.

骷 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.

| 顛頭 a skull, old and withered.

嘆 | 骸 to compassionate and quiet the ghosts — by masses.

跼 To crouch down, to endle up; said by the people of Hunan of living at large, or roaming about as a tramp.

剝 From knife and boastful.  
To cut open, to cut in two; to rip open, to rive; to cut down.

| 皮 slice off the skin.

| 木作臼 to scoop out a block of wood for a mortar.

| 剔孕婦 to rip up pregnant women.

| 心 to make a clean breast.

苦 From plants and old as the phonetic.

苦 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.

辛 | 或 勞 | laborious, distressing.

何 | why so much trouble?

何 | 認真 why take it up so seriously? why be so particular?

| 難 distress, trouble, calamity.

| 辣 a bitter and acrid taste.

| 命 a hard lot.

| 口 faithful but unpleasant advice.

| 口利於病 the medicine is bitter, but good for the ailment.

| 楚 extreme grief, bitter sorrow.

| 志 to mortify the desires; resolved, firm in endurance.

| | 哀求 I urgently implore you to help me.

| 盡甘來 after the bitter comes the sweet.

艱 | 備嘗 I have been through all these troubles.

| 急 urgent; I cannot wait.

不耐 | he can't bear any trouble.

| 膽 the gall-bladder. 太 | 死 to die of sorrow.

| 船 or | 坐於船 I dislike going to sea, or sailing in boats.

| 勸 to urge pressingly.

秋無 | 雨 there are no unseasonable rains in autumn.

| 樂不均 the trouble and reward are disproportionate.

| 邑 the ancient name of the birthplace of Laotz' (born B. C. 604), now part of Luh-yih bien 鹿邑縣 in Kwéi-teh fu, in the southeast of Honan.

其毒太 | the poison [of my lot] is too bitter.

| 雨凄風 bitterly cold winds and rains; — the discommodities of travel.

筥 A variety of bamboo; a basket or net for catching fish.

庫 From shelter with a cart under it, referring to its uses.

庫 A storehouse for carriages; an armory, an arsenal; a storehouse, a shop; a dépôt; met. a lexicon, a thesaurus; a magazine; a treasury, or belonging to one.

國 | the national exchequer.

銀 | a treasury.

| 廳 the sub-treasurers in the pu-ching sz' department.

| 房 a counting-room in a yamun or monastery.

關 | the customs' revenue.

倉 | a government granary.

土 | a go-down, the basement story of a house.

燒 | to burn a grass or paper house full of paper ingots to the dead.

| 項 stores in the treasury.

武 | an arsenal.

| 大使 a treasury auditor.

蒜 | The stalk and flower of the onion or garlic as it rises and blossoms in the spring.

蒜苗 | 兒 the onion flower.

褲 | From garments and a storehouse, or from 跨 to stride contracted, referring to their use; the first and common form is unauthorized, and the last is rather unusual.

袴 | Covering for the legs; trowsers, pantaloons, breeches.

套 | overalls, leggings.

一條 | or | 子 a pair of trowsers.

一幅 | 襠 one pair of pantaloons.

| 褶 short riding breeches.

內 | drawers, the garment next to the legs.

牛頭 | short breeches, worn by laborers.

藏子 | 中 concealed it in his trowsers.

短衣大 | short jackets and wide trowsers.

| 子合着 they wear the same trowsers; — they are very intimate friends.

KÜ.

Old sounds, ko, kot, küt, kòp, kuk, kiu, gu, gút, and guk. In Canton, kü; — in Swatow, kù, ku, and ki; — in Amoy, ku, k'u and u; — in Fuhchau, kü, kèü, and kwo; — in Shanghai, k'ü; — in Chifu, kü.

居 | From body and old or seat, which as one explains it, denotes to study the ancients; thosecond form has gone out of use, but the third is not uncommon.

居 | To dwell, to live in a place, to reside; to remain stationary; to fill an office, to fulfill a condition; the virtue

or capacity fit for it; dwellings, families; residence; the settled parts of a country; to sit down; to hoard, to collect; to engross, as a market; merely, only; tranquilly; retired from public life; to desist; to consist in; to be, or acting, in which sense it makes a present participle of the next verb, as | 喪 in mourning;

| 艱難中 in jeopardy.

閒 | to live in retired ease.

| 住 to live at a place.

歇 | to stay for a time; to lodge.

| 民 those who live in a locality, the denizens.

茶 | a tea-shop.

蝸 | my snail-shell of a house.

民 | the people's dwellings.

善 | 室 he well knew the management (or economy) of a household.

| 處 a residence.

温 | a house-warming.

| 奇 goods kept back to raise the price, or make a corner.

| 敬 being respectful.

起 | acting and resting; condition of; qualities, circumstances.

問候起 | to inquire after one's circumstances.

| 身 personal habits, disposition.

| 官 in office; he holds a post.

| 士 a retired scholar; out of office.

| 孀 widowed; still a widow.

自 | self-possessed.

| 然 unsociable, reserved; presuming on; contrary to expectation; easily.

| 公段直 he is really honest and fair, and speaks truthfully.

| 仁 to be benevolent.

| 心散蕩 his heart is bent on dissipation.

匪 | 匪康 he would neither rest nor take his ease.

豈敢定 | dare we stay settled, i. e. remain inactive?

其意何 | what can be the meaning of it?

何 | wherefore? what's the case?

成 | 多不成 | 少 the chances are great that it will be done.

謀人之保 | planning how to protect and domicile the people.

| 月 in childbed.

| 生子 she easily brought forth her son.

官 | 極品 he has reached the highest rank.

職思其 | he knows and well considers their relations.

| 之不疑 it seemed most certainly to be so.

日 | 月諸 behold the sun and moon!

| 中中 middling, medium; in the middle. (Fuhchau).

据 | From hand and to dwell; used with the last.

据 | A spear handle; a disabled hand; a position or place; embarrassed, restricted; hurried; in need of money.

| 以驕傲 he prides himself on his hauteur.

| 法 accordant to the laws; legal.

予手拮 | 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.

**据** A tree, the 丨 橫, full of protuberant knots; the sticks are used for staffs by old men, and for whip handles.

丨 木 a timber tree like the elm, growing in Kiangsu, used for furniture, carts, &c.; probably the hornbeam (*Curpinus*).

啓之辟其種其 丨 the tamarix and stave trees were thinned and cleared out.

**玕** Ornamental girdle gems.  
 瓊 丨 bijoux, precious ornaments worn on the person.  
 丨 佩 girdle trappings.  
 報之以瓊 丨 I returned for it a fine girdle clasp.

**裾** From *dress* and *dwelling*; used for *kü* 倨 proud.  
 The tail of a coat, the skirt; a robe; a lapel.

長 丨 a long train.  
 爲人廉 丨 he is a man of little pretension.

**腊** The dried flesh of pheasants and poultry; long duration.  
 夏用 丨 use dried poultry in summer, — as it does not become offensive.

**鷗** A beautiful, elegant sea-bird, the 鷗 丨 which has a white breast; these birds go in flocks, and are probably akin to the sandpiper.

鷗 丨 is the eastern jackdaw (*Lycos dauricus*) also called 小寒鴉 兒 at Peking.

**据窟** } To store property, as the composition of the character intimates; to lay by property in a guarded room.  
 丨 賣 to keep on hand for sale.

**岨** Name of a high, snow-topped peak in the northwest of Sz'ch'uen; this and 峽山 are situated near the source of the River Min.

丨 州 the old name for Snng-pan ting 松潘廳 the district in Sz'ch'uen where these peaks lie.

**俱** From *man* and *prepared*.  
 A collective adjective of number, denoting things or people; all, the whole; altogether, at once, and placed after the noun; both, together with; fully supplied; all right.

丨 在 both [parents are] still living.

丨 全 all are complete, as a set of tools.

丨 備 all is ready, as an outfit; all kinds are kept on hand.

丨 是一樣 all are alike.

丨 存乎一心 all then resolves itself to one end or purpose.

所爲 丨 善 whatever he does is good.

丨 是隱瞞 they were only deceiving him all the while.

**拘** From *hand* and a *sentence*; it is also read *keu*, and is then a synonym of 拘 to join.

To grasp so as to detain; to stop; to grapple with; to restrain, to moderate, to repress; to adhere to; attached to, bigoted; bent, hooked; to hook; to take, to receive; to collect.

不 丨 往來 there is no limit to your proceedings; come and go as you please.

丨 禮 very formal; too precise.

丨 拿 to seize, to arrest.

丨 執 or 丨 泥 obstinate; fixed in one's views.

丨 束 to restrain, as one's subordinates.

不用 丨 don't be formal; don't put yourself to much trouble.

丨 泥不通 obscure, involved, as a style; slow to understand the relations of things.

不 丨 immaterial; no restraint; not to insist on.

丨 押 or 丨 管 to hold in custody.

盡 丨 以歸于周予其殺 arrest the whole of them and send them to me to Chen, where I will put them to death.

給他 丨 住了 I was [so to speak] forced to stay.

**踣踣** } The feet useless or benumbed by cold; stiffened, chilled.  
 丨 踣 to lean or skip about on one foot, as when it is asleep; the hands and feet benumbed.  
 擊 丨 the feet curled up.

**疝** A crooked back, a curved spine; a hunchback.  
 丨 僂 a humpbacked dwarf.  
 丨 長 an old man bent with age.

**駒** A colt under two years; a fine colt; strong, spirited; a small horse, like a Shetland pony.  
 眞 丨 a fine horse.

千里 丨 a swift pony; a term for a sprightly lad.

丨 光易逝 the bright racer quickly disappears; — *met.* time gone cannot be recalled.

我馬維 丨 my horses are smart as colts.

老馬反爲 丨 an old horse still thinks he is a colt.

株 丨 a rotten stump.

**剡** From a *peck* and a man's name; it is regarded as a synonym of 剡仇, when that is read *leü* to decant.

To remove from one vessel to another; to lade.

搯 丨 to decant liquids.

**掾** From *hand* and to *beg*.  
 To fill a hod or basket with earth, as in building adobe walls.

丨 之 𨔵 𨔵 the hod-carriers came on one after the other.

Read *leü*. Long and curved; to lengthen, like a horn; to protect or defend; to stop.

有 丨 其角 it has crooked horns.

有 丨 天畢 long and curved [like a rabbit-net] is the constellation Hyades.

舉  
牽

Composed of 與 *with* and 手 *a hand* contracted, denoting two men raising a thing; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

舉 <sup>'chü</sup> To raise with the hands or between two men; to elevate to raise in public opinion, to recommend, to introduce to; to rise or fly up; to rise in one's esteem, to venerate; to praise, to speak of; to promote; to begin; to set about; to strike up, as music; to confiscate; a proposition, an affair proposed for deliberation; all, the whole, said of persons; it sometimes indicates the present action of the succeeding verb, as 飲 drinking; an ancient weight of three taels.

舉 鄉貴 to nominate (or promote) a village worthy.

公 公 | put forward by the public.  
世不忘 I will not forget you through life.

薦 to recommend, to give one a good character.

不中擡 | he is not worth bringing forward.

手 to raise the hand.

止大方 a good deportment.

其貨 confiscated his goods.

為民上 he was promoted over all the people.

善 to promote the good.

不信 I don't believe a word of it.

動 gestures, actions.

一 成名 passed to his degree of *kijin*.

義 | a just act; a public spirited proposal.

客不先 | the visitor should not begin the conversation.

自行檢 | to reform one's own conduct.

人 or 子 a promoted man, a graduate of the second degree; each of the first eighteen *kijin* on the tripos is allowed to put up a tablet over his door with 鄉魁 or village leader on it; others write 文元 or literary senior.

所當為之 | any undertaking which is deemed to be proper.

目無親 I raise my eyes and see no relatives. — as a stranger in a strange land.

擗

A small tree with pinnatifid leaves, the leaflets like a chestnut, and flexible willow-like branches; the intervals on the stem are slightly winged like the orange; the flowers are reddish.

柳 a species of willow whose wood serves for boxes; it grows in the central provinces; the people call it 胖柳 or the fat willow.

柜

From *wood* and *great*; a synonym of the last, but now also used as a contraction of *kuéi* 櫃 a case.

A large leaved tree likened to the willow, of whose bark a tea can be made; a vessel for catching drippings; an old town in Shantung.

莒

An old name in Tsi for the arum or something like it, of which cordage could be made.

國 a petty, short-lived state, now Kū chen | 州 in the southeast of Shantung on the 沫河 River Shih; seven rulers are mentioned between B. C. 600 and 518; it was absorbed by Tsu in 431.

子夏為 | 父宰 Tsz'hia was governor of Kū-fu, — a town in the eastern part of Lu.

筥

A round osier basket holding about half a peck; a bamboo basket; to put things into a basket.

禾 | four handfuls of grain or a small sheaf.

米 | a hamper for rice.

筐之 | 之 put them into the various kinds of baskets.

蒟

The betel pepper, for which *lin* 蓏 is the correct form, but this has taken its place and sound, and is no longer read <sup>'kū</sup>.

蒟 a kind of wild arum.

矩

From *arrow* and *great*; others describe it from 工 *work* in a 方 *square*, and an 矢 *arrow* that hits it.

A carpenter's square; a rule. a usage, a law, a custom; a pattern; strict, exact, constant, as a law; to adjust, to square; an angle.

不踰 | [Confucius] did not overstep propriety.

循規蹈 | carefully conform to the rules.

是 以君子有絜 | 之道 thus the prince has a principle by which he can square his conduct.

規 | 之繩 like a carpenter's marking-line, a rule of guidance.

秬

A variety of the paniced millet, (or perhaps of the sorghum, for no species of *Milium* now cultivated has black seeds as this is said to have), from which was distilled a fragrant spirit anciently used in sacrifice.

有稻有 | there were rice and black millet.

翮

Plumes which have become crooked; a horse whose hind feet are white; the feather on an arrow.

踽

From *foot* or *men* and *loose*; the second is also read 'yü.

偶

To walk alone, unsociable; a stately, undaunted gait; morose, sulky.

獨行 | | walking alone; I am going unbefriended; to act independently.

涼涼 a self-reliant manner.

楨

The edible fruit of the *Hovenia dulcis*, whose taste is likened to that of a plum; it is also called 金鈎李 gold

hook plum 萬字葉 the Vitruvian scroll fruit, 拐棗 crooked date, 鷄爪子 cock's claws, and other names; the fleshy peduncles are steeped in spirits to flavor the liquor; fancy dishes are sometimes made in imitation of them.

**具** Derived from 貝 *precious* above 井 to *present* to; it is interchanged with 俱 in some senses.

Prepared, well arranged; all, all at once, throughout; to be all present; placed together in order; written out properly; to present, to furnish; to amass; an utensil, implement; common, unimportant.

謹 | carefully arranged, as a present.

備 | all is ready.

知名不 | as you know the name, I omit it.

名內 | my name is written inside.

| 奉過你 I give them to you.

刑 | implements of punishment.

| 曰予聖 they all cry, We are wise folks.

老 | an old man's staff; an ironical term for a coffin.

爾牲則 | your victims have abundant provision.

文 | a set of small drawers for holding nice articles, stationery, &c.

| 文 an official paper.

視爲 | 文 regard it as a mere form, as a public duty; look upon it as unreal; merely talk.

| 神之靈者 one into whom the spirit of the god had entered.

| 辦 to make all fit and ready.

全 | entirely prepared.

| 呈 to send in a plea.

兄弟既 | 和樂且孺 when your brothers are all present, then be joyful and harmonious as children.

**堤** From *earth* and *prepared*; it resembles *pa'* 埧 in both form and meaning.

An embankment to restrain water from overflowing a town; a shore.

堤 | a bank to restrain the water.

築 | to build a dike.

抵通 | [the boats] reached the shore or jetties at Tung cheu, —near Peking.

**颶** A furious cyclone, a whirlwind; a typhoon, common along the southern coasts of China.

| 母 or | 風 蕙 prognostics of a typhoon.

打風 | to meet a typhoon.

**句** From 口 *mouth* and 斗 to *spread*; it is often synonymous with 勾 when it is read *keu*, but the two are now carefully distinguished.

A step in reading; a full period, a complete sentence; an expression, a phrase; a line in verse; a classifier of phrases; to write or compose.

分 | 讀 mark it off into sentences and clauses.

點 | 勾股 punctuate and divide it into paragraphs.

| 就鬼神驚 when he had written the sentence, the gods started with affright.

不成 | the sentence is incomplete; it makes no sense.

— | 話 — | 詩 one sentence, one stanza.

並無半 | 虛言 he has no half sentences or unmeaning words; —he is truthful.

琢 | to polish a composition.

佳 | a fine sentence.

| | 中 圈 each sentence hits the circle; —i.e. your remarks are quite correct.

題 | to write a line, as for a tablet or album.

兩扇 | a period composed of two evenly balanced parts.

四六 | an unequal sentence, not considered to be elegant.

| 容 縣 a district 90 *li* south of Nanking city, famous for furnishing barbers; the name dates from about B. C. 200.

Read *keu*, and formerly much used with 勾 a hook. Full, as a bow; crooked; a corner; to embarrass.

教弓既 | their bows were drawn to the ear.

**懼** From *heart* and the timid *look* of a bird; the first is the common form,

To fear, to stand in awe of; to regard with reverent awe, apprehensive, fearful; trembling from awe, as when before a superior.

戰 | mortified, chagrined.

戰 | trembling from fright.

恐 | or 怯 | afraid of, cowardly.

畏 | 王法 to stand in awe of the laws, as good subjects do.

毫無 | 怕 reckless, he is afraid of nothing.

恐 | 修省 to scrutinize one's conduct carefully.

| 內 to be afraid of one's wife.

**巨** The old form is composed of 工 *work* and 手 *a hand grasping* it; it looks somewhat like *sch'ün*.

臣 a statesman, and occurs used with some of its compounds.

The chief, the great one; great, vast, mighty; large; very; how?

| 萬 myriads, innumerable.

| 擘 the thumb; *met.* the leading one.

| 工 a fine performance, said of an essay.

| 盜 powerful insurgent.

張開 | 口 stretched his mouth wide; he told a big story.

**詎** From *words* and *great*.

An adversative conjunction, how, in what manner, implying the opposite of what

is said; as however, but then, to my surprise; startling unexpectedly; to reach to; ignorant of.

| 意 who would have thought it? unexpected, unforeseen.

| 于此乎 has it come to this?

| 料 surprised at.

| 否 or | 非 is it so | how not?

**柜** Cakes or knollers of rice flour, made in the shape of rings, and steamed.

| 糝細點 cakes and pastry of the finest kind.

**鉅** Groat; hard, as iron; fierce, implacable; obdurate.

*chü'* | 公 the Emperor; a title of high respect.

犯伊之威怒如 | 鐵 if you offend his dignity, his wrath will be obdurate as iron.

**恒** From *heart* and *great*; some regard this as a corruption of *ku'ang* 恆 which it resembles.

*chü'* Disrespectful, haughty towards one; to fear; apprehensive of.

**拒** Used with the next. To ward off with the hand; to obstruct, to withstand, to stop; to reject, to oppose a plan; to stand out against; to prepare for resistance.

抗 | to resist by force.

力 | strenuous opposition.

| 絕 to repel utterly; to break off intercourse with.

| 傷官兵 he opposed and wounded the troops.

| 住 to stop one; to defend one's self.

相 | to resist; to stand out against.

| 捕 to resist an arrest.

**距** From *foot* and *great*; it is interchanged with the last.

*chü'* A spur, the dew-claw or hal-lux on birds; the warts on a horse's legs; to go to, to reach; to stand over against; border on; opposite, conterminous; the distance between, distant from; to skip over, to oppose; to stab from behind.

鷄 | a cock's spur.

超 | to leap over.

閉 | to obstruct, as a passage.

不 | 朕行 do not resist Our proceedings.

東西相 | the distance from east to west.

| 乎西海 I have gone over all the country.

達 | to resist.

佔 | 城池 [the rebels have] established themselves in the city.

敢 | 大邦 they dare to oppose this great realm.

**峴** Like the last. To reach, to go to; a high hill or peak.

**炬** A torch of reeds, a link made of old bamboo with cut up; to burn, to light.

寶 | a painted candle.

火 | a torch, otherwise called | 枝 or fire-twig.

付之一 | he threw it into the flames.

臘 | 成灰淚始乾 when the candle has burned to ashes, its tears are then dried up;— violent grief soon dies out.

**苜** From *plants* and *great*; used for the last.

*chü'* A small rush; a vegetable; succulent plants allied to the chicory, lettuce, endive, sow thistle, and similar species.

| 藤 a name for the sesamum.

束 | to bind rushes for links.

白 | lettuce; a hairy sort.

山萵 | or wild lettuce, the lion's foot. (*Prenanthes*)

苦 | or | 蕒菜 chicory and endive (*Cichorium intybus* and *C. endivia*), and probably the sow thistle.

家 | 蕒 cultivated in Kiangsi, and resembles a coarse sort of *Lactuca*.

**駮** Offspring of a stallion and she-mule, according to the dictionaries.

*chü'* | 驢 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.

**倨** From *man* and *dwelling in*; occurs used for the next.

*chü'* To stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way, nonchalant, haughty; a bold, assuming gait; strong.

| 牙 tusks, strong teeth.

| 傲 haughty.

驕 | imperious, domineering.

**踞** To crouch, to squat; to sit impolitely, with the feet out.

*chü'* | 處 to give no attention.

箕 | 而坐 to sit on the haunches, like a sieve.

| 坐 to squat one's self down, as in the best seat.

盤 | to sit impertinently.

虎 | 江東 I shall forcibly occupy all east of the Yangtsz River.

**鋸** A saw: to saw; to divide, as by a saw; to mend crockery by joining the edges of the pieces with copper clamps; to reduce; serrated, toothed, like a saw.

| 齒 the teeth of a saw.

葉有 | 齒 the leaves are serrated.

| 頸 he cut his throat.

刀 | 不加 it cannot be divided; *met.* he is not to be executed.

| 價 or | 減價 cheapen the price a little.

| 木 or 拉 | to saw wood.

| 糠 or | 屑 saw-dust.

| 不結實 it is not clamped securely.

補 | 碗 to mend dishes.

**窶** From *cave* or *shelter* and to lasso.

*chü'* Unceremonious, rustic; sordid, miserable; in want; to intrude.

| 人子 an indigent man.

終 | 且貧 poor and withal in great straits.

| 數 a straw pad for the head when carrying burdens.

Read 'eu. A narrow gore of land.

**屨** From 履 a shoe contracted and 屨 a lasso.

*chü* Sandals; poor shoes woven of the dolichos fiber; shoes.

葛 | cheap cloth shoes.

穿 | to put on shoes.

瓜田不納 | don't tie your shoes in a melon-patch;—avoid the appearance of evil.

戶外之 | 滿矣 shoes fill up his doorway,—he is so popular; it was the old custom to enter barefooted.

**慊** Ashamed and bashful; much alarmed.

*chü* 慚 | chagrined and humbled.

**虞** From boar and tiger, because these two beasts are hard to separate when fighting.

*chü* A wild boar; name of a doubtful animal resembling a yellow and black baboon, which butts with its head, and is very rapid in its motions; it is said to be found in Kien-ping mountain 建平山 in Ngan-hwui; fighting, tussling, wrestling.

**臄** The part of the face of an animal above the mouth, the upper lip.

*chü* 嘉殺脾 | the delicate tidbits were tripe and lips.

**據** To lay the hand on; to fend off; to maintain; to occupy

*chü* 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.

茲 | 覆稱 he has now replied, saying, . . .

| 鋪拖租 to withhold the rent when in possession of the shop.

佔 | to encroach on, to appropriate by fraud.

霸 | to usurp by force.

| 守 to guard vigilantly.

| 說 from what he says.

有何證 | what proof is there?

實 | reliable proofs.

| 於德 let your confidence be in virtue.

| 事論事 each subject must be taken up by itself.

立此爲 | this agreement is made as evidence.

神必 | 我 the gods will surely comfort me.

亦有兄弟不可以 | though I have brothers, I cannot depend on them.

| 稟已悉 I have fully examined the petition.

| 來函云 according to what your letter says.

**遽** From to go and scuffling as the phonetic.

*chü* Hurried, rapid; agitated, trembling; suddenly, instantly; swift, urged on; to dispatch, to forward; to send on, as a post; an express, a courier.

急 | hurried, urgent.

| 見 I hastily saw it, I glanced at it.

傳 | 之役 a government courier.

卒 | or | 爾 or | 行 suddenly; without notice, no intimation of, unknown to.

| 然加之 all at once he struck him.

驚 | flurried, frightened.

慌 | 而手足亂 he is so flustered (or nervous) that he gets confused.

**鑣** A padded stick to beat a bell or drum.

*chü* Read *k'ü*. An ancient table utensil of silver or gold; a description of ear-jewel or ring.

**眊** Composed of two eyes; it is another form of *k'ü* 瞿 to look.

*chü* To look to the right and left; to look, as if seeking a trail.

彥 | a statesman of the Sung dynasty.

### K'Ü.

Old sounds, k'o, k'op, gio, gop, and giot. In Canton, k'ü and hü;—in Swatow, k'u, k'ü, and kü;—in Amoy, k'u, ku, and hu;—in Fuhchau, k'ü, kü, hü, k'o, and k'ü;—in Shanghai, k'ü, kü, and chi;—in Chifu, k'ü.

**區** From 匚 to conceal and 品 many sorts inside; occurs used with the next.

*chü* A place for storing or concealing; a dwelling, a hamlet; a petty locality; a small store-room; to dwell; to sort; to assign to its own place or rank; a line, as of division or boundary; a measure of four cups.

| 別 to discriminate properly, as between two similar articles or statements.

| | 之心 my private feelings or regards.

就是 | | it is only I myself.

| | 之地 my petty region; a small state.

| 處不安 living in small quarters at great discomfort.

勿以我爲 | don't regard me as the standard.

| 域 an outlying region, a far off spot.

省會之 | a place of great course.

自有 | '處 I have a good plan for it.

大 | heaven and earth.

| 藏 to hide away.

不可一理 | they cannot all be classed alike.

**嶇** } A rugged, steep mountain; a difficult ascent up a peak.  
**墟** } 崎 | a rough road.  
 ch'ü

**軀** The body, the person; a body or substance.  
 ch'ü 爲國捐 | to offer one's self for his country.

肉 | or | 體 or 全 | the body, the physical man.

佛像一 | an effigy of Budha, like those cut in rocks.

全 | 保妻子之臣 an official who cares only for himself, his wife and family.

**驅** From horse and a place or to go; the last two forms are obsolete, though the second is employed for a horse's speed.

**駈** To turn animals out of a field; to drive them into an inclosure for a battue; to drive on, to lash, to whip up; to urge, to animate, to exhort; to order people into their proper places; fleet, racing; the length of the road, the journey or course.

先 | the vanguard.

後 | the rear, the reserve.

| 逐 to expel, to drive off; to turn out, as loafers.

馳 | 奔走 to whip up and gallop fast.

| 邪 to expel noxious influences.

| 使 to urge by force.

| 兵前進 to urge troops forward, to drive them into the fight.

**墟** From earth and empty; it is frequently contracted to *syü* 圩 a dike, but the two are distinct.

A mound; 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.

郊 | the open country, the fields and woods, places to ramble in.

歸 | gone to the tomb; buried.

| 墓之間 among the old tombs.

幾時 | 期 when is the fair to be held?

赴 | or 趁 | to go to market.

| 場 the place for the fair.

| 附嘈 as noisy as a market-place. (Cantonese.)

**袪** The sleeve, the cuff; a wrist-band, an ornamented cuff or edging, such as ladies wear on sleeves.

摻執子之 | 兮 I hold you, Sir, by the cuff.

以車 | | stout, lusty, carriage horses.

**陸** To inclose a pen or yard for keeping the cattle and fowls, especially one near the hills.  
 ch'ü 江河爲 | let the streams make the boundary of the inclosure.

周 | 環瀆 the whole circuit of the corral was surrounded by a ditch.

**祛** From worship and to depart; as the phonetic.

ch'ü To dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert; to disperse.

| 風去濕 to expel wind and bad humors.

| 散 to disperse; to alleviate, as pain.

| | strongly built, as a carriage.

**鯪** The flounder, whiff, or solefish; it is said to resemble a cow's tripe, and has minute scales; an animal described as resembling an ox with a snake's tail, and wings on its sides, which perhaps denotes a seal or dugong.  
 ch'ü 鰩鰩 | 鰩 the serried schools of plaice and flounders.

**拏** From hand and to go as the phonetic; it is also read *k'ieh*,

ch'ü To feel for a thing, to take away; to hand up to; to lade out; to lift; to grasp; to carry off in both hands.

**腠** 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.

陽鱖 | 於沙 the minnows are stranded on the sands.

右 | the right flank of an army.

**胸** Strips of meat cut from the flanks and dried in the wind; to offer dried meat in sacrifice.  
 ch'ü | 肉 cutlets.

| 脯 jerked slices or collops of pork.

臨 | 縣 a district in Tsing-cheu fu in the north of Shantung.

**劬** From labor and a sentence as the phonetic.

ch'ü Anxious solicitude, labor, distress; toil of a severe kind, in obedience to duty,

| 勞 grievous toil, as the pangs of childbirth or the care of parents for their children.

身 | 莫擬獄苦 corporeal toil is not to be compared to the sufferings of a prison.

| 勞于野 we toiled grievously in the wilds.

**絢** 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.

| 屨 the blunt toes of shoes.

**鶺鴒** A species of thrush, reared as a song bird, the *mainuh* (*Acridotheres cristatellus*) called | 鶺 or 八哥 the eight brothers; its plumage is black, with a crest and a white spot on these secondaries.

| 鶺眼 greasy-white spots seen in argillite inkstones.

**渠**  
ch'ü

From 水 *water* and an old form of 矩 *a rule*; occurs used for the next.

A place for water to run into, a cess-pool; a drain, a gutter, an aqueduct; the felly or rim of a wheel; a canal; great, ample, wide; the chief one; gradual; a personal pronoun, now superseded by the next.

於我乎夏屋 | | he assigned us a wide and spacious mansion.

擒其 | 帥 he seized their chief and leader.

車 | the scallop shell (*Peeten*), regarded by the Budhists as among precious things; it is also called 海扇 *sea-fan*, in allusion to its shape; others think the mother-o'-pearl shell is intended.

| 縣 a district in Shun-king fu near the River Pa in Sz'ch'uen.

**渠**  
ch'ü

From *man* and *canal*; the first is an alteration of the last, but the second and contracted form is alone used.

That person or thing.  
In Cantonese read 'k'ü The third personal pronoun, he, she, it, they.

| 嘅 his, her's their's.

問 | ask him.

就係 | it is he; that is it.

共 | 講 we told him about it.

**菜**  
ch'ü

The water-lily, the *ditch flower* as the name indicates, called 芙 | after the blossom has opened.

灼若芙 | splendid as the full-blown lotus.

石 | a mineral like pumice, found floating on water.

**磔**  
ch'ü

A veined stone resembling pyrophyllite, the 礪 |, used for the opaque with buttons of officers of the sixth rank.

**鶩**  
ch'ü

A water bird, the 鶩 |, whose description allies it to the ibis or egret; it has many synonyms.

**瞿**  
ch'ü

From two *eyes* and a *bird*; *q. d.* the restless, eager glance of a hawk pecking its prey, a sense found in several of its compounds.

The timid look of a bird; to examine hurriedly, to glance at; to stare at wildly; heedless; sparing, economical.

真士 | | the upright man is anxiously thoughtful.

狂夫 | | these rattle-brained fellows are awed.

| 視 to look frightened.

| 然 alarmed, drawing back.

| | startled, disconcerted.

| 曇 a term to imitate the name Gaudama, the priestly name of Sakya-muni.

| 耶尼 or | 陀尼 *Go-dhan-ya*, one of the four continents of a universe, whose inhabitants, according to the Budhists, have circular faces.

**臞**  
ch'ü

From *flesh* or *disease* and *timid*; the second refers rather to disease, causing loss of flesh.

Thin, emaciated; cadaverous, ghost-like; ghastly, lean.

形容甚 | his aspect is very emaciated.

心戰而 | fear makes one become lean.

**櫛**  
ch'ü

A rake with four teeth; the twisted and contorted roots of great trees like the banian.

**衢**  
ch'ü

From *to go* and *timid* as the phonetic.

A road where many ways meet; a highway, a main street, a thoroughfare; an avenue.

通 | a public roadway.

天 | the equator; though others say it is the Milky Way.

步入天 | to get on to the equator; — *i. e.* to see the emperor.

雲 | a high literary degree.

| 州府 a prefecture in the southwest of Chehkiang.

**氈**  
ch'ü

A square mat, called | 氈, made of hair, which was anciently spread for the emperor to sit on when worshipping Shangti; a variegated carpet.

**簾**  
ch'ü

A kind of coarse, strong bamboo matting, used for fish weirs and palings.

| 筐 trays for silkworms.

| 籛 decrepit, bloated, dropsical and ugly, a term derived from the appearance of a roll of this matting.

燕婉之求 | 籛不鮮 a genial pleasant mate was sought, and lo! this vicious, decrepit fellow.

**蔞**  
ch'ü

A vegetable resembling the sweet basil (*Lophanthus*); also a synonym for a plant akin to the chieory, otherwise called 苦葵 or bitter mallows, which is probably a *Scorzonera* or skirret.

**蕈**  
ch'ü

A species of *Triticum* which resembles wheat, but has no eatable kernel.

| 蕈 mushroom or agaric, of a dark gray color, which grows on rotten plants, and is eaten fresh; several spring from the same root.

| | 然 encouraged, as from a favorable dream.

**璩**  
ch'ü

A synonym of 鑣 an ear-ring; as a surname, used with the last.

應 | a celebrated general and statesman of the Wéi state.

**洵**  
ch'ü

The west branch of the Peltang River in the east of Chihli; it rises beyond the Wall, and runs near San-ho lien 三河縣 for which 臨 | was an old name.

Read *teu*. The murmuring noise of water.

**齒** Defective, rotten teeth; the Chinese ascribe them to worms, which cause the toothache; the toothache; a tharing set of teeth.

朽 **齒** carious, as teeth.

割唇治 | to cut away the lips in order to cure toothache, — is very great folly

**虬** A mythical celestial animal, the **飛** | which has a deer's head on a dragon's body; it was carved on the supports of bells.

業維權 on the bell-posts was the toothed front-board.

**簾** 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 **厶** *perverse* and **大** *great*; others derive it from **大** *great* and **匚** *a receptacle*, all modified in combination.

To leave, to depart from; to quit; to lay off; to dismiss, to conceal, to hoard; to remove.

不得已而 | 之 he could not do otherwise than dismiss him.

留 | to dismiss or to retain, as an official.

欲 | 告朔之餼羊 he also wished to send away the ram he was to sacrifice to the new moon.

惡 | to expel the badness; i. e. to reform the conduct.

Read *k'ü'* To depart, to separate; to go, to proceed; to pass on in a regular course; to go out from or through; past, gone; former, following; to discard, to repudiate; following a verb, it implies its action or completion; departing, prolonging, as a sound.

罷 | go away! be off!

拿 | take it away; carried off.

來 | a finished act.

進 | to enter; go in.

不得 | I can't go; it is impossible to go there.

一 | 不回 once gone, never returns.

年 or | 歲 last year.

世 dead, gone.

聲 the departing tone.

賣不 | I cannot sell it.

過得 | you can go that way; passable, as a road.

過意不 | I cannot sufficiently thank you.

來 | everywhere; universally; continued; again and again.

過 | 之事 past affairs.

你 | 那裏 where are you going;

拜客來 I am going out to pay a visit.

來未定 it is uncertain whether he goes or comes.

我想出 | I intend going out — of the house.

罷不得 | 見他 I was obliged to go and see.

相 | 不遠 they are not very unlike, or far apart.

說來說 | talking this and that, tautology.

官 | to retire from office.

出處 | 就 to go or remain at home; to leave or take office.

文 | the dispatch forwarded.

修行 | to turn priest.

說不 | it should not be said; better not said; improper.

就不苟 do not think it indifferent whose service (or which side) you take.

天所 | Heaven repudiated him.

鳥鼠攸 | the birds and rats would soon depart, — because they found no nest.

看花 | 來 I have been to see the flowers.

KÜEH.

Old sounds, kit, ket, git, and ket. In Canton, küt, and kwät; — in Swatow, k'iat, kué, kiòk, kwat, and küt; — in Amoy, kwat, kw'at, k'deh, wat, and küt; — in Fuchau, kw'òk, kwoi, kiòk, and kuk; — in Shanghai, küh, and djüh; — in Chifu, küeh.

**歎** From 欠 to breathe, and 逆 adverse contracted; its compound 歎 and other derivatives have now superseded it.

To hicough; in Hunan there is a tree whose sap cures hicough by causing sneezing; to dig out; to expand; to put on.

肝 | 病 a fit with fixed eyes, and frothing at the mouth.

**奇** } An old form of the next, but now disused; the second form only is employed.

**裾** } Short, as a dress; a garment reaching only to the hips; docked, curtailed; a man's name.

短 | | very short — and rather unseemly, as a dress; stumpy, as a queue; lopped, as a horn; short, as a broom.

**厥** From a cliff and to hicough; occurs used for the next.

A machine for throwing stones like a balista; a particle directing attention; a personal pronoun, he, she, it, its, sometimes used for the second person, and a synonym of 之 when used for the accusative or genitive; that one, that man; these; short; to bow the head.

疾不瘳 this malady is incurable.

無愧 | 職 he is not ashamed of the office.

| 等 they, those persons.

此時 | 後立王 the kings who arose after them.

此 | 不聽 if you will not hearken to this.

播 | 百穀 sowing all our sorts of grain.

癩, *schüé* The hiccough; a disagreement in the humors of the system, called 寒 | and 熱 |, which is thought to cause paralysis.

氣 | convulsions, fits.

痰 | foaming at the mouth, as in epileptic spasms.

剷, *schüé* A gouge, a graver, a small chisel.

剷 | 刀 a burin, such as carvers and block-cutters use.

蹶, *schüé* From *foot* and to hiccough as the phonetic.

To stumble and nearly fall; to slip, to leap; to push down; to miss one's footing; to kick up the heels; to move, to incite; a hoof.

竭 | subverted, turned upside down; dispirited.

今夫 | 者趨者是氣也 now when a man stumbles or runs, it is from his determination.

崩 | it came crashing down.

| 子踢傷 wounded by a kick — of the horse.

女王 | 厥生 Wän Wang stimulated their natural virtues.

Read *kwéi'* To go quickly; spry, alert, quick; diligent, careful; to play with the feet.

貞士 | | the conscientious man is sedulously careful.

| 然 suddenly, sprightly.

| | 從事 to stir up one to his duty.

足毋 | do not kick your feet about.

蕨, *schüé* A large platter anciently used in sacrifices, whose single leg had a cross-piece; the wife of the Great Yü used it.

Read *kwéi'* A hill suddenly rising up.

槩, *schüé* A post, joist; a stanchion; a pile; a post in the middle of a gateway; a stake to tether an ox; an axle; the bit of a bridle; a button to pull open a door; a peg to hang things on; a lever; a drumstick.

| 杙 a stake, a post.

| 子 a peg; a bit.

銜 | 之變 [like the] sudden turn of the bit, — which causes loss or mishap.

In *Cantonese*. A block; a moiety, the half of a thing; a large piece of it.

減 — | cut off one half — of the height.

鋸 — | saw off a piece.

勞, *schüé* } Energetic; to urge; to use pressure to get others to do; to stimulate, to push on; to compel.

| 折了 to break off.

獾, *schüé* From *dog* and to hiccough as the phonetic.

Insolent; on the rampage.

猖 | unruly, ferocious; disobedient, seditious; fierce, as banditti.

蕨, *schüé* A fern whose tender sprouts can be used for food; the root is likened to a tortoise, and the farina | 粉 is used as a starch; the name includes probably several species of ferns like the *Pteris esculenta* and *Nephradium esculentum*, whose tubercous roots furnish it.

陟彼南山言采其 | I went up that southern hill and gathered the turtle-foot fern.

壓, *schüé* An animal found in Shansi, likened to the rabbit for size; it has short fore legs, and the natives say that one must

help to carry another, whence its descriptive name of 比肩獸 mutual-shouldering beast; it is the mongolian jerboa or hehamys (*Dipus annulatus*), and its common name is 跳兔 or jumping hare.

| 蟲 a worm found in wells, the legless larvæ of a kind of fly, or perhaps a species of leech.

骶, *schüé* The end of the backbone; the bones of the tail.

趣, *schüé* To skip, to jump; a horse stumbling in his paces.

鍬, *schüé* From *metal* and hiccough; it is unauthorized in this form, but in Kanghi's Dictionary has the radical at the bottom, and defined to grind.

A pickax, a pick; a hoe; to turn up the ground.

| 頭掘地 the pick is for digging the earth.

噉, *schüé* An unauthorized character. To pout. | 着嘴擊着臉子 to pout and look glum.

豨, *schüé* A hog rooting the ground; a pig turning over the sod, and seeking his food, commonly called 豬頓地 the pig lifting the earth.

譎, } From *words* or *heart* and to pry a hole in.

譎, } Wily, timeserving; feigning in word, or agreeing with, in order to gain an end; to impose on; hypocritical, false; counterfeiting.

| 而不正 agreeing with but still disingenuous.

詐 | deceiving, guileful.

欺 | to delude, to gull.

詭 | treacherous, untrustworthy.

**湫**, *chü* Land filled up or regained from a river; islets raised in the stream; to bubble, to gush out; water flowing rapidly; name of a small branch of the River Wei on the west of Singan fu in Shensi.

**鶩**, *chü* Fluttering, terrified as birds; to scamper, to stampede. 鳳以為畜故鳥不 | if you can domesticate the phoenix, you may then be sure that other birds will not run away from you.

**鑰**, *chü* } 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.

鎖 | hasp of a padlock.

| 轅 a ring on a carriage for tying the reins to.

自固扇 | fasten the clasp securely.

**抉**, *chüé* From hand and to stretch. To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to snatch; to twang a bowstring; to castrate, said of boars.

| 眼 to gouge out an eye.

| 弦 to stretch a bow.

**訣**, *chüé* An archer's ring worn on the right thumb to aid in shooting.

**玦**, *chüé* 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.

烏玉 | a fine quality of ink.

指 | a bowman's thumb-ring.

佩 | girdle-rings or chatelaine.

**J**, *chüé* The character represents a catch or nick to mark a thing; it forms the 6th radical of a few primitives, and is superseded by the next.

To mark off; a mark on the left of a column to denote a new paragraph; a barb, as of a fish-hook; in *penmanship*, it is read *Leu* as if it was 狗 a hook, from its form.

勾 | to mark criminals' names for execution, as is done by the emperor at the autumnal as-sizes.

**決**, *chüé* } From water or ice and to stretch; occurs used with the next and last. Streams diverging; to lead streams in channels; to disperse; name of a small affluent of the River Kan in

Kiangsi; to decide, to settle; to cut off; to pass sentence; an *adverb*, doubtless, decidedly, certainly, finally; an archer's ring.

| 然 it is positively so.

| 定 quite certain.

| | 乎 certainly, positively.

| 不食言 I certainly will not retract my words.

| 絕 to utterly renounce.

| 要 I must have it; indispensable.

| 意不往 I am determined not to go.

| 斷 to decide finally, as a judge.

處 | to sentence to death.

非禮不 | do not decide against the rules.

| 獄 to take out of prison.

熱 | to execute a criminal immediately.

大 | the annual execution of state criminals at Peking, ten days before the winter solstice.

以理 | 之必無是事 it stands to reason that there has been nothing of the kind.

| 諸東方則東流 if you lead it easterly then it flows east.

銳喙 | 吻 [the crane's] sharp bill snaps up things quickly.

河 | the Yellow River has burst its banks.

石 | 明 the ear-shell or *Halotis*.

**英**, *chüé* Occurs mostly written like the last.

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.

| 明子 seeds of the *Cassia tora* and *C. absus*, and probably of other species.

**訣**, *chüé* 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 Budha; a trick, as in legerdemain; hidden, occult, abstruse.

長生之 | rules for attaining immortality.

| 法 a transmitted rule; the secrets of the craft.

| 別 to part from a friend.

| 疑 to remove doubts.

甚 | 竅 what is the mystery of the thing?—as of the telegraph.

留 | last dying words.

秘 | inviolate secret, as in a trade.

言無 | 斷 there's no end of his talk or his promises, as a mauldering, undecided man.

口 | gibberish, mumbling.

妙 | recondite instructions, hidden meanings.

| 詞 farewell advice.

永 | or 長 | an eternal farewell.

與其母 | parted from his mother

**缺**, *chüé* From horn and to dispart; occurs interchanged with the preceding.

Grievously disappointed in one's expectations, and therefore angry; to expect impatiently

dissatisfied; deficient, wanting; to criticise and tell another's faults.

摘 | to disclose.

| 望 to impatiently hope for.

自視 | 如 I am not at all satisfied in my wishes.

In *Cantonese*, sometimes written *yueh*, 踮, but this form is better. To make one end higher; to sit upright, to perk up; to cackle; to order off.

| 高頭 to stand on tiptoe.

| 高 to curl up, as a dog's tail.

| | 脚 to limp in walking.

𩇛, A shrike (*Lanius*). for which 博勞 is another name.

chüé

南蠻 | 舌之人 his talk is like the chattering of the southern savages.

倔, From *man* and to *stoop*. Obstinate, set in one's way, grouty, perverse, opinionated; hard to please.

chüé

| 強猶昔 he is just as sulky and intractable as ever.

老發 | 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.

說話 | rude, abrupt speech.

刀仔好 | this penknife is very dull.

崛, Rising abruptly like a lofty peak; eminent.

chüé

洪臺 | 出 a vast terrace rising up by itself.

| 起 distinguished, as a single brother who gains the honors; exalted above his fellows.

| 起於田間 he attained to these high positions from being a mere farmer.

掘, From *hand* and to *stoop*; occurs used for the last and for 掘 a hole.

chüé

To dig into the ground, to scoop, to excavate, to hollow out; eminent. extreme.

| 井 to dig a well.

| 坑 to open a pit or drain.

| 塚 to prepare a tomb.

| 城池 to dig a fosse.

蟬蟬 | 閱 (the dung-chaffer works its way out of its hole.

| 墓頭一歎 he opened the grave and [learned the] first cause — of his death; refers to a device of Han Lin 韓信 to be avenged after his death.

趺, The quick pace of a horse; swift, speedy; to gallop; to paw, as if anxious to go.

chüé

突前 | 後 [the racer] throws out his fore feet, and kicks up the dust with his hind feet.

要 | 追蹤 we must gallop on fast in their tracks.

鳩, A bird which sings at the equinoxes, and thus marks the seasons, called 工雀 the working sparrow; it is the tailor bird, though the Chinese class it among the owls; other names for it are 女匠 the female artisan, and the 巧婦鳥 the cunning-wife bird. 鷓 | (also called 子規 or the rule-child) is a synonym for the goatsucker

chüé

## K'ÜEH.

Old sounds, k'it and k'et. In *Canton*, küt and hüt; — in *Swatow*, kué, k'úi, and kiat; — in *Amoy*, kw'at; — in *Fuhchau*, kw'ok; — in *Shanghai*, djieh; — in *Chifu*, k'üeh.

闕, From *door* and to *hicough*; used with the next.

ch'üé

A passage through the great gate; the gateway, or the lookout tower above it; the gate or city of imperial power; a fault; a blank; a deficiency; defective, lost; to erase, to expunge; to dig; to miss, to err; disrespectful, wanting in; to exercise reserve; to blame one's self.

| 門 or | 廷 his Majesty's palace.

金 | the golden gate — of paradise.

月 | the waning moon.

鳳 | the capital or Peking.

書 | 一篇 the book lacks one leaf.

| 文 a deficiency or hiatus in the text, a lacuna.

在城 | 分 at the lookout tower on the wall.

毫無少 | not the least part or bit is wanting.

望 | 行禮 I look towards the palace [from a distant province], and make my obeisance.

盈 | waning and waning; full, then decreasing.

| 地及泉 he dug down to the water.

義 | the meaning [of this word] is lost.

衰職有 | 維仲山甫補之 the sovereign's shortcomings only Chung Shan-fu can supply.

缺, From 缶 a dish and 決 to dispart contracted.

ch'üé

A broken or defective vessel; short, deficient; defects; nothing said upon the point; to vacate, as a post; the duties of an office, of which three classes are made, as 簡 | an easy post, 中 | an ordinary post, and 繁 | a troublesome post, and their salaries are proportionate.

補 | to supply a vacancy.  
 開 | or 出 | to resign, to take leave, to make a vacancy.  
 好 | a good office, a lucrative situation.  
 | 乏 or | 少 or 虧 | wanting, incomplete, not the full tale.  
 | 本 | to affect or reduce the principal.  
 崩 | to give way, or break down, as a dike or canal bank.  
 | 憾 a grievance; a grudge at.  
 破 | cracked; a bit chipped out.  
 欠 | deficient, as a set of things.  
 | 角 [one] corner is knocked off.  
 既破我斧又 | 我錡 we have broken our axes and splintered our chisels.

問心無 | I am conscience of doing no wrong.  
 明月圓 | the moon is a little beyond her full.  
 列 | 天閃 the lightning flashed across the sky.  
 | 陷 deficient; imperfect; disappointed in, as in the quality of goods ordered.  
 | 疑 nothing said upon the point, either from ignorance or no data.

闕, From door and a horary character.  
 ch'üé To shut the door, to close the office, as when a case is judged or quashed; to stop, to rest; done; terminated; to prohibit; rested, pacified.

| 廣 a curly-maned horse.  
 服 | to lay aside mourning,  
 歌數 | to sing several tunes.  
 樂 | the music ends; the band has stopped.  
 不 | 時月 not resting for times or moons; unceasing vigilance.  
 君子如屈俾民心 | if good men will take it, the people's hearts will be pacified.

麕, From feathers and bent over.  
 chüeh Birds with short feathers, which come out just after molting.  
 脫 | 了 [this bird has] its pin feathers just growing.  
 | 綉了 curled feathers.

KÜEN.

The characters under this and the next syllable are frequently heard KÜEN and K'ÜEN. Old sounds, kien, gien, k'in, and gin. In Canton, kün, and ün; — in Swatow, kien, käng, and kwan; — in Amoy, kwan; — in Fuhchau, kiöng and kwöng; — in Shanghai, kti<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, küen.

娟 From woman and round.  
 chüén Beautiful, comely, elegant; pleasing, sprightly, graceful; subdued, calm; somber.  
 | | sitting easily, as a butterfly; swaying gracefully to and fro.  
 嬋 | lady-like and pretty.  
 聯 | arched, crescent-shaped.  
 便 | light, sylph-like in one's movements; buoyant.  
 | | 明月 the clear, calm moonlight.

娟 From insect and round; occurs used for the last, and is also read yüen.  
 chüén Little red worms like musketoos' larvæ, found in puddles; to disturb; to agitate, to stir about; sprightly.  
 | | 者蠅 the caterpillars were creeping about.  
 蔭脩竹之蟬 | the pretty lively cicadas in the shady bamboo copse.

捐 From hand and round; it resembles 損 to injure, and is also read syuen.  
 chüén 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.

開 | to open a subscription.  
 | 題 to subscribe, to give for state use.  
 | 銀 to subscribe and pay a call.  
 | 納 to pay in to government.  
 | 銜 or | 職 to purchase a title.  
 | 官 to buy an office; an officer who buys his post.  
 | 棄 to hazard; to cast away; to die.  
 | 軀赴義 he preferred death to disgrace.  
 房市 | a tax levied on shops and markets.

軍柴 | a tax to supply the fuel for troops.  
 | 命 throw away life.  
 In Cantonese. To examine carefully; to pry; to stoop; to make a hole; to guess right.  
 | 過去 to wriggle through or in.  
 | 竈 to squeeze through a hole.

鞞 } The traces of a harness; a scabbard; a crupper; long-looking; the reins, for which alone the second form is used.  
 鞞 } chüén | | 佩璫 like long dangling gems hanging at the girdle, — so is one who takes the salary and does no work.

睨 From eye and round.  
 chüén To look at with displeasure; to look at askance; with dislike; reciprocal dislike.  
 | | 胥讒 they all began to glare at him and grumble.

**涓** 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.

吉 to choose a lucky day.

惡 to expel miasmatic evils.

泉 | 而始流 the spring bubbled and began to flow off.

環 water flowing around.

雨洗山 | | the rain has washed the hills so bright.

**鵲** The goatsucker (*Caprimulgus stictomys*) whose song indicates the time for sowing; it lays its eggs in other birds' nests; it is called 杜 | and

子規; another name 催歸 alludes to the mournful cry which it is fabled to sing all night till blood comes into its eyes, singing for its mate to hasten home.

杜 | 花 the Azalea flower; perhaps so named from its blossoming when the goat-sucker is heard.

**稍** The stalks of rice or wheat; wheat straw.

**蠲** From 虫 insect, 目 eye, 益 advantage, and to 勺 cover, showing its worm shape.

A species of glow-worm or phosphorescent grub, produced in rotten vegetables; bright, pure, shining; lustrous, as glazed paper; to clean, to maintain purity; to regard as innocent; manifest; to exclude, to excuse, to let off; haste.

除其不 | exclude whatever is impure.

免 to remit, as taxes.

賬 to excuse from paying an account.

潔 to clean up.

吉 | 爲禱 with happy auspices and washings, the sacrifices are offered.

上帝不 | 降咎于苗 Shangti could not hold them guiltless, and visited Miao with calamities.

**堦** Earth or wall inclosing a grave; a limit.  
堦 a round wall.

**鉸** From metal and to roll.  
To bend iron; pliable.  
柔則 | 剛則折 if it be soft, it can be bent; but if hard, it will snap.

**卷** From plant and a roll; altered from its primitive.

A common wayside plant, the | 耳, which, if the synonyms do not mislead, is the burweed (*Xanthium strumarium*), and is common in northern China; its leaves and seeds are sticky.

采采 | 耳 we gathered the mouse-ear.

**捲** From hand and a roll as the phonetic; occurs used for the next, and for 拳 the fist.

To roll up, as a scroll; to seize, to gather; to pack up; to whirl about; spiral, crisped; rolled up; to exert strength; vigorous.

髮 curly hair.

風 | 雨 the wind swirls the rain.

起來 roll it up, as a curtain; whirls it aloft, as dust.

席 | 山川 he seized on the whole region.

| 乎 what great strength!

舒 and | are opposites, — to open out and roll up.

席 | 而回 [the robbers] made a clean sweep and went off.

風 | 殘雲 [passed away] as the wind rolls away the clouds.

**眷** From 卩 a seal and 忝 to hand up a dish of food; it is interchanged with the two last, and with 眷 拳 the fist.

To cut around or crookedly; a roll, a scroll; a book; a section or division of a work; ruled paper for writing essays on; to roll up; elegant; indented; having recesses or adits; curved, curled, as hair; elegant; a classifier of books, rolls, maps, and such things as roll up.

開 | to open the roll, to begin to read.

| 袋 a satchel, a bag for papers hung on the neck.

初開 | he has begun his studies.

落 | rejected essays.

汚 | a spotted or dirty essay, which is thrown out.

硃 | or 墨 | accepted essays of the candidates for *keijin*.

書 | books, manuscripts, &c.

一, | 石之多 [the mountain far off looks] only like a stone for size.

手 | a long picture on a scroll; a map of a country.

案 | the papers concerning a case in court; the records; archives.

| 髮如蠶 their chignons curled like a scorpion's tail.

| 舌 the star  $\nu$  in Perseus.

有 | 者阿飄風自南 into the recesses of the mound came the whirling breeze from the south.

**倦** From man and roll as the phonetic.

Tired, fatigued; to desist from labor.

身 | tired out, exhausted.

困 | fagged, knocked up.

不知厭 | he is indefatigable.

居之無 | the mind fixed on its purpose.

| 極 tired enough.

疲 | 不堪 wearied out; I can bear no more.

精神怠 | listless, tired of a work; it is distasteful to me.

**眷** 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.

寶 | your family; your wife.

| 姻弟 your wife's relatives.

| 屬或家 | a family; one's household.

無家 | unmarried.  
| 顧 to regard affectionately; to see to carefully.

天 | 世人 Heaven's gracious regard for men.

| 米 family or best rice; that given to soldiers.

內 | the women are within;—a notice put on the door of inner apartments.

| | 不忘 unalterable affection for.

| 注 to set the heart on.

| 念 the emperor's regard; his kindness to others, or friendly thoughts.

乃 | 西顧此維與宅 [Shangti] turned his kind regards to the west, and gave this abode—to King T'ai.

皇天 | 佑 high Heaven graciously protected him.

睽 } Almost the same as the last.  
chüen' To turn the eyes back upon fondly; to remember kindly.

還顧 | | looked back after him with longing eyes.

| | 不捨 unremitting care, not taking one's eyes off.

袞 } A bag holding three 斗 or  
chüen' peeks, with the bottom made of board; to slap or turn down the cuffs.

| 鞫鞫 to roll down the sleeves and bow reverently.

餠 } Wafers, thin cakes in which  
chüen' meat is rolled.

蛋 | thin dry wafers rolled.

春 | meat hash rolled in wafers or flapjacks, and slightly fried.

鄆 } An ancient place in the king-  
chüen' dom of Wéi, in the present 亳州 in the north of Ngan-hwui, near the River Wéi.

絹 } From silk and round.

chüen' A thin, sleazy, cheap silk like lustring or taffeta, woven for linings, of which there are many sorts used for fans, toys, lanterns, pictures, &c.; applied to some kinds of pongee; a bird-net; a target.

| 布 cotton-like lustring.

紗 | gauzy lustring.

黃 | yellow silk; met. an imperial order.

| 子 a silk handkerchief.

畫 | glazed lustring for paintings.

胃 } From net and round or taffeta;  
chüen' these two are not altogether identical.

絹 } To suspend; to hang up,  
chüen' to bind with a cord; for which the first is proper; to entrap by a noose; to entangle in a gin, to catch in a net; a bird-net.

| 結 caught in a net.

塙 } A lodge for policemen or  
chüen' followers; a prison for women; a sort of arbor or pavilion.

悵 } Also read küen.  
chüen' Angry, irritated; distressed; impetuous, anxious.

中心 | | my very heart is torn with grief

忿 | angry, excited to wrath.

搔首立 | | stood scratching his head in his anguish.

狷 } Hasty, prompt; light-mind-  
chüen' ed; frisky, as a dog; timid; a modest man of probity, and must be guided.

| 者有所不為也 the cautious man will keep himself out of wrong.

| 介不敢行也 the modest and careful man will never venture on doing anything.

拳 } From ring and cow or wood or  
chüen' uphold; the first form is commonest, and the third is deemed to be erroneous.

泰 } The ring thrust through an  
chüen' ox or camel's nose by which it is led.

| 牛 to ring buffaloes.

Read K'üen. A wooden bowl or dish.

K'ÜEN.

Old sounds, k'in, k'ien, gien, and gin. In Canton, k'ün, and hün;—in Swatow, k'ien, kw'an, and käng;—in Amoy, kwan, kw'an, and k'ian;—in Fuhchau, kung, kw'öng, kw'óng, and k'éng;—in Shanghai, chö";—in Chifu, k'üen.

圈 } From inclosure and a roll.  
chüen' A small circle; a full stop.

ch'üen' or period in grammar; to punctuate; to encircle, to surround; roundish, curved.

打 | to draw a circle.

跳不出 | 子裏 do not overpass the ring; to bring into order.

| 聲 to mark the tones of characters at their corners.

可 | 可點 this should be ringed, and pointed, — *i. e.* italicized or marked for its importance.

出 | to publish the names of the successful *siuts'ai*; they are written in a ring or round robin.

| 脫 to cancel; to erase, by drawing a ring around.

上'他的 | 套 I was caught by his ring, I fell into his snare.

打個紅 | draw a red ring around it, as is done by officers on parts of a proclamation.

| 椅 a rocking-chair.

Read *küen'* A coop or pen for animals; an inclosure, a prison; a snare; a cup of wood, for which the next is better.

馬 | a horse-shed or paddock.

**椀** Small wooden bowls or cups made in a lathe; they are much used by Mongols.

杯 | a wooden cup or porringer.

Read *küen'*, and used for 拳  
The ring or stick which is run through a cow's nose.

**筈** From *bow* and to *roll* contracted.  
A part of a crossbow; two rattan rings suspended so as to permit the archer to put

his arms in them as he begins to learn to draw the bow.

吊 | 習射 hang up the rings and practice your archery.

**倦** Careful; to stop, to desist; mournfully.

| | attentive, earnest; applying one's mind; intent on.

**拳** From *hand* and to *roll* np.  
The fist; to double up the hand; to grasp in the hand; boxing, fisticuffs; athletic, vigorous.

| 頭 the fist.

| 教師 a teacher of boxing or gymnastics.

打 | 法 to learn boxing, so as to

耍 | box and spar.

空 | empty-handed, as when beginning life.

猜 | or 擘 | to play the game of morra.

雙 | 難敵四手 two fists are no match for four hands;—don't quarrel with your superiors.

不勝 | | [I received it] with the utmost respect and care.

| | 服膺 to carefully elasp in the arms.

磨 | 擦掌 itching to have a fight, to strip and go to blow.

殷 | very thoughtful and attentive.

無 | 無勇 without energy or courage.

**蝮** From *insect* and to *roll*.  
The squirming of a snake when trodden on or not progressing; the convolutions of a snake coiled on itself.

**踈** The legs contracted or doubled up; to pull the legs under one.

| 踢 contracted and stooping, as persons exposed to the cold; cuddled up.

| 着腿子 legs drawn up, as when asleep.

**鬚** A fine head of hair; frizzled or curly hair.

其人美且 | [their master] is personable and has fine hair, referring to the whiskers or beard.

**權** From *wood* and a *water-fowl* for the phonetic.

The weight or balance on the steelyards; a weight; direction, authority, power, intimating that the man acts by rules of expediency, or as the position he is in demands; influential; circumstances, position; to balance, to equalize; to plan; meanwhile, temporary; contracted; a kind of yellow veined wood.

| 且 under the circumstances; the exigency demands.

從 | comply with the position of things, to act as the exigency requires; deviating from strict rules.

| 輕重 weigh it well, estimate the *pros* and *cons*.

| 便 to adapt one's self to the times.

| 臣 a powerful officer.

天 | the star  $\delta$  Megrez in Ursa Major.

| 勢 awe inspiring, as one having authority.

兵 | military power.

| 柄 influence, power, force.

| 詐 intriguing, to trim one's course.

| 謀 to plan on the instant, quickwitted, having tact.

平 | to equalize.

| 衡 to weigh justly, to deliberate equitably.

| 宜 temporarily obliged to do.

| 子母 to get interest on money.

| 任 a substitute, a deputy in office.

于嗟乎不成 | 興 unhappily he did not go on as he began.

通 | 達變 to act as occasion requires.

掌 | 的夥計 the leading director, the head manager.

| 木 is given as another name of the 木槿 or *Hibiscus syriacus*; its bark is used to cure the tetter, and the white flowers are sometimes eaten.

**顴** The cheek-bones.

| 骨高聳 one who has high cheek-bones— is cruel.

兩 | 高殺夫刀 [a wife] with high cheek-bones is a husband-killing knife.

**犬** The original character is thought to bear a rude resemblance to a dog; it is the 9th radical of a natural group of characters relating to wild beasts, and is sometimes prefixed to words denoting an enemy, or one of another nation to show contempt or spite.

A dog, especially a large one; it is a metaphor for wickedness and treason.

| 子 my son, a depreciatory term.

| 才 a whelp's ability; my poor services.

効 | 馬之勞以報 I will requite [your kindness] with the zeal of a dog or a horse.

狼心 | 肺 he has a villainous, wolfish heart.

| 牙相錯 it winds in and out like dog's teeth;—i.e. has many dofiles and passes.

| 窩 a dog's kennel.  
 | 守夜 the dog watches at night.  
 虎落平陽被 | 欺 the tiger has got down on the plains, and is laughed at by the dogs.  
 村中無 | 狗爲王 if there's no mastiff in the village, any cur may be king.  
 虎女焉配 | 子 how can a young tigress mate a puppy? — keep to your own class.

吠 } From *field* and *dog* or *stream*;  
 吠 } the first form is most used.  
 圳 } A small drain between fields  
 圳 } a cubit deep and wide; a rill  
 圳 } running in a drain; to flow,  
 圳 } as a current; to be diffused,  
 圳 } as good instruction.  
 | 畝 furrows or crains in the  
 | 田 to divide fields by ditches.  
 | 流大道 let the great principles  
 | 流大道 let the great principles of reason be everywhere  
 | 流大道 let the great principles of reason be everywhere  
 | 澮 sluices and ditches, such as  
 | 澮 sluices and ditches, such as drain off fields.

綵 } Bound with silken cords;  
 綵 } confederate; connected, as by  
 綵 } friendship, or as parasites.  
 困 | bound up, strapped.  
 以謹縫 | in order to caution  
 以謹縫 | the parasites.  
 | 領 a leathern strap or gorget  
 | 領 a leathern strap or gorget for the neck.

券 } From *knife* and *roll*; *q. d.* a roll  
 券 } cut with a knife.  
 券 } A bond, deed, or contract,  
 券 } anciently made on wood, of  
 券 } which each party retained a serrated  
 券 } or notched half; a section; written  
 券 } evidence as such papers are.  
 | 約 a bond; the contract.  
 酒 | a sort of ticket for a feast.  
 契 | an agreement; a deed, as  
 契 | of a house.  
 地 | written tiles placed in graves  
 地 | as proof of possession; a custom  
 地 | of the Ming dynasty.  
 操 | 而得 hold on to the deeds  
 操 | 而得 hold on to the deeds and you are sure of the land.  
 撥 | 頭 to bring up old scores,  
 撥 | 頭 to bring up old scores, to rake up former evil deeds.  
 執左 | he took the left half of  
 執左 | the bond.

寶 | precious bond; — is the  
 寶 | bank bill of the Kin.  
 案 | legal documents in a case.  
 書 | volumes, papers, documents.  
 | 據 a certificate, as of payment.

勸 } From *strength* and a *water fowl*  
 勸 } as the phonetic; the contracted  
 勸 } form is common.  
 勸 } To exhort, to advise, to ad-  
 勸 } monish; to encourage, to  
 勸 } praise; to assent willingly,  
 勸 } to acquiesce; to take advice;  
 勸 } to be stimulated; influenced,  
 勸 } as by arguments.  
 | 諫 to remonstrate with — as a  
 | 諫 to remonstrate with — as a superior.  
 | 勵 to encourage to diligence.  
 | 勉 to inspire, to incite.  
 | 化 to urge to reform; to change.  
 | 解 or | 和 or | 息 to ex-  
 | 解 or | 和 or | 息 to exhort to peace; to urge people to  
 | 解 or | 和 or | 息 to exhort to peace; to urge people to make up their quarrels.  
 | 世文 writings to reform man-  
 | 世文 writings to reform mankind; moral tracts.  
 相 | to admonish and inspire  
 相 | to admonish and inspire each other.  
 | 捐 to exhort people to subscribe  
 | 捐 to exhort people to subscribe to the government.

KUH.

Old sounds, kok and kot. In Canton, kòk, and kwüt; — in Swatow, kòk, kút, and k'òk; — in Amoy, kòk, kút, k'òk, and gòk; — in Fuhchau, kòk, kiak, and kauk; — in Shanghai, kòk and kweh; — in Chifu, ku.

谷 } Composed originally of 水 *water*  
 谷 } issuing from a 口 *mouth* or open-  
 谷 } ing in hills; it forms the 150th  
 谷 } radical of a small group of char-  
 谷 } acters relating to gullies and  
 谷 } ravines; and is sometimes wrong-  
 谷 } ly used for the next.  
 A ravine, a gully; a gulf, a  
 gulch, a gorgo or channel be-  
 tween 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.  
 陽 | and 昧 | the places of  
 陽 | and 昧 | the places of sunrise and sunset.  
 山 | a valley; ravines, gulches.

| 神不死 to nurture the soul,  
 | 神不死 to nurture the soul, so as not to have it dissipated  
 | 神不死 to nurture the soul, so as not to have it dissipated or exhausted.  
 進退維 | it is equally hard to  
 進退維 | advance or to draw back.  
 被困窮 | completely exhausted  
 被困窮 | and hemmed in.  
 出于幽 | 遷于喬木 getting  
 出于幽 | 遷于喬木 getting out of the dim gorges up on a  
 出于幽 | 遷于喬木 getting out of the dim gorges up on a lofty tree; — rising in the world,  
 出于幽 | 遷于喬木 getting out of the dim gorges up on a lofty tree; — rising in the world, his prospects are improving.  
 | 風 the east wind.  
 | 穴 the hollow space behind the  
 | 穴 the hollow space behind the ankle.  
 壑 | a house dug out of a hill  
 壑 | a house dug out of a hill side, as in Shantung.  
 嘯聲 | 應 an echoing valley.

穀 } From *rice* or *grain* and a *hol-*  
 穀 } *low*; the first is the common  
 穀 } form.  
 穀 } Grain, cereals, corn; the  
 穀 } seeds of cereals; real, sub-  
 穀 } stantial, well-off; to be hap-  
 穀 } py; good, virtuous; lucky;  
 穀 } goodness; a succession; to continue,  
 穀 } to connect; emoluments, income,  
 穀 } salary, living; to live, while alive;  
 穀 } to bless with plenty, to nourish;  
 穀 } to be deemed worthy of having a  
 穀 } salary; in *medicine*, fecal matter.  
 五 | all kinds of grain.  
 | 倉 a granary; a bin.  
 | 精草 a species of *Eleocharis*,  
 | 精草 a species of *Eleocharis*, a grass used in eye diseases.

子 the spiked millet (*Setaria*) when growing; its grain is called 小米 or small rice.

君子有 詔 孫子 may the prince keep his goodness and transmit it to his heirs.

百 | grain; vegetables and fruits generally; the crops.

收 | to lay up provision.

道 the fecal passage.

錢 | 先生 the clerk in a prefect's office who manages the revenue and assessor's department.

槍 the awn of grain.

不 | the unworthy one; i.e. I your servant; sometimes used even by an Emperor.

育 to bring up, to nourish.

握粟出卜自何能 | I take a handful of grain and go out to divine how I may be good

且 a lucky day.

祿 a salary, which was once reckoned in rice, as it still is in Japan.

穀 From wood and a hollow; not the same as the last, but easily confounded with it.

A variety of the *ch'u* 楮 or paper mulberry (*Broussonetia*), especially a sort with white bark.

迷 | name of a fabulous tree; when used as a charm, it helped people to keep the right road.

其下維 | beneath them were paper mulberries.

毫有祥桑 | 共生於朝 in Poh are fortunate mulberries, but all the paper trees grow here in the palace, — and are like useless courtiers.

轂 The nave or hub of a wheel; a carriage, a wheel.

輪 | or | 轆 a wheel.

推 | to push on the hub, i.e. to recommend one.

筮 | followers carrying screens over a general in his chariot; such as are seen in Assyrian sculptures.

策 | 之下 at or near the court.

𩶛 The top of the foot; hind feet of cattle; plain, not particolored.

骨 From 肉 *flesh* and 冎 a cavity, referring to the hollowness of bones; it forms the 188th radical of characters all relating to bones.

A bone; anything hard inclosed in or connected with something soft, as a seam, a kernel, rib of a leaf or umbrella, seed in cotton, &c.; the figure, the person; when contrasted with flesh 肉, it often means hard, resisting, difficult.

格大 a large, gaunt man.

一副 | 格 a whole skeleton.

白 | dry bones.

銅皮鉄 | he has a skin of copper and bones of iron; — a very Samson.

樹 | heart wood.

無腰 | he is regardless of his promise, he has no backbone.

鬆 | to crack the joints.

字有 | 力 the characters are vigorously writton.

賤 | 頭 you baseborn runt!

子 finical; particular, one who is hard to please.

貴 | a fine figure.

瘦如柴 lean and bony as a stick.

山露 | the rocks show on the hills.

執 | to reënter bones after disintegration, for good luck or other reasons.

反 | to turn against one.

恨入 | 髓 his hatred goes to his marrow.

弄 (or 鬪) | 牌 to play dominoes.

醉 drunk so as almost to kill himself.

龍 | fossil bones; asbestos when it resembles a bone.

縲 A sort of silk like sarsnet; tied up, raveled, knotted.

心殊結 | the mind much disturbed and straitened.

楛 A fine-grained wood, white as bone, which is good for making arrows or handles.

惛 The mind perturbed, all in a snarl.

心結 | 兮 how distressed and desolate is my heart!

汨 From 水 *water* and 冥 *dark* contracted; the primitive is often wrongly written 白 *white*.

The noise of waves; to confound, to mix, to let flow; to unstop; to float, to rise; pervious, confused.

陳是非 to confuse right and wrong.

沒 to rise and to sink.

陳其五行 he confused the order of the five elements.

沒一朝伸 my distress and anxiety were all at once removed.

滔滔 | | unceasing discussion and talk.

Read *mih*, Name of a river, the | 羅江 which flows into Tungting Lake on the southeast, in which Kuli Ynen 屈原 drowned himself about B. C. 314.

梏 From wood and to announce. Manacles, handcuffs; a wooden collar like a bow; fettered, restricted.

桎 | fetters, gyves.

陷于 | 亡 he was involved in disloyalty and revolution.

Read *kiōh*, Self-restrained; actuated by good principles.

牯 A shed, stable, or pen for cattle and horses; the animals inclosed in such a place.

| 牢 a pen or corral.

今惟淫舍 | 牛馬 we must now let out the cattle and horses from their folds.

喙 The cluck of a Tartar pheasant; the cry of the pheasant.

鵠, ku'

From bird and to tell, in imitation of its note *kuh kuh*.

A target made of concentric rings of leather, the inner one of which falls when hit; name of a large web-footed bird, which is called 天鵠 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 (*Munia minima*); and given too to the ortolan (*Euspicia aureola*.)

| 面菜色 pale and sallow and lean as a goose.

| 髮童顏 a grayhaired man with a fresh countenance.

仙人乘黃 | the genii ride on wild geese to heaven.

刻 | 成鷺 [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?

挖, ku' hō'

To rub, to clean.

| 嘉壇 brush and clean up the fine altar.

Read *leh*, Sprightly, antic.

| 然 capering about; active, as from a happy heart.

K'UH.

Old sounds, k'ok, and k'ot. In Canton, hōk, fāt, and kōk; — in Swatow, k'ok and k'ūt; — in Amoy, k'ūt, gūt, and k'ōk; — in Fuhchau, k'ōk, k'ok, and k'uk; — in Shanghai, k'ok, kw'eh, and djūih; — in Chifu, k'n.

哭, ku'

Composed of 呼 to hawl and 獄 a prison contracted.

The noise of grief or pain; to wail, to cry, to scream and groan; to weep bitterly; to cry to, to bemoan.

| 泣 or 涕 | crying, sobbing.

偽 | crocodile's tears.

痛 | crying bitterly.

哀 | lamentation, deep sorrow.

| 喪 wailing for the dead, as is done by mourning women.

鬼 | 神嚎 [now only is heard] the wailings of demons and moans of ghosts, — in the waste places.

子 | 之慟 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, ku'

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.

闖出了虎 | 龍潭 I only rushed out of the tiger's den to get into the dragon's pool.

鼠 | a rat-hole.

狡兔三 | 窟 the cunning hare has three holes.

| 窟 a hole, an opening.

營 | to make earth dwellings, these | 室 are mostly in hill sides.

窮士之 | 窟 the hovel of a poor scholar.

蟾 | 或月 | the full disk of the moon.

挖 | 小賊 a pilferer, one who digs holes in walls.

經行禪 | a corridor or promenade in a monastery (*chang-kramana*), where the priests perform peripatetic contemplation.

堀, ku'

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.

伏甲于 | 室 the soldiers were hid in the cave houses.

狷, chū

The term 狷 | seems like a local word imitated, and from the description to denote an animal akin to the loris; it gets its name of 風母 from the trick it has of feigning death when hit, and of reviving by gasping for breath; it is found in Kwangsi, and is not difficult to tame; other accounts refer it to Tibet, and describe it as nearly hairless, except a black stripe of bristles along the back, but this probably refers to another animal.

腩, ku'

From flesh and projecting or to bend; the second form is most common.

The seat.

| 臀 or 腩 | the buttocks, the nates.

嶺, ku'

Hilly; a rounded low summit near a high hill.

| 峴 a line of hills, a range of low mountains.

澗, ku'

Deep water, as in a pool.

無溶 | 而泉出 there was no flow and no deep pool, still the spring flowed out.

聖  
k'u

From *earth* and *hand*; this is most commonly used as a contraction of *shing'* 聖 holy.

In *Honan*, | | is to toil in farming, to hoe and dig with the utmost strength.

譽  
借  
k'u

From 告 to *inform* and 學 to *learn* contracted; the second form is seldom used.

To inform quickly; an urgent communication.

帝 | the Emperor K'uh, the father of Yao, who reigned seventy years, and died about B. C. 2366, or 790 years after the deluge.

酷  
k'u

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.

| 法 cruel, unjust laws.

貪官 | 吏 avaricious rulers and cruel policemen.

| 虐 fierce, oppressive.

| 熱 exceedingly hot.

慘 | cruelly severe, callous.

遭火蕩盡銜 | 茹恨 owing to the fire having destroyed his all, he cherished the most bitter hatred for the cruelty received.

| 氣蒸人 the hot air stifles one; the bad smell is very offensive.

斫  
k'u

Fatigued; to fag at; hard and strong.

| | 窮年 the livelong year I am toiling hard.

窟  
k'u

From *cave* and to *issue*; it is also read *ch'uh*,

Something just appearing in a hole, as a mouse peeping out; a hole.

鼠 | 而末竄 the rat peeped out but did not rush by.

不 | the son of Shin-nung or Heu-tsih.

### K'ÜH.

*Old sounds, giok, giot, and kiok. In Canton, kòk, kwät, and küt; — in Swatow, kek, kiòk, and kít; — in Amoy, kiòk, kint, and kwat; — in Fuhchau, kwòh, k'üik, hwòh, and k'ek; — in Shanghai, djòk and küih; — in Chifu, kü.*

局  
chü

From 口 a *mouth* or square inside of 尺 a *cubit*, referring to the squares on a chessboard.

A game of draughts or chess; an order, a rank; the body confined or cooped up; coiled, contracted, bent; curly, as hair; narrow; mean; debased; aspect, appearance; an affair, 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 depôt, 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.

| 外之人 a looker-on, one not concerned in the plan.

當 | 者迷 the dullest are those who are playing the game.

不成 | an unfinished game or affair; a flash in the pan.

平 | 一式 a fair, even transaction; both sides satisfied.

不能了 | you can't bring that about.

美人 | a lure into a house of ill fame; a stool-pigeon.

設 | or 擺 | to take in one nicely, to play one's card well.

格 | appearance, physiognomy, bearing.

| 量褊小 a mean-spirited fellow; an old fogey.

藥 | a dispensary.

錢 | a mint; bank owned by government.

印書 | a printing office.

賑濟 | a sort of soup-house for the poor.

騙 | to trick one.

收 | to be taken in; cheated.

不入 | it is not suitable for him, he is not up to that style.

| 勢已成 the matter is all arranged.

| 勢 the position of a game; the situation, as of two armies.

是串 | it was a great imposition on their part.

世事如棋 | life is like a game of chess.

大 | the best interests or plans of.

作 | to play cleverly; a trick.

不敢不 | I cannot but stoop.

省會總 | a provincial committee of supervision.

予髮曲 | my hair is in a wisp.

In *Cantonese*. To bake, to heat under cover; to make tea.

| 得水 to sponge cloth.

| 盅 a covered tea-cup in which to | 茶 decoct tea.

| 爐 an oven, a baking-dish.

偏  
chü

Small, narrow; pursed up, as a tone or sound.

| 促 cramped, no room to expand or act; cribbed.

跼  
chü

From *foot* and *cramped*.

To bow the head, to bend down, to humble one's self; crooked, bent; contracted for want of room.

| 躑 to hobble, to limp, as a fettered horse.

| 躑 legs uneven or bent, cramped.

**鍋**, *chü* To bind or hoop a thing with iron.

**搨**, *chü* The part of a spear where it is held; a barrow or cart for carrying dirt.

**榻**, *chü* To drive iron spikes in the shoes, to prevent slipping when ascending a hill or ice, as was done by Yü when draining the country in old times; a kind of canteen put in carriages.

**輦**, *chü* A great cart for carrying dirt, offal, or manure.

**掬**, *chü* From 勺 *to envelop* and 米 *rice*, as one does in taking up a double handful; *hand* has since been added, and the second form is now common.

To hold or grasp in both hands; a handful; the two hands filled; the cavity made by both hands.

不盈一 | not enough for a handful.

| 氣包腮 | swell out the cheeks in anger.

笑容可 | very much pleased with.

| 水擎天 [he is able] to take a handful of water and raise it to the sky;—i.e. to manage the affairs of the country.

In *Cantonese*. To urge on, to encourage to extra effort.

| 起力 to incite to effort.

In *Fuhcheu*. Coagulated; curdled; excited, angered.

**菊**, *chü* Syngenesious flowers like the *Aster*, *Pyrethrum* marygold, daisy, &c., with a broad disk.

萬壽 | the marygold.

| 花酒 spirits with petals of the China-aster steeped in them.

賞 | to enjoy the beauty of a bed of Chrysanthemums.

| 月 a name for the ninth moon.

| 放蟹初肥 crabs begin to be fat when the asters bloom.

**毬**, *chü* A leathern ball filled with hair or chaff; or blown full, and used to play with; it is like the next.

**鞠**, *chü* From *foot* and a *handful*; like the last and next.

A stuffed football made of leather, or a bladder. 踢 | to kick a football.

**鞠**, *chü* From *hide* and a *handful*; like the last, and occurs used for the next.

A ball; a large chaff or bran ball; an awl; to nourish; to bear, to bring up; to rule; being, life; a child; to bore into, to investigate to the utmost; to exhaust, to push to an extreme; to inform; to address, full, much. | 育 to rear, to nurture.

| 丸 a ball to play with.

| 子 a stripling.

| 躬 to bend the body.

| 躬盡瘁 he gave himself entirely to the public.

陳師 | 旅 he drew out his men and addressed them.

昔育恐育 | beforetime it was to be feared the means of living would be exhausted.

毋分 | 我 my mother, she bore and cherished me |

爾惟自 | 自苦 you must yourself just fairly look at your own troubles.

**鞠**, *chü* From *leather* or *words* and *noise*; the first is sometimes erroneously written for the last, and even occurs used for it.

To investigate a case judicially; to question a criminal to get out the truth; to oppress; reduced to extremity; the further bank of a river.

訊 | or | 審 to examine and judge a case.

| 裁庶正 all exhausted are the chiefs of the people.

| 窮 reduced to the very last; in extremity; searched into thoroughly.

**鶉**, *chü* A bird, the 鶉 | or lark-heel cuckoo (*Centropus affinis*), a name probably given in imitation of its note, *ki-ku, ku-ku, or küt-kuk*; it is supposed by this note to say 吉穀 happy grain, and thus announce the time of sowing grain; another name 布穀 alludes to this.

**鳴**, *chüé* A shrike (*Lanius schub*), also called 伯勞 uncle Trouble; colloquially called 虎伯勞 *hu-pa-la* at Peking; when it sings in the summer, its note indicates the time for spinning; it has the reputation of eating its dam.

| 鳥 or 山伯勞 the butcher bird; *met.* an undutiful child.

七月鳴 | the shrike is heard in the autumn.

鴉 | crowshrike is the black drongo (*Dicrurus cathoecus*).

**羈**, *chü* A crooked spine arising from disease; a bent back.

**泥**, *chü* The ripples made on water by the wind; the bank of a stream.

**忮**, *chü* Extravagant and imperious in one's acts; angry; stupid looking.

| 怒 very angry; irate.

| 狂 furious and unreasonable.

**橘**, *chü* From *wood* and *to bore into*; it is contracted to *kih*, 桔 in the southern provinces, but without any authority, to distinguish the sorts.

An orange; it comes nearer the generic term than any other word.

| 子 a large bitterish orange or bigarade, common in the north.

廣 | at the North denotes the *Citrus amantium*.

| 白 or | 絡 the dried fibers of the orange; orange-zest.

| 瓣 the carpels or sections of an orange.

吊門 | an orange or its peel hung on the lintel.

金 | the kumquat orange. (*Citrus madurensis* and *C. Japonica*.)  
 金子 | 子弟 a dear little fellow, a darling. (*Cantonese*.)  
 硃砂 | (or 桔) the mandarin orange. (*Citrus nobilis*.)

四季 | (or 桔) a nutmeg orange.  
 金錢 | a gold nutmeg orange.  
 | 餅 a comfit of oranges.  
 | (or 桔) 仔 the loose skinned orange at Canton.  
 紅 | 或 福 | Fuhchau orange.

| 紅 dried orange skin brought from Hwachen 化州 in Kwangtung for coughs.  
 躑 | Lame in the feet; to run about wildly.  
 ch'ü

K'ÜH.

Old sounds, k'ioek, and k'iot. In Canton, hòk, k'òk, wät, and kwik; — in Swatow, kak, kiòk, k'òk, and k'út; — in Amoy, k'òk, k'üt, k'ek, and lut; — in Fuhchau, k'èük, kw'oh, and k'òk; — in Shanghai, djòk, chöh, and hüeh; — in Chifu, k'ü.

曲, ch'ü

The original form represents a cavity as a dish, and the upright strokes a 玉 gem lying in it; others describe it as depicting a silkworm curled up; as a primitive it seldom influences the meaning of its compounds.

Crooked, bent; a bend; scheming, false, tortuous; to oppress, to wrong; bent; forced, obliged to do; wronged; songs, lyrics, ditties, ballads, or popular verses; they are of different metres, and now often include dramatic compositions; a carpenter's square.

分解 | 直 to discriminate the merits of, to set things straight.  
 | 直 crooked and straight, wrong and right.

理 | distorted, perverted, as evidence.

私 | tricky, underhand.  
 | | 行 crooked paths; to act in a mean underhand manner; double-dealing.

受委 | I have been deceived; greatly wronged; imposed on.

心 | 或 裏 | the corners of the heart; i. e. thoughts, ideas.

唱 | to sing ballads accompanied by instruments.

人情多 | 折 man has many crafty devices, — i. e. "crooks and bends," excitements, or tricks.

委 | 求全 to seek to make up a difficulty.

灣 | meandering, not straight.

七灣八 | a crooked round-about road.

| 心的 thoroughly deceitful.  
 | 體眠 to sleep cuddled up.  
 鄉 | village patois or brogue.

笛, ch'ü  
 A bamboo frame called 蠶簿 having its surface made of thin splints doubled in bows, to furnish silkworms more surface on which to spin their cocoons.

苗, ch'ü  
 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.

蚰, ch'ü  
 The common earthworm, called | 蟻, which the Chinese affirm can sing, mistaking it for the mole cricket.

In Pekingese. The cricket.

鬪 | | to fight crickets.

麩, ch'ü  
 Leaven, barn; the mother or slime which collects on vinegar or liquors.

麪, ch'ü  
 | 丸 balls of leaven.  
 | 藥 cakes of yeast used in fermenting liquors.

酒 | distiller's grains or yeast.

神 | 茶 a decoction of a common medicine for colds brought from Chinchew near Amoy.

紅 | 或 | 米 a kind of upland rice which reddens the dishes in which it is cooked.

屈, ch'ü  
 From 尾 a tail contracted and 出 to issue, intimating a tail-less thing.

Bent down or awry; to stoop, to crouch, to kneel, to bend over; to submit, to give in; to subject; to make in accord; to adapt to circumstances; to invite; grievance, wrong; afflictions, evil fate.

能 | 能伸 he can either stoop or stand.

指不成 | the fingers cannot count them; very numerous.

| 駕 I invite you, Sir; — i. e. you will bend or demean yourself by coming to my house.

| 此群醜 subduing to himself all these vulgar people.

冤 | oppression, wrong; helpless against outrage.

受 | outraged, oppressed wrongfully,

| 膝易, | 心難 it is easier to bend the knee than the will.

| 節 to crouch before, mean-spirited.

| 曲 to bend by force; crooked, devious.

忠勇不 | the loyal and brave will not basely yield.

| 殺 to kill wrongfully, to kill an innocent man, whose death too was a blunder.

| 身 to bend down; to submit, to yield to, as suffering.

| 指一算 reckoning by the fingers.

| 枉 oppressed, ill-treated.

**誦**, 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.  
**詞** | 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.  
**不充 | 于富貴** do not violate propriety, when before the noble and rich.  
**陳衣不 |** to smooth the folds in garments.  
**習其俯仰 | 伸** practiced in looking down and up, in concealing and expressing; — i. e. understanding all the duties and customs of a place.

**蝟**, From *insect* and to *bend*; used sometimes incorrectly for *螞*, 蝟 a spider.  
 Grub of the carpenter bee; worms which eat plants.  
**蝟** | a large grub which bores into trees; the locust (*Sophora*) is infected and destroyed by it.  
**齣**, An unauthorized character.  
 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** — | one short ditty, one nursery rhyme.  
 — | **戲** an act of a play.  
 — | **詞** a single psalm; a verse.  
**臭**, From *dog* and *eye*, referring to a dog watching, and barking when he sees a man.  
 臭

A species of ape, with thick lips, said to be of a greenish hue; hawks opening their wings.  
**| | 然搖動** he shook his wings and then flew away.  
**鷓**, Said to be another form of 鷓, 鷓 the shrike; but one author describes it as resembling a pigeon of black plumage; a legend says that when a wife is badgered to death by her mother-in-law, she is changed into this bird, which then cries *k'u-k'u* 苦苦 to denote its grief; it is probably the cuckoo.  
**閨**, To live alone; unoccupied; still, quiet.  
 閨 | 寂 silent, alone, solitary; 窺其戶 | 其無人 he spied over the empty house, and saw that nobody was in.

KUNG.

Several of these are also read KIÜNG. Old sounds, kong, kióng, gong, kiug, and ging. In Canton, kung kwäng, kwing, kwong, and käng; — in Swatow, kòng, kang, kw'ang, keng, and kiòng; — in Amoy, kong, kióng, k'eng, eng, and kwan; — in Fuhchau, kung, kong, käng, käng, kèüng, and kwòng; — in Shanghai, kung, kòng, kwong, kiung, and kiäng; — in Chifu, kung.

**公** From 八 eight, here defined to turn the back on, and 厶 selfish or private.  
 Public, common; open, equal to all, general; just, equitable; a merit, a service; a term of respect and dignity added to names; the first of the five ranks of nobility, a duke; in olden time, the prince of a fief; a lord, a master; the male of animals; a husband.  
**| 所** a town-house; a public hall.  
**| 會** a public company.  
**| 爵** a duke; **| 爺** my lord duke.  
**| 子** at first the son of a feudal prince; then officers, gentlemen; now a young gentleman; **令 | 子** 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.  
**| 主** the emperor's daughter, a royal princess; the original term seems to have been 宮主 the ruler of the rear palace.  
**| 家** the imperial family.  
**家** | or **| |** 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.  
**諸** | all you gentlemen.  
**| 祖大人** a title often given to a prefect.

**明** | your honor, Sir.  
**王** | 伊濯 his kingly merit was luminous.  
**兩** | 婆 the pair, the man and wife; — spoken of them.  
**三** | three honorary guardians of the heir-apparent; also three stars between  $\nu$   $\delta$   $\eta$  in Virgo.  
**| 項** public funds or articles.  
**| 心** public spirited.  
**不** | mean, unjust.  
**| 道** or **| 平** fair, equitable.  
**當** | 務 for the general use.  
**事頭** | the head of the shop. (*Cantonese*).  
**| 餘之暇** leisure from public duties.  
**| 門** a public office; a teacher or sage's school.

堂 a court, a hall; the room for meetings.

是非 | 論 to get the public sentiment as to the merits of a question.

私 public and private; governmental and personal; fair and mean.

一秉至 | the utmost equity in managing the affair.

烟 the best opium, a term derived from | 司 the old E. I. Co., at Canton, an appellation there given also to other goods.

In Cantonese. A toy.

仔 a puppet, a doll; a picture, a plaything.

蚣 An insect; used in many descriptive terms of things.

蜈蚣 | the centipede, commonly called 百足 or the hundred legs.

Read *kung*. A grasshopper.

蟬 an unusual name for the *Truxalis* or green grasshopper.

魷 } A name for two or three large species of skate, but those having slender spinous tails (*Myliobates*) seem to be more particularly referred to; the back is reddish or black, and tail as long as the body; a common name is 鍋蓋魚 or kettle cover; another sort has a shovel-nose snout, with three spines on the tail; a stingray.

魷 }  
魷 }  
魷 }

肱 } The original form is thought to represent the arm; it has been superseded by the second since *flesh* was added, and is now only used as a primitive.

肱 }  
肱 }  
肱 }

an officer, a support to the ruler.  
臂 the arm.

麾之以 | 畢來既升 he waved his arm and the whole flock came and went up — into the fold.

爾股 | 純其藝黍稷 employ your limbs in constantly cultivating your millet and sorghum.

作股 | 心膂 be as my limbs, my heart, and my spine.

疝 From 疝 *disease* and 肛 *colon* contracted.

The prolapsus of the rectum.

脫 | bloody piles; prolapsus ani.

工 The original form is supposed to represent a compass and rule; it is the 48th radical of a few heterogeneous characters.

Ingenuity, work, skill; a laborer, a workman; an officer, as of agriculture; an artisan; service, duty; a job, a piece of work; labor; art, an ornament requiring skill; able, skilled; a work.

| 人 laborers; a hired workman.

| 匠 artisans, mechanics.

| 銀 or | 錢 or 人 | wages.

動 | or 開 | to begin work.

收 | to stop work as at night.

竣 | or 完 | finished the job.

| 作 skill, quality of work.

苗頑弗即 | the Miao are contumacious, and refuse their duty.

費 | troublesome work.

整河 | to mend the river's banks.

打 | at work; to work for an employer.

一個 | a day's work.

人巧奪天 | works of art may even surpass nature.

散 | or 短 | or 碎 | job-work.

粗 | or 拙 | poor, slipshod work.

巧 | or 精 | fine, skillful work.

| 夫多大 much work, varied calls on one; at the North applied to low manual labor rather than occupation, as in the South.

| 課 literary or superior employments; — not manual work.

不夫的 | 夫 wait a little, presently, before long; 枉廢 | 夫 to fail in an undertaking; the affair miscarried.

沒有 | 夫 I have no time; in Cantonese, I have nothing to do.

替一個 | to work in my place one day.

長 | constant occupation.

包 | to engage to do a job.

論 | reckoned by the job.

花 | a florist; one who makes flowers; — but 花 | 不少 may mean, the fine labor on this thing is great.

化 | 育物 the Maker and Preserver of things — *i.e.* Heaven and Earth.

太大 | 程 too expensive or troublesome.

| 字不出頭 the character 工 has no head; — *i.e.* a workman cannot become a 主 boss.

他懂百 | he understands all sorts of work.

宗 | heads of clans, the honored officers; as 百 | is a classical term for all officials.

| 祝致告 the skillful [priest] announces it.

亮天 | the ministers and officers of the empire.

| 者巧于所能 the workman is seen in his cunning work.

動河 | he set to work repairing the banks of the river.

功 From *strength* and *work* as the phonetic; its resemblance in form and sound sometimes makes this to be confounded with the next.

Actions that deserve praise, honor or reward; work done, achievements; meritorious; worthy, virtuous; a good service or affair which will bring reward; the virtue of a medicine.

| 力 merits; efficacy, as of a medicine

用 | or 勤 | study diligently; to work hard.

記 | to record merit.

| 勞 merit; earnest, meritorious labor and devotion.

成 | a finished work.

| 績大 a great stock of merit.

誇 | boastful of one's doings.

有 | meritorious; reported of.

一德已滿 [the priest's] good works are all now completed.

無一 | undeserving; no merit.

大 | nine months' mourning, as for an uncle; it is made of coarse cotton.

小 | five months' mourning, as for cousins or a great uncle.

謀道不計 | do not reckon too much of the toil in trying to do right.

明試以 | this was clearly proved by their works.

勞而無 | to toil at but to get no advantage.

一 | 名 honor, merit, rank.

邀 | eye-service, work done in view of reward.

將 | 贖罪 to expiate faults by [after] good service.

一 | 難報過 no merit can wipe out his crimes.

一 | 同再造 your goodness has [as it were] made me new.

藥力 | 效 the virtue of this remedy is very great.

自以爲 | he made it his own work or affair.

**攻** From *work* and to *strike*; its form somewhat resembles the last.

*kung* To attack, to assault, to fight with; to put in order; to set to work at, to apply to, to take work in hand; to rouse by reproving; to stimulate the vital or mental powers; to be made strong; the urgency of desire, temptation; strong, enduring.

一 | 打 or 一 | 擊 to fight, to engage in battle, to set to.

一 | 書 to study hard.

他山之石可以 | 至 the stones of that hill may be used to polish gems.

一 | 心 | 之者衆 a crowd of lusts attack the heart.

一 | 人之過 to reprove the man's faults.

毋 | 人之惡, don't bruit out other people's faults.

一 | 拔 to take; to capture, as a city.

以藥 | 瘡 remove the boil by medicine.

我車既 | our carriages were equipped and strong.

一 | 城爲下 | 心爲上 it is a higher point to draw off the regard [of his followers], than to take the citadel.

一 | 匪 to repress banditti.

庶民 | 之 | 不日成之 the people heartily undertook the work and soon completed it.

愛 | 人者非君子 one who likes to scold people is not a princely man.

一 | 心者上畧 that is the superior mind which can see through another's craft.

**弓** Intended to represent a bow; it forms the 57:h radical of a natural group of characters.

*kung* A bow; a catapult; archery; bow-shaped, arched, crescent; a cover of a carriage; a measure of five or six cubits, of which fifty make a bowshot, and 300 a *zi*; the Buddhists used it for *dhana*, or the 4000th part of a *yodjana*; to measure; to pull the bow.

一 | 箭 bows and arrows.

拉滿 | to draw the bow to the head.

虎 | a spring noose to catch a tiger.

一 | 杈 a rest for an archer's arm.

開硬 | he draws a stiff bow, he can manage people.

一 | 丈 or 一 | 步 a wooden square for marking off land.

一 | 手 an archer; a tidewaiter who measures vessels; an underling who measure's land.

一 | 足 or 一 | 腳 a woman's feet.

彈 | a bow with a circle in the string for a clay ball.

彈棉 | a bow for flocking cotton.

虛拽 | 弦 he vainly drew the bowstring;—i.e. a failure, a flash in the pan.

響 | a singer on a kite.

開 | 不放箭 to stretch the bow without shooting the arrow;—empty threats.

**芎** A medicinal plant, the | 藟 whose decoction is 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.

茯苓 | is one sort, but the 川 | from Sz'ch'uen is the best; it is probable that two or three plants furnish this drug, one of which is an *Angelica*.

**躬** } From *body* and *spinal vertebrae*, but the second has now become the common form through the power of the phonetic.

*kung* } The body; one's person or body; personally.

聖 | the sacred person.

曲 | the bended body.

朕 | 一 | the Emperor; Ourselves.

一 | 親其事 to work at or do a thing personally.

王 | 是係 you must protect the royal person.

打 | to make a bow with the hands joined, and then raised over the head.

反 | 自問 then just ask yourself—what is right.

一 | 身下拜 personally worshiped it.

**扃** A bar or latch outside of a door; to bar a door; a board or frame in front of a chariot, to hold weapons or to lean on; a dashboard; an ear or handle

一 | 門 to bolt the gate.

一 | 試 to close the examination.

叩玉 | to knock at the gates of paradise.

終年 | 閉 the doors are constantly closed.

Read *k'ing*. To inquire into. ' | ' | a full investigation.

**駟** A large horse in good condition; a paddock for horses. *chiung* | | 牡馬 fat and stout are the stallions.

洞

Analogous to 迥 and also pronounced like it.

chiung Vast, as water; distant, extensive.

| 野 a wild pasturage land in the state of Lu.

| 遠 distant, waste and stretching far away.

恭

From heart and all as the phonetic; it somewhat resembles sch'a 茶 when badly printed.

The exhibition of respectful feeling towards one; to treat with a sedate courteous air, to venerate; to revere; collected, complaisant; affable, decorous, polite; devout-minded, reverent; respectfulness; as an *adverb*, very, highly.

| 喜 I respectfully wish you joy, as at the newyear.

| | 敬敬 reverently; great awe in doing, as worship.

| 順 very submissive.

鞠 | 如禮 very polite, according to etiquette.

| 賀 congratulatory words or presents; congratulations.

| 行 to carefully execute orders.

| 候命下 I await your orders.

自古 | 敬不如從命 obedience has always been held to be better than courtesy.

| 人 wives of officers of the fourth rank.

温温其 | harmonious and reverent, said of guests.

| 錄飭知 I have respectfully copied [the rescript], and now send it for your information.

供

From dragon and all as the phonetic; it occurs used for its primitive.

To place before, to lay out; to offer to; to supply, to provide with; to succor, to give; to confess; to give in evidence, to declare before judges; grain for troops or revenue in kind.

我 | 出他 I accuse him, I testify against him.

口 | verbal testimony.

畫 | to sign one's deposition.

用 | 王能祈天永命 I present [these gifts] to the King to aid in his prayers to Heaven for its long abiding decree.

| 稱 he deposed, saying. . . .

| 認 to confess on trial.

反 | to retract one's testimony.

傳 | 人 interpreters for witnesses, who are necessary in all courts, owing to differences in dialects.

取具親 | to extract evidence from his own letters.

| 職 to assume an office, or resume its duties after a temporary absence on a special service.

| 會 to pay in one's share to the Company.

| 黨 to tell of one's accomplices, to turn state's evidence.

| 奉 to offer up, as to one's ancestors or the gods.

應 | to provide for superiors; to pay the dues of office.

敢不 | 給 how can I hesitate to furnish you?

天庾正 | the usual revenue sent to the imperial granaries.

| 口不上 there is not half enough to eat.

Read *kung*' To nourish, to support; offerings, presents.

| 養 to sustain, as one's parents.

上 | or | 筵 to offer in worship.

設 | to arrange the presents.

In *Cantonese*. To eat to excess, satiated.

食調 | I've had plenty, eaten quite enough.

打調 | to have a fight, to try a bout.

龔

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-cheu fu 潯州府 lying south of the West River.

宮

From 宀 a shelter with 躬 body contracted underneath it.

kung

A mansion, a building, now confined to imperial private residences; the palace; an ancestral temple; a district college; the circuit of; to surround; to geld; the ancient name for the first note in the gamut, but now the sixth, for which 工 is also used.

| 殿 palaces, halls, state edifices.

| 寢 or | 禁 the seraglio.

正 | the empress; her Majesty.

| 妃 or | 娥 imperial concubines, of whom the odalique is called 東 | or east palace, and the one next to her is called 西 | or west palace.

| 刑 castration; *lit.* the punishment of the palace; hence 老 | denotes a eunuch.

月 | the moon palace; the bright moon.

學 | a college in a prefecture or district.

行 | an imperial lodging house.

皇 | 上孝奉兩 | your Majesty dutifully receives the orders of the two Empresses, i. e. the 東 | or Empress Dowager, and the 西 | or Empress Mother.

東 | the heir-apparent of a feudal prince.

守 | the warden of the palace, a poetical name for a lizard.

冷 | the cold palace where discarded concubines were formerly sent; also applied to a neglected wife.

子 | emperor's ancestral tablet; in medical books, the vagina.

中 | the thorax; a medical term.

| 報 a title by which a Guardian of the Heir-apparent is addressed; it resembles the old French term of *maire-du-palais*.

若天 | like the court of heaven, said of a fine house.

鞫

To fasten a prisoner's hands in a board, like putting them in the stocks.

𠂇 Formed of 手 *hand* repeated, or of 𠂇 a *sprout* and 又 a *hand* on the right; it is the 55th radical of a few unassorted characters, and used only in combination; it much resembles 廿 twenty.

The two hands joined and held up, as when presenting a thing.

珙 } The first is composed of 工  
珙 } labor and 珙 *lifting* a thing;  
珙 } the second has taken its place,  
珙 } and it is used only as a  
珙 } primitive.

珙 To embrace, to fold in the arms as when carrying a thing; to push from one; to press upon, to scrouge.

鞏 To bind with thongs; to strengthen, to bind securely; a thong; firm, strong, rigid; stiffened; well-secured, well-guarded against attack.

鞏 乾 to shrink or dry at the fire.

昊 天無不克 | high Heaven is able to strengthen everything.

縣 a district in Ho-nan fu near the entrance of the River Loh into the Yellow River; it was a small feudality in the Chou dynasty.

昌府 a prefecture in the southeast of Kansuh, famed for its musk and other deer, where the Kung tribes once lived.

固 well guarded, as a city.

闕 | 之甲 [like the] strong mailed men-at-arms of Kich-kung state; *met.* well equipped soldiers.

𧈧 An unauthorized character. To squirm as a worm or maggot; to wriggle in or out, as a weasel through a crack;

to bend, as when squeezing into a hole; to work at in order to get into, as a thief through a wall.

孔 to go into a hole, as a snake.

猪 | 地 the hog roots up the ground.

來 | 去 dodging in and out, as people through a crowd.

穰 The awn on barley, wheat, or other grains or grasses; unripe rice or paddy.

麥 a variety of wheat with a long awn.

獷 Fierce like an untamed dog; furious, desperate; rude, uncivilized.

難近 he is very difficult to approach.

政移 | 俗 the government has altered those savage customs.

鑛 } From *metal* or *stone* and *broad*;  
鑛 } it occurs incorrectly written  
鑛 } 壙; the second form is used  
鑛 } mostly for the mine.

鑛 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.

朴 metallic ores.

挖 | to work a mine, to get out ore or coal.

開 | to open a mine.

丁 a miner, a collier.

井 a pit of coal, a mine; the shaft.

紫 | the Buddhist name for the red kino made from the sap of the *Butea frondosa* in India.

拱 To place the hands before the breast so that the thumbs come together, as when making a bow; to reverently hold or take with both hands; arched, bowing; an arch; to encircle.

手 to bow with the hands raised even with the head.

別 to bow and take leave.

候 to respectfully await one's coming.

瓦 semi-cylindrical tiles.

垂 | to drop [the raiment] and hold the hands.

衛 to guard; to uphold, as a wall does the gateway.

立 to stand in a reverent posture.

頂 a dome, a cupola.

蓬 a matted porch or entrance, sometimes arched.

福星 | 照 may happy stars shine all around you.

閣 a round or arched doorway.

北 | 震樞 [looking towards] the north, I reverently bow to the Imperial Court.

五十三 | 橋 a bridge in Su-chau fu, with fifty-three arches.

拱 A post, a prop, a pillar; a king-post over a girder or tie-beam in a roof.

斗 or 斗 | the capital or head of a pillar; a kind of frame on top of a post to support the rafters.

珙 A stone scepter or official badge; a precious stone.

玉 | a statesman in the Tang dynasty.

縣 a district in Sü-chen fu in the southwest in Sz'ch'uen, south of the Yangtze River.

壁 a very large piece.

惧 To fear and tremble, as at calamity.

心 | 而不安 my heart is so alarmed that it cannot be quieted.

憬 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.

頌 From 火 *fire* and 頌 *suddenly*; it is interchanged with 耿 cloudy.

The brightness of fire; brilliant; imperfect views.

無思百憂不出于 | do not brood over your many griefs or you will never get out from your gloomy views.

**璟** The luster of a gem; brilliant; often used in personal names.  
'*ching*

**貢** From *precious* and *work* as the phonetic.

**貢** To offer to a leige lord things for service; contributions from siefs 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.

| **品** articles of tribute.

| **使** the tribute-bearer.

**無**以 **釗**冒 | 于非 **幾** do not you let Chao proceed to do things from wrong motives.

| **院** the provincial examination hall, in which the graduates are supposed to *offer* their talents for the country's service.

**納** | to pay taxes; as of silks.

**作** | to assess land taxes, done by the *chi-lien*.

| **船** a tribute-bearing ship.

| **禮** presents sent to Court.

**拔** | the *siuts'ai* graduates selected to send to Peking; there are five ranks of them designated from the circumstances of their appointment **恩** | or extra-favor examination students.

**副** | those *siuts'ai* who nearly succeeded as *küjin*, and were placed at the head of the second list.

**歲** | those *siuts'ai* who have tried ten years to get the next degree.

**優** | selected or best graduates.

| **生** presented *siuts'ai*, includes the four preceding grades.

**翺** To fly to a place; to reach, to arrive at.

*kung'* | **天門** **兮** See! it soars away to the gate of heaven.

**共** From **廿** *twenty* and **井** to *raise up*; *q.d.* all taking it together.

*kung'* Generally; all, altogether, in all, collectively; in fine, in short, to sum up; and, with, together; the same, alike; to include in, to live with; to discharge one's duties; an ancient name of Hwui hien **輝縣** in Wéi-hwui fu in the north of Honan.

**合** | altogether, taking the whole, in all.

| **總** the whole, altogether.

| **計** reckoning the whole.

**不** | **一室** we cannot live in the same house.

**不** | **戴天** one must not live under the same sky — with his parent's murderer.

**我** | **你飲** let us take a drink together.

**同** **心** | **意** being of the same mind.

**孰** **與** | **之** who will befriend him?

**未** | **事** have no dealings with him.

Read *'kung*, and interchanged both with **供** to give, and **拱** to bow. To superintend a work; to protect, to hold fast; to encircle; to turn towards; to give; offerings; old name of a place in Kiang chen in the south of Shansi.

**克** | **明刑** so as to hold fast to the wise laws — of the former kings.

**匪** **其** **止** | they do not fulfill their duties.

**念** **彼** | **人** I reflect on those people at the court.

**居** **其所** **而** **衆** **星** | **之** [like the pole-star,] which keeps its place, and all other stars turn towards it.

## K'UNG.

Some of these are also pronounced K'UING. Old sound, K'ong. In Canton, hung, and hong; — in Swatow, k'ang, k'ong, and k'òng; — in Amoy, k'òng; — in Fuhchau, k'ung, k'üing, and k'òng; — in Shanghai, k'ung; — in Chifu, k'ung.

**空** From *eave* and *work* as the phonetic; occurs interchanged with **孔** a hole.  
'*kung*

An opening or crevice, showing an empty place; a hole, a tunnel, an opening; void, vacant, empty; time, leisure; unemployed, standing still, as a loom; the expanse above, the firmament; poor, broken; unprejudiced, able to

\*appreciate; abstraction, ecstasy, emptiness, torpor of the faculties, as understood by the Buddhists; they also use it for *sunya*, the unreality of all phenomena, comparing them to dreams, shadows, lightning, dew, bubbles, &c.

| **屋** an empty house.

| **手** empty-handed.

| **肚** an empty stomach.

| **地** a vacant spot.

| | **如** **也** entirely empty.

**囊** | moneyless, poor.

**搶** **家** **財** **一** | they plundered the house of all its contents.

**一** **場** | all gone, everything lost.

| **閒** unoccupied, no employment.

**搬** | **呢** **箇** **箱** empty this box.

| **孔** a hollow, a hole, a cave.

| 中 or 太 | sky, heaven; also a Peking name for a hummingtop.  
 | 勞無益 I have lost all my pains.  
 | 口講 to speak without evidence.  
 | 首拜伏 bowed himself to the ground.  
 | 想 a rapid wish for.  
 買 | 賣 | to speculate on the rise and fall of prices or in stocks.  
 乃召司 | he called in the superintendent of works.  
 | 門 the abstracted class, *i. e.* the Buddhists; 入 | 門 to become a priest or devotee.  
 視一 | 切 to regard everything as nothingness.  
 歸到 | | to revert to nothingness; annihilated, as ice apparently is on melting.  
 一心直 | all the faculties reaching a state of entire inattention and indifference.  
 | 心 disinterested, loyal, humble; nothing sinister.  
 平 | 播弄 all is without any proof.  
 乘 | to come while he was absent; took advantage of their unpreparedness.  
 Read *k'ung*? To separate, to leave a space between; to empty, to depauperate, to exhaust; a deficiency; a deficit, a defalcation; to make room for.  
 | 乏 wanting a thing; impoverished; empty; no funds.  
 | 開寫 write it after the space.  
 預印 | 白 previously stamped in blank; — a note put on official papers before the new year.  
 沒有 | 兒 I have no time, I am busy.  
 是甚麼 | 兒 when was it?  
 抽 | to take time for.  
 不宜 | 我師 it is not right for us to be so reduced and impoverished.

**箜**  
*k'ung*

A description of wide lute, the | 篳 used in ancient times when worshiping; it was pressed against the breast when played, and thrummed like a guitar.

**崆**  
*k'ung*

A famous mountain in P'ing-liang fu in the eastern part of Kansuh, | 峒, 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.

**硃**  
*k'ung*

A mineral, called | 青, 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.

**慳**  
*k'ung*

From *heart* and *empty* as the phonetic; like the next. Ignorant, rustic-looking; dissatisfied, as from ill-luck or incompetence; sincere, guileless.

| 誠 truly sincere.

| | 而不信 simple-minded and yet not confiding.

**控**  
*k'ung*

Interchanged with the last in some senses.

Rude, clownish; careworn, pressed.

| 侗 ignorant, raw; doltish.

賤務 | 儻 my private affairs have been urgent and many.

**孔**  
*k'ung*

From *child* and *bird*; the combination alludes to the time of pairing.

A hole, an orifice, a cave, an opening; hollow; an adverb of praise, excellent, great, superior; very, highly; through.

| 雀 the peacock, particularly the Malayan peacock. (*Pavo muticus*.)

| 竅 openings, pores; the inlets of knowledge into the heart.  
 | 道 a thoroughfare, a way,  
 | 修 great perfection.  
 | 昭 widely known, as a doctrine.  
 毛 | pores of the skin.

| 方 the holed square; — *i. e.* a copper cash.

| 殷 urgent, much needed, busy.  
 戎車 | 博 the war chariots are very large.

威儀 | 時 his serious demeanor was just what the occasion required.

| 子 or | 夫子 the sage K'ung, or K'ung futsz', *i. e.* Confucius; his birthday is kept on the 27th day of the 8th moon, when all the butchers are forbidden to slaughter animals.

| 子不語怪 Confucius would not speak of the weird.

**控**  
*k'ung*

From *hand* and *empty*.

To pull as a bow; to rein in, to check; to accuse, to inform the rulers; to impeach; to maintain, to hold up; to claim, as indemnity; to eject, to suppress; to beat.

| 告 to accuse; to bring charges.  
 捏 | to accuse falsely, a trumped-up charge.

上 | to carry up an accusation; to take it to a higher court.

越 | to petition the high officers directly.

| 于大邦 complained of it to the leading state.

| 馬而問 he reined in the horse to ask

| 弦四十萬騎 he held his legions of cavalry well in hand.

**控**  
*k'ung*

A bridle, or the reins to hold a horse.

抽韁緊 | he grasped the bridle and stopped him.

## KWA.

Old sounds, kwa, kap, and kat. In Canton, kwa, wo, and wa; — in Swatow, kúe, wa, o, kwa, and kw'a; — in Amoy, kwa, kwa<sup>n</sup>, and wa; — in Fuhchau, kwa, and wò; — in Shanghai, kwò and wò; — in Chifu, kwa.

瓜  
kwa

The original form is designed to represent the weak tendrils of melons; it is the 97th radical of a natural group of characters relating to the parts and sorts of gourds, &c.

A generic term for cucurbitaceous plants, as cucumber, melon, gourd, squash, including also the brinjal and egg-plant; the foliols of milkweed (*Asclepias*) and similar seed vessels.

西 | the water-melon.

及 | the time of melons.

絲 | is applied to two or three fruits, the *Cucumis longu*, and a hairy kind of egg-plant.

黃 | or 王 | the common cucumber; the second is an ancient name.

冬 | a large coarse squash. (*Benincasa cerifera*.)

冬 | 臉 a long oval face, ugly-shaped; not like the | 子臉 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.

苦 | the bitter gourd, a cucurbitaceous plant, (*Monardica balsamina* or *charantia*), whose oblong, shuttle-shaped fruit is covered with warts; it is much cultivated in southern China.

香 | a muskmelon, a cantelope.

| 期以待 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.

醬 | a pickle made of 白 | or young cucumbers.

綿綿 | 藤 [like] long lines grow the gourds; — applied to numerous descendants.

倭 | at Peking, the crook-necked squash, thought to have been brought from Japan.

守 | the cucumber guard, i. e. the plant lice which eat its leaves.

金 | a wooden gilt bludgeon with a head like a melon.

抓  
kwa

From hand and melon, and also read *wa*; it is now confounded with *chao* 抓 to grab, and read *chwa*; this having generally superseded the right character.

KWA

To lead, to drag; to strike; to clutch, to grab; to take up.

| 一把 take up a handful.

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.

一不着 he could not grab it.

媧  
kwa

The Chinese Pandora called 女 | (also read *yü-wa*), who is said to have 煉五色石

WU

補天 melted fine stones to repair the heavens, and invented the organ; some think the name alludes to Eve, the Chinese say she was Fuh-hi's sister, had the body of a serpent, and a human head, with the virtues of a sage; others deny that she was a woman at all.

鬪  
kwa

A yellowish, cream-colored horse with a black mouth.

WA

季 | name of a scholar in the reign of Wün Wang.

瓜  
kwa

From knife and melon; it is now used as a synonym of *ku* 剗 to slice.

| 心 | 肝 [my grief is like] cutting out my heart and liver.

蝸  
kwa

A garden slug; a snail; small, low and poor huts; hovels.

WU

| 牛 the land snail (*Helix*), so called in allusion to its horns or pedicellate eyes.

| 舍 my snail-shell of a house.

| 角虛名 [like the] empty reputation of a conch's sound.

高  
kwa

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 so or diseased.

割  
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.

| 爛面皮做事 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  
kwa

From mouth and knife, and regarded as an ancient form of the last two; now used as a primitive, and sometimes written like *ling* 另 another.

To cut the flesh from the bones.

窩  
kwa

A shallow spint tray common at Canton; a spool for winding silk; it is placed on a stand (called 四墊) with sticks on the four corners, and the spool in the center.

| 籃 shallow basket trays for drying tea leaves.

擺到一 | | spread out the trays singly.

**寡** From 宀 a covering and 頽 to give largesses, each one receiving a little.

*kwa* Few, little, moderate; easily satisfied; seldom, rarely, unusual; solitary, friendless; alone, deficient, short, and hence comes to mean unworthy; the regal We, Ourselves.

多 | much or few; how many?  
| 不敵衆 a few can't stand them all; I am no match for so many.  
| 聞 little experience.

| 言 taciturn; of few words.  
| 兄 I, your unworthy brother.

孀 | or | 婦 a widow.  
| 情薄行 having little feeling and slow to act; callous.

| 人有弟 I the king have a younger brother.

刑于 | 妻 his example was a pattern to his unequalled wife.  
| 君 I, the ruler; — i. e. the prince who is alone or unequalled.

**誑** From words and a baton; occurs used with the next.

*kwa* To impose on, to deceive; to make another miscarry; to fail in one's promise; to disturb.  
| 誤 to mislead.  
| 亂 to distract and confuse.

**罣** An impediment, an obstacle; to fall into a snare, to hinder; not at ease, as a bird in a net; to think of.

| 礙 to hinder, as a snag stops the sailing boat, and impales it.  
| 念 to think of much.

觸 | to rush against the obstacle, to fall into the net.

懸 | much afraid lest some ill has happened.

**絀** The coarse silk obtained from refuse cocoons; a knotted cord to fasten a horse; to stop, to impede, as by a net.

*kwa* 心結 | 而不解 I am so anxious that nothing can enliven me.

驂 | 而止 he fastened the horse and stopped.

**掛** To suspend, to hang up; to dwell on or prolong; in suspense, anxious; to distinguish; to remember, to note, to make a minute of; to divine by straws; to lay by out of use; colloquially used as a classifier of things usually hung up, as necklaces, bridles, &c.

*kwa* | 號 to keep a list of names, as a tax-payer; to enter names in a record.

| 齒 hanging on people's lips.

| 望 to anxiously hope for.

| 心 or | 慮 anxious about.

| 上 to hang up; put it on a nail.

| 名 to call by; only a name.

| 意 undecided; in suspense.

| 麪 strips of dough made by stretching them on two sticks.

| 官 to leave office.

| 欠 to record one's debts.

| 隊 to suspend work, to knock off, as a gang from rain or want of material.

簪花 | 紅 to put gilt flowers in the cap and hang on the red scarf; — a joyful occasion.

轡子二 | two bridles.  
| 起飯鏊 you may hang up your griddle; — out of business.

唱 | 枝 to sing ballads.

| 帳子 to hang curtains.

倒 | a parrot, from its turning over and over.

| 單 to put up for one — night, as begging priests do at temples.

| 紫衣 he who hangs up the crimson dress, — the abbot.

**卦** From 卜 to divine and 圭 a baton, or the last contracted.

*kwa* Divining marks; to divine, to cast future events; a sign.

| 命先生 an astrologer.

占 | or 卜 | or 打 | to divine, to cast lots; to draw.

牙齒打 | teeth chattering with the cold.

| 頭準 his cast was just, he guessed right.

變 | the luck has changed against you.

八 | the divining lines or diagrams said to have been invented by Fuh-hi in remote times to serve as a kind of abacus to philosophize with, and indicate by their combinations the mutations and aspects of nature; the first eight diagrams were defined to represent the interchanges of elemental forces and their results, as follows:—



乾 N.W. 兌 W. 離 S. 震 E. 巽 S.E. 坎 N. 艮 N.E. 坤 S.W.

Heaven, Yang, the celestial producer; ether; humidity.

Water, vapor ascending; fountains; pools; lightness.

Fire; light; life, beauty, giving heat, actuating power; warmth.

Thunder, igneous exhalations, mover of things; stiffness.

Wind; vapors, energy of expanse; flexibility.

Water, liquid elements; rigidity, cold.

Mountains, solids, what sustains motion; quiet; gravity.

Earth, Yin, the terrestrial recipient of corruption; drought.

These were subsequently multiplied to sixty-four double ones, and on them are based the speculations of the *Yih King* or Book of Changes, composed by Wán Wang about B.C. 1109, which amount to nothing better than a mechanical play of idle abstractions.

衍河圖 in the diagrams were seen the map of the rivers; an ancient legend.

In *Cantonese*, also written 咁 A final sound indicating a doubt; or probability of a thing.

或者係 | I rather think it is so.

怕唔係 | I am really afraid it is not so.

褂 From *dress* and to *divine*; an unauthorized character.

褂 An outer jacket or robe; when it has no lapel, it opens in the middle.

袍 | ceremonial robes, either long or short.

軍機 | a coat which opens at the side.

號 | a soldier's uniform.

馬 | a riding jacket reaching to the loins; a description of dress overcoat, of which the 黃馬 | 子, like the caftans given by Persian kings, is conferred only on high officers.

得勝馬 | has long sleeves; the last often has very short ones.

| 子 or 大 | a pelisse, a robe reaching below the knee.

### KW'A.

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'iè; — in *Shanghai*, kw'ò; — in *Chifu*, kw'a.

夸 From 大 *great* and 于 *in*; now superseded by the next.

夸 Prodigious; magniloquent; bragging, conceited talk.

| 奢自大 boasting and vaunting one's self.

無爲 | 毗 do not boast of yourself nor flatter others.

誇 To boast, to brag of one's performances; to exaggerate; laudatory; conceited, grandiloquent; arrogant; wide, fine, ample, said of a dress.

| 口 or | 嘴 vaunting, boastful.

自 | or | 夸 self-laudation.

| 讚 to overpraise.

| 能 boasting of one's ability.

大而不自 | great, but not vain; modest, self-poised.

| | earnest, really.

| 布 ample; spreading out wide, as a robe.

誇 To think highly of one's self; self-complacent; dissatisfied with, captious.

心中自 | to feel satisfied with one's doings.

Read *hu*. Afraid, timorous.

倨 Like the two last.  
倨 Presumptuous, disdainful, ostentatious.

媵 Vain, conceited, as of one's looks; pretty, neat, good; a mincing, ogling, manner.

| 修 elegant, stylish deportment; decorous manner.

| 節 careful of one's appearance, fastidious.

Read *hu*' Fincal, particular.

媵 | dissolute, loose, wanton.

胯 The bones of the pelvis, and used nearly like the next.

胯 From *flesh* and *bragging*; occurs used for the next.

胯 The thighs; the crotch or space between the legs; a fat appearance.

| 夫 a term of contempt for one who is cowed or yields cravenly.

手 | the forearm. (*Cantonese*.)

受 | 下之辱 to be disgraced by crawling between one's legs.

大 | 子 large fat thighs.

跨 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.

| 越 to excel; to pass over; to supersede.

不 | 其國 do not encroach on his territory.

| 馬 to bestride a horse.

| 開對手 to stretch out the arms.

| 海內制諸侯之術 a scheme for engrossing the empire and curbing the princes.

開 | 箭衣 a riding robe or archer's dress, which opens in front.

| 祖 to encroach on the grave of one's ancestor, by burying behind his tomb.

| 坐 to sit in a straddling manner.

| 竈 he bestrides the fire-place; *met.* he excels his father.

| 子 a long and narrow traveling boat, used on the upper part of the Yangtze's River.

| 所兒 a side-room in large houses, one set off with its own court.

In *Fuchau*. Overbearing, insolent, riding over one.

| 的倒 I've gotten the victory over him.

跨 A riding dress; overalls to protect the trowsers from chafing.

| 衫 an under-shirt or small vest.

KWAH.

Old sound, kwat. In Canton, kút, and kwat; — in Swatow, kwak, and kwat; — in Amoy, kwat; — in Fuhchau, kwak, and kwah; — in Shanghai, kwèh; — in Chifu, kwa.

**刮**, From *knife* and *tongue*, but the primitive was first written *kwoh*, *刮* to stop the mouth.

*kwá* **刮** To pare, to scrape off, to abrade; to plane, to shave; to rub, to burnish; to brush away, as leaves are by the wind; to even off, as a bushel of grain; to extort; to raze; to run against, to scrape by, as two carriages passing.

| **刮** to scrape, to trim; *met.* to oppress.

| **漿** to stiffen cloth by starch.

| **斗** a striker, used by millers.

| **平地方** to level the ground; to raze a place.

| **目相看** to rub one's eyes and treat respectfully; to regard one highly.

**東** | **西** | 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.

| **削價錢** to pare down or deduct from the price.

| **衣裳** to sprinkle and brush clothes.

| **着** [lookout, or we] shall hit! — said by cartmen.

| **腿** to run against, as two horsemen.

In *Cantonese*. A quarter of a dollar or a pound, in imitation of the English word *quarter*.

**括**, To inclose in a bundle, to envelop; to tie up; to embrace, to include; to comprehend; to meet; to arrive at; to place an arrow on the string; to brush.

| **髮** to coil the hair in a knot.

**囊** | **四海** his bag holds the four seas; — he knows everything.

**機** | ingenious mechanism.

**德音來** | [I wish that one of such] virtuous fame would come to me.

| **水** to bale out, as from a boat.

**日之夕矣牛羊下** | at eventide the cows and goats come home from the hills.

**包** | to bundle up, to contain; to have an understanding of.

**聒**, From *ear* and *tongue*; it looks like the next.

*kwá* **聒** A clamor, a din; very importunate; bothering, distracting; to stun one; to injure an affair by talking.

**多言** | **耳** to din or croak in one's ears.

| **擾** clamorous.

| | inapt, ignorant; others say, a continual din.

**蛙** | **通夜** the frogs kept up their croaking the whole night.

**聒**, To look at angrily; dim eyesight.

*kwá* **聒** | **視於人** to glare at a man.

**栝**, A kind of frame or measure, called **欂** | used by masons in marking chords and angles when building.

*kwá* **栝** Read *kwai*?. A tree allied to the yew or juniper.

| **樓** the roots of the bryony (*Tricosanthes*) are so called by the medical faculty, perhaps from a fancied resemblance to the **蛙** or mole-cricket.

Read *tien* for the first character. A pipe to blow up the fire in a cooking-range.

**苦**, Interchanged with the last; and probably more correct.

**葫**, A bitter plant, the | **萑**, otherwise called **瓜萑**, whose fruit is used by the Chinese in conghs; it is nearly round and has a soft rind.

**蛙**, The spawn of frogs.

| **蟪** the garden slug or *Limax*, called at Nanking

**連連蟲** the insect that follows, and **鼻涕蟲** or snivel worm at Canton.

| **蟆** the mole cricket.

**适**, Fleet, hasty; to hurry one.

| **疾** to drive on; to hasten one to act quicker.

**髻**, The hair unpinned and disheveled, as when in mourning.

**主人** | **髮袒** the chief mourner, should have his hair undressed, and wear a single garment.

**鵠**, A species of wader, allied to the crane.

**鶴** | the black crane, so called from its plumage, and

| **鹿** from its cry; it has red cheeks, and is described as having nine tails from the manner in which the tail feathers turn up; the same name is given to a strange bird with nine heads, perhaps denoting a crested variety like the Balearic crane.

**老** | a crow, in imitation of its croak; in Peking, it is the Japanese raven.

**刮**, To cut away the proud flesh from an ulcer; to remove the pus and blood.

**筈**, The butt or notch of the arrow where it is placed on the string.

颯  
kwai

From *wind* and *tongue*.

A gust, a flurry which whirls about the dust; to drive on or sweep up, as a whirlwind does; to blow fitfully and strong.

丨着跑了 the gusts drive them rapidly, as clouds.

丨起風來 a rushing blast arose.

丨得一句在耳朵 I have only heard a slight inkling of it.

你是甚麼風丨來的 what lucky wind blew you here?

丨得滿天飛 [the dust] was all blown sky high.

丨不開得 it could not blow away — the clouds.

### KWAI.

Old sounds, kwai, kai, and kat. In Canton, kwai; — in Swatow, kwai; — in Amoy, kwai; — in Fuhchau, kwai; — in Shanghai, kwa and kwé; — in Chifu, kwai.

乖  
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 剛 to *scrape* modified; another etymologist says it depicts the backbone and ribs.

To turn the back on; perverse, cross-grained; strange, sulky; cunning, crafty; unlucky; to contradict; at cross purposes, untoward.

丨巧 wily, tricky; knavish; full of deceptions.

丨異 old in his way, intractable, eccentric.

丨口 glib-tongued, plausible.

丨紊 to pervert all reason.

精丨伶俐 ingenious, clever at devices.

偷使丨 to trick one out of, to get a sharper's advantage.

丨張 or 戾 mulish, intractable, bad tempered.

運途丨蹇 what an unlucky catastrophe I have met with!

丨兒子 a pert, mischievous child.

In Fuhchau. Good, amiable, pleasing; a lullaby.

拐  
kwai

From *hand* and to *scrape* off the flesh.

To deceive, to swindle; to seduce, to decoy; to entrap persons, to delude in order to carry them off; to twist, to turn, as in following a road.

丨子 a kidnapper, a man-stealer.

丨騙人妾 to clope with a man's concubine.

丨去 to decoy and carry off.

丨跌了他 pushed him down with his elbow.

丨賣豬仔 to entrap and sell a man as a coolie (Cantonese).

我口腔不能丨變 I cannot change the note in my mouth, — as in whistling; i. e. I cannot whistle a tune.

順牆丨丨過去 go along by the wall and turn the corner.

拐  
kwai

A staff for old men, usually made to resemble a crutch, with a crooked top.

丨杖 an old man's staff.

丨子棍 a truncheon or quarter-staff used in fencing and fighting.

怪  
kwai

From *heart* and to *till* the ground or in; the second form is not very common.

Strange, marvelous; bizarre, portentous, monstrous; supernatural, weird; curious; to dislike, to bear a grudge

against; to blame, to find fault with; to deem strange; surprised at; sometimes it has the force of an *adverb*, very, unusually.

奇丨 surprising, unusual.

丨物 an apparition, a monster.

鬼丨 ugly, horrid.

不要見丨 don't feel angry; don't get annoyed at it.

丨責 to reprimand, to berate.

反丨你 he blames you without cause.

丨哉此言 what strange talk!

莫丨 no wonder! (Cantonese).

丨澀的 harsh-tasted.

丨不得 it is not surprising.

見了丨閉不得眼 it is useless to shut your eyes when you've seen the spook; — you must meet the crisis, face the music.

令人見丨 to bring blame on one's self.

丨誕之事 unfounded tales.

怨丨 don't be displeased, ease your wrath.

聽着丨害怕 I was much frightened at hearing it.

受人丨頭 blamed by people.

丨湯的 scalding hot.

素隱行丨 to delight in secretly doing odd things.

陸離光丨 rare and new things.

夾  
kwai

From 又 the *hand* and a thing passing through it; it is easily mistaken for *yang* 央 midst.

Parted, as streams; differing; to pull or flow different ways; certain, absolute; name of the 54th diagram, denoting what is decided, stern, or settled.

Read *kueh*, and interchanged with 訣 an art. To place the middle finger pointing upward within the knuckles of the others; people often do it when alone to frighten away the bogies.

靈官丨 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, k'ui, and kwai; — in Swatow, kw'ai, ko, and k'ui; — in Amoy, kw'ai and kwai; — in Fuhchau, kw'ai; — in Shanghai, kw'ê and kwa; — in Chifu, kw'a.

**搨**

From hand and an eddy; also read 'kwai.

**搨** To rub, to smooth; to scratch; to carry with one.

| 癢 to scratch an itching place.

| 水 to absorb or wipe up water.

| 筐子 to sling a basket on the arm.

| 破臉 to cut one's acquaintances.

| 了五條痕 her nails left five scratches.

**蒯**

A kind of rush of which door mats can be woven; sandals and wisps are also made of it.

| 索 straw ropes.

| 履 straw sandals, such as are worn by mourners.

| 金候 cord wound around the hilt of a sword.

| 蓆 coarse rush mats.

**快**

From heart and departing.

A flow of spirits; glad, cheerful; pleasure, cheerfulness; alacrity, promptness;

quick, hasty, rapid, speedy; used for 就 just on the point of, almost, about to be; sharp, keen, as a blade.

| 些 a little quicker, hurry on.

| 樂 happy, in good spirits.

| 活 delight, joy; pleasure; | 活的人 a cheerful happy man.

| 馬拿來 bring it quickly i. e. — like a courier with a letter.

| 馬 a courier, a fleet post.

| | quick, smart; instantly.

| 人 a keen, efficient man.

**縣裏馬** | the thief detectors in a magistrate's office.

| 來了 he will soon be here.

| 的回來 come back quickly.

| 利 sharp, keen; smart.

**風雲** | 慢 the wind is swifter than the clouds.

| 子 "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.

| 子插 or | 籠子 a fob for the chopsticks.

**不爽** | indisposed, out of sorts.

| 班 policemen, thief-catchers.

**一時之** | something which demands instant attention.

**大** | 于懷 you rejoice my heart greatly.

| 艇 a fast-boat, — at Canton.

| 冷 it is getting cold.

| 完 it will soon be done.

**磨** | or 磨的鋒 | grind it sharp.

**駢**

Used for the last; it is also read k'ueh,

A sprightly colt that in a week can beat its dam at running; swift as the wind.

| 馬 a racer, a fleet horse.

| 流如竹箭 its waters are swift as an arrow.

**噲**

From mouth and united.

To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; an impediment in swallowing; meager; clamor.

**顏色** 麗 | her beauty has gone.

| | 其正 cheerful and pleasant are the front rooms.

**褱**

The place where the girdle is joined, or the collar fastened; a loose sash, or the girdle put on loosely.

**塊**

From earth and demon, which has been altered from 土 earth inside of 凵 a pit.

A clod, a lump; a fraction, a piece of; doltish; used for I in a demeaning manner; a classifier of things thin or flat, or in pieces, a, boards, panes, slices, lumps, coins &c., rather shapeless and squarish

— | 肉 a slice of meat.

— | 地 a piece or lot of land; a clod.

— | 兒 altogether, all at once, lumping the whole; used to indicate a union or joining of people or things in one spot.

**破** | to break the clods.

**與之** | [the peasant] offered him a clod of earth, — i. e. to Chung-'rh, the son of the Prince of Tsin, when passing as a beggar through W'ei in great distress (B. C. 539); he afterwards got his throne.

**胸如壘** | my heart is like a pile of clods; — i. e. in great distress.

**大** | creation, the globe; nature.

| 然無知 doltish and ignorant.

| 然一物 he is a blockhead, just like a clodhopper.

## KWAN.

Old sounds, kon, and kwan. In Canton, kwan, and kún; — in Swatow, kwan, and kw<sup>na</sup>; — in Amoy, kwan, kw<sup>na</sup>, and wan; — in Fuhchau, kwang; — in Shanghai, kwé<sup>n</sup>, wé<sup>n</sup>, and wèh; — in Chifu, kwan.

官  
kwan

From 宀 a covering and 呂 many, which etymologists also regard as a contracted form of 師 an officer; this character is often dissected as meaning two mouths under a roof, alluding to the mendacity of officials; it looks like hwan' 宦 official.

An officer of government; the magistrates, the authorities; rulers; an officer; the government; official, public; a public court of law; a business; a title of respect or adulation, placed after the name; first rate, the best of.

做 | in office.

| 府 or | 員 or | 吏 or | 曹 officials, magistrates.

| 燕 the best kind of birds-nest.

清 | an honest officer, a pure handed magistrate.

入 | or 歸 | to confiscate.

| 天下 a public way, a republican or democratic rule.

| 路 a highway, a public road.

打 | 事 to carry a case before the authorities.

| 體 or | 樣 official dignity; stately, awe-inspiring.

| 場中人 one of the rulers.

文武學 | dignitaries in the civil, military, and literary departments.

六 | the six Boards in ancient times, called 天 |, 地 |, 春 |, 夏 |, 秋 |, and 冬 |, answering respectively to the present boards of Civil Office, Revenue, Rites, War, Punishment, and Works.

正印 | five officers of the regular grade, i. e. not being deputies or of particular appointment; — they are the district magistrate, the prefect, judge, governor, and governor-general.

幾品 | of what rank are you?  
| 板 officer's boards; i. e. money, coin, cash.

| 星顯 his star appears, he will soon be in office.

糊塗 | 府 an untrustworthy official, a muddle-headed fellow.

大 | | a pet name for a lad.

| 人 one in office; a term of respect for a husband; an epithet for prostitutes.

藉 | 勢 trusting to official power.

五 | the five senses are the ears, eyes, mouth, nose, and heart, which rule the body.

| 媒 old women who are appointed by the local magistrates to redeem repentant magdalens, to stamp the papers for sale of girls, or aid in punishing female prisoners at Canton, women who are sentenced to be sold for their crimes.

亞 | 仔 or 小 | an appellation for a young man.

| 話 cant or mandarin dialect.

蘇 | Mr. Su, or Su-qua as it is called, adopting the Amoy pronunciation kw<sup>na</sup>, which sound the people at Canton often write 呱, not knowing its origin.

天 | 賜福 may Heaven's Ruler bless you; this refers to the god who rules the 吏部 in the skies.

大老 | a man who swaggers along; at Suchau, a term for one's eldest brother.

倉 | 兒 the granary-keeper, is a local name for the dwarf hamster (*Cricetus griseus*), from the grain it stores away.

官  
kwan

The emperor's charioteer or master of his chariots; an assistant in an office.

命彼 | 人 he would then order his groom.

官  
kwan

Two birds singing in response; to coo to each other, as doves do; or answering, as two orioles.

棺  
kwan

From wood and ruler; q. d. that which secures the corpse.

A coffin, that which closes up all affairs; the inner of two coffins; to enclose, to close up.

| 材 a coffin.

運 | to take a parent's coffin home.

施 | or 捨 | to give coffins; — a religious act.

磁器 | 材 a crockery coffin; met. a hard hearted man.

| 罩 a great pall or catafalque carried at funerals.

| 材館 said of one dangerously sick or very old.

| 材鑿 a coffin-chisel, an epithet of a petty rascal; — you body-snatcher!

| 材伸出手 his hand comes out of his coffin; — i. e. he is grasping to the last.

金 | a golden coffin; at Peking, it is only used for a prince.

筘  
kwan

From 幺 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.

關  
kwan

From door and to pass threads through a web; the second form is commonest.

To stop a gate, to bar the door, to shut up a doorway; to fasten, to stop a thing or

road for a while; to guard, to place a post at; the cross-bar of a gate; a gateway to a market; a frontier-pass; a ford; a post-house, douane, custom, or excise house; governmental; a limit, a boundary; a crisis, a Rubicon, an important point in one's life; to bear upon, to effect, to belong to or concern; to allude to; involving, having a

relation to; consequences, results; to pass by or through; to penetrate, to pierce.

門 | 閉 bar the gate; shut in for the night; shut the door!

海 | 關 a marine custom-house.

部 | 關 administrator of customs, who writes of himself as 本 | 部 I, the collector.

口 | 關 a pass, a place where customs are paid.

汛 | 關 a post or station of guard.

脈 | 關 the middle pulse in the wrist, connected with the liver.

你 | 不 | 心 you did not pay attention.

放 | 關 to pass free of duty.

帝 | 關 the Chinese God of War, named Lord Kwan | 公 a noted hero of the Three States, A. D. 219; also called | 聖 the holy Kwan, and | 老爺 or | 夫子 the martial Sage Kwan, and other names.

不 | 關我事 it is none of my business.

不 | 關涉 independent of, disconnected.

生死的 | 關頭 a matter of life and death.

關 | 煞開通 may the crisis of his danger be gotten through safely; — written on children's caps to ward off ills.

王 | 愆之 | 關 the line between reason and passion.

係 | 關 or | 繫 consequences, results; what comes of an act.

守 | 關 to defend bravely — the pass.

中 | 關 a term for Shensi and the adjacent regions lying west of 函谷 | 關 in Honan.

東 | 關 Manchuria, the region lying east of the 山海 | 關 at the end of the Great Wall.

節 | 關 covert assistance of; the circumstances of.

打 | 節 to give funds for underhand aid.

心 | 照料 look after it carefully.

承蒙 | 注 I shall be obliged if you will look after this thing.

開 | 散 a sneezing powder.

書 | 關 a proposal for engaging a teacher or secretary; and 簽 | 關 is the money sent with such an application.

為學有三 | 關 three means pertain to study, — i. e. seeing, hearing, and talking.

防 | 關 the official seal.

防衙門 an office of the *Nei-wu-fu* which oversees the marriages, funerals, and allowances of the Imperial Clan.

閉 | 關 to stop the passes; to shut up the douanes.

弓而射 to pull the bow and shoot.

識透機 | 關 I see now the real motive.

國課攸 | 關 this pertains to the country's revenue.

關 | 關 the scream of the osprey.

坐 | 關 sitting in the pass, i. e. inside of a laticed box lined with spikes; Buddhist priests do so to excite compassion, and get people to buy out the nails.

鯨 | 關 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 | 關 a widower.  
居 | 關 to live alone.

目 | 關 | 而不寐 restless and unable to sleep.

憐 | 關 to befriend the lonely.

哀此 | 關 also pity the widowers and defenseless.

身 | 關漢子 a lonesome fellow, having no kith or kin.

有 | 在下曰虞舜 there is a bachelor among the people whose name is Yu Shun.

瘵 | 關 Diseased, infirm, incompetent to fulfill the duties of; incapable; to distress, to make void or useless.

官 | 瘵 an inefficient, idle official.

痾 | 瘵 in 抱 to have great solicitude and anxiety for.

智 | 瘵 in 在 the wise are in obscurity and the incapable in office.

若 | 時 | 瘵官 [if you thus act.] the offices will in time be all made of no effect.

莞 | 關 The district of Tung-kwan 東 | 縣 in Kwang-chen fu, lying along the eastern side of the Pearl River above the

Bocca Tigris; also an old name of Ishui hien 沂水縣 in the south of Shantung.

Read 'kwan. 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.

爾而笑 [the sage] then smiled and laughed out.

合 | 關 a native medicine; perhaps the seeds of the *Euonymus*.

冠 | 關 From 一 to cover, 元 the chief or head, and 寸 a rule.

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 | 關 the ancient flat topped crowns of the Chinese.

加 | 關 to cap a young man when he has 入 | 關 come of age; formerly done at twenty.

鳥 | 關 the shekdrake.

請升 | 關 please remove your hats; — said to guests.

免衣 | 關 no need of wearing your hats and robes; — in undress.

纓 | 盡落 deprived of every office and rank.

堂皇 | 冕 with strict etiquette and decorum.

怒髮衝 | 冕 he was so angry that his hair lifted his cap.

道士 | a priest's cap; a small squarish hut of one or two rooms.

下 | wattles on birds.

縣 | a district in Tung-chang fu in Shantung, lying west of the Grand Canal.

Read *kwan* To cap a youth at his marriage, an old usage, equivalent to putting on the *togo virilis*; to promote in office to the highest post; the chief or head; able, superior.

勇 | 三軍 the bravest [of the brave] in three legions.

場 | excelling all competitors.

未 | a bachelor, unmarried.

弱 | immature, not yet reached full strength.

職 | 秋曹 he was raised to be the head of the Board of Punishments.

觀  
觀

*kwan*

From to see and a *water-fowl*; the contraction is very common.

To look at carefully; to contemplate; to observe, to travel and see; to manifest, to display; an evidence of, proof; observed, manifested,

the appearances of; a spectacle, sights; many.

望 | to idle about; to look on; as 幸勿 | 望 well for you not simply to look at it—but buy it.

光 | one's first entrance into the examinations.

風 | to test the literary spirit of a place.

音兵 | a lady's man.

美 | a fine view; a good action.

一 | 氣色何如 look carefully at his features to see what they indicate.

壯 | a fine front; beautiful facade.

大 | a great performance; something seen from afar.

大失 | 瞻 to lose the regard of others by undignified manners.

閒 | to stroll about sight-seeing.

無有可 | nothing worth seeing there.

察 | 察使 the style of an address to the intendant of a circuit.

奇 | a rare event.

容 | the deportment; the style.

鑑 | 四方 looking down upon this lower world.

天文 | astrology, star-gazing.

越王 | 潮 Yueh-wang looks after the bore—at Hangchen.

奄 | 銚艾 very soon we shall see the sickles at the grain.

星臺 | the Observatory at Peking, where the 星的 or astronomers worked.

薄言 | 之 while they looked.

相 | to judge physiognomy.

音菩薩 Kwanyin, usually called Goddess of Mercy, a Buddhist deity; the name is a translation of the Sanscrit *avalokiteśvara* or Hearer of Cries; other names are 世音自在 the sovereign who regards the prayers of the world; 世自在 the ruler who regards the world; and 光世音 illuminating the sounds of the world; she is also termed the 大慈大悲 the Merciful and Compassionate; the sex has changed in course of time, and it seems to have been at first a Chinese native god, on which the Indian deity was afterwards foisted.

Read *kwan* A temple of the Rationalists; a hermitage, a seclusion retreat; a gallery; the 20th diagram, meaning to make known.

樓 | a gallery, a belvedere.

仙 | Taoist temples.

寺 | monasteries and temples.

筦

*kwan*

Similar to the next, and used for it.

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.

管  
管

*kwan*

From *bamboo* and a *ruler*; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

A tube; a reed, a short pipe or flageolet, having six holes, and sometimes in former days two tubes to one mouth-piece.

like the shepherd's pipe of the Arabs; a classifier of fifes, flutes, pipes, guns, quills, and other tubular things; in *anatomy*, a duct or passage, for which the next is more suitable; to rule, to control; to have the government of, to sway, to dominate, to influence primarily.

家 | 事 a butler, a steward.

事房 | a pantry, a buttery.

下 | to rule over.

店 | a shop-boy or a coolie, at Canton; elsewhere, the salesman, the head of the shop.

窺 | the tube through which to see things.

理 | to manage, to govern.

畧陳 | 見 I think so on the whole, it is my imperfect opinion.

數 | or 賬 the book-keeper, the money-keeper.

受他 | 轄 governed by; I am under his rule.

不住 | 不 | 他 he is beyond my control.

只 | 講 let him talk; talk on.

只 | 做 it must be done.

總 | to superintend; a head-ruler; an overseer.

筆 | tube of a pencil; barrel of a quill

五 | the ducts of the five viscera.

城子 | a poetical name for a pencil.

弦 | stringed and wind instruments.

一 | 手鎗 one pistol, a revolver.

嘒嘒 | 聲 how shrill the pipes sound!

聖也者道之 | 也 the idea of perfect virtue is being guided by reason.

靡聖 | 矣 there seem to be no sages, you have no guiding men.

**膾** } From *flesh and ruler or finish-*  
**脍** } *ed*; the preceding is common-  
 ly used for it; the second also  
 means flesh, marrow.  
 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.

血 | arteries, blood-vessels.  
 漏 | a running ulcer.  
 水 | the urethra.  
 肺 | the larynx, the windpipe.  
 胃 | the pylorus or the cardiac  
 orifice, both being included  
 under the same term.  
 脫 | 丸 a pill which will extract  
 the core of a boil.

**瑄** } A tube of stone made into a  
**瑄** } flute; a sight tube attached  
 to an azimuth or theodolite; a  
 beautiful pebble; to burnish  
 metals.

翎 | the tube which holds the pea-  
 cock's feather on an official cap.  
 西王母來獻其白 | [after  
 Shun began to reign] the Mother  
 of the Fairies came offering him  
 a white jade.

**愴** } From *heart and officer* as the  
**愴** } phonetic.  
 Sorrowing and sad.  
 | | friendless, having no  
 one to rely on,  
 有 | | 之 淒涼 utterly  
 abandoned, totally friendless.  
 | | 念 sad thoughts.

**瘡** } Exhausted, worn out, weak;  
**瘡** } sick from grief or dishearten-  
 ed by failure.  
 四牡 | | the four horses  
 were worn out.  
 | 楚甚篤 dangerously sick.

**拊** } From *hand and ruler*; it is often  
**拊** } read *wah*,  
 To take up, to lift; to take  
 out of; to rescue.  
 | 取 to take away.

**館** } From *to eat or a cottage and*  
**館** } *officer*; the second and common  
 form is unauthored, and has  
 probably arisen from the simi-  
 larity of the radicals.

**館** } An inn, a caravansary; the  
**館** } hotel of a feudal prince; a  
 lodging-place or club-house erected  
 in a town by the people from an-  
 other town or region; a council-  
 room, an assembly-hall; a hall, a  
 room for public use; an exchange,  
 an office or counting-room; a sa-  
 loon, a restaurant; a school-room;  
 to lodge, to stay for a short period;  
 to build temporary lodgings or  
 booths.

公 | a government hall, a public  
 room.

書 | or 學 | a college, a school.  
 會 | mercantile or literary club-  
 rooms erected for public pur-  
 poses, generally by the people  
 of one place or ward.

適子之 | 兮 we will go up to  
 your city house.

客 | a hotel, a tavern.  
 | 舍 a hired hall; hired lodgings.

賭 | a gambling place, a hell.

酒 | or 高樓 | or 茶 | an eat-  
 ing-house, a restaurant.

稅 | a custom-house.

醫 | a hospital, a dispensary.  
 | 所 a public hall.

| 地 a post in an office; an open-  
 ing for employment.

班 | a kind of lock up in a yamun.

開 | and 解 | to open a school  
 and close it, — as at the terms.

賊 | thieves' nests, the places or  
 houses seized or occupied by  
 rebels or banditti.

| 接天下賢豪 to collect all  
 the good and brave in the  
 country.

楚 | brothels, bagnios.

翰林留 | Hanlin graduates  
 placed on the list for promotion.

**輶** } The iron band placed on the  
**輶** } hub of a wheel to prevent it  
 from splitting.

**斡** } From *a measure and sunrise*;  
**斡** } it is also read *wah*, or *woh*,

**斡** } A handle, a wheel by which to  
**斡** } turn a machine; a striker to  
 even off grain; to revolve, to turn  
 around; to circulate, as commodi-  
 ties; that which causes a turning;  
 to superintend; in *rhetoric*, to ex-  
 plain, to open out a text or topic.  
 旋 | to revolve, as the seasons.

各國之貨皆如輪 | the pro-  
 ducts of all countries circulate  
 as a wheel rolls over.

**貫** } From *pearl or property* and to  
**貫** } *string*.

**貫** } A string of a thousand cash;  
**貫** } to run a thread through, to  
 string on; strengthen, as a piece  
 of board by an iron band; to  
 connect, to traverse; to implicate,  
 to involve; to penetrate, to go  
 through; to bear with; pervading,  
 associated with, linked to.  
 一 | 錢 a string of cash.

籍 | the origin or parentage of  
 a man, an account of which is  
 required of candidates at the  
 examinations.

| 澈其事 I see through this plan.  
 如雷 | 耳 [your fame] has  
 pierced my ear like thunder.

| 穿 to get on or bore through;  
 to run on a string.

語不 | 申 this expression is  
 irrelevant, the idea is not con-  
 tinuous.

| 通 passes through, as water in  
 a tube, or ideas through the  
 mind.

精忠 | 日 his loyalty can bear  
 the sunlight; — *i. e.* he is unim-  
 peachable.

三歲 | 女 for three years you  
 have been through — our grain;  
 — said of rats, *i. e.* officials.

萬 | 家財 a very rich man.  
 | 跋 to wrestle, as an athlete.

射則 | 兮 when he shoots, his  
 arrow goes right through.

習 | 成自然 the practiced ex-  
 pert finishes his work up soon.

**慣** From heart and to go through; q. d. the heart gets accustomed to tho thoughts passing through it; used with the next.  
kwan'

Habitual, experienced, accustomed to; addicted to, practiced in; inured to; the customary way.

| 熟 used to, expert in, habitual.

| 去 I often have been there

| 不 inured to, unskilled.

| 做 well practiced in, capable.

| 賭 addicted to gambling.

| 戰 a veteran in the wars.

| 不可縱 don't be too lenient — to the boys.

| 壞了 he is quite spoiled, — as a petted child.

| 不要 | 了脾氣 don't get wedded to bad habits.

| 習 accustomed, skilled in.

**慣** Like the last two.  
To be familiar with; to take, to lift; to let drop; to push over.  
kwan'

| 投盃 to throw down the divining-blocks.

| 瀆鬼神 to treat the gods irreverently.

| 在地下 pushed him down.

In Cantonese. To stumble, to slip.

| 倒一交 slipped down once.

| 反 playful.

**裸** From worship and real; ceenra interchanged with the next.  
kwan'

To pour out libations before the dead; to pour out and drink wine.

| 酒 to offer a libation of spirits.

| 奠 to pour out a libation.

**灌** To run or flow together; to discharge, to disembody into; collected, assembled; kwan'

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 trees with dense foliage; a class in Chinese botany comprising the *Althea* and *Morus*.

| 花 to water flowers.

| 醉 they made him drunk.

| 頂 a Buddhist term for a kind of baptism or holy unction by sprinkling, which conferred goodness.

| 注 to flow into, as rivers into a lake.

| 漿 to pour liquid mortar into the holes in a pavement, or between the bricks in a wall.

老夫 | | the old man is truly honest.

| 水 to blow water — into pork.

| 藥 to force one to take physic.

**盥** Composed of a dish under water in a mortar.  
kwan'

To wash the hands before worship; to wash in a basin.

| 洗 to wash clean.

| 櫛 to wash and comb, to make one's toilet.

| 誦 having washed, I read — your note; intimating the respect paid to it.

**罐** A jar, a gallipot, a crock; a mug, a cruse; a pitcher or

罐 } jar having no spout, to contain water or oil.

水 | a pitcher.

茶 | a tea-canister.

蜜 | little pewter jars for carrying honey.

瓦 | 不離井上破 the earthen jar will get broken at last at the well, — so a soldier will go to battle once too often.

**罐** Like the last.  
A water jar, a bucket to hold fluids.  
kwan'

柳 | a bucket made of osiers or willow-twigs.

**瓊** The name of a valuable stone, a variety of jade, which was used in making the 圭 or ancient official batons.  
kwan'

**懽** From heart and heron as the phonetic; it is usually interchanged with 歡 huan.  
kwan'

Joyful, pleased.

| 心 an approving mind, hearty congratulations.

| 忻未已 my pleasure or gratification is extreme.

Read huan. Grieved, desolate.

| | 悵悵 cast down, like one who has no bosom friend to complain to.

**燿** Read huan, and interchanged with 歡 to rejoice, glad, happy.  
kwan'

To set fire to a thing with the sun's heat, as Sui-jän-shi did; to light a fire or beacon; hot, bright.

司 | an ancient officer who brought fire in this manner.

祭 | to worship the discoverer of fire.

**鸕** A general name for herons of which there are many sorts; in north China it denotes the stork.  
kwan'

| 鳴于垓 the heron screams on the knoll.

白 | the lesser white heron or egret (*Egretta alba*), which nestles on trees; it is in Chihli, the common stork, as 黑 | is the black stork.

鳥 | the common heron (*Ardea cinerea*), having an ashy plumage and a black tail.

**藿** Another and older form of the last; a small mug or cup.  
kwan'

| 芎 a creeping plant which exudes a white juice.

**𠄎** The two tufts made in dressing an infant's hair, called 亞角髻 at Canton; the character is intended to resemble them.  
kwan'

總角 | 分 bind up the two horn-like tufts.

## KW'AN.

Old sound, kw'an. In Canton, fún; — in Swatow, kw'an; — in Amoy, kw'an; — in Fuhchau, kw'ang; — in Shanghai, kw'é<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, kw'an.

寬

From 宀 a covering and 莫 a small-horned large goat.

kw'an

Large, spacious, ample; gentle with, forgiving, easy, benignant to, clement, indulgent; slow, lax; gentleness; to make gentle; to extenuate; to widen, to enlarge, to relax; to forbear.

| 闊 wide, broad; ample for the purpose.

費用 | 闊 more than enough for the occasion; profuse outlay.

| 大 or | 量 liberal, indulgent.

| 容 a pleasing face; gracious to.

| 餘 an abundance, an overplus.

| 房大屋 large, roomy apartments; a spacious house.

| 猛並濟 gentleness was well tempered with severity.

| 恕 to forgive, to remit.

撫民以 | to soothe the people by clemency.

| 宥 to let pass, to overlook.

| 縱 to connive at, too easy with; heedless of one's duties.

事 | the affair is not urgent.

| 則得衆 kindness will win the hearts of the people.

| 懷 to alleviate one's grief.

在 | be gentle, act forbearingly.

| 免 to forgive, to pass by.

| 緊帶 an elastic belt.

作 | 一點 make it a little wider.

| 一尺 one foot wide.

眼界 | a pleasing view, a charming prospect.

| 矜綽矜 how magnanimous and gentle

| 心耐守 to be forbearing, to be considerate and patient.

| 限 or | 緩 to extend the limit of time

| 恩 courteous, condescending.

| 慰 to cheer up; sympathizing.

| 懷 to take things easy.

髀

kw'an

The hind quarters of an ox.

| 髀 the first bone of the leg, the femur; the thigh.

椀

kw'an

From wood and end; it is sometimes wrongly used for 碗 a bowl.

A small four-legged copper stand used in sacrifices; fuel ent up in faggots; name of a tree likened to the oak, whose fruit is edible; and of another like the *Terminalia*; a branch.

款

款

kw'an

From to breathe or long for, and that which satisfies the longing; the second is the common form.

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.

鬧 | pompos, haughty.

一 | 事 one affair or incident.

題 | an autograph.

單 | and 雙 | the inscriptions on an autograph, with or without the name of the one for whom it was written.

近來 | 段淒清 affairs have latterly all gone against me.

各 | or | | every sort, all sorts.

| 式 a sort, an article; a style, a manner; habit, as of a plant.

| 曲 according to the exigency.

歸 | to repay a loan.

必須籌 | we must consult on the ways and means.

| 段如何 what is his condition? how is he getting on?

| | 然 longing for what is impracticable.

| 頭大 haughty, difficult of access.

餅有 | 識 the jar has a record of its maker.

大明瓷 | the inscription on the jar is the Ming dynasty.

| | 飛 flying and flitting where it likes, as a dragon-fly.

| | 中誠 wholly loyal and sincere.

| 留 to detain a visitor.

| 冬 a small root used as a tonic; but | 冬花 designates the dried flowers of the loquat (*Eriobotrya*); the tea is used in coughs.

窳

kw'an

Hollow, like an empty vessel or decayed tree; dried up; inexperienced, ignorant; an empty pate.

| 啓 an uninformed mind.

| 窳 an empty hole.

| 空 a vacuum.

中心 | 櫃 my heart is like an empty casket; — i. e. I am totally indifferent.

鐵

kw'an

A branding-iron; a kind of gridiron; to solder.

| 刻 to brand or burn in.

| 縫 to seal the seam, as a letter with wax.

## KWANG.

Old sounds, kw'ang, and kung. In Canton, kwong and kwäng; — in Swatow, kwäng and kw'ang; — in Amoy, kong; — in Fuhchau, kwòng; — in Shanghai, kwong and hwong; — in Chifu, kwong.

**光** The original form was composed of 儿 a man with 火 fire above it intimating the brightness of mind.  
*kwang*

Light, luster; brilliant, illustrious, bright; honor, glory, éelat; 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.

| 鮮 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 | 景 just about ten men were there.

分外 | too bright.

豪 | a coruscation like an aurora; the aureola on divine personages.

圓 | the copper umbus on an image of Budha.

放 | 蟲 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.

| 宗耀祖 to make one's ancestors illustrious.

| 身來 I came alone, without any baggage.

食精 | it is all eaten up, a bare cupboard.

| 陰似箭 the day goes like an arrow.

| 額 he increased the set number.

| 天化日 in open day, before all the world.

水 | 接天 the bright horizon at sea.

| 你一個人 only you are left, you alone.

沒有沾一點 | I have not made a cent, I have taken nothing.

耗得精 | it is clean gone, nothing at all left.

天 | 早 at early dawn.

賞 | give me the pleasure of your company.

叨 | be kind now; oblige me, — and give me better coin.

回 | flickering of a lamp.

放毫 | to sparkle, as a star.

**胱** The bladder, called 膀 |; the second character refers to its breadth.  
*kwang*

**洸** Also read *hwang*  
*kwang* Water glistening and sparkling in the sun as it bubbles and foams; a small river in Shantung near Yen-chen fu, a feeder of the Grand Canal; wide; distant, angry.

武夫 | | how martial the warriors looked |

有 | 有潰 you are cold and angry — towards me.

**勦** Ardent, valorous.  
*kwang* | | 將軍 a courageous leader; a general with military ardor.  
*kwang*

**觥** } A cup made of rhinoceros' horns holding five gills; anything crooked resembling such a cup.  
*kwang*

| | obstinate, determined.  
*kwang* | 羊 a great ram.

我姑酌彼兕 | I will just fill up that wine-cup — for a drink.

**廣** From a shelter and yellow.

*kwang* Broad, extensive, wide, spacious; large, ample; stout; the breadth of, as of a room; to make broad, to enlarge, to extend; to diffuse; enlarged; a squad of fifteen chariots; occurs in many names of places, but when used alone refers to Canton city or Kwangtung province.

| 行 everywhere made known; to propagate, as to teach doctrine.

| 大 large as a vast place; profound, as deep learning.

| 布天下 circulate it through the empire.

| 揚 to diffuse far and wide.

量 | able to drink much; kind and lenient to others' faults.

| 交 an extensive acquaintance.

見識不 | his experience is very limited.

| 量多少 what is the breadth?

| 運 the area of a region, its dimensions; the superficies.

| 貨 goods from Canton.

| 東人 or | 東仔 Cantonese.

**桃** From wood and bright as the phonetic.

*kwang* A cent-water; a kind of palm, the | 根 belonging to the genus *Caryota*; its wood is highly prized at Canton for sedan thills.  
機 | the beam of a loom.

**統** } Fine floss not yet sorted; silky cotton not spun.

**纈** } | 絮 unsorted cotton.

*kwang* | 絲 | refuse silk left after spooling.

厥篚織 | their baskets contained fine silks and soft floss.

三軍挾 | the soldiers had quilted garments.

屬 | 之際 near death, dying; floss is used to test the breathing.

In *Cantonese*, A loop; to latch; to fasten two doors with a string; to brush against, to run over one in the street.

門 fasten the door.  
狗 tie up the dog.  
睇 look out, [lest I] run over you! — a chairman's cry.

誑 From *words and wild*.  
Incoherent, wild talk; to delude by it; to deceive, to mislead.

言 wild talk.  
欺 to impose on, to make a fool of.  
不要 I don't mislead me.

幼子常視無 children never delude anybody.

遞相欺 they mutually fooled each other.

騙不下 you can't hoax me, that dodgo went go down.

于彼 I was taken in by him.

KW'ANG.

Old sounds, k'ung, and gung. In *Canton*, kwong, kw'ong, kwang, hong, and fong; — in *Swatow*, kw'ang, k'eng, and kang; — in *Amoy*, k'ong and k'ong; — in *Fuhchau*, kw'ang and kw'ong; — in *Shanghai*, kw'ong and hwong; — in *Chifu*, kw'ong.

匡 From a *receptacle and king*; occurs used with the next; as a primitive, it often imparts some of its meaning to the compounds.

A square box to hold cooked rice or millet; regular, square; correct; to rectify, to direct; to assist, to deliver; deflected, not upright.

救 to rescue.  
正 to reform, to put in order.  
方 regular, placed properly.  
跛 very lame.  
既 既救 you have been correct and sedulous.

以 不遺 do not spend all your income.

輔 to sustain, as an aid does.

以 王國 in order to rescue the royal kingdom.

一 天下 he united and rectified the country.

州 an old name for Yun-nan fu in Yunnan; and also for Taming fu 大明府 in Chihli.

人其如予何 what can the people of Kw'ang do to me? — some say that this was a town near the present K'a-fung fu, others put it in the state of Lu.

筐 A basket of a square shape without a cover or bail; a general name for open baskets; the bottom of a bed; to put into baskets.

筐 open baskets, such as presents are sent in.

牀 a basket bed, a basinet.

一 線 one hank of thread.

籬 large baskets or bins.

燈籠 the lantern, as distinguished from the candle in it.

框 The end or head of a coffin where it can be opened; a 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.

檔 a sash, as of a window; a frame, as of a door.

閫 From *door and square*; interchanged with the last.

閫 The frame of a door or window which is set into the wall.

門 a door-frame.

牆 a wall which incloses, or frames the opening; a surrounding wall.

苑 the wall around a yard.

淮 One of the headwaters of the River Siang in the south of Hunan near the mountains, in Kwéi-yang hien 桂陽縣 called Kwei shui 桂水 or Cassia Water.

恇 From *heart and squared*.

恇 To fear; apprehensive lest one will not act aright; timid.

嗟 嗟誰留 oh, how I am scared! who can stay here?

衆不 懼 none of them had the least fear about it.

狂 From 犬 *dog* and 皇 *sprouting* contracted to 王 *king*.

狂 Mad, raving, wild, incoherent, insane, crazed; unable to judge of things; cruel, irascible; eccentric, enthusiastic, mad on; rash, excitable, impudent; a term of disparagement, as, he is daft on, has a mania for; a mad fellow.

犬 a mad dog; an epithet for a conceited person.

妄 vicious, extravagant, raging.

酒 silly from drink.

發 out of his head.

書 pedantic; a bibliomaniac; one who loves to scribble.

士 or 僞 a conceited fellow, a pedant.

躁 light minded, eccentric.

性 headstrong.

癡 delirious, wandering.

蕩 stolid, dumpish, lethargic.

猖 outrageous, violent, loud-talking.

言 lying talk; nonsense.

者進取 an ardent man has entered on the course of study.

風大作 a furious gust came rushing down.

吠 [only] a mad dog's bark; —i. e. a sudden passion.

童之也且 oh, you fool of all foolish fellows!

許人尤之衆穉且 the people of Hù blame me, but they are all like hasty, captious children.

乃見且 but I see this madcap

誑 Wild, lying talk intended to mislead; to lie to, to deceive; to cheat.

騙 to swindle, to jockey.

眶 The frame of the eye, the eye-socket; the corner or cantinus of the eye.

高 | sunken eyes.

眼 | 大 proud, supercilious.

淚滿 | tears filled his eyes.

大眼 | a careless look; one who thinks little of the price of a thing.

劬 Zealous, prompt; an appellation of the first rank of the Beile 貝勒 princes among the Manchus.

勤 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.

去 | to take a walk.

逛 | 一 | to go out for an airing.

遊 | to go on a pleasure excursion; to go sight-seeing.

街 to stroll through the streets.

廟 to visit the temples.

的腿酸 I've walked till my legs ache.

倥 From man and wild. Abrupt, quick, sudden; to go far off.

魂 | | 而南征 his soul has gone far down to the southern regions.

壙 From earth and broad as the phonetic; it is sometimes newly used for 墳 a mound.

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 sepulchral wilderness.

塚 a wild region; the concave vault of heaven.

出 | to be buried outside of the great tomb.

進 | to make a tumultus over a coffin; to put it in a vault; — both modes are common.

曠 From day and broad; used with the last.

曠 Vacant, empty, waste; spacious, extensive, far distant; leisurely; relaxation; of long duration, olden; to leave empty.

遠 or 隔 far sundered.

無 | 庶官 no useless placemen in the offices.

日 to waste the day; otium, laziness.

外無 | 夫 there were no unmarried men abroad.

空 | a vacant waste.

開 | to occupy wastes and wilds.

功 to neglect one's duties.

安宅 to abandon the quiet dwelling.

頒 | 典 unusual favors conferred by the emperor.

愨 To hate, as with impotent malice.

愨 | 恨 to abhor, to bear deep dislike to.

Read kung. Violent, impracticable.

悍 scornful, haughty.

KWÉI.

Old sounds, kwei, kei, kúi, kek, ket, and kút. In Canton, kwei, kúi, and fú; — in Swatow, kúi, kn, and kwai; — in Amoy, kúi, k'úi, húi, and kòé; — in Fuhchau, kwi, kié, and koi; — in Shanghai, kwé and kú; — in Chifu, kwéi.

歸 From 止 to stop with 婦 a wife contracted and 昌 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 betake 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; gathered to one's husband; to send a present; to promise; to unite, to assemble; a terminus ad quem; a home, a country, a refuge; in mathematics, to divide by one figure.

入 makes part of, belongs to, inserted in.

葉落 | 根 the leaves fall back to their root, — so one returns to his home.

服 or 降 to submit; to yield, as rebels.

咎 to bring the fault on the right one.

催 | hurry home! a name given to the euekoo.

還你 I send it back to you.

無所 | without a home, no resting-place, no refuge; — said of wandering ghosts as well as houseless mortals.

| 古 or | 世 dead, departed.

| 寧 a bride's visit to her parents.

| 佳城 or | 于土 returned to dust, to be buried.

| 田 to resign and go home.

| 老 to resign on account of age.

士如 | 妻 the gentleman is to bring home his bride.

| 除法 rules of arithmetic.

大九 | and 小九 | division and addition, — on the abacus.

天下 | 心 the country looks to me.

誰將西 | who will go west and give in their allegiance |

| 無 to be annihilated.

| 結 the end of a career, the winding-up of an affair; up-shot; a composition to creditors.

分 | 本行 to analyze and bring out the original constituents.

翻去 | gone home; 使佢去 | send him home (*Cantonese*).

| 之烏有 where is it to come from? — as money to pay you.

物 | 原主 the thing must revert it is first owner.

| 與 | 與 let us go home, go home |

| 孔子豚 he gave Confucius a pig.

當 | roots of the false sarsaparilla or spikenard, (*Aralia edulis*), much used as a tonic by women.

百歲之後 | 于其居 on the lapse of a century, I shall go to my husband's abode.

皈  
kwéi

From *white* and to *return*; used alone by the Buddhists in the sense of the preceding.

To conform to law, to comply with.

| 依佛法 to attend to and follow the laws of Budha.

三 | to follow Budha, the law, and the priesthood.

歸  
kwéi

A group of small hills, which look as if they had been brought together.

| 靠穹崇 high and grand-looking, as a pile of buildings.

Read *wéi* Solitary.

| 然 alone, by itself.

龜  
kwéi

The character is intended to represent the general appearance of a tortoise, the top depicting its snake-like head, below which are drawn the shell, feet and tail; it is the 213th radical of characters relating to *chelonis*; the contracted form is usual.

The tortoise and terrapin, regarded as the chief of mailed animals, and employed as an emblem of longevity; the shell; applied to some kinds of beetles; ornamented; to advance.

| 背 arched over like a tortoise's back; a kind of hexagonal ornament.

| 殼 a tortoise's carapace.

| 板 the breast-plate or plastron.

金 | a small species of *Emys*, whose shell has 28 plates on its edges, and therefore much used in divination.

| 腳 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 Sz'ch'uen, on which a species of *conferva* grows.

| 齡 long life.

| 貨 a coin, from an old use of shells or cowries.

見乎著 | [fates] may be discovered by the straws and shell.

螭看 | 跌 [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.

靈 | the penis, referring to a tortoise's head.

| 爪 or | 頭 a procurer.

In *Cantonese*. A pie, from its resemblance in shape.

邽  
kwéi

An ancient district lying on the River Wéi in the present Ts'iu chen 秦州 in the south-east part of Kansuh;

there was a 上 | 縣 and a 下 | 縣 in which some noted battles were anciently fought.

圭  
kwéi

From *earth* repeated; the addition of *gem* was to show its material.

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 | 之詩 the ode of the White Scepter, — a reminder to be attentive, referring to the 白 | 之玷 flaw in the pure jade baton.

袿  
kwéi

From *dress* and a *baton*; it is unlike 袷 a robe.

The upper gown or robe of women, which was thought to have some resemblance to a baton; a sleeve; a lapel.

簪珥光彩 | 裝鮮明 her head-dress was magnificent, and her robes bright and new.

閨  
kwéi

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 | 閣 the door to the inner apartments; the females; shrinking from view, modest.

深 | a lady's chamber.

金 | 籍 an official register of scholars in the Han dynasty.

| 秀 an educated girl; girls.

蘭 | the flowery boudoir, a courtesan.

老 | 女 an old maid.

寂寂春 | a retiring young lady.

鯨

kwéi

One name for the fresh-water white porpoise; its liver is reckoned to be unhealthy, and the Cantonese avoid eating it.

| 菜 an old term for flesh and vegetable diet in Chehkiang.

Read *wu*. The | 蠶 is a Taoist god, represented as a child two feet high holding a sword.

雉

kwéi

A small species of blackcap, with white on its shoulders, called 子 |; it is common at Peking, and resembles a miniature magpie.

媯

kwéi

The name of a river, the | 泗 in the east of Shansi, and of a place near it where Shun obtained his two wives from Yao; crafty, artful.

| 州 an old name in the T'ang of Yen-k'ing chen 延慶州 in the north of Chihli, near Sün-hwa fu.

頰

kwéi

To raise the head; a strap of silk which retains the cap on the head; it is put under the chin, or hangs down behind.

有 | 者弁 these with their leathern caps bound on, — who are they?

規

kwéi

From 見 to see and 夫 a man; some say that 矢 an arrow was the original form, but this arose probably from 矩 being under that radical.

A pair of compasses; a law, a regulation, a bye-law; custom,

usage; a fee, a douceur, a veil; 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.

節 | 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 to admonish others.

相 | mutual remonstrances.

私收陋 | to receive illegal fees, intimating that it is disgraceful to take them.

| 避 to pervert or evade the laws.

| 諫 to remonstrate with a superior.

| 畫 to draw diagrams or lines.

不逾 | do not overpass the law.

規

kwéi

To cut out cloth for garments; to divide by a pattern.

媯

kwéi

From *woman* and *rule* or *seeing*; also read 'tsui, while *hien* is another sound of the second form.

媯

kwéi

A graceful, elegant woman, especially one with a small waist, was anciently so called in Shansi; the fashion of tight lacing was once common in northern China.

鯁

kwéi

A fish shaped like a tadpole; it seems to refer to a species of sun-fish (*Orthogoriscus*), or perhaps a *Tetraodon*; it is called the 河豚 or river pig, and "can inflate its belly and float; it has no gills or gall-bladder, and when it hits against anything, it makes a noise."

| 魚 a local name for the Yang-tsz' porpoise.

槻

kwéi

A tree whose wood makes good bows, called 樊 |; a kind of indelible ink is made by steeping the bark in water.

瑰

kwéi

A perfect pearl of a reddish tint; rare, extraordinary, admirable.

瓊 | a variety of pearl; a kind of red breccia marble.

| 意琦行 your just ideas and admirable actions.

玫 | 茶平肝 a tea of red roses soothes the liver; — quiets the temper.

玫 | 紫 a purplish red, or reddish brown color.

鬼

kwéi

Formed of 厶 demon's head on a man's legs, with 厶 crafty added to denote its guile; it forms the 19th radical of characters relating to devils.

The spirit of a dead man before it is enshrined in the hall; a manes, that which the soul turns to at death; a ghost, a goblin, an apparition, a specter; a devil; a horrid repulsive object, a sordid wretch; foreigners are so stigmatized, because (so the Cantonese say,) their blue eyes suggested the malice, and their shrill voices resembled the plaintive cry, of ghosts; foreign, as a lock, or any other thing made abroad.

你見 | 嗎 have you seen a ghost? what are you afraid of?

| 頭風 a whirlwind, an eddy of wind.

鴉片 | a besotted opium smoker.

| 鼠 a suspicious person.

說 | 話 empty words, false commendation; to whisper, to lisp, to speak with aside.

| 神 the gods, both good and evil; supernatural beings.

犯 | under demoniac influences, possessed.

打 | to exorcise a place, to drive off evil spirits; it is annually done about new-year's time by the Board of Rites.

| 烏 a name for the ringed crow (*corvus torquatus*.)

| 迷你 you are possessed.

番 |, or | 子, or 洋 | 子, an opprobrious term for foreigners.

| 宿 the 23d constellation, answering to the stars  $\gamma \delta \eta \theta$  in Cancer.

冤 | the unavenged spirit of a murdered man.

入 | 門 關 he has entered the door of the demens; — dead.

| 商量 consulting together privately, so as not to be understood. (*Shanghai*.)

攝精 | acted on by an ogre; bewitched.

| 打算 two villains joining to swindle a person.

小 | 頭 a penurious man. (*Shanghai*.)

冒失 | a heedless booby.

| 火 will-o'-wisp.

食人 | demons who devour men; the Buddhist 羅刹 *rakshasa*, the original cannibal islanders of Ceylon; also a class of demons of both sexes invoked by sorcerers.

| 車 a goatsucker (*Caprimulgus stictomus*.)

| 頭 | 腦 to hide and seek; to peep about.

| 拿 | a rogue catching a rogue.

覃及 | 方 [the indignation against you] extends even to the demon's regions.

門 | the catch in a door bar.

禱 | or | 唧唧 to whisper to one aside, to speak mutteringly.

家 | 害家神 the family imp has injured the family god; — the junior has deceived the elder.

癸 The original form is like two sticks laid across to represent water flowing into the ground in all directions.

The last of the ten stems, which belongs to the north and to water; to consider; to belong to.

呼庚 | to call out the watchword.

天 | 至 arrived at puberty, said of a girl.

堉 To destroy or demolish a wall; dilapidated; a ruinous wall.

倥 To duplicate, to add on; resembling, near; short posts, small stanchions; used for the next, to deceive; simulating.

爭 爲 | 辯 they urged each other to pretend to be for him.

詭 From words and dangerous. To deceive, to cheat, to defraud; to vilify, to defame; to oppose good things; to

blame, to reprimand; malicious, perverse; odd, unusual.

| 譎 crafty, fraudulent, cunning.

莫從 | 嘴 don't hearken to cunning tales.

| 詐 lying; treacherous.

| 天 to oppose Heaven.

| 計多端 full of schemes and tricks.

爲之 | 遇一朝而獲十 [I drove] for him so as to cunningly meet them, and in one morning he got ten — birds.

| 異 uncommon and doubtful, strange, wonderful.

無縱 | 隨 don't give way to wily and obsequious people.

| 話的 it's all put on, or make believe, as a boy's sobbing.

愜 To change, to alter, to repent; standing alone.

| 變 to alter and trim, in order to entangle another.

| 異 to adapt one's self to exigencies; to lay snares for.

祓 This is regarded as a synonym of 度 and 禊 though seldom used.

To worship the five mountains by sacrificing upon them.

| 縣 to worship the protecting mountain outside of the court.

曝 Water dried up, as in a fountain or well; water exhausted.

泉 | the spring is dried up.

宄 From covering and nine; it is like *ku* 究 to examine in its form.

'kwéi Traitors; schemers, villains; an officer who plaus sedition when pretending to be loyal; to rob.

姦 | traitors and enemies, in and out of the court.

結 爲 內 | he was in league with the traitors inside.

軌 From carriage and nine; it occurs used for the last.

A rut, a trace; an orbit, a path; a vestige; a law, a rule; to imitate; to hatch treason; the hub of a wheel.

不 | unconformable, aberrant, irregular; seditious, lawless.

| 道 a constant path, an orbit; to follow rules.

城門之 | 兩馬之力與 are the ruts at the gate of a city made by a single two-horse carriage alone?

| 法 or | 範 a rule; a mode like a rut, which is not easy to follow, or to get out of.

濟盈不濡 | the full ford will not wet the axle of my carriage.

汎 A spring issuing from the side of a hill.

有冽 | 泉 these cold waters flowing from the spring — let them not soak my faggots.

匱 A box for papers, a casket bound with metal and fit to hold seals; to box up; to bind around with cords.

包 | 菁茅 [they brought] the caskets wrapped in sedge and rushes.

籩 From 竹 bamboo, 皿 dish, and 頁 good between them.

A round shaped basket or vessel, woven of fine splints, used for holding grain at sacrifices, made square within, and reckoned to hold twelve 升 or pints.

| 碗 a large dish or platter.

九大 | nine platters; — an entertainment, a complete set-out.

木 | wooden dishes to contain the grain offered at the semi-annual worship of Confucius.

於我乎每食四 | he then gave us four dishes at each meal.

食土 | [Yao and Shun] ate from earthen platters.

暑 From *day* and *fault*, because the gnomon notes the variations in the sun's course.

暑 A gnomon or the shadow which it makes; a dial; day-time; the day.

日 | a sun-dial.

日影光 | the sun's shadow goes over the bright dial.

焚膏繼 | he burned the candles to eke out the day, or lengthen the shadow, as Han Wán.

飛 | the flying shadow; time flies.

貴 Formed of 貝 *precious* and 與 a *basket*, which was an old form of 蕒 a *grass*; *q.d.* pearls in a basket.

Not mean or cheap; honorable, noble, exalted, illustrious; dignified, good, — and hence in direct address used as an appellative, you, your; dear, high-priced; precious, valuable; honor; to give dignity to, to esteem, to honor, to desire; to value.

| 賤 dear — cheap; noble — base; patricians — plebians; your — my.

尊 | 有德 specially honor and respect the virtuous.

| 相 a noble, ingenuous face.

| | to honor the noble.

| 大人 or | 大臣 your Excellency; honored Sir.

| 姓 what is your surname?

金 | precious; priceless, as a medicine.

| 妃 and | 人 terms for two grades of imperial concubines.

不 | 乎此 it cannot exceed this; not to value this.

嬌 | a darling, a little pet.

有何 | 幹 what is your business with me?

甚麼 | 業 what is your calling? | 得很 or 甚 | very dear, exorbitant.

提高 | 手 lift up your hand; please let me off.

| 細 elegant manners; delicate.

| 器 precious things said of children.

| 合於秦 he wished to form a league with Ts'in.

事 | 原心 their original intentions in the affair; their real desire.

| 重物件 a rare article.

不 | 異物 do not unduly value strange curiosities.

正 | 有恒 in government, be consistent and constant.

憤 Troubled, anxious; harassed and perturbed.

憤 | | vexed, confused.

| 亂 all in a maze of doubts.

昏 | stupefied, dazed, as when suddenly scared.

桂 From *tree* and *baton* as the phonetic.

桂 The tree which produces cinnamon and cassia, the *Laurus cassia*, *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, and other sorts; the Chinese *Olea fragrans*, a fragrant plant, used as a metaphor for literary honors; it is often difficult to distinguish which of these two plants is intended; spotted, figured.

| 皮 cassia bark.

| 子 cassia buds.

| 皮油 cassia oil.

肉 | thick cinnamon bark.

月 | 子 immature flowers of cinnamon, dried as a drug.

| 林府 the capital of Kwangsi on the | 江 or Cassia River.

| 花 the *Olea fragrans*.

手攀丹 | his hand has plucked the red olive; — *met.* he has become a Hanlin.

| 子蘭孫 his posterity is famed for literary honors.

蟻宮折 | or 折 | 葉 to break the olive twig in the moon, — the picture is thought to be most distinct in autumn; *met.* to become a *kijin*

米珠薪 | rice was like pearls and fuel as cinnamon, — in the famine.

| 花布 figured calicoes.

| 圓 dried longan fruits.

In *Fuhchau*. A classifier of things strung, as beads or keys.

愧 } Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; bashful, shrinking from notice; to feel ashamed when detected; remorseful, conscience-stricken.

愧 } 羞 | shamefaced, modest.

負 | conscious of guilt.

| 我無才 I am mortified at my stupidity.

不 | 不忤 neither ashamed nor discouraged.

問心有 | ask yourself if you have any regrets.

不 | 于人 he is not ashamed before men.

無所 | I am perfectly innocent.

| 死 excessively chagrined.

跪 From *feet* and *dangerous*. 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.

| 鍊 to kneel on chains.

| 膝 kneec-pads, or garter-fronts.

| 送 he knelt as he bade him good-bye.

| | 四大四小, four of the legs are large and four small, as the claws and legs of the hermit-crab.

| 香 kneeling and holding incense — in worship, or as a truant scholar.

**魚厥**  
kwéi'  
ch'ue' From fish and stiff, because this fish cannot easily turn; also read ki' and k'ieh,  
A general name in books for variegated perches, also called

**鱖魚** and **石柱魚** a rock bass; one kind has a broad belly, large mouth, small scales, thick skin, flesh firm and sweet; the body is striped with black bands and the fins are spinous; abundant in Cheh-kiang, and resembles the garoupa (*Serranus*) of Canton, but is nearer a *Sciæna*; the natives say it buries itself in the mud in winter.

**桃花水** | **魚肥** when the peach-blossoms fall on the water, the marbled perch is in prime order.

**擻**  
kwéi' To hold up the dress when crossing a ford.  
Read k'ieh, To hold a thing in the hand; to throw down, to strike.

**劇**  
kwéi' To wound, to cut open; to injure.  
不 | 於義 do not violate justice.

| 痛之後尙忌操刀 after you feel the hurt, then you begin to think it is best not to handle the knife.

**君子比德于玉廉而不** | the wise man regards virtue as a gem, and will on no account wound his principles.

**劊**  
kwéi' To cut off, to amputate; to decollate; to cut in two.  
| 子 or | 子手 an executioner.

**會**  
kwéi' From man and to assemble; it much resembles 僧 a priest.  
One who acts as broker to keep up, or settle the price of goods; to give the wink to.

**市** | or **牙** | one who studies the markets, and acts as agent in sales; a bull or a bear in the stock market.

| 心 to communicate by a nod, to tell by a sign.

**膾**  
kwéi' An out-house for grass or fodder.  
天 | and | 積 names of two groups of stars; the last is near the Pleiades.

**瘡**  
kwéi' Very sick; a grievous disease.  
Read wéi. To halloo.  
| | to bawl after; used in Kiangsu.

In *Cantonese*. Very tired, worn out, exhausted, weak, weary; like the next.

够 | no strength left.

脚 | weary from walking.

**勑**  
kwéi' Strength all given out; wearied, exhausted, as from a war.

彫 | 之民 the people are entirely exhausted and weakened.

途長而足 | my limbs are wearied from the long travel.

**檜**  
kwéi' A tree like the juniper or cypress, whose durable timber is prized for coffins, boats and oars; in Japan, the stately Japanese cypress (*Retinospora obtusa*) is so called; a sort of catapult.

| 柏 the Chinese cypress.

翰 | ornaments on a coffin.

| 楫松舟 oars of cypress and boats of pine.

**郟**  
kwéi' From place and to assemble; it was also once written like the last from the cedars which grew there.

Name of a small ancient principality, and of a city, now Yang-yang hien 滎陽縣 in K'ai-fung fu in Honan; its limits varied much at different periods.

**澮**  
kwéi' From water and to assemble.  
Streams flowing together; a gutter or drain in a field; a great tank for irrigating a thousand fields; a reservoir, like those in India.

溝 | a sluice, a ditch.

**涓** | a brook, a rivulet.

| 河 the northern branch of the River Hwai, which rises near Kwéi-teh fu in Honan, and joins it at Wu-ho hien 五河縣 near its mouth.

| 州 an old name of Yih-ch'ing hien 翼城縣 in the south-west of Shansi, derived from the | 河 a tributary of the River Fän which flows by it.

**獯**  
kwéi' Crafty, cunning; one who stirs up strife.  
狡 | deceitful, a seditious plotter.

**旂**  
kwéi' A flag or banner with which to signalize; a machine like a catapult, made of sticks so placed as to throw stones when sprung.

| 動而鼓 when the flags moved the drums were sounded.

**膾** } From flesh or fish and to assemble.

**鱠** } Flesh or fish hashed fine; living fish are often thus treated; a meat salad; to mince fine; to hash up.

| 炙 hash up meat and bake it.

魚 | a fish salad.

鱸 | 鯉 they have roast terrapin and minced carp.

| 殘魚 or 吳王魚 the Chinese white-bait (*Leucosoma argentea*), the 白飯魚 of Canton 麪長魚 of Shanghai, or 銀魚 silver fish, so called from a legend that it was transformed from some hash which the king of Wu threw overboard when sailing on the Yangtze' River.

下鍋再 | put it into the pan and mix it up again.

**禱**  
kwéi' From worship and to assemble, referring to the grouping of all blessings.

To pray that the shades of a man may not harass one, but be cut off from the house; to call on the gods; to pray alone.

櫃  
櫃  
櫃  
櫃  
kwéi'

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 *kü*'

A case with drawers or a door; a press, a closet, a locker, a chest; a drawer; a treasury; to store away; the second form (read *kwéi'*) also means exhausted, wearied; to fail in.

書 | a bookcase.

衣裳 | a wardrobe, a bureau, an almirah; a cabinet.

押 | a deposit given when renting a house.

寄 | a clerk who aids the manager; a junior partner.

水 | covered water jars, a street precaution against fires.

本 | 貨物 the goods of the firm; our stock.

打羅 | a machine for bolting flour.

廚 | 子 a case for storing books, food, or other things; a pantry.

| 圍 or | 檯 a counter in a shop.

金滕 | chronicles; archives of state.

日給不 | the daily allowance was not deficient.

| 桶 a drawer; an open chest or box.

孝子不 | 永錫爾類 on such an unceasingly filial son, honors will ever be conferred.

脛  
脛  
kwéi'

A sudden pain in the loins, a stitch in the back; a shooting pain across the back.

| 腰 my back pains me much.

筍  
kwéi'

A fine kind of bamboo growing in Kwangtung and Chehkiang; its sprouts are not eaten; and a wound from it is dangerous; the joints are two feet long, which makes them much in demand for opium pipes; and the fine long splints are prized for weaving; the leaves are small.

| 簍 a fine covered basket used for sending things.

| 竹鎗 bamboo opium pipes.

KW'EI.

Old sounds, kw'ei, gwei, k'ui, k'et, k'ek, k'it, and git. In Canton, kw'ei, and fú;— in Swatow, k'úi and k'úi;— in Amoy, k'úi, kúi, hde, and k'óe;— in Fuhchau, kw'i, hwi, k'ie, kié, ki, and koi;— in Shanghai, kw'è, hwé, and kü;— in Chifu, kw'ei.

虧  
kw'ei'

From a kind of bird and *breath* issuing.

Shortness of breath; to pant; a failure; broken, lacking; a deficiency, a defect; diminution; waning, as the moon; to injure; a grievance, an affront; wanting, not enough; to trouble one; owing to, in consequence of.

| 了你 I thank you much.

| 人 to annoy, to trouble another.

| 心之人 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 recompensing for mercies received; ungrateful.

| 得伊 timely aid. (Shanghai.)

| 我言語 owing to what I said.

月滿則 | the moon waxes and then wanes.

| 短 not up to the tale.

不 | 不崩 [may your country] never wane or fall.

問心無 | I am conscious that I am not culpable.

| 欠 in arrears; debts.

| 空 a defalcation, a deficit.

無 | 心自安 if you lack in no duty, your mind will be composed.

| 損 deficient, short; it has lost in weight, as camphor by evaporation.

幸 | a lucky hit, a fortunate chance, a pleasant contingency.

| 本 loss of capital, drawing on the principal.

血 | his blood has lost its strength; debilitated, weakened.

魁  
kw'ei'

From *demon* and a *peck*, defined as the demon who bears aloft the peck, referring to the Dipper or Charles' Wain.

The head, the chief, the highest; first of a class; best of a sort; monstrous.

| 首 he who bears the palm, first of the *kijin* graduates.

元 | the first on the list; the head of, as a band.

五 | the five who head the list.

文 | the literary chief;— borne on a tablet placed over the door of a *kijin*.

亞 | one who missed getting his degree of *kijin*; also those graduates numbering from six to twelve on the list.

文昌 | the best composition.

烟 | the best tobacco; and by a figure of speech intimating that its seller is the corypheus of his class.

| 梧 or | 偉 of great stature; gigantic, a Goliath.

邪教 | an arch-heretic, the ring-leader of a sect.

殲厥渠 | he killed [only] their chief leaders.

| 手 he is the best hand.

占春 | the plum flower.

斗 | the Dipper, which is regarded as the 文昌宮 palace of the God of Literature; he is supposed to have once been a mortal, whose spirit was deified by Yen-yoh of the Yuen dynasty, A. D. 1314, and is now worshiped by students; the picture of this god represents him as standing on one leg holding a pencil, and is called | 星踢斗 Dubbe kicking the Dipper.

談 <sup>fu</sup>  
kw'ei

From words and ashes; interchanged with 慳 to jest.

To play with, to laugh at, to ridicule; to jest, to dally.

- | 笑 to make game of.
- | 劇 to gambol with, to sport.
- | 嘲 to rally, to retort on; a repartee.
- | 諧 to jibe and jeer with; to quip.

恢  
kw'ei

Great; liberal; to enlarge; to esteem great, to magnify.

志量 | 宏 liberal-minded and great.

| 復城池 he recovered the city — from the rebels.

盔  
kw'ei

From dish and ashes. A helmet, a casque, a morion; a defense for the head; a basin, a porringer; a block on which caps are ironed.

- 頭 | a plated helmet.
- | 甲 mail armor, both helmet and cuirass.

闚  
kw'ei

From door and rule; interchanged with the next.

To peep from behind a door; to observe, to glance at, to view stealthily.

- | 視 to spy at; to secretly mark.
- 竊往 | 之 to steal a look at one, to slyly peep at.
- 上 | 青天 he looked up to the azure heavens, — and reflected.
- | 覷 to peep, as at a door.

窺  
kw'ei

From a cavern and rule; like the last, and used with 跬 to step out.

To peep through a crack or hole; to spy, to keek, to look furtively at; to observe on the sly; to put the left foot forward.

管 | 蠡測 he looks [at the sky] through a tube, and measures [the sea] with a clam-shell; met. a slight examination of, a narrow view of things.

- | 探 to spy, to pry; to go about looking into.
- | 同 to see what each other is doing.
- | 事 to wait for and see how a thing will turn out.

睽  
kw'ei

In opposition, as the sun and moon at apogee; distant from; separated, absent.

| 違日久 our stars have been in opposition many days; i. e. we have long been separated.

| 別一月 separated a whole month.

| 隔 sundered; far removed.

奎 <sup>v.wa</sup>  
奎  
kw'ei

From great and a baton or excellent; the second form is unusual.

The stride made by a man.

| 宿 the 15th constellation, answering to β Mirac δ ε ζ η μ ν π in Andromeda and part of Pisces; it

has sixteen stars imagined to resemble a person striding, and is called 狼 the Wolf by the Chinese; it is regarded as auspicious to students; in A. D. 967, the five planets met in it.

| 光闕 a hall for worshiping the God of Literature.

| 躡 to hop along on one foot.

睽  
kw'ei

A cast in the eye; a dull, lifeless eye; to look at angrily; to stare; placed outside of; unusual, strange.

- | 孤 an outcast.
- 萬目 | | all eyes were gazing at it.

剖  
kw'ei

To cut open and clean, as a fish; to butcher victims for sacrifice; to stab, to put a knife into.

聩  
kw'ei

Very deaf, unable to hear when the ear is close to one; formerly used in Shansi, and westward.

耳 | deaf, hard of hearing.

騏  
kw'ei

A majestic horse; the stately gait of a thorough-bred; strong, untiring.

四牡 | | the four stallions

葵  
kw'ei

From plants and a horary character; occurs used with the next.

The sunflower; a term for some malvaceous plants, as the Malva, Althea, and Hibiscus, it also includes other large leaved plants; to measure, to estimate.

| 花 the *Althea rosea*.

黃蜀 | the *Hibiscus manihot esculentis*; | 黃 is the color of the latter or okra flower.

冬 | 子 seeds from the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

向日 | or 照日 | the sunflower (*Helianthus*), whose seeds are called in Shanghai, 香瓜子 fragrant melon seeds.

倍切 | 傾 I bow my head most respectfully, — i. e. like a sunflower; a phrase in letters.

| 扇 palm-leaf fans; made of the broad leaves of the 蒲 | or *Livistona*, cultivated in Kwangtung.

| 蓬 thatch, attap, awning; thatch made of palm or bamboo-leaves.

| 表 a letter, because the talipot palm leaf was used for paper.

| 猶能衛其足 the sunflower acts as if it wished to shield its root.

七月烹 | 及菽 in the seventh moon they cook okras and pluse.

| 菜 an esculent mallows.

天子 | 之 the emperor scans [their merits].

揆

kw'ei

To consider, to guess, to calculate; to surmise, to weigh in the mind; to examine and conclude.

百 | a high statesman, a general supervisor; an ancient office.

| 度, 事理 to estimate the bearings of this principle or motive.

| 一 to reason in the same manner, — as the sages have done.

| 之以日 be determined [its location] by the sun.

戮

kw'ei

A halberd, with a waved point like a M-dayan kris.

一人冕執 | one man with a coronet held a lance.

孔 | a noted descendant of Confucius in the 38th generation, who lived in the T'ang dynasty.

達

kw'ei

A place where four roads and other bye-ways meet; a thoroughfare.

| 泉 a name of a place in the Lu state.

鴻漸于雲 | the wild geese enter the cloudy roads, — i. e. fly very high.

道

kw'ei

From *head* and *nine*; *q. d.* the center of nine roads; it resembles the last, and is used for the next.

The cheek bones; side of the face; high; a center of travel.

鍾 | a hero of the T'ang dynasty, now deified as a protector against demons, drawn standing on one foot and brandishing a sword.

大門口掛鐘 | [you had better] hang up Chngg-kw'ei at your door, — for no one will come to this cheating shop.

中 | a species of mushroom.

夔

kw'ei

The component parts are 夂 to pursue under two 角 horns, 面 a face, and two 又 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 典樂 Director of Music.

| | 齊慄 he looked grave and awe-struck; — said of Shun.

| 州府 a prefecture north of the Yangtz' River in the eastern-most part of Sz'ch'uen; during the Chen, it was a small fief.

傀

kw'ei

Great, gigantic, part man part devil; monstrous, as a meteor or an eruption.

人 | a hermaphrodite.

大 | 異災 a great and amazing convulsion, as an earthquake.

| 然獨立 he was altogether without an equal.

| 偶 puppets, called 鬼仔戲 at Canton; Punch and Judy.

我不給你作 | 偶 I'll not be your puppet or servant, — and work for nothing.

跬

kw'ei

To advance the foot, to step onto the left foot; a stride, half a 步 or pace, reckoned to be three cubits.

| 步不能行 I am not able to take a step, — I am so busy.

Read *sieh*, Weary from great effort; great exertion.

敝 | utterly wearied out.

喟

kw'ei

To breathe heavily, to lament and groan.

| 然而嘆 be sighed deeply and moaned.

悞

kw'ei

Agitation of mind.

| | concerned and anxious.

篋

kw'ei

A basket, a wicker hod for carrying earth; bamboo arrows.

爲山九仞功虧一 | he has made a mound nine fathoms high, and still it lacks one basketfull; — i. e. complete a work before praising it; do not reject it for a trifling flaw.

饋

kw'ei

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.

陳 | 八簋 I arranged my viands and the eight baskets.

Read *tui*. A sort of cake made of broken rice and honey steamed.

餽

kw'ei

Nearly the same as the last.

To offer in sacrifice; a present of food; to offer it to one.

| 餞 meats and wine, presented to one leaving on a journey.

王 | 金而不受 the king offered him gold but he declined it.

厚 | 有加 the valuable presents were duplicated.

蕘

kw'ei

A basket or straw hamper to carry earth in; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry-spinach (*Blitum*), having a red stem, and resembling the goose-foot in its habit; name of a hill.

有荷 | 而過孔氏之門者 one carrying a straw basket one day passed Confucius' gate.

績

kw'ei

The loop with which garments are fastened; loop and button; colored, embroidered.

績

kw'ei

From *silk* and *honorable*; occurs interchanged with *hui*, 繪 to draw.

Thrums left from weaving; red threads used in adorning hats; to color, to sketch, to limn; to embroider.

| 畫文采 to draw and paint beautiful flowers.

鬢

kw'ei

The fillet or ribbon for securing the hair in a knot; curly hair.

| 帶 a band for the hair.

楛

kw'ei

A small tree full of knots, the 楛 | which produces good walking-sticks; another species, known as the 靈壽

木 vigorous longevity tree, is classed with the oil-bearing *Elaeococca* or *Jatropha*.

## KWO.

Old sound, ka, kwo, and kai. In Canton, kwo; — in Swatow, k'o, t'ú, and lo; — in Amoy, kò; — in Fuhchau, kwo and kwi; — in Shanghai, ku; — in Chifu, kwò.

**戈** From 弋 an arrow and 一 one, to denote the cross-bar on a halberd, which it rudely represents; it forms the 62d radical of words relating to spears and arms.

A kind of lance with a hook; a javelin, a spear; weapons; war.

干 | 四起 shields and spears everywhere arose; i.e. civil war ensued.

枕 | 待旦 slept on their arms till morning.

倒 | 相向 he turned his force against his master.

載戢干 | he has recalled the shield and spear; — a time of peace.

**坩** A clay crucible used by goldsmiths.

坩 | 銀 | a crucible for melting silver.

Read t'ò. A bit; a little spot.

一 | 之地 just a small patch of ground; an inch or so.

**嗶** The prattle of children.  
| 嗶 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.

煖 | a copper heater to warm spirits.

鐵火 | an iron pan, a saucepan.

| 頭 a small boiler, a frying dish.

**菓** From 木 a tree and a knob on top to represent the fruit; it is interchanged with the next in some sense, and in Meneius is once used for 裸 to wait on; it resembles tung 東 cast.

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 木 is sometimes erroneously added, but for which 木 柯 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.

| 斷 to decide finally.

| 敢 courageous, daring.

陰 | retribution or reward, as for one's secret deeds.

因 | 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 | 或若 | if, should, suppose.

如 | 這樣 if it be really so.

其事不 | the thing failed; his plan did not mature.

不 | 來 he did not come according to agreement.

美 | the beautiful fruit, a Buddhist name for the madakka or Bassa *lutifolia*.

青 | the pickled Chinese olive (*Canarium*), from its color.

二女 | two women waited on him, — on Shun.

**菓** From *plant and real*; used with the preceding.

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.

| 蔬 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.

**裸** From *man and really*; occurs used for 裸 naked.

'kwo Narrow-minded; petty.

蚤 | low-lived, mean.

**輅** } The second form is antiquated; the first is also read hwo' and hwa.

**輅** } A pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is greased.

炙 | 雕龍 he can grease an axle and carve a dragon; — i.e. he is very persuasive and eloquent in speech.

**鏝** From *metal and real*; also read 'kw'a, and used with the last.

'kwo A grease-pot for carts; an ornamental appendage to a girde; bullion; paper money.

銀一 | an ingot of silver, from one to five taels weight.

送 | 子 or 燒 | 錠 to burn paper ingots for the dead, or to the gods.

帶 | an ornament for the girde.

元絲 | a small ingot with a coil on its top.

**裸** Used with its primitive.

Courageous, brave.

'kwo | 毅先身 he courageously put himself forward.

| 決 or | 敢 daring, regardless of danger.

**猓** The proboscis monkey, the | 獠 or kahau (*Semnopithecus larvatus*), 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-tsz' are contemptuously called | 獠 by the Chinese, especially those tribes living within Ta-ting fu in Kwéichen.

**蜾** The solitary wasp or *Sphex*, including the genus *Pelopaus* or dirt-daubers.

| 贏 the wasp or dauber which imprisons caterpillars in its cell to feed its young.

螟蛉有子 | 贏負之 when the caterpillar has young the sphex carries them off, — and as the Chinese believe, turns them into wasps.

**縲** To bandage the foot.  
| 脚 to bind up the feet of girls.

**裹** From garment and real; this and 裏 inside must be carefully distinguished.

To wrap, to wind around; to bundle up, to envelop; a bundle; fettered; the receptacle of a blossom, the place where the fruit sets, as a paccit.

| 來的鴿子 a decoy pigeon, a stool-pigeon.

包 | to wrap up, as a parcel.

| 肚 a stomacher, a wrapper; a band for the belly.

裝 | to wrap up, as a corpse for burial.

| 上的姻緣 an engagement made personally without a go-between.

| 餸糧 bundle up [their rations] of jerked meat and rice.

| 而又纏 rolled it up and then strapped it tight.

**糲** To cleanse rice; rice diet; rice cakes boiled in oil, or steamed, and then laid upon each other.

九重 | rice cakes in layers.

糖 | steamed cakes with sugar.

Read 'kwa The best of grain, which has been hulled.

**餠** Cakes made of wheat flour; confectionary, biscuits.

**茶** | 店 a tea-house, an eating-shop; a restaurant.

**抓** | an olio of cakes and fruits.

喜 | presents of cakes, &c., sent after betrothal.

**過** } From to go and a wry mouth; also read 'kwo; the second form is common in cheap books.

To pass by, to go beyond or up to; to exceed, to overpass; to spend, as time; to transgress, to violate propriety; an imprudence, an error, a fault, a transgression; a sin of ignorance; beyond, further; a sign of the past time or the pluperfect tense; an adverb of comparison, than, more, too, the rather; excessive; to approach; to send to.

| 去 passed, gone; to go by or over to; the past Buddha is so named.

不 | 三個 only three of them.

| 不去 impassable; you can't go that way; I can't manage it; I don't see how it is to be done.

大 | too much.

| 多 excessive, overmuch.

太 | a great blunder.

再去 | he has gone again

去 | 來 I've been there.

好 | 那個 this is better than that.

沒見 | I have never seen it.

無 | 於是 this mode will be the best.

自以為 | he thought he had excelled him.

經 | passed by; done; over.

| 日 to pass the day.

| 身 or | 世 deceased, dead.

| 意不去 I was quite mistaken.

知 | 必改 reform when you see your errors.

試 | I have tried it.

| 期 passed the time; too late.

| 載 to change the lading into another boat.

| 不來 I can't stomach [that dish]; this place disagrees with me.

| 造 the season is past, as fruit; dead.

| 信一二 give me a little credit.

| 夜 to pass the night.

難 | hard to get by or over.

| 藥 to remove the bad taste of a medicine.

| 不得眼 intolerable; I can't suffer it.

| 失 a peccadillo, an offense.

| 犯 a crime, a misdemeanor.

無所 | 責 do not punish excessively.

有 | faulty, delinquent.

| 光 to gloss over, to make a vain show.

| 於秘密 he kept much too close or private.

| 頭 it goes over the head; very much; at Canton, used for a common superlative; as 大 | 頭 it is much too large.

大 | 或 小 | are the 28th and 62d diagrams.

不我 | she would not come near us.

雨 | 山青 after the rain is over the hills look green.

In Cantonese. A particle like then; in that case.

問 | 佢 then ask him; also, I have asked him.

In Fuhchau. To do over, to repeat a process; the turn or crisis in a disease.

| 鼎 to heat over in the pan.

## KWOH.

Old sounds, kwok, and kwak. In Canton, kwok, kwik, kwak, and fòk; — in Swatow, kwak, kúé, and kòk; — in Amoy, kòk, k'òk, hék, and kéh; — in Fuhchau, k'òk, and kwòk; — in Shanghai, kwok, hwok, and kòk; — in Chifu, kwòk.

國 } From to encircle and a border;  
the contracted form is met  
with in cheap books.  
国 } A state, a country, a king-  
dom, 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.

萬 | all nations; the kingdoms  
of the world.  
| 母 the empress-dowager.  
| 家 the reigning family, the  
sovereign; the state; our coun-  
try, our ruler.  
| 王 or | 主 a ruler, a sovereign;  
a dependent prince.  
外 | and 外 | 人 foreign lands  
and foreigners.

| 子監 the academy at Peking  
for educating youth for office.  
天 | the kingdom of heaven; —  
a foreign term.  
相 | a minister of state.  
| 帑 the national treasury.  
列 | 戰 | the contending states  
in feudal times; the separate  
feudal states from B. C. 460 to  
220.

Their number varied at different periods of the Cheu 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'un Tsiu*, extending from B. C. 722 to 481, and this number diminished after this date, till all were conquered by Tsin Chi Hwangti before n. c. 222.

1. Lu 魯 the most famous of all, occupied the south of Shantung; the capital lay near the present Kih-feu hien 曲阜縣 east of the Grand Canal.
2. Tsai 蔡 in the southeast of Honan; its capital was at Sin-tsai hien 新蔡縣 southeast from Jü-ning fu.
3. Tsao 曹 in the southwest of Shantung on the Yellow River; its capital was Ting-ten hien 定陶縣 in Tsao-chen fu.
4. Wèi 衛 in the north of Honan on the Yellow River; its capital was Ki hien 淇縣 just north of Wèi-hwui fu.
5. Tāng 滕 a very small state not much larger than its old capital, the present Tāng hien 滕縣 in Yen-chen fu, in Shantung.
6. Tsin 晉 a powerful state in the south of Shansi; its capital was Yih-ch'ing hien 翼城縣 in Ping-yang fu on the River Fān.
7. Ching 鄭 an important state near the mouth of the River Wei in the southeast of Shensi; its capital was Hwa-chen 華州 south of Tung-chen fu.
8. Wu 吳 a large kingdom in the south of Kiangsu; the capitals were Wu-sib hien 無錫縣 and the present Su-chen fu.
9. Tsi 齊 a large and important state in the north of Shantung; its capital was Lin-tsz' hien 臨淄縣 north of Tsing-chen fu.
10. Tsin 秦 the largest, and final conqueror of the others, lay in the south of Kansuh; its capital was Tsing-chui hien 清水縣 north of the River Wèi in Tsin Cheu.

11. Yen 燕 a wide state in the north of Chihli; its capital was Ta-hing hien 大興縣 now a part of Peking.
12. Tzu 楚 a powerful state on both banks of the Yang-tsz' River; its capital was Kiang-ling hien 江陵縣 now the prefect city of K'ing-chen fu in Hupeh.
13. Sung 宋 was in the east of Honan, south of the Yellow River; its capital was Shang-kiu hien 商邱縣 now the prefect city of Kwéi-teh fu.
14. Ki 杞 a very small state southwest of the preceding; its capital was Ki hien 杞縣 in K'ai-fung fu.
15. Chin 陳 a small state south of the two last; its capital was Chin-chen fu 陳州府 in the east of Honan.
16. Sieh 薛 was the smallest of the twenty states; its capital was Sieh ching 薛城 near the town of Tāng hien in Shantung on the Grand Canal.
17. Chu 邾 a small state north of the last, occupying most of Tsao hien 鄒縣 south of Yen-chen fu in Shantung.
18. Kū 莒 a small state along the seacoast in the present Kū cheu 莒州 in the southeast of Shantung.
19. Siao Chu 小邾 a small short-lived state in Shantung; its capital is supposed to have been within the limits of Yen-chen fu, south of the prefect city.
20. Hū 許 a small state in Honan, supposed to have comprised the present Hū cheu 許州 south of K'ai-fung fu.

Beside these, may be mentioned five others among the most powerful subsequent States.

Han 韓 which occupied the south of Shensi and western part of Honan.

Liang 梁 whose capital was at Nanking.

Yueh 越 in Chehkiang, 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 Fān.

三 | the three State which divided China from A. D. 222 to 265. The leading one was Shu 蜀, which had its capital at Ch'ing-tu, and comprised all the region west of K'ing-chen fu; — the next was Wei 魏, whose king Ts'ao Pi 曹丕 ruled at Loyang, and swayed most of the region north of the Yangtze River; — the third was Wu 吳, whose king Sun K'ien 孫權 was invested by the preceding at Nanking, and ruled all the eastern provinces.

本 | my country; this kingdom.

| 都 the realm, the state.

開 | to found a state.

君子正是 | 人 the princely man rectifies the people.

故 | fatherland, the old country; said by emigrants.

| 事 national affairs.

山 | and 土 | a hilly and a level region; — geographical terms.

何以爲 | how can the majesty of the state be upheld?

大失 | 體 the credit of the kingdom will suffer greatly.

囁, 嘴 | | her tongue goes clack! clack!

幘, A hempen cap or kerchief worn by women in mourning; a woman's headdress which conceals the hair; females.

巾 | 之辱 the disgrace of kerchiefs and caps; — i.e. a poltroon.

| 匪 insurgents who wore red turbans.

搨, } The second form is unusual.  
搨, } To slap the mouth or face; to strike with the fist; to box.  
| 一 把 a slap, a cuff.  
| 醒 你 you need to be awakened with a box.

脛, The popliteal space under the knee; the calf of the leg.  
脚囊 | the calf of the leg.

蝈, A small frog, of a green color, having long thighs, the 螻 |; it is applied also to a brown toad found among rocks; in the North, this name is applied to the mole cricket.

| | in Chibli a large kind of cicada called scissor-grinder from its sound, having short greenish-black wings, and a short flight.

郭, From 邑 a city and 回 to surround repeated and contracted.

郭, A place where people intend to dwell; the second wall inclosing the gate of a large city to defend it, and make an enciente that is often protected by a temple to Kwanti; it is called 郭城 and 郭園, whether within or without the main line of wall.

| 外 wastes outside the city.

城 | the defenses of the city.

輪 | the rim of a cash, the raised edge of a coin; a felly.

依山築 | let the hill serve as the city wall.

槨, } The outer coffin, the casket or case which incloses the coffin; to estimate, to measure.

石 | a stone sarcophagus.  
| 周子棺 the casket incloses the coffin.

嶂, A celebrated hill in the north of Shansi, near the Great Wall, from which Kwob hien | 縣, a district west of Wu-tai hien on the River Hu-to, derives its name.

彊, To broaden a bow, to pull it to the full stretch; quick, agile.

| 騎 cavalry bowmen in the T'ang dynasty, famed like Parthian archers for shooting as they fled.

駕塵 | 風與電爭光 if I could ride the dust and pull the wind, then I should be as quick as the lightning's flash.

曠, The rim of the ear, the outer part of the lobe.

矍, From two eyes of a bird in the hand; q. d. a frightened bird struggling to escape from the hand; also read tsioh,

To look right and left in alarm; to glance the eyes about in trepidation.

| | to look scared and seek escape.

| 踢 to run and look here and there, as in a fright.

| 鑠哉是翁也 what a smart robust old man you are, Sir!

| 視 to look hastily at

攫, To seize with the claws, as a cat or an eagle does its prey.

| 取 to seize by force.  
鷹 | 兔 the falcon seizes the hare.

鏟, A large hoe or pick used by farmers; a sort of bill-hook or partisan used by soldiers to clear away abattis or thickets; to cut down.

負 | 甬 shouldered his pick and spade.

躡, A short quick step, deemed to be a respectful gait in the presence of superiors; to leap; to bend as if ready to kneel.

| 走 to walk with a long and quick stride.

| 跳 to leap, jump across.

足 | 如也 [Confucius'] limbs seemed to bend, — as he received guests.

鳧浴蝦 | when the mallard bathes, the prawns jump out of the way.

蹇裳 | 步 lift the dress so that you can step quicker.

**號**  
kwo'

From a tiger and to pinch a finger-full.

The marks made by a tiger when seizing his prey; name of an ancient feudal state, afterwards combined with Shen 陝, and now Yung-yang hien 滎陽縣 in the center of Honan, south of the Yellow River.

**馘**  
kwo'

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.

斬 | 甚多 he cut off the heads of many rebels.

載獻 | he then brought in and offered him the ears.

攸 | 安安 their left ears were leisurely cut off.

以訊 | 告 to cut off the ears of the living as proof — of capture.

**昏**  
kwo'

From mouth and surname; as a primitive it is often contracted to sheh, 舌 the tongue.

To stop up the mouth.

KW'OH.

Old sounds, kw'at and kw'ak. In Canton, kwok, fok, and fút; — in Swatow, kwat, kw'a, and kw'ak; — in Amoy, k'òk, kòk, and kòng; — in Fuhchau, kw'ak and kwoh; — in Shanghai, kw'eh; — in Chifu, kw'òa.

**闊**  
kwo'

From door and living; the second form is a common but unauthorized alteration.

Broad, open, wide, ample; sundered, distant; long parted; liberal, lavish; able to afford rich things; to widen, to enlarge; diligent; a separation; perverse.

| 大 capacious, ample; liberal.

疏 | long separated, as friends;  
| 遠 far apart, as places; open, as interstices.

寬 | to enlarge, to make wide; indulgent; spacious.

迂 | anyhow; vague, wide of the mark.

閒 | while long separated, as friends.

死生契 | 與子成說 living or dying, however separated, to our wives we pledged our word.

那人很 | that man is rich, or elegantly dressed.

高談 | 論 to talk about things in general.

胸襟 | a generous minded, noble person.

橫 | the breadth of a thing; | 布 wide sheetings; a shop term.

乖 | reckless, disobedient.

**廓**  
kwo'

Wide and empty; open, as a region; to enlarge; to make more spacious; great, as a state; vacant; to augment; to pare with a sword.

開 | to enlarge; to develop.

| 然大公 an open field and no favoritism.

| 然獨居 he stood, as it were, unequalled.

憎其式 | he disliked all those great — states.

性度恢 | his desires are unbounded.

**鞞**  
kwo'

Skin from which the hair has been taken; soft, well-curried leather; bound with leather; chamois-leather; 朱 | red leather, once used in covering carriages.

虎豹之 | the hides of tigers and leopards.

**郭**  
kwo'

Occurs wrongly used for the next.

A ravine or gorge, 罅 | referring to the indistinctness of things in it.

**霽**  
kwo'

From rain and a wall; the last is sometimes wrongly written for this.

The clouds breaking away and the rain ceasing; the snow melting.

雨止雲 | the rain has stopped and the clouds dispersed.

道始于虛 | 虛 | 生宇宙 energy (Reason) began in chaos, and chaos begot the visible universe.

**擴**  
kwo'

From hand and broad; in such combinations as this, the radical seems to have been added as a means of distinguishing the verb

To stretch a thing till it becomes large; to expand, as the mind.

| 而充之 if raised higher, he will fill the post; — extend your views to higher aims; develop and complete it, as a plan.

推 | 其理 apply this principle further.

**剷**  
kwo'

To cut off; to trim, as a sapling of its branches; to make a post; to unfold, to lay open.

## KWUN.

Old sound, kun. In Canton, kwän and kw'an; — in Swatow, k'un and kün; — in Amoy, k'un, hün, and kur; — in Fuhchau, k'ung, kung, and kòng; — in Shanghai, kw'äng and kwäng; — in Chifu, kwän.

**昆** From 日 day and 比 to compare; q. d. all days are alike; used with the next.

**昆** Alike, comparable; of the same time or race; together, subsequent, afterwards; futurity; brothers, descendants; many, a multitude; fine, superior.

| 弟 or | 仲 brothers.

後 | 後 descendants.

你幾位 | 季 (or | 仲, or 賢 | 玉) how many brothers have you?

**昆** From insect and many; the second form is not usual.

**昆** Insects generally, but the term | 蟲 or 昆蟲 includes also crabs, lizards, newts, and other small animals, as well as insects properly so called.

**崑** A peak beyond comparison; a high mountain, the | 崑山 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 | 崑 gems are found in the Kw'un-kang peak.

真如 | 山片玉 it is like a gem from the Kw'un-lun; as a fine essay.

| 崑州 Pulo Condore I. in the China Sea, in imitation of the Anamitic name Conon or Kohnoong.

**琨** A stone resembling a pearl, perhaps the cat's eye or mother-o'-pearl.

瑤 | a fine stone.

**鯤** The young of fishes just hatched; a sea-monster, like a kraken or sea-serpent.

**鯤** 魚禁 | 鯪 when fishing don't take the minnows.

| 化爲鵬 the leviathan was changed into the rokh.

兒 | little minnows; small fry.

**鷓** A kind of gallinaceous bird, larger than the cock, whose cry is plaintive; it is perhaps the heath-cock, or a bird like the capereailzie, jungle fowl, or a kindred species.

**鍔** A kind of red steel, called | 鍔 from a mountain where the ore was found; the swords made of it could cleave gems; a ring on a wheel.

**褲** From clothes and army. Drawers or loose trowsers.

| 褌 breeches, which do not open behind.

積鼻 | waist breeches, such as laborers wear.

| 貫 shirt and trowsers in one.

| The 2d radical; it is used only in combination.

| A line which joins things perpendicularly, diverging from the middle up and down.

**鯨** From fish and band. A great fish; the name of Yü's father, in ancient times.

於 | 哉 what, that man Kwun!

**蓑** To heap earth around the roots of plants when set out; to mulch plants; to blanch by earthing the stalks.

是薶是 | both weed and hoe them all.

**袞** From 衣 garment and 公 public, often altered as in the second form.

**袞** 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.

| 冕 a robe and crown; a royal suit.

| 龍袍 an imperial robe.

| 職有闕 defects in the royal duties.

| 衣繡裳 embroidered robes and royal apparel.

| 邊 a black border or edging on a dress.

**滾** Water flowing in a rapid bubbling manner; boiling; welling up; to boil anything till it bubbles; to stir up; to roll about or over.

| 水 boiling water.

財源 | | my capital must be circulating; — a shopkeeper's phrase.

| 來 to come rolling along.

| 濁 to muddy the water, as by rolling in it.

| | 東流 like the surging floods rolling eastwards, — so go our days.

| 亂 to disarrange; to throw topsy-turvy.

打一 | to roll over, to turn a somerset, as when fencing, or as a mule rolls in the dust.

| 罷 or | 旦罷 be off! begone, the whole of you!

| 木 to whirl the club, to resort to force.

珠淚 | | the pearly tears coursed down.

| 油煎心 my heart is just a hot whirl of troubles.

**緝** An embroidered or woven sash; to sew; to stitch; a cord; a ribbon.

帶 a pretty flowered sash, such as a child wears.

竹閉 | 滕 bound fast to the bamboo frame, as a bow.

**輓** To roll, as a cylinder; the rapid turning of the spokes of a wheel; a rolling, rotatory motion.

轉之速 quick as the turning of the spokes.

子 a lemon-shaped stone roller dragged after a drill to roll in the seed.

亂 | 動 rolling, unsteady, as a vessel; reeling, vibratory.

動 a rotatory motion.

**棍** Confused, disturbed.  
| 亂心事 you disturb my thoughts; you put me out.

**棍** 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 sharper, a knave.

習染 | 成 practices makes a thing natural.

舞 | a fencer's wand, a balancing pole, a single stick.

光 | or | 匪 a bare-stick, a blackleg, a rascal.

光 | 兒 a bachelor; a man who lives alone, a single resident.

詭 | a pettifogger, a shyster.

| 徒 a pestilent fellow, a villain.

| 脚 a dangerous fellow.

| 騙 to wheedle out of.

| 棒 a shillelah, a club.

打花 | to fence, to play broadsword exercise.

地 | rowdies of the place, roughs.

折頭 | a kind of flail used in fighting.

五花 | a banded stick used to smash the clay ox.

**壞** To muddy one; to spatter.  
| 污衣服 to dirty or spatter the dress.

**讀** To take in one, to run a rig on; to sport, to play a trick on one.

KW'UN.

Old sound, k'un. In Canton, kw'ün; — in Swatow, k'ün; — in Amoy, k'un; — in Fuhchau, k'öng, k'äng and k'aung; — in Shanghai, kw'äng; — in Chifu, kw'än.

**坤** From earth and to stretch out; the second form is pedantic, and used chiefly for names.

**墊** What is inferior and should be obedient; said especially of the earth to heaven, and applied to the moon, to a wife, and to statesmen, who

owe a correlative obedience; the second or eighth diagram, denoting this kind of compliant accord; favorable, compliant; on the compass card, southwest.

有何乾 | what remarkable talents have you?

壽極乾 | may your life be coëval with the duration of the world.

| 道 dames, ladies; a lady.

| 造 a girl's horoscope.

**髡** To shave the head, a punishment anciently substituted in the palace for castration; a pollarded or leafless tree; a man's name.

**壺** From 口 an inclosure with walks and walls within it, which the lower part rndely depicts; it resembles hu' 壺 a pot.

Paths and corridors between and among the palace buildings and grounds, which intersected each other.

閨 | a virtuous damsel.

室家之 | 君子萬年永錫  
祚胤 through all the paths of his palace, the prince shall always move; while dignity and posterity shall for ever be granted to him.

門 | a path leading to the door.

**悃** From heart and confined as the phonetic.

Single-minded, sincere; real feelings, genuine sentiments; unadorned, clear, as a style.

| | 款款朴以忠孚 in everything I sincerely undertake, am I not wholly loyal?

| 愾 earnest and sincere, as in a purpose.

謹抒忱 | I most respectfully express my views.

容申謝 | I cannot sufficiently thank your kindness; — epistolary phrases.

| 實 unaffected, single, guileless.

**捆** To bind, as a sheaf or bundle of sticks; full, well provided with.

| 載而歸 they returned home well laden — with sheaves; met. successful in business.

**捆** To plait finely, to bind evenly, as a whip handle is corded; to work at and make fine by beating; to pound firm, to join securely, — in which it is like the next.

| 緝 to make fine and thorough.

| 屨 to bind shoes.

細 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.

| 領 to bind the collar of a garment.

| 綁 to cord, to tie tightly.

| 作一塊 tie them all up together; also | 一 | often has the same sense.

| 簾 to bind with rattans, as a box.

一 | 繩 a coil of rope, a ball of twine.

鑲 | to put on a band or edging, as a trimming.

| 在身 to bind or strap on one.

裯 From *clothes* and *inclosed*; like the last.

A border or band on the edge of a dress; to finish up quickly.

柵 The movable sill of a gateway, which can be taken up when a carriage passes; arranged in order.

| | to approach the end of a thing.

| 外之事 affairs outside of the camp; frontier duties.

閫 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.

| 範 [she was a] pattern of female decorum.

勿談閫 | don't gossip about women's affairs.

| 內 and | 外 place for females and males; within and without the palace, the court, or the country, &c.

天 | the gate of heaven.

困 From an *inclosure* and a *tree*; *q. d.* a plant fading for want of room.

An old ruinous tenement; confined, cribbed; exhausted,

disheartened, weary, jaded; needy, insufficient, wanting, beggared; diseased; to weary; to distress; to cripple, to render subject to; to impoverish; victimized by, enslaved to, oppressed with, distressed about; sorry for, afflicted; to put forth toil; flustered with drink; the 47th diagram, meaning dried up as a pool, or unable to attain.

不爲酒 | don't let drink get the better of you.

行李 | 乏 neither baggage nor funds, as a traveler.

病 | extremely ill, laid up.

| 而學之 to study it earnestly.

| 住 to restrain, to disable; hemmed in, hampered, surrounded.

| 急 imperiled; in extremity.

| 獸猶鬪 pent-up beasts will fight, — so will people living too closely.

| 于心衡于慮而後作 when men are chafed in mind and thwarted in their ways, then they will surely act.

| 守 poor, without resources; helpless, as an envired force.

| 極 beggared; at extremity.

圍 | to hem in, as a band of rebels in a city.

被 | inclosed, surrounded, shut in.

英雄多 | 于酒色 wine and women have entangled many brave heroes.

不廢 | 窮 do not neglect the poor and oppressed.

公無 | 哉 O Duke I do not put me into this dilemma.

| 愁城 a heart cast down with grief.

| 倦 wearied out, exhausted.

眊 An unauthorized character formed from the last; *q. d.* wearied eyes.

In *Pekingese*. To nod, as a watchman on his post; to take a nap, to sleep.

一半 | 着了 he is half asleep.

稍 | 一會 take a short nap.

## LA.

Old sound, la. In Canton, la; — in Swatow, lúi; — in Amoy, lui; — in Fuhchau, lwi; — in Shanghai, nièh; — in Chifu, la.

磊 From *plant* and a *heap* of stones. Uneven, rocky, — alluding to the way stones are piled up.

| 藪 heedless; careless about appearances.

| 莠 clay not well worked; dirty.

| 漾分蘋 the roughened waves scatter the pond-weed, — as it is drifted on the rocks.

LAH.

Old sounds, lap and lat. In Canton, lap, lat, and lai; — in Swatow, la; — in Amoy, liap, la, and lat; — in Fuhchau, lak and la; — in Shanghai, lèh; — in Chifu, lah.

**拉**, lu  
From *hand* and to *stand*; *q. d.* one stops when tugging at a thing; the books read this character as *lah*, but it is oftener 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 | 緊 to hold fast, to detain.

拖 | 手 to take one's hand in walking.

| 鋸 to saw, as a log with a double-handed saw.

| 纜 to haul or track a boat.

| 得貨 to get goods on credit.

| 穿 | 敗 no one will trust me.

| 個平過 the account is now even; the matter is settled.

| 脅 to break the ribs.

| 殺 completely defeated.

| 不出 I can't pull it out.

| 他來 pull it along, as a horse by a halter.

帮 | to help him.

| 扯 to pull; to be pnt 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 勒 as a disyllable.

勿 | 上海 he is not in Shanghai.

好 | 否 are you well?

勿勒 | not in; they are not at home.

撥 | 伊 | 者 I have given it to him.

送禮物 | 儂 I present you with gifts.

話 | 者 I've said it.

**歎**, lah  
Dissatisfied.  
| 勒 unsatisfied, as when one has not eaten enough; to eat greedily.

**礮**, lu  
The cracking sound of things breaking is | 礮; applied also to a stony appearance, as a field covered with boulders.

**臘**, lu  
From *flesh* and a *bristle* or the *Dolichos*; the second character is also read *koh*, and the contracted form is properly *sh*,

**臘**, lu  
To sacrifice to the gods three days after the winter solstice; to dry flesh in the north wind; dried meats.

| 味 cured meats.

| 乾肉 to jerk meat.

| 月 a name for the twelfth moon.

| 鴨 dried ducks, common at Canton.

天 | 和 地 | two of five Taoist sacrifices, made on the newyear and the fifth day of the fifth moon.

真 | 國 Cambodia or Siam.

**蠟**, lu  
From *insect* and *bristle*; the contracted, fern, also read *chu*, is in general use, and sometimes incorrectly used for the last.

Wax, especially of bees; waxy, glazed, varnished; a candle.

| 丸 pills coated with wax.

| 紙 glazed or marbled paper.

白 | insect wax, deposited by the *Coccus pe-la* on the | 樹 *Fraxinus chinensis*.

| 石 yellow or greasy quartz.

| 夾子 a pair of snuffers.

點 | or 點 | 燭 light the candle.

白 | 桿子 ashen sticks used for spears.

| 箋 fine waxed paper used for scrolls.

黃 | or 蜂 | beeswax.

| 餅 tapers curled in a flat coil.

蜜 | fossil copal, or a mineral resembling it.

湯油 | sweating or guttering of a candle.

| 嘴禾鵲 the hawfinch or *Coccothraustes melanura* of Canton.

| 嘴 a large, gray, blackheaded waxbill from Kiangsu.

| 梅花 Japan allspice or the *Chimonanthes frugrans*.

**邁**, lu  
To exceed, to pass by; to go ahead.

| 雜 mixed up, unassorted; confused; sweepings, rubbish.

| 邇 or | 裡 | 邇的 slovenly, filthy; neglected, dirty; walking along.

**撮**, lu  
From *hand* and *bristle*; the unauthorized contraction is used at Canton.

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.

| 起髮 brush aside your curls.

| | noise of branches breaking in the wind.

| 擗 mixed; odds and ends.

| 擗灣 the bend of Pootung at Shanghai.

Read *lieh*, To smooth, to straighten out, to arrange orderly.

| 鬚 to stroke the beard.

| 纓 to smooth a cap fringe.

**襪** } Mean apparel; that which  
 is put on awry, or does not  
 fit.  
**襪** } | 襪 poor, dilapidated  
 garments.  
 lu'

**鑊** Tin; the old name 白 |, is  
 applied to white copper and  
 pewter.  
 lu'

**皸** Chapped skin, very common  
 in northern China.  
 lu' 手上很有 | 皸 my hands  
 are badly chapped.

**掣** To rub to powder; to grind,  
 as paints.  
 lu'

**刺** From 刀 knife and 束 to bind;  
 it is often written wrongly like  
 ts'z 刺 a thorn.  
 lu'

Inhuman, harsh; perverse,  
 intractable, wicked; to cut in two;  
 to mangle, to hack.

| 屍 to mangle a corpse.

乖 | cross-grained, intractable.

| 下 cut it off.

| 戾 unkind, wicked.

| 開 cut it in twain.

撥 | to stretch, as a bow; the  
 twang of a bowstring.

In Cantonese. A row of things;  
 a lot of articles.

種開一 | | plant them in  
 open rows.

交齒 | a dovetail in carpentry.

**喇** To talk fast; a final particle  
 indicating certainty, or hav-  
 ing finished; the permission  
 of an act.  
 lu' lu'

喝 | rapid utterance.

罷 | get away | Begone |

| | 不休 chattering, loquacious.

| 叭 a long pipe or trumpet.

歪嘴吹 | 叭 [like] a wry mouth  
 [trying] to blow a trumpet; —  
 a barefaced demand or scheme.

你纔曉得 | 叭是銅鑄的  
 you've just found out that a  
 trumpet is made of brass, eh?  
 — i. e. you now know that I  
 was in earnest.

| 嘛 a lama, the yellow priests.

**喇** The eye distorted from any  
 cause; a cast in the eye.  
 lu'

**搨** } The second is the proper, but  
 the first is the most common  
 form.

**搨** } To grab at, to clutch; to  
 turn over or pull about; to  
 slip or shove; to carry off  
 in the mouth; to tear or  
 spoil; to rob or scrape with the  
 hand.  
 lu'

| 過來 pull it here.

| 去 to pull off, as a finger-ring.

| 子 a wine bottle. (Pekingese.)

撥 | to move a thing by pulling  
 or turning it; to sift over, as  
 dirt for nails, &c.

**辣** From bitter and to bind.  
 One of the five tastes; a  
 biting, pungent, acrid, or hot  
 taste, as pepper or turmeric;  
 severe, grievous, as punishment;  
 injurious; ungrateful.  
 lu'

味 | poignant, sharp.

苦家 | 子 a desperate rascal.

羊 | 子 a poisonous caterpillar.

下 | 手 to come down with a  
 heavy hand, to punish severely.

禁條 | the strict prohibitions.

苦 | 備嘗 I have been through  
 many troubles.

冷的 | 實 bitterly cold.

| 嘴子 a species of gray finch  
 which eats Cayenne pepper.

**痢** Severe, grievous, as pain.  
 痛 | an old term for dan-  
 gerous drugs; wounds; in-  
 juries.  
 lah'

| 痢 bald; smooth-headed.

| 痢跟着月亮走沾光沾光  
 when the scald-head goes by  
 moonlight, he gets double light;  
 — good luck.

In Cantonese read ts'ik, because  
 the primitive is there usually writ-  
 ten 刺. A fullness of the stomach;  
 twinges of pain, rheumatic pains.

頭 | nervous headache, neuralgia.

笑到肚 | he laughed till his  
 sides ached.

心 | sorry for; deeply grieved.

**霽** The sound of rain.  
 雨聲 | | the pattering of  
 rain.  
 lah'

LAI.

Old sounds, lai, lat, and lak. In Canton, loi and lai; — in Swatow, lai and nai; — in Amoy, lai and nai; —  
 in Fuhchau, lai, li, and loi; — in Shanghai, lé and la; — in Chifu, lai,

**孺** From child and finished, denot-  
 ing the final.  
 lai

In Cantonese. The last  
 child; the son born to an old  
 man.

| 尾 the last one of a lot.

| 子 the youngest, the Benjamin.

| 瓜 the small or late melons.  
 最樂生個老 | 子 how  
 happy he is to have a son in  
 his old age.

| 且孿 not only a son but a  
 pair of twins, — cheered his  
 age.

**來** } The ancient form is derived from  
 束 to bind a sheaf, and 芒  
 awns of wheat in it, to intimate  
 that the grain comes from hea-  
 ven; interchanged with the two  
 next; the contracted form is  
 common.  
 lai

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 帶 | bring it here, 帶不 | I cannot bring it; after 起 and 出, it shows the commencement of the action indicated in a previous verb, as 想不起 | I cannot recall it; used for the substantive verb, or for euphony; to make a personal application; the coming times, posterity; wheat, which came down from heaven.

我行不 | I don't know how to do it; I shall not come back.

福祿 | 成 their happiness and dignity are complete.

公尸 | 燕 | 處 the personators of the [deceased] noble, feast and enjoy themselves.

生出病 | you will become sick.

做不 | it is impossible.

怎樣做得 | how can it be done?

| 往 going and coming; way-farers; intercourse with.

| 日 to-morrow; by and by.

| 文 the dispatch now here, or under reply.

| 手 the bearer, one who brings a thing.

| 頭 a source of.

原 | the original condition of a thing.

原 | 無此理 but there never was this mode, or principle.

| 因 cause, reason of.

問其 | 由 he asked the reason.

有 | 歷 there is proof of the antecedents; an origin or history; prestige, position.

他 | 了 he has arrived; he is here.

他幾時回 | when will he return?

二 | | common, second rate.

一 | 二 | firstly, secondly; now because — therefore.

說不出 | he don't express himself, as from fear.

從 | 不面 I could never get a sight of him.

禮尚往 | courtesy requires to be reciprocated.

歸去 | 兮 this going and coming!

| 孫 a grandson's grandson.

Read *li*, and *li*' and used for 勑. To receive one, to meet one coming; to encourage.

東人之子職勞不 | the men of the east are summoned to toil without encouragement.

勞之 | 之 console and encourage him.

Read *li*, and *li*' and used for 勑. To receive one, to meet one coming; to encourage.

東人之子職勞不 | the men of the east are summoned to toil without encouragement.

勞之 | 之 console and encourage him.

| 州府 a prefecture in the northern part of Shantung Promontory, said to be named from the aborigines | 夷 who anciently lived there.

稜 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.

駮 A mare seven cubits high; a powerful draught horse, fit for the farmer's use.

| 牝三千 his three thousand tall mares.

宛 | great horses brought from Bactria in the T'ang dynasty.

峽 A peak in Sz'ch'uen in the range of the Min mountains, near the confines of Shensi.

邾 An ancient city in the country of Ch'ing 鄭 in Yungyang hien, now a part of K'ai-fung fu south of the Yellow River.

邾 | 山 a peak in Sz'ch'uen.

鯨 A fish belonging to the eel family, probably akin to the conger eel.

箒 A variety of bamboo. In *Futchau*. A kind of hamper or open basket without a bale, having cords, and used by coolies.

臞 Obeese, gross; excessively fat. | 臞 ill-looking; gross, as an unwieldy log.

Read 'lui. A pimple, a small blister.

鑊 To tie a cord to a hook to fish with; to angle for.

唼 A sound in singing; one says, a large mouth drawn awry. 囉 | the tune or melody of a song.

**徠** } The first is read *lai*, the name of a hill in Lu; the third is also read *lei'ih*, as another form of 勅 an order.

**徠** } To induce one to come; to meet one, to encourage; to treat strangers kindly; to warn.

**勅** } | 默臭 to get laughed at for a bumpkin; one whose dress is ridiculous and bizarre.

**招** | 百姓 to encourage people, as to settle on vacant lands.

**睐** } To squint; the pupil of the eye distorted; to glance at. **眄** | to look at sideways; a glittering eye.

**多蒙盼** | I thank you to help me a little.

**明眸善** | to glance about with a sharp look.

**賚** } To confer on; to bestow on an inferior; a largess; to promise, as for a service received.

**勞** | to reward for services.

| 我思成 the realization of our hopes is given to us.

**夢帝** | 予良弼 I dreamed that the High Ruler gave me an honest assistant.

**我尙** | 汝 I will reward you.

| 至京都 I will thank you to send (or take this letter) to Peking.

**賴** } From 貝 *precious* and 刺 *harsh*; the second form is common but unauthorized.

**賴** } To depend on, to lean on; to rely, to confide in; to assume; to act on a false basis, to trump up; to profit, to get advantage; to calumniate, to accuse an innocent man; to deny, to ignore, not to recognize.

**無** | 之徒 or | 詞 a loafer, a suspicious chap, a lazy fellow.

| 錯人 or | 別人 to accuse wrongly, to implicate another.

**仰放** | or 倚 | to repose trust in. | to cry for, as a spoiled child.

| 有此耳 I have this to depend on.

**你賊** | 人 you are a malicious accuser.

**恃強** | 債 trusted to his impudence and denied the debt.

**無聊無** | a hap-hazard life; no dependence on; unprofitable.

| 債不如 | 人情 to evade one's debts is not so risky as to fail in one's respects to a man.

| 厚朋友 an intimate friend.

| 屋 to stick to a house, as a tenant who cannot be evicted.

In *Cantonese*. To leave behind; to forget; to omit; to pass over; tired, indisposed to.

**腰** | 骨脊 my back aches.

| 落 to forget; I left it.

| 一個字 he omitted a character.

**癩** } From *disease* and *depending*; the second form is rarely used.

**癩** } A virulent chronic blotch or eruption, like scabies or leprosy, anciently regarded as a reason for divorcing a wife; its application differs in places, and it is now used in the southern provinces for itch, impetigo, and other chronic skin diseases; pustular, rough, as the skin.

**生** | to have the itch.

**濕** | or | 瘡 running ulcers, impetigo; scrofulous sores.

**乾** | the itch.

**麻** | | rough-skinned, said of the lichi.

| 仙 a fellow covered with the itch.

| 大蠱 or | 團 the big leprous belly, a name for the toad.

**過** | to infect another, or pass a complaint over to him.

**瀨** } Water flowing over the sand; a shallow reach; rippling over stones; a branch of the Cassia River 桂江 in Kwang-si, near P'ing-loh fu.

**亘** | a stream in Shantung.

**籟** } A musical pipe with three reeds; the tubes of an instrument; an ingenious arrangement of musical tubes like an organ; a whizzing, creaking, or moaning sound.

**天** | 自鳴 Heaven's pipes (or music) sings of its own accord.

**竹** | the creaking of bamboos swayed by the wind.

**萬** | 無聲 all pipes are still, no sound of any kind.

**萬** | 無聲 all pipes are still, no sound of any kind.

**瀨** } Remiss in sacrificing; to destroy; to fall into, or involve in ruin.

**株** | to curse.

**藟** } A species of fragrant labiate plant allied to the hoarhound, which was burned in worship; to shade, to cover.

**蔭** | shady, umbrageous.

| 薰 a fragrant leaved plant having whitish leaves, and many branches.

**三** | or 三奈 capoor catchery, (or *kasoor-kutchri* in Bengali), the aromatic roots of the *Hedy-chium spicatum* brought from India; a tuber from Fukien powdered to use in plasters.

**鱖** } A small kind of goby, common about Macao, called **紅** | from its red body, which looks like raw meat; it is the *Trypauchen vagina*, and lives in the salt ooze where it burrows.

**虻** } Insects with stings, like the wasp, spheX, bee, or scorpion.

**醑** } From *spirits* and to take up with the finger; also read *liéh*.

**醑** } To pour out a libation on the earth; to sprinkle.

**沃** | to pour out spirits.

| 花 to sprinkle flowers.

| 奠 to make a libation.

**淋** | a sprinkling, an aspersion.

## LAN.

Old sounds, lan and lam. In Canton, lan, lam, and lām; — in Swatow, lam, lan, nam, and nan; — in Amoy, lan and lam; — in Fuhchau, lang; — in Shanghai, lōn; — in Chifu, lan.

闌

From 門 door and 東 to choose; interchanged with the next two.

lan A door-screen; to shut in or off; to seclude; to separate; late, evening; failing, ruined; exhausted; rare, few, in limited quantities; moderate; a wristlet.

1 入 to go in abruptly, to enter without a pass.

歲 1 late in the year.

更深夜 1 very late at night, nearly dawn.

酒 1 to drink moderately; the feast is about over.

遮 1 a porch or screen; an obstruction; to screen from view.

1 門 in anatomy, the caput coli.

欄

From wood and a screen; used for the preceding.

lan A railing; a balustrade for support or defense; a row of posts; a den or pen for animals; to rail in, to cage, to shut in.

1 架 a wooden chevaux-de-frise placed before a yamun.

1 杆 a railing; a baluster; the eye-socket; oblique; crosswise; also applied to flounces.

馬 1 a corral, a horse-pen.

牛 1 a cattle yard.

下 1 錢 cash given to servants and porters.

昆 1 樹 a tree found in Japan (*Trochodendron aralioides*), akin to the magnolia, so called from the whorls of leaves growing like a balustrade.

畫個圈 1 draw a circle around it.

In Cantonese. A bazaar or row for the sale of an article; a market.

落 1 去 gone to market

菓 1 a fruit market.

攔

To stop with the hand, to hinder, to embarrass; to obstruct, to divide, to separate, to screen off.

lan 1 阻 to stop, to interfere with.

1 輿 to stop an officer's cart or sedan, to give him a petition.

1 路搶劫 to block the road in order to rob.

無關 1 nothing to prevent it, no impediment.

1 截 to hinder; to cut off one's way, as by banditti.

1 闌 to interfere, to part.

瀾

Swelling waters rolling on in continuous surges; billows, waves; dirty water in which rice has been washed.

lan 波 1 great billows.

1 漫 successive showers; driving rain; scattered.

普慶安 1 to quiet [the people] everywhere by restraining the overflowing waters.

必觀其 1 you ought to look [at the water] when surging high.

襪

From dress or napkin and a screen, ns the phonetic.

lan An ancient kind of literary dress called 1 衫, a sort of doctor's robe; a suit of inner and outer garments.

囁

Unintelligible talk, gabble. 1 哱儻擊 gibberish, confused talk.

蘭

A general name for orchideous plants, like the *Malaxis*, *Epidendrum*, *Vanda*, &c.; and extended to other gay and fragrant flowers growing on single peduncles, or alternately in a spikelet; adopted, sworn; pleasant, joyous, delightful; excellent.

1 孫 many grandchildren.

結拜金 1 to adopt one for a brother or sister.

1 兄 an adopted brother.

1 姐 an adopted sister.

1 閨 a maiden's boudoir.

1 也王者之香 the fragrance of the orchid is royal.

1 形棘心 beautiful in form but a villain at heart.

芝 1 氣味 the fragrance of an orchid; *met.* a dear friend

荏 1 to shed tears

二月 1 the spring beauty, the *Orycophragmus sonchifolius* at Peking.

馬 1 a small iris. (*Iris pumila*.)

珠 1 the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, used to scent tea; a name for certain kinds of tea, chulan hyson and scented caper.

吊 1 or 風 1 air plants.

三葉 1 the *Aglaiu odorata*.

玉 1 the *Magnolia yulan*.

1 州府 the capital of Kansuh.

爛

A mixture of colors, like the stripes on animals.

lan 編 1 striped, brindled; ornamented with bands.

箭

A wooden quiver for carrying a cross-bow on the back. 抱弩負 1 grasp your bow and strap on your quiver.

屋 1 縣 an old name during the Han for Chang-yeh hien in Kansuh, towards the western end of the Great Wall.

譏

To defame, to calumniate; to charge a thing falsely on another.

1 誣 to accuse falsely.

1 辭曰囚等畏死見誣耳 to accuse is said of criminals who, fearing death to themselves, charge others with crime.

闌

To overpass, to step over; to creep, to twine around.

lan

| 踰 to pass over.  
| 藤 to climb over, as a vine on a frame.  
| 地 to run, as a melon vine.

藍

From plant and to survey; occurs used for the next.

lan

A plant used to dye blue; blue, indigo blue; indigo.  
| 色 a blue color.

洋 | foreign blue; foreign indigo.

老 | a blue-black color.

二 | a deep blue; navy blue.

| 田 a famous place near Singan fu the old capital of China, now Lan-tien hien | 田縣 in Shensi, noted for its jade.

終朝采 | all the morning I gather the indigo flower.

青出于 | the light blue comes from dark blue; — met. doctors had to learn their alphabet.

槐 | the greenish blue produced by locust (*Sophora*) flowers.

大 | the indigo plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*)

| 菜 or | | the woad or *Isatis tinctoria*.

| 葭 seems to be a species of *Ruellia*.

蓼 | a species of smart-weed. (*Polygonum tinctorium*)

| 本 essays written on thin paper for lazy students.

僧伽 | the abode of Buddha and his priests, (Sanskrit *sanghama*) the house of reunion; — i. e. a temple and its shrine.

褴

A single coverlet; ragged, mean garments, without a lining, a collar; trimmings.

lan

| 褸 tattered, dirty clothes; shabby.

窟

Thin, a mere surface; boulders, rocks.

lan

慾壑 | 窳 the lusts and desires [are never satisfied; they are like] a deep cave.

籃

Baskets of bamboo or rattan or straw, made with a bale, and often with cover.

lan

| 筐 baskets of all sorts.

花 | wire baskets made of flowers.

食隔 | a partition-basket made with trays.

場 | a long shallow basket carried into the examination hall.

鬢

Long and abundant hair.

lan

| 鬢 disheveled hair; heedless, slovenly; this phrase is written several ways.

婪

From female and forest, explained as referring to the tricks of gamblers.

lan

Covetous, greedy of money; to desire; scheming for gain.

貪 | close-fisted; avaricious.

贓 | hoards got by extortion.

| 索 to oppress and harry people.

唛

Greedy for gratifying the appetite; to have a drink all around, and finish the bottle.

lan

唛

Like the last two.

lan

貪 | gluttonous; covetous; this use is found in Shansi.

Read *lan*. Cold.

| 慄 frigid, chilly.

霖

From rain and soaking.

lan

A long continued rain.

雨水 | 瀉 the rain poured incessantly.

嵐

From hill and wind, but the primitive is a contraction of *lan* 嵐 wind moving the grass.

lan

Vapor or mist on a hill top; smoky vapor.

山 | mountain mist.

夕曛 | 氣陰 as the evening mist covers the earth.

烟 | smoky vapor on a hill top.

| 縣 a district named from the Lan-ki peak | 奇山 within its borders; it lies northeast of T'ai-yuen fu in Shansi, and west of the River Fān; the region is famed for its horses.

躡

To go quickly; to stride over, to step across; to omit, as in reading.

lan

| 過去 step over it, as a ditch. (Cantonese.)

燎

To toast or roast a cake before the fire till it becomes browned.

lan

| 一 | toast it for a while.

| 黃 to brown, to toast slightly.

| 焦芋頭 to roast taro in the ashes.

| 脆 to toast crisp, as cakes.

覽

From to see and to survey; the second is the complete form but the first is most used, and looks like *shien* 賢 worthy.

lan

To take a view of, to inspect; to behold from a distance; to understand, to perceive.

台 | for you, Sir, to see.

週 | to look around, to inspect.

一 | 盡知 understood the whole affair at one look.

| 視 to examine, as an inspector.

| 觀今古 an extensively read man.

恭呈御 | I respectfully send this up for your Majesty's inspection.

| 悉 I have learned the whole matter.

批 | to make known judicial decisions.

博 | a general scholar.

攬

From hand and to inspect as the phonetic.

lan

To grasp, to carry with a firm hand or in the arms; to interfere with; to engross; to monopolize; to hold the market, to make a corner; to hng up close; grasping; engrossing; an arduous; to clutch, as in reaping.

| 取 to seize all; to take up.

寫承 | to write a contract to take goods.

| 得過 able to get one's arms around it.

頭 the head of, as a guild.

柴一 | an armful of wood.

他全兜 | he will try to manage it all; he assumes the direction.

| 榜 the last on the list of *kājin* graduates.

| 貨 to engross an article.

小船 | 風 the gust brings the boat up in the wind.

包 | 厘金 to become surety for, or to manage the duty.

着力 | reap the grain faster.

欖 The Chinese olive, 橄 | or 子 has two varieties, the 白 | or largest sort (*Canarium album*), and the 烏 | or

sweetest kind (*Canarium pimela*); the first is better known at the North as 青菓 the green fruit.

鹹 | salted olives.

| 糖 a resinous exudation from the *Canarium* tree like *elaine*.

喉 | the Adam's apple.

雕 | 核 carved olive seeds.

含木 | to suck a wooden olive; — to keep still about a thing. (Cantonese.)

漚 From water and greedy.

To pickle fruits in brine; to divine by dropping water through a tortoise-shell.

熾 熾 Fire burning furiously; a hot raging fire carried on by the wind, and not to be quenched; to scorch, to heat, to singe.

給火 | 熱了 heat it over a fire, as a basin of milk.

| 去茸毛 singe off the pin feathers.

塙 Disappointed, repulsed.

坎 | lost one's aim, unable to attain one's object.

罟 A two leaved clasping net, which springs together as it incloses the fish, and holds them from escaping.

懶 From heart and to lean to.

Lazy, listless, sluttish; remiss; sleepy, heavy; averse, disinclined to.

躲 | to shirk work.

| 惰 lazy, unwilling to work.

大食 | a lazy glutton.

慵 | lazy, inefficient.

伸 | to gape and stretch.

一身 | 骨 incurably lazy.

花叢 | 回顧 I don't care about going back to see the flowers.

| 省 to slur over, to slight work

| 怠動彈 too lazy to lift a ball — or a finger.

濫 From water and to view.

A freshet, a rising of water; ineroaching, overflowing; intruding on; to float; to soak;

profuse, excessive; lawless; irregular; time-serving; addicted to, beyond bounds; unsettled; wet, oozy, like land recently overflowed.

水 | or | 溢 it overflows.

| 出來 the water runs over.

| 刑 illegal punishments.

| 寫 to write without regard to facts or order; to scribble.

| 費 to waste; too profuse.

急流泛 | [the dike] has suddenly overflowed.

無 | no excess; about enough.

| 開數目 to make out an account loosely; to salt a bill.

| 保 to go as security carelessly; to recommend without full knowledge.

| 交 to associate with low people.

不僭不 | [the king] showed neither favoritism nor excessive punishment.

叨 | insatiable of your kindness; — a polite phrase.

以免枉 | to avoid needless trouble and tumult.

| 奏 to needlessly memorialize the Throne.

兜 | an officious busy-body.

冒 | 軍功 to assume great bravery to one's self in the war.

纜 A rope, a hawser, a twisted cable; a painter; to drag with a rope.

拉 | to drag the rope.

打 | to twist hawsers.

船 | or 牽 | to track a boat.

大 | a cable, such as the 篾 | or bamboo cables.

鉄 | twisted wire rope for rigging.

解 | to weigh anchor, to start on a voyage.

| 路 a tracking-path.

In Cantonese. To bind on with a cord, to tie on.

| 頭白 tie on a mourning cap.

慳 Greedy of good eating, covetous; longing for; strong, hale.

貪 | to desire good things to eat.

糲 Rice gruel made thick and glutinous.

鑠 The luster of burnished metal, especially of gold.

光 | brilliant.

瓏 The luster or chatoyency of a gem; its quality of reflecting light.

爛 From fire and to shut in as the phonetic.

To cook thoroughly, bright, splendid; brilliant; tattered, torn; dilapidated, dirty; worn out; rotten, corrupted, over-ripe; running, as a sore; old, ruined: very, exceedingly.

| 眼邊 blear eyed.

煮 | boiled to shreds.

明星有 | the bright-stars are glittering.

魚 | phosphorescence of fishes.

破 | broken down; ragged, worn out; smashed to pieces.

糜 | 其民 he oppressed his people; *LL* made a *h* of them.

以 | 爲 | to carry to the bitter end, to dare the worst.

路上 | 來不堪 the road is insufferably muddy.  
 | 醉 dead drunk.  
 打 | to break, to smash.  
 | 賒惡討 to loosely give credit and then sue one for the pay.

| 多 very many.  
 | 其盈門 filling the gate with a gorgeous crowd  
 | 命 a hard lot; suffering.  
 | 腳 | 食 he does nothing but eat and sleep. (Cantonese.)

| 仔 a rascal, a loafer. (Cantonese.)  
 蛀 | worm-eaten.  
 | 嘴 or | 口 a blackguard.  
 講話 | 老 he talks like an old hand. (Cantonese.)

## LANG.

Old sound, lung. In Canton, lang; — in Swatow, lang; — in Amoy, long; — in Fuhchau, long and laung; — in Shanghai, long; — in Chifu, lang.

郎 From 邑 place, and 良 expert to give the sound; as a primitive it often drops the radical.

郎 A place or summer-house situated in Lu; a term of respect for officers and other persons; a man; a gentleman; in Fukkien, a common word for a person.

令 | your son.

新 | a bridegroom.

| 君 or 才 | my husband, said of him; your husband.

花 | a beggar, from his tatters.

男 | a gentleman.

無如此 | 者 [I have seen] no one equal to this man.

內閣 | 中 a clerk in the Inner Council.

白頭 | the white headed lad, a bird. (*Pycnonotus 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 passage on the side of a house, like a corridor or gallery; chambers adjoining a hall.

遊 | a covered way connecting buildings.

暗 | the piazza built in as a part of the main room in houses, while  
 明 | is an open piazza or verandah.

屋 | porches.

| 廡 a side gallery or piazza.

巡 | a watchman's lodge or portico.

| 廟材 distinguished talents or position, as a statesman.

椰 A term applied to several trees in Honan, having serrated leaves like the elm, and producing great numbers of

flies from galls; the 蠃 | and 蚊 | 樹 are two kinds.

檳 | the betel-nut.

檳 | 膏 pale catechu or gambier, because so generally eaten with the nut.

椏 Used with the last, but not correctly.

椏 A species of palm likened to the *Areca*, from whose pith sago flour can be made.

枸 | a species of *Prunus* found in Kwangtung.

鳴 | a kind of rattle used to drive fish into nets.

桑 | an old name for the dragon-fly.

螂 } An insect, the common mantis; an ineffectual effort is likened to 螳 | 擋車 the mantis trying to stop a carriage.

蟻 } the common tumble-dung, a species of *Atrechus* or *Geotrupes*.

鬪 | 點水 the dragon-fly (an *Agrion*) dips up the water.

琅 } A whitish stone, prized as an ornament.

| 瑤 a kind of necklace.

瑤 } | 玕 white coral of a firm texture, branched like a *Gorgonia*, but not susceptible of polish.

| 函 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.

| 琊琊 an ancient name for the eastern part of Shantung, including Tsing-chen fu; during the Tsin 晉 dynasty, A. D. 350,

| 琊王 was a title of the heir-apparent.

銀 Interchanged with the last.

銀 A kind of locket or clasp.

金 | 鑰 a gold chain for the neck; — met. something grievous to bear, but which cannot be avoided.

礮 The sound of stones or waves.

磅 | sound of a drum.

| | hard, strong, as a rock.

| | 磕 磕 stones and rocks crashing and rumbling against each other.

寔 An empty deserted house.

寂靜康 | the place was utterly silent and deserted, as if banditti had robbed it.

**狼**

lang

From *dog* and *expert*, because it is said to be clever at divining where it should go.

A beast whose howl scares other animals; "it has a den, and its hind legs are the shortest;" the wolf; cruel, wolfish, furious, oppressive; very, greatly; to injure; to deceive and harm; occurs applied to snakes on account of their venom.

| 心 unmerciful, cruel.

| 毒 savage, truculent, merciless.

粒米 | 辰 the grain is very plentiful.

| 藉 more than enough, scattered about.

黃鼠 | the weasel, so called from its yellow belly.

過樹 | a venomous snake found in Kwangtung.

天 | the star Sirius.

| 跋其胡 the wolf springs forward on his dewlap; — said of a very aged one.

**稂**

lang

A useless grass growing in rice fields, much resembling the grain, but which one native author describes as a species of *Digitaria*, a common sort of panic grass in northern China, and not improbably intended.

| 莠 damel, tares.

不 | 不莠 he is neither grass nor tares; — *met.* he is good for nothing.

漫彼苞 | the water overflows that tussock of grass.

**軀**

lang

Tall; as the component parts of the character, *body* and *fine* were perhaps intended to intimate.

| 軀 a very tall person.

**嶺**

lang

Name of a hill, the 峻 | behind which the sun goes down at the winter solstice.

**簍**

lang

Young bamboos; a basket; a screen for carriages.

蒼 | 竹 tender green bamboo.

筓 | 山 a range of peaks in the west of Sz'ch'uen, north of the Ta-tu River.

**葦**

lang

Also read *siang*.

A species of reed or marsh grass; a kind of dye-stuff.

| 葦 a plant resembling scammony, which produces delirium and giddiness.

薯 | a dye-stuff like gambier, made from the juice of a plant, and used at Canton to dye silks umber brown.

薯 | 噉頭 he is as ugly as a lump of dye-stuff. (*Cantonese*.)**朗**

lang

From *moon* and *expert*.

Clear, as moonlight; bright; luster; clearness; a distinct utterance.

光 | bright, as a lamp.

清 | limpid, pure, transparent.

| 照 to receive or ask aid of; blessed of.

月 | bright moonlight, moonshine.

| | 誦經 to recite the liturgy in a distinct voice.

老爺 | 鑒 you, Sir, understand this thing very clearly.

In *Cantonese*. To rinse the mouth; to stir or rinse in water in order to cleanse, as a plate.

**煇**

lang

Fire; the bright blaze of a fire.

**塋**

lang

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.

**浪**

lang

Waves, billows, surges; profligate, dissipated; wasteful, extravagant; rude, impertinent, lawless, as a wave

seems to be; the mind not settled, undecided; a drum.

波 | or 風 | billows; waves, as they rush on shore.

| 子 a spendthrift.

麥 | the wind undulating the growing grain.

| 用 a prodigal use of.

忙 | unmannerly; indecent haste.

孟 | or 猛 | rude, unpolished.

| 語花言 foolish; lewd talk.

嘔 | seasick, squeamish.

謔 | audacious ridicule of.

| 蕩 inconstant, fluctuating; vagabondish

**曠**

lang

To expose to the air to dry; bright, clear.

**諛**

lang

To speak distinctly; idle, ridiculous talk; a double entendre.

**垺**

lang

A desert; a tomb, usually in lone places.

墳 | a burial-place.

壙 | a wild dreary waste, a steppe.

**闕**

lang

A high door; vacant, unoccupied; wide, as a desert.

高 | a lofty gateway.

| 苑 fairy land.

士 | a wild place.

| | extensive and waste, like the pampas.

| 苑奇才 a man of remarkable talents.

| 中縣 chief district in Pao-ning fu, on the river Kia-ling in Sz'ch'uen; it was formerly called | 州, and comprised a large region in this valley.

## LĀNG.

Old sounds, leng, ling, and lang. In Canton, ling, lāng, and lang; — in Swatow, leng and né; — in Amoy, leng; — in Fuhchau, ling and lóng; — in Shanghai, lāng and lang; — in Chifu, lāng.

稜

lāng

Interchanged with the next.

A corner, an angle; a classifier of fields; the awe or influence of a god.

烏 | a kind of rice.

威 | the majesty of a god.

幾 | 田 how many fields are there?

| 角 a right angle; a square corner.

三 | 草 a kind of triquetrous sedge (*Cyperus*), fit for making rain-cloaks.

稜

lāng

From *wood* and *high* as a tumult; 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.

觚 | the turned up corners of a roof; the peak of the roof.

模 | 手 one who never decides; a trimmer; a time-server.

作事模 | to waver in one's views, to act hesitatingly.

剛 | domineering, intractable.

楞

lāng

Anciently the same as the last, but now used by the Buddhists for the *Leng* Sutra, one of their celebrated classics, the | 伽經 containing the tenets of Bodhi-Dharma, a teacher and successor of Sakyamuni, A. D. 526.

| 伽 Ceylon in Buddhist books.

嶺

lāng

Hilly, uneven country.

| 嶺 the undulating appearance of a hilly region, as the eminences succeed and rise in the distance.

峯 | a lofty peak, which excels others.

瞭

lāng

To look ahead.

| 瞭 or | 睜 to stare, to look directly at without moving the eyes.

| 着眼睛 to fix one's eyes on angrily.

蔞

lāng

The old name for spinach, 菠 | 菜, the seeds of which were brought from Ni-po-wéi or Nipani, by a priest in the T'ang dynasty.

冷

lāng

From *ice* and an *order*.

Cold, chilly, icy; aguish; indifferent, frigid; cool, miffed; still, clear; lonesome; unusual; to cool, to chill.

| 清 or | 落 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.

| 冰水 cold as ice.

| 傷風 sniffling from the cold.

| 眼瞧他 to look at coolly; to regard with doubt.

| 子 sleet, fine icy rain

| 熱氣 one name for the thermometer, now called 寒暑表 more frequently.

| 瘡 chilblains.

| 笑 a cold heartless laugh, a sardonic grin.

| 字 an unusual character, one seldom met with.

抽 | 子 an unlooked for event; a sudden mishap.

| 不防 he does not know who is watching him.

| 化器 a condensing engine or reservoir; — a foreign term.

| 河 the cold river (*sita*) or the headwaters of the Yellow River, which the Buddhist fable says runs underground all the way from Sir-i-kol in Pamir to Lake Lop, and thence to the 星宿海 Sea of Stars.

| | 清清 quiet, as a street at night; very still.

| 宮 the still palace — where his discarded women are kept by the emperor.

| 言 | 語 mocking words; suspicious allusions or innuendoes.

| 孤丁的 alone, no companion, as when the crowd has gone.

殘

lāng

Deathlike; ghostly; similar to the next.

| 殢 exhausted by sickness; comatose; dying.

儻

lāng

To go as if tired out.

| 儻 completely wearied out; strength all gone.

LAO.

Old sounds, lo, lot, and lok. In Canton, lò, lao, and lin; — in Swatow, lao; — in Amoy, lò and liao; — in Fuhchau, lo and lau; — in Shanghai, lo; — in Chifu, lao.

**勞** } From 力 strength and 勞  
brilliant contracted, explained  
as alluding to the energy of fire  
in burning itself to exhaustion;  
the contracted form is common.

**勞** }  
lao } To toil, to labor, to fag at;  
to exert one's self for another;  
to trouble one, as with a commission;  
to distress; in distress; careworn,  
distressed, burdened; services to the state;  
toil, exertion; meritorious deeds, worthy actions.

| 神 to weary one's self; wearied of, tired.

勤 | to be diligent.

民亦 | 止 the people are indeed greatly burdened.

| 苦 toilsome labor; distress.

| 碌碌 wearied and distracted.

莫大功 | unparalleled merit and effort.

| 駕 excuse me, Sir, for the trouble I give you; — scil. I beg pardon.

有 | 你心 obliged for your kind thoughts.

徒 | unrequited labor.

| 瘁不辭 I cannot tell how careworn and weary I am.

| 力者食人 | 心者食於人 the employed live on their employers, and these are anxious how to feed them.

劬 | 于野 painfully toiling in the open wilds.

| 金或酬 | a douceur, a reward for services; the person who gets it, a day-laborer, a coolie.

聽得手皮 | I've only had my trouble for my pains.

| 人草草 the troubled are in gerat sorrow.

| 動人或多 | 你們 I wish to engage your aid.

憂 | anxious for.

Read lao' To reward labor, to recompense services; to console; to aid.

賞 | to animate by bounties.

| 兵 to reward soldiers.

君 | 則拜 he made obeisance at the king's commendation.

**螃** } A kind of univalve shell-fish,  
perhaps the hermit crab, as it is said to occupy many sorts of shells.

蜩 | a small whitish cicada, common in Chihli.

蟪 | a spotted spider.

**撈** } From hand and toil as the phonetic.

**撈** }  
lao } To drag for; to scoop up, to grapple from a deep place; to dredge for, to hook out of the water; to mix and stir up.

| 起 to haul up; to grapple for.

| 屍 to search or drag for a dead body.

水底 | 月 clutching the moon in the water, as Li Tai-peh did; — met. ineffectual effort.

海底 | 針 dredge for a needle in the sea; — met. useless pains.

心癢難 | it is not always easy to gratify one's desires.

| 摸 to feel for things in the water.

| 魚 to scoop out fish, as by a dredging net.

| 糖 stir in some sugar.

| 蠔殼 to dredge for oyster-shells.

In Cantonese. To mix up, to put in disorder; to hash, to chop up; to bother.

| 腳 to sorn on.

| 亂 to confuse; to cause disturbance.

| 家仔 a clever, shrewd chap; a blackleg.

**啣** } From mouth and ringing.

A great noise.

| 嘈 a hubbub, a din; to make a bother.

**牢** } From ox and a shelter, which is regarded as a contraction of 冬 the winter, which the cattle are to pass in the pen.

A corral or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals; an aviary; a granary; a jail, a prison; domestic animals; firm, strong; to know or do certainly; securely.

太 | an ox; because it is offered to Confucius.

少 | a sheep.

| 靠之至 [the two braces] firmly rest on each other; met. it is wholly trustworthy.

執豕于 | he took a pig from the pen.

| 籠計 a scheme to catch one.

| 固 secure; strong.

| 謹記 to have a distinct remembrance of.

獄 | a prison.

天 | the emperor's prison, a special room in the Board of Punishment for officials.

坐 | imprisoned; in jail.

| 不可破 the prison can't be broken; — i. e. the thing is certain; unalterable custom.

**啐** } To talk without meaning or coherency.

| 叨 loquacious, gabbling.

囉 | 噓嘍 unintelligible talk, like that of foreigners.

燕 | | the swallows twittering — as they fly in and out.

**醪** } Spirits mixed with sediment.

浮 | muddy spirits, lees stirred up.

醇 | generous wine.

香 | sweet, pleasant spirits.

老 <sup>lao</sup> Composed originally of 人 *man*, 毛 *hair* and 匕 *to compare*, because at seventy a man's hair changes to white; it forms the 125th radical of a few characters mostly relating to age.

Aged, venerable; a term of respect and honor used before names, and resembling Sire; his honor, Señor; prefixed to names of relationship; an officer; to treat respectfully, as an old man should be; old, out of date, used a long time; old at, skillful; to grow old; tough, as meat; stringy, as vegetables; inert, not zealous; backing out; as an *adverb*, really, decidedly, very; sect of the Rationalists.

- | 頭子 an old man; a husband, my husband.
- | 公 and | 婆 a husband and wife (*Cantonese*.)
- | 同 one of the same age.
- | 王 Mr. Wang.
- 父 | the old people, our seniors.
- | 人家 this old gentleman; you, Sir; this man; my parents.
- | 先生 and | 大人 titles of respect given to the aged.
- | 少 the old and young.
- | 早的 very early; too soon.
- | 實 honest, trustworthy; real; gentle, tractable; an euphemism for witless, simple, gullible.
- | 是不要 I really don't want it.
- | 練 or | 成 well learned in.
- | 拙 [I am] old and stupid.
- | 行長' an old customer.
- | 見不着 you will not live to see it.
- | 君 the old prince, or | 子 the old boy, the name of Lao-tsz', founder of the | 氏之教 or Rationalists, whence 老 alone sometimes denotes the sect.
- | 子 your father, or our father; — used in a family like *the old man*.
- | 沒看見 I have not seen you for a good while.
- | 弱 the old and weak.

國 | a nobleman who has served three sovereigns; a poetical name for liquorice.

- | 吾 | my old folks I treat with respect.
- 不 愁 遣 一 | he could not bear to leave one minister.
- | 夫 灌 灌 I, an old man [speak] with entire sincerity.
- 永 錫 難 | may he have the rare felicity of a green old age.
- | 忌 多 思 the aged should avoid many cares.
- | 江 湖 an old traveler.
- 他 | 不 聽 he won't hear me any way.

啞 A tone, a noise, a final sound.

- <sup>lao</sup> In *Shanghai*. A word placed after nouns to distinguish the members of a sentence; and, also; a final particle completing the sense.
- 米 | 肉 禿 有 there is rice and meat too.
- 已 經 話 拉 | I've already said it.

悵 Confused.  
悵 | perturbed; very much disturbed.

栲 } A basket or hamper made of osiers or bamboo splints, which turns up and forms a kind of box with trays.  
栲 }  
<sup>lao</sup> 栲 | a bucket; also a napier or basket in stories.

瘰 The old disease, the itch.  
生 癢 | to have the itch.

獠 An ancient name for the Laos, or some tribe of Miao-tsz', the 犵 | part of whom are still found in Kwéicheu, and divided into many tribes; some are very brutish, live in holes roofed over like sheep-cots with logs and thatch, or poor hovels; others, as the 木 | in Kwéi-ting hien, more resemble Chinese in their habits.

老 <sup>lao</sup> Also read *spéi*.  
The | 葉 or siri leaf used with betel-nut; a term common in Fuhkien instead of 蓼 葉 the correct form.

椽 The short rafters which support the eaves of houses over the piazza, and are sometimes curved; a sort of bow over a cart.

- | 椽 small rafters in a verandah.
- 雕 | 以 鑿 to carve rafters to cook with.

潦 From *water* and a *blaze*; also read *shiao*.

<sup>lao</sup> A great rain; or the overflow which it produces; a puddle left by rain; to macerate, to soak; careless, neglectful; name of a river.

- 水 | the puddles made by rain, or left after a freshet.
- | 死 drowned.
- | | tangled, complicated.
- | 漫 overflowing; brimming.
- 旱 | [either] a drought or freshet.
- 洞 酌 彼 行 | bring from afar the water left in the pools.
- | 倒 unmannerly; not trained, assuming.
- | 草 了 事 to slight work; to lump for mere appearance.
- 湖 面 | 闊 the lake is too wide to see across.

滂 Like the preceding, and interchanged with it.

<sup>lao</sup> A torrent; name of a river, and of a rapid; great waves; to macerate; floods, an overflow.

飛 | 相 礮 the flying waves scrape on each other.

勞 <sup>lao</sup> Toil among plants; to weed the ground.  
| 豇 a species of wild bean.

慟 To be sorry for, as when one has made a mistake.  
懊 | to regret, to repent of.

**癆** From *disease* and *toil* as the phonetic.  
 癆 Wasting away from toil or anxiety; atrophy of the viscera, like a consumption of the bowels, marasmus; poisonous drugs; to produce atrophy or wasting.  
 公鴨 | a wheezing sound, resulting from a thickening of the glands of the throat.

| 病 pining away, phthisis; emaciated and consumptive.  
 | 辣 the pain of a sting.  
 牛筋 | a chronic cough and leanness; applied to people who manage to live above beggary.  
 | 人之物 a thing which poisons people, as arsenic.  
 | 傷 sprained, injured, as by an immoderate lift.

**嫖** From *woman* and to *fly high*.  
 嫖 To dote on, to hanker after; lustful, lecherous, given up to whoring; to be jealous; envious.  
 | 戀 lovesick, enamored with.  
 | 毒 a lover of Tsin Chi Hwang-ti's mother, a term for a libertine, as Sir Francis Chartres.  
 嫖 | a paramour.

LEH.

Characters under this syllable are often sounded like LŒH. Old sound, lek. In Canton, lək, lut and lik; — in Swatow, lek; — in Amoy, lək, lek, and lüt; — in Fuhchau, lek; — in Shanghai, lək; — in Chifu, lü.

**仞** From *man* and *strength* for the phonetic; occurs used with the next.  
 仞 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 *mound* and *strength* as the phonetic.  
 防 A sewer obstructed, and its waters forcing a passage; the quality or strata of the earth as affected by the springs and channels in it; geomantic veins; the diameter of a circle; a fraction of; a third.  
 地 | 不行 the channels of water cannot flow.  
 散 | to wear out or injure the good luck of a place, as by these veins drying up.

**拈** From *hand* and *strength*; occurs used with the next two.  
 拈 A word used in Shansi, to bind; to divine with fifty straws placed between the fingers; they are first reduced to 49, and sorted at hazard into two parcels; from one lot a straw is taken and put by the little finger, and four others are put with it, and the rest distributed between the other

two fingers; the other parcel is then divided in the same manner in the other hand, and the lengths of the two compared with the 64 diagrams to find the luck, or to tell when an intercalary moon will occur in the next five years.  
 | 縣 an old name for P'ing-yuen hien 平原縣 in Shantung.

**芬** From *plant* and *strength*, the primitive being substituted for 棘 thorns.  
 芬 Spines on plants; prickly; very hispid; a species of spinous tree found near Annam, good for palisades and very durable.  
 對面 | the *Gardenia spinosa*.  
 蘿 | a rough-leaved fragrant plant allied to the sweet basil, found in Honan.  
 老鼠 | a prickly grass at Canton (*Spinifex squarrosus*), used to stuff rat-holes; applied also to the *Argemone mexicana*.

**勒** From *strength* and *hide*; q. d. hide is strong to curb a horse.  
 勒 A bridle, the reins, a headstall; whatever binds the head by which to lead the animal; to rein in, to restrain; to force, to require of, to oblige to do; to exact unjustly; to vex; to tie up,

to bind; to strangle; to cut in stone; in *pennmanship*, a horizontal stroke.  
 馬 | the bit of a bridle.  
 | 兵 to environ a force so that it cannot escape.  
 措 | restrain from doing.  
 | 令 to insist on; to force compliance.  
 | 索 to extort money, to compel assent.  
 | 死 to strangle.  
 苦 | or | 逼 to ill-use, to disturb.  
 | 名碑上 he carved his name on the tablet.  
 | 休 to force an officer to vacate his post.  
 臨崖 | 馬 hold in the horse when you come to a dangerous place.  
 女 | a woman's fillet or headband.  
 紅 | to score out parts of a paper by the magistrate running a red line through it.

**肋** From *flesh* and *strength*.  
 肋 The ribs; the side of the body.  
 | 條骨 a spare rib; one rib.  
 | 傍 or | 門 the side.  
 脊 | the ribs; 短 | the false ribs.

Read *lén*, and used with 筋. A tendon, a sinew.

鷄 | [only] a fowl's tendon; — *met.* a useless thing or fellow.

泐

From *water* and *veins*; 礐 is also read *lsh*,

泐 | To split rocks; the cleavage  
LICK or veins of rocks; to split open; to clarify or settle, as sugar-syrup with eggs; to write.

石 | the cleavage of a rock.

名另 | my name is written elsewhere; — *i. e.* my card is inclosed; — a phrase used instead of signing the name.

素感大恩銘 | 無似 your constant kindness and great favors are indelibly engraven on my heart.

石有時而 | rocks often split asunder.

王陽敬 | I, Wang Yang respectfully write — this letter.

嘒

A sound, such as is made by an instrument; the note or tone.

LUT In *Cantonese*. Morose, cross; disposed to annoy; troublesome; to talk out of proper place or order.

| 黷 disarranged; confused, as a style; involved and obscure.

| 起官話 to attempt to talk mandarin.

嗽 | sullen, hard to suit.

## LÉI.

The characters under this syllable are often read LUI. Old sounds, lui, lat, and lút. In Canton, lui; — in Swatow, lúi; — in Amoy, lui and ló; — in Fuhchau, lòi, lai, and lwi; — in Shanghai, ló; — in Chifu, lél.

雷

From *rain* and *field*, but the primitive is regarded as a contraction of 回 repeatedly, referring to the reverberations.

Thunder, which is produced by 陰陽以回薄而成 | "the *yin* and *yang* coming into mutual collision;" a deafening, thundering noise; to imitate, to do like, to echo — 一聲 | a clap of thunder.

行 | or 打 | to thunder.

| 公 or | 神 the god of Thunder.

| 鞭 the Thunderer's whip, *i. e.* a streak of lightning.

| 同 to reiterate, to hit upon another's performance; to steal his thunder.

平地一聲 | a sudden surprise, a clap out of a clear sky.

| 公霹 a peal of thunder.

| 鼓 to beat a drum.

| 醮火醮 be fry; hurry fast, as if the fire had caught.

滾木 | 石 spiked logs and hollow stink-pots, used in defending city walls.

請息 | 霆之怒 pray abate your great wrath.

疾 | 不及掩耳 the clap came before one could cover his ears; — *scil.* sudden as lightning.

犯 | or | 厄 struck by lightning.

| 公魚 a tadpole. (*Cantonese*.)

天 | 打死你 may Heaven strike you dead with its bolt |

| 火 the marks of lightning.

| 丸 the thunder-pill, a species of truffle, the *Mylitta lapidescens* found in western China.

水 | a torpedo to blow up ships.

搗

To rub fine, to triturate, which makes a rumbling sound; to treat harshly; to drum; to precipitate.

| 顏料 to grind paints.

| 鎚 a pestle for triturating.

| 漿 to rub flour for starching.

| 鼓三通 three raps on the drum, as in a yamun

蟪

An edible, salt water clam, common near the Becca Tigris and in Lintin Bay.

壘

A carved wine-jar made of wood, bronze, or porcelain, with looped ears, having clouds painted on it to show its inexhaustibility; a sacrificial bathing-vessel.

餅

之罄矣維 | 之恥 when the pitcher is dry the jar feels the mortification.

縲

From *silk* and *to bind*; used with the next.

To bind with ropes; to secure, as a criminal; a black rope.

| 縲之中 in bonds, bound, a prisoner; in custody.

累

From *silk* and *fields* as the phonetic; its origin is similar to 累 to bind, and it is interchanged with the preceding.

To join in a series, to concentrate; 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.

甘瓠 | 之 the sweet gourds cling to them.

葛藟 | 之 the tendrils of the *Dolichos* cling to it.

串珠 | | connected, like a string of beads.

| 繫 bound, as with a cord; intricate, entwined.

| 絲首飾 a fine filagree worked bridal crown.

| | forsaken, lost; discontented.

**鐺** A pot or jar; in the Indian Archipelago, denotes the small copper coins in circulation, as doit, pice, fanams.  
**漢** | 柚 a pumelo or shaddock.  
 | a bronze jar of the Han dynasty.

**藁** A trailing raspberry.  
 | 裡 a basket hod in which to carry dirt.  
**盈** | full baskets

**羸** From *sheep* and a *monstrous* animal.  
 Lean, meager, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, infirm, debilitated; entangled; turned over.  
 | 瘦 very thin and lean.  
 | 其角 caught by his horns.  
**老** | old and cadaverous.  
 | 其瓶 turned the jar bottom up.

**畷** From three *fields* parted or laid out; as a phonetic it is often contracted to one *field*.  
 Fields parted off by dikes; the space occupied by a field or plat.

**備** To injure each other; to mutually destroy, as in fighting.  
**敗** | to rout, to discomfit.  
**自** | 其身 he only injured himself.  
**傀** | 柵 a Punch and Judy show-box.  
**兩軍對** | the two armies are in conflict.

**壘** From *earth* and *piled up*; used with **累** reiterated.  
 A military wall, a rampart; to pile up, to lay on each other; a pile, a heap; reiterated; a row of graves; robust, strong.  
**軍** | an intrenched camp.  
 | 卵之危 in such imminent danger as a pile of eggs — is of being broken.  
**深塹高** | a deep fosse and a high fortification.

| 壁陣 a starry region including parts of Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.  
**魁** | 之士 a vigorous, brave soldier.  
**荒塚** | | the multitude of graves out in the wilds.  
 — | 石 a heap of stones.

**磊** A heap of stones; to throw stones into a heap.  
 | 落不群 a man superior to the common run.  
 | | 落落 one of great abilities; having clear perception of.

**藋** From *plant* and *piled up*, because its involved growth forms a thicket bush.  
**藋** A creeper like a melon or a pea.  
**千歲** | a kind of vine or running bramble like a raspberry, said to prevent the hair turning gray.  
**蓬** | the *Rubus Thunbergii*, a kind of trailing berry found in Honan.

**蕾** A flower-bud; flowers partly opened.  
**花** | a flower-bud.  
**蓓** | many buds and opening flowers.

**瘡** Small pimples or blisters, which smart much.  
**癩** | prickly heat; nettle rash.

**鷗** From *bird* or *dog*, and *reiterated*; the last two forms are old.  
**獼** The flying squirrel, (*Pteromys*) called | 鼠; it is considered to be medicinal, and the Chinese regard it as allied to the bat in its habits and structure.

**臙** To swell; to bulge or project as a barrel; a bulge, a boss.  
**背有** | 臙 [the sea-turtle's] back has protuberances on its shell.

**誄** From *words* and a *plow* as the phonetic.  
 | 述 to eulogize the dead; to write epitaphs, or confer the temple title; an obituary; a eulogy; praises of the dead, prayers.  
 | 述 to narrate one's virtues, to write a biography.  
 | 文 eulogistic prayers for the dead, which are usually burned for them.  
**賤不** | 貴 the ignoble must not make eulogies on the honored.  
 | 功 to narrate one's great deeds.  
 | 曰禱爾于上下神祇 in the litanies it says, you should pray to the gods of the heaven and earth.

**椽** A tray or box with partitions in it, used for fruits, comfits, &c.; a fleshy fruit; iron spiked shoes for going up hills

**綮** Considered to be a contraction of **纆** and of the next.  
 Now used chiefly as a weight equal to ten millet seeds, or one tenth of a *shu* 銖 or the 88th part of a drachm avoirdupois; to add to.  
**脅肩** | 足 to shrug the shoulders and cross the feet.

**累** From **糸** *silk* and **巛** *fields* contracted; it is interchanged with **屢** repeatedly.  
 | 屢 repeatedly.  
 | 屢 To bind; to tie together; to repeat, to accumulate, to heap on; often, repeatedly.  
**繫** | to tie or unite persons.  
 | 月經年 month by month the years pass on.  
 | 次 often, again and again.

Read *léi*. 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.

帶 | or 拖 | or 連 | to involve another.

無掛 | I am not anxious about it.

| 及人 he is implicated in it.

家計 | he is troubled how to support the family.

| 墮 embarrassed with, as a child trying to carry three big apples.

受 | involved in.

| 事 an embarrassing affair.

| 贅 verbose, much repetition; wordy; tiresome.

賠 | to sniffer or make amends for another.

儂 | Lazy, shirking work; tired out, worn down.

| 得很 or | 得慌 quite fagged out and sick.

| 的發喘 he was wearied even to panting.

| 了一生 I have wearied out my whole life.

搗 | Interchanged with 搗 to rub.

To beat a drum, to call the tattoo; to roll stones.

| 鼓 to drum.

| 研 to rub ink on the stone.

| 拳頭 to play morra; — lit. to rub the knuckles.

散 | 砲 to beat the réveillé and fire the gun, — when calling off the watch.

石礮 | To roll stones down hill; a rocky rough appearance.

| 石相擊 the rolling rocks struck each other.

生硯 | 相連 [the oysters] grow irregularly one upon another, like stones piled up.

| 碌 falling with a heavy thud.

樞 | From wood and thunder as the phonetic; interchanged with the last.

Name of a tree; to roll down stones on an enemy approaching a city wall.

備 | 石以禦敵 prepare the stones so as to resist the enemy.

耒 | Combined of 木 wood and 丰 easy, to represent the crooked handle of a plow; it is the 127th radical of characters pertaining to tillage; the character 來 to come is often thus contracted.

To plow; the handle and beam of a plow; a plow, of which Shinnung is the reputed inventor; its description shows that it has since undergone very little modification; old name of a river in the south of Hunan, one of the headwaters of the River Siang.

| 耜 a plow; — met. agriculture.

類 | Composed of 類 quick and 犬 a dog, which is altered to 女 a woman in most cases.

類 | Good, unselfish, excellent; a blessing; a species, a sort, a kind, rather less than a 部, and more than a 種, like class, genus, species; to assimilate; to class with; to become equal with; to discriminate between things; an ancient sacrifice to Heaven, not at the winter solstice.

同 | of the same sort.

威儀不 | your bearing and presence does not comport with your station.

| 似 similar in kind.

不相 | unsorted, unlike; cannot be classed together.

善 | the good; moral people.

畜 | domestic animals; a term of abuse, You brute!

等 | others similar to it.

人參狀 | 人形 ginseng root resembles a man's figure.

不可比 | they cannot be classified or compared.

各從其 | each one after its own sort.

貪人敗 | a covetous man tries to injure his equals.

| 見 to appear at court on succeeding to a father's estate or title, — in feudal times.

其形 | 鷺 [the curlew's] form assimilates it to the egret.

| 書 collectanea, miscellanies.

肆 | 于上帝 to sacrifice to Shangti, which was done by the sovereign.

| 我 be like me, make one of us, — as the solitary wasp is thought to tell the caterpillar it kills for its young.

Read li' An animal resembling a fox in shape, and marked like a leopard, formerly found in Hunan; it is a kind of civet, and those who eat its flesh will, it is said, be cured of jealousy.

類 | Knots in silk thread; a defect, a flaw; incomplete, as the moon in its various phases; perverse, harsh; out of sorts.

忿 | morose, crabbed.

疵 | defective; it has flaws.

無 | no incompleteness, perfect.

鉏 | 除荒 to root out what is imperfect, and remove what is uncouth.

淚 | From water or ungovernable and eye; the second form is least used, though the most consonant to the meaning.

淚 | Tears; to weep; to cry; a dropping like tears

珠 | pearly tears.

| 痕 traces of weeping.

雨 | to rain tears; to weep much.

流眼 | or 泣 | or 下 | to cry.

揮 | 而別 they brushed away their tears and parted.

拂 | or 拭 | to wipe away tears.

| 沾襟 tears bedewed his coat.

含 | tears standing in the eyes.

悲 | mourning and weeping.

| 盈顫 tears wet his cheeks.

玉燭滴乾風裏 | drops fall from the wax candle guttered by the wind

Read li' Water flowing rapidly.

淒 | a cold, comfortless look.

LEU.

Old sounds, lu and lüt. In Canton, lau; — in Swatow, lao and lò; — in Amoy, lo; — in Fuhchau, léu, lao, and laiu; — in Shanghai, lù; — in Chifu, lò.

**樓** A loft; a staging; a tower; the upper floor or story of a house; the framework or space of a door; in stories, storied; an upper room; a chamber; a large fine shop, as an incense shop; a porch or raised portal; a layer; to assemble.

大 | the chief hall in a house.

| 上 up-stairs.

| 下 ground-floor; down-stairs.

上高 | to go to an eating-room, which at Canton, is usually up-stairs.

二層 | two storied.

| 上 | story above story, or more stories; a gambler, if he wins, says | 上 | I shall pile story on story; but if he losses, says 愁上愁 I shall pile grief upon grief.

秦 | or 青 | brothels; the first term is from a woman's name.

城 | a tower over the city gate.

鐘 | a bell tower; a belfry.

玉 | a poetical name for the shoulders.

| 陣 the sleepers on a floor.

更 | a watchman's loft.

走馬 | a corridor; a verandah which goes around the house.

譙 | a sentinel's watch on a wall.

望 | a lookout, a high terrace, an upper porch.

岑 | the highest peak or house.

| 車 a kind of movable watch-tower.

| 臺 a staging for performances.

望月 | a belvedere on top of a mosque.

| 井 a skylight.

牌 | 連絡道旁立 honorary portals stand by the wayside all along the road.

In Fuhchau. Cheap, low-priced.

**婁** 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 tumulus.

| 宿 the sixteenth zodiacal constellation in the head of Aries.

離 | a man mentioned by Mencius, who had good eyesight.

| 縣 a district in Sung-kiang fu, southwest of Shanghai.

牛馬雜 | the cows and horses are all tethered.

式居 | 驕 they thus become more troublesome and overhearing.

子有衣裳弗曳弗 | you have dresses and robes, but you will not wear them.

**嘍** } From *meuth* and *words* and *annoying*; the second is not common, and restricted in its meaning.

**嘍** } Loquacious; troublesome and talkative; a tone in singing.

| 來 | 去 to talk much.

噍 | the prattle of an infant beginning to talk; gabble.

噍 | 萬種 a thousand imperfections.

| 驪卒 guerilla troops; banditti; the men under an enemy.

| 喉 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.

| 抱 to fall on one's neck.

| 挽 to detain one, as by locking his arms.

| 處女 to clope with a girl; to carry off virgins.

| 人出街 dunning him to go out, — and take a stroll.

| 人賣 urging him to buy.

In Cantonese. To throw or wear over the shoulders; to hang down, as a shawl.

口水 | a child's bib.

| 膊巾 to wear a shawl.

**樓** A small dibbling cart, the | 車 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 hod.

**甌** A small long-necked jar, shaped like a bottle, called 甌; it is usually made of earthen-ware.

**髑** A skull without skin or flesh. 髑 | or 枯 | 骨 a skull; the upper bones of the head.

**螻** 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 | 蛤 and 土狗 or earth-dog.

天 | a kind of bat.

土 | a four-horned fabulous goat.

| 蟻尙且貪生 even the mole-cricket and ant also desire to live.

**樓** A sow in heat. 既定爾 | 豬 it is plain that you are little less than an old sow; — said to a lewd woman.

**樓** Diligent, respectful; contented, joyous.

| | 之心 sedulous and attentive to orders.

**樓** Continuous. 連 | 不斷 unceasing flow; never intermitting, like the passing of people in a street.

艘  
*leu*

A vessel with high poop galleries; high tops where marksmen were placed.

| 船 a war junk with a great and high stern.

騾  
*leu*

A largo horse; some define it an ass, and make it a synonym of 驢 the ass.

糶  
*leu*

To plunder.

糶 | to plunder and forage on people, as soldiers and guerilla bands do.

塿  
*leu*

A small tumulus or mound is 培 |, often raised over graves in the northern provinces.

嶺  
*leu*

A peak, the 峒 | 峰 in the Häng range in the east of Hunan province, whereon it is said that the Great Yü set up a tablet.

篋  
*leu*

A hamper or basket for carrying coarse articles; an oil-basket woven of withes, and covered with layers of paper pasted inside and out.

一 | 炭 a crate of coal.

油 | an oil hamper; some of them will hold 150 catties.

薰 | open baskets for drying or scenting teas or other things.

筐 | an osier basket for carrying provisions.

鏤  
*leu*

From *metal* and *troublesome*; like the next.

Hard, pure iron; a graver to cut iron with; to engrave, to cut characters; to inlay; a frying-pan, a boiler.

| 空的花兒 open-carved work, as on a frame.

器不雕 | a plain article, no carving on it.

雕 | or | 刻 to engrave nicely.

刻骨 | 心 [your love is] cut on my bones and graven on my heart.

虎鞞 | 膺 a tiger-skin bow-case adorned with inlaid work.

剗  
*leu'*

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.

| 橘傳書 he dug out an orange to convey his letter, — refers to an incident in the life of Yoh Fèi of the Sung dynasty.

瘰  
*leu'*

A swelling with a hard core in it; a purulent tumor, a running ulcer.

瘰  
*leu'*

痔 | the bleeding piles; an anal tumor.

| 癰 ulcers breeding worms.

瘰 | glandular scrofulous swellings on the neck.

烟 | ulcers which result from opium smoking.

漏  
*leu'*

From *water* and to *leak*; but the phonetic, by its composition of *house* and *rain*, shows the idea.

A clepsydra; to drip, to leak, to seep, 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.

滲 | it leaks; a dripping.

| 數 I omitted to put it in the account.

無個滴 | no such lucky thing has leaked down. (*Cantonese*.)

更 | a clepsydra to mark time.

| 網 to escape the net; — *i. e.* to evade punishment, or the consequences of a crime.

不愧於屋 | do not be ashamed before the light which comes into your house; — *met. act* honestly even in private.

盛水不 | 的人 a frugal, careful man.

| 規 hush-money; exactions.

洩 | to let out a secret.

謹 疎 | be careful how you overlook things in your work.

洩 | 天機 to disclose heaven's purposes, — usually refers to calamities.

船到江中補 | 遲 it is rather late to stop the leak when the boat is in mid-channel; — be foreseeing and prudent.

匿  
*leu'*

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  
*leu'*

From a *tumulus* and to hide away.

A narrow dirty residence; a vile place; a strait; low, rude, rustic, vulgar; ill-favored, sordid, gripping; unimproved; ignorant.

| 劣 vile looking, detestable.

在 | 巷 in my mean lane; — an affected phrase referring to the place where Yen Hwui dwelt.

孤 | alone and ignorant.

| 室 a country abode.

醜 | horrid-looking; deformed.

狃于 | 習 to follow vulgar usages.

明明揚側 | recommend one among the intelligent, or point out one among the obscure and lowly.

## L.I.

Old sounds, li, lei, lai, lak, lap, and lat. In Canton, li, lei, and tei; — in Swatow, li, loi, and lai; — in Amoy, li, lé, ni, and ló; — in Fuhchau, li, lè lè, and lie; — in Shanghai, li; — in Chifu, li.

黎

From 黍 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 | 毋 certain tribes of aborigines in Hainan I., resembling the Miaotsz'; the name seems to be retained in Li-ping fu | 平府 in the southeast of Kwéichen, because of its relation to the same races.

城縣 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 chirrup when it flowers.

In Cantonese read *lei*, and usually written 黎. 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.

未嘗呢 has he come yet?

黎

From black and profit; interchanged with the last and 犁 a plow.

A blackish yellow color; a dark dun color, as of many oxen.

庶 the Chinese.

黑 a sallow yellow, as of a face.

黃 a poetical name for the oriole, from its black and yellow plumage.

黎

A vitreous, translucent substance like strass, the 琉 | which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

玻

玻璃 | glass.

琉

琉 | 榻 a bedstead with glass at the sides.

黎

From plant and numerous.

A kind of herb whose young leaves are edible, and the mature stalks fit for canes.

藎

藎 the white hellebore. (*Veratrum*.)

杖

杖 a staff used by old men.

配

配 | 四施 a confused multitude around.

梁

梁有懸 | the jaspers jingled from the beams.

裂

To rive or split through from one end to the other, as a log.

犁

From 牛 ox and 黎 black contracted; occurs used for its primitive.

A.

A plow; to plow, to prepare ground for sowing; dark, obscure; a piebald ox; applied to the Huns.

刀

刀 a plowshare guard of iron.

一

把 | or | 一張 | one plow.

扶

扶 | or | 田 to plow fields.

負

負 | 人 a ploughman.

色

色 swarthy, tawny, sun-burned.

牛

牛之子 calf of a brindled cow; — *met.* a good son of a vile father.

一

春 | 春雨 at the first plowing look for the spring rains.

播

播棄 | 老 he has rejected and discarded the sires, — time-worn and useful men; the reference is to an old plowman.

梨

From tree and profitable as the phonetic.

A

A pear, called also 快菓 the jolly fruit; the term includes several species of *Pyrus*.

鴨

鴨兒 | or 雪 | a russet pear.

白

白 | the white juicy pear of Peking; it resembles a billiard ball in size and shape.

秋

秋白 | a soft juicy yellowish pear.

你

你是屬秋白 | 的 you are just like an autumn pear, — which is rotten at core; an untrustworthy man.

廣

廣 | the strawberry pear of Chihli, so called from its taste; the 棧 | resembles it, but is coarser.

沙

沙 | an insipid pear common in Shantung.

凍

凍 | a frost pear; — *met.* an old man's face.

膏

膏片 sugared pear jam dried in cakes.

黃

黃 | the pine apple. (*Fuhchau*.)

園

園子弟 play-actors, so called from a pear garden where they were taught by an Emperor of the T'ang dynasty.

花

花 | 木 rosewood. (*Cantonese*.)

胡

胡 | a small species of dragonfly.

棠

棠 | a small coarse pear; also the seeds of the mountain-ash or rowan, and of the *Grewia elastica*.

金

金鈎 | the fruit of the *Hovenia dulcis* in Chehkiang.

蛎

From insect and profitable for the phonetic.

A

A kind of clam or *Maetra*, the 蛤 | found on the coast of

Fuhkien and pickled for food; the shell is smooth and white, with reddish edges.

**茉莉** A much esteemed flower, the  
菜 | 花 or white jasmine  
(*Jasminum sambac*), cultivat-  
ed for its fragrance and for  
scenting tea; the blossoms are  
woven on wire baskets called 菜  
| 花籃 to place in rooms; the  
name of a well-known song.

茉莉 | 針 a kind of hair-pin, with  
a head shaped like an unopened  
jasmine, common at Shanghai.

花 | twigs fit for making baskets

**裂** From 厂 a contraction of 厓 a  
cliff and 支 a stroke, with 未  
not; it is used only as a primi-  
live.

To split, as a ripe fruit does  
its skin; to rivo; to chap.

**釐厘元** From 里 a village and the pre-  
ceding; or 厂 a cliff as its con-  
traction; the second form is also  
read *shen*, and defined a market  
place, but it is now mostly used  
for the decimal, of which the  
third form is a common contrac-  
tion.

To subject, to cause to sub-  
mit; to regulate, in which  
sense it is used with 理; domestic  
joy; in *arithmetic*, the third term  
in fractions, a hundredth; the thou-  
sandth part of a tael, nominally  
equal to the copper mill, or native  
coin called a cash by foreigners,  
from *caixa*, the Moorish name for  
the tin coin found at Malacca in  
early days, coined in Malabar be-  
fore A. D. 1500; in long measure,  
half a 寸 or inch, the smallest  
division of the 寸; a very little, a  
grain, a hair-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.

允 | 百工庶績咸熙 direct-  
ing the various officers accord-  
ing to this, all the [year's] works  
will be well done.

命畢公保 | 東郊 he ordered  
the duke of Pih to protect and  
govern the eastern frontier.

| 爾女士 a heroic wife is  
given to you.

王 | 爾成 the king has given  
you perfect rules.

無 | 用 not the least use.

無 | 清毫 | 不 錯 just; exactly, to a

hair's breadth.

| 捐 a *pro-rata* extra assessment.

抽 | 金 to levy the *li-kin* tax, a  
levy on goods for defending the  
region; there is also a 房 | or  
house tax, and | 斤 or extra  
assessment on tare and tret of  
certain articles.

地 | a lucky spot.

| 孪 twins.

| 分之間 very minute, can't  
be reckoned, — *i. e.* between a  
cash and a candareen.

**漈** From water and to split; also  
read *shi* and *lai*, and inter-  
changed with the last.

To float with the stream;  
name of a river; water all  
run out; drying up.

龍 | the mucus on a fish or  
eel's body; — applied to good  
liquor.

**鬣** From hair and to split; used  
with the next.

A horse's tail; a chowrie;  
stiff hair; long, mixed hair  
for felting; small, minute.

牛 | 或毛 | a cow's tail, espe-  
cially of the yak; a fly-whisk.

| 牛其大若垂天之雲  
the magnitude of this hairy ox  
was like a cloud which covered  
the sky.

**犛** Also read *gnoo*.

The Tibetan yak, sarlyk, or  
grunting-ox (*Poëphagus grun-  
nicus*), of whose tail chow-  
ries are made.

**嫠** A widow.

| 婦 a woman who has  
been left desolate.

恤 | to relieve the widowed.

夫為義死 | 也何害 if you  
my husband, are martyred for  
your patriotism, what harm in  
my being a widow?

**罹** From 网 a net and 惟 but; it  
resembles 羅 a net.

Sorrow, grief; to encounter,  
to happen to; to incur.

| 其凶害 I suffered his  
deadly malice.

逢此百 | we are meeting with  
all these griefs.

滅無 | my miseries have all  
passed away.

自 | 重咎 to incur grave  
punishment.

無父母語 | [daughters] are to  
cause no sorrow to their parents.

我獨子 | I only am miserable.

**禱** Favorable, lucky prognostics.  
福 | or | 祥 good omens,  
happy signs.

**滴** Water dropping and soaking  
into the ground; the patter-  
ing of rain or hail; to instil  
by drops; thin.

淋 | dripping rain.

筆勢淋 | the letters fell rapidly  
from his pencil; — rapid com-  
position.

**謔** Sportive talk; jokes; to ban-  
ter, to chaff; deceitful talk.  
| 誚 to make fun of; to  
ridicule; exaggeration.

**縞** From silk or dress and a *hogie*;  
the first form is most used.

An ornamented girdle which  
was put on a bride by her  
mother; a perfume or scent-  
bag; to sew shoes.

親結其 | the mother herself  
tied her sash.

紉 | 維之 tied on with cords.

Read *ch'i*. Sharp, cutting, like  
the cold wind.

**檇** Wild pears, or those which grow  
in neglected places, and gra-  
dually become harsh, are dis-  
tinguished by this term from  
the 梨 cultivated pears; probably  
a kind of service-tree or sorb is  
intended, and not a true pear.

醜

Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor or the dregs of the still. 啜 | to sip the lees. | 酪 dregs, feculence.

摛

Also read *ch'i*. To stretch; to spread, as wings; to exhibit, to display. | 筆 to take a pen in hand.

藁如春華 his composition is as full of beauties as the spring is of flowers.

禽

Altered from 禽 a bird, but the etymologists disagree about its construction; it is now mostly superseded by the next.

A weird beast, a bogie; bright; elegant; to scatter; to oppose. 形神支 | his appearance is very much altered; — i. e. old or sickly.

離

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 of the 64 diagrams, or 5th of the eight diagrams, referring to elegant things and brightness; in rhetoric, a digression caused by a similar idea, or a verbal allusion carried out; drooping.

不 | employed on, engaged in; attached to. | 開 parted; to put apart. | 孫 a sister's grandchild. | 散 to disperse; scattered. | 別 to part from, to bid adieu. 不 | 飛鳥 [the parrot is yet] nothing but a bird. 用 | 問計 to sow dissensions. | 坐 | 立 to sit or stand in pairs. 流 | 失所 no certain dwelling-places. | 得幾遠 how far off is it?

| 心 to wean people from you. 陳 | to dispose in order. 馬不 | 鞍 the horse is always saddled; — met. I am always busy.

出 | 輪迴 to escape the law of transmigrations in consequence of great austerity.

| 書 a bill of divorce; it is usually sealed by an impression of four finger ends.

魚網之設鴻則 | 之 the net was set for the fish, but a wild goose got into it.

不 | 于裏 did I not remain in [my mother's] womb?

彼黍 | | [see] those full millet heads drooping over.

載 | 寒暑 I have passed through cold and heat.

Read *li* To leave, to withdraw from, to retire; retired, withdrawn; distant, as an interval.

| 家 to leave home.

| 開一尺 they are one foot apart.

遠 | keep far from, as bad men.

| 群 to leave the company.

| 席 or | 檯 to get up from the table.

籬

From bamboo and to pass off; occurs used with the next, but not quite correctly.

A fence or wattle of bamboo; to fence, to inclose; a small basket; a skimmer; a tray.

竹 | a bamboo fence; also a kind of tray.

莛 | a trellis for peas.

村墟 | 落 villages and farmsteads.

籬 | fences and hedges; the first is made of posts, the second of interlaced splints.

沒有不透風的 | 笆 where's the hedge that will keep out the wind?

東 | 佳色 a poetical name for the China aster, a bed of which a poet once made into a fence.

筥

A skimmer used by cooks; it is shaped like a scoop.

笊

| an open worked skimmer made of osiers, wire, or bamboo; in some places the blinder, and also the muzzle, on a mule is so called.

麪 | a bamboo skimmer to lade out from soups.

離

From plants and to separate; used with the last.

離

A kind of darnel grass, or perhaps a Carex, which injures the growing rice.

江 | water grass, sedge.

離

From a covering or net and to separate; the two are nearly identical.

離

A kind of white straw hat, the 接 | which was adorned with egret's plumes and feathers, and hence called

白鷺纓 the white egret girdle; it was formerly worn by the people of Kiangnan.

繩

A rope to fasten a boat; a painter.

繩

紼 | 維之 tie it with the painter.

索胡繩之 | | braid a pretty cord of the long leaves of the sweet vernal grass.

Read *si*. A well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kerchiefs.

髮 | a small skull-cap made of gauze.

| 紗 a head scarf of gauze.

| 手淫淫 people going on, or traveling in a crowd.

Read *shi*. Long.

颯 | dangling and flapping, as a sleeve which is much too long.

鱺

A fresh water eel, the 鰻 |, of which there are several sorts; it is thought to be very pugnacious, and the Chinese say its dried body preserves grain and other things from insects.

麗鳥  
*li*

A beautiful yellow songster, the 黃 | or oriole (*Oriolus Chinensis*), common in central China, and known at the North as | 子; it is sometimes called the mango bird, but that is the *Oriolus kundoo* of India.

麗  
*li*

From horse and *élegant* as the phonetic.

A fleet horse; a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses.

| 駕 a carriage and pair.

鐵 | an iron gray horse.

盜 | a fleet racer, like Eclipse, which ran a thousand *li* in a day; one of Muh Wang's eight famous steeds.

比物四 | well matched were the four black steeds.

| 城 old name of Fu-ning fu 撫寧府 in the northeast of Chihli.

麗  
*li*

A beautiful woman of Hunnish origin, named | 姬 mentioned in the history of Ts'in, B. C. 670, who was captured from the | 戎 a tribe of Scythians then living in the present Shensi; pretty.

穰  
*li*

Grain growing in rows, as when it is in the blade.

綠野嘉禾排 | | beautiful grain on the green prairies spreads out in many rows.

狸  
*li*

From wild *beast* or *dog* and *village*, because it lurks about villages and hamlets.

A name for the fox, and including also other small animals like the wild cat, racoon, loris, sonslik, &c.

野 | an animal resembling the wild cat.

家 | the house fox, — *i. e.* a cat.

海 | a seal, found off Manchuria.

菓子 | an animal whose habits are like the ratel; it is good for food.

香 | or 靈 | a civet.

| 子 a spotted wild cat found in Kiangsi.

玄 | the silver fox.

風 | an animal found in Kwangsi, whose description assimilates it to a loris.

被狐 | 精纏着 a fox brownie (or vampire) possesses him.

曬  
*li*

To stare at, to look at angrily.

眼 | | to gaze at fixedly.

長 | a long fixed gaze.

麗  
*li*

A place in Lu now the south of Shantung, where a battle was fought B. C. 659; a region in the present Nan-yang fu 南陽府 in the southwest of Honan, near T'ing cheu 鄧州, along the River Han.

裡  
*li*

A basket or hod for removing earth; a spade or narrow mattock for shoveling in earth; also the name of a tree.

里  
*li*

Originally composed of 田 *field* and 土 *earth* combined; it forms the 166th radical of a few incongruous characters, and occurs used for the next.

A place of residence; a neighborhood; a village of 25 or 50 families; a lane in a town, a close or wynd, where there is a gate at each end, and the residents exercise a supervision over it; a short street; a place; mournful; the Chinese mile, reckoned to be 360 paces; — it has been of various lengths, from 1158 to 1894 feet, but now usually measures 1800 *chih* or 1894.12 *ft.* English, making 27  $\frac{1}{2}$  *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 | 路 one *li* distant.

鄉 | or 梓 | the country; one's native place; the first phrase can be used in addressing one, like 鄉 | 啊 neighbor |

悠悠我 | far away is my native village.

歸故 | to return home, — *i. e.* to resign office.

千 | 馬 a courier or post-boy.

| 人 one of this place.

云如何 | I ask, why am I so sorrowful?

戚 | relatives by marriage.

| 居 residence, a place of abode.

| 長 the oldest man in the village.

哩  
*li*

To pity; pitiable; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalided.

Read *kwéi*, and interchanged with 談 to laugh at. To talk much; to jest with.

哩  
*li*

An adverbial particle, denoting excessively, unreasonably.

說起來話長 | they talked a very long time.

In *Cantonese* read *lé*. A final particle indicating certainty, doubtless, surely; so, the manner of doing; pronounced *li*, it sometimes indicates a question.

係 | it is so; yes, it is really.

天不早 | it is not at all early in the day.

來 | come here.

去 | gone; let us go.

過頭 | too much by far; it certainly is so.

In *Shanghai*. A final to an indicative proposition.

未 | not yet, for some time.

勿 | not yet, wait.

好用個 | it can be used.

未時未拉 | not yet for a long time.

哩  
*li*

From *woman* and *village*.

Brother's wives; sisters-in-law.

妯 | the wives of several brothers, also called 孀母 in some places.

俚

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.

鄙 | vulgar; the canaille, country rowdies, roughs.

| 言 low expressions, coarse talk.

無所 | 賴 I have nothing to look to for help.

| 歌 rustic songs and ditties.

| 醫 a village doctor.

哩

From *napkin* and *village*; an unauthorized character used mostly about Canton.

A mat sail; any small sail.

頭 | top or studding-sails.

| 纜 the halliards.

扯 | hoist sail.

減 | take in sail.

| 頭 the foot of the sail.

駛盡 | go off under full sail;

*incl.* exert all your power.

理

From *gem* and *village* as the phonetic.

To work a gem like an agate, according to its veining; to polish, to burnish, as gems; veins, striae; to govern, to manage, to look after; to regulate; the governing principle, that which is felt to be right or suitable (自然之則也 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 神, or animated air 氣; to rectify, to adjust according to principle; to depend on; to think of, to regard; to meddle with; a go-between; following some verbs, it shows that they are or should be well-done, as 修 | to repair.

生 | to live by lawful calling, to do business.

天 | Heaven's reason, *i. e.* a retributive, overruling Providence.

看地 | a geomancer: one who chooses sites.

辦 | to manage well.

調 | the rules of healing.

空 | pure reason; — a Budhistic term.

| 不到 I have no time to see to it.

| 論 to debate, to reason upon.

大不 | 於口 I am far from depending upon the mouths — of men.

| 事 to attend to an affair.

| 會 to comprehend, to regard kindly.

必 | 會這一句 you must attend to that expression.

| 髮 to dress the hair.

| 直氣壯 I am right and my purpose is firm; I am conscious of having a good cause.

| 數 the recondite reason of; to settle or wind up accounts.

不 | 料 I have nothing to do with it.

合 | reasonable; as it should be.

你 | 偏 or 你 | 虧 you are in the wrong.

紋 | veins or streaks, as in wood.

| 當 it is all right, I am as I would be, don't urge me; — a polite expression, declining an invitation or courtesy, or answering the inquiry if one has dined.

| 所當為 what ought to be done; in good taste or time.

強辭奪 | to distort the right and talk speciously.

上京講 | we are going to Peking to talk of our rights, — a banner of the Taipings in 1853.

裏裡

From *clothes* and *village*; the first form nearly resembles *kwo* 裹 to wrap.

A lining; the inner face of a garment; inner, inside; within; to the left, as in passing a cart.

| 面 or | 頭 within, in; inside.

在家 | at home, in the house.

| 布 coarse cotton lining.

表 | 精粗無不到 I understand all about it, the inside and out, the fine and coarse too.

| 外受敵 enemies on all sides, within and without.

肚 | in the stomach.

頭 | formerly, a while ago, once on a time.

| 走 turn or go to the left; — a cartman's cry.

忙 | 偷閒 to steal a little breathing-spell in my hurry.

不在心 | 却在意 | I have not forgotten it, but I dislike to do it.

鯉

From 魚 *fish* and 理 *veinings* contracted, said to be from the resemblance on the scales to the figure 十 *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. (*Cyprinus flammeus*.)

綠 | green carp (*Cyprinus viridiviolaceus*.)

塘 | the pond carp. (*Cyprinus rubro-fuscus*.)

屨 | the clog carp. (*Cyprinus sculponcatus*.)

黑 | the black carp. (*Cyprinus atrovirens*.)

雙 | a letter, so called from the shape it was folded, while others say that anciently a pair of fish was sent with a letter, a trace of which custom is still kept up in Japan.

| 化龍 or | 魚跳龍門 the carp has become a dragon, or has leaped the dragon's gate; — rapid promotion in getting degrees.

木 | a log struck for meals in Buddhist refectories.

李 From *wood* and *son*; it much resembles *li* 季 a season.

子 a plum.  
南華 | a yellow gage at Canton, perhaps the same as the 夫人 | of Fubchau.

鹹 | salted prunes.

桃 | 爭春 the peach and plum emulate each other in spring, — which shall blossom first.

薦士如桃 | 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 理 on a journey, making it like a pun on that word.

履 From *body* and to *step* again.

That on which the foot rests; a leather shoe; to put on a shoe; to walk; to act; acts; action, conduct; the body, the man; a living, a salary, a subsistence; the personal name of T'ang the Successful.

鞋 | shoes, covering for the feet.  
底 | the sole of the shoe.

踐 | to tread in another's footsteps; to step on.

步 | 維艱 it is hard for me to walk; an idler's excuse.

行 | the conduct; to walk.

歷 | a record of conduct; statement of one's antecedents.

仁 | to do humane acts.

如 | 薄冰 [be as cautious] as if treading on thin ice.

珠 | 三千客 three thousand guests with pearly shoes; — a compliment to rich friends.

可以 | 霜 one can walk on the hoar frost in them.

我發兮 she treads in my steps, and then she's away!

福 | 綏之 the salary will comfort him.

豐 A contracted form of *fung* 豐 abundant, composed of a *dish* and *plenty*, the next is now used, and this occurs only as a primitive.

A vessel used in sacrificing.

禮 From *worship* and a sacrificial *vase*; the character 禮 body resembles it; the contracted form is common.

禮 A step, an act, particularly acts of worship 事神, which will bring happiness; propriety, etiquette, ceremony, rites; the decent and the decorous in worship and social life; decorum, manners; official obeisance, worship; courtesy; offerings, gifts required by usage, vails.

法 or | 數 rules of society, usages, politeness, ceremonies.

貌 good manners; courtesy.

體 gentlemanly conduct.

儀 a present; a courtesy; while 遠 | denotes the gifts or obeisance made in return for it.

儀卒度 every form is according to rule.

金 or 聘 | money paid at a betrothal.

多 very formal, too obsequious.

常 | the usual etiquette; customary.

送 | to send a present.

百 | 既至有壬有林 when all the rites have been fully and grandly performed.

謝 | and | 物 money or other presents sent on festive or funeral occasions.

越 | unreasonable, harsh.

之用和爲貴 good feeling is the most desirable thing in etiquette.

賢下士 [a prince should be] courteous to the worthy, and condescending to the learned.

讚 | 生 a master of ceremonies in a temple, as when adoring Confucius.

縣 a district in the southeast of Kansuh on the Kia-ling River.

部 the Board of Rites.

方 the office in a yamun which attends to the ceremonies.

行大 | to make the great prostration — at court.

合 | and 無 | polite and impolite; courteous and rude.

非 | 勿言 don't talk if you can't say what is right.

拜 obeisance, reverence, thus used by Moslems for religious service, and now applied to all foreign worship.

拜完了 worship is over.

拜堂 a church, a chapel.

拜寺 a mosque.

七日一個 | 拜 seven days make a week.

後進子 | 樂君子也 in these later days, men are accomplished in rites and music.

In *Cantonese*. To turn, as the head; stiff, as the neck; to accuse falsely.

手送 gave it to him behind his back.

手倒肯 he'll take less if pressed.

醴 Sweet or newly distilled spirits; must, new wine; sweet, as a fountain.

饗 | an imperial feast.

甘 | good wine, luscious beverage.

泉 pure fountain water; a term for rich liquor, derived probably from the district of | 泉縣 in the south of Shensi.

酒 | spirits of all kinds, used for libations.

以御賓客且以酌 | [the spoil] will be offered to the guests with the goblet of sweet must.

澧 One of the large affluents of the Tung-ting Lake, the | 水 which drains the north-west portion of Hunan, and

comprises a basin of about eight thousand square miles.

州 a prefecture lying near the mouth of this river.

**邏**  
li'

To walk on the side, as of a road.  
迤 | 於道 the passengers come and go along the sides of the road.

**鱈**  
li'

A fish of the mullet family, also called 七星魚 in Canton, which has seven spots on its body, thought in their arrangement to resemble the Dipper, to which the fish makes its obeisance; the liver is sweet, but priests do not eat it; this fish most probably denotes the *Ophicephalus*, as well as a kind of mullet, for one synonym of it is 黑魚 or black fish, by which the former is commonly known at the North, and supposed to be transformed from a snake; other synonyms evidently refer to the eel, by which it is defined in Japan, and the two are externally somewhat alike.

魚麗于醫魴 | the fish pass into the weirs, bream and mullet.

**蠹**  
li'

Insects in wood; a wood-borer like the carpenter-beetle; a variety of ring-worm; used also for the last in | 魚 one name of the *Ophicephalus*.

彭 | 湖 the northern end of Poyang Lake, which in early times was said to be 彭 | 既豬 confined to its proper limits, and probably denoted the whole lake; the name was perhaps derived from the clams found in it.

Read li'. A calabash.

以 | 測海 to measure the ocean with a gourd.

| | to go in regular rows, like platoons of infantry; placed in lines.

Read lo. A volute shell.

| 蚌閉戶 the periwinkle and clam both shut up their doors, — so the wise man will retire within himself.

Read li'. To partition.

參 | to cut off, as a portion of territory.

**利**  
li'

From 刀 a sword and 和 harmony contracted, because gain is the result of mutual harmony.

The edge or point of a knife; sharp, acute; advantageous, useful; happy, fortunate, beneficial; gains, profit; cleverness, shrewdness; greedy for gain, covetous; smart, slippery; interest on money; to benefit, to oblige; to nourish.

磨 | to grind sharp, to sharpen.

| 市 prosperous trade, a good market.

爲民不 | it worked to the disadvantage of the people.

| 器 edged tools, arms; cutlery.

| 息 or | 錢 interest on money.

納 | or 開 | 錢 to pay interest.

不 | unlucky, unsuccessful.

| 口 fluent of speech.

| 毒 gluttonous; mean.

| 便 convenient, at hand.

每月加一 | to pay ten per cent. a month.

快 | keen-edged, sharp.

| 見大人 happy if your Honor notices me.

名 | 兩途 the two pursuits of letters and trade.

無不順 | he is always prosperous, all goes as he wishes.

| 嘴花牙 talkative and specious.

順順 | | agreeable and accommodating.

戰不 | an unsuccessful attack.

小人以身殉 | the mean man will sacrifice himself for gain.

| 濟往來 [this boat] is for the convenience of those crossing the ferry.

| 害 severe, injurious, painful; used as a superlative, 似得 | 害 [the photograph] is exceedingly like him.

| 路 prosperous.

| 益 gain, advantage.

其 | 斷金 its sharpness will cut metal.

水 | a marine tax-collector; he is under the district magistrate.

**喇**  
li'

Sound, noise; a final word used in Buddhist books, indicating the end of a thing; talkative.

一張 | 口 talking about this and that; gossiping.

In *Cantonese*. A final particle implying an order, or the finishing of an act; the tongue, so called by contraries, because the sound of 舌 in that dialect also means to lose; when read *lé*, it means careless.

伸條 | put out your tongue.

| 衣 a furred tongue.

| 音 a final particle.

去 | they have gone.

做事, | 喇 he does his work slovenly.

**痢**  
li'

A dysentery; a flux; a diarrhoea.

白 | severe diarrhoea.

紅 | or 血 | bloody flux, dysentery.

瀉 | a rumbling flatulent diarrhoea.

休息 | a chronic diarrhoea.

禁口 | a cholera and loss of appetite.

**俐**  
li'

From *man* and *advantage* as the phonetic.

Clever, talented; trim, neat; showing skill and accuracy.

伶 | 乖巧 ingenious, clever; quick, active.

畫的伶 | it is drawn very neatly.

**例**  
li'

From *man* and *compare* as the phonetic; it looks like the last.

To classify, to adjust, to arrange; to compare; to make a precedent of; laws which are less stringent than the 律 or statutes; rules, regulations, bye-laws, directions; custom, usage; the order or disposition of things.

違 | to transgress the laws.

開 | to make a rule.

成 | it has become a custom.

額 | or 定 | a settled usage, as a fixed number or style.

照 | legal; customary.

音不偕 | the sounds are unharmonious.

| 不符 not according to usage.

不合事 | that is not the way to do it

| 禁 the rules forbid it.

下不爲 | don't make this a precedent; don't come again.

則 | rules of the Boards, as a tariff or a ritual.

不得援以爲 | or 不可以彼 | 此 it is not to be taken as a precedent

| 耗 ordinary outlay, constant expenses.

吏 <sup>li'</sup> From 史 a recorder and 一 one, implying unity of purpose in the mind of rulers; it needs to be distinguished from its primitive.

An officer; magistrates; executive, as a subordinate, a deputy, or a secretary in offices; to rule.

| 部 the Board of Civil Office at Peking; its branch department in each province is called | 房, and | 科 in the districts, and each of them superintends the appointment, salaries, and movements of officials.

滿 | completed his clerkship

書 | the government clerks and copyists.

長 | or 典 | head-writers

| 目 the deputy or under-secretary in a prefecture.

| 員 official attendants, subalterns.

官場 | 治 rules for magistrates

清 | 司 a department or bureau in a Board; there are four or five of them.

汚 | a dirty-handed, covetous official.

循 | an active magistrate

天子之 | the emperor's ministers.

光棍難逃滑 | 手 the black-legs will hardly escape the sharp policemen.

詈 <sup>li'</sup> From words and to entangle in a net.

To scold about, to grumble at; to blame one, to rail at

| 辱 to disgrace one by scolding him.

怒不至 | though angry he did not rail.

| 謗 to slander and backbite.

| 罵 to vituperate, to swear at

君子絕交不出 | 言 a princely man breaks off a friendship, but he never descends to abusing others

覆背善 | but turning their backs, they show their skill in reviling — the good.

小人怨汝 | 汝 the lower classes murmur against and revile you.

悞 <sup>li'</sup> Irritating, useless talk; unceasing fault-finding.

| 牠 useless reproach.

莅 <sup>li'</sup> From plant or water and a seat; the third form is unusual

The sound of running water; water grass or rushes; to descend towards, to arrive at; to overlook, to see about; to enter upon, as an office; the seat of office, an officer's chair, the bench

| 任 to exercise an office.

| 民 to govern the people

| 事 to attend to official duties.

不學牆面 | 事惟煩 with out study you face a wall, and your management of affairs will be full of trouble.

| 位 the place of judgment

臨 | 百事 in the midst of official duties.

| 治 to rule, to govern.

| 斯土 I [the *chi-luen*] rule this region.

方叔 | 止其車三千 when Fang Shuh took command his chariots were three thousand.

| | 下瀨 the noisy waters rush down the rapids.

荔 <sup>li'</sup> From plants and strength tripled; the original character somewhat resembles a bunch of berries.

協 <sup>li'</sup> A fruit found in southern China, the lichi or laichi (*Nephelium lichi*); a species of elery.

| 枝菓 the lichi, of which there are eight varieties common at Canton, the 香 | | 枝 from Hiangshan, with a small seed is a good kind, but the 糯米枝 with a withered seed, is considered the most delicious.

| 枝核色 a light amber, or deep purplish brown, the color of lichi pits.

飯 | 枝 the *Stauntonia*, whose berries are eaten.

番 | 枝 the custard-apple.

壁 | a trailing climbing plant like ivy

厲 <sup>li'</sup> From 厂 a sheltering cliff and 虺 a sting contracted, though others say 厲 endeavor: it is interchangeable with its next four compounds.

A whetstone; to sharpen, to grind; to discipline, to inspirit; to oppress; to chide; to commence; severe, harsh, stern; majestic; furious, excessive; evil; disorder, ugly, cruel; dangerous, as a disease; conscious of peril; to wade with the clothes on; a deep ford.

嚴 | severely strict, awfully stern

| 民 to oppress the people

秣馬 | 兵 to groom the horses and drill the troops.

| 鬼 a discontented orbate ghost

垂帶而 | excessively long were their hanging girdles.

深則 | if the water be deep, I will cross in my clothes

予罔殺 | I will not harshly put men to death.

今茲之正胡然 | 矣 the government nowadays is oppressive beyond measure.

降此大 | these great calamities are inflicted on us.

| 聲而言 to talk very boastfully.

**漚** } From *water* and to *oppress*, or *stone*; the second form is unusual, and both are like the last.  
**砮** } To cross a stream on stepping-stones, or when fording it, as the composition of the second character shows.

**礪** } A coarse kind of sandstone; gritstone; large untrimmed stones good for pavements; whetstones.  
 磨 | to polish, to sharpen.

| 石 coarse sandstone, graywacke.  
 互相砥 | mutual oversight and reproof, such as friends should give.  
 周 | 石爲牆 the whole outside wall was built of rough stones; — *i. e.* in cyclopean style.  
 爲海水礪 | the waves rub and grind the shells to pieces.

**勵** } To animate, to encourage; to incite.  
 勉 | to rouse to effort.  
 鼓 | to urge to exertion.  
 用 | 相國 to stimulate others to help the country.  
 | 志 to stimulate one's self, to resolutely bend one's mind on.

**癘** } A pestilential malaria; a plague sore; virulent; foul ulcers; swellings and sores caused by fresh lacker; to encourage; to kill, as birds.  
 疥 | ulcers on the skin.  
 疫 | a plague; epidemic.  
 不 | 離殼 do not kill fledgelings.

**糲** } From *rice* and to *oppress*; it is also heard pronounced *la*.  
 糲 } Coarse, as grain; husks and grain mixed; unhulled or uncleaned rice.  
 | 食 coarse food.  
 粗 | poor quality; rough, as the harsh taste of unripe Indian corn.  
 精 | fine and coarse.

**蠣** } Rock oysters, as distinguished from the agglomerated kind, are called **牡** | because they are all regarded as males, thus showing that the hermaphrodite nature of this mollusk has been observed by the Chinese.  
 | 乾 dried oysters.  
 | 房 oysters in the shell; also the shell, regarded as medicinal.  
 蛤 | oysters and clams; — an old term.

**慝** } Vicious; bad; to fear; timid.  
 惡 | wicked, depraved; a cruel disposition.  
**唳** } The cry of a lion.  
 嘹 | or 厲 | the scream of a wild goose.

**戾** } From *door* under which a *dog* crouches to get out; occurs used with the next.  
 To stoop, to bend, to crouch; to offend, to reach, to come to; at; determined; to stop, to quiet, to settle; set; crooked, distorted; perverse, rebellious, ungovernable; guilty, impenitent; calamities, tribulations.  
 罪 | wicked, hard-hearted.  
 暴 | outrageously vicious.  
 乖 | perverse, restrained by no law.  
 | 愆 error, crimes, sins.

民之未 | the people are not yet settled; they do not acquiesce.  
 重 | a grave crime.  
 未知獲 | 乎上下 I am not sure but that I have offended [the Powers] above and below.  
 其飛 | 天 it soars to the heavens.  
 靡所止 | there is no way of stopping or remedying [these troubles].  
 哲人之愚亦維斯 | the stupidity of the clever man is because he does violence — to his right nature.

**塾** } Composed of 塾 to *load* and 塾 a *chord*, both contracted, referring to tying a person's limbs till the blood starts; like the preceding, and used for the next.  
 Incurable; violent, as a disease; extravagant; truculent, perverse; to oppose; a green color; a thick skin.  
 | 夫 an unreasonable man.  
 賊 | an audacious villain.  
 | 草 a labiate plant which furnishes a green dye, said to grow in Shantung.

**緌** } A dark dull green, made by using a dye derived from the 帛 | 草 which grows it is said in Shantung; during the Han dynasty, seal ribbons were made of this color.

**蔞** } A stiff grass resembling a *Sesleria*; the awns are stiff, and the spike of a brick red color when ripe; the leaves are suitable for weaving into sandals; another kind is called by this name, whose leaves are used to dye a dull green color.

**蜃** } A black dragon-snake, which can bring rain or clouds, called 黑 | and 陰 |, and goes into the deep at a jump; this description probably alludes to the water-spout.

**愼** } Sad from fright.  
 懍 | looking very sorrowful.

**捩** } From *hand* or *wood* and *perverse*; the first is also read *lieh* to twist or tie; to bond.  
 捩 } Coverings put on the nails to protect them when thrumming the guitar; to thrum the strings, to thrum; to snap asunder; to guide, as a helm; to twirl, as to whirl a spoon.  
 拗 | obstinate, willful.  
 | 舵 to steer, as a boat.  
 | 三弦 to play the cithern.

**隸** From *to reach* and a *bullace*; others derive it from **體** *body* altered.

Attached to; belonging or joined to; underlings, official attendants; menial, ignoble, abject; vile.

**僕** | slaves, retainers.

| **書** the square plain style of writing Chinese characters.

| **人** a vagabond, a menial retainer; such cannot compete at the examinations.

**皂** | lictors who precede an officer's retinue.

**不** | **管轄** he is not under his control.

**配** | attached to, as a fief to a prince.

**直** | **廳** an inferior department whose magistrate is directly responsible to the provincial governor, and not to the *chifu* or prefect.

**麗** From **鹿** *deer* and an old phonetic form; a deer runs to its pasture-grounds on seeing them; it is interchanged with a few of its compounds.

Elegant, graceful, as the step of a stately stag; fair, beautiful, ornamented; glorions; fond of display; luxurious, extravagant; flowery; bright; to pass into, as a net; to couple; a pair, for which the next is used; a number; attached to, as clothes to the body; to depend on; relying, what belongs to a matter, the particulars; to hit, as a mark; to tie; a beam; a boat.  
**不克開于民之** | he would not promote the resources of the people.

**華** | magnificent, adorned.

**美** | beautiful, in good taste.

**相附** | proportional; correspondent, as guilt and punishment.

| **雨衣食** lavish in his dress and living.

| **辭** a well-expressed sentence.

**秀** | elegant, as a fine composition.

**艷** | dressy, bedizened.

**其** | **不億** their numbers did not stop at lakhs.

**壯** | grand, as a building.

| **春** enlivening, refreshing, as the opening spring.

**匪** **察于獄之** | they would not examine into the details of the criminal cases.

| **江府** a large department in the northwest of Yunnan, through which the Yangtze River flows.

**儷** A pair, a couple; a companion, a mate, a fellow; conjugal union.

**伉** | conjugal fidelity.

**束帛** | **皮** a pair of dressed skins and a roll of silks; — ancient betrothal presents.

## LIANG.

Old sound, liang. In Canton, léung; — in Swatow, liang and nié; — in Amoy, liang; — in Fuhchau, liòng; — in Shanghai, liang; — in Chifu, liang.

**良** The original form is described as altered from **昌** *filled* with and **亡** *lost* combined; as a primitive, it needs to be distinguished from *kän* **具** *perverse*.

Good, gentle, considerate, mild, benignant; excellent of its kind, valuable; natural, instinctive; a term of praise; freeborn, in distinction from **賤** *mean* or slaves; loyal, obedient; skillful; not vicious, as a horse; very; a high degree.

| **人** my goodman; my goodwife.

| **善** virtuous, good, pure.

| **心** concientions, desirous of doing right, devout.

**無** | **心** heartless, ungrateful, hardhearted.

**蓄意不** | to harbor suspicions of another.

| **久** a good while.

| **夜** late at night; a wedding-night.

| **田** a fertile field.

| **民** loyal people, as tax-payers.

| **多** or | **深** very, exceedingly.

| **辰吉日** a lucky hour; now's the time for it.

**天** | **發現** his better heart has asserted itself, he is reforming.

| **法** an equitable law.

**弗** | **及** unable to effect.

| **能** natural instinct or skill.

| **馬** a gentle horse.

| **知** innate knowledge or genius; born to it.

**陡起不** | he has suddenly turned ungrateful.

| **有以也** it is chiefly on that account.

| **以** or | **由** it is just for that reason.

**踉** From *foot* and *good*; it resembles *kän* **跟** to follow.

**踉** | To jump.

**跳** | to hop and skip about.

Read *lang'* Ready for a start.

| **踉** urgent to go, but unable.

| | **踉踉** to hurry, as when escaping a shower; to press on rapidly, as when belated.

**糧** From *rice* and *good* or *measure*; the second form is the most used.

**糧** | Rations, soldiers' pay; food, provisions; taxes in grain or kind.

| **臺** an army paymaster.

**食** | **的** to be a soldier.

**錢** | pay; salary or rations from government.

**納錢** | to pay taxes or their commutation.

錢 | 子 buckshot, small shot. (Pekingese.)

乾 | provision for a journey.

關 | 或 發 | to pay out rations.

| 草 rations, fodder; catables.

劫 | to forage, to make a raid.

口 | victuals, stores.

打 | 食 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.

涼 }  
涼 }  
liang

From *ice* or *water* and a *capital*; the first is most used.

Cool, fresh; refreshing; cooling, as refrigerant medicines; distant, cool towards; hypocritical; in need, straitened; sparing of, a little; to trust in, to assist.

| 風 a cool breeze.

着 | to get a cold and sweat; to get a rheumatic cold.

| 德 having small virtue.

招 | 或 納 | 或 乘 | to enjoy the air; take an airing.

| 爽 or | 快 cool, refreshing.

| 薄看待 to treat one coldly.

秋 | cool autumnal days.

民之罔極職 | 善背 the vast disorders of the people are owing to those 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 Kansuh.

荒 | devastated, pillaged, as a region by robbers.

| 彼武王 he assisted Wu Wang.

颼 }  
liang

Used with the last.

A cold north wind.

| 颼颼 the draught blows very chilly.

椋 }  
liang

A small tree with a rough bark, the | 子木 found in Kiangsi; the wood serves for axles and hubs; the fruit is

pictured growing from the trunk on short stems; it is black when ripe, has a sweetish, astringent taste, and goes by the name of 冬青菜 or winter-green.

惊 }  
liang

Compassionate; pitiful.

悽 | 景况 melancholy and sad thoughts.

何事傷 | what are you so grieved about?

縗 }  
liang

The strings of an official cap; the throat-clasp.

輦 }  
liang

A kind of sleeping-car.

輜 | a hearse; one description had closed sides, the other was open; a hearse for the sovereign.

粱 }  
liang

From *rice* and the next contracted, which some say was given to it from the region near Sz'eh'uen, where it was early grown.

The common spiked millet or canary-seed (*Setaria italica*); the only difference between it and the *suh*, 粟 is its size and the awns on the spikes, this having the largest grain and longest awn; this distinction is not now maintained, and the application is disused.

高 | sorgho (*Sorghum vulgare*), the Barbadoes millet, Guinea corn, or dana, of which there are several varieties.

童 | a grass which resembles the sorghum, but useless; tares.

| 米 or 高 | 子 sorghum seed, used chiefly to make 高 | 酒 strong spirits.

膏 | 之體 [just] a body of fat and grain; — said of a rich gormand.

梁 }  
liang

From 木 *wood*, 水 *water* and 刃 *wound*; it somewhat resembles 染 to dye, and the last.

A bridge to cross a brook, a foot-bridge; a ridge-pole or plate in a roof; a beam, a sleeper; a lintel; a dam, flood-gates to hinder a current; a support or seam in a cap; curved end of a carriage-pole; self-reliant; aggressive; the principal; the chief reliance.

橋 | bridges; the timbers or ties of a bridge.

澤 | a pond banked in a ravine in order to make a 魚 | or fish pond.

强 | overbearing, atrocious.

造舟爲 | 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.

駕 | to ride the beam; i.e. to involve another by false accusations.

| 州 one of the nine ancient divisions of China, lying south of River Wéi in Shansi, and thence down to the Yangtsz' River and west of the River Han, including Sz'ch'uen and Hupeh.

小醜跳 | the rascals can [only] jump bridges, — and need not be feared.

頭懸 | [Li Mili] 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 }  
liang

Used with the last.

The mast of a boat; *met.* a statesman.

屋 | a ridge-pole.

扛 | a girder, a beam.

上 | 大吉 let good luck come on raising the ridge-pole; — a phrase written by house-builders.

棟 | 之材 great talents and influence; the one who is the country's dependence.

架海金 | a great man, one who is the stay of his country.

| 上君子 a thief, a burglar.

緇  
*liang*

A pair of shoes; a string for tying shoes.

魍  
*liang*

A naiad, called 魍 | which inhabits fountains; it is described as a purple child three years old.

兩  
*liang*

Originally composed of 兩 *two* entering 冂 a *cave*, denoting equal division, to which 一 *one* was added when it was applied to a weight; the third form is used only for money; occurs interchanged with the next.

Two; a pair, usually intimating some likeness or relationship; doubled; both; twice, again; dual; a classifier of chariots; a weight, originally 24 銖 grains, now the highest one used in Chinese money transactions, and by the Portuguese first called a tael from the Indian *tola*, apparently because both these weights were the highest money terms known in Bombay and Canton; the *tola* weighs 180 *grs.* troy, and the standard *liang* 579.84 *grs.* or about 1½ *oz.*; its weight varies little in comparison to the catty, but there are trifling discrepancies all over the empire to the extent of even forty grains; it is worth from \$1.38 to \$1.47 according to its purity, and is usually reckoned at 6s. 8d. sterling.

| 個人 two persons.

是 | 個也 yes, there were two.

| 分分 divide it equally.

有 | 個拉 there were three or four. (*Shanghai*.)

| 大 heaven and earth.

人居 | 間之中 man dwells between heaven and earth.

| 親 one's parents.

| 不相照 we just missed seeing each other.

| 可之間 I am in a dilemma.

| 江 the two Riverine provinces, *i. e.* Kiangnan and Kiangsi.

十 | 銀子 ten taels of silver.

第 | 個人是肯個獨是伊 | 個勿肯 one set was willing enough, but the other side would not consent. (*Shanghai*.)

| 傍 both sides.

Read *liang'* A chariot.

百 | 將之 a hundred chariots escorted her.

輛  
*liang*

A pair of wheels; a chariot; a classifier of carriages, carts, wheelbarrows, and wheel carriages.

車三 | three carts.

倆  
*liang*

From *man* and *two*; *q. d.* as if no other could match him.

Clever at, skilled.

有何伎 | what are you skilled in?

In *Pekingese* often abbreviated to *li. a.* Two, as persons; it is occasionally applied to money.

咱們 | 人 we two.

| 三個人 two or three persons.

量  
*liang'*  
*liang*

From 重 *heavy* and 灬 *suddenly*, both contracted; others derive it from 日 the *sun* above the earth 一里 *one li*.

To estimate, to measure, to judge; to keep an account of; a measure, a limit; cubic or solid contents; a determinate point or quantity; appetite, ability to drink; longing for a particular kind of food; an enlarged liberal mind; good feeling, an opinion; capacity, powers, calibre.

酒 | 淺 my ability to drink is small.

器 | 淺 a poor capacity, mediocre talents.

限 | 多少 what is the limit?

局 | 大方 a good presence and high abilities.

不自 | an over estimate of one's self.

月以爲 | a month was the limit.

打 | to guess, to reckon.

惟酒無 | he laid down no limit for his drinking.

同律度 | 衡 he made uniform the standard tubes, the measures of length and capacity, and the steelyards.

多見其不知 | 也 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, to measure; to consider how much.

丈 | to measure the area of.

| 米 to measure out rice.

頗有商 | it will be best to consult carefully.

亮  
*liang'*

Composed of 京 a *capital* and 无 *not*, intimating something bad or untoward in an officer; occurs used for the next.

Clear, brilliant; bright, as the moon; lustrous; tidy, neat; transparent, illumined; to display, to illustrate; to aid; to believe in, sonorous, as a voice.

| 紗 transparent or shiving gauze.

天 | daylight.

好月 | bright moonlight.

| 轎 an open sedan or chair.

響 | musical notes, clear and sweet.

清 | neat, clean, as a room or dress.

光 | light up, as a room.

| 晃晃 a glimmer of light; bright, as the reflection on the water.

彌 | 四世 you have helped to make four reigns illustrious.

君子不 | 惡乎執 if the superior man has no faith, he will refuse to take hold — of principles.

**諒** Sincere words, faithful; to accredit, to believe; credulous; to suppose, to guess; to aid; to know certainly; to oversee.

佐 | to assist, to support.  
見 | to excuse, to hope for the best.

不能見 | he is inexcusable; he must be kept to his work.

| 不我怪 if you will not think strange of me.

| 必如此 I am pretty certain of it.

各宜自 | each must reckon his own resources.

原 | or 體 | to be considerate of others, to estimate their difficulties; put yourself in his place.

友 | friendship with the sincere.  
君子貞而不 | the princely man is firm from principle and not from opinion.

毋也天只不 | 人只 O my mother! O Heaven! can you not understand me?

**僚** Distant; to search into thoroughly.

僚 Read *liang'* and used for 競. Wrangling, harsh, violent.

秉心無 | they follow a good end without rivalry.

**喂** } The incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

**曉** } 嗟 | children wailing.

**晾** From *sun* and a *capital* as the phonetic.

晾 To dry in the air; to hang out to dry, but not in the sunshine; to hang, as clothes on a line.

| 一 | air it awhile.

| 開 to spread out to air.

| 乾 drying in the air.

陰 | drying in the shade.

花梢蝶 | 衣 the butterflies sun their wings on the flowery spray.

晒 | 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.

| 高的 raise it a little higher.

LIAO.

Old sounds, *lio* and *lot*. In *Canton*, *liu*; — in *Swatow*, *liò*; — in *Amoy*, *liao*; — in *Fuñchau*, *liou* and *lao*; — in *Shanghai*, *lio*; — in *Chifu*, *liao*.

**遼** From *to go* and *kindled wood* as the phonetic.

遼 Distant, far off.  
| 望 to see afar off.

遠 | | [that hill] is really a great way off.

| 闊 a broad expanse, as a prairie.

道途 | 遠 the road is a very long one.

| 葉 the leaves of the broad bamboo used in weaving mats, bats, &c.

| 東 the region east of the River Liao | 水 which empties into the north of the Gulf of Chihli, now known as Shingking.

| 國 the designation of the Kitans between A.D. 937 and 980; it was revived again by a small tribe in A. D. 1066, during the decadence of the Sung dynasty, and continued with various fortunes and changes until extinguished by the Mongols in A. D. 1201.

**僚** From *man* and *kindled wood* as the phonetic.

僚 A companion, a colleague, an official associate; one of the same class or rank; to labor or hold office together; a kind, a class.

同 | officials, compeers; those of about the same rank and time.

官 | fellow-officers.

百 | the magistracy; the rulers.

一 | 人 one profession of men.

Read *liao*, and used with 僚 pretty. A courteous manner; a gentle, leisurely, affable manner.

佼人 | 兮 how lovely is that beautiful woman.

**寮** Interchanged with the last.

寮 A fellow-student or officer; to study in the same room; a small window.

| 房 a room in an office like a tea-room, where officials meet.

In *Cantonese*. A stall; a cabin, a board or attap hut, a shanty; dwellings of the poor, like old boats shored up and roofed in.

水 | aquatic peddler's boats

娼 | brothels.

柴 | a wooden hut.

蛋家 | thatched hovels used by boat-people.

**嘹** A clear note, as of a bird at night; the wailing cry of pain.

嘹 a shrill wail or scream.

| 曬 a cry, as of a wild swan on high.

**撩** From *hand* and *kindled wood*; used with the next, and when meaning to haste, it is sometimes written 緊 but that character is unauthorized.

To take hold of, to pull about; to manage a thing, to regulate; to play with; to provoke, to pick a quarrel with; to incite to evil, to seduce into sin;

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.

弄 | 弄 to contrive how to reach an aim; intriguing

好 | 人 to play jokes on; loving to interfere.

醒他 | 醒 he tickle him to wake him.

動肝火 | 動 to excite one's wrath

花柳 | 情 the flowers and willows excite the feelings.

戰 | 戰 to challenge to a battle

人打關 | 人 to dare one to a fight.

火 | 火 to stir up the fire.

禍 | 禍 a mischief-loving boy, who likes to play and break things

耳 | 耳 to tickle or brush the ears

人 | 人 to pull and haul, as in play

邊 | 邊 a basted edge.

縫 | 縫 to sew a seam, to hem.

嫖 Similar to the preceding, and used with '僚 good looking

嫖 | 嫖 To trifle; to dally; to play with; pretty, good looking, winsome

戲 | 戲 to sport with.

刁 | 刁 boisterous; annoying.

Read 'lao at the North.

| | a maternal grandmother.

屙 The virile member; a term used in Shantung

簪 A bamboo trencher, the 竹 | on which the beef was placed by the sacrificial officer, and the blood in another dish, during the state worship in the Chen dynasty.

互與其盃 | 互 get ready the dishes for the blood and flesh.

螻 The cicada; it is often interchanged with 'lao 螻 to denote the 螻 | a small whitish kind found in Chihli

蛄 | 蛄 a variety of the mole-cricket.

鷓 Small birds like the wren, pipit, tarin, or tomlit; a grass-warbler.

鷓 | 鷓 the little tailor-bird of southern China, but also applied to other small birds as the sedge-wren or blue-bird.

白 | 白 a butcher bird or shrike.

鷓 | 鷓 巢子蚊睫 [like a] nit's nest in a mosquito's eyebrow; — i. e. excessively small.

膈 The fat or tallow covering the intestines; the omentum. 取其血 | 取其血 take out the blood and caul.

脂 | 脂 hard tallow.

獠 From dog or beast and kindled wood; these characters are also used for 獠 the name of the Laos tribes.

獠 | 獠 To hunt at night by torches, as in deer-stalking  
 | 田 a night hunt.

諂 Artful words.

嘴 | 嘴 incessant altercation and gabble.

| 譎 deceitful talk.

鑠 Silver of the purest kind; a furnace with a flue to it; a fetter; to fetter, to secure  
 | 子 a cook; an old term  
 | 手 manacles for securing prisoners

聊 From ear and a horary character. occurs used with the next, and is also read 'lu.

聊 | 聊 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  
 | | 無幾 not much, not many  
 | | 且 off-hand; readily; perhaps  
 | | 與之謀 then let us consult about it.

無以 | 生 nothing upon which to live; no employment, as a farmer during a drought

| 浪 a waste; heedless; rash

| 以行國 I think I had better travel over the state

| 與子同歸兮 I am half inclined to go and live with her | 椒 | 之實 Ah, those pepper seeds!

| 城縣 the district in the city of Tung-chang fu on the Grand Canal in the west of Shantung

憊 Used for the last.

憊 | 憊 To trust; to depend on, as true and real; care, anxiety for; impatient.

無所 | 賴 nothing to look to, no resources.

Read 'hu. To pity, to commiserate.

翬 From wings above streaming hair, representing the look of a bird as it darts on high.

翬 | 翬 The continuous blast of a gale is | |, applied also to a steady breeze.

Read 'hu. The darting of a lark, as it soars on high

濶 Deep and clear like the deep sea

濶 | 濶 limpid; still depths, as in a lake.

寥 From a covering and to fly high. Empty, void, silent; vacant, solitary; vast; unoccupied, leisurely.

| 落 deserted; unoccupied, idle  
 | 廓 boundless; vast, like the heavens.

甚屬 | 甚 reduced to a very few; there are indeed not many as the neglected and poor.

軍民逃出 | 軍 a few of the troops and people got out, and escaped — the crash

踴 To run, to get away, to escape a danger; to cross the legs

| 喇 begone! clear out!

| 好久 he has been away a good while

In *Cantonese*, read *man*, and sometimes written 卯 To sit on the heels; to perch, to roost; to thump.

| 底 squat down.

| 頭殼 to rap his head.

| 到處 squat you down there!

敝  
*hao*

To point out; to select; to sew, and put in complete order.

善 | 乃甲冑 repair and carefully look after your mail and helmets.

佬  
*hao*

From *man* and *old* as the phonetic.

Large, great.

| | of huge proportions, gigantic.

In *Cantonese*. A man, answering to 的 in the court dialect; a person, a fellow, rather a demeaning term; one of a class, and not unfrequently added to the name of his calling, as 剃頭 | a barber.

大 | an elder brother.

細 | a younger brother.

鄉下 | 或 鄉巴 | a villager, a clown

老大 | old fellow.

個 | that stranger; that man.

外江 | a Northerner.

蔘  
*hao*

From *plant* and to *fly* high.

An acrid herb, the seeds of which fly about; usually applied to the knot-wort, persicary, or smart weed (*Polygonum*); met troubles, griefs.

紅 | the prince's feather (*Polygonum orientale*)

冰 | 或 小 | the water pepper. (*Polygonum perfoliatum*)

子又集子 | I am brought among the smart-weed; — i into bitter trials

馬 | 或 棘 | a small species in Kiangsi, with bright red flowers, and the lanceolate leaves marked with many black spots; the roots are used to boil with persimmon seeds.

天 | the water persicary. (*Polygonum amphibium*.)

毛 | the hairy smart weed (*Polygonum barbatum*), or an allied species with thick hirsute leaves, also called 白馬鞭 the white horsewhip

Read *luh*, Luxuriant growth.

| | 者莪 how finely grows the Artemisia.

鄴  
*hao*

The proper name of the small state, for which the last is often written; it lay in the present Ku-chi hien 固始縣 in the south-east corner of Honan, on a branch of the River Hwai.

繚  
*hao*

To bind or wind around; to wrap; gyves; fetters; to manage; the leechlines of a sail; anciently, a sacrifice to the emperor's ancestors.

| 鈕 to wind or tie in a ball.

| 遶 to saunter; to go about and look, as at a fair.

| 繞 to wind or wrap around, as when bandaging a limb.

| 絲 leechlines along the edge of a sail.

鬆 | slack off the sheet.

眼花 | 亂 the eyes wearied with looking; amazed at what I have seen.

| 起辮 to wind the cue around the head.

一 | 髮 the hair coiled in a tuft.

In *Cantonese*. To lead a horse about to cool, for which 溜 is more common and correct.

燎  
*hao*

From *fire* and kindled *wood*; it is nearly synonymous with its primitive.

To burn; to set on fire; a blaze; to illuminate; torches placed on stands; a lamp, a signal light; fuel; to enlighten; brilliant, as fire 門 | a door-light, a hall-lamp

| 如指掌 plain as pointing to the palm.

| 郊原 a fire in the woods; a burning jungle

寫完 | it is all written out.

| 之方揚寧或滅之 a blazing faggot may perhaps be easily put out

| 薪 blazing faggots.

庭 | 之光 the torches are blazing in the court yard.

民所 | 之 which the people burn for fuel.

瞭  
*hao*

Bright.

山 | 冰秀 the clear hills and picturesque waters.

! 然而明 bright and splendid

瞭  
*hao*

A clear, bright eye; far-sighted; distinct vision.

眸子 | 焉 the eye clear and honest; an eye of conscientious integrity.

一目 | 然 I can see it all at a glance.

僚  
*hao*

Tall.

| 驕 or | 騷 a tall lank man; one who walks unsteadily, or on his toes

僚  
*hao*

Intelligent; cheerful, lively, discerning; empty; to sympathize with, to think on; empty.

| 慄起寒襟 I am greatly grieved at their sufferings from cold and nakedness.

了  
*hao*

The etymologists describe this character as 子無臂 child without arms, referring to the horizontal stroke on the character

子 son, it, somewhat resembles | 了 a fork

Fixed, concluded; intelligent; knowing how to carry a thing through; to bring to an end; finished, done; after a verb, it forms past time, before a verb, very, fully, wholly; preceding the negative 不 it forms the superlative; between two verbs, it has the force of one action; as 笑 | 笑 he laughed once.

燒 | 房屋 burned all the houses.

事不能 | this matter cannot be done.

洗 | washed.

一目 | 然 one can fully understand it at a glance.

| 不得 exceedingly, matchless; — either good or bad; no help for it; how sad!

| 局 that's the end; now it is finished; he's dead.

| 件事 the job is done.

| 不 | it cannot be done or brought about.

化得不見 | melts till it is invisible, as ice or a mist.

| 然明白 to understand fully.

見 | I saw it, I've seen it.

都買 | 來 all will then have been bought.

| 得 a consequence; in irony, can you | how so! estimable.

還 | 得 an exclamation of surprise or pity; how dreadful!

| 然 clearly, fully.

非可稍 | not so easy of completion.

罷 | enough; that will do; let be.

天發 | 白 | the sky is brightening.

| | 也未 finished? is it not yet done?

| | 只是有一些怕 done! so it is, but I've some fear of it.

你去 | 好 | you had scarcely then gone.

也不關你事 | it is just none of your business.

小而 | | 大未必奇 when a child is very precocious, he is not so certain to be remarkable when old.

海南 | 哥 the wattled grackle from Hainan. (*Eulabes indicus*.)

| 哥 a species of blue grackle.

| 哥翠 a singing grackle. (*Eury-stomus orientalis*).

袴 A short leggings, such as are worn by fishermen.

袴 | leggings made of cowhide to protect the legs and feet when fishing or wading.

料 From a peck and grain, — one is measured by the other; it looks a little like 科 a rank.

To estimate, to measure, to judge of; to take a census; to reckon; to dispose properly; to give out orderly; to reflect; to rub, to smooth the hair; materials, stuff; provender, grain, and in the North, especially denotes pulse for animals; strass, a vitreous substance imitating stone, used for making rings and cups; colored glass; an employé, one who is of service, a useful man; his ability, skill, cleverness; a peddler's drum with two rattles, because it emits a distinct sound; to pull; to set a saw.

照 | to oversee and direct.

| 理 to manage.

難 | 得中' it is hard to say exactly.

| 事如見 I think you will find it to be so.

自 | 不能 I think that I cannot do it.

難以逆 | it cannot be foreseen.

誰 | who would have thought it?

不 | or 初不 | unexpectedly; unforeseen.

| 事不到 a contingency I had not thought of.

不出所 | it is what I rather expected.

朝廷器 | a statesman; a worthy loyal government officer.

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.

豬 | 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.

揭算工 | reckon what the work and materials will come to.

田 | manure, fertilizers.

一 | 藥共二斤 all the ingredients of the medicine weigh two catties.

| 鋸 to set a saw with a 鋸 | or vice, so as to widen the kerf.

堦 A surrounding wall. | 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.

| 飢 to appease hunger.

榆錢不 | 貧 elms seeds cure no poor folks.

燎 Destroyed, defeated, ruined; in Kiangsu, used for badness; badly, wickedly.

話 | to slander.

學 | learning bad habits.

雖不殊而必 | though he is not dead he is still badly defeated.

廖 A small ancient town or state, probably derived from 伯 | a son of Wán Wang, who had an appanage in Tei or Shantung.

寮 Derived from 火 fire and an ancient form of 慎 sincere both contracted, intimating that in sacrificing to heaven, faith is the most important point; it is now used only as a primitive.

Fuel used in sacrifices.

尅 To cross the hind legs in walking, as a donkey does, and sometimes as an ox; weak in the legs, as an old man or a spavined horse; to turn back the hoof, as when kicking.

| 掉 to toddle along; to crawl or drag the legs, as when weak or palsied.

| 蹶子 a kick by a horse.

## LIEH.

Old sounds, let, lep, lit, and lip. In Canton, lit, lat, and lip; — in Swatow, liet, lip, li, and la; — in Amoy, liat and liap; — in Fuchau, liek and lak; — in Shanghai, lih; — in Chifu, lieh, and lié.

**列**, From a sword and a contracted form of the next or flowing water.

**lieh'** To separate, to distinguish; to arrange or state in order; to place according to rank or rule; each, severally; regularly, seriatim, methodically; a rank, a series; a file, as of soldiers; a class, as of officials.

**開** | **明白** write out the particulars clearly, as in a bill.

| **陣** or **行** | troops in rank; drawn up in array, as for battle.

**排** | to set out in order.

**不鼓不成** | if the drums do not sound, the ranks cannot be formed.

| **位** or | **公** or | **位** 兄台 you, Sirs; Friends; all you Gentlemen; — used in direct address.

| **坐其次** each one sitting in his place or rank.

**夢**, From 水 streams and 歹 evil, the last being a contracted form of the preceding, and often further contracted to 夕 evening; it is only used as a primitive.

The motions and looks of rippling water.

**烈**, From fire and to arrange as the phonetic; occurs used with the next.

**lieh'** Burning, ardent, hot; violent as a wind; impetuous, energetic, enthusiastic; daring in a good cause; fierce, cruel; meritorious, high principled; eminent in any way; chaste; merit; energy; fame; brightness, vigor; majestic, imposing, dignified; cold, bleak; to broil; to set fire to.

**火** | a fierce fire.

**性** | irritable and violent.

**節** | inflexibly loyal; rigorously chaste, as a widow.

| **祖** an eminent ancestor.

**前** | and **先** | our meritorious predecessors.

**栗栗** | | shivering, shaking from cold.

| **女** a woman who prefers to die rather than to marry again.

| | majestic; mournful; blazing, raging; ardent.

**載燔載** | we have roasted flesh and broiled to offer you.

**休有** | 光 admirable was their majesty and elegance.

| **士** a patriot, a noble statesman.

**益** | 山澤而焚之 Yih set fire [to the plants] on the hills and marshes and burned them.

**冽**, A cold air; harsh, raw, chilly, as the weather.

**lieh'** 風 | a freezing wind.

**井** | 泉寒 cold wells and cool fountains.

**有** | 洌泉 the cold rivulets gliding from the spring.

**冽**, Used for the last, but not quite correctly.

**lieh'** Pure, clear.

**酒** | limpid, clear wine.

Read *li'* To dash water about.

| 泉 a bubbling rivulet

**蒨**, Sedge; rushes, useful to make brooms.

**lieh'** 桃 | a peach wood used by necromancers to expel demons.

**紫** | a plant used in dyeing.

**櫟**, From tree and arranged; it is also read *li'*

**lieh'** 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 | 榭 and the wood is used for carriage shafts.

**其灌其** | water each tree in the rows.

**咧**, The chatter of birds; a final particle expressing certainty; occurs as a synonym of 罷 for the imperative, as 吃 | eat it.

| | birds quarreling and chirping.

**醉** | he is quite drunk.

**定規** | it is just fixed in that.

**鴉**, The woodpecker, of which five species are mentioned, a large, a small, a variegated, and a gray sort; another kind is greenish black with a red crest, and called 火老鴉 or red crow; a sort found in Nganhwui is fond of wallowing in the dust.

**趑**, Not progressing.  
打 | 趑 to stumble, to stub one's foot, but not to fall; to slip.

**裂**, From garments and separated.  
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.

**自己** | it split open.

**破** | broken, fractured, as a jar.

**一條** | 紋 one crack.

**逼** | 藏梅 angular and irregular carvings with flowers.

| 衣 to tear or rip the clothes.

| 開 riven, split, fissured.

**滅** | heedless; blundering and malingering, as officials do; to subvert, as a custom.

**打** | to break, to crack; cracked.

**劃** | or 綻 | ripped, riven; torn, as clothes.

**颯**, A violent gust of wind is | 風, referring to its suddenness and fury.

**儼** Robust; having a long beard, not common among the Chinese.

| | tall and strong.

長 | 者相之 the old and vigorous helped him.

**鼠鬣** } From 𣶒 streams and 囟 the fontanelle, referring to a horse's mane, and its bristly appearance like a 鼠 rat's legs; the second form is the commonest.

lieh' Stiff hair on the head; a mane; bristles on a hog; dorsal fins, especially those with long flexible spines; bristly, stiff hair.

剛 | the stiff-bristled,—a poetical name for a boar.

長 | a long beard.

馬 | the tumulus of a grave, which at first was made like a ridge resembling a horse's neck.

奮 | 昂然 he shakes his mane and raises his head,—as a war-horse.

綠藻翻朱 | the red bristles are sporting amidst the green grass;—said of gold fish in a tank.

**獵** From dog and bristles as the phonetic.

lieh' To hunt wild animals; the chase; field sports; hawking, gunning; to pursue earnestly, to get with difficulty; to hunt up; as a quotation, or select phrases; to strike with dread

打 | 或 田 | to hunt; to go shooting.

| 狗 a pointer, a hunting-dog.

放 | to unleash the dog.

| 戶 hunters, foresters.

| 其菁華 he searched out their elegant extracts.

**躡** To stride over, to leap over; to overstep; to go out of the way; to tread.

lieh' 涉 | 世務 he had had experience of worldly affairs.

| 席 to sit rudely or out of one's order; to occupy a wrong seat at table.

學不 | 等 do not overstep the regular order when learning

**鱗** From fish and bristly, alluding probably to the spinous dorsals.

lieh' A general name at Canton for fish with spinous fins like the perch, wrasse, gilt-head, &c

軟唇 | the soft-lipped perch (*Pristipoma grammopædum*)

金絲 | the gold thread wrasse (*Chrysophrys cardinalis*.)

上海 | sea-going carp (*Cyprinus acuminatus*)

尖嘴 | the sharp-nosed sun-fish (*Choctodon modestus*.)

黑石 | the black perch. (*Hoplognathus fasciatus*)

大眼 | the big-eyed perch (*Priacanthus tayerus*)

紅 | red perch (*Pagrus unicorn*)

## LIEN.

Old sounds, lien and liem. In Canton, lín and lim;—in Swatow, liam, niam, lien, and noi, —in Amoy, lian, liam, and kiam;—in Fuchau, heng and léng;—in Shanghai, li<sup>n</sup> and m<sup>n</sup>, —in Chifu, lieu.

**連** From to go and a cart, referring to the continuous track made by wheels.

lieu To connect, to continue; to join; to unite, as in marriage; to compromise; to stick to; contiguous, annexed, reaching to; a succession of, a junction; a lumping; connected, following, attached; at the beginning of a sentence, it forms an adversative conjunction, even, still; elsewhere it is a copulative, and, also, with, together; applied to drugs obtained from the roots of several plants of the genus *Justicia*, each of which has its specific name.

通 | joined, as by a thoroughfare.

結 | banded together, as a ring of people.

相 | close, next, adjoining, continuous.

| 累 or 牽 | to implicate, to involve; compromised.

| 姻 allied by marriage.

| | unceasingly, again and again

| | 不斷閃 incessant lightning.

五子 | 登 his five sons became *higin* one after the other.

| 日 successive days.

水 | 天 the water meets the sky. — as at sea.

接 | 喜歡 he is continually in good spirits.

| 上數 with the other accounts.

| 臉也不洗 he does not even wash his face

| 線不斷 it never stopped, as the rain

| 環計 a plan that effects two objects

黃 | or 黃蓮 a common medicine furnished by species of *Leontice* and *Justicia*.

| 理枝 plants whose roots connect.

| 環保 mutually responsible for, and leagued together.

苦似黃 | my griefs are bitter as wormwood.

工錢五千 | 飯在內 the wages are 5,000 cash, which includes the cost of his food.

州 | an inferior department in the northeastern part of Kwangtung.

| 架 a flail.

漣 The wind raising ripples on the water; unceasing  
 漣 | 水 bathing water

涕泣 | | her tears flowed unceasingly.

江 a river in the south of Hunan, in Kwéi-yang hien

河水清且 | 漪 the river flows clear and rippling

螭 A species of snake or red lizard, the 火赤 |, found in Chehkiang, 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 Budha; much used in names of people and places

花 the lotus flower or water lily, of which there are numerous varieties.

米 or | 子 lotus nuts

蓬 or | 房 the seed-case or torus of the lotus

荷葉 | the nasturtium.

駕 or | 座 the lotus seat, a name of Kwanym.

採 | 船 a pleasure-boat.

百子 | the *Agapanthus*, a showy liliaceous flower

青色 a pinkish purple color.

木 | a species of fig (*Ficus punula*.)

獨脚 | a plant like the arum (*Caladium xanthozum*.)

青 | a damsel; a nun

金 | golden lilies, a term for women's small feet

步 a lady-like step, a fine gait

花樂 name of a common song

櫥 From wood and connected, interchanged with 櫥 a vase.

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*)

褌 From dress and connected; an unauthorized character.

褌 A pouch, a waist-bag

褌 | a purse or pouch attached to the girdle; it is like a bag slit in the side, and is chiefly worn at the North

鍊 Unrefined lead or tin ore; a chain

鍊 | a lock and chain.

跪 | to kneel on chains; a mode of torture

上 | wind it up, as a watch

| 完了 the chain (or watch) has run down or out.

鱧 From fish and successive, because it goes in shoals.

Two species of bream, the *Abrams brantata* and *terminatus*, called 扁魚 or flat fish at Canton; it is applied also to a plated fish like a gurnard; but at Nanking the | 魚 is a silure

| 子 a species of tench of a whitish color, about two feet long, much reared in Kiangsu; it is one of the gifts to a bride by her parents as a wish for children

麵 Baked cakes made from fresh oats, called 麵 |, a coarse kind of food

稊 A term for white rice and green grain; rice which is not glutinous and does not stick.

聯 Derived from 耳 ear and 絲 silk altered, to indicate the connection of the ear to the cheek

Connected, joined; associated, united; a term for ten householders acting as a neighborhood; to combine with; to make alliance with; to assemble, to join in a regular order

對 | parallel sentences or distiches; they are written on scrolls, or inclosed in | 匡 frames, to hang upon walls.

柱 | scrolls fitted for hanging on pillars and doors

素 | or 挽 | funeral distiches hung up during mourning; the letters are white on a blue ground

| 黨 to form cabals

| 居 to dwell together as in a row or terrace, where the houses are built in connection

| 甲 a union of ten families.

| 手 united strength.

| 群 to crowd together; a flock.

| 心合作 to do with united purpose

| 名 to subscribe names, as to a petition

| 保 mutual security

| 志 united public opinion, as on a grievance

| 邦國 a federation of states, like the United States or the German bund.

| 絡一片 to combine parts into one whole, as in composition

| 宗 adopted brothers of the same surname

In Cantonese. To baste; to stitch together

| 衣服 to baste clothes.

奩 From great and dark corner

奩 A lady's dressing-case; a perfume or toilet-box

| 儀 money given to a bride

鏡 | a dressing-case with a glass

謹請觀 | we respectfully request you to come and see the bridal outfit, — an invitation to a wedding

帘 From napkin and cave.

帘 A flag or sign of any kind, showing where wine is sold; in Shantung it is a blue flag about two feet long

酒 | a grog-shop, a tavern, a spirit dealer's stall

門 | cloth screens hung outside of doors.

**獠** lien The quick jumping run of some animals is | 獠 said of a monkey running up a tree, the leaping of a hare, or a dog scampering in his play.

**憐** lien From *heart* and *ignis fatuus* as the phonetic.  
To commiserate, to have charity for; to sympathize with

| 卹 to pity and help

愛 | 之心 a loving heart.

不堪 | unworthy of pity

同病相 | afflicted people feel pity for each other.

萬望見 | I earnestly look for your pity

可 | 我一個大 pity me just one cash. (*Pekingese*.)

**廉** lien From 广 a shelter and 兼 together

A corner, an angle; by the side; moderate, economical, sparing, frugal; pure, disinterested; to discriminate, to examine candidly; discrimination.

有 | 耻 modest, shamefaced, humble minded, reputable

慳 | avaricious, too close

養 | 銀 an anti-extortion allowance, — a legal addition to the salary of officials; it is about a thousand taels to a *chi-hien*

| 明 to examine and judge equitably.

清 | incorruptible, honest

| 隅 a corner; particular, strict, as a corner is immovable

矯 | affected moderation in refusing money.

| 節 sparing, frugal.

價 | 而味高 delicate flavored and cheap.

簡而 | easy with, but sagacious; one of the nine virtues.

六 | six virtues belonging to the wise officer, his purity in 善 goodness, 能 ability, 正 rectitude, 敬 reverence, 法 regard for law, and 辯 equity in decision

**簾** lien From *bamboo* or *napkin* and *frugal*; the second form is often restricted to cloth screens.

**幰** lien A door screen of cloth, matting, or bamboo splints; window-screens; curtains.

竹 | or 珠 | bamboo blinds.

布 | a cloth curtain

木板 | venetian blinds

捲 | 子 roll up the blinds.

蘆 | a grass woven screen.

| 內 at home, private, secluded

內 | 官 deputies appointed by the chancellor to read the essays

垂 | 聽政 to let fall the screen and hear politics; said of an empress regent or dowager

| 幰 a curtain screen, as between rooms

水晶 | the crystal screen; — *ie* a waterfall under which one sees the sun.

花影一 | [the sun] brightens the flowers on the screen

**瀦** lien A rivulet falling in a sheet of water from a cliff; thin; poor

瀦 | 泉 a pretty cascade near Canton

| 溪 a stream in Tao chen 道州 in the south of Hunan

| 水 a term used by the Chinese in Manila for Christian baptism

**漣** lien Interchanged with the last.

To stick; to adhere to, as mud to wheels; thin ice; cold, icy; water lying still in a pool and just ready to freeze; unsavory.

水 | | 而微凝 water in a pool and skimmed over with ice

深泥弗 | deep mire does not stick

**漣** lien Used with the last.

A thin sheeting of ice.

冰面初 | the water is just skimmed over with ice.

見日消 | the thin ice melts in the sun

**蟻** lien An insect thought to smell like ginger, the 蜚 |, found in the grass during summer; it is also known as 香娘 or fragrant damsel, and probably belongs to the *Cimex* family, though one of its synonyms, 滑虫 or smooth bug, is now applied to the cockroach.

**賺** lien The calf of the leg; the spleen in animals

外 | 骨 the shin bone.

脛 | the leg

豬 | 貼 a hog's spleen or milt.

**鎌** lien A sickle; a reaping or bill-hook

禾 | or 鋸 | a sickle.

鉤 | a pruning-hook.

| 把兒 handle of a sickle  
新月似 | 刀 the new moon is like a sickle

火 | 包 or 火刀 | 子 a tinder case with steel and flint

**礫** lien A coarse kind of red sand stone, not fine enough for polishing, hypocritical spurious; reddish

| 仁 feigned benevolence or kindness

**籛** lien An unauthorized character.

A species of silene or mudfish (*Arus fulcarus*), common at Canton, of a dull green color, stout jagged spines, and large mouth with six cirri, other sorts have four cirri

**斂** lien From 支 to rap and 斂 all; this is often wrongly written like 斂 斂 to beg, and interchanged with 斂 斂 to enshroud.

To collect, to gather in, as a harvest; to amass, to hoard up, to husband; to concentrate; to desire; to give; to enshroud; in *medicine*, to neutralize, to repress; an ingathering

入 | to put into a coffin.

收 | to harvest, to gather in crops.

| 時五福 [the ruler] concentrates in himself the five happinesses.

聚 | to hoard, to lay by; to get by griping.

| 脚 or | 跡 to stay at home; to refuse to go, as to a place or on a visit.

| 手 to sleeve the hands, to decline.

| 怨以爲德 to get people's hatred you deem to be a virtue.

| 事 be patient with; don't meddle with the thing.

| 存 to lay up little odds and small sums.

味酸性 | acids are neutralizing; they repress heat.

Read *lien'* Exactions; the act of gathering.

用又警 | the government uses hateful exactions.

In *Cantonese*. To lick, as a dog.

檢 Used for the last.

檢 | To withdraw the hands into the sleeves; an apron.

| 袖拜 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*.

臉 | The cheek; the face; reputation, honor; countenance, character.

| 且兒 the face, the cheeks; the countenance.

無 | shameless, brazen-faced.

做鬼 | a face that shows disgust and displeasure.

丢 | to disgrace one's self or another.

傷 | dishonorable; bad-faced.

惹怪 | an ill-tempered sullen face.

失 | or 沒有 | 的 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.

背着 | 就不同 it makes all the difference whether it is my back or my face, — how you do your work.

笑 | 相迎 to meet one with a smile.

哭喪 | cast down, out of humor.

| 熱 to interfere to make up a quarrel, to urge to peace.

有不上前又不露 | you neither go ahead about your work, nor do you let your face appear; — you are neither useful nor respectable.

| 上抹不開 really mortified, much ashamed.

銀盆 | a silver-dish face, — *i. e.* a clever friend, capable and kind.

Read *ts'ien*. A dish made of fish and vegetables spiced, given to the poor.

蔞 The second form is unusual.

蔞 | A medicinal plant, the 猪

蔞 | 草 or *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, a syngenesious plant of a milky nature; also a species of scallions or *Allium*.

五 | 瓣 the berries of a species of wild vine.

白 | the white berry or grape (*Ampelopsis serianafolia*), found in Chibli, and used in medicine.

輦 From 車 carriage and two 夫 men to draw it along.

輦 | 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.

駐劄 | 轂之下 appointed to reside near the imperial government.

我任我 | we took up our loads, we trundled our barrows.

| 道 paths within the palace grounds.

京 | the metropolis.

以車 | 母 he took his mother in a carriage.

| 郎 household or body-guards.

玉 | or 象 | the emperor's chariot.

鳳 | her Majesty's carriage; the car of a goddess.

璉 A vase or plate used to hold the rice of a sacrifice in the imperial ancestral temple.

瑚 | ornamented vases employed for this purpose in the Hia dynasty and later.

羴 A ram or deer with three curls in its horns, is called 三匝 | *i. e.* a thrice rolled horn.

擡 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.

| 過人 take it to the man.

| 開曬 take them out and sun them.

| 負之勞 a coolie's toil.

螺贏 | 坭作房 the sphe-wasp brings mud to make its nest.

殮 From *evil and all*; sometimes written 斂 but this form is right.

殮 | 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.

激 Water overflowing; crests of waves.

| 瀾 to overwhelm; to roll and tumble, as billows.

**棟** A tree bearing lilac flowers, the *Melia acedarach* or pride of India; the seeds shake in the pod like a bell, whence one name is 金鈴子; the phoenix likes it, but the dragon abhors it, say the geomancers; white ants keep away from it.  
**黃** | 樹 a small leaved sort found in Honan; a bitter medicine is prepared from the leaves.

**練** From *silk* and to *separate*; occurs used with the next.

**練** To boil raw silk to soften it; to experiment upon; to practice, to drill in; to select; a bright white color; a piece of silk.

| 習 to practice at a thing.

| 熟絲 dressed silk, that which has been prepared for weaving.

| 時日 to select a day.

水 | water police.

拖白 | a species of magpie with a very long tail.

操 | to drill and exercise troops.

| 鷓 the long tailed blue jay (*Urocissa caerulea*), also called 長尾三娘 long tailed damsel.

**煉** To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.  
**煉** | 白坊 a shop for whitening raw silk.

**煉** From *fire* and to *separate*; interchanged with the next.  
**煉** To separate dross by fire; to test character, to discipline the mind.

| 丹 to refine the pill, — and become immortal, as the Taoists pretend.

久 | 成鋼 [iron] by long purifying becomes steel, — so a man improves by affliction.

**鍊** From *metal* and to *separate*; interchanged with 鏈 *ore*. and the last.

To smelt ores, to refine, to forge; wrought, as iron; to work over thoroughly; to discipline; to mortify one's desires; to act and reflect on, as the five elements mutually do; expert, matured, experienced, practiced; a chain.

百 | thoroughly refined.

修 | becoming religious, as a recluse or an ascetic.

| 仙 to become a | 師 or virtuous doctor of the Rationalists by austerities and meditation.

精 | to chasten the passions.

| 土生木 it is the nature of earth to produce wood.

| 熟 well worked, as a metal; matured in.

結 | solid in texture, durable.

鎚 | well hammered, as iron.

詞語精 | well chosen and lucid sentences.

一 | 串七粒 run seven seeds on one string.

帶 | to put a chain on a prisoner's neck.

脫 | or 解 | to unchain.

**敔** To pound a thing with a hammer; to beat a thing firm.

| 金爲箔 to hammer out gold leaf.

**健** From *man* and to *connect*.

A pullet or young cock.

| 子 twins.

| 鷄 chickens.

## LIH.

Old sound, lik. In Canton, lik, lek, läk, läp, näp, and lut; — in Swatow, lip, liap, lek, lé, and lat; — in Amoy, lek, lip, liap, and chek; — in Fuhchau, lik and lék; — in Shanghai, lih; — in Chifu, li.

**力** The original form represents the *tendons*, for these direct the exertion of strength; it is the 19th radical of a natural group of characters relating to effort of any kind.

Muscular prowess, brawn, force, strength; mental energy, spirit; nerve, the actuating power; divine succor; full use of an organ; assiduous, smart; the properties or strength of a thing, as the stiffness of a bow, vigor of a style, severity of disease, or tenacity of a wire; to labor at; among *Buddhists*, the energy of a faculty of the mind, an emotion, a power.

用 | or 出 | exert yourself, be spry, work harder.

佛 | the help of Budha.

| 爭 a trial of strength.

筆 | a forcible style; a heavy hand in penmanship.

好牙 | talkative; ordering people about.

財 | influential from his wealth.

助一臂之 | lend a helping hand, afford us assistance.

| 田 to work at farming.

眼 | sharp-sighted, good eyesight.

此弓幾個 | how much does this bow's strength measure?

| 量 vigor, ability, aptitude.

量 | 而行 act according to your powers or skill.

學 | assiduous in study.

分 | resolution of forces; distribution of powers; as 并 | is the composition of forces in mechanics.

方能得 | the place can thus be made effective.

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.

| 行 to practice earnestly.

筊, 筊

From *bamboo* and *strength* or to *cut*; the second form is common at Canton but not authorized.

A scrubby variety of bamboo, full of spines, and therefore good for hedges; bamboo roots; spines or thorns on plants

| 林 a thicket of thorns, like the Rhamnus; a bramble, a quick set bush

| 竹 spinous bamboos.

秣

From growing *grain* 禾 repeated. Rare, seldom met with.

曆

This has been superseded by the next, from its having been the personal name of Kienlung

The heavenly bodies, chiefly the sun and moon, which are appointed to divide and note times and seasons; the course and changes of the spheres; to calculate, as an eclipse

| 書 an almanac.

| 皇 the imperial calendar.

| 法 laws of astronomy

| 數 astrological fates or calculations; Heaven's will; the calculations of the calendar.

| 象 the aspect of the heavens.

| 家 astronomers

歷

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, seclusive.

| 朝 successive dynasties.

| 來 from the first, hitherto; continuously.

| 來 antecedents of, notices of; annals, historic events.

| 會經 passed, gone, as times.

| 年 yearly, for a series of years; year after year.

| | 可考 every particular can be proven.

| 久 long since, years ago.

| | 可數 I can count all to this time.

| 位 to go out of one's seat or place

| 日 successive days.

| 山 a hill lying thirty li south of Pu cheu 蒲州 in Ping yang fu in Shansi, where Shun plowed.

| 却 to undergo kulpas of suffering.

船桅 | 亂 a confused appearance of masts

| 盡悽涼境 I have passed through all trials.

| 告爾百姓于朕志 I have fully declared to you, my people, all my views

| 人 those who pass (or harbor) criminals

閱 | to pass through, as trials; to experience.

剝

To cut up or open, as an animal.

| 開 to cut apart.

噓

A noise of splitting

| | a crackling, crashing sound, like ice breaking up; the scream of wild geese

鳥聲 | 亂 the birds make a great din

瀝

From *water* and *successive*.

A drop, a little left in a cup; to drip, to trickle; to drain out; to filter, to strain

竹 | bamboo sap, regarded as a febrifuge

飲盡餘 | drank it to the last drop

| 血 to shed one's blood: blood dripping.

| 情稟求 I humbly petition with the most earnest feeling

| 青 pitch or gum which exudes from trees, as the cherry.

| 陳申 to urgently represent, as to an officer.

In *Cantonese* A row, a line of things

開一 | open a furrow.

一 | 菜 one row of vegetables.

癧

From *disease* and *successive*, as if alluding to its hereditary character

Large, scrofulous swellings on the neck; struma; humors on the ganglions of the neck.

蚊咬生癧 | the mosquito bites have raised pimples

筋 | hard tendinous swelling.

生頸 | scrofulous humors and swellings on the neck.

霹

A clap of thunder

霹 | 響 the splitting sound of thunder; the god of Thunder

羴

A black goat is 羴 |; its sku is used for garments

輓

From *carriage* and *successive*; the phonetic.

The path worn by carriages: to crush under a wheel.

| 輓 a carriage rut

蔞

A plant like the cress, 蔞 | said to intoxicate or kill fish; it is perhaps a species of *Leptidium*, like the *L. pascidum*

which has this property; the red fish mucilaginous seeds are used to relieve asthma and hoarseness; the same name is given to the *Sisymbrium atrorivens*, a cruciferous plant whose seeds are laxative

櫛

The *enduring tree*, a species of oak, which may be the same or nearly akin to the next; it bears edible acorns; a stable

| 櫛 sticks or frames to torture the fingers by squeezing.

蠶 | frames on which silkworms spin their cocoons.

馬 | a stable, a horse pen.

老馬冀伏 | the old courser as tethered in the pen.

**櫟**

From wood and pleasure; also read *loh*,

*li'* 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.

**璫**

From gem or white and pleasure.

The luster of a pearl.

玢 | brightness of a pearl; a bright, shining form.

**礫**

Small stones, gravel, shingle; coarse pebbly sand.

丹 | an ore of quicksilver like cinnabar.

瓦 | potsherds, broken pottery and tiling.

**櫟**

To strike; to choose; to allow; to exclude; the utmost degree of.

**轆**

Like the last.

The trace or rut of a wheel; the creaking of a cart; to crush under wheels.

狂車踐 | the furious chariots ran over the course.

麟 | the creaking wheels.

陵 | 邊吏 an attendant on a carriage, an outrider or runner.

**躑**

A step, a pace; to move, to go; to step on.

一 | one step or jump.

騏驥一 | 不能千步 the finest steed even cannot get over a thousand paces at a jump; — every ceremony must be duly observed.

Read *loh*, To exceed; remarkable.

英才卓 | unusual ability, extraordinary talents.

**劣**

From hill and strength as the phonetic.

*li'*

A high range or hill.

勳 | a cordillera.

**立**

*li'*

The original form represents 天 great used for 人 man, over one denoting earth, to show that he is fixed; it forms the 117th radical of characters mostly relating to position and posture.

To stand erect; poised, set, established, fixed, upright; to rear, to found, to set up, to institute, to establish; to be settled in principles; to succeed to, or to seat one's self on the throne in place of the legitimate heir; to appoint, to agree on; to settle terms, as when drawing up a contract; to fix; reached, arrived, as the seasons; to place in order, to arrange; as an *adverb*, just, now, soon, presently, while one is standing; at the time of.

起 | stand up; to erect.

| 刻 quickly, instantly, now.

| 然 in a twinkling; very soon.

| 心 or | 意 resolved on, determined.

| 功 to establish one's fame.

我沒 | 水毛不能出去 I cannot go out, for I have no rain-crest, — alluding to the feathery crest on the egret.

| 妾 to take a concubine.

| 品 or | 人品 reformed his habits, sown his wild oats.

| 室 to take a wife; to rear buildings.

| 定脚 his foot is fixed; i. e. he has agreed to stay, as a workman.

| 鹽茶課 the regular excise on tea and salt.

| 見 you will see it now.

不學禮無以 | if you do not learn etiquette, you will not know how to act.

三十而 | at thirty I was set in my principles.

| 水 raining; to rain.

赤 | to be in great want, naked and poor.

| 嗣 to adopt an heir.

理慾不並 | principle and passion cannot both rule.

孤 | 無助 to stand alone or uncountenanced; no backer.

成 | established in life; married and in business.

| 打 | 死 died of the blows; died during the beating.

| 我蒸民 who maintained our people with grain, — said of Heu-tsih.

| 規條 to establish rules and regulations.

**笠**

*li'*

A rain hat of bamboo leaves or splints; a conical hat of straw; a hamper, an open crate or basket; a cover.

一頂 | or 一頂斗 | one wide rain hat.

炭一 | | each basket of coal or charcoal.

何蓑何 | wearing rain cloaks and umbrella-hats.

臺 | a flat straw hat.

秧 | a basket to carry rice shoots when transplanting.

| 屐赴詩盟 he put on his hat and pattens and went to the tryst to make verses.

其 | 伊糾 their splint hats worn so neatly.

In *Cantonese*. To cheat, to hoodwink; to pull wool over one's eyes; an imposition, a cheat.

| 倒 huanbugged, imposed on.

| 騙佢 deceived, taken in.

一對手 | a pair of gloves, in imitation of the English word.

| 住手 put on your gloves.

**笠**

*li'*

Like the preceding.

A pen, a yard for pigs; an open basket for carrying pigs or game.

猪 | a pig hamper.

既入其 | it is already in the pen.

白 | orris root.

垺  
h'

From *hill* and *standing*.

Hilly.

垺 垺 mountainous; lofty ridges of hills.

粒  
h'

From *rice* and to *stand*; *q. d.* rice supports people.

A kernel, a grain of wheat or rice; a classifier of small things, like grain, beads, pellets, buttons, pearls, &c.; food, eatables.

一 | 米 a grain of rice

不 | 食 not a morsel to eat.

一 | 豇 one bean.

顆 | 不收 no kernels or seeds are gathered; — it is a year of dearth.

蒸民乃 | all the people had grain to eat.

鳩  
h'

A small species of green kingfisher, called 水狗 and

虎 water dog or tiger, which burrows a nest in the banks a foot or more deep; it has a red bill and white breast, and is about eight inches long.

砒  
h'

A mineral used as an antidote to poisons; the sound of ringing stones.

蚱  
h'

A species of green winged locust, the 蟻 |, which has a long flight; the name is thought to resemble its note.

粟  
h'

From 木 wood and 肉 fruit hanging down, contracted to 西 west; it resembles *su*, 粟 millet, and occurs used with the next two.

The chestnut, including also some kinds of oak; the wood is deemed to be suitable for ancestral tablets; firm, durable; full, as ripe grain; strict; to overpass, to exceed; to respect; cold.

子 or 風 | a chestnut; the second name refers to the mode of drying it in the wind.

砂炒 | to roast chestnuts in sand.

茅 | or 榲栲 a variety of chestnut, smaller than the last, common in Kiangsu; the wood is used for making carrying-beams and cart thills

石 | nuts of the *Aleurites*.

寬而 | affable and yet dignified

水 | fruit of the water caltrops.

地 | the water-chestnut.

行 | a tree which serves as a guide-post.

積之 | | the sheaves were massively piled up.

蒸在 | 薪 [the gourds] hang from the chestnut branches

錐 | an evergreen species of oak in Hunan, with many acorns on a stem; the leaves are small, yellowish underneath, hispid, and thick; the cupules bristly, and acorns sharp pointed.

凜  
h'

Cold, as a north wind

冽 chilled by a cold wind; shivering

北風慘 | the north wind pierces me through.

乍炎乍 | now hot and then shivering.

慄  
h'

Afraid; pale and trembling; majestic and dignified.

戰 | quaking with fear.

慄 | trembling at.

| | 危懼 all in a tremor of dread, like one afraid of falling

慄 | awe-struck and fearful, as at a horrid sight.

栗  
h'

Ancestral tablets made of chestnut wood on account of its durability; they are not now made of it.

漂  
h'

A small stream in the south of Kiangsu, giving name to two districts, Li-shui hien | 水縣 and Li-yang hien | 陽縣 lying south of Nanking.

| 洲 an island in the Yangtze River near Wuhu

箒  
h'

Bamboos used for spears or to pole boats; a musical instrument like a long flageolet, mournful in sound, and used to call horses together.

揉  
h'

To rub in the hand, to pull through the hand in order to smooth

| 紗線 to smooth a skein of thread.

鬲  
h'

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 193d radical of a few characters relating to boilers and food cooked in them.

An incense caldron of iron having hollow feet, holding six pecks, used in temples; a handful.

Read *keh*, and used as a contracted form of 隔 to sunder. An earthen pot; to close; to grasp.

重 | a large earthenware jar with upright divisions.

膠 | an ancient statesman called to power from being a seller of salt-fish.

泐  
h'

Water dripping down, and the streams uniting as they flow, as when a roof leaks, or rills run down a hill-side.

颯  
h'

Wind and rain driving on furiously  
 | | a driving blast.

LIN.

Old sounds, lin and lin. In Canton, lām and lan; -- in Swatow, lim, nim, lin, and lien; -- in Amoy, lim and lin; -- in Fuhchau, ling and lāng; -- in Shanghai, ling; -- in Chifu, lin.

林 From tree repeated to indicate many trees together.

林 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.

樹 | a forest; groves, copses. | 下財主 an opulent retired officer.

文 | the literary body.

瓊 | the highest or ripest scholars.

御 | 軍 the imperial guard.

僻處陰 | living in a retired spot.

綠 | 山 a famous mountain in the southwest of Hupeh, an old resort of banditti, whence 綠 | 客 denotes robbers.

退歸 | 下 to leave office and return home.

士者之 | scholars, educated men.

疎 | 晚照 the evening surgleams through the grove.

禪 | a Buddhist temple.

紫竹 | the red bamboo copse, name of the foreign settlement at Tientsin.

烟 | a tobacco-shop.

羽 | 軍 the stars δ τ υ χ ψ ω &c. in Aquarius.

百禮既至有壬有 | when every rite has been fully and minutely performed.

獨木不成 | one tree does not make a forest; you alone cannot do all.

In Cantonese. An unopened bud; to cover; to bend down; to slope.

整 | 的 slope it somewhat.

| | 雀 a hooting owl.

亞 | 仔 a girl of the streets.

淋 Dropping, as water from the roof; water running off; to moisten, to soak; to sear; to cause to drop drops.

| 花 to sprinkle flowers.

山水 | | the torrents rolled down from the hills.

| 濕 wet through by the rain.

蜜 | 喻 honeyed drippings; -- a kind of sweet wine.

照頭 | water pouring down on one, as in a shower bath.

| 一 | I got well drenched.

可 | 以爲飲 if [the flower be] squeezed the drops are drinkable, or will make a wine.

霖 Interchanged with the last.

霖 A continuous rain of three days; the rainy season.

愁 | a mildewing rain, one which deluges the land.

甘 | an opportune rain.

用汝作 | 雨 employ you to bring a plentiful rain; -- met. to diffuse great benefits.

| 以救旱 rain is the remedy for a drought.

凡雨自三日以往爲 | a rain which lasts for three days is called 霖.

琳 A valuable stone mentioned among the articles of tribute with the 球 in the Shu King; it was brought from

the west, and was probably a variety of veined jade.

| 國 a country lying near the Caspian Sea which produced topazes.

淋 A disease of the bladder or ureter; gravel, stone; strangury or dysury.

砂 | gravel in the bladder.

血 | bloody urine.

石 | calculi; the stone.

五 | five sorts of urinary ailments. 急 | strangury. 白 | stringy or ropy urine.

筵 A variety of slender bamboo, the | 筵 whose young shoots are very sweet; the leaves are long and thin, and the poles are fit for flag supporters.

菘 A plant resembling the Artemisia in fragrance and habit, but which is probably a species of Vitez.

拂 | 大食諸胡七十二國降 附 seventy-two states of the Turks and nomads submitted to the Arabs of Constantinople.

臨 Composed of 臥 sleeping and 品 a sort, which gives sound.

臨 To behold with care and concern, to look down on sympathizingly; a superior regarding or visiting an inferior; to bless or curse by coming to; commencing, at the point of, about; during, whilst, time of meeting, and it thus often makes the present participle; like, to imitate; the 19th diagram, meaning great; an ancient engine used in sieges, probably a kind of movable turret.

| 終 or | 死 when dying, near death.

| 民 to rule the people.

| 世 or | 凡 to come into the world, as Jesus did.

親 | 見 I went and saw it myself.

| 去 I am just going.

| 財毋苟得 when getting rich do not become unscrupulous.

| 夜 at nightfall, eventide.

| 帖 to imitate a copy-slip.

| 症 to examine a disease.

水人家 neighbors living near the same pool or tank.  
 時悞事 when the time came, he hindered the affair, as by delay.  
 如 | 深淵 as if standing on the brink of an abyss.  
 | 急 or | 忙 hurrying one's self.  
 光 | 茅舍 you honor my hamlet, — by coming to see me.  
 | 朝 to hold a levee.  
 | 陣退縮 to skulk when going into battle, to skeddadle.  
 | 大節 at a great emergency.

**爍** } From 炎 a flame altered to 米 rice and 舛 unlucky; the second is the common form.  
**爍** } An ignis fatuus, called 鬼火 which is seen hovering on old battle fields, and supposed to proceed from the blood of men and horses.  
 鬼火 | | will-o'-wisp fitting here and there; | | is also applied to fire-flies.

**剝** To pare off the skin of a fruit.  
 ,lin

**璘** A veined appearance, like the striae in agate or marble.  
 | 彬 beautifully marked and inlaid.

磊落金盤爛 | | the golden chargers and plates looked brilliantly as they were piled up.

**磷** Water flowing over stones; to grind or abrade stones; thin; shingle.  
 ,lin

磨而不 | you cannot rub that stone thin.

病骨 | | his poor bones stick out.

Read ,ling. Lofty; eminent.

**鄰** Pure water, such as flows from hills.  
 ,lin 揚之水白石 | | amidst the fretted waters the white pebbles are plainly seen.

車聲 | | the carriages went rolling and rattling along.

**潏** Like the last two.  
 ,lin Name of a river; clear water rippling down rocky ravines.  
 金 | a place in Amam.  
 | 混漚瀾 a vast expanse of pure water.

**鄰** } From place and ignis fatuus; the second form is considered to be rather incorrect.  
**隣** }

**隣** } Near, contiguous; connected with; supporting, assisting, as a minister his prince; neighboring; a neighborhood, a group of five families; to make affinity with.  
 ,lin

| 里 the neighborhood.

| 舍 or 隔 | or | 壁 the next house; a near neighbor.

近 | near by; the next hamlet.

| 國 conterminous states.

睦乃四 | keep on good terms with your neighbors.

不幸與君子爲 | it was a sad day when I became your neighbor; — said by a wife.

洽比其 | they call in their neighbors.

德不孤必有 | don't keep its virtues to yourself, — let your neighbors share them.

**輦** From carriage and ignis fatuus as the phonetic; occurs interchanged with the last.  
 ,lin

The rumbling of wheels; a threshold; abundant.

有車 | | the chariots come rumbling and rolling.

戶 | a doorway; used in Hukwang.

**隣** A path crossing a field, and raised above the level in order to retain the soil, as at the base of hills.  
 ,lin

**隣** Strong, fierce, enduring; a name for the scaly manis or pangolin, and perhaps this character imitates the last syllable of its Javanese name *pan-giling*; used for 令 in the phrase

盧 | | the dog Ln yelped and barked.

**嶙** Precipitous; lofty-peaks of mountains.  
 ,lin 山勢 | 峒 this abrupt cliff is the beauty of the hill.

**驎** A piebald horse; a horse with black lips.  
 ,lin 驪 | a whitish horse marked with spots like scales.

**鱗** The scales of fish, defined as smaller and softer than the 甲 or plates; repeated, overlapping, like scales.  
 ,lin 魚 | fish scales.

| 物 all scaly animals, as snakes and fishes.

| 部 fishes, the finny tribes.

風細水 | | the gentle breeze raises the scaly ripples.

| 次 in orderly rows, like trained bands.

巨口細 | big mouth and fine scales; a delicious species of *Labrax* found along the coast.

金 | 甲 a species of perch (*Holocentrum albo-rubrum*), having five spines on the gill covers.

青 | or green scale, a kind of herring with a small mouth. (*Clupea tsinglena*.)

長腰 | a green herring with a small mouth. (*Clupea nymphaea*.)

魚 | | 兮勝予 what a number of fishes he has sent me!

**麟** From deer and ignis fatuus; the second form is not much used.  
 ,lin

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.

麒 | 在此 the unicorn is here.

| 趾呈祥 may the unicorn's hoof bring you good luck; — may your sons be many.

獲 | 絕筆 when the unicorn was caught, [Confucius] threw aside his pencil.

儻 To stoop in walking is | 俚, applied to round-shouldered people.

稟 From grain and storehouse or bin; similar to the next, and not to be confounded with 稟 a petition.

To give grain to the poor and to students; to provide food or pay; to nourish, to provide for. 既 | 稱事 these stipendiaries attend to public business. | 俸 salary, stipend.

廩 From shelter and granary. A government granary; a dépôt for rice or food used in sacrifices; a grange; to give grain to students.

倉 | a state or public granary. | 祿 a stipend formerly given to | 生 or those selected *siuts'ai* who were not yet *küjin*. | 保 one of this degree who introduces a student to the lowest examination. 補 | to be placed on the list of stipendiaries.

慚 Ashamed, abashed; shameful.

慄 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. 心一 | I was quite startled. 百姓 | | his people are awe-struck; they stand reverential and obedient. | 之慎之 | 之慎之 tremble at this! attend to this! i. e. carefully beware of these commands; — a closing phrase in edicts and warrants.

凜 Shivering with cold; an awe-inspiring manner; trembling, as in the presence of rulers, which the latter try to compel.

| 遵 a trembling respect for; scrupulously obedient. | 冽 piercingly cold, cutting one's face. 威風 | | a stern awful manner, with a degree of menace.

標 From wood and granary; the second contracted form is common at Peking.

標 The beam or plate which rests on the wall and joists, and connects with the girders to support the rafters. | 子 a plate or purlin.

楸 A tree found in Kiangnan, the ashes of which are steeped in spirits to use in bowel complaints, and the bark as a dye; the name | 木 is applied to the *Prunus spinulosa*; a door-sill was once so called in Hunan, and men said demons would step on the heads of whoever slept on it.

吝 From mouth and letters; the other forms are seldom met with; it somewhat resembles *l'un* 吞 to swallow.

吝 Stingy, covetous, sordid; sparing of, close; to dislike to part with, parsimonious; ashamed, regretting; sorry for.

| 惜 to hold on to, close-fisted. | 嗇 niggardly, screwing others. 不 | open-handed, liberal, generous. 君子不 | 財 the princely man does not grudge his wealth. 貪 | stingy and avaricious. | 步 afraid of one's steps. 悔 | to regret, to repent of.

羞 | ashamed of, mortified. 幸勿 | 玉 I hope you will not regret your steps; — a phrase used in an invitation.

磷 From insect and will-o'-wisp as the phonetic. A fire-fly. 螢 | a fire-fly, a lightning bug.

遴 To go or do with difficulty, to choose, to select, to designate; grasping, covetous. | 選 to carefully choose. | 才 to choose talented men.

不可以 | do not make it difficult. | 員任理 appoint a man fit to attend to the affair.

藺 A rush, the leaves of which can be used for making mats. 馬 | 花 a species of *Iris* or fleur-de-lis. | 石 stones placed to throw down on besiegers from a wall.

躡 The rut of a wheel; to run over one with a cart, to drive against one. 蹂 | to trample down, as a field by hunters.

捩 To kill, to beat. In Cantonese. To pile up, to lay things on each other; a group, to go in a crowd; to soothe; to soften what is harsh.

| 起 pile them up. | 茶箱 to pile up tea-chests. | 齊 lay them even. | 磚 to lay bricks. | 髻 to smooth the hair-knot or coiffure. | 尖條尾 rub down his tail, smooth his harsh expressions. 走埋人 | to hide in a crowd of people.

## LING.

Old sounds, ling and leng. In Canton, ling and leng; — in Swatow, leng and nia; — in Amoy, leng and lin; — in Fuhchau, lāng, lēng, liāng, and ling; — in Shanghai, ling and lāng; — in Chifu, ling.

靈  
火  
ling

Composed of rain-drops and 巫 an enchanter, though 玉 was the original form, because gems are offered to the gods; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

The spirit or energy of a being; that which acts on others to produce effects; its *anima* or soul as exhibited in any way, the 魂 being the substance; spiritual, ethereal, intelligent; that which is efficacious, as the virtue of a remedy; the majesty of a god; felicitous; effective, powerful; mysterious; unseen, obscure; a disembodied agency; divine, supernatural aid; whatever can hold converse with the unseen; a coffin, as it contains the departed spirit; the highest type of a class, as man is of created beings; lucky, opportune; subtle, ingenious; marvelous, showing genius; astute.

機 a curious effective contrivance.

神 an efficacious god; one who answers his worshippers.

應 a divine response, an effectual answer.

四 | or 四 | 物 the four types of all hairy, feathered, scaly, and shelly beings, viz., the unicorn, phoenix, dragon, and tortoise.

先 | one's ancestors.

陰 | ghosts; the dead.

魂 the human soul; the departed spirit.

臺 the mind, the reasoning powers.

精 | smart, apt, clever (*Cantonese*).

澀神定 | he purified his soul and quieted his spirit, — by turning recluse.

素著 | 異 continually manifested his supernatural wonders.

無 | 變 he has no versatility.

明 | smart, intelligent, quick of apprehension.

便之至 very quick at perceiving; very important, as the pith of a machine.

威 | [the god's] awful efficacy.

雨 a much needed shower.

位 the ante-burial tablet, which is 回 | brought back to the house from the grave, and 燒 | burned at the expiration of mourning.

牌 the ancestral wooden tablet.

扶 | to go with the coffin to the grave.

恭尊 | to reverence and pour out a libation on the right of the coffin.

三 | the sun, moon and stars.

一 | 萬感 at once he can act on many,—as a god who hears many worshippers at once.

不 | inefficacious, as a pill or a charm; no response, as from a god; stolid, dull of apprehension.

巨 | the great Spirit, a Taoist term for what comes very near to the idea of a Creator or original Cause, but is commonly applied to the god of Mt. Hwa near Si-ngan fu in Shensi.

聖 | the Holy Spirit, a foreign term.

以赫厥 | which thus showed his marvelous power.

生 | all animated beings.

水不在深有龍則 | it does not matter how deep the water is to make its dragon efficacious.

霖  
ling

From rain and scattering voices, which last indicates the drops of rain; it is another form of 零 scattering, and occurs used for the last.

Drops of rain; to fall in drops; to fall down.

灑  
ling

A winding reach in a river; the 東 | a reach or rapid in the Yangtze River east of the Ma-kan gorge, is celebrated for its bold scenery.

醴  
ling

A rich kind of liquor, called 醴, which was made in Hāng-yang hien 衡陽縣 in Hunan.

沅  
ling

A district in the southeastern part of Hunan on the Mien River, 沅水 a branch of the River Siang.

凌  
ling

From ice and tumulus, interchanged with the next.

Ice; an ice-house; to insult; to shame, to treat vilely, injurious; shameful; aspiring; to advance; to exalt.

| 譴 to oppress, to maltreat.

| 辱 to put to shame; to de-flower, to humble.

| 雲 trying to reach the clouds; ambitious; high in rank.

| 室 or | 陰 an ice-house or pit.

| 霄 peering above others; pre-eminent.

| 遲 the ignominious slow punishment of quartering a criminal.

陵  
ling

A mound; a tumulus over a grave; a hillock, now confined to the mausolea of emperors, as if they were their citadels; to aspire, to aim high; to usurp; to desecrate; to insult.

皇 | or 寢 | or | 塚 imperial tombs.

墳 | a raised mound, a Buddhist term for a tope or *stupa*, where the relics of priests are buried.

武 | the warrior's tomb, — an old name of Hangcheu.

丘 | a barrow, a hill.

侵 | to invade; to usurp.

十三 | the tombs of the Ming emperors near Ch'ang-p'ing chen  
昌平州 north of Peking; each one has its own name, as follows:—

Yung-loh who died A.D. 1424 is	長
Hnug-hi " " 1425 is	獻
Süen-teh " " 1435 is	景
Ching-t'ung " " 1449 is	裕
Ch'ing-hwa " " 1487 is	茂
Hung-chi " " 1505 is	泰
Ching-teh " " 1521 is	康
Kia-ts'ing " " 1566 is	永
Lung-k'ing " " 1572 is	昭
Wan-ih " " 1619 is	定
T'ai-chang " " 1621 is	慶
T'ien-k'i " " 1627 is	德
Tsung-ching " " 1644 is	思

輦 Occurs written like the last.  
A trace of; to run over; to accompany.

| 輦 a rumbling carriage.

| 輦 a chariot rut; an outrider or escort was called | 輦邊吏 one who went by the rut.

稜 A sacrifice at the royal tombs; the blessing of the gods or the ancestral manes.

菱 An aquatic vegetable, the | 角 or buffalo-horn, the water caltrops (*Trapa bicornis*), whose fruit is eaten.

冰紅 | the best sort of caltrops.  
| 粉 flour or arrow-root made by grinding the dried fruits.  
| 華 a poetical term for a metallic mirror.

綾 Damask; thin silk with one glossy surface, like satin.

羽 | lastings.  
花 | damask, figured sar-cenet.

板 | thick glossy damask, like satin.

裱 | 邊 paste on an edging of sar-cenet.

捷 To curb in a horse; to rein him in tightly.

凌 Interchanged with the last.

凌 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.

汎海 | 山 to roam over the seas and cross the mountains.

| 懼 to tremble; apprehensive; afraid.

鯪 A fresh water fish, the dace or tench.

土 | 魚 a broad species (*Leuciscus molitorella*), reared in ponds.

黃尾 | the yellow tail dace. (*Leuciscus xanthurus*.)

| 鯉 the pangolin, or 穿山甲 which the Chinese regard as a carp made to go on dry land.

泠 A small affluent of the Yangtsz' River in the district of Tan-yang hien in Kiangsu; also the name of three other streams.

| | the noise of running water, or of the rising tide, or of the wind.

| 風 a pleasant breeze.

| 水 a stream in the south of Hunan.

| 濕 to wet by sprinkling.

櫺 Cross-pieces of wood in windows and lattices; lintel of a door.

意 | a window-sill.

檐 | the plate under the eaves.

| 星 gate of a temple to Confucius, or of a college.

伶 From man and an order.

Along; to employ, to be employed; a droll, a mime or mummer, a posture-maker; to play, to perform antics; clever, sprightly.

| 官 master of the musicians.

| 使 a servant, an attendant.

| 仃 lonely, going away by one's self; disconsolate.

| 便 lithe, active, as children.

| 人 a mummer, a musician.

| 俐 shrewd, cunning; quick to observe and imitate; this phrase is written in various ways.

玲 The gentle tinkling of sonorous gems.

| 瓏 finely carved or cut like grottoes; bright; witty, smart; ornate, as style.

囹 From an inclosure and an order.

A prison, an inclosure for confining men.

仲春省 | in mid-spring examine the jails.

瓴 A long necked jar or amphora; concave tiles for roofing.

| 甕 a water jar with ears to put a cord through.

拎 From hand and an order as the phonetic; probably the same colloquial sound at Shanghai which is written 揀 in Cantonese.

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.

| 起來一桶水 bring in a bucket of water.

| 得起個 I can take it.

| 勿起 I can't lift it. (*Shanghai*.)

| 着頭皮子幹 it is a job as bad as raising my scalp, — he is so particular.

| 他一把 I shall give him a helping hand.

桧 An evergreen tree, the *Eurya japonica*; the ashes from its leaves are used as a mordant in dyeing; the wood is prettily veined.

箬 A kind of bamboo tray carried in carts.

| 簍 a small basket or creel used by fishermen.

舩

ling

A boat with windows; a boat fitted up to receive visitors.  
舩 | 艇 a small covered boat at Canton propelled by two rowers standing with their faces to the bow.

羚

ling

From *sheep* or *deer* and *spirit*, so named because it is said that being afraid of man it hangs itself on a tree to sleep.

麀

ling

A deer like a sheep, having small horns, which are prized as a medicine; the drawings of it very much resemble the *Antelope crista*.

| 羊角 stag's horns, used as a stimulant like hartshorn.

聆

ling

From *ear* and *order* as the phonetic.

To hear, to try sounds; to pay attention to; to listen; to obey.

耳聽 | acute hearing.

得 | 清誨 or 得 | 雅教 I shall be happy to receive your instruction; — a polite phrase.

耳 | 心悅 the ear and mind are both charmed, as with music.

苓

ling

A tuber or underground fungus.

雲 | the Yunnan root.

猪 | a tuberous fungus found growing on liquidambar roots above ground.

| 耳 a sort of truffle or fungus used for food.

蛉

ling

An insect with two wings; it is a kind of mosquito, and seems to be akin to the *Ceratopogon*.

白 | a venomous fly in Chihli usually called a *sandfly* (a *Simulium*?); it has round white wings and feathery antennæ.

蜻 | a dragon-fly (*Libellulidae*); the species have many names.

蜻 | 國 kingdom of the dragon-fly; — a poetical name given to Japan, the islands Kiusiu and Sikok being supposed to represent the wings, and Nippon the body.

翎

ling

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.

花 | peacock's plumes, used as an official badge only since the present dynasty.

戴花 | to wear a feather.

藍 | a plain plume from the raven.

三眼花 | a three-eyed feather, worn by high nobles.

雙眼花 | a two-eyed feather.

拔 | to take away the feather; often done to mark official disapprobation

箭 | the feather on an arrow.

| 管 the tube to hold the feather.

雁 | 刀 a dress-sword.

鈴

ling

A round hollow ball like a sleigh-bell, hung on horses or flags to announce approach; a bell with a clapper.

銅 | a brass bell.

馬 | horse-jingles or bells.

響 | tinkling bells hung under eaves to jingle by the wind.

| 鐘似的 in drops; globular, like grapes.

說 | tinkling novels, light literature unworthy of credit.

馬兜 | capsules of the bladder-tree (*Kolreuteria*), used as a medicine.

| 兒草 a blue harebell, common in Chihli.

| 釘 a pike or halberd.

In *Cantonese*. A tinkling sound; the clap of a bell.

| | 聲 the ring of coin.

零

ling

The last drops of a shower; small rain; what exceeds a round number; a fraction, a residue, a remainder; in *nomenclature*, a cypher showing that one denomination is not used.

| 碎銀 broken bits of silver.

三兩 | 二分 three taels, no mace, and two candarens.

| 星 or | 星東西 miscellaneous, fractions, odd ends.

一百 | — a hundred and one.

無 | no remainder, nothing over.

| 落 stripped of leaves, standing alone; scattered or rid of, as a population.

| 丁 an individual by himself, solitary.

| 賣 sold by retail; retailed.

| 多少 or | 幾多 how much (or many) are there over?

| 剪 sold by the yard or cut.

十點 | after ten o'clock.

| 餘 a superfluity, what is over.

| 露滑兮 the sparkling dew so bright.

鶇

ling

A general name for birds of the wagtail (*Motacilla*) and lark (*Alauda*) families.

百 | the thick-billed lark (*Menalocorypha mongolica*), a singing bird highly prized by the Chinese.

角 | a laverock, the sky-lark, a crested lark (*Alauda castiva*), also called 半天飛 mid-heaven flyer.

齡

ling

From *teeth* and an *order* as the phonetic.

The front teeth; the age of a person; years.

| 苗 infantile, very young.

| 壽 | sixty years old.

| 遐 | grayhaired, very old.

| 妙 | in the flower of her age, sixteen or eighteen years old.

| 少 | young, over ten years.

| 冲 | a minor.

領

ling

From *head* contracted and an *order* as the phonetic.

The throat; the collar of a garment, a tie or neck wrapper; a bib, a vandyke; a classifier of upper garments; to manage, to put in order, to oversee; to receive from, to take; to

be charged with, usually indicating government acts; to record; to clear goods at a custom-house.

丨子 or 丨綠 or 風 丨 a throat-band, a choker; a close collar or neckerchief.

一 丨 馬掛 one pelisse.

收 丨 or 承 丨 to receive.

丨謝 received with thanks, — as a present.

深 丨 I am much obliged.

丨教 to be instructed; to wait on one; it is as you say.

丨命 to receive orders; to assent to a request.

足 丨 I've taken enough, as wine.

心 丨 deeply indebted for.

不敢 丨 I cannot think of taking it, as a present.

丨袖 collar and sleeve; — *met.* a headman, a leader.

丨出來 to go and receive.

左 丨 a captain of 150 Banner-men; a deputy resident holding office in the colonies.

一杯 丨落 to assent to everything, a promise given in one's cups.

帶 丨引見 to introduce one at court.

丨事官 an officer who manages affairs, — now applied to a foreign consul, and 總 丨事官 is a consul-general.

首 丨 a head officer of any kind.

丨洗體 to be baptized.

總 丨 a superintendent.

丨惡 to restrain the wicked.

統 丨 a commander-in-chief.

不 丨人情 no sense of gratitude.

丨善黜惡 to assent to goodness and discourage evil.

赴關請 丨 go to the office and clear the goods.

借 丨 to lend to; a receipt or certificate of the loan.

嶺 From *hill* and *collar*; *q. d.* a girdle of hills.

嶺 *ling* A break or pass in a mountain, a road over a peak; a ridge or sierra; a mountain range.

丨頭 or 丨表 a high, or the highest peak.

山 丨 mountain ranges.

行到絕巖 丨 driven to the jumping-off place; — no way of retreat.

梅 丨 the Méi-ling or Plum Pass in the northeast of Kwangtung.

丨南 [the region] south of this pass, denotes Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.

蔥 丨 the Onion Mts. or Karakorum Range between Ladak and Tibet.

衿 Inner garment.

繞 丨 a bride's apparel.

令 Composed of 亼 or 會 as *assemble* and 卩 a *seal* of authority.

令 *ling* 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, fawning.

丨尊 your father.

丨堂 or 丨慈 your mother.

丨愛 or 丨千金 your daughter.

敕 丨 an imperial order.

時 丨 divisions of time; times and seasons.

縣 丨 the district magistrate; it is used too when speaking of them, as 李 丨 the magistrate Li.

嚴 丨 a stringent law; to govern strictly.

三 丨 四申 repeated orders and injunctions.

酒 丨 a forfeit in drinking.

丨德壽豈 may their virtue shiue to old age.

莫不 丨儀 every one worthy and courteous.

丨他來 bring or get him here.

丨名 a good name.

號 丨 a written order.

丨人生氣 it will make people angry.

丨箭 a triangular headed flag on a dart; it is put in a bag to be taken to the execution ground, or at times given to messengers by the governor to show his urgency.

丨聞 丨望 I have heard your fame and wished to see you.

巧言 丨色 guileful words and insinuating looks.

另 From *mouth* and *strength*.

另 *ling* Dwelling or living apart; separate, by itself, distinct; another, besides, furthermore; to divide in two.

丨自 by itself, isolated, apart.

丨外 still, again; in addition to.

他 丨自去 he went off alone.

丨來 he came alone.

丨日 another day.

丨有多少 how many more are there?

丨眼相看 to regard with particular attention.

各 丨去做 let each do his own work.

名 丨具 my name is written elsewhere; — a phrase at the end of a note.

丨有一家 he can do still better; there is another better way, or another dodge.

## LIOH.

Old sound, liak. In Canton, léuk; — in Swatow, liak, lók, and lia; — in Amoy, liok; — in Fuhchau, liök; — in Shanghai, liék; — in Chifu, liä.

略

liao' liék'

From field and each; it occurs used for the two next.

To mark off fields; a boundary between them; to share with others; to plan, to counsel; astute, shrewd; to diminish, to abridge; a resumé, a sketch, a digest of; a little, in general, rather, slightly; to disesteem, to slight; a path, a rule; to offend; to go on a circuit; to sharpen; to take, to kill.

要 | the radical or important parts of.

| 有 only a few.

謀 | foreseeing, clever at devising.  
經 | 天下 to [politically] divide the empire.

| 多的 rather too many.

好 | 賣人 very apt to seize and sell people.

| 知一二 I understand it a little.

大 | for the most part.

| | 曉 I comprehend it somewhat.

| 記 an account of; a sketch.

| 同 much alike; very similar.

| 可 it will perhaps do.

三 | three degrees of cleverness.

| 道 principles.

其言 | his words were important.

| 地 to visit a place, as an official.

有 | 其耜 having sharpened their plowshares.

| 利 advantageous.

碧

liék'

To sharpen, to grind.

劍鈍其 | 諸 if the sword be dull, sharpen it.

掠

liék'

From 手 hand and 諒 to plan contracted.

To rob, to plunder, to take openly and by force; to invade, to make a raid; to punish with a stick; in penmanship,

the sweep stroke to the left, more frequently called — 撇 a dash.

爪 | to snatch.

抄 | to seize and confiscate.

侵 | to make a foray.

| 食 to seize food; to forage.

| 治 to bastinado.

警

liék'

To commend; to exclaim in admiration of a thing.

汝 | name of a noted man of the Sung dynasty.

擊

liáo'

liék'

To take by force or strength. In Pekingese. To cast aside; to throw off, as an insect from the hand.

| 開手 to cast out of the hand.

| 下 lay it down, put it aside.

略

liék'

Also read loh,

To look aside at; to glance at; to ogle.

## LIU.

Old sounds, liu, lút, and lek. In Canton, lau; — in Swatow, liu and lau; — in Amoy, liu; — in Fuhchau, liu and lau; — in Shanghai, liü; — in Chifu, liu.

留

liu

From 田 a field and an old form of 酉 the hour of sunset; the second form is the commonest.

To detain, to stop a guest; to keep back, to hold on to; to lay up, as a record; to delay; remaining; dilatory, slow; a long time; leisurely; to engage or get the refusal of an article.

| 別 a parting gift, a keepsake.

| 落 or | 下 handed down, as from one's ancestors; relinquished; to leave behind.

不 | 心 inattentive.

| 他不住 I could not detain him.

| 起 to keep for future use.

挽 | to stop, by holding one's arm.

| 任 to retain in office, but usually under disfavor, and that the man may retrieve his character.

請 | 步 don't trouble yourself to come out; — said by a visitor.

無 | 匪 no brigands remain.

不停 | not to stop; unceasingly.

| 餘地 leave him some ground; don't press him too hard.

| 飯 to detain to dinner.

| 戀 he is doubtful whether to go or stay.

不 | 獄 do not procrastinate the decision of cases.

| 城 to leave the gates open.

不 | 情 unselfish, guileless.

| 心辦事 mind what you are about.

| 在這裏 leave it here.

榴

liu

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.

火石 | the flowering pomegranate; the Camellia is also called 石 | 茶 from its hard nuts.  
 番石 | the guava (*Psidium*).  
 石 | 開笑口 the pomegranate displays its smiling mouth.  
 反轉石 | 皮 a pockmarked face.  
 | | a variety of the fox.  
 | 月 a poetical name for the fifth moon.

**騮** <sub>liu</sub> This and the next are often interchanged.  
 A bay horse with a black mane and tail  
 紫 | 馬 a sorrel horse having a black mane

**獬** <sub>liu</sub> Described as a kind of rodent that feeds on bamboo sprouts; the 海 | is the sea otter, and their skins come to Peking from Tibet or Kokonoor (?); the same name is given to the beaver skins from Russia.

In Cantonese. A monkey; a pert fellow.

獮 | 仔 a monkey's cub; a nickname for children; you little monkey |

**瘤** <sub>liu</sub> A tumor, a wen; an excrescence or swelling  
 肉 | a fleshy tumor.  
 血 | a vascular tumor  
 氣 | swollen muscles in the neck arising from anger.

撞起個 | a swelling caused by a blow

**鷓** <sub>liu</sub> A species of owl, called 鷓 | the large horned owl, noted for its ugliness and ominous hootings

**鼬** <sub>liu</sub> A pretty animal as large as a rabbit, called 竹 | and 竹鼠 frequent in the central provinces, the *Rhizomys sinensis*; it feeds on the bamboo sprouts, near which it burrows; its flesh is likened in taste to that of a duck.

**琉** } A pearl or something very precious.  
**溜** } | 璃 a vitreous, strass-like composition, used for cups, bangles, and colored glaze; from the Sanskrit *vaidurya*, or lapis-lazuli, as this enters into the finest blue kinds; a smooth, glazed surface; applied also to a quick tact at seeing things.

| 璃瓦 glazed yellow or blue tiles; encaustic tiles

點 | 璃 light the water lamp; it is a cup holding oil on water

| 球物 frail, fragile, not very durable

| 球國 Lewchew Is; the inhabitants are said to have black hands, remove their beards, and keep the skulls of the dead in their houses

**颯** <sub>liu</sub> The sighing of the wind  
 | | the motion of the air, as when waving a fan.

**溜** <sub>liu</sub> From to go and stopping; this is interchanged with 溜 in some cases.  
 Lingering, delaying; to lead; to saunter.

逗 | lurking, loitering, hanging about when ordered off  
 | 馬 to lead a horse up and down to cool.

| 打 | 打 to ramble, to take a stroll

**劉** <sub>liu</sub> A sort of halberd used in old times; to kill; to arrange, to set out in order; to wish another's death; leaves falling in autumn.  
 | 兵驚敵 to dispose troops so as to alarm the enemy.

重我民無盡 | he showed compassion to our people and would not have them all die.

金風飄而木葉 | the bleak winds blow, and the trees are bared of their leaves.

捋采其 | [the tree] will be stripped till it dies.

**瀏** <sub>liu</sub> Clear, limpid, deep water; the wind blowing in gusts; the sighing of wind.  
 | 亮 a clear air.

| 葢 the fitful autumnal gusts  
 | 陽江 an affluent of the River Siang in Hunan, on which Chang-sha fu stands  
 | 其清矣 [the Wei] shows its deep clear stream

**繆** <sub>liu</sub> Also read *liu* and *kiu*.  
 The tortuous curling motion of a snake is 蝮 | alluding to its writhing as it moves.

Read *tao'* A cicada, and used for 蟪, but not rightly

**鏐** <sub>liu</sub> Pure gold; the bridge of a crossbow  
 美 | 百鎰寧地饑饉之餐 what will even a hundred bars of pure gold do to assuage your hunger?

| 鏐 gold mountings on a scabbard

**鸚** <sub>liu</sub> A species of lark, which soars early to meet the sun, singing and flying as it rises into the clouds; it is called 告天鳥 and 叫天子, the bird which calls on heaven, as well as the 天 |; its voice is like a fife, shrill and sweet

**鎏** <sub>liu</sub> From gold and to flow; used for the next.  
 Pure gold; pendent gems on a crown  
 | 金 pure gold.

**旒** <sub>liu</sub> From 旒 *flag* and 流 *to flow* contracted the second is a common contraction.  
 The strings of pearls which anciently hung before and behind crowns; their length and number indicated the wearer's rank; pennants on a flag

旗 | streamers, called also 旗帶 attached to a banner

冕 | crown gems; they are now seen only on images of idols

流  
*liu*

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.

流  
*liu*

From *water* and a *pendent* as the phonetic.

The flowing of water; to pass, to go from place to place; to circulate, as news; to diffuse itself, to spread, to make known; to look askance; to become reckless, to cast off restraint; to contract bad habits; to abscond; to transport criminals; to shed, flowing out; fluid; to select; to beg, to intreat; a class, a set; a fluid; roving, vagrant, shifting; an old term for eight taels of silver.

下 and 上 tide ebbing or rising.

血 to bleed.

願 | 其血 [Jesus] willingly shed his blood.

眼淚 to shed tears.

民 vagrants, gypsies.

一 | 無病 I have never been sick before.

長 | everflowing, as a current.

質 | 力 the impulse of fluids.

離失所 without a home, vagabonds.

支 rivulets; headwaters; the branches of a stream.

一 | 人 a class of men; a calling.

九 | all kinds of employment.

女 | womankind.

中 | 砥柱 [firm as] a rock in mid-current; — said of a high statesman.

風 or 言 a hearsay; a report.

罪 a crime punished by transportation 3000 *li*.

落 prodigals who cannot return; squatters.

下 | the vulgar.

毒生民 it will vitiate the people's habits.

沙 shifting sands.

不 | unceasingly; no stop to it, as a practice. (*Cantonese*.)

通 a free flow, as of water; in general use.

細水長 | small streams [should flow softly] to flow long; — be economical.

硫  
*liu*

Sulphur is | 磺粉; brimstone is | 磺; and | 磺强水 is sulphuric acid.

燻  
*liu*

To scorch; to put in the blaze; burning; heating.

毛子 to burn hair.

吹燈 | 鬚髭 to singe the beard when blowing out a lamp, as a near-sighted man does.

手臭 to singe woollens or furs, as when drying them.

幸而不 | [the dose] is bitter but not heating.

凍  
*liu*

Benumbed with cold.

凍 hands and feet frost-bitten.

膠  
*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  $\delta \epsilon \zeta \eta \theta \rho \sigma \omega$  in Hydra.

垂絲 | a delicate long-leaved willow.

觀音 | the tamarix; a broth of the leaves is given in small-pox.

絮 willow catkins.

眉 an arched eyebrow.

條身 a sylph-like figure.

條布 striped cottons.

開 | make a groove. (*Cantonese*.)

谷 the valley or place where the sun sets.

花 | 地方 places of dissipation.

桃紅 | 綠 the peach's bloom and willow's green; — *met.* licentious pleasures.

州府 a prefecture in Kwangsi on the River Liu | 江, a branch of the Pearl River.

輜  
*liu*

A hearse; a large car used to carry the coffin.

抑  
*liu*

To cover, as a drum; to rub, to feel with the hand; to touch, to lay the hand on.

罾  
*liu*

A line of stakes across a stream to entrap fish; a weir; an oval coop trap for taking crabs.

魚麗市 | the fish rush into the weirs.

三星在 | three stars [are seen] in the weirs, — but no fish.

絡  
*liu*

From *silk* and *crime*.

A skein of silk containing ten or twenty threads; a knot of a hundred lengths in tens; a fob or pocket.

提防剪 | lookout for the cut-purses!

In *Fuhchau*. A classifier of a beard or wig, and a lapel.

慍  
*liu*

To dislike, to have a grudge; to be grieved by ingratitude.

月出皓兮佼人 | 兮 the moon is shining in its beauty, and 'this fine lady is as beautiful too.

Read *liu*. Sorrowful looking; | 慍 sad, mournful.

廡  
*liu*

The beam in the eaves of a roof; the middle hall of a house.

餛  
*liu*

Rice well steamed; the steam of boiling rice or other dishes.

涼了再 | 一 | if it has cooled, then steam it again.

溜  
liu'Interchanged with 流 to flow, it is also read *liu*, and interchanged with 溜 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.

飛 | a cascade.

出門 | 打 gone out on a walk or ramble.

滑 | slippery, glairy; cunning, tricky

冰上 | 着 gliding over the ice, as in skating

船順 | 行走 the vessels were drifting down together.

| | 食 to take a constitutional after dining.

滴 | dripping eaves.

| 冰 to skate.

| 黑的 a fellow prowling about in the gloaming to steal or mark things.

一 | 烟兒去了 they were off in a cloud of dust, as race horses

引 | 通渠 the water flows up into the sluices.

溜  
liu'

A beggar's clapdish to receive the food given him

土 | an earthen clapdish.

颯  
liu'

A steady monsoon wind; a breeze; name of an ancient state

| | 的風 an equable stiff breeze

| 戾 a boisterous wind, a gale.

## LO.

Old sounds, la, lat, and lap. In Canton, lo'; — in Swatow, lo und lóa; — in Amoy, lò; — in Fuhchau, lo, lò, and lwò; — in Shanghai, lu; — in Chifu, lóa.

羅  
loComposed 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 green adine in knots, with interstices like gauze; openworked, lace like; to spread out, to arrange orderly; a sieve; to bolt, as flour; occurs in many proper names.

一疋 | one piece of *luw*, as this kind of silk is sometimes called  
| 布 netted woven hempen cloth, used for curtains.賜紅 | to bestow a red sash; *met*. to order a man to strangle himself.

| 帷孤冷 alone and cold in the curtained bed, as a deserted wife.

| 網 a bird-net; nets for fish or birds

| 列星宿 the constellations all follow or are placed in order.

| 漢柏 the arbor-vitæ. (*Thu-jopsis*.)

| 漢頂 the Romish tonsure; some Buddhists wear it

趁早去張 | 罷 you should right away try to raise some money; but 張 | also means to attend to other duties, as 有客來該張 | you must look after the guests when they come.

大 | the great net, i e the sky.

| 盤 or | 經 the compass.

| 國 a small ancient state near Tungting Lake, in the present Ping-kiang hien, 平江縣 in the northeast of Hunan.

| 刹 or rakshas, the demons in Buddhist mythology.

十八 | 漢 or 阿 | 漢 the 18 arhans, *arhats*, or *rahans*, the personal disciples or worthies of Buddha; the term is defined by 應供 deserving worship, and 殺賊 destroyer of the enemy, i. e. passion.雷  
liu'From *rain* and to *remain*.Water dripping from the eaves; the eaves of a house.  
顛如屋 | he slobbered like the dropping eaves.

承 | catch rain from the eaves.

中 | 神 an ancient god of the earth; his shrine was placed in the inner court, but as often in a skylight in the hall; it answers nearly to the ancient Roman penates

溜  
liu'Properly read, *ch'au*, and regarded as an old form of 抽 to select.In *Cantonese* To toss in the arms, as a baby; to toy with, to fuss over.

| 火爐 to make a fire.

| 勻恒 shake them up thoroughly.

| 吼 | Rahula or Lagula, the son of Sakya-muni, who founded a school.

排 | 漢 to arrange people in rows around a room.

| | the Lolos or Laos tribes now living in the north of Siam  
暹 |, the last syllable of which name probably refers to these people, once possessors of much of Yunnan and Kwéichau; in writing this appellation the radical *dog* is sometimes added, as 獠獠 to show contempt for them.

門 | 吐鳳之才 this family has produced men of great talent.

搜 | 書籍 to collate and compare records.

| 星 the star *v* in Capricorn.

秋雲似 | the autumnal sky resembles figured netting.

| 櫃 a frame for bolting flour.

| 鍋 humpbacked.

**儼** Clever, sharp.  
 儼 | resorting to force.  
 儼 | the braves among banditti; rebel troops.

**囉** A note or refrain in singing; the prattle of children; annoying, vexing  
 | 唆 troublesome, fretful, disappointing

In *Cantonese*. A final, probably altered from *loh*, 咯, to express the end of a sentence.  
 係 | yes; it is so.

**櫛** The horse chestnut or buck-eye, the 栲 | found in the western regions.  
 草 | a tree in Hunan whose wood is easy to ignite.  
 | 落 a stake fence.

**澗** A river named 汨 | 江 flowing into Tung-ting Lake on the southeast; it is a small stream, and joins the River Siang near its mouth.

**籬** From *bamboo and net*.  
 Deep and open baskets without covers or handles, sometimes made with holes to run cords through; they are chiefly used to hold grain, or by the peddlers; a sieve.  
 擔 | 頭 a peddler.  
 | 仔 small baskets. (*Cantonese*)  
 茶仔 | peddling baskets  
 坐 | a basket-sitter, — denotes a criminal taken out to execution (*Cantonese*)  
 穀 | a corn-basket.  
 磳 | 賣了 the whole lot is sold off.

**菓** Used with the last.  
 A basket, especially one like a hod for carrying dirt; it is interchanged with 壘 to pile up earth  
 剔鼻盈 | the basket was filled with the noses which had been cut off

**蘿** From *plant and net*, referring to the habit of growth.  
 Parasitic plants like the *Epidendrum*, or those which twine around trees like the *Wisteria*, are called 女 |; those like dodder are called 兔絲; whence the phrase 共結絲 | the vines and tendrils have interlaced, to denote a marriage alliance  
 | 蔔 a turnip, or roots like it  
 | 蔔仔 or 水 | 蔔 a radish  
 紅 | 蔔 and 黃 | 蔔 names given to the carrot or beet  
 似 | 蔔的心 heart as big as a turnip; — *i. e.* generous.  
 剪邊 | the pink. (*Dianthus*)  
 | 纏 to entwine around

**鑼** A gong; a brass drum used to announce approach or give the alarm; soldiers use them for wash-basins.  
 打 | to beat the gong  
 | 鼓喧天 the gongs and drums resounded to the sky  
 打頭 | sound the head gongs. as when an officer comes  
 鳴 | 會衆 collect the people by the gong

**騾** From *horse and to involve*; the second is the original form but is now seldom met.  
**羸** A mule, the offspring of an ass and a mare.  
 | 馬 or | 子 a mule.  
 海 | 皮 seal skin  
 | 馱子 the load of mule  
 | 馬以報 [I hope to] requite you as with the service of a mule or horse

**饅** A baked wheaten cake, called 食 | having fruit inside

**螺** From *insect and to involve*.  
 A term for spiral univalves like the *Lymnaea*, *Voluta*, *Murex*, &c.; spiral, screw like; a conch.  
 響 | conches used for sounding, when summoning people to resist

田 | fresh water snails  
 | 絲釘 or | 旋 a screw.  
 | 髻 a spiral headdress  
 | 殼 univalve shells in general  
 | 厖 the operculum of snails  
 | 魚 a flying fish  
 吹海 | blow the sea-conch  
 右旋白 | the white conch with whorls turning to the right, is a large rare shell kept at Peking and lent to envoys going to Lewchew to insure them a safe voyage; it is probably a *Buccinum*

**禍** The fine marks and lines in the palm, by which one's fortune is determined  
 你手沒有 | your fingers have no striae; — you let everything slip

In *Cantonese* To waste or misapply a thing; to apply it uselessly; to throw away as pearls before swine; rotten, as eggs.  
 鬱 | wasted, as energy  
 | 妥 to spoil an affair

**覷** To look about  
 | 縷 carefully, repeatedly; in a particular and detailed manner; tautology; a periphrase.  
 | 次 the order of words in a sentence

**氍** A sleazy woven narrow cloth, resembling bunting or coarse worsted, made in Tibet from yak's hair

**裸** From *clothes or body and real*.  
 Naked, unclothed, bare-backed; the naked; to strip, to unclothe.  
 衣 | clothe the naked  
 | 程 the upper part of the body naked  
 | 蟲 the naked animal, *i. e.* man  
 | 體罵賊 he threw off his dress and railed at the rascal  
 | 身 nude; having no clothes.

羸 Like the preceding.  
Unclodhed; fruits with hard shells.

行 going about naked.

物 namo of a beast like the caracal.

果 | a long roundish gourd, the fruit of the *Tricosanthes anguina* and *palmata*, which are generally known as snake gourds.

羸 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.

羸 Interchanged with 螺 a shell.

The solitary wasp.

螺 | the sphex, or dauber wasp, supposed to be transformed from caterpillars.

羸 The grebe 鸕鷀 is called the 須 | in old books; the 果 | is an old namo for the tailor bird, but perhaps also alludes to the preceding.

蔴 From grass and melons.

Fruit which ripens on the ground as melons, tomatoes, ground-nuts, pine-apples, &c.; those having no kernel.

菓 | fruits of all kinds.

擻 To manage; to arrange, as a dress.

頭 to comb and dress the hair and arrange the bands and fillets, as the ancients did.

Read lo'. To take, to get, in which senses it is used with the next; to put one thing on another; to lay nicely in a pile; a lot of things, a parcel, a load.

把書 | 起 pile up these books.

兩塊 two lie on each other.

攤 To split, to rend; to select, to pick out.

In Pekingese. To rub off, to wipe.

汗 wipe off the sweat.

In Cantonese. To get, to buy, to procure for one; to vex; to injure.

你來 | 銀 you come and get the moncy.

命 to vex one's life out; bewitched.

債仔 a child that dies early, before he can recompense his parents.

魚 to fish; to go a fishing.

回信 bring the answer back.

砢 Stones piled up.

磊 | a pile of pebbles or gravel; — met. prominent talent, distinguished parts.

坑 衡 闌 | all the interlacing branches supported each other.

瘰 The king's evil; strumous enlargements.

瘰 scrofulous swellings; the first are small, the second large, and the two follow each other like beads; the swellings from musquito or flea bites are sometimes so called.

躑 Embarrassed; to miss one's footing.

躑 to walk slowly; not to advance, either from weakness or inability.

邏 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.

轉 playing about, in and out.

設卡 | 守 to set a guard to watch the place.

春山 | 繞 the green hills shelter the spot.

偵 | to spy out; a scout.

婆 the capital city in Tangut or Turfan.

鞞 Also read *to* and *tan*

To droop, to hang down; extensive; generous, thick.

柳 | 鶯嬌花復殷 the oriole's sweet note is heard amid the drooping willows, and the flowers come out in their beauty.

## LOH.

Old sound, lak. In Canton, lok; — in Swatow, lók, lak, and lo; — in Amoy, lok; — in Fuhchau, lók; — in Shanghai, lok; — in Chifu, lòa.

洛 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

T'ung-chu fu; the glare on water.

陽 capital of China in n. c. 770, and often afterwards, till razed by the Kin, A. D. 1126; it lay west of Loh-yang hien in Honan.

陽景 a comfit made from the loose-skin orange.

陽花 a flower like the *Caryophyllus* or myrtle.

洛 From ice and each; also read loh,

澤 frozen, bleak; icy, like a glacier or frozen lake.

剝 To trim off the knots on the bark of wood.

清污吏 he removed all the grasping officials.

**咯**, *lo'* From *mouth* and *each*.  
Wrangling, disputatious; to contend; a final particle, denoting indeed, certainly; so; used for 了 *done, finished*.

就是 | that will answer.  
是 | 我知道了 *it is so, I know it*.

完 | done; all over; ended.

係 | yes, indeed. (*Cantonese*.)

Read *koh*, The cackling of a fowl; to cough and spit, to clear the throat; to hawk.

**烙**, *lao'*  
*lo'* To burn in, to brand; to toast, to spit or roast in cooking; to bake; a branding-iron; red hot.

打 | 印 to brand in a mark.

| 鐵 a branding-iron; a sort of flat-iron for smoothing cloth.

| 到焦 it is roasted brown.

| 餅 a fried wheaten cake, a description of flapjack like short-cake.

| 衣裳 to iron clothes.

**珞**, *lo'* Ornaments for the neck.  
瓔 | brooches, necklaces, and other ornaments for the neck.

**絡**, *lao'*  
*lo'* Silk or hemp not yet reeled or retted; the fibre or staple of cotton; joined, continuous; to bind, to tie up; to encompass; a net for carrying boxes, rope slings; blood vessels which diverge from the great veins or arteries.

脈 | the pulse.

| 馬頭 to halter a horse.

橘 | the dried strings or *chalaza* in the orange.

| 緯娘 a name for the cricket, alluding to the hum of a spindle.

心包 | the pericardium, as it is supposed to be a fatty kind of strap inclosing the heart.

一對藤 | a pair of rattan slings.

線 | net or rope slings.

| 綳 a kind of sarcenet.

受人籠 | duped, taken in.

聯 | tied together, like a line of camels; to assist each other.

麻 | unspun hemp.

| 繹不絕 an unbroken line, closely linked.

扇 | 子 a fan-case, hung on the girdle.

**酪**, *lo'* Cream; dried milk; racky from mare's milk; fat, unctuous.

| 餅 cheese.

杏 | an emulsion of apricot seeds or almonds.

| 漿 butter, thick whey; the fat of meat expressed.

乳 | a kind of milk porridge.

| 凍裏加糖 add some sugar to the cream.

**鶻**, *loh'* A water bird, a species of kingfisher (?) having a short neck, reddish plumage with white spots, and greenish on the back.

Read *koh*, A synonym of the white owl is 鈎 | so called from its screeching voice.

**維**, *lo'* From *bird* and *each*; occurs used for 洛 in names of places, and also for the next.

A kind of bird.

| | 然 afraid.

| 縣 an old name of Han chen 漢州 in Sz'ch'uen.

**駱**, *lo'* A white or cream-colored horse with a black mane.

| 駝 a camel.

| 田 a place near Annam.

我馬維 | my white horses have their black manes.

**落**, *lao'*  
*lo'* 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.

| 來 come down.

村 | 或 邨 | a village; hamlets.

| 價 the price or rate has fallen.

上 | 平安 may you suffer no harm going up or down stairs.

| 薄 reduced in property, decayed, poor.

| 成 the job is done.

日 | 西山 或 太陽 | the sun is setting.

| 力 be smart, stir about |

| 魄 no energy, spiritless.

| 定 to pay earnest money.

| 筆 to put pen to paper, to begin a work.

| 髮 to become a priest or nun.

| 沙 to mix in sand.

| 船 to go aboard a vessel.

| 貨 export cargo.

跌 | 地 he fell down.

你住那兒 | 地 in what spot do you live?

有着 | it is all settled, everything is arranged; 着 | also sometimes means married, settled in life.

無下 | I have no certain knowledge of, I don't know about it.

| | 大方 perspicuous, forcibly stated.

| 卷 或 | 孫山 rejected essays.

| | 難合 our views are quite different.

| 在何方 where has it gone? where has it been put?

拖人 | 水 to pull one into the water, to impose on one.

座 | 何方 where is your dwelling, where's your house?

| | 腳 let us rest our legs.

In *Fuhchan*. A suite of rooms; a building, usually with front and rear courts.

格

Large boulders on hills; an inferior stone.

lo' 磊 | 層峯 peaks rising over peaks.

1 | 硬, gritty, as amygdaloid, or the kinds of rock not easily worked

樂

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.

lo'  
yie'  
yao'  
yoh'

Pleasure, quiet, ease; to rejoice in, to take delight in, to esteem a pleasure; a joy; dissipation; good, as a year.

1 | 心 contented.

1 | 天之命 to accord with heaven's decrees.

行 | 圖 a portrait.

作 | to make merry.

何 | 如之 where shall I be better pleased?

你何 | 於此 what pleasure can you find in this?

1 | 何如也 where will you be happier than here?

何 | 之有 Ah! what pleasure is there here!

以善爲 | to take pleasure in virtue.

1 | 人之 | to rejoice with those who rejoice.

1 | 得的 or | 得手 how lucky! just the thing; hit it exactly.

喜 | joy and merriment.

1 | 奏元霄 to hail the in-coming year with joyful music.

Read yoh, Music, one of the 六藝 or 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.

1 | 器 musical instruments.

1 | 表 the staff in musical notation.

作 | or 奏 | to play on instruments.

移風易俗莫善于 | 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.

1 | 具入奏 the musicians all go in to perform.

Read yao' To take delight in; to choose and use or enjoy.

各有所 | each one has his own hobby or pleasure.

1 | pleasurable, delightful.

智者 | 水 clever people are charmed with water scenery.

1 | 道人之善 to rejoice in, and speak of others' goodness.

Read lao. A man's name in olden times, Earl Lao 伯 |, famed for his knowledge of horses.

灤

lo'

犖

lo'

A river near the city of Tsi-nan in the north of Shantung; a bank; an estuary.

From 牛 an ox and 勞 toil contracted.

A brindled or speckled ox; manifest, open, patent.

卓 | to excel; preeminent.

駁 | a particolored ox.

1 | 确 hard and level, as a road.

1 | clearly understood.

## LU.

Old sounds, lu, lut, and lok. In Canton, lu and lò; — in Swatow, lò, lu, and lò; — in Amoy, lò; — in Fuhchow, lu, lò, lò, and tò; — in Shanghai, lu, — in Chifu, lu.

盧

lu

From 皿 dish with 盧 a pan above; it is often contracted to 戶 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 Hupeh; a kind of hound.

胡 | 大笑 a boisterous laugh.

1 | 弓 a black bow.

1 | 令令其人美且仁 the hounds tinkle their collars; their master is handsome and kind.

當 | a dram-shop.

噓

lu

One calling to his pigs, cries | |, but the phrase is written several ways.

呼 | to laugh

攬

lu

To take hold of; to spread out; to lead; to select.

1 | 抄 | to gather, as a harvest.

壚

lu

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.

鑪

lu

Used with the last and next.

A vessel to warm spirits; a censer; 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.

1 | 鼎 a tripod in temples.

攤 | 而坐 he called them to sit around the brazier.

**爐** From *fire* and *black*; the contracted form is in common use.  
**火** A stove, fireplace, grate, furnace, chafing-dish, or other place for holding a fire.  
 傾銀 | a refining furnace.  
 吊 | a swinging oven.

風 | a portable furnace, often called *fo-gong*, a word corrupted from *火方* or fire-place.  
 | 房 a mint; governmental assay shops.

茶 | a stall to sell boiling water.

明 | an uncovered fireplace.

局 | an oven; a bake-pan of any kind. (*Cantonese*.)

| 瓶 a set of censer and vases, usually of metal.

| 坑 the draft and coal-hole in a *k'ang*, where it is warmed.

**獠** A variety of dog, the 韓 | which seems to be a large shepherd's dog.

**櫨** A short post over a girder; a king-post, which upholds the roof, as a peduncle does the flower.

| 橘 the Canton name for the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), the 枇杷 or Chinese medlar.

楊 | a species of *D. erivilla* or *Wiegela* found in Japan; also applied to a fine timber.

**瀘** A river in the northeast of Kiangsi in Lu-ki hien | 瀘縣 which borders on Cheli-kiang.

| 州 a prefecture in the south of Szech'uen along the Yangtze River, where the | 水 flows into it, and sometimes gives its name to the main stream; the region is said to be malarious.

**瓠** A gourd.  
 瓠 | the bottle gourd or *Lagenaria*.  
 壺 | a jar shaped like this gourd.

**璣** A valuable gem, called 碧 | whose description allies it to the topaz.

**罏** From *jar* and *black*; it is sometimes used for 罏 a brazier.

A wine jar, short and wide mouthed, made of bronze or porcelain.

携 | 覓沽 to take the jug to get grog.

**瘡** A kind of ulcer.  
 食 | pot-bellied, as children from bad food.

**絃** Black, painted, or varnished.  
 | 弓 black bows such as were given to princes in olden time.

**纒** Hempen threads; to hatchel and dress flax or hemp, and prepare them for weaving.  
 妻辟 | his wives dressed the thread.

**臚** From *flesh* and *black*: as the phonic.

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.

| 陳 to make out a list.

| 歎萬姓 to speak of the good qualities [of an official] among the people.

鴻 | 寺 the Court of Ceremonies.

傳 | the fourth in rank of the Hanlin.

**艫** A stout, square built boat, fit for transport; stem of a boat where the trackers work, but others say the stern.

**簞** A small rush like an *Arundo*, from which baskets can be made; a large basket with a handle or bale; shaft of a spear.

| 籃 baskets of different sizes.

**蘆** Water rushes; applied to various sorts of hollow stemmed grasses, as *Phragmites* and *Arundo*, used for mats and awnings, or to repair dikes.

| 柴 faggots of rushes.

| 葦 rushes.

黃 | 遠宅 the yellow rushes environ the house; — a rural abode.

| 蒼膠 juice of hellebore, used to rub on the hair; the name is also applied to an impure catechu or terra japonica.

木 苧 | wooden floats tied on boat-children at Canton.

| 課 taxes on reed lands along the banks of rivers.

蒲 | a variety of the cactus.

| 粟 the sweet sorghum (*S. saccharatum*), grown over central China.

**轆** A windlass; a pulley; a snatch-block.

轆 | a sheave on which a rope runs to raise things.

**鷓** From *bird* and *black*.

The | 鷓 or fishing cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), also poetically called 烏鬼 the black devil.

山 伯 | a name given at Canton, to a species of thrush (*Garrulax perspicillatus*), reared for its vivacity.

**魚** From *fish* and *black*, from the spots.

A Canton name for perches of the *Labrax* family; it includes the gilt head

斑 | the spotted wrasse. (*Labrax japonicus*.)

白 | the white perch. (*Pristipoma pihloo*)

頭 | red headed labrax. (*Pristipoma kaakan*.)

花 點 | the spotted perch (*Pristipoma nageb*) is the best sort; it is made into | 鱸 or fish salad.

**瞼** The pupil of the eye; to see.  
清 | a clear bright eye.

**顛** The skull of a man; forehead; bones of the head.  
**顛** 頭 | the skull of a man.  
**骷** 枯 | 頭 a decapitated head, a dried skull, often left on the execution-ground.

**鹵** 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.  
| 味 meat corned with spirits.  
| 鹹 saltish; nitrous.  
| 餅 a steamed wheaten biscuit at Peking, with or without fruit.

**淳** | barren salt lands.  
| 簿 order of the emperor's traveling equipage.  
| 莽 flippant; rash or heedless, in speech or act; abrupt.  
| 草 careless, as when writing.

**鹵** Very similar to the last.  
**鹵** Salt land, such as occurs on the coasts where salt is evaporated; earth from which salt can be leached; a salt preparation, pickle, brine.

| 水 a pickle used in bean curd.  
| 香 spice for a pickle.  
| 羹肉 beef or mutton boiled with salt and soy.

**鹽** | the leechings of salt earth.

**鹵** From stone and saltish.  
**鹵** Gravel, shingle; fine stones on a beach.

**擻** Violent, ready to resort to force; movable, swaying.

**擻** In *Pekingese* read *lu*, and used with *to* 擻. To strip off; to wipe away; to rub down, as a groom his horse.  
| 汗 to wipe off the sweat.  
一 | 到底 stripped of all — his honors, as an officer degraded to private life.  
| 樹皮 to peel off the bark.

**魯** From *fish sauce* and *white*, both contracted.

**魯** Stupid, slow of speech; blunt, not intelligent; untaught.  
| 鈍 dull of understanding.  
粗 | rustic, coarse.  
| 惘 dull and heedless, a little pig-headed.  
樸 | unassuming, plain, honest.  
| 國 an ancient state.

This state has been rendered famous by the sages Confucius and Mencius, and their disciples. It was granted to Cheu Kung Tan 周公旦 or Tan, the Duke of Cheu, about B. C. 1122; but his eldest son Peh-kin 伯禽 first made his capital at Kiu-h-fen 曹阜 about the year 1115, and was called Duke of Lu 魯公. A successor Duke Yiu 幽公 was killed in 1038, by his brother Duke Wéi 魏公, who has the infamy in Chinese history of being the first regicide. In 838, Duke Wu 武公 made a feudal visit to the court of Suen Wang 宣王 to render him homage for his fief. The Annals of Lu, called *Ch'un-t's'iu Ch'wen* 春秋傳 or Spring and Autumn Records, by Confucius, commence with the reign of Duke Yin 隱公 the son of Duke Hwui 惠公 in the 49th year of P'ing Wang 平王 B. C. 722, and end with the accession of Duke Tao 悼公 in the 39th year of King Wang 敬王, B. C. 481, two years before their author's death. Their names and reigns, as here given, are constantly referred to in Kang-hi's Dictionary in quotations from the Annals.

STYLE OF REIGN.	PERSONAL NAME.	ACCESSION AND LENGTH OF REIGN.		GENEALOGY.	COTEMPORANEOUS EVENTS.
Duke Yin 隱公	姑息	722	11	Killed by his brother.	722 Shalmanezzer takes Samaria.
Duke Hwan 桓公	軌	710	18	Brother of the last.	716 Romulus murdered.
Duke Chwang 莊公	同	692	32	Son of the last.	696 Manasseh, king of Judah.
Duke Wan 閔公	啓方	660	2	Son of the last.	672 Tullus Hostilius of Rome.
Duke Hi 僖公	申	659	33	Brother of the last.	641 Amon, king of Judah.
Duke Wan 文公	興	626	18	Son of the last.	621 Josiah dies at Megiddo.
Duke Süen 宣公	接	608	18	Son of the last.	601 Daniel at Babylon.
Duke Ch'ing 成公	黑肱	590	18	Son of the last.	594 Solon at Athens.
Duke Siang 襄公	午	572	31	Son of the last.	588 Jerusalem destroyed.
Duke Chao 昭公	稠	541	32	Son of the last.	536 Cyrus restores the Jews.
Duke Ting 定公	宋	509	15	Brother of the last.	508 Darius conquers the Jews.
Duke Ngai 哀公	蔣	494	27	Son of the last.	481 Xerxes invades Greece.
Duke Tao 悼公	寧	467		Son of the last.	460 Pericles rules Athens.
Duke Muh 穆公				Probably the grandson of Duke Tao.	445 Nehemiah builds Jerusalem.

Not much is known of the state after this period. In the year 255, the king of Tsu removed its prince to Kū, and in 249 he abolished its separate existence, after a duration of 873 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.

**櫓** From wood or boat and a phonetic; the first is most used.  
**櫓** A turret of wood used on walls; a movable wooden tower for archers; the propelling scull on Chinese boats worked on a pivot on the taffrail.  
**櫓** | 樺 the scull-pivot.

**推** | push the scull, is starboard the helm.  
**搖** | to scull.  
**城** | a lookout on a fortification.

**嘯** The noise made in calling pigs is | |; it is the sound usually heard in the North.

**虜** From a tiger, to run on a string, and strength; the second is the form in common use.

**擄** To capture prisoners, to seize men in battle; prisoners, slaves taken in war; devoted, addicted to, enslaved by.  
 | 掠 to take alive.

**守錢** | a slave to money, a miser.

**人勒贖** 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 道 circuit, and it is still used occasionally for political divisions; in mechanics, a space, an extension; a way of duty or action, an opportunity; grand; loud; 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 bye-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.

**一** | 風霜 the discommodities of a journey, the weather and travel.

**滑** the road is slippery.

**無** | 可走 no alternative, no resource or work; penniless.

**買** | 錢 to pay black mail.

**開** | to make a road; to clear the way, as for the lares.

**青雲得** | to become a *kijin*.

**趕** | to hurry on, to hasten one's steps.

**橫** | a shorter way; a cut-off.

**車** | a carriage road; in mechanics, the plane in which a machine or part of it works.

**彼** | 斯何君子之車 what chariot is that? it is our leader's.

**熟識** | 道 I know the way (or places) well.

**走小** | to go by a side path.

In Cantonese. To pour out, to decant.

**一捏油** to pour oil from a standard jar, — in order to save weighing it.

**輅** A chariot, a state carriage; the traces of a cart.

**玉** | the imperial carriage.

**馬** a large cart to sleep in.

**賂** 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.

**籥** A slender, lithe sort of bamboo, fit for darts or arrows; it anciently grew in Yangcheu.

**璐** A beautiful gem, hung as an ornament from the girdle.  
**逴似連** | the [frost on] the roads [glistens] like strings of gems.

**潞** A river in Lu-ngan fu | 安府 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 chen.

**露** From rain and road.  
 The dew; mist that forms in drops of rain; to bedew, to bless; to disclose, to manifest; to expose, to show through; to exhibit; disclosed, apparent, naked.

**天** open to the sky.

**水** dew.

**水珠** the drops of dew.

**敗** | ruined by betrayal.

**出馬脚** the horse's hoof shows; the thing is divulged.

**齒** exposed teeth.

**不** | 面 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.

**藏頭** | 尾 the cat is let out of the bag.

**骨** his bones show, emaciated; the evil deed is known.

**布** to publish abroad, as general orders.

**覆** | 萬民 to relieve and soothe the people.

**不** | 風 don't tell of it.

**屍骸暴** | the corpses and bones were left uninterred.

**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 [fade] like the dew on flowers.

鷺  
lu'From 鳥 *bird* and 露 *dew*, because when it comes the dew falls, and it is warm weather.

A wader common throughout China.

白 | or 白 | 鷺 the white egret heron (*Egretta* [*Herodias garzetta*]); it is embroidered on

the court robes of officers of the sixth grade.

朱 | a russet headed small white heron or paddy-bird. (*Bubulcus russata*.)

| 序 arranged in order of precedence.

| 伏 a stealthy step like a heron's.

| 門 or | 鳥 a poetical name for Amoy from the sea-birds in its vicinity.

鑄  
lu'

To plug or stop up, as the holes in an iron boiler.

錮 | 鍋 to mend a boiler by soldering a piece in.

## LÜ.

Old sounds, lu, lio, lüt, and lot. In Canton, lü and lau; — in Swatow, lü, lu, and li; — in Amoy, lu and lö; — in Fuchau, lü and lüu; — in Shanghai, lü; — in Chifu, lü.

廬  
lü

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.

敝 | my house.

| 舍 a cot; my lodgings.

茅 | an attap hut; a thatched mud hut.

清 | a pure cottage; — a Buddhist term for a monastery.

于時 | 旅 here then booths for people might be built.

田 | a cabin in the fields.

蕙  
lüA plant called 茹 |, like madder in that its roots dye a red color; it is a species of *Rubia*, and is now mostly superseded by sapan-wood.

茹 | 在阪 the madder grows on the slope.

驢  
lüFrom 馬 *horse* and 臚 *the belly*, because its strength is thought to be in the belly.

An ass; its skin furnishes a highly prized glue.

| 子 a donkey.

野 | a wild ass.

叫 | a jack, from his braying.

蹇 | a slow or limping ass.

| 駒子 an ass's foal.

驢 | a castrated ass.

驢 | a jenny, a she-ass.

小 | a species of squirrel.

| 唇不對馬嘴 the donkey's lips don't match the horse's mouth; — the two statements do not at all agree.

| 皮 obstinate, mulish, said of children.

閭  
lüFrom *gate* and the *spine*.

The gate of a village; a hamlet of twenty-five houses; a habitation.

門 | a dwelling.

依 | leaning against the gate, — as a mother who longs to see the loved child return.

仙 | fairy land.

| 巷 a side lane or alley containing a few houses.

藺  
lüFrom *punt* and *gateway*; it is often written like the last.A plant whose stalks, when old are used to thatch temples, and called 蔴 | in consequence; the name is applied to the *Siphonostegia chinensis*, but must also denote another plant.| 葍 a species of *enphorbia* (*Esula latifolia*?); the milk thistle.欄  
lüA palm (the *tree* of the *vil-lage-gate*, as its composition denotes,) common in the central provinces; the round

leaves are fringed with deep fissured points.

櫻 | the coir-palm. (*Chamarops*), from whose fibers ropes, mats, and trunks are made.

花 | 木 or 花梨木 a fine-grained, reddish cabinet wood brought to Canton from Annam; rose-wood?

駱  
lüFrom 馬 *horse* and 旅 *to travel* contracted.

A post-house keeper.

| 站 post-house

使 | the courier who carries letters for government.

由 | 寄函 the letter was sent on by the post-house.

藟  
lüAlso read *leu*; from *plant* and *lasso*; the two are not exactly identical.

A plant used to flavor cooked fish; it resembles parsley.

| 蒿 a kind of celery.

女 | 菜 bachelor's button.

| 室 the room where pregnant women awaited parturition after the seventh moon.

| 葉 betel leaf, for which the second and aberrant form is now used with 老 at the South.

青 | fresh betel leaf; the best comes from Hai-fung hien 海豐縣 near Swatow.

| 皮 the skin of a species of bryony, used as a purgative.

括 | 仁 seeds from the *Tricosanthes* 瓜 | used as an expectorant.

侶 A. companion, a mate, a fellow-traveler; to associate with, to keep one company; to mate together.

行 | a traveling comrade.

結 | to agree to travel together.

伴 | a comrade, a chum.

麟不 | 行 the unicorn never herds with other animals.

儕 | our whole company.

燕 | one who lives among his own people.

其如知音之寡 | 何 what shall I do? I want a companion who understands music.

椳 A supporting beam, called 連簷 in Peking, running under the short rafters at the eaves, outside of the plate.

棊 | the turned-up corners of a Chinese roof.

億 From *man* and *anxious*. Indisposed to act; no energy; heedless, indifferent.

|| 然 careless about, easy-going.

|| 其事 he cares nothing for this affair.

呂 From two *mou*ths joined to represent the spinal vertebrae, for which the next is now also used.

The back-bone; tones in music; a kind of sword.

六 | six flat or 陰 notes.

心 | 之 臣 a loyal, devoted minister.

律 | keyed tones, not a natural note.

| 宋國 Spain; so called from 小 | 宋 Luzon, or the island of Luçonia.

| 宋菓 St. Ignatius bean; the *Strychnos ignatia*.

| 后 the empress Wu Tsch-t'ien of the T'ang dynasty.

擊之以輕 | struck him with his dirk.

膂 From *fleet* and *guest*; occurs interchanged with the next.

膂 The backbone, the basis of one's strength.

| 力過人 he excels others in strength.

作股肱心 | he exerts all the energies of body and mind.

旅 From 旅 a banner and 从 men who belong to it; occurs used for the last.

A regiment of 500 men; forces, troops; a visitor, a guest, a sojourner; immigrants; many, a company; the multitudes; brothers; to travel, as to other provinces; to sojourn at; to be arranged; the imperial sacrifice 大 |, offered to Shangti on the round billock in time of calamity; a path; to arrange in order; to display; self-sown grain; the 56th diagram relating to trade.

行 | a traveler.

| 客 or 商 | traveling merchants.

勁 | victorious soldiers.

| 次 set in order; by ranks.

| 店 a lodging-house.

| 夜書懷 while in the inn I indito my sorrows.

軍 | 之事 military affairs.

羈 | 臣 officers sent to the provinces.

侯亞侯 | the younger sons of princes and their children.

羞與 | 等伍 I am ashamed of my comrades.

| 力方剛 while my backbone is still strong.

祇 Used with the preceding. The emperor's sacrifice to Heaven and the hills.

| 上帝 he worshiped Shangti.

栝 A tough kind of wood suitable for arrows.

| 松 a name for the *Abies firma*, or Japan larch, which probably furnishes this wood.

僂 Also read *leu*. Hunchback; stooping; curved, distorted in the limbs; *met.* crouching to, humbled before one.

背 | a crooked back.

| 指而算 to bend the fingers and reckon up.

| 佻 or | 儻 an ill-made, distorted person; ill-fitting clothes.

漉 A drizzling, incessant rain; in Honan, ability to drink much without becoming intoxicated.

雨 | | 也 the rain continues incessantly.

Read *leu*. A sewer or conduit.

| 河 a branch of the River Li on the northwest of Tungting Lake.

縷 Hempen or silken threads not yet spun; a hank or knot; a forfeit of cloth; to arrange facts in a statement.

布 | coarse cotton; but | 布 is to state in detail.

一 | 絲 one knot of floss.

不能 | 述 unable to tell the whole, too many to detail.

| 伸妥了 the threads are all straightened out.

不敢 | 褻 I do not venture to annoy you with unnecessary details.

條分 | 晰 to bring up each point in order.

| 肉 the tender-loin. (*Cantonese*.)

褻 Used with the last. The lapel of a coat; spoiled, sordid clothes. 衣衫襤 | dirty and torn garments; ragged in dress.

屢 From 尸 *body* and 數 a *number* contracted; the radical was added to distinguish it.

A number; frequent, often reiterated; successively, constantly, continually; prompt; to do over and over, to keep up.

- | 次 many times.  
 | 年 for a series of years.  
 | 番 very many times.  
 | 經 he has often experienced it.  
 | 蒙過愛 I have repeatedly enjoyed your great kindness.  
 | 顧爾僕 if you constantly look after your driver, — you will not upset.  
 | | again and again.  
 | 豐年 successive good harvests.  
 | 試 | 效 as often as you try it, you will find it serviceable.

**慮**<sup>lü'</sup> From 思 to think and 虎 tiger which gives sound.  
 To care for, to feel sad, to think upon anxiously; to devise, to cogitate, to turn over in one's mind; to plan; concerned for, suspicious, doubtful about, anxious; thoughtful for.

- 思 | serious thoughts of.  
 | 後 to take thought for the morrow.  
 | 到 forecasting, precautionary plans.  
 念 | anxiously thinking on.  
 亡 | a general plan; without particularizing.  
 一致而百 | to plan the whole in detail.  
 旻天疾威弗 | 弗圖 merciful Heaven, quick with terrors, how can you have no forethought, no plan?

**勵**<sup>lü'</sup> From strength and sad.  
 To give one good advice; to help.  
 | 助 to aid heartily  
 相 | 辦公 to attend to the affairs of state with united energy.

**濾**<sup>lü'</sup> To filter; to strain liquids through a cloth; to wash, to purify.

| 水羅 or | 布 a straining cloth.

| 去渣 strain off the sediment.

**鏤**<sup>lü'</sup> } The second is an unusual form.  
**鐫**<sup>lü'</sup> } A file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to burnish, to give luster to; to refrain, to restrain one's self.  
 磨 | to polish.

躬自 | to keep one's body under.

| 成槽 it has worn a groove.

**諷**<sup>lü'</sup> Deceitful; to deceive.  
 不 | a man in the Sung dynasty, who is perhaps the origin of the god Wu-hien 武顯 who is worshiped at Nanking to heal children.

## LÜEH.

Many persons pronounce these characters LÜEH. Old sound, liet. In Canton, lüt; — in Swatow, Mat; — in Amoy, loat; — in Fuchau, liök and lwök; — in Shanghai, lih and löh; — in Chifu, lüeh.

**劣**<sup>lieh'</sup> From strength and few.  
 Infirm, feeble, inadequate; humble, poor, insignificant, used in speaking of one's self; barely, scarcely; unpolished, rustic; vile, degraded.  
 | 才 my inferior abilities.  
 | 衿 the oppressive gentry, who tyrannize over the villagers.  
**惡** | exceedingly bad.  
 | 等 those poor fellows, as *siuts'ai* who cannot pass examination.  
 | 馬 a vicious horse.  
 | 德 little ability; perverse.  
 | 腹無文 empty-headed, very ignorant.  
**優** | best and worst, talented and stupid; — terms of comparison.  
 | 跡 a bad reputation, as from former crimes; old follies.  
**鄙** | truculent, unreasonable.

**埒**<sup>lieh'</sup> 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.  
**才相等** | their talents are much alike.  
**馬** | a corral for horses.  
**乎**<sup>lieh'</sup> From 又 a hand altered and 爪 claws.  
 As much as can be grasped with the five fingers, especially of ears of grain.  
**捋**<sup>lieh' lö'</sup> 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.  
 | 鬚 to stroke the beard.

**手** | to peel off, as leaves from a twig.  
**磨拳** | 掌 to rub the fists, as if eager for a scrimmage.  
 | 鏟 to scrape the crust from a boiler or pan.  
 | 奶 to milk, as a cow.  
 | 乾清 to clean up, as rubbish with a shovel.  
 | 取 to take by force or fraud; petty extortions.  
**予所** | 茶 the rushes which I got in my claws.  
 | 一堆 to pile together, to amass.  
 | 膏 to scrape or pick off the fat.  
**厚者** | 薄 peel the fat till it is lean; — *met.* fleece the rich fellow till he is poor.  
**薄言** | 之 now we rub out its seeds

嘒,

A sound; a note on a musical instrument.

leh'

In *Cantonese*. Morose, cross; disposed to annoy, troublesome; to talk; out of proper order.

嗽 | sullen; hard to suit.

| 黷 disarranged; confused, involved, as a style.

| 起官話 to talk the court dialect.

銖,

leh'

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.

LÜEN.

Many persons pronounce these characters LIEN or LWAN. Old sound, lon. In Canton, lün, — in Swatow, lüen; — in Amoy, lwan; — in Fuhchan, lwang and löng; — in Shanghai, lö and lö; — in Chifu, lan.

縑

lwan

From *words* and *silk*, some regard it as another form of 縑 = tinkling bell.

To tie or bind together; to rule, to manage; confused; to put in disorder; interminable, as talk.

南 | former name of a district now Kü-luh hien in the southwest of Chihli.

| 祕 the chief ruler of one of the principalities in the time of Han.

攣

lwan

From *hand* and to *connect* properly; occurs used for 戀 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.

| 曲 crooked, curved; winding, devious.

| 腰 or | 躬 bent over, as a hunchback; a curved spine.

| 毛 curly hair.

屈 | to bend; warped.

膝 | bandy-legged.

| 拘 cramped, as a burnt tendon.

| 其手足 forced his limbs into distorted positions.

指頭拘 | 了 fingers stiffened, as with cold

癆

lwan

A contraction of the hands and feet, as when palsied; thin, emaciated.

拘 | bent, doubled, as the fingers when paralyzed.

鱠

lwan

Flesh cut into slices or minced; to jerk meat.

一 | 肉 a slice of meat.

| 魚 a piece of fish; a fish's stomach cut into strips.

視爲鱗 | [the chief] looked upon us as merely fish and flesh, — only to be eaten.

嫵

lwan

Handsome, beautiful, as a woman; to follow, to obey; to long after, to love.

婉兮 | 兮 how bewitching, how charming

思 | 季女逝兮 I thought of the young beauty far away.

| 童 unmanly, effeminate, aping women.

戀

lien'

lwan'

From *heart* and to *connect*; the second form is a common contraction.

Ardently loving; to long after; to dote on, to lust after; to hanker for.

| 色 lecherous; a lecher.

眷 | affectionate.

| 慕 strongly attached to.

| 酒 hankering after drink.

| | 不忘 in constant tender recollection.

| 職 ambitious for office.

蝶 | 花 name of a popular tune.

相 | mutual love, as brothers.

| 土難移 I do not want to leave my native soil.

戀

lien'

To cook congee very thick into a kind of porridge.

粥 | 湯 thick congee or rice soup.

LUH.

Old sound, lok. In Canton, lok, lut, and lät; — in Swatow, lek, lok, lak, and tek; — in Amoy, liok and lok; — in Fuhchow, luk, lok, lak, liöh, and lük; — in Shanghai, lök and lih; — in Chifu, liu and lu.

六, 陸, lu'

Composed of 八 eight and 入 to enter over it; the second is the complex form used on bills.

Six; it belongs to the eighth diagram of earth. | | 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.

| 師乃之 the six divisions (the whole army) followed on.

| 處 the six places or abodes of sensation (balya ayatanai); — i.e. the organs of sense.

雙 | double-sixes — on the dice.

| 國 the six states which combined to resist Tsin, B.C. 240, were Sung, Tsi, Liang, Chän, Wéi, and Tsin.

擲 | 紅 to throw the six reds.

| 安州 in the west of Nganhwui, noted for its good tea.

| 丁 | 甲可以搬山倒海 the gods Luhting and Luhkial can move mountains and empty the sea.

陸, lu'

From place and a clod.

High dry land, terra firma; land, in distinction from water.

行 | to go by land.

| 路兵 land troops.

考槃在 | he rears his hut on the high plat.

| 地行舟 [he is strong enough] to sail a boat overland.

| 離 rugged, mixed, uneven.

| 續來 they arrived successively.

北 | and 西 | the stars  $\beta$  Aquarius and Pleiades, because they are central stars in the northern and western regions of the sky.

水 | 並進 the land and sea forces pressed on — to the fight.

| 月 | 看穀秀 on the sixth of the sixth moon see if the rice or millet are in flower.

壘, luk'

From 土 earth repeated; it is the original form of the preceding, and only used in combination.

A clod of earth; dry land.

蝿, luk'

A small marine bivalve, called 魁 | with smooth shells, marked with reddish lines; it may be a species of Tellina or Mactra.

凜, luk'

Frozen rain, sleet; cold.

稔, luk'

Grain sown late, which yet ripens early in the season.

黍稷重 | the paniced millet ripened early, and the sorghum late.

鹿, lu'

The original form bears a rude resemblance to the horns and legs of a stag; it forms the 198th radical of a few characters relating to cervine animals; in pictures used as a symbol for 祿 emolument, by a pun upon the sound of the latter.

A deer, especially the males; stags which have horns, and yet are timorous.

| 茸 and | 筋, deer's antlers and tendons, two aphrodisiacs.

金錢 | 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 | 爲馬 to call a deer a horse, — impudent; this phrase refers to an anecdote of Ts'ao Ts'ao, who asked his attendants whether the stag was a horse or not, in order to ascertain who of them would be subservient to him.

| 王 the deer-king, a title of Shakyamuni (nirigada), because he had been a deer in a former life.

擿, lu'

To move; to roll as a ball, to rock; to rattle, to shake. | 球 to roll a ball.

| 落地 rolled over and fell down.

| 坭 to roll the ground smooth.

| 一世 | 到滑 he has been well polished for a long time; — you'll not deceive him.

| 來 | 去 rocking (or rolling) to and fro.

| 墨 to roll ink, as in printing.

| 鼓 a rattle drum, used by peddlers.

輓, lu'

The rut of a wheel; a roller, a pulley, a wheel; the second character is also the name of a nut-bearing tree. 線 | a spinning-wheel.

| 轆 a windlass; a caster.

車 | a wheel, and | 車 a wagon or hand-cart. (Cantonese)

麗, lu'

A small lifting net made fine to inclose minnows and young fish.

籠, lu'

A box for cosmetics, a dressing-box.

筐 | a high pannier hamper for carrying fowls.

書 | a book-basket; — a term for a pedant.

漉, lu'

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.

| 汗灑地 the drippings sprinkled the ground.

| 浚 deep, pellucid, as a pool.

盞  
lu'

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.

帽 | a hat-case.

納寶小 | put the seal in the small box.

麓  
lu'

From *deer* and *forest*; it somewhat resembles 麗 beautiful.

The declivity or base of a hill; a copse at the bottom of a hill; places from which the water soon runs off.

| 守 the royal forester or overseer of the woods.

納于大 | 烈風雷雨弗迷 when sent to the great slopes, he (Shun) never went wrong amid violent wind, thunder and rain.

蟬  
lu'

A species of cicada that has many appellations, of which 蟬 | is one.

角  
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 go your hand; to separate, as friends.

| 底 the bottom fell out; ruined.

除 | 去 take it down.

精 | 辦 he is smart enough to take off your cue.

打 | broken off.

| 臼 slipped from the mortar; i. e. divulged, come out.

嫫  
lu'

To follow, as in a train.  
| 妃 a concubine of the monarch Chwen-hüh 顓頊, B. C. 2500; one defines it, "that which cannot be clearly established."

祿  
lu'

From a *sacrifice* and *carving*; it is often symbolized by 鹿 a deer, from the identity of their sounds.

The happiness conferred by the emperor; official emoluments, salary, rations, pay; prosperity, enjoyment of a thing or income; dignity; to salary; a sacrificial feast.

長生 | 位 the imperial tablet set up in temples.

俸 | salary from government.

受天百 | you receive every heavenly favor.

念我無 | I think of my unprovided condition.

食 | to live on a salary.

無 | 食 I have no salary.

不 | one who died before entering office.

光 | 寺 the Banqueting Office.

衣 | 不足 food and raiment are insufficient.

| 享千金 he enjoyed an income of a thousand ingots.

慘遭回 | he unluckily was burnt out.

後 | the second or after feast at an ancient worship.

干 | 豈弟 how self-possessed was he in seeking dignity!

| 位 salary and dignity.

綠  
lu'

From *silk* and *carving*, and not to be confounded with 綠 a reason.

A green color, the hue of leaves; things which pro-green; a kind of pretty

grass.

青 | color of fresh grass.

黛 | dark green.

石 | or | 青 malachite.

| 礬 green vitriol.

呂宋 | a turquoise color; a kind of green dye.

| 衣郎 a promising student.

| 轎 green covered sedans, in which statesmen ride.

| 野 a prairie, a steppe.

碧 | 的 very green, bright green.

| 膏 the dye-stuff called sap-green, made chiefly from the bark of the *Rhamnus infectorius*.

墨 | invisible green.

碌  
lu'

A green colored stone, green jasper; rough, stony ground; toilsome, laborious; small; a chunk of wood.

| | rough; unimportant

| | 風塵 trudging after through wind and dust; wearying effort abroad to get a living.

勞 | unwearying, painstaking; met. the result of toil. tired, wearied.

一 | 樹 a log of a tree.

庸 | or | | 庸人 an inefficient drudge, a useless fellow.

皴  
lu'

The skin shriveled.  
| 癩 the skin and flesh dried and looking badly, as in leprosy.

菘  
lu'

A kind of lentiles or pottage.

| 苳芽 bean sprouts.

| 葶 an herb of which cloth can be made.

| 穀 maize; so called in Ningpo.

醪  
lu'

A pleasant kind of spirit, known as 醪 | made with water from Lake Ling in Hsiang-chen fu in the south-east of Hunan.

踈  
lu'

To move, walking about; to go up or down, as stairs; respectful.

| 起來 get up.

| 下去 go down.

| 到塔頂 go up to the top of the pagoda.

打一個谷 | to turn a somersault. (*Shanghai*.)

遑  
lu'

To go carefully.  
行則 | | to go with a crowd.  
| 然而往 to go off without a definite aim.

录  
lu'

The original form is supposed to resemble an engraver's stippling on wood; it is now written like the next.

To eat on wood, to carve.

錄

From *metal* and to *carve*.

A metallic luster or color; striae on shells, veins in stone; to copy, to transcribe; to

record, to make a note of; records, annals; lectures, summary of doctrine; an index, a series, an order.

抄 | to copy off.

| 供 to take down evidence.

| 出來 to jot down, to write out.

目 | an index; table of contents.

言行 | record of one's acts, a biography.

實 | the authentic records of an Emperor's reign.

取 | to be selected as worthy of a degree.

| 事 to detail an affair, a narrator.

一長足 | something worth recording.

記 | 十次 recorded ten times, as worthy officers are in the books of the Board of Civil Office at Peking.

試 | the list of successful *kūjin*.

| 籍 a family register, one's lineage.

大計 | the triennial report on officers.

總 | a resumé; a summary.

| | ordinary, like the generality.

揀選 | 用 to select and record men for employment.

| 囚徒 to release prisoners.

語 | and 別 | are classes of Buddhist books, like lectures or synopses of doctrines, and treatises on particular subjects.

騾

lu'

A famous steed named | 耳 one of eight belonging to the emperor Muh-wang about B.C. 1000.

錄

lu'

From *bamboo* and a *record*; occurs used for 簾, a pannier.

A map, a chart; a nota-bene, as of events, recipes, &amp;c.

| 璽 a signet, a seal.

圖 | a chart of a country.

符 | a talisman on wood, a magic writing.

題名 | list of successful *kūjin*.

戮

lu'

From a *spear* and to *fly high*; occurs used for the next.

To kill in war, to massacre; to slaughter; to be put to death; in danger of death; to mangle and insult; to act foolishly; to ruin; to exert.

殺 | to put many to the sword.

| 囚 to kill prisoners.

| 尸梟示 to mangle a corpse and expose the head.

引頸就 | he bared his neck to the sword; — he met his death bravely.

刑 | to execute capitally.

伐 | 敵兵 utterly destroy the rebel soldiers.

屠 | ruthless slaughter.

In *Cantonese*. To scald, as a fowl for plucking; to steep in boiling water.

| 魚粥 a fish soup or chowder.

| 酸手 scalded his hand badly.

勳

lu'

Used with the preceding.

United strength.

| 力相攻 joined our forces and made a combined attack.

僂

lu'

To disgrace, to bring contempt on; to act foolishly.

為天下笑 | to get the derision of everybody.

羞 | feeling ashamed and foolish.

礪

lu'

A stone roller, | 礪 used for smoothing gravel walks and paths.

礫

lu'

Gravel.

| 礫 sand and rubble washed down by floods in a dangerous way.

踉

lu'

Impeded, as when carrying a burden.

| 踉 making little progress; embarrassed, as when leading a child in a crowd, or when in a hurry.

## LÜH.

Old sound, lot. In *Canton*, lut; — in *Swatow*, lüt; — in *Amoy*, lüt and tsüt; — in *Fuchau*, lük; — in *Shanghai*, lih; — in *Chifu*, lü.

律

lüh'

From a *step* and *pencil*; occurs used with the next.To divide, to distinguish between, to govern, to regulate by law; a statute, a fixed law, an ordinance; to be a law to; a military regulation; used by the Buddhists for discipline, ascetic rules; and for the *vinaya* or works relat-

ing to them; a stanza or distich; the rules of versification; to state or put on record; to adjust, to weigh the merits of; to trim ... hair; standard tubes used as pitch pipes in ancient music; steep, as a peak.

法 | a code.

| 誡 commandments, prohibitions.

| 例 the statutes and rescripts; the former are regarded more fundamental than the latter.

| 書 or | 條 law books; the laws.

以 | 己者 | 人 he applied the same rules to himself that he did to others.

— | a uniform mode, entirely.

好音 | in good tune, a good rhyme.

一首七 | 詩 a heptameter verse of four couplets.

六 | are the sharped 陽 musical notes.

不 | an old term for a pencil.

依 | according to law.

上 | 天時 to determine the seasons or times.

| 師 ascetic Buddhists, those who follow the strict rules of Budha.

嶺, A sharp, high peak. 南山 | | the steep cliffs of the southern hills.

隆崇 | 萃 magnificent and lofty summits.

推, From hand and to distinguish. To separate the dregs of a liquid.

粹, From silk and cord; occurs wrongly used for 輻, a roller.

纜, A bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats; lines for pulling up ores from a mine.

| 繞 to lower a coffin into its grave.

| 轆 a pulley or windlass.

| | 不墜 let it down without upsetting.

萃, Seeds beginning to germinate, the plumule showing above ground.

腍, Bloody flesh offered to the gods.

| 膾 the fat on the inwards of a sacrifice, anciently burned or roasted in worship.

驕, A black horse with white hind quarters.

有 | 有皇 there were black horses and cream-colored.

葎, From plant and rule, because the hispid stem restrains trespassers.

The wild hop, | 葎 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.

LUN.

Old sound, lon. In Canton, lun; - in Swatow, lun; - in Amoy, lun; - in Fuhchau, lung; - in Shanghai, lǎng; - in Chifu, lǎn.

俞, Composed of 亼 or 會 to collect and 册 archives; it is chiefly used in combination as a phonetic.

To think, to arrange; to unify.

見 | the canopy of the sky, spherical and coneave.

倫, 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.

五 | 或 人 | the five human relationships, - of husband and wife, father and son, brothers, prince and officer, and friends.

| 次 a series.

天 | 之 樂 the happiness of a family gathering.

逆 | it violates human obligations, atrocious, unnatural.

絕 | surpassing others; unsurpassed.

莫比其 | no one who can compare with him.

圃, Finished; 圃 | complete; entire in all its parts, as a dress.

不可圃 | 讀 過 do not study without carefully understanding it; - i. e. do not slight your studies, as one bolts his food.

崙, The long range of the Koul-koun Mountains, lying on the north of Tibet; also called the Anenta Mts.

| 峴 巖 峨 peaks of different heights; Alps o'er Alps.

掄, From hand and thinking as the phonetic; the second form is common but unauthorized; occurs used for 輪 to wheel.

To choose fit persons, as for office; to select, to pick out; to come in turn, to take by turns; the second form also means parsimonious; to walk with difficulty.

| 選 to select fit persons.

| 才 to select talented men.

| 材 to pick out timber.

| 元 手段 choose this as the very best.

| 拳 就打 he lifted his fist and gave him a blow.

淪, A ripple, or "white caps," which the Chinese liken to wheels or circles; an eddy, a whirl in the water; turbulent, chaotic, as waters; engulfed, submerged; lost in perdition, ruined, damned.

沉 | lost for ever.

| 沒 | 喪 ruined; lost, as a dynasty; extinct.

| | curling ripples following each other.

| 落 sinking down, as in vicious courses.

| 迴 an eddy, undertow, chow-chow water.

混 | turbid, roiled up; chaos.

In Pekingese. To dash on, as the rain driving against a window; to wet and spatter.

**綸** *lun* Silken threads; to twist silk fit for weaving; to wind silk; to compare, to distinguish, to classify; to adjust; to know; to bind or cord.

經 | 天下 to oversee the affairs of the country.

絲 | sorted silk; *met.* fine or royal plans.

收拾絲 | to leave literary pursuits.

其出如 | his words are [smooth] as silk; — said of the sovereign.

| 音 silken sounds; *i. e.* his Majesty's words.

| 扉 the palace or court.

滿腹經 | full of just thoughts, eloquent.

| 之繩 I adjusted his fishing-line.

彌 | a pervading doctrine or principle; natural principles.

釣 | a fish-line.

Read *kwan* A cap called | 巾, worn by K'ung Ming 孔明 a hero of the San Kwoh Chi.

**蝮** *lun* To squirm; a large snake like the 蝮, that can bring rain and clouds, is called 蝮; applied to the crawling of worms or snakes; a frog big as a shoe, otherwise called 田父 or field father, which eats snakes, because they devour the small frogs.

**輪** *lun* The bow of a vessel, or the timbers forming the bow. | 俞 a kind of boat.

**輪** *lun* From *cart* and to *think* as the phonetic.

A wheel with spokes; a wheel, a disk; a round face; a revolution, a circuit, a turn; to rotate, to take in turn; to roll around; a symbol of Buddhist doctrine; great.

| 轉 to revolve, to turn round and round; the revolutions and changes of the ages.

| 門 to go from door to door.

放一 | 砲 to fire a salvo of artillery.

耳 | the rim of the ear.

| 流看守 to stand watch in rotation.

今天 | 到他 it is his turn today.

舉車 | to lift the [stone] wheel; — a trial of strength.

| 廻 the return of the wheel, *i. e.* transmigration; this Buddhist term answers to the Sanscrit *sansara*, the 生死大海 or great sea of life and death, human existence which must be crossed to reach *nirvana*.

廣 | the breadth and circuit, — *i. e.* the area of a country; the latitude and longitude.

| 軸 wheel and axle.

月 | the moon's disk.

| 困 to curl around and up.

貨如 | 轉 may our goods circulate like a wheel; — a shop inscription.

| 班 the reliefs appointed to act in rotation.

| 王 the king of the wheel, or 轉 | 聖王 the holy king with the revolving wheel, a Buddha who hurls the *chakra* or spike wheel against his enemies, and becomes a great conqueror (*chakravarti raja*.)

轉法 | to turn the wheel of the law (*dharma chakra*), to preach Buddhism.

**輪** *lun* Rocks standing in a dangerous position.

**輪** *lun* To bind grain in sheaves; a sheaf; to plough.

**怱** *lun* From *heart* and an *egg* as the phonetic.

To act heedlessly.

瞳 | to act regardless of strict rules, to be grossly negligent; one says, to compare and rate goods.

**論** *lun* From *words* and to *think* as the phonetic; also read *lun*.

To discourse upon, to consider, to discuss; to criticize, to find fault with; to reason, to think over; discourse, counsel: a train of reasoning upon a subject, a full account of a matter; a *preposition*, by, according to, speaking of; used by the Buddhists for a *shastra* or theological treatise, and for works on metaphysics, called *abidharma* in Sanscrit; unison, as of instruments.

| 斤賣 sold by the catty.

談 | to converse.

| 來 | 去 to talk on, prolonged discussion.

| 人 to talk about people.

於 | 鼓鐘 how accordant were the drums and bells |

議 | 生風 he talks upon a matter intelligently.

| 語 discourses and dialogues; table-talk; name of the Confucian Analects.

不 | 多少 no matter how many.

各有對 | each one maintains his own view.

作脈 | to write a treatise on diseases.

若 | supposing, if we admit.

無 | it is immaterial; no matter.

辯 | to argue, to contradict.

無用追 | it is needless to bring that affair up again.

| 起 to talk about.

| 及 to speak on a matter.

詳 | to speak upon critically.

語 | 無次 to discourse without method.

| 功 | 過 to estimate the merits and demerits of officials.

| 千者來 thousands have come.

| 換一雙鞋子 you must certainly change this pair of shoes.

作罷 | to fail in convincing a man.

推 | to infer, to deduce from.

## LUNG.

Old sounds, long and liong. In Canton, lung; — in Swatow, long, leng, and lang; — in Amoy, liong, long, and kong; — in Fuhchau, lung, long, lang, léung, liòng, and lwòng; — in Shanghai, lung; — in Chifu, lung.

龍

lung

Composed of 童 a lad contracted for the phonetic, 肉 flesh, and 飛 to fly altered to represent flying in a gyratory motion; it forms the 212th radical of a few unused characters referring to dragons; occurs used for 'chung 寵 favor, and the next.

A dragon, the chief of scaly beings, and invested with supernatural power to change its shape; used as an emblem of imperial power and awe; the emperor's person; imperial, dragon-like; by Buddhists, used for *nagas* or snake gods; to pervade; to bud; in matters relating to betrothals, it is often used for a man; gracious, kind; much used by geomancers to embody those terrestrial and occult influences and positions which act on and determine human prosperity; figured with dragons.

類 the class of lizards, dragons, serpents, &c.

斑 | a poetical name for a deer, the axis, because it plays with dragons.

船 a dragon boat, so named from the carved figure-head.

香 the ancestral effigy at weddings. (Cantonese.)

位 the throne.

飛 the reigning emperor.

體 the emperor's person.

既見君子爲 | 爲光 now that I see these noblemen, I understand their favor and brightness.

白 | or 烏 | poetical names for the dog.

眼菓 the longan fruit. (*Nephelium longan*.)

顏大悅 his majesty was greatly pleased.

牌 the imperial tablet, revered by officers.

殿 the ornamented shed for the 打醮 at Canton.

馬精神 he has the vigor of a dragon or a horse.

海 | 王 Sea-dragon king or the Neptune of the Chinese; he is *Sagava*, a *naga* or dragon-king, whose glorious palace is at the bottom of the ocean, north of Mount Meru.

脈 the dragon's pulse, the subtle geomantic tokens and influence of a locality.

尋 | 點穴 to seek the dragon and point out his den; — *i.e.* to fix on a lucky spot.

乘 | to get married.

鳳帖 betrothal cards.

鍾之年 decrepid, old.

地 | an earthworm.

扒 | scrambling dragons, *i.e.* boats at Canton that paddle very fast.

擒 | 捉虎 to seize a dragon and hold a tiger; — *met.* very clever and brave.

鯉跳 | 門 the carp has leaped over the dragon's gate; — *met.* rapid promotion.

神 the gods of waters and springs; a general term for the ruling powers of nature, and their worship.

涎香 ambergris; though it seems to be also applied to the paint called dragon's blood.

鬚菜 asparagus.

大 | 風 a typhoon, a cyclone.

腦香 Baroes camphor.

合 | the dragon is pleased; *i.e.* the waters are quiet, the stream runs in its bed.

竜

lung

Regarded as an old contracted form of the preceding.

Also to rise, to issue forth.

起 | in heat, said of dogs; pairing, as birds.

俱草 | a place in Yunnan where are nine steep mountains.

藿

lung

A species of water weed (*Polygonum amphibium*), otherwise called 葦草, and often written like the last.

陽有游 | in the marshes grows the spreading smart-weed.

蒙 | overgrown with weeds, concealed, obscured by something.

Read *lung*. To collect.

| 蓀 or | 葦 brought together, to collect in one.

隆

lung

From 降 to descend and 生 to bear, denoting that what is born will be high and great.

Grand, eminent, surpassing; high, like a peak; exalted; abundant, fertile, opulent, overflowing; glorious; to glorify, to exalt; to magnify; the irritation of great heat.

興 | prosperous.

| 薄 generous — mean.

尊 | highly honored.

| 盛 affluent; wealthy.

深領 | 情 to receive many favors.

貌豐 | fat and hearty looking.

| 冬時候 winter; cold weather.

| | a thundering noise.

| 儀 your valuable present.

父者家之 | a father is the eminent one of the house.

窿

lung

The vault of heaven is 穹 | referring to its arched expanse; a cavity, an orifice.

窟 | a hole.

掘 | 而居 to dig out a cave for a dwelling.

瘵

lung

Infirm; weak in the back from age.

| 痢 old and useless, bent over.

| 閉 costive, torpor of bowels.

隴 A stream in Lo-ting cheu  
羅定州 in the west of  
Kwangtung, called 三 | ;  
a river or town in Kansuh.

隴 Rude and incomplete.  
| 侗 unpolished, like a rude  
rustic; long and straight.

隴 The throat, the oesophagus.  
喉 | the gullet.  
好喉 | a very loud voice.

虿 An insect found on the olive  
in Kwangtung, the | 蜂  
probably a species of walking-  
leaf. (*Mantis*)  
| 蛭 a fabulous monster.

蛙 | a goblin like a child two  
feet long found in the sea.

蚌 | a crab which gets into pearl  
cysters.

隴 The rising sun obscured.  
瞳 | break of day, the sun  
not clearly seen.

隴 The rising moon.  
朦 | dim, obscure, as the  
beclouded moon or a dirty  
glass; the mumblings of one  
half asleep.

籠 Often used for the next.  
A pen for animals, like a  
corral or stockade; the bars  
or slats of a window, a ja-  
lousie.

囚 | a cage for prisoners.

房 | a blind over a window.

月透疎 | the moon shines  
through the open lattice.

門 | 子 the bars across a doorway.

簾 | to screen off by a blind.

籠 A cage; an open basket for  
carrying birds or animals; a  
quiver; used with 籠 to  
monopolize or engross the  
market; to cover, to rest on.

打 | to entrap birds.

焙 | a frame to hang clothes on  
to dry over a fire.

雀 | a bird-cage.

猪 | 花 the *Nepenthes* or pitch-  
er plant.

猪 | a pig-basket.

| 罩 an open basket to cover  
fish; to include all.

| 括 the key to an essay; its  
scope given in a sentence.

虛 | 全題 to refer to by allu-  
sions, to make an indirect ap-  
peal.

| 絡 a snare, the noose of a trap;  
to insnare, to inveigle and con-  
trol.

| 貨物 to buy up goods.

受人牢 | taken in by others.

烟 | 柳 the smoke rests on the  
willows.

| 住那馬 catch hold of that  
horse.

立 | to stand in the cage; a  
cruel mode of execution.

隴 A gem cut in the form of a  
dragon, and placed on the  
altar when praying for rain.  
玲 | tinkling of gems; the  
sighing of wind; bright.

籠 } Earth built up on which to  
grind grain; a wooden mill;  
to sharpen; to grind to  
flour.

| 穀 to hull grain.

磨 | to grind down; to  
fag at study.

穀 | a wooden hand-mortar.

| 利 to sharpen, to rub bright.

隴 To reap grain and scatter  
the handfuls to dry; smut in  
grain.

聾 Deaf, hard of hearing; un-  
perceived or hidden, like a  
thing covered up.

亞 | a deaf person.

粧 | 詐啞 to feign to be deaf  
and dumb.

不癡不 | 難作阿家翁 if you  
are not silly and deaf, 'twill be  
hard for you to be an old boss.

倒底 | totally deaf.

隴 The leggings or overalls  
worn by the Chinese in  
winter.

籠 } From leather and dragon, or  
rather a cage, referring to the  
shape; the second form is un-  
usual, and is also interchanged  
with the next, to buy up.

隴 A halter.

馬 | 頭 a headstall, a hal-  
ter.

壟 A barrow, a grave or mound  
over it; a pile of earth; to  
monopolize goods.

丘 | a tumulus over a  
grave.

| 斷 undulating, as a road or  
country; to speculate; to buy  
up goods.

瓦 | 子 a scollop; shells like the  
*Arca* or *Pecten*.

隴 Used with the last.

隴 A dike to prevent water  
breaking in; a classifier of  
rows of tiles and growing  
grain.

一 | 瓦 a row of tiles on a roof;  
one gutter.

滿 | 黃雲 the yellow clouds  
[of waving grain] fill the fields.

| 畝之間 among dikes and  
fields; — busy at farming.

| 西 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  
Wéi.

得 | 望蜀 having got Shensi  
he wanted S'ch'uen too; —  
*met.* unsatisfied ambition.

隴 To walk awkwardly.

| 徇 to walk straight ahead.

隴 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

or through; to visit, to call at; to bring near, to draw close to.

丨埋手 to put the hands in the sleeves. (*Cantonese*.)

丨在袖裡 to conceal in the sleeve.

聚丨來 gathered together.

做得丨 can you finish this?

丨衙門 to call in at the yamun.

丨總來了 they have all come; everything is here.

丨近 to bring near: to near, as a boat.

丨掠 to plunder, as a highway-man.

把刀丨他 he covertly stabbed him with a knife.

丨敵 to charge at the enemy.

丨岸 to lie along shore.

丨髮 to bind the hair.

拉丨 to drag up to one.

丨前解勸 they all came forward and urged them to cease, — or to part.

籠 *lung* A hole, an aperture; a wide cleft; a cave; empty, hollow.

開丨 make a hole.

老鼠丨 a rat hole.

入黃泥丨 he has entered the clay hole; — *met.* he is buried.

孔丨 a hole.

穿丨 holes are in it; bored.

空丨 empty, contents all run out.

丨罅 a cleft, a crack or crevice.

棺材丨 an empty grave, an old tomb.

他的窟丨太多 his schemes for taking people in are very many.

你給我窟丨橋走嗎 are you trying to deceive me? — *i. e.* are you trying to get me to fall through the hole in the bridge?

槓

*kang'*

An unauthorized character, said to be altered from 籠 a cage.

A trunk, a box; a basket shaped like a jar; a valise; any traveling case to carry clothes.

皮丨 a leathern trunk.

櫻丨 a coir trunk or valise.

飲食丨 a case for eatables.

衣服丨 a clothes' trunk.

In *Pekingese* read *kang'*. A Korean ream of 100 quires of 26 sheets each; the frame on which coffins are carried.

抬丨絆嘴 to get into an altercation; to bandy loud words, as coffin bearers are apt to do.

丨房 an undertaker's shop.

In *Fuhchau*, partly used for 杠 a pole. A carrying-beam; thills of a sedan; a classifier of loads borne by two; a set of boxes for presents.

先丨 and 後丨 the fore and rear thills; *met.* the chair-bearers.

弄

*lung'*

From 井 hands folded and 玉 a gem, denoting to play with things.

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.

戲丨 to sport with, to dally.

丨璋 and 丨瓦 to bear a son or daughter.

侮丨 treat with indignity.

丨飯 to cook food.

丨假成真 to fulfill what was promised in joke.

丨壞 to spoil, to put out of order.

賣丨手段 to show off one's expertness.

丨慣了 thoroughly practiced in.  
不要丨翻了 don't tip it over, don't spill it out.

丨神丨鬼 to make much ado about the gods.

丨權 to abuse power.

忽值丨兵 he suddenly moved up his forces.

不懂得丨 I do not know how to do that.

丨巧反拙 the pretended expert turned out to be a fool; he thought he would do a smart thing and got into trouble.

丨出事來 to have a squabble, to get into a dispute.

丨神儂 I have given you a great deal of trouble; I thank you. (*Shanghai*.)

丨成 or 丨神 to deceive another, to cheat.

悞

*lung'*

躡

*lung'*

躡

*lung'*

扯

*lung'*

The first of these is regarded as the correct form.

Stupid, foolish; unable to understand readily; to make a fool of.

盡丨我上當' he took me in completely.

丨愚人 to impose on a simpleton.

悞

*lung'*

悞

*lung'*

悞

*lung'*

悞

*lung'*

躡

*lung'*

躡

*lung'*

扯

*lung'*

Stupid, foolish; unable to understand readily.

The note or song of a bird.

唳丨 to chirp.

鳥丨春光 the birds' music greets the spring.

吟丨 a hum of many voices, as in a school-room.

躡

*lung'*

躡

*lung'*

扯

*lung'*

Walking.

丨躡 the imperfect attempts of a child to walk; a child stepping.

扯丨來 to draw another toward one.

LWAN.

Some of these characters are often pronounced LÜEN. Old sound, Ion. In Canton, Iün; - in Swatow, Iüan; - in Amoy, Iwan, - in Fuhcháu, Iwang; - in Shanghai; Iö; - in Chifu, Ian.

欒 A small malvaceous tree, called | 華, having yellow flowers; a slender tree with yellow wood and reddish branches which produces the | 荆 a medicine; some say the | 木 is the bladder tree (Kabreuteria paniculata), but this is erroneous according to the Pän Ts'ao; the two corners of a bell. | 城縣 in the southwest of Chihli near the Hu-t'o River. 棘人 | | 分 the earnest mourner has worn himself thin. 檀 | well trimmed bamboos. 朱 | a Japanese name for the shaddock.

巒 The peaks of a hill; a line of pointed summits winding along. | 層 | 疊翠 the successive peaks and multiplied [fields of] emerald grass.

圓 Spherical; round. | 團 | globular; round, as the moon or a tambourine.

絲 A cord of silk. | 絲 | braided cord used for waistbands.

鑾 From metal and connected. Little bells formerly hung from the phoenix that marked the royal cars; imperial, royal; a term of respect.

恭迓 | 輿 I shall await your arrival; - a phrase used on a lady's invitation card. 玉 | the royal chariot. 金 | 殿 the palace, or strictly the hall of audience; the court. 金 | 坡 an old name for the Hanlin college. 啓 | and 回 | his Majesty's departure and return; also applied to the movements of a god.

| 儀衛 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.

鸞 A fabulous bird, described as 神靈之精 the essence or seminal power of divine influence, and regarded as the embodiment of every grace and beauty; the | 鷄 or argus pheasant seems to have furnished the type; this is the cock, the hen is 和; hence the phrase | 鳳和鳴 the phoenixes sing harmoniously, to denote a marriage; small bells hung on bridles. | 聲將將 the sound of their tinkling bells draws near. | 箋鳳東 the marriage papers of a bride and bridegroom. 五彩珠 | elegantly adorned. | 刀 [he holds the] knife with the jingling bells.

罽 A net for catching pigs and other small ground animals. | 開而彘突 when the pig sees the net laid he runs away.

灤 To flow drop by drop. | 河 a large river in the northeast of Chihli flowing into the Gulf of Liaotung, near whose mouth is | 州 a small town.

孿 To bear twins; to suckle two children at once. | 子 or | 伴兒 twins. | 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. 鷄 | 鷄's eggs. | 生 oviparous. 壘 | 之危 like the danger of a pile of eggs breaking. | 子 the testes. | 翼 to brood, to cherish. 勢如覆 | my power is like a bird setting 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; raveled; to ferry over; the end of a song. 作 | to rebel. | 而敬 having tact at ruling and yet reverent. 涉渭爲 | he crossed the River Wei by boats. 叛 | to raise a revolt. | 臣十人 [Wän Wang had] ten ruling statesmen. | 世 seditious officers. 大 | great commotion in a state. 心 | disturbed in mind. | 曠 great clamor, a hubbub. | 坐 to sit without respect to rank. 天降喪 | Heaven has visited us with death and anarchy. | 言 to talk wildly or without any order. | 線 raveled thread. 弄 | to disarrange, as papers. | 日甚 anarchy daily increases. | 跑 to play truant.

MA.

Old sounds, ma and mak. In Canton, ma; — in Swatow, ma, mo, múa, and bó; — in Amoy, ma, ba, and bó; — in Fuhchau, ma and mwal; — in Shanghai, mò; — in Chifu, ma.

**麻** <sub>ma</sub> Composed of 林 flowers and 广 a shelter, referring to the labor bestowed on the fibers; it forms the 200th radical of a small incongruous group.

Hemp, particularly the female (*Cannabis*) plant; a plant furnishing textile fibers, as the *Cannabis*, *Bohemica*, *Linum*, *Hibiscus*, and *Sida*, which all bear this name; the linen of the Chinese; hempen; sackcloth or mourning apparel; pock-marked; a kind of drum; in colloquial, used for 馬 sprightly, lively, quick.

野 | the *Hibiscus cannabifolius* or an allied malvaceous plant that furnishes fibers.

| 布 hempen fabrics, grasscloth.

| 栗樹板 planks of a heavy wood like teak.

| 線 linen thread.

| 布粗衣 clad in coarse hempen; — very frugal.

心亂如 | my mind is troubled like tangled hemp.

| 俐 or | | 俐俐 quick-witted, clever, ready; expert.

| 籃 a hamper for holding 績 | or hatched hemp.

黃 | the *Sida* or abutilon hemp.

白 | and 黃 | old terms for imperial rescripts or gazettes.

山西胡 | flax, grown in Chibli.

胡 | 油 linseed oil.

王 | 子 pockmarks, from a man named Wang who first had them.

In Cantonese. Occasionally; unimportant.

| | 的 of little moment, let it pass.

| 際 obscure, dim, badly lighted.

In Fuhchau. Mean, defrauding; troublesome, indistinct, incomplete; obstinate; lively; scarred, disfigured.

**蔴** A common but unauthorized form of the last.

<sub>ma</sub> Sesamum; the hemp plant. 芝 | 油 sesamum oil.

| 醬 ground sesamum seeds used by cooks.

大 | 油 castor oil.

| 骨拐杖 [like] a staff of hemp; — useless dependance.

漚 | to rot hemp.

波羅 | 布 coarse gray or unbleached grasscloth.

**痲** <sub>ma</sub> A disease of children, the measles or chicken-pox; numbness; paralysis; the torpor of the tongue after tasting hot things.

| 子 the pits or scars left after small-pox or chicken-pox.

出 | to have the measles.

脚 | my foot is asleep.

| 瘋 leprosy. (Cantonese.)

| 痲 numb, no feeling.

味道 | a hot peppery taste.

發 | to feel benumbed; to have no taste of things.

**磨** <sub>ma</sub> To look at long; eyes weary and blurred with looking.

眼 | 了 indistinct vision.

**願** <sub>ma</sub> An obstruction in speech.

| 願 to speak with hesitation; stammering from malformation of the organs.

**蟆** <sub>ma</sub> A frog. 蝦 | a striped frog, used for food.

Read *moh*. A species of gnat.

**鷹** <sub>ma</sub> A bird akin to a wild goose. | 雀 (oftener written 麻雀) a sparrow.

山 | 雀 a small species of lark.

**摩** <sub>ma</sub> The yak is called | 牛 in the 'Rli Ya, but the name has now become obsolete.

**穈** <sub>ma</sub> From millet and hemp. A kind of grain allied to the panicle millet; a spikelet of the head of this millet; a part of a panicle.

**馬** <sub>ma</sub> The original form represents the head, mane, and legs of a horse; it forms the 187th radical of characters relating to colors and qualities of equine beasts.

A horse; warlike, spirited; cavalry; the white knight in chess; quick, as a horse; emblem of 午 noon, the seventh of the twelve stems, and of heaven.

良 | a gentle horse.

兒 | or 公 | a stallion.

| 上 要 I want it immediately.

千里 | a racer; a swift courier.

野 | a wild horse; a column of dust flying over the desert.

聽不出金 | 驟駒子 my golden horse has not brought forth a male's colt; — I've made nothing on this venture.

| 頭 or 碼頭 a landing-place, a ferry, a jetty for boats.

阻住 | 頭 to stop a horse's head,—so as to give a petition; to hinder another.

| 夫 a groom, a syce; it strictly denotes one belonging to an official or grandee; he is also called | 王 at the south.

頂 | an attendant who rides ahead.

| 錢 doctor's fees.

| 撒歡兒 the horse is capering and curveting about.

| 板 a camp-chair.

背 | to saddle a horse.

初下 | I have just arrived.

慣騎 | 慣跌跤 the best riders know best what falls are.

下 | 酒 a dinner given to a new arrival.

| 桶 a close-chair; it is changed perhaps from | 通 horse-dung.

快 | 來 come very quickly, as a racer.

| 房 or | 號 a stable.

| 蹄 a horse's hoof; also the water chestnut. (*Eleocharis*.)

海 | a seal, probably the *Phoca equestris*; the Hippoeampus.

司 | inspeeter of cavalry.

勉出一 | I'll serve as a horse and go on foot.

戎 | a war horse.

一匹 | one horse.

| 到成功 it will be arranged in a moment; — i. e. as if done by a fast horse.

In *Cantonese* used for 馮 To clamp; a stretcher; to plant the right foot firmly forward.

| 住 to clamp, as a broken dish.

好 | 步 a firm standing.

| 緊恒鷄頂 seize him by his coiled-up cue.

媽 From woman and horse as the phonetic.

ma A mare; an old woman, a dame; a mother; a waiting woman, a duenna.

婆 | a grandma. (*Cantonese*.)

乾 | a maid-servant, a nurse.

老 | or 阿 | a nurse; an old dame; the Manchus so call a mother.

| | mother! — so children cry.

碼 Interchanged with the next.

ma Weights for money or goods; in Canton, an English yard (imitating the word) or a French metre.

法 | or | 子 money weights.

司 | 秤 sixteen taels to a catty.

足司 | full weights.

籌 | counters used in games.

石 | a water dam of stones across a stream.

In *Batavia*. The farm of taxes.

酒 | 仔 or 酒 | 子, the arrack farm.

瑪 The agate; veined stones.

ma | 璣 a name given to quartzose minerals having laminae or colored markings like the cornelian, chalcedony, opal, jasper, or agate.

| 璣文 angular lines like those in fortification agate.

直草 | 璣 moss agate.

燈草 | 璣 lamp-wick agate, a beautiful variety with white spiculae.

膽青 | 璣 bloodstone.

螞 A leech; a locust.

ma | 蟻 a bloodsucker.

| 蟻搬泰山 the large ant would carry off Taisan; — an impossibility.

鰲 Prawns.

ma 蝦 | a small prawn; it is also called 水馬; the last is also the name of a species of water spider.

罵 } From *net* or *man* and *horse*; the second form is obsolete, or is only used in chess as the name of the black knight.

罵 } To rail at, to scold; to abuse with vile language.

ma 呪 | to curse; malisons.

| 不絕口 his mouth was full of railing.

辱 | to vilify, to scold harshly.

笑 | to ridicule and scold.

不受 | he won't bear a scolding.

不要 | 他 do not scold him.

嗎 Used for the last.

ma To berate; to scold.

Read *ma*. An interrogative requiring an affirmative answer; when there is an alternative, it ends the first clause.

這筆是你的 | 還是他的 is that pencil yours or his?

酒 | to gabble over one's wine.

這樣 | is it not so?

他來了 | has he come?

這不是張姓的 | does not that belong to Mr Chang?

馮 A sacrifice offered to the god of War or Mars, when reaching the borders of the enemy's country, in order

to propitiate a victory; it was offered on horseback; worship to the *diu via* when traveling.

是類是 | they worshiped Shanghai and Mars.

佛 | a paper painted effigy or substitute for other gods, which is worshiped in houses at Shanghai, and then burned.

In *Cantonese*. The day after the full and new moons.

頭 | the 2d day of the 1st moon.

做 | to observe these days.

馮 A head-board, that stretches from the bed-posts to secure them; to stretch a thin board between two things;

to clamp, to join by clamping; a stretcher; some say that 馬桶 a close chair, is more correctly written | 桶 than the common way.

上兩個 | 子 nail on a couple of slats, — as on a pile of logs to prevent thefts.

馮 A southern name for a monkey.

ma | 猴洲 Monkey Island off Maeao; in Shantung, | 子 denotes a wolf.

馮 Also read *ma*.

Advantageous, useful; profitable, clever, skilled; to pile up, to lay in regular piles, as bales or books.

| 上磚 pile up the bricks.

擠似 | 幫猪 as thick hero as piled-up hogs.

MAH.

Old sound, mit. In Canton, mat and mât; — in Amoy, biet; — in Fuhchau, mak and mwak; — in Shanghai, mak.

搨  
me'

From hand and secret.

To strike.

僨  
me'

From man and secret.

Brawny.

| 僨 stout, strong, able to carry much.

袜  
mo'  
mei'

From napkin or clothes and the end; also read moh,

Low socks or other covering for the feet, made of cloth.  
| 勒 a garter, often prettily embroidered.

Read mei'. A napkin, a handkerchief; a girdle or

stomacher worn over the breast like a corset; to bind on.

| 額 a fillet worn by women

| 巾而裘 [the northern people] wear turbans and dress in skins.

| 肚 to bind or strap the waist.

| 額鳳 a bridal phoenix headband, often seen on the stage.

MAI.

Old sounds, mai, ma, and mat. In Canton, mai; — in Swatow, mai and boi; — in Amoy, bai, mai, and mai'; — in Fuhchau, mai and mât; — in Shanghai, ma; — in Chifu, mai.

埋  
mai

From earth and village.

To secrete, to cover, to conceal; to lay by, to hoard; to harbor; to bury, to cover over without regard to the rites.

| 葬 to inter, to put into the grave.

| 藏 to hoard, to lay up in secret.

| 沒 to conceal; to take another name; *sub rosa*.

| 伏兵馬 to dispose the forces in ambush.

| 怨 to bear a grudge against.

收 | to lay by safely.

贓 | to falsely accuse.

| 身隴畝 to retire [from office] and hide in the country.

隱姓 | 名 to take an alias and secrete one's self.

| 沒人 心 to disappoint one and not carry out his plans.

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.

| 岸 or | 街 to go ashore.

做 | done, finished, all over.

| 來 come near to me.

丢 | to throw aside.

打得 | agreeable, fit.

出 | to furnish means.

| 手 to begin a job.

行 | 一邊 step aside a little.

撮 | to abridge, to make small.

無開 | nothing at all to give.

天煖不 | it will not harden in warm weather.

葬  
mai

Regarded as another form of the last.

To bury; to store away.

瘞 | the place where sacrifices are offered at graves.

Read /i/. To stop up.

窒 | to close, to stuff.

Read /wei/. Filthy; to make dirty, to defile.

鑒明者塵垢弗能 | dust will not dirty a mirror; — conscious integrity cannot be defiled.

霾  
mai

From rain and a fox.

Sand or dust storms, common in northern China; a misty, foggy sky, arising from dust or fog.

風雨 | 晦 the storm obscures everything.

終風且 | the wind brings up a dust-storm.

撥 | 見天 he brushed away the mists to see the sky; — said of a clear writer.

買  
mai

From property and a net, which the etymologists explain by Mencius' phrase 网市利 to net the market gains.

To buy, to purchase; to obtain.

做 | 賣 a trader.

| 受 to buy real estate.

| 入 to purchase.

| 水 to buy water at a parent's death; — a southern usage.

零碎 | to buy by retail.

| 辦 a comprador or butler; a purveyor.

| 服民心 to win people's hearts.

收 | 古玩 curiosities bought in here; — a shop sign.

| 囑 to suborn villains to inform against; to bribe one to obey orders.

| 怕 to buy fear; — to give hush money.

涇  
wei

One of the headwaters of the Mih-jo River 涇羅江 which rises in Kiangsi, and flows westerly into the Tungting Lake.

𦉳 The bleating of sheep.

'mai

𦉴 From *plant* and to *buy*.

'mai

A name for several milky plants, of which the 𦉴菜 or 𦉴苦 𦉴菜 is the chicory (*Cichorium*), and the dandelion (*Leontodon*); and also a species of sow-thistle (*Sonchus*).

水苦 𦉴 a small annual growing in damp places; applied to a *Veronica* and an *Icterus*.

𦉵 𦉴 a wild kind of greens like lettuce, probably a chicory.

勸 To give *all* one's strength to a thing; to exert it.

'mai

𦉶 𦉴 𦉵 𦉶 to aid the state energetically.

𦉷 𦉴 𦉵 to sedulously cultivate virtue.

賣 From 買 to *buy* and 出 *going out* contracted.

'mai

To sell, to vend; to betray, to inveigle; to make game of, to mock; to vaunt, to show off.

貨手 a salesman.

𦉸 or 𦉹 or 𦉺 or 𦉻 sold.

得貴 it is held at a high rate.

出 𦉼 for sale.

𦉽 to prink one's self out; to show off, as a woman.

𦉾 𦉿 to gabble, to talk glibly.

𦉿 to give another the leprosy.

弄丰情 to set off one's charms, meretricious adorning.

𦉿 to betray one's country, to serve the enemy.

力 to do jobs, to hire out.

面光 to keep up appearances; eye-service.

放 to let prisoners get away.

主求榮 to betray the king in order to get high station.

人情 to try to curry favor; to act officiously.

猪仔 sold as a pig [in a basket]—into foreign servitude; a Canton phrase for coolies.

武 to act for people's amusement.

人口 to sell people, as girls for brothels.

邁 From to *go* and a *myriad*.

'mai

To pass away, to wax old; to surpass, to exceed, to go beyond; energetically; to depart; to travel far; to make a royal progress; senile, old.

年 𦉿 aged.

老 𦉿 over sixty years.

如彼行 𦉿 like any one going astray.

𦉿 大步行 he then marched himself off.

日月既 𦉿 the days and months tly away.

𦉿 種超羣 he surpassed them all, a *faci'e princeps*.

不能 𦉿 步 he could not move a step.

視我 𦉿 𦉿 he thinks of me without regard.

時 𦉿 其邦 he was then visiting his dependencies.

講

'mai

To brag, to talk ten thousand things; to speak angrily.

𦉿 不自覺 he does not know he brags.

## MAN.

Old sound, man. In Canton, man and mán; — in Swatow, man, mún, and mún; — in Amoy, ban and bân; — in Fuhchau, mang and mwang; — in Shanghai, mē and mē; — in Chifu, man.

蠻 From *insect* and to *connect*.

'man

A large snake found in the south; ancient name for barbarous tribes in the south of China, unreformed by Chinese civilization; the southern regions; external, barbarous people; fierce, brutish, trusting to strength alone; unreasonable, beyond reproof.

南 𦉿 an old term for people south of the Mē-ling and in Formosa.

𦉿 夷 savages, wild tribes; southerners are still termed 𦉿 子 by the northern Chinese, as they were in Marco Polo's time.

𦉿 性 ungovernable.

打 𦉿 講 you talk like a savage.

力 hereculean strength.

石 rubble stone.

刁 𦉿 passionate, willful.

以先祖受命因時百 𦉿 as his ancestor had received a charge to regulate all the wild southerners.

𦉿 邦 or 𦉿 畿 uncivilized regions.

𦉿 悍 valiant.

In Shanghai. An adjective, obstinate, unreasonable; an adverb of comparison, very, highly, exceedingly.

𦉿 困 an obstinate child.

𦉿 好 very good, first rate.

𦉿 會話 he speaks fluently.

𦉿 清爽 clear and distinct.

話 𦉿 話 unreasonable opposition.

攪

'man

Meaning and sound both lost.

In Cantonese used for, 𦉿 扳 To pull or take down; to push, to turn over; to work a scull; to bring down as pride.

𦉿 開門 pull open the door.

𦉿 個件落 get down that article.

𦉿 倍 to contest with one.

襖

man

Large coarse garments such as the nomades wear; trousers made close are | 襠褲 referring especially to the seat not being split.

髮

man

Beautiful hair; garments; head-gear; wreaths or frontlets; fringe on caps, like that on official hats.

貫鬘爲華 | he could string hailstones to make a beautiful wreath; — said of Buddha.

指 | a Buddhist term for a rosary of finger bones.

眞金 | [she who wears] a pure gold coiffure, — was Kauchanamala, wife of Kunnala, noted for her conjugal fidelity.

縵

man

Thin, plain sarcoenet; undorned, simple.

操 | to play in tune.

| 田 an unploughed field.

卿雲爛兮紉 | | 兮 the rosy clouds roll up in lofty piles.

謾

man

From *words* and *long*; interchanged with 慢 *slow*.

To deceive or insult a superior; unfaithful to a trust.

| 言 exaggerated talk

大 | great disrespect.

詐 | cunning.

誕 | to draw a long bow.

饅

man

Steamed bread or wheaten cakes; bread of any kind.

| 頭 a loaf of bread.

| 頭餅 a bun or dumpling.

| 頭蘿或木 | 頭 the dried fruit of the *Ficus stipulata*.

鰻

man

A salt water eel, the | 鱺; there are black and yellow sorts, with large pectoral fins. 海 | 鱺 a large species of conger eel.

海 | a brown eel common at Shanghai, three feet long, allied to the *Ophisurus*.

| 鱧 eels of all kinds.

耨

man

To covet; a ploughshare, name of a thorny tree.

| | to smooth, as mortar.

鞞

man

An empty shoe; a bridle thong; occurs used for *min* 憫 to pity; troubled.

In *Pekingese*. To cover with skin, as a drum or tambourine.

| 鼓皮 to stretch a drum-skin.

瞞

man

From *eye* and *even*.

A flat eye, one whose canthi or corners are nearly level with the face; dull, half-closed

eyes, as if drunk; to deceive, to impose on one, to conceal the truth.

隱 | to hide from.

包 | deceived, gulled, tricked.

欺 | to deceive, to pull wool over his eyes.

實不相 | I will keep nothing from you.

| 目 to shut or wink the eyes.

| 騙 to cheat, to palm on.

老 | a bridesmaid. (*Pekingese*.)

躡

man

To jump, as over a wall.

| 牆 to leap a wall.

Read *p'an*. To limp.

| 躡 to reel, to walk awry or lame.

頤

man

A large, full, round face.

這麼 | 預 why are you so set to do it?

滿

man

Used for 漫 to cover over.

To overlay with earth; one says, iron rust.

| 塔磚 to lay or pave with square tiles.

滿

man

From *water* and *even*.

Full, replete, surfeited; bulging, stuffed; complete, entire; fullness, pride; to com-

plete, to fill, to suffice, to abound; to finish a set time; the Manchu people; Brahminic writings (*puranas*), so called on account of their completeness.

| 身 the whole body.

| 載 full, as of cargo laden in.

乘 | 或放 | packed full.

做 | 一任 complete a term of office.

| 月 the month of a confinement; a honey-moon; to pull a full bow.

| 意 quite to my liking.

志自 | 九族乃離 when he is full of his own sufficiency, his kindred all desert him.

| 到處 everywhere, here and there, all over.

| 期發賣 the time having passed, the goods were sold.

| 洲人 the Manchus.

| 口春風 fluent and eloquent.

| 招損 the presumptuous bring on their own calamities.

充 | the whole, the entire circuit.

| 載而歸 may you return home fully satisfied.

| 腹經綸 profoundly learned and clever.

| 下巴 a very full beard.

| 慈子 the son of complete compassion, a name of *Purna-maitreya-putra* 彌多羅尼子 a budhisatwa, once a disciple of Sakya-muni.

曼

man

From 胃 to *sign* altered and 又 a hand; it is also read *man*.

Long, extended, like a vine; prolonged; marked with fine lines.

| 衍 infinite, endless.

| 倩偷桃 [may the old fairy] Man-t sien get a peach for you; — a wish on an old man's birthday.

路 | | a long tedious road.

Read *wan*. Fine, personable; good, well taken care of, as the body; without, not having; also.

孔 | 且碩 tall and fat, a fine figure.

平脅 | 膚 an even waist and plump limbs.

| 辭以自解 with a fine apology he exonerated himself.

**幔** A curtain, a screen; tapestry or brocade hangings.

man'

轎 | sedan' curtains.

幃 | to screen off.

錦 | embroidered screens.

**嫚** From *woman* and *long*; interchanged with the next.

man'

To despise, to affront; to reproach.

污 | to vilify.

褻 | to show contempt to.

僇 | 鬼神 to despise the gods.

侮 | to slight.

**慢** Interchanged with the next.

man'

Negligent, remiss.

| 些 stop a little.

君子寬而不 | the wise man acts leisurely but is not lazy.

**慢** From *heart* and *long*; interchanged with the last two, and the next.

man'

Indifferent, negligent, remiss; rude, disobliging, supercilious, proud; to treat laughingly; late; slow, easy, sluggish; dilatory, 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.

| | or | 且 slowly, easy; stop a little while.

輕 | to disesteem, to slight.

| 手 a slow hand.

| 道如此 be careful how you speak thus.

寫太 | you write very slowly.

| 說 do not speak so; better be silent.

花開得 | the flowers are late in blossoming.

且 | stop a minute | wait a bit | — a call to one passing by.

| 不驚心 to throw off the care.

In *Cantonese*. Light weight; as 鮮 is over weight.

| 不殼 the steel-yard falls.

**漫** 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 ruining 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.

爛 | all dispersed, widely diffused.

| | long and far, like a road; level, even.

水 | 河堤 the water overflows the dikes.

| 種 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 eructations.

澆 | 爲樂 to give loose to one's evil desires.

肆口 | 罵 to vociferate and talk wildly; to rail and swear at.

| | 大霧 the fog is very dense.

**漫** To cover, as a wall with plaster; to paint or ornament walls; to pave; a trowel.

man'

| 牆 to plaster walls.

| 地板 to lay a board floor.

毀瓦畫 | he broke the tiles, and disfigured the plastering.

**鏟** Interchanged with the last.

man'

泥 | or | 刀 a trowel.

錢 | 兒 the obverse of a coin (*Pekingese*.)

## MĀN.

Old sound, mán. In *Canton*, mán; — in *Swatow*, māng and bún; — in *Amoy*, bōan, mui', and bún; — in *Fuhchau*, mwòng and mòng; — in *Shanghai*, māng; — in *Chifu*, mán.

**門** The original has two 戶 leaves of a door face to face; it forms the 169th radical of a natural group of characters relating to entrances.

mān

A gate, a gateway; an outer door; a house; the family in it; an entrance, an opening; a harbor; a sect, a profession, a class; an occupation; in *anatomy*, a short duct or passage; a classifier of cannon and affairs.

| 門 the bar or bolt of a gate.

一扇 | a one-leaved door.

橫 | a side or private door.

月 | a circular entrance.

| 口 in the door; a gateway.

大 | the great or outer gate.

衡 | 之下可以棲遲 beneath my door of scantling I can rest at my leisure.

| 丁 or 看 | 的 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.

聽 | to wait for one at the gate, as at night.

敲 | to rap, to pound on the gate.

| 神 the god who guards official gateways.

| 籠子 posts to bar and secure the shop-shutters.

| 牌 the door-tablet, which contains the names of the family.

醫 | the medical profession.

冷 | obsolete, old fashioned, as an old fogey practitioner.

十 | 砲 ten cannon.  
 | | 曉得 he knows a little of all kinds of trades.  
 | 外漢 one not in the trade.  
 專 | 生意 a specialty, a single branch, as an oculist.  
 | 風 the reputation of a family; usages of a household.  
 開 | 七件事樣樣罷不得 seven things are absolutely necessary in housekeeping, — fuel, rice, oil, salt, soy, tea, and vinegar.  
 出 | entered an office; married a husband; gone abroad, not at home.  
 | 鎖上了 the door is locked.  
 耳 | a small side door.  
 | 上 or | 子 a gentleman's butler or major-domo; attendants at a court.  
 大 | 口 a noble rich family.  
 | 生 or | 人 or | 徒 a pupil, a disciple.  
 | 戶不對 the families are not matched, an unsuitable alliance.  
 | 路 occupation; an opening.  
 朱 | or 高 | a distinguished family.  
 忠節一 | a loyal and virtuous household.  
 拜 | 下 to acknowledge one as a teacher or patron.  
 | 包 or | 規 or | 敬 fee to the porter; his perquisites.  
 金星 | the harbor of Kum-sing Moon north of Macao.  
 道義之 | the path of truth and right.  
 | 斗 attendants on a district school-inspector.  
 幽 | and 賁 | the pylorus and cardiac orifice of the stomach.  
 關 | the obstructed passage, — is the ilio-cæcal valve.

們

mān

From *man* and *door* as the phonetic.  
 The sign of the plural of persons.  
 你 | you; often used for one person

我 | we, who are together; us.  
 爺 | gentlemen, elders, uncles, official attendants; an honorable appellation for a husband.  
 爺兒 | you, Sirs, spoken to the last if they are older; but if equal in rank or age, 哥兒 | is a more polite term.  
 他 | they, those people.  
 弟兄 | the brothers.  
 Read *mān'* Plump, full-looking.  
 | 渾 fat and hearty, as a horse.

捫

mān

From *hand* and *door* as the phonetic.

To feel, to lay the hand on; to touch, to examine, to search for, to hold; to cover; to draw a cover over.  
 | 心 lay the hand on the heart; self-examination.  
 | 虱 to crack lice.  
 | 足 to stamp the feet in anger.  
 無日苟矣莫 | 朕舌 do not say, It is of no moment, and no one can prevent my speaking.  
 | 鼓 to cover a drum.  
 | 緊 pull it on tight, as a cover.  
 | 黑路 a dark, unlighted road.  
 | 紗 to put gauze over.  
 | 書皮 to cover a book.

糜

mān

Also read *mé*.

A variety of millet with reddish culms; now applied in Chihli to the glutinous grain of the *shu* 黍 or panicked millet (*Milium*), called | 子米, and used in distilling spirits; congee.  
 維 | 維芑 there is the red millet and the white.  
 | 蔗 the red sugar-cane of Fuh-kien.

璫

mān

A jaspersy stone of a reddish color, probably a cornelian.  
 毳衣如 | his robes of state shine like a cornelian; — perhaps in allusion to the feathers on them.

楠

mān

A species of fir; the heart wood of the fir; a globule or drop of gum oozing from the fir.

| 溪 or | 木 in Hunan, a large kind of fir allied to the *Podocarpus*, and like the 杉 of Shansi with which it is said to be identical; the tree is also called *liang* 楠 probably from a mistake in confounding the primitives.

津液暗出 | | the gum [of the fir] silently exudes in separate drops.

惋

mān

From *heart* and *without*; it is also read *man*.

Afraid, amazed; out of his mind; suspicious; only one, unmatched, without a mate.  
 | 乎忘其言 he was so dismayed he forgot what he had said.  
 | 密蠢愚 reserved and dull of apprehension.

悶

mān

From *heart* and *door* or *full*; the three are nearly synonymous, though the last refers rather to cares, while the former alludes to afflictions.

惘

mān

Sad, unhappy; melancholy, chagrined; heavy at heart.

懣

mān

消 | to dissipate sorrows.

煩

mān

憂 | distressed, grieved.

煩

mān

| bothered and anxious; impertinent to.

散

mān

| 得很 very much cast down.

散

mān

| to dissipate care, to amuse one's self.

愁

mān

| 不解 his grief is not alleviated.

心不納

mān

| he became sorry at; melancholy.

得慌

mān

| 得慌 perplexed, harassed; dull, *emuyé*.

作

mān

| to turn sick from faintness or heat; a sickness at the stomach.

糲

mān

Gruel or congee stiffened and cold.

## MANG.

Old sound, mung. In Canton, mong and p'ong; — in Swatow, mang and buang; — in Amoy, baug and bong; — in Fuhchau, maag, māng, and mòng; — in Shanghai, bong and moug; — in Chifu, mang.

**狷** From *beast, dog, and pelage*, modified in combination; the second form is preferred.

**龍** A shaggy haired dog, perhaps referring to the large Tibetan mastiff; mixed, blended, variegated, like different furs.

服 particolored garments.

茸 confused, as the colors of furs; a jargon.

無使 | 也吠 do not make the dogs bark at you.

**龐** Like the last and the next; the first only means a rock.

**龐** A large rock; bulky, great; abundant, numerous, mixed; generously provided for.

民生敦 | the people multiplied greatly.

為下國駿 | acted towards the inferior states as a strong horse — bears its burden

湛恩 | 洪 I have received many liberal favors.

**駟** From *horse and mixed*; interchanged with the last.

A horse with a white face; horses with white and black hair mixed, such as the Huns once rode; mixed, as a dog's color; name of a savage tribe.

From *mouth and dog*.

**咙** A jargon of dialects and sounds, such as is spoken where people from many regions live together.

鄉音 | 雜 each speaks his own patois; a babel of sounds.

言 | a confused jargon.

**洿** Water.

| 河 a small affluent of the Yellow River in Hwai-k'ing fu in the north of Honan.

**犗** A brindled ox, having black and white stripes.

| 牛 a bull.

| 牛兒苗 a species of geranium gathered for eating when young; it is also called 馘巴巴 or the woodpecker's bill, from the shape of the seeds.

**忙** From *heart and dead*; it is not the same as *wang* 忘 to forget.

Busy, hurried, occupied, distracted with care, fluttered; no leisure; precipitation, undue haste.

不要 | don't be in a hurry.

| | 然歸 he went home in a great hurry.

着 | hurried, as by a sudden arrival.

急 | urgently pressed.

| 速 bustle, confusion and haste.

息 | or 冲 | hurried overmuch, too much to do.

| 甚麼 what are you so hurried about?

| | 碌碌 to hustle about; fluttering and distracted.

連 | very much hurried at once.

幫 | help one in his hurry; to lend one a hand in trouble.

慌 | 抖亂 I am overwhelmed with work.

雲歸月 | the moon drives past the clouds.

Like the last.

**慌** Hurried and alarmed, as by a sudden danger.

| 然無以應 he was so flurried, he did not know how to act as he ought.

From *water and dead*; an old form of the next.

**洿** Sudden, startling; wide, like the ocean; name of a valley near the capital.

**茫** Vast and vague, like the expanse of the ocean; dazzling and immense.

| 然 on a sudden, surprising.

滄 | dreary, obscure and vast.

苦海 | | the world and its care, — like a bitter shoreless sea, as the Buddhists say.

| | 堪輿 illimitable and vast, as creation.

| | 大海 the boundless ocean.

From *grass and extinct*; used with the last.

**芒** 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.

光 | a flash of light; a shooting star; twinkling rays.

鋒 | an acute point.

| | 其稼 to sow wide a crop.

針尖遇見麥 | to meet a wheat awn between needles' points; — *i. e.* two individuals equally obstinate and sharp.

| | great, crowded; to become great, as posterity.

絲 | the ground pine (*Lycopodium*), from its sharp leaves.

洪水 | | 禹敷下土 when the boundless deluge covered the country, Yü arranged and divided the lands.

教 | the clay man, who bears a stick as if to strike the clay ox.

**栁** The ridge-pole beam in a roof. | 棟 heavy beams in the framework of a roof.

**叱** Farmers; field-laborers who have little education, and are rude in speech, as if they were 懵懵 dunderheads.

以田里安 | he satisfied the peasants with fields and villages.

銚  
mang

The edge of a sword; a smooth, easy style.  
微 | very sharp.  
筆 | 勁捷 a trenchant, animated style.

邨  
mang

Name of a hill, the 地 | 山 near Loh-yang in Hunan, where a great battle occurred A. D. 761 in the T'ang dynasty.

藿  
mang

To exert one's self; to encourage, to stimulate.  
汝乃是不 | 乃時惟不永哉 if you do not bestir yourself, you cannot be of long continuance.

礎  
mang

A mineral soil or shale which furnishes, when leached, the | 硝 an impure saltpeter, sometimes mixed with nitrate of soda and alumina.

砒  
mang

Sometimes written 芒, but it is nearly identical with the last.  
A crude saltpeter.  
| 硝 a form of saltpeter, so called from its acicular crystals.

| 碭山 a noted hill, bare and stony, situated in Tang-shan hien 碭山縣 in the northwest corner of Kiangsu, famous for a battle.

秔  
mang

Blasted grain; grain turned black as if with ergot or rust.

莽  
mang

From 艸 grass repeated with 犬 dog between, denoting a hound pursuing a hare in the thickets.  
Thick grass, jungle, underbrush; matted; confused, indistinct; rude, rustic, regardless of etiquette; heedless.

草木 | | tangled, thick, like a hedge; bosage.

草 | 之臣 a countrified officer.

| 草 a plant which stupefies fish, perhaps the *Illicium religiosum* whose leaves are poisonous.

粗 | brusque and arbitrary.

| 撞 intrusive, disorderly.

| 漢 an inconsiderate fellow, a happy-go-lucky.

瞢  
mang

The sun obscured.  
| 瞢 or | 昧 the sun not visible, cloudy.

憐  
mang

Perturbed, disquieted, and therefore unable to attend to business.  
鹵 | heedless, careless; inattentive and untrustworthy.

蟒  
mang

From worm and thicket as the phonetic.

A large serpent, the 王 | or | 蛇 a python with yellow scales found in Yunnan and Amam, twenty or more feet long.

| 袍 ceremonial robes embroidered or woven with dragons having four claws.

| 蟲 a species of snake said to eat leaves

| 龍 a horrible dragon.

巨 | 千尋 [a weapon like] a great boa, a thousand feet long.

| 神 a class of demons, called *mahoraga* by Hindu Budhists, shaped like anacondas.

莽  
mang

Level and waste as a desert; vast, like the ocean.

| 浪 desert-like; a howling waste.

晨光泱 | the morning light is still dim.

MÄNG.

These characters and those under MUNG are often sounded alike. Old sounds, mong and mǎng. In Canton, mǎng ana' mang; — in Swatow, mé and meng; — in Amoy, beng; — in Fuhchau, maing and meng; — in Shanghai, mǎng and mang; — in Chifu, mǎng.

萌  
mang

From plant and bright as the phonetic.

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.  
| 芽 to sprout, to put forth roots.

早 | 于心 he early cherished these designs.

故志復 | his old desires then revived.

| 動 risings of discontent.

意念未 | even before he had any idea of it.

盟  
mang

From dish and bright; but originally composed of 囧 window and 血 blood, referring to the mode of taking an oath by turning towards the north when calling upon heaven, after which bullock's blood was smeared.

A solemn declaration before the gods, when blood was sipped or smeared on the body, to ratify the treaties made among the princes in feudal times; an alliance, a contract, a compact; to swear, to bind one's self before the gods; to make a treaty of peace; among the Mongols, a *chulkan* or tribe.

約 | a marriage alliance.

| 誓 to swear and bind it by blood.

| 書 the form of oath; the papers signed by the parties.

| 心 guileless, consciously innocent.

| 府 a record or treaty office.

海誓山 | a contract wide as the sea and firm as the hills; — marriage.

| 兄弟 sworn brothers, as the members of a lodge; persons banded for evil purposes.

| 國 allied states.

𧈧 A small grasshopper or locust, the 草 | or 蚱 |, often caught by children to hear it chirp.

胡 | a species of small frog.

| 虫 a small fly or gnat found near kitchens.

舟 A small boat; a pinnace, a long boat.

舢舨 | a gig, a junk's dingey, which can go like a grasshopper.

頭 | large junks with a square open framework on the bows, secured by transverse rails, known at Canton as the West-coast junks.

搯 From hand and eminent as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

搯 In Cantonese. To pull, to stretch; to pull to and fro, or up; to tug at; to cover, to draw over for shade; coarse; a strap.

| 長 stretch it out; pull taut.

| 風扇 pull the punka.

| 疎 to thin out, as grain.

櫓 | a scull-tie.

| 用 pulled it off.

| 麥 to gather wheat, by pulling it up.

脚 | gaiters used by women.

緊 | | keep it tight, as a hawser; also, hard pressed for money.

粗 | very ordinary and coarse.

孟 From *sun* and a *dish* to give the sound.

孟 Great, eminent; large; senior, eldest; the first month of a season or quarter; an old name for a woman's brothers; to use effort; to begin; a beginning.

| 仲季 a trio; the first, second, third of a trine series.

| 侯 an heir-apparent when he is eighteen years.

| 浪 exaggeration; to boast and vapor about.

| 夫子 the sage Mencius.

| 母三遷 the mother of Mencius thrice changed her abode.

| 晉 to exert one's self to become learned.

## MAO.

Old sounds, mo and mok. In Canton, mò, mao, nao, and mia; — in Swatow, mao, bo, mo, ngiò, and bau; — in Amoy, bò, bau, and mò; — in Fuhchau, mo and mau; — in Shanghai, mo; — in Chifu, mao.

毛

mao

The original form is thought to bear a rude resemblance to the eyebrows; it forms the 82d radical of characters relating to the uses and appearances of hair and feathers; at Canton, it is used as a contraction of *shao* 毫 for a dime.

The covering of animals or birds, as hair, fur, pelage, feathers, or down; mold; herbage, the covering of the earth; the nap of felt; tare of goods; to deprive of hair, as by scalding.

圓 | the round haired, and 扁 | the flat haired; — i. e. quadrupeds and birds.

命若鴻 | 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, grayhaired.

| 病 a flaw, a defect in an article; a failing, a queer way, an idiosyncrasy.

| 重 weight of a case, the tare.

| 管 the barrel of a quill.

| 手 | 脚 a busybody; a tricky, lively, pestering boy; a tease.

發 | to grow moldy.

不 | a victim of mixed color; also, barren land.

深入不 | he penetrated even to the deserts or wilds.

一 | 不拔 [he's too stingy] to pull out a hair for you.

食 | 踐土 [you, my people, who] eat the produce and live on the soil.

羽 | a feather, a quill.

不屬於 | am I not connected with the hair — or life, of my father?

| 血 fowls and flesh, — offered in worship.

雁過拔 | he pulls a feather from every goose which passes; — he exacts a fee from each.

鷄 | 報 an urgent notice or warning; — a white cock's feather is fastened to it.

In Shanghai. Rough, not smooth; nearly, said of a number.

旄

mao

From *flag* and *hair*, referring to its material.

A chowry or tail of the yak, fastened to the end of a high staff, to give signals on certain occasions, for which leopard's tails are now used; an old man.

| 牛 the yak or grunting-ox.

杆 | a yak's tail on a staff, — the insignia of a high grandee.

| 頭騎 to ride, as an acrobat, wildly but skillfully.

反其 | 倪 he returned the old men and children who were captured.

| 頭 a name for the Pleiades.

髦

mao

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.

乘 | 馬 to mount a long-maned horse.

**酩** Drink.  
| 醕 exceedingly drunk.

**牦** The hairy ox, as the character itself imports.  
| 牛 a wild yak; it is described as found in Kansuh and further west, and to be caught and tamed by the people.

**駢** A kind of feather screen or flabellum on a carriage, anciently used to protect riders from the wind and dust; a horse with long hair.

**茅** From plants and a lance.  
High rank grass like an *Arundo*, good for thatching houses; also applied to a white striped grass; a species of low palm resembling a *Thrinax*, or perhaps a kind of scrub pine; thatched; poor, lowly.

| 舍 a cottage; my humble dwelling.  
| 棚 or | 寮 a lodge in a field.  
草 | 下士 [I am as] the least of grass and stubble scholars; — said on receiving an honor.  
| 屋 a hut, a thatched house.  
| 草 quickset grass, thatch.

白 | 根 roots of couch grass; — a febrifuge.  
上 | the best grass, among Buddhists denotes the *kuja* or fragrant *Poa cynosuroides*.

求開 | 塞 pray to enlighten my dull mind.

舞 | 山 the incantations of the Tao priests to relieve evils.

| 厠 a privy, a jakes.  
英英白雲露彼菅 | the light and brilliant clouds bedew the rushes and grass.

黃 | a tough, tall grass used for thatching.

| 廬 a poor country dwelling.  
| 州 an old name for Kü-yung  
| 甸 容 縣 near Nanking.

**蝥** From insects and spear, alluding to their mischief.

**蝥** A grub which attacks the roots of grain; any insect which eats grain.

**斑** | a coleopterous fly (*Mylabris*), used in the native pharmacy for its blistering qualities.

| 賊 | 疾 [these evil men are like] grubs and flies in grain.

| 弧 old name for a large banner which led the van.

**貓** From beast and sprout, explained as intended to denote that cats eat mice, the destroyers of young grain.

**貓** A cat; the mewling of cats.

淨 | a castrated cat.

| 子 or | 兒 puss.

| 兒眼石 the cat's eye.

山 | the hill cat, (*Felis river-*

*rimus*), a species of tiger cat.

| 狸 a striped fox.

野 | the wild cat; and poetically used for a fox; in Peking, it denotes the hare.

| 鼠同眠 the cat and the rat are asleep together; — *i. e.* officers and thieves are in league.

| 兒眼 a common species of spurge. (*Euphorbia*.)

懶骨 | a lazy cat; — *met.* an idle lazy-bones.

斑 | (or more correctly 蝥蝥) the cantharides or a similar fly.

躲 | | blindman's buff; — *lit.* hiding from the cats.

氣死 | a store-room, a cupboard, a safe to store in. (*Pekingese*.)

靈 | the civet of the Indian Archipelago, regarded as hermaphrodite; its scented bag, called 香 | 卵, is brought from Yunnan.

| 兒嘴 a fellow who is eating constantly.

**錨** An anchor; a grappling-iron.

拋 | to cast anchor.

起 | or 絞 | to weigh anchor.

| 泡 or | 桴 an anchor-buoy.

| 纜 a hawser or cable.

船 | an anchor.

事已落 | the anchor is down, — the thing is settled.

**卯** The old form is like an open door, said to be analogous to the springing up of vegetation in

**卯** March; it is defined by 胃 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.

交 | 5 o'clock in the morning.

正 | 6 o'clock.

| 月 the second moon.

| 鐘 the matin bell in a monastery.

| 期 the third and eighth days of a moon; *i. e.* the 3d, 13th, and 23d, with the 8th, 18th, and 28th.

貳 | to bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors.

開 | to make the first payment, as of duties; to begin to bamboo recreant policemen.

點 | to call the roll of clerks and employés, so called because once the names were marked at that hour, and the phrase | 期 now denotes the periodical days on which the roster is called.

畫 | to appear and answer to a summons.

悞 | to fail at roll-call.

過 | to pass by, to overdo.

應 | to answer by a substitute.

替 | substitutes who sell themselves to be bamboed.

死 | time of death.

In *Cantonese*. The buttocks, — perhaps wrongly used for 膠 to squat.

挖 | to be taken in; to fail in a promise.

『**昴**』 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.

『**柳**』 A river in the southeast of Kiangsu, in Sung-kiang fu; watery; stagnant water.

『**茆**』 An aquatic vegetable, otherwise called 鴨葵 duck mallows, resembling the *Nymphaea* or pond lily; the raw leaves are edible.

『**菜**』 the water chestnut (*Eleocharis*), so called in Hunan.

『**薄菜**』 其 | we will gather the mallows out of it.

『**貌**』 } From 白 *white* over 儿 *man*, to denote the expression or countenance; the radical was added later, as a contraction of 豹 a leopard; the contracted form like 兒 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.

『**容**』 | the aspect of; one's manner.

『**面**』 | the countenance.

『**美**』 | pretty, engaging.

『**醜**』 | ugly, homely.

『**形**』 | the outline; figure.

『**好品**』 | elegant; noble in conduct.

『**花容月**』 | fair as a flower and beautiful as the moon.

『**善防心毒**』 | be careful of smooth-faced fellows.

『**用力**』 | exerting his strength.

『**命工**』 | 妃 he bade the artist paint his concubine.

『**憂懼**』 | the feeling of sedulous dread of offending.

『**莖**』 From *grass* and *hair*, alluding to the appearance.

『**茅**』 To pull out, as the roots of tangled plants; overgrown with grass; vegetables; to cook or prepare for-eating.

『**羹**』 | soup of meat and greens.

『**沼**』 | water cresses or other water greens.

『**左右**』 | 之 on the right and left we made soup — of duckweed.

『**耄**』 From *old* and *hair*.

An old man over seventy up to eighty or ninety; senile, decrepit, in second childhood.

『**耄**』 | 蓋 a very old man.

『**年期垂**』 | he is becoming very infirm.

『**期**』 | a centenarian.

『**眊**』 A small pupil; dim-sighted, dull; old; boozy, bewildered.

『**憤**』 | beside one's self; irate and confused, muddled.

『**胸中不正則眸子**』 | 焉 if the heart be perverse, the eye will be unsteady.

『**瞞**』 | unsuccessful and turning to drink.

『**冒**』 From a 日 *covering* and 目 *eye* underneath; occurs used for the next two.

A covering for the head; to go on rashly, to rush on heedless; to assume, to feign, to presume; to overspread; to venture on, to brave out; blind to, rash, reckless; to falsify, to counterfeit, to affirm a falsity.

『**名**』 | to assume a name; an *alias*.

『**犯**』 | to willfully (or heedlessly) offend.

『**假**』 | 官 差 to pretend to be a policeman.

『**冒**』 | indifferent to the rain.

『**假**』 | 字 號 to counterfeit a label.

『**昧**』 | ignorant and rash, headstrong.

『**這麼**』 | 失 such utter rudeness and frowardness.

『**險**』 to brave danger.

『**躬**』 | 矢 石 he exposed himself in the battle.

『**下土**』 是 | [the sun] overshadows this lower world.

『**出**』 來 emitted spontaneously.

『**感**』 | 風 寒 to take a slight cold.

『**貪**』 | not wishing to know the truth; desperate, set in evil.

『**瀆**』 | to willfully insult another.

『**涓**』 This is often written like the last.

『**涓**』 To rise and overflow; to leak, as a chimney; to spurt out.

『**水**』 | 出 來 the water runs over.

『**漿**』 | the sap or gum oozes out.

『**蒸**』 氣 the steam comes up.

『**烟**』 | the smoke comes out.

『**出**』 來 水 the water is leaking through.

『**媚**』 Envious dislike at the excellence or prosperity of another; ill-will and jealousy.

『**嫉**』 以 惡 之 she hated her with jealous dislike.

『**帽**』 A cap or head covering of any kind; *met.* an imposition, as a price above the real.

『**店**』 | a hat-shop.

『**涼**』 | a summer hat.

『**子**』 | a hat, cap, turban, or bonnet.

『**紅**』 纓 | a cap with a red fringe.

『**煖**』 | a winter cap.

『**烏**』 紗 | official cap of the Ming dynasty.

『**雪**』 | a cloth hood.

『**好**』 戴 個 高 | 子 he loves to wear the high hat; — i. e. he loves praise.

『**筆**』 | a pencil cap.

『**射**』 皮 | 子 a leather hat-shaped target, three feet high, shot at by horsemen.

『**帽**』 Inordinate desire for, covetous.

『**冒**』

ME.

Old sound, mi. In Canton, mé and māt; — in Swatow, mé and mi; — in Amoy, bé and mī<sup>2</sup>; — in Fuhchau, mah, miè, and mieh; — in Shanghai, mi and mé; — in Chifu, mé.

**野** An unauthorized character, probably derived from 貝 precious or 背 back, and 子 child.

In Cantonese. To carry a child pickapack, like a papoose; to back or shoulder anything; an interrogative word.

- | 子 to carry a baby on the back.
- | 帶 a pack-wrapper.
- | 上身 to take the responsibility of a thing.
- 係 | is it so?

**咩** From mouth and sheep; the first form is antique.

**咩** The bleating of sheep.  
羊 | a sheep, kid or lamb.  
咩 | 羊 the cry of sheep.

**乜** The eyes crossing; squint-eyed; in the Western Hia, 廝 | was a local term for necromancers.

In Cantonese read māt, An interrogative pronoun, who, what;

how? before a negative, why, wherefore; a diminutive quantity; a person.

- 叫 | 名 what is its name?
- 無 | 人 not many persons.
- 亞 | a term for servant boys.
- 老 | Mr. Such-an-one.
- 係 | 呢 what is it?
- 生 | 倒 要 來 you must come in anywise.
- 爲 | 事 不 做 why don't you do it?

MEH.

Old sound, mak. In Canton, māk; — in Swatow, bé, mé, and nek; — in Amoy, bek; — in Fuhchau, mah, mek, and paik; — in Shanghai, mak; — in Chifu, mäh.

**麥** Composed of 來 coming and 夂 a sprout, because it is sown in autumn; it is the 199th radical of characters relating to wheat.

Wheat, or the grain with an awn, of which there are several sorts; it belongs to metal.

- 粗 | or 大 | barley.
- 莜 | or 油 | 麩 oatmeal.
- 三角 | or 烏 | buckwheat.
- | 秋 wheat harvest.
- | 芽 wheat sprouts, used in soups.
- 宿 | winter wheat.
- | 麩子 or | 糠 bran.
- 拔 | or 割 | to reap wheat.
- | 餘子 wheat chaff.

**貉** From beast and hundred; occurs wrongly used for the next.

A tribe of ancient aborigines on the north, in the valley of the River Hwai, and after in the Ortois country; quiet, settled like a firm and just government; silently.

雖蠻 | 之 邦 行 矣 although the barbarians of the south and north may act so.

蠻 | 不 矢 之 邦 [like the] ignorant savages, who do not know the rules of a state; — said of inexperienced people.  
| 其 德 音 the fame of his virtue silently grew.

**貉** Sometimes written like the last. The Malacca tapir (*Tupirus malayamus*), which the Chinese say was found in Sz'ch'uen, and is still found in Yunnan; they describe it as like a bear, with a black and white body, able to eat iron and copper, and having teeth that fire cannot burn; it has the nose of an elephant, eye of a rhinoceros, head of a lion, hair of a wolf, and feet of a tiger; a distorted figure of it was anciently drawn on screens as a charm.

**陌** A raised path going east and west which divides fields; a street going through a market-place; a road.  
| 上 on the street.

- 街 | a market-street.
- | 路 人 a rude fellow, a stranger; one who treats you coldly.
- | 生 人 a complete stranger.

**駮** The 駮 | is described to be the offspring of an ass and a cow; probably a misprint.

**驀** To get on a horse; to leap on a horse's back.  
| 越 to spring over; to pass, like a flash.

烟底 | 沒 乘 一 葉 under the fleecy clouds see that leaf [of a shallop] skipping over the waves.

**霖** Small rain; misty dew that soaks everything.  
| 霖 drizzling rain; applied to imperial favors.

脈  
脉  
脉  
mo'

From *flesh* and dispersing *streams*; the other forms are less common.

The pulse, the blood running in the veins; streaks or veins in wood; water courses in the ground; argument of thought, the idea running through; a line of succession; descent, parentage.

診 | 或看 | 或搭 | to feel the pulse.

| 理 philosophy of the pulse.

何處發 | where did your family come from?

| 絡相連 the veins run into each other; — *met.* the streets all lead into one another.

點 | to hit a pulse; the Chinese think an enemy can destroy health in this way.

地 | signs and streaks in the earth, marked by geomancers, indicative of internal water courses, which harmonize with the crops and health of a place.

一 | 而來 an unbroken descent.

入 | to enter upon the argument, to assume the point.

| 門 the pulse in the wrist.

脈  
mo'

To look around one, to take a survey of; to look at each other, to ogle.

| | 不得語 they looked at each other, but could not converse.

涸  
no'

Shallow water; shallows, strands.

溪 | 鄰鄰 the mountain streams ripple over the stones.

礮  
mieh'

Pebbly; hard, solid.

| 砢 small stones; shingle.

### MÉI.

Old sounds, *méi, mi, mai, mīk, mit, and met.* In Canton, *mī* and *mī*; — in Swatow, *bai, bué, mī, mīe, mī, and mau*; — in Amoy, *mī, bi, bún, mō, and mai*; — in Fuchau, *mī, mī, mwi, mwoi, mé, ngwoi, and meng*; — in Shanghai, *mé*; — in Chifu, *méi*.

梅  
mei

From *tree* and *each* as the phonetic.

A general name for plums, prunes, and the the bullace; the flowering almond.

酸 | sour plums; pickled plums.

楊 | the tree strawberry or arbutus. (*Myrica sapida*.)

楊 | 釘 a bubo, from the resemblance to the fruit.

| 酌 the plum bumper, name of a cup drank after weddings.

| 嶺 the Plum Range lying between Kiangsi and Kwangtung.

| 月 a poetical name for the tenth moon.

標 | marriageable.

| | downhearted, mourning.

| 占百花魁 the plum stands as the first of flowers.

| 雨 summer rain.

| 花骨瘦 lean as a plum flower, refers to a girl coming of age.

| 桃 the *Prunus tomentosa*.

膾  
mei

The meat on the breast, between the mouth and heart.

豬 | 肉 or 夾心肉 a brisket of pork.

梅  
醞  
mei

The cakes of leaven, called 酒母 wine mother, used in fermenting the grain before distilling; they are also called 媒藥 or the intermediate barm, because they produce the result of fermentation or leavening.

莓  
mei

A general name for berries, as blackberry, potentilla, raspberry, or other edible kinds.

| 苔 moss or lichens covering damp walls.

蛇 | one name for the strawberry.

蘭渚 | | the green herbage by the streams.

蘆 | a kind of red sour raspberry.

木 | a berry like the raspberry at Fuchau.

霉  
mei

Summer rains, humid weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew.

送 | 雨 the rains of July.

| 爛 spoiled by damp and mold.

| 壞 ruined from damp.

發 | turned moldy.

玫  
玫  
mei

From *gem* and *veined*.

The | 瑰 is a bright red sparkling gem, perhaps precious garnet, from whence the red rose has its name.

| 瑰油 attar of roses.

Read *wán* or *mín*, but only written like the second. The stripe in an agate or jade; an orange colored jasper, called 璫 | which was once worn on the girdle by scholars..

枚  
mei

A small tree, a shrub; the stalk of a shrub; a cane, a switch or stick; a gag; a classifier of rings, coins, seeds, fruit, nails; one of, each.

銜 | a gag held inside the mouth.

猜 | to guess by throwing the fingers, the game of morra.

幾 | how many? — as plums.

一 | 釘 one nail.

| 卜功臣 to cast lots among the worthy officers.

| | close and fine work, said of temples.

**沫**

From *water* and *not*; it is also used for 妹, and read *wi*?

mei

Name of a stream; and of a town in the state of Wéi 衛, now K'i hien 淇縣 in the north of Honan; indistinct; dark; a small star near the Dipper.

爰采麥矣 | 之北矣 I go to gather wheat in the north of Méi.

Also read *hwui*? To wash the face.

**眉**

The old form represents the *eye* and the *hairs* above it.

mei

The eyebrows; old, aged; edge of a well.

眼 | or | 毛 the eyebrows.

蛾 | arched eyebrows.

| 清目秀 beautiful eyes.

愁 | 不展 contracted eyebrows, scowling, rueful.

| 州 a prefecture on the River Min above Kia-ting fu in Sz'ch'uen.

老君 | Lao-tsz' eyebrows, — a kind of fine black tea.

蛾 | 月 the crescent, or young moon.

燃 | 之急 in as much danger as if my eyebrows were singeing.

| 壽 eyebrows which indicate long life, being bushy and long.

以介 | 壽 that he might get long life.

| 麗 beautiful eyes and brow.

揚 | 吐氣 in high spirits, jolly.  
| 間白毫 white hairs between the eyes denotes the *urna*, a mark of every Budha, out of which light radiates through every universe.

**楣**

From *wood* and *eyebrow*.

mei

The lintel of a door or window.

橫 | a timber in the eaves.

生女作門 | to bear a daughter is like a lintel, — as it allows exit and entrance into other families when she marries.

**嶂**

A famous peak, the 峨 | 山 in Kiating fu in the center of Sz'ch'uen near the Ta-tu River, in a district of the same name.

mei

**澂**

Like the next; also read *wéi*.  
Fine and drizzling, as rain; the bank of a stream.

mei

| 絲雨 a slow drizzling rain.

| 水 the edge of the water.

**涓**

From *water* and *eyebrow*.  
The brink of a stream; plants growing thick and tangled about the edge of a pool or river.

mei

| 湖 a lake in Hunan.

| 潭縣 a district in the center of Kwéichen.

所謂伊人在水之 | the man of whom I speak is on the river's margin.

**郾**

A district town in Fung-tsiang fu in the southwest of Shensi, lying on the River Wéi; name of an old town in Lu.

mei

**媒**

From 女 *woman* and 謀 to *consult* *contracted*; occurs used for 昧 *obscure*.

mei

A go-between, an arranger of marriages; to covet; a person or cause which produces an effect.

| 婆 an old woman who settles matches.

謝 | to remunerate go-betweens.

| 人 or 作 | a matchmaker.

誘 | an attraction, an inducement.

自 | to interfere, to thrust one's self forward.

見譽而喜者佞之 | 也 he who is praised and loved gives occasion for sycophants to act.

**臑**

The first movement of the fetus.

mei

| 胎 to quicken; a quickened womb.

| | fat and strong, lusty; good looking.

**煤**

Soot; coal, charcoal, embers; fossil coal.

mei

火 | soot.

火 | 絨 tinder, punk.

硬 | or 石 | anthracite coal.

| 精 brimstone.

烟 | or 油 | soft or bituminous coal.

| 廠 a coal-dépôt.

烟 | lampblack, collected to make india-ink.

| 球 coal balls; made of coal-dust and clay.

紙 | a paper match to hold fire.

| 炭 charcoal; it is burned from chestnut and willow.

掘 | or 拉 | to dig coal.

| 根 石 jet; fossil lignite.

**禱**

A sacrifice or special worship held by the emperor in the spring to supplicate heaven for a son.

mei

**剗**

Also read *mo*.

To cut, to pare off, to slice or divide up; to cut open, to dissect.

mei

| 告 諄 諄 I now most particularly admonish you.

**鈎**

A door-ring having two locks bolting the door in it; a dog-chain.

mei

盧重 | the double ring on a shepherd's dog.

門 | a door-ring; a lock with rings on the bolt.

**黴**

From *black* and *small* as the phonetic.

mei

Moldy or black spots appearing on things soaked in the rain; dirty, grimed spots on the face; spoiled; to dot with ink.

老子農則 | 黧也 old farmers are usually sunburnt and have grimy faces.

| 黑 swarthy.

**媿**

Similar to the next.

mei

A small delicate woman; elegant, handsome.

美  
'méi

From 羊 *sheep* and 大 *great* beneath it, the largest animal being the best.

Toothsome, delicious, savory; beautiful, as a woman; excellent; good-looking; well; happy; to delight in, to esteem; to commend.

女 a pretty girl; a belle.

味 well-flavored.

地 fertile lands.

食 a delicate dish, sumptuous.

色 handsome, winning.

華 | elegant, ornate.

讚 | to praise, to extol.

中不足 his happiness is incomplete.

一場 | 意 a good intention, a kind thought.

予 | 亡此 my admired man is no longer here.

樂不可勝言 inexpressibly happy.

國或大 | 國 America; contracted from 大亞 | 理駕合衆國 the United States of America.

每  
'méi

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.

時 each time.

如此 it is usually so, it is ever thus.

一件事 each affair, or item.

原田 | | each field is alike fertile.

受人欺 he is always imposed upon.

我 | all of us — who are here.

個三文 each one [sells for] three cash.

人 each man; every person.

浼  
'méi

From 冰 *ice* or 水 *water* and 不 *do not*; the second form is most used.

To defile, to foul, as with dirty water; in polite language, to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of.

拜 | to intreat of.

托 | to be obliged for, to ask a kindness of.

焉能 | 我哉 how can you defile me?

The second is also read *mién*.  
Flowing water.

河水 | | the river current flows smoothly by.

妹  
'méi

From 女 *woman* and 不 *not yet*.

A younger sister; a sister; an old name of the capital of Chet-sin, now K'i in Wéi-hwui fu in the north of Honan, still retained in the village of. | 鄉 near Shansi.

小 | or | | one's sister.

外 | half sister on a father's side.

兄 | brothers and sisters.

歸 | a woman's marriage arrangements; the last diagram, meaning finished, ended.

令 | your sister.

表 | female consins of different surname.

夫 or 丈 or 婿 my or a younger sister's husband.

In *Cantonese*. A girl; a woman.

仔 a girl, usually one bought.

使 | a servant-girl.

盲 | a blind songstress.

蛋家 | the tanka boat-women.

昧  
'méi

From 日 *day* and 不 *not yet*.

No sun; dark, obscure, difficult to distinguish things; perfidious; the mind not clear about a thing.

明 | clear and bright; transparent.

爽 and | 谷 dawn and dusk.

良 or | 心 to go against conscience, to deceive one's heart.

三 | 真火 denotes mental energy, eliciting the real fire, and thus repressing disease or pain; — a trick of the Rationalists.

我思之 I have deeply pondered on it.

魅  
'méi

An ogre or demon brute of the woods; a brownie, with a man's face and four legs.

魃  
'méi

From *demon* and 髮; similar to the last.

The manes of a thing; a gnome which beguiles people into danger.

玨  
'méi

Tortoise-shell.

玨 | or 瑋 | the precious tortoise or turtle shell; marbled, clouded, like shell.

玨 | 石斑魚 the marbled garoupa. (*Serranus megachir.*)

Read *meo'* 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.

靺  
'méi

A kind of leather buskin of soldiers; a plant used to dye purple.

媚  
'méi

From 女 *woman* and 眉 *eyebrow*.

Smirking, ogling, smiling, attractive; to speak soft words; to adulate; to flatter; sycophantic; dalliance, blandishment; passionate glances; to think of lovingly.

狐 | seductive, alluring.

諂 | to toady, to flatter.

公之 | 子從公子狩 the ruler's favorites go with him to the chase.

嬌 | fascinating, exciting love.

側 | to stick to one for base ends.

思 | 其婦 they think fondly of their wives.

態 the mincing gait of a pretty woman.

In *Cantonese*. To close; to purse up the mouth; to keep still.

袂  
'méi

From 衣 *clothes* and 分 *to divide*.

A sleeve, along whose edges ladies display embroidery; to draw back the sleeve; to open out.

分 | to take leave of one.  
 把 | to seize the sleeve, as at meeting a friend to detain him.  
 短右 | 所以便作事 [Con-fucius] made his right sleeve short, that he might easily attend to business.  
 攘 | to roll up the sleeve.

寐' From an old form of 夢 to dream and 未 not yet.  
 méi' To rest from labor and doze; to sleep; to lose one's ideas.  
 寢而不 | uneasy, disturbed sleep.  
 夙興夜 | rising early and late to bed.  
 | 水春牆 to dive under water and lay a wall; — *met.* hard labor. (Cantonese.)  
 夢 | to dream.

假 | to nod, to pretend to sleep.  
 假 | 永歎 I lie down undressed, and am sighing constantly.

糶' From grain and black.  
 méi' Grain injured and mildewed by the rain; smutty grain, covered with black spots.

抹' To feel with the hand.  
 méi'

痲' Anxiety causing illness; disease induced by care; fading, as color of a dress.  
 méi' 願言思伯使我心 | as I longingly think of my lord, it makes my heart ache.

疚 | sick from vexation and multiplied cares.

塵' Dust; dusty.  
 | | the air full of dust.  
 méi' 氛霧其如 | the misty fog is thick as dust.

昧' Color blind; unable clearly to distinguish the various colors.  
 méi' 盲 | dimness of vision preventing one discriminating colors.

眊' Interchanged with 矐, 矐, and more in use, but the two are somewhat unlike.  
 méi' 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.

MEU.

Old sounds, mu and mít. In Canton, mau; — in Swatow, mau, mong, mò, m'ò, and bò; — in Amoy, bo and bau; — in Fuhchau, mau, món, mu, and mau; — in Shanghai, mù, 'm, and mo; — in Chifu, mu.

謀' From words and certain.  
 méu A stratagem, a device, an artifice; to plot, to make plans; to obtain; to ponder, to deliberate, to consult with; to contrive.  
 | 害 to plot against.  
 奇 | a cunning scheme.  
 營 | or | 生 to plan how to get a living.  
 | 反 or | 叛 to cabal; traitorous plots.  
 | 略 a plan, a stratagem.  
 | 事在人成事在天 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.

為人 | to consult with others.  
 圖 | to contrive, to plan.  
 主 | the contriver of a plot.  
 | 士 a clever adviser, like Ahi-thopel.

蠨' A species of spider the 蠨, an *Epeira*, otherwise called 草蜘蛛 or grass spider, which weaves its nest on plants; its web is regarded as noxious.  
 méu

矛' The character is thought to represent a three clawed halberd, such as were stuck in chariots; it forms the 110th radical of characters denoting spears.  
 méu  
 mao

A lance with a narrow head; a spear.  
 自相 | 盾 the spear and shield oppose each other; — *i. e.* it is a self-contradiction, a solecism.  
 天 | star β in Boötes.  
 | 鎗 spears and javelins.

牟' From 牛 ox and 口 mouth above to represent breath; interchanged with the next two.  
 méu To low, to bellow; to usurp, to inchoach 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.  
 | 賊 a fly which eats the blade of grain; *met.* thieves, blacklegs.  
 | 鳴 to low; the lowing of kine.  
 侵 | to usurp.  
 中 | 縣 in K'ai-fung fu is the old | 州, a small feudal state in Honan.  
 貽我來 | conferring on us the wheat and barley.

粦' Barley; also called 次麥, or great wheat.  
 méu | 麥 barley; it can either be cooked for food, or vinegar can be made of it, or sweetmeats.

**眸** The pupil of the eye; the eye.  
 明 | a bright eye.  
 | 子 the apple of the eye.  
 | 子不用僞 the eye cannot play the hypocrite.  
 堯舜參 | 子 Yao and Shan both had a double iris.  
 凝 | a fixed eye, as when watching narrowly.  
 存乎人者莫良于 | 子 of all parts of the body, there is none more excellent than the pupil.

**菽** Small bushy plants.  
 | 菽根 a liliaceous plant found in damp places, with ensiform leaves and red flowers; the roots are warm like sweet flag, and are made into a powder.

**侔** Equal, of the same sort or class; to accord with.  
 | 莫 to exert great effort.  
 迥不相 | they are utterly dissimilar.

造物不 | all things are not made alike.  
 畸於人而 | 於天 the unequal pertains to man, but Heaven has things in harmony.

**蚌** An enormous crab, called 蟄, so big that it can nip a tiger; perhaps a gigantic cuttle-fish is alluded to.

**髻** An old name for Ting-yuen hien in the northern part of Yunnan was | 州; it lay on a small tributary of the Yangtze River; this was one of the wild tribes which helped Wu Wang against the Shang dynasty, and perhaps the name has been retained in its old location.

**釜** An iron pan or boiler; a lin case or plating inside of a cap to protect the head.  
 兜 | a kind of helmet with a flaring rim.

**某** From wood and sweet, an old form of 梅 the sour plum; the contracted form is like 𠃉 private.  
 𠃉 Sour fruit; a certain person or thing, used when its name is unknown, or respect or caution forbids the use; and also for I; used as a blank, by writing one or more of the contracted form instead of the characters which are to be filled in.

| 月 | 日 such a month and day.  
 | 做的 I did it; who did it?  
 | 人 a certain person, that party.  
 打 | to emphasize a passage by adding 一連 | a row on the side of the column, equivalent to capitalizing it.

| 在斯 I am here.  
 | 何爲哉 what does such an one do?  
 | 人來 nobody has come. (Cantonese.)  
 子善于 | 手 which [dish] do you, Sir, like best?

**畝** From 田 field and 每 each altered.  
 畝 A Chinese acre, which has varied at different ages, and now varies in different provinces; it measures 240 square 步, which makes 733 1/3 square yards, or 6.6 'meu 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 'meu to an English acre; fields, arable land; in the fields; to mark out fields.

一 | 地 an acre of ground.  
 稅 | taxable fields.  
 | 丘 a cultivated terrace.  
 實 | 實籍 laying out the fields and collecting the revenue.  
 不服田 | not to cultivate the fields.  
 半 | 方塘 just a small half-acre fish-pond.  
 延桑數十 | the mulberries stretch on for acres.

**牡** From 𠃉 and 𠃉.  
 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.

牝 | female and male.  
 於薦廣 | while I present this noble bull.  
 | 丹荼 a large variety of the camellia, so named from a likeness to the Chinese peony. | 丹花 *Paonia moustan.*  
 雉鳴求其 | the hen pheasant cries to her mate.  
 門 | bolt of a door.  
 四 | 有驕 the four steeds were strong.

**拇** From hand or foot and mother.  
 The thumb; the great toe.  
**跗** 駢 | an odd or sixth thumb or toe.  
 大 | 指 the thumb.

**瞽** 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.

是非 | 亂 to confound right and wrong.  
 | 視 sight confused and wearied.  
 | | 然 timid, bashful, afraid to look in the face.  
 淚目矇 | eyes obscured with tears.

Read *muh*, Hard to see at night.  
 雀 | night blindness.

**袞** The part of a dress above the girdle, a waist; long; a stretch from north to south.  
 着 | 服者 he wears a long gown.

廣 | the entire extent of a region, the four points of the compass.  
 延 | 數十里 [the mountain] stretched along from north to south scores of miles.

楸

meu

From *forest* and *dart*.

Luxuriant, as a forest; an old name for the 木瓜 which probably refers to the quince rather than the papaya.

懋

meu'

From *luxuriant* and *heart*; occurs interchanged with the last and the next.

To exert one's mind; force of purpose; to be or make great; high principled; energetic; to labor strenuously; luxuriant.

予 | 乃德 I am convinced how great is your virtue.

| 修 earnest efforts to correct what is wrong.

功 | | 賞 to persons of great merit, he gave great rewards.

茂

meu'

From *plant* and *flourishing*.

Exuberant, thrifty foliage; flourishing, highly developed. a high rank or quality of; elegant, fine, a term of praise

often used in names; to exert, to endeavor after; healthy, vigorous, strong; a group of five persons; used for grain when ripe.

| 盛 luxuriant, exuberant.

| 繁 or | 衍 numerous, as progeny.

| 才 fine, varied talents.

方 | 爾惡 now your wickedness is rampant.

秀 | beautiful verdure or foliage.

一 | 正其德 he sedulously cultivated his virtue.

子之 | 兮 how skillful you are!

| 州 a large prefecture in the northwest of Sz'ch'uen on the River Min.

貿

meu'

meu'

To barter, to exchange, to deal; to do business, to carry on commerce.

互 | commercial dealings.

| 易 trade, interchange of articles.

| | obscure vision; unenlightened and callous.

鄧

meu'

Name of a city and region in the Han dynasty, now occupied by Ningpo prefecture, especially the districts of Fung-hwa and Tsz'-yu.

MI.

Old sounds, mai, mei, and mi. In Canton, mei, mi, and ni; — in Swatow, mi, bi, and ni; — in Amoy, bi, bé, and jī; — in Fuhchau, mi, p'i, mé, and né; — in Shanghai, mi; — in Chifu, mi.

迷

mi

From to go and rice; it can easily be confounded with *shuh*, 迷 to narrate.

To deceive, to delude; to bewitch, to fascinate; confused, perturbed; stupefied, beclouded; blinded, as by vice; mad after, infatuated; besotted by.

| 惑 deceived by, seduced.

| 魂陣 infatuated by, fooled, out of one's mind, bewildered.

昏 | 不醒 dead to all remonstrance.

| 拐人口 to bewitch and carry off or kidnap people, — as by cozening and charms.

威儀卒 | to depart utterly from proper demeanor.

| 失物件 to carelessly mislay a thing.

鬼 | crazed, possessed.

| | 濛濛 a thick shade; overcast, cloudy.

| 路 out of the right road.

執 | 不悟 stolidly and willfully dull.

財 | mad after riches.

烈風雷雨弗 | [Shun] was never discomposed in the most terrible thunder storm.

彌

mi

From 弓 bow and 璽 a seal contracted.

A bow discharged; to shoot an arrow; to reach everywhere, to pervade; to prevent, to close up, to stop; to complete; full, universal; an adjective of comparison like 愈 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 precautions against evil.

仰之 | 高 this doctrine constantly grows more exalted to my mind.

俾爾 | 爾性 may you [O king,] complete all your years!

| | in a small degree.

| 勒佛 Maitreya, the expected Buddha, who already controls the Buddhist faith, and is believed by some to have been incarnate in Djetar; his name is explained by 慈氏 the compassionate name.

蒨

mi

A plant called 蒨 | whose leaves resemble elm seeds, growing in pairs; it may be allied to the *Bauhinia*; another description says the seeds are red and edible, and that a pleasant soup can be made by boiling the twigs and adding rice to the broth; the bark can be made into cordage.

灞

mi

A vast expanse of waters. 河水 | | wide and full is the River.

渺 | an ocean-like waste of waters.

有 | 盈濟 the ford is full to overflowing.

獼

A she monkey.  
| 猴 a monkey of any sort.  
| 猴桃 the monkey peach, a drupaceous fruit common in Nganhwui, resembling the peach in shape and seed, firm flesh, and rather harsh; the leaf is like the persimmon; in Honan it is called 胡自賴 what is it like?

麇

A fawn; it is also applied to the new-born young of other quadrupeds.  
| 裘 skins or furs of unweaned fawns or lambs.  
不取 | 卵 [in hatching.] do not take the young or the eggs.

麋

From deer and rice or 迷 to deceive 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.  
沈牛麋 | the cattle, elks, and stags hid themselves — in the wood.  
| 茸 elk's horns, deemed inferior to deer's horns in efficacy.  
| 鹿 a stag.  
| 犖 an ugly awkward person.  
居河之 | like those who live on the river's bank.

薜

A kind of rose called 薜 | resembling the cinnamon rose.  
秋蘭兮 | 蕪 what an ornament to autumn is the Angelica flower.

糜

Rice gruel, thin congee; macerated, dissolved by the action of fire or water; scum; entirely.  
| 粥 rice boiled to congee.  
| 爛 boiled to a pulpy mass; met. harassed, as by destructive wars; oppressed, hurried to death.

| 費 extravagant waste.  
國家 | 敝 the state is utterly ruined.  
煲起層 | a scum floats on the top after boiling. (Cantonese.)  
無不滅 an utter destruction.

糜

Used for the last.  
Boiled to pieces; entirely macerated; consumed, destroyed, as a people by oppression.

縻

A halter for an ox; to tie up; to ally, to bind to one.  
羈 | 不絕 bound by a strong alliance.

醪

A kind of liquor, called 醪 | made from grain by distillation, and drunk without straining; it resembles double-brewed malt; the name is derived from a small yellow rose.

采

From 网 a net contracted, and 米 rice, intimating the way a net covers things.  
Universal, around; to enter and go all about; deep; rash, venturesome.

扞

| a state in the Han dynasty lying near the present Kokand.  
| 增競惶 in the deepest fear and distress.

米

The character represents four grains on the figure 十 ten; 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 槐 | Sophora flowers, or 蝦 | dried prawns.

小 | or 辛 | canary seed, the grain of yellow millet. (*Setaria*.)  
| 粉 rice flour.

爆 | 花 popped rice.  
| 眼 white sores growing on the side of the nail.

西 | or 砂穀 | sago.

紅穀 | red rice.  
食失 | he's not worth his rice.  
不知 | 價 he does not even know the price of rice; — inexperienced.  
| 牛 the *Curculio* or weevil.

春 | 牛 a nickname for one who hulls rice.

一稔二 | two kernels in one glume.

粒 | 如珍 [in famine] a grain of rice is like a pearl.

倒 | 壽星 the affair is all spoiled.

| 色 a straw color.

巧媳婦作不出沒 | 粥 a clever wife even cannot make congee without rice; the last three words also mean gabble, blarney.

| 飯 allowance for table expenses.

呀蘭 | cochineal.

一個 | one allowance of rice, i. e. to graduates of the first degree. (*Pekingese*.)

- In *Cantonese*, used for 莫 Do not; not.

| 個做 don't do that yet.

| 反 don't idle.  
| 來自 wait a little, stop a moment.

救

From to tap and man or rice.

保

To soothe, to pacify, to like; to settle, to establish.

裁

| 寧武圖功 to restore peace and perpetuate the plans — of my father.

裁

| 兵 to quiet the seditious troops.

眯

Sand or dust in the eye, obscuring the vision; the nightmare.

眼

| 眼 an irritable tender eye; granulations in it.

了

| 眼睛 it blinds the eyes.

播

| 糠 | 目 to winnow chaff blinds the eyes.

處

| 蒙塵而欲不 | if you get to that dusty place, you cannot avoid getting your eyes blinded.

靡 From *not* and *hemp*.  
 靡 Laid out, spread abroad,  
 'mi dispersed; soldiers fleeing  
 and defeated; to divide;  
 overturned; poured out; not,  
 without, not having; to implicate  
 in crime; profuse, showy, extrava-  
 gant; small, petty, selfish.  
 | | slowly.  
 無 | 費 no waste of it.  
 | 日不思 to reflect on it each day.  
 天命 | 常 the decrees of Hea-  
 ven are not fixed.  
 | 然從風 to go with the fashion  
 of the multitude.  
 吾與爾 | 之 I will divide it  
 with you.  
 | 麗紛華 showy and elegant.  
 侈 | prodigal.  
 | 封 | 子爾邦 do not bring  
 your country into peril.

糜 To feed an infant by hand,  
 'mi to give it congee.

糜 From *millet* and *hemp*.  
 糜 A name for a variety of 黍  
 'mi or small glutinous millet (*Mi-  
 lium*) of which spirit is made;  
 it is now used chiefly in Chihli for  
 | 子米 the seed of the millet,  
 and is not so frequently applied to  
 the growing grain.

泚 An important affluent of the  
 'mi River Siang-in Hunan, flow-  
 ing into it from the east near  
 Häng-shan hien; it drains  
 a well watered region.

鮓 From *fish* and *rice*; referring to  
 'mi its granular appearance.  
 鮓 Fish-spawn, called | 鮓 in  
 some places, but more com-  
 monly 魚子 or fish-young.

咩 From *sheep* and *breath* issuing  
 'mi forth.  
 咩 The bleating of a sheep,  
 now usually written 咩; a  
 famous man in the state of  
 Tsu.

弭 From *bow* and *ear*.  
 弭 A bow without ornaments;  
 'mi at ease, resting; unbent, as  
 a bow; to desist, to stop;  
 to forget; to destroy, to put down.  
 | 盜安其 to keep down the  
 seditious and quiet the loyal.  
 消 | 時災 to remove the pre-  
 sent calamities.  
 | 暈 a halo around the moon.  
 象 | 魚腹 the ivory-tipped bow  
 and shagreen quiver.  
 心之憂矣不可 | 忘 the  
 sorrows of my heart cannot be  
 repressed or forgotten.  
 | 耳 pendulous ears.

謎 From *words* and to *mislead*.  
 'mi A riddle, a conundrum, an  
 enigma; to puzzle, to quiz.  
 | 語 a hint, a double en-  
 tendre.  
 打燈 | puzzling writing put on  
 lanterns.  
 啞 | or 隱 | enigmatical sen-  
 tences.

## MIAO.

Old sounds, mio and mok. In Canton, miu; — in Swatow, miò, ngiò, biò, and biò; — in Amoy, biao; — in Fuchau, mién; — in Shanghai, mio; — in Chifu, miao.

苗 From *plant* and a *field*.  
 苗 The tender blade of herbs  
 'miao and grass, especially of grain;  
 sprouts; suckers; descend-  
 ants, progeny; the issues of, the  
 outgoings; an index, as the tongue  
 of the health; the emperor's sum-  
 mer hunt; in Yunnan, 16 cowries  
 made one miao.  
 | 裔 posterity.  
 銅 | the pipe at the end of a  
 hose to direct the jet.  
 禾 | paddy shoots.  
 | 子 the Miaotsz' aborigines in  
 Kwéichan; they were anciently  
 described as men having wings  
 on their thighs, and ignorant of  
 all propriety.  
 生 | are the savage, and 熟 |  
 the subdued, aborigines.

之子子 | those officers who  
 went to the hunt.  
 魚 | minnows, small fry.  
 功臣 | 緒 a worthy statesman  
 succeeded by his son.  
 愛花 | to love finery and dis-  
 play.  
 態度 | 條 her style and figure  
 are both elegant.  
 黎 | many; prolific, like shoots.  
 蘿蔔 | radish sprouts, used as  
 greens.  
 舌乃心之 | 也 the tongue is  
 the exponent of the heart.  
 勿心 | unhappy, troubled,  
 grieved. (Shanghai.)

In Pekingese. The flame, as  
 of a lamp; a blaze.  
 火 | 太高 the lamp is too high.

緇 To wind off silk; the fringe  
 'miao attached to a flag.

媼 Light and beautiful, sylph-  
 'miao like, bright eyed; in Amoy,  
 媼 | means a strumpet,  
 but in Kiangsi the word has  
 a good meaning.

𧈧 Silkworms just emerging  
 'mito from their eggs.  
 蠶 | or 蠶苗 the worms  
 hatched out.

描 From *hand* and *blade*; it is wrong-  
 'miao ly used at Canton for the next.  
 描 To trace, to limn, to draw;  
 to design, to sketch, to out-  
 line; to copy paintings; to strike;  
 to throw away.

- 畫 to paint or sketch.  
 金 to gild; to make pictures in gold, as on lackered-ware.  
 淡 | blue flowered, as porcelain.  
 摹 一樣 take an exact copy.  
 眉 to paint the eyebrows, alludes to conjugal love.  
 必 | 萬里江山 the mind can delineate distant scenes.  
 寫 or | 情事 to describe well; word painting.

眇

From *eye* and *few*; occurs used for 妙' small.

'miao

One eye small or contracted and deep sunk; to look at with one eye, or eyes drawn up; to glance at; to take aim; small, the fag end; subtle; all, nothing more or better.

| 能視 a one-eyed man can still see.

| 身 my unworthy self.

| 一目 one-eyed; a cyclops.

幼 | minute, very fine, delicate.

| 然有身 most minute is this single person, — amid the vast creation.

| 靶 to aim at the target.

| 中' 紅心 aim at the red eye.

微 | fine, as the lines on a sector.

| | 予末小子 I am insignificant, only a mere child.

縹

Occurs interchanged with the last. Minute, indistinct; dissipating; vanishing.

'miao

| 微 a nothing, an atom.

香烟縹 | the incense diffuses itself little by little.

渺

From *water* and to *glance at*.

'miao

The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.

| 茫 confounding, misty; hardly the subject of proof, doubtful and vague.

| | 乎 how boundless |

| | 兮余懷 how inexplicable are my thoughts |

淼

Formed of *water* thrice repeated.

'miao

The vastness of the sea; synonymous with the last in the phrase | 茫 vast.

海闊 | 難卽 the wide sea is not easily crossed

杪

From *wood* and *f*

'miao

The tapering end of a tree or post; a small branch; the limit of, the end of a year or season.

歲 | end of the year.

林 | edge of the forest.

枝 | end of a branch.

| 末 the little end, as of a post.

秒

The beard of grain; minute; a second in a degree; in *decimals*, a ten-thousandth, next to *hwanh*, 忽 a floss.

'miao

造計 | 忽 he counts the least mite; — avaricious.

眇

Small.

'miao

焦 | delicate, tender.

Read *ch'ao*. Alarmed.

驚 | frightened, as when suddenly surprised.

藐

From *plant* and *aspect of*.

'miao

A plant yielding a purple dye; petty, contemptible, small; far off; to slight, to treat haughtily, to look down on; surpercilious.

| 視 to disdain; to look coldly.

輕 | to disregard, as a law.

欺 | to insult, to show contempt.

| 人 to despise others.

| | 然 dull, thick-headed; also, beautiful.

見大人則 | 之 before a magnate, one must rather slight him, *i. e.* not lose one's self-possession.

妙

From *woman* or *somber* and *small*; the second is used by Taoists to denote the profundity of their doctrines.

'miao

An adjective of admiration; perfect, excellent, capital; wonderful; subtle, mysteri-

ous, difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; to beautify; to penetrate, as a spirit does what it is supposed to influence.

| 事 a fine affair.

| 計 a capital scheme.

| 品 a fine thing, a rarity.

| 手 a skilled artist or physician.

| 年 a youth, a minor.

| 藥 a wonderful remedy, an excellent medicine.

精 | admirable, ingenious.

| 化 subtle or divine influence.

奇 | surprisingly clever.

廟  
廟

'miao

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.

家 | or 祖 | an ancestral temple.

奕奕寢 | 君子作之 very grand is the ancestral hall, which our prince made.

太 | the imperial ancestral temple.

神 | an idol temple.

廊 | 之器 a vessel for a palace; — *met.* a likely, rising man.

| 堂之上 the government.

| 見 a bride's worship of her husband's ancestors.

| 祝 a sexton, a temple curator.

香火 | a popular temple, one much frequented.

| 號 the emperor's temple name.

宮室宗 | the emperor's palaces and temples.

遊 | to visit temples.

| 宇 temples of every kind.

In *Pekingese*. A fair, because they are often held in temples.

明天有 | a fair will be held to-morrow.

趕 | to attend a fair.

MIEH.

Old sounds, mit and met. In Canton, mit; — in Swatow, mit and bi; — in Amoy, blət; — in Fuhchau, miek; — in Shanghai, mi; — in Chifu, mié.

**蔑** *mich'* Composed of 苜 *heavy eyes* and 戍 the *evening* hour, to intimate the sleepy feeling of a tired laborer; used with the next.

Not, without; minute, worthless; to throw away, to discard; to pare, to scrape thin.

丨禮 without manners.

不丨民功 do not overlook *merit* among the people.

丨有 none at all.

人勞則丨然 wearied with toil.

丨然無言 he never uttered a word.

丨星 minute stars, star-dust.

人烟寂丨 the inhabitants are all extinct.

**滅** *mich'* From *water* and to *destroy*; the original form, now disused except as a primitive, is composed of 火 *fire* under the horary character *süh*, 戍, 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.

丨燈 put out the lamp.

燈丨 the lamp has gone out.

打丨 or 撲丨 beat out the fire.  
勤丨 to exterminate utterly; to raze, to root out.

丨跡 destroyed all the evidence.

自取丨亡 he brought on his own ruin.

盡丨其類 he extinguished the whole race.

過涉丨頂 the water was over my head when I crossed the ferry.

淡丨丨 very insipid. (*Cantonese*.)

丨掉 destroyed them utterly, as banditti.

**滅** *mich'* To pluck up; to pull off; to peel; to rub, to work with; to pinch.

丨耳 to pull the ears.

丨紙 peel off the paper.

丨面珠 to pinch the cheeks.

摘丨 to pluck out, as stray hairs from the eyebrows.

**蟻** *mich'* Sand flies or ephemera, called 蠓 generated in damp places, and seen flying about stagnant pools; the sun destroys them.

**篾** *mich'* Bamboos or reeds split into strips; splints for baskets; hoop slats, splinters, lath-like rods; skin of the bamboo; slim, as the end of a twig.  
一條篾丨 a hoop.

竹丨 or 丨青 bamboo splints.

紙丨 young bamboos when fit for making paper.

丨蓆 coarse mats woven of bamboo.

丨車 a basket carriage.

丨片的客 a man who sorns, a hanger-on, a lackey.

**蟻** *mich'* Blood or gore; the nose-bleed; to defile, as by smearing; polluted, desecrated.  
誣丨 to calumniate, to asperse and blacken.

污丨宗室 he vilely defamed his ancestors, — or their hall.

血丨 to stain with blood.

**擻** *mich'* To beat.  
丨擻 irregular in any way, as in morals, bearing, or position; badly done; awry, not square.

MIEN.

Old sounds, mien and min. In Canton, min; — in Swatow, mien, mi, and min; — in Amoy, bian; — in Fuhchau, mieng; — in Shanghai, mi<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, mien.

**綿** *mién* From *silk* and *pure silk*; this and the next are interchanged.

**緜** *mién* 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.

丨絮 floss, soft fibres.

丨丨不絕 continuous, unbroken, as a genealogy; said of creepers, an army marching, or any other continuous succession.

言語纏丨 interminable talk; garrulous.

絲丨 refuse silk.

丨柔 delicate, soft.

丨蠻黃鳥 the warbling little oriole.

軟如丨 delicate, weak as floss.

丨裏針 [a hard spot] like a needle in cotton.

連丨 continued succession, as a drizzling rain or of passers-by.

丨州 an inferior prefecture in the north of Sz'ch'uen, in the valley of the River Feu.

丨力 not strong.

丨子 silk wadding or quilt.

福壽丨長 may your happiness and life be lastingly prolonged.

棉

mien

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 古貝 or 吉貝 by those who described it about A. D. 670, a name probably altered from the Sanscrit *karpasi*.

| 花 raw cotton.

| 襖 a wadded jacket.

| 胎 a cotton quilt.

坐 | 花包 like sitting on a cotton bale; — secure, stable.

眼

mien

From *eye and people* as the phonetic; its resemblance to *yen* 眼 the eye, often confuses.

To sleep; to close the eyes; to hang down the head; the sleep of animals; dim vision; bewildered; the molting of silkworms, when they sleep.

| 牀 a settee, a couch, a sofa.

柳 | the drooping or pendent willow.

牛 | a sleeping cow's form, is regarded as a lucky spot for a grave.

長 | the long sleep — death; particularly applied to the death of a monarch.

| 得幾闊 you use just so much room to sleep in; — i. e. enough is all that is necessary.

竟夕不 | I did not sleep at all during the night.

蠶 | the sleep of silkworms.

| 姪 to play together.

宀

mien

The dot represents a cover over a shelter, such as savages make; it is the 40th radical of characters relating mostly to dwellings.

A shelter, more rude than a cave 穴 or a hole in a hill-side; or a mere leafy thatch, used before houses were built.

慚

mien

To reflect, to consider maturely; to recall to mind.

| 慚 ingenuous; bashful.

免

mien

A contraction of 兔 a hare.

To get off, to evade; to put away, to free from, to dispense with; to forego, to excuse, to spare; to avoid; to dodge; escaped from; to remove, as from office; a negative, do not, no need of.

| 冠 to take off the hat.

| 罪 to forgive an offense.

| 見 he need not come in, said to a visitor.

| 不了寫字 you cannot well avoid writing.

| 例 to elude the law.

| 勞 don't trouble yourself, do not put yourself out of the way.

| 戰 to decline battle.

| 來 he need not come.

| 糧 to remit the taxes.

| 致他來 saved his coming here.

未 | 費身 he spares no labor or pains.

幾乎不 | just barely escaped.

臨難無苟 | you cannot evade the hour of trouble by force.

脫 | to escape from.

Read *wan'* and like the next. To bear a son; anything new and fresh.

喪 | disheveled hair, as a mourner's.

陳 | stale, not fresh.

挽

mien

To bear a son.

分 | or 分娩 parturition; to be brought to bed.

勉

mien

From *strength* and to *evade* as the phonetic.

To force one's self; unpleasant to the feelings; constrained, urged by circumstances; to animate, to urge, to persuade; to put forth effort.

| 強 unwilling to do, by constraint.

| 力 diligent, strenuous.

奮 | urgent effort; to stir one up.

勸 | to animate by words.

| | 我王 ever active is our king.

俛

mien

To put down the head.

| 首 to hang down the head.

| 啄 to stoop and peck.

鮓

mien

A yellow fish called in Peking 石首魚 from two small white bones in its head; it is brought from the sea and Corean isles; the sound is fit for making glue; it is probably akin to the sea bass.

冕

mien

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.

堂皇冠 | an imperial, noble bearing.

做得冠 | it was finely and royally done.

麻 | a kind of linen mitre.

端 | a crown properly worn.

露 | 馳驅 your coronet has been seen in many campaigns; said of a vigorous ruler.

丐

mien

The character is supposed to represent a wall to screen one; not the same as *kai'* 丐 to beg.

An embrasure or curtain to ward off arrows; screened, hid, out of view.

泗

mien

Overflowing banks; a flood bursting through barriers; a mighty stream; a name of the River Han near its junction with the Yangtze' River, but more accurately of a reach or lake west of the junction, which gives its name to the two districts of | 陽州 and | 縣 situated near it.

| 彼流水朝宗于海 Lo | this mighty current goes to its audience with the ocean.

**眄** To half shut the eye, to look at askance; to ogle, to cast glances.

*'mien*

眄貌流 | 一顧傾城 she cast her ogling glances on him, and at once the city was lost.

按劍相 | they grasped their swords and surveyed each other.

**緬** Fine silk thread; to think of the absent; to reflect; to imagine; light.

*'mien*

| 然 longing for one.

| 思 or | 想 to remember the absent.

| 甸國 the kingdom of Burmah; it is intended as an imitation of the first syllable of Myanma; Marco Polo speaks of Anien or Mien as the chief city of the country, called Ta-kung in Chinese for Ta-goung, which seems to refer to the town of Pagan, whose ruins still attest the power of their builders; it lies near the Irrawadi River in lat. 23° 25' N.

**酒** Sunk in excess; flushed with liquor; drunk, intoxicated; addicted to.

*'mien*

天不 | 爾於酒 Heaven does not flush your face with drink.

流 | 忘本 so given to drink that he had lost all character.

| | 紛紛 grand and general.

**勸** To stimulate, to urge on, to excite.

*'mien*

勸 | to endeavor after, to encourage one's self.

**面** The original form bears a rude resemblance to the face, having the eyes in the center of a profile and the forehead above; it forms the 176th radical of a small natural group of characters.

*'mien*

The visage, the countenance; the front, the top, the surface; a plane, the surface in which a ma-

chine works; a side; the forward part, the side towards one; face to face, in one's presence; the south; honor, character, reputation; the look of a thing; to front, to face; to show the face, to see one; personally; a classifier of drums, mirrors, and gongs; following words meaning portions of water, it refers to their surface or extent.

| 貌 the expression.

| 目 the visage, the looks.

雍也可使南 | Yung has virtue equal to ruling a kingdom

| 稽天若 he looked up and examined the mind of Heaven to follow it.

一 | 之辭 a one-sided, ex-parte statement.

| 珠 the cheek or cheek-bone.

八 | the four points of compass and their halves.

| 交 to give to personally.

| 向 上 let the top be this side up.

丢 | to lose face or reputation.

裏 | inside, the inner surface.

當 | to his face; facing, to face.

對 | face to face, opposite.

一 | 鏡 one looking-glass.

| 色 the complexion.

| 前 in sight, before one.

背 | back to back; to his back.

| 奏 to state to the emperor.

半 | 之識 I scarcely recognized him.

出必告返必 | when you go out, tell your parents; when you return, let them see you.

一 | 做 go and do it without referring to me.

| 皮厚 thickskinned, barefaced.

反 | displeased with, turned against.

切 | the surface of contact, as in mechanics.

你只管 | 查 then go and look for yourself.

一 | 追緊 一 | 放鬆 one while he pursues them closely, and then again he is very slack.

| | 相覷 they all stood gaping at each other, — not knowing what to do.

打照 | I made him a visit.

數日不 | I have not seen you for several days.

| 交之友 a face friend, a casual acquaintance.

| 東 facing the east.

白 | 人 a good-looking man, one who has a fair face.

洋 | 捕盜不力 they made no effort to seize the pirates in those seas.

**徇** To look towards; to accompany, to go with; to turn the back on.

*'mien'*

**麵** } From *wheat* and *face* or *hid*; the first is the commonest form.

**麪** } Flour made from wheat, buckwheat, or oats; vermicelli.

*'mien'*

上白 | best white flour.

| 粉 or 麥 | wheat flour.

| 食 pastry, puddings, the dessert of a dinner.

| 包 or | 頭 a loaf of bread.

重羅白 | twice-bolted white flour, the very best.

| 條 or | 片 dough in strips or slices.

發 | to raise bread.

黑 | shorts and middlings.

| 灰 slaked lime for plastering.

捏 | 人 to make little figures of flour or putty.

**澗** A vast expanse of water is 滇 |, probably referring to Lake Tien in Yunnan.

*'mien'*

滇 | 淼漫 like the vast and open sea, a waste of waters.

MIH.

Old sounds, mit and mik. In Canton, mät, mik, and mat; — in Swatow, mit and bat; — in Amoy, bit and bek; — in Fuhchau, mik; — in Shanghai, mih; — in Chifu, mi.

密, 密

From still and hiZ; the second form is merely a common alteration of 必 in writing.

Hills forming an amphitheater, and surrounding a place; thick, close together; tight, as a wedge; fine, small; hidden, occult, mysterious; intimate, friendly; still, retired; secret, confidential, as an order; to hush; to stop or rest; to repeat; to ply; at Amoy used in native almanacs for every seventh day, which coincides with the still day or Christian sabbath; the word is probably derived from a western language.

1 交 intimate friendship.

親 | constantly with one, nearly related.

秘 | hidden; undivulged.

機 | a moving cause; the real power, as in a state.

1 眼 close, fine interstices.

1 口 keep silent; hush |

1 言 a secret; private talk.

1 1 的 be quiet about it.

1 室 the inner or rear house.

1 縣 a district near K'üi-fung fu in Honan, an ancient principality.

細 | 布 疋 very finely woven cloth; close texture.

功夫嚴 | to keep diligently at a work.

基命宥 | to meditate in quietness on the decrees — of heaven.

1 湏 an ancient state in Kansuh; in the present P'ing-liang fu, on a branch of the River Wei.

必, 必

From a shelter and certainly.

Still, silent; rest; to stop; quietly.

秦 | a sage mentioned in the San Kwoh Chi.

1 汨 the disease has all gone.

櫛, 櫛

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 沉香 because it sinks in water; the lighter sort is called chicken bones 鷄骨, and the poorest common fragrance 棧香; it is the eagle-wood (Aquilaria or Alocaylon) of Eastern India.

菴, 菴

The small rootlets of the Nephrolepis, which grow from the joints of the rhizome.

蜜, 蜜

Honey, nectar; sweet, sugary; honeyed, flattering. 蜂 | or | 糖 honey. 1 蠟 beeswax.

波羅 | the jack-fruit.

飴 | confectionary.

口有 | 而腹有劍 his words were as honey, but his heart was like a sword.

1 餞砒礪 sweetmeats made with arsenic; — delusive words.

1 王 the queen bee.

幘, 幘

A leather screen or canopy for a cart, made of tiger's skin, and allowed only to grandees; the second also denotes a coverlet or overall.

簾, 簾

Similar to the preceding.

A covering for the front of a carriage, of which the 素 | was made of white dog fur.

塙, 塙

To plaster a wall; to white-wash it.

巧人以時 | 館宮室 the mason fits up the walls of the shops, halls, and houses at the proper times.

幘, 幘

From kerchief and obscure.

A veil to cover the face of the dead; a curtain; to veil. 1 目用緇 the covering for the eyes should be black.

謐, 謐

To speak quietly in a low tone, to whisper; quiet, still, careful, attentive.

寂 | solitary and still.

1 然清靜 how peaceful and still |

寧 | 如常 times are as quiet as usual; peace has returned.

覓, 覓

From to see and not or claws, indicating a search for; another says it was composed of 日 sun with 否 not above it.

To seek, to go about searching for; to hunt up, as a quotation.

1 句 to seek an apt phrase.

1 路 to seek the right road.

1 得 found it.

1 飲食 on the lookout for a meal.

1 索 to demand, as a bonus.

鑽頭 | 縫 to watch for a good opportunity.

糸, 糸

The ancient form is intended to represent a skein of floss; it forms the 120th radical of silken fabrics, and is called 絞絲邊 or winding silk at the side.

Fine floss; the threads from five worms are reckoned to make half a 忽; anything small, delicate; connected.

冪, 冪, 冪, 冪

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.

1 女 a waiting maid.

MIN.

Old sound, min. In Canton, mán; — in Swatow, min, mien, and man; — in Amoy, bin, bín, ban, and sín; — in Fuhchau, míng; — in Shanghai, míng and mǎng; — in Chifu, mín.

民

Said to be a synonym of 萌 sprouts, because the people know no more than so many sprouts or young plants.

min

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 | 或羣 | all our subjects; the masses, mankind.

子 | you my people; — said by the ruler.

軍 | 人等 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 beggared 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.  
哀哉為猶匪先 | 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.  
企得太 | ' he 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.

緇

A net to catch pheasants or hares; to angle.

min

緇

A fish-line; a cord; to string cash on a cord; to bind on; to use garments as bedding; abundant; an ancient town

min

in the southwest of Shansi, now Kao-p'ing hien 高平縣  
釣 | a fish-line.

| 被 to throw one's clothes over the bed.

腰纏一 | he tied a string of cash around his waist.

罟

Somewhat similar to the last.

min

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.

min

| 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 veined stone; the last form is also often met with.

砮

A fine kind of stone, clouded alabaster; the last is also defined an inferior stone, a pebble.

礪

min

白 | pure white alabaster.  
| 石 common alabaster.

| 玉雜滄 stones and gems all mixed together, as among scholars of various talents.

恣

To force one's self to exertion, to practice self discipline; desires unattained.

min

| | distracted by cares.

旻

From day and a mark.

旻

The autumnal sky as if it regretted the fall of the leaf; sad feelings; to feel melancholy.

min

| 天疾威 compassionate Heaven arrayed in terrors.

葭

The skin of bamboo; a multitude, the people.

min

人 | | 而處手中 see what a mass of people, and they are all under the canopy.

閩

From door and insects, alluding to an old fable that the aborigines south of the Mçi-liug were sired by a serpent.

min

A sort of snake; the ancient name of Fuhkien, and also applied to its principal river.

七 | the old tribes of Fuh-kien.

| 浙總督 the governor-general of Fuhkien and Chehkiang provinces.

| 隸 the royal aviary keeper or poulterer.

閩

From door and writing, referring to the obituary notices put up at front doors.

min

To feel for, to mourn with; indisposed, ailing; heartsick, grieved; to urge on, to encourage.

痛 | sick from sorrow.

| 勉從事 to animate one to do his duty.

憫

From heart and feeling; or thinking and people; the second form usually refers to grief for the state, and the third is unusual; used with the last.

min

To mourn for, to commiserate the suffering of others; lamentable, as a calamity; concerned for.

| 恤 to befriend one.

不足 | 惜 not worth one's pity.

| 不畏法 grieved that they disregard the laws.

**潤** Water flowing gently ; a watery expanse.  
'min

**敏** From *branch or strong and each*; the second form is unusual.  
**敏** Active, clever, prompt ; serious, respectful ; witty, ready, fluent of speech ; ingenious, skilled in ; to be active in, to be in earnest ; used for *shang* 商 the second of the five notes.

| 捷 quick-witted ; celerity in doing.

聰 | or 穎 | quick at catching the idea or expressing it.

| 力 energetic, quick.

| 求 to earnestly beg.

| 辯 ready at answering ; an able disputant.

心靈手 | a lively mind and quick hand.

| 慎 clever and careful.

| 而好學 he is very bright and loves to study.

農夫克 | the farmers are encouraged to diligence.

**湮** Used in epitaphs for 閔 to mourn, and interchanged with the next.  
'min

Turbid, foul, chaotic ; died early.

Read *hwun*, and used for 湮 which it resembles. Disturbed ; in suspense.

置之滑 | I am undecided what course to decide on.

**泯** From *water and people* ; used with the last.

'min A vast sheet of water ; to flow off ; exhausted, drained ; destroyed, put an end to ; distant, obscure, confused.

| 亂 anarchy ; utter misrule.

靡國不 | every state is going to ruin.

| 沒 lost and forgotten.

| 滅 no record or trace of.

| | 棼棼 all in confusion ; dark and disorderly.

春流 | | the spring torrents roll on grandly.

**剋** From *knife and people* ; interchanged with 拭 to wipe.  
'min

To scrape off, to pare ; to brush off ; to seam ; to turn in, as a frayed edge.

油 | or | 子 a narrow spatula of horn used by women to put up their hair or oil it ; a species of grass, allied to the *Eriochloa* is called | 子草 from its resemblance to this thing.

**搯** Interchanged with 拭 to wipe.

**搯** To feel and smooth down ; to stroke with the hand.

'min | 摹 to handle gently.

In *Cantonese*, used as a synonym of 拔. To pull up, as weeds ; to pull out, as a hair ; to let down, to lower as a cord ; to pull down, as the dress ; to drag, to haul along.

**篋** The outer skin of bamboo ; a brush for smoothing the hair.

'min | 子 a narrow hair brush, used to dress the tresses or soften the scalp.

| 笏抑隱 to move the fingers in playing the fife.

**鰲** A perch-like fish (*Corvina catala*), of a spotted dark brown color, two feet long and coarse flesh ; it is common at Macao.

'min

**瞽** The second form is rarely used.

**啟** Strong, robust, able to perform things.

'min | 不畏死 the brave man does not dread death.

Read *min*. Sorry, mournful ; troubled, anxious.

**儻** Used with the next.

'min To act under constraint ; to exert, to use effort.

| 勉 great effort, under urgent necessity to do.

**黽** 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 *Ruan*.

'min

To be constrained to do ; to exert one's self, to strive to reach.

| 勉從事 I have exerted myself to do my duty.

Read *ming*. A toad, called 土鴨 and 蛙 ; it is a dark striped species.

MING.

Old sounds, māng and ming. In *Canton*, ming and meng ; — in *Swatow*, meng and mia ; — in *Amoy*, beng ; — in *Fuhchau*, ming ; — in *Shanghai*, ming ; — in *Chifu*, miung.

**鳴** From *bird and mouth* ; it is very similar to 鳴 to lament.  
'ming

The cry of a bird or animal, as its song, buzz, hum, yell, &c ; a sonorous note, as of a gong or drum ; to sound, to cause to yield a sound ; to resound, as one's

fame over the country ; birds calling to each other.

大叩則大 | a heavy blow will make [the gong] sound loud.

| 鼓 to beat the drum.

孤掌難 | you can't clap with one hand.

| 寃 to cry out for redress, as to officials.

自 | 得意 to sing from feeling happy.

不過狗吠雞 | 之徒 he is just a fellow who can only bark or crow ; — a boaster.

**洛** *ming* A small stream near Kwang, ping fu in the south of Chih-li, one of the headwaters of the Hü-to River.

**銘** *ming* From *metal* and *name* as the phonetic. To carve, to engrave on metal or stone in order to be remembered; to record for the purpose of preserving; to inscribe on the memory; a book of precepts, a guide for the conduct.

- | 心 engraven on the heart.
- | 感五內 I shall hold you in grateful remembrance.
- | 旌 an imperial inscription given to worthy people.
- | 鼎相傳 carved on tripods to be handed down.
- 碑 | an engraved epitaph.

**明** *ming* From *sun* and *moon*; others derive the second and obsolete form from 月 the moon and 窗 a window. Bright, clear; the dawn; plain, evident, open; ostensibly, apparently; brilliance, splendor; perspicacious, intelligent; to be illustrious, as in virtue; to illustrate, to shed light on, to explain; to distinguish clearly.

- | 白 clear, apparent; plain.
- | 白了 I understand it clearly.
- 正大光 | upright and pure-minded.
- | 日 or | 兒 or | 天 tomorrow; *lit.* the brightening day.
- | 兒個見 I will see you tomorrow.
- 精 | 人 a trustworthy man.
- 聰 | 伶俐 very intelligent and clever.
- 分 | 其類 to discriminate its various classes.
- 鮮 | new and showy.
- | 知故犯 a crime done willfully.
- 高 | 鑒察 let your clear mind examine the matter.
- | | 是你 it was you without a doubt.
- | | 上天 the bright and high Heaven.
- | | 在下赫赫在上 [the gods have] full knowledge of things among mankind, but above is majesty and power.
- | 買 | 賣 a fair, lawful business.
- 東方既 | it is already daylight.
- | 發 the dawn is coming.
- 難 | hard to comprehend.

- | 往暗懶 he says he wants to go, but really he is too lazy.
- | 火的是自己作死 one who robs will bring retribution upon himself.
- | 倫堂 a hall for discourses and public deliberations adjoining the Confucian temple.
- | 朝 or 大 | the Ming dynasty. Its founder Chu Yuen-chang 朱元章 was a native of Fung-yang fu 鳳陽府 in Nganhwui, and holds a high place among Chinese monarchs. The first column of this table contains the *Nien Hao*, or style of the Reign by which the ruler is called in life; and the second gives the *Miao Hao*, or style of the Temple, the name by which he is worshiped in the hall of his ancestors; for instance, the reign of Chu Ti 朱棣 the third monarch, was known as Yung-loh 永樂 or Perpetual Joy while on the throne; but when he died, he was enshrined as Ch'ing-tsu Wán Hwangti 成祖 文皇帝 our Perfected Ancestor, the Emperor Accomplished, and is referred to in history by this name.

EMPERORS OF THE MING DYNASTY.

STYLE OF REIGN.	TEMPLE NAME.	PERSONAL NAME.	ACCESSION A. D.	REIGNED YEARS.	GENEALOGY.
Hung-wu	武 洪	元 璋	1368	31	Founded the dynasty.
Kien-wán	建 文	允 熒	1399	4	Grandson of the last.
Yung-loh	永 樂	棣 棣	1403	22	Uncle of the last.
Hung-hi	熙 洪	熾 熾	1425	1	Son of the last.
Süen-teh	宣 德	瞻 基	1426	10	Son of the last.
Ching-t'ung	正 統	祁 禎	1436	14	Son of the last.
King-t'ai	景 泰	禎 禎	1450	8	Brother of the last.
T'ien-shun	順 天	英 復	1458	8	Restored from his captivity.
Ch'ing-hwa	成 化	憲 宗	1465	23	Son of the last.
Hung-chi	宏 治	孝 宗	1488	18	Son of the last.
Ching-teh	正 德	武 宗	1506	16	Son of the last.
Kia-tsing	嘉 靖	世 宗	1522	45	Grandson of Ch'ing-hwa.
Lung-k'ing	隆 慶	穆 宗	1567	6	Son of the last.
Wan-lih	萬 曆	神 宗	1573	48	Son of the last.
T'ai-ch'ang	泰 昌	光 宗	1620	1	Son of the last.
T'ien-ki	天 啓	熹 宗	1621	7	Son of the last.
Chung-ching	崇 禎	烈 宗	1628	17	Brother of the last.

名  
ming

From *month* and *evening*, because at dusk it is necessary to speak to be known.

A name, that which designates a person or thing; the given name of people, as distinguished from the clan name 姓, or the style or appellation 號; a person; fame, honor, reputation; a title; credit, merit; famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known; nominal, under pretence of; to name, to designate; the frontal sinus; an order in which the name is given; a character.

聲 reputation, fame.

目 the name of a thing.

買 | or 沽 | to fish for merit or notoriety.

號 or 字 the name or style by which a shop, person, or thing is known.

借 | to pretend to; to assume another's name, as at the examination.

御 | the Emperor's name.

乳 | and 書 | and 官 | are the infantile, school, and official designations of people.

求 | to seek reputation.

點 | to call over the names.

花 | or 混 | a nickname.

昌 | to forge a name; to simulate another's name.

匿 | to conceal the name; anonymous, an alias.

實在 | 工 it is really beautifully done.

山 celebrated mountains.

教綱常 correct instruction in established principles of action.

有 | 無 實 it is merely nominal.

幾 | several persons.

久聞大 | I have long heard of your fame.

為漢相 he was called a minister of Han.

不顧 | regardless of one's reputation, reckless.

職 | an officer's card, a visiting card.

動無 | 火 to stir up the nameless fire; i. e. to get angry, to be petulant; — a Buddhist expression.

冥  
ming

From 一 to cover, 日 day, and 六 six for sixteen, for on the 16th day the moon begins to be obscured.

Dark, obscure, doleful; dim, cavernous recesses; to render obscure; night-like, dismal; mind uninformed and immature, like a child's; the unseen world, hades. 青 | heaven.

府 or 間 hades, sheol; the underworld.

幽 | 難測 it is hard to fathom the mysterious and obscure.

無將大車維塵 | | do not push on a carriage, for its dust will only blind you.

福 the joys of elysium.

頑不靈 stupid, doltish, unreformable, heedless.

開 | 路 to open the dark road, — to ring bells and pray for the departed.

吏 an agent or messenger from hades.

溟  
ming

Used with the last; also read *mih*. The wide boundless sea, the deep; a sea whose waters are black and sluggish; drizzling rain; a fine fog, mist on hills.

小雨 | | a fine soaking rain.

北 | the arctic sea.

海 the unknown and dark sea.

沐 a still drizzling rain.

滄 | the illimitable ocean; this name and 東 | have been applied to the black ditch 黑溝 or *kuro-siwo*, the hot stream which flows along the east coasts of Japan and Formosa.

瞑  
ming

From *eye* and *dark*; it is nearly synonymous with *min* 眠 to sleep.

To close the eyes, as in death; dull, indistinct vision.

甘心 | 目 to cheerfully shut the eyes upon this world.

臣 the blind statesman, an appellation of Sz Kvang 師曠 of Tsin, n. c. 540.

魚目不 | fishes' eyes never close.

| | dull sight; to see and not to perceive.

色中 | | people in love are blinded.

藥不 | 眩 the medicine is not efficacious.

嫻  
ming

A young wife of sixteen; clear and pure.

| | small, undersized.

灯 to control one's self; to keep one's countenance.

蓊  
ming

A lucky plant, called | 莢 which grew in Yao's palace, a leaf grew every day till full moon, and then one fell off daily; it was perhaps a bulbous plant, whose leaves alternately sprouted and died.

月 a poetical name for the first moon.

螟  
ming

An insect which eats young grain, probably akin to the hessian fly. (*Cecidomyia*.)

蛉之子 an adopted son.

蛉 a caterpillar which the sphex is said to adopt for its own.

去其 | 滕 drive off the caterpillars and young locusts.

覲  
ming

From to see and *obscure*, referring to the difficulty of understanding minute things.

To take a look at, as something in a dark place, to examine what is minute.

| | to examine things in a dark place.

Read *mih*, Plants growing in bushy clumps.

榘  
ming

The heart-wood or pith of a tree; the name of a tree.

鳴  
ming

A bird from the Indian Archipelago, called 鶯 | denoting its 焦明 or scorched brightness, and considered to be allied to the phoenix; it is beautifully marked, and is one of the pheasant tribe, whose plumes are used by actors.

茗 From *plant* and *famous* as the phonetic.

‘ming’ The tender leaves or leaf buds of tea.

治 | to prepare tea.

香 | fragrant tea.

真香 | a kind of white rose. (Macartney's?)

| 邈 lofty, as a flowering tree.

醪 A strong kind of whisky called 醴 |, made of rice and barley.

‘ming’

| 酹 drunk, very intoxicating.

皿 The ancient form resembled a low fruit dish; it forms the 108th radical of characters mostly relating to dishes.

‘min’

Utensils and vessels used in eating; bowls, plates.

各款器 | all sorts of dishes.

悞 The thoughts kept back is | 悞, either from unwillingness or inability to express them.

‘ming’

Read *miu*, Extensive.

暝 The sun obscured; night, dark.

‘ming’

晦 | obscure.

詔 From to *speak* and a *name*.

‘ming’ To distinguish things by their names; to name, to discuss the names of things.

命 From 口 *mouth* and 令 *order* as the phonetic.

‘ming’ To order, to command; to charge; to request authority;

to consult, as a god; an ordinance, a charge; a rescript, a decree; behests, directions, requirements, orders; a symbol of power; in polite usage, a request, a wish; heaven, fate, weird, destiny, luck; an appointment from a superior power, one's appointed lot; the natural habits of; limit of the life of beings; animated, living creatures.

好 | a happy lot; pleasant lines.

好苦 | unfortunate, luckless.

天 | fate, heaven's decree.

性 | life, existence.

算 | to calculate fortunes.

大 | 近止 my end draws near.

長 | a long life; — over sixty years.

生 | the horoscope; being, life.

| 運 a horoscope; a ruling influence over one's life, and its correlative of a ruling character over every five years.

| 所招 the natural bias.

奉 | to receive orders.

| 門 the gate of life, a medical name for the right kidney, or a supposed passage between the rectum and bladder for the semen; 門 a woman, it is applied to the womb

| 案 a case involving life.

王 | the death-warrant; it is held by every governor-general.

償 | to give life for life.

孤獨 | alone in the world.

一一如 | everything has been done as required.

| 也如何 how will his inclination then be?

三演十二 | the three systems and twelve precepts of Budha.

| 薄如紙 my luck is as thin as paper.

## MIU.

Old sounds, *min* and *mok*. In Canton, *mau*; — in Swatow, *niu* and *mok*; — in Amoy, *biu*; — in Fuhchau, *miu*; — in Shanghai, *miu*; — in Chifu, *niu*.

謬 From *words* and to *fly* high.

‘miu’ 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.

| 悞 an error, a blunder.

虛 | fabulous, incredible.

口切心 | to promise with no intention of doing.

| 傳 it is all a false report.

狂 | wild stories; a canard.

繆 From *silk* and to *fly* giving the sound; used for the last.

‘miu’ Ten hempen strings with which things can be corded; wrong; to mislead; in error; to oppose.

綯 | 束芻 the faggots of grass are bound round and round.

聖人達綯 | good men take pains to teach their deep thoughts.

紕 | apparently in error.

未雨而綯 | [like one who] fears it will rain, and hesitates to go wrong.

Read *liu*. Mourning worn loosely; to wind around, to tighten.

衣衰而 | 經 the mourning hung loose, and his hempen cap was unbound.

Read *liu* and used for 繚. Going around; in league with.

| 繞王綬 he carried the royal banner around — the place.

| | silky, soft.

Read *muh*, and used for 穆. The order of precedence in the ancestral hall.

MO.

Old scanda, ma and mat. In Canton, mo; - in Swatow, mo, bo and baa; - in Amoy, mò, bò, and moh; - in Fuhchou, mo and mwo; - in Shonghai, mu; - in Chifu, mù.

**磨** From stone and hemp; it is sometimes interchanged with the next; the second and ancient form is now disused.

**磨** 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.

鍊 to pass through, as affliction; to fag at, as study.

受災 or 折 to tried by misfortunes; harsh treatment.

照 to custodian of an official seal.  
勘 to scan in order to criminate the writer of a document.

屬以需 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 hulling rice.

如蟻旋 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.

過來 to turn a cart around.

我去過兩兒 I have gone there twice.

一天作工歇幾兒 rest several times in a day's work.

下兒 the next time.

**摩** 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.

拊 to pat gently.

攀 to toy with, to rub.

鼠 to pilfer, to steal like a rat.

鬼 你咩 has the devil got into you!

盪 operations of nature.

陰陽相 the elements act on each other.

伽陀 or 揭佗 the kingdom of Magadha now Bahar or Berar in India.

耶夫人 Maha Maya or Lady Maya, was Sakyanmni's mother, called also 大清淨 Great Purity.

那婆 or 那羅 那 a young Brahmin, a descendant of Manu.

In Cantonese. Slow.

你行 you walk very slowly.

**磨** The second form is unusual; similar to both 磨 and 糜.  
**磨** To feed an infant by hand; to eat; congee.

在 在 in Honan, steamed bread loaves.

粥 feed it with congee.

**盥** A cup for water; a drinking vessel, a basin.

From demon and hemp.

**魔** A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon.

鬼 the evil spirit.

妖 a mischievous spirit, a spook.

酒 delirium tremens.

詩 a poetic afflatus or frenzy.

降服諸 he subdued all the demons.

邪 病 delirious, raving.

瘋 了 he is out of his head.

羅 or Mara, the Buddhist god of lust, sin, and death, called 慾界主 the lord of the world of lust, and 破壞善 the des-

troyer of good; his attendants are called 民 people of Mara, or 子 女 sons and daughters (Mara-kayikas) of Mara.

**摩** A sweet mushroom, the 菇 common in northern China.  
蘿 a creeping parasite allied to the milkweed. (Metaplexis chinensis.)

**嫫** The second form is seldom seen, and has got into use from the resemblance of the phonetic; it alone means mother.

**嫫** A woman named 母, who was Hwangti's fourth concubine and very ugly; a mother.

In Pekingese. A wet nurse is 母, but one in the palace is known as 母, from the ancient dame.

**麼** From hemp and small; the contracted form is very common.

**麼** Small, delicate; an interrogative particle; also used ironically; a sort, referring to something seen.  
這 this kind.

甚 or 什 what?

嗜好 eh do you call that good?

你來了 ah I have you come?

他來 has he come?

你那 說 what do you say?

這 着 that will do; so, this is the way.

小兒 contemptible brats!

幺 trifling, insignificant; an affair beneath notice.

那 爲甚 給我送了來 why then have you brought it to me?

**示** Another form of the last.  
Small, delicate and minute; commonly used in Fuhkien.

MOH.

Old sounds, mak and mat. In Canton, mok, māk, mūt, and mat; — in Swatow, mok, búe, mòng, múé, mo, múat, bak, and mek; — in Amoy, bok, bò, bòat, be', and moh; — in Fuhchau, mòk, moh, mwak and māk; — in Shanghai, mòk, neh, mäh, and mio; — in Chifu, mù.

莫  
mo'  
mu'

The original form has 艸 plants above and below 日 the sun, indicating that it shines through intervening trees.

A negative forbidding an act; do not, no need of; a particle exciting a doubt, if, unless; perhaps; preceding an adjective, it forms the superlative, nothing like, incomparable; an adjective of comparison; to plan; ample, great; tardy, late in maturing.

- | 來 you need not come.
- | 非 makes a strong postulate, as | 非 寫 錯 unless you have written it wrong.
- | 非 他 it can be nobody else.
- | 若 or | 如 nothing like it, not so good as, the best way is, better than; the properest.
- | 不是 it cannot but be so; is it not so?
- | 大 於 天 nothing greater than heaven.
- | 說 don't say it, wonder not if; — a phrase implying comparison.
- | 須 有 it certainly must be brought about.
- | 定 it is quite uncertain.
- | 過 於 nothing more than.
- | 爲 or | 作 don't do it.
- | 自 stop, stop! (Cantonese.)
- | 往 | 來 there is no intercourse between us.

求 民 之 | seek the welfare of the people.

子 曰 文 | 吾 猶 人 Confucius said, In literary ability, I am probably equal to other men.

| 道 無 神 却 有 神 say not there are no gods, for there are gods.

Read mu' Quiet; dull, shady, evening; a species of sorrel, the *Rumex acetosa*, which can be eaten.

| 夜 有 戎 in the dusk move the troops.

君 婦 | | the married pair were very quiet.

幕  
幙

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 encampment.

| 友 or | 賓 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 寥 during the silence of night.

漠  
mo'

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 相 關 of no consequence to me.

雲 | | the spreading clouds.

寞  
mo'

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.

堊  
mo'

Dust.

塵 | fine dust, atoms.

摸  
mo'

To feel for or after; to feel and grasp; to cover with the hands.

| 東 | 西 feeling about for.

| 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.

| 一 | rub or feel it once.

| 着 黑 走 groping one's way in the dark.

估 | to suppose, to reckon, to think that such was the case.

瘼  
mo'

Sickness; distress; to cause disease by hard usage.

| 此 下 民 to distress the people very much.

亂 離 | 矣 scattered abroad and made sick, as a people by banditti.

膜  
mo'

From sun and do not.

Dark, obscure; one says, empty and still.

膜  
mo'

The eyesight obscured, as by a pterygium, or a thickening of the cornea.

膜  
mo'

The filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis; the thin peel inside of eggs; any thin membrane or pellicle in plants

or animals, as the mesentery or cornea; to soothe, to accord with, to submit.

眼 | the sclerotica.

一 層 | one thickness of skin.

膏 | the mesentery.

下 碁 眼 有 | when he plays chess, his eyes are skinned over.

Read mo'. To raise the hands to the head in making obeisance.

| 拜 而 受 he knelt on both knees to receive it.

**鏢**

mo'

A marvelous two-edged sword, like King Arthur's Excalibar, called | 鏢 mentioned in the Lieh Kwoh.

**邈**

mo'

From to go and style; when read 'miao, a synonym of 藐 to slight. To look at from afar off; to disregard; remote, high. | | sorrowful.

| 然不可復求 irrecoverably gone, too far to be regained.

遙 | far distant.

神道元 | divine principles are deep and abstruse.

**末**

mo'

From wood and one, referring to the end of a bough; it closely resembles wei' 未 not yet.

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, lictors, &c.; the opposite of the origin or root of a matter; small, weak, insignificant; the remnants or last of, as leavings, powder, dust, or refuse; the limbs; traders, who are the last of the four classes of society; a negative; after other words often has the force of after all, then, well then, what then; after a verb, frequently forms a question.

本 | the origin and end, the fundamental and the accessory.

| 世 or | 日 end of the world.

檀香 | sandalwood dust.

| | 了兒 at the last, finally, the last one or time.

終 | the very last.

微 | subtle atoms.

研細 | grind it very fine.

| 將' I, the military officer.

得在其 | obtained the lowest or last place.

雖欲從之 | 由也已 even if I wish to follow or do this, I don't know how; or I have no means of doing so.

| 之也已 I would not go there.

| 脚 the last, the end. (Shanghai.)

In Shanghai. An illative particle between the parts of a sentence, then.

做來好 | 撥儂銅錢 if you do it well, I will pay you money.

**抹**

mo'

From hand and refuse.

To wipe clean, to rub out, to obliterate, to blot out; to dust; to daub, to rub on, to besmear; to color.

| 去 to rub out; wipe it off.

洗 | to wash and rub.

| 頸 (or | 脖子 in Pekingese) to cut one's throat.

| 檯 to rub a table.

| 數 to wipe out an account.

塗脂 | 粉 to use cosmetics and rouge.

一手 | 過 refused to pay a cash.

| 了良心 obliterated all moral sense.

In Pekingese. To change the bills of one bank for those of another, and not for coin.

**茉莉**

mo'

The word | 茉莉 for the jasmine, is thought to be derived from the Sanskrit *metati*, introduced by the Buddhists.

紫 | 茉莉 red jasmine, a name at Peking for the four-o'clock. (*Mirabilis jalapa*.)

**靸**

mo'

A name for red socks.

| 靸 a tribe of nomads who wore them, or from whom they were named, living in Koko-nor.

**沫**

mo'

The old name of a branch of the Yangtze' River in Sz'ch'uen, which formed a boundary line; froth at the mouth;

to drool in sleep; foam, bubbles on water; to perspire; to finish.

吐 | to sputter or spit out.

浮 | spume on water.

口 | or 涎 | expectoration.

流 | for 流沫 bathed in perspiration.

至今猶未 | it is not even now finished.

紅 | a preparation like mosaic gold.

**妹**

mo'

From woman and last; it closely resembles mei' 妹 a sister.

| 嬀 the name of the infamous wife of Kieh-kwei 桀 癸 of the Shang dynasty.

| 學 sleight of hand or useless tricks or arts.

**炆**

mo'

The last of a fire; a dull fire, i. e. the fire's end, as its component parts indicate.

灼火不 | a little fire will not blaze brightly.

**秣**

mo,

From grain and refuse.

To feed a horse with straw; fodder, rations, provender.

| 其馬 he fed his horse.

征車 | 馬 he prepared his carriage and horses — for the journey.

芻 | grass and corn for cattle.

| 陵 an old name for Nanking, now a large town south of it.

**麩**

mo'

Grain, as rice or wheat, broken small; grits.

| 糠 bran and broken grain mixed.

**覓**

mo'

From 見 to see and 胃 to dare.

To rush out or into the presence of one suddenly.

**墨**

mo'

From earth and black.

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 | one cake of ink.

| 水 liquid ink; shoe-blackening.

有繩 | it is all lined and marked; it is quite correct and proper.

彈 | 線 to strike a line, as carpenters do.  
 文 | 之人 a student.  
 御 | the emperor's autograph.  
 落 | to put pen to paper.  
 未落 | 做 the thing is not yet begun.  
 講筆 | to talk like a book.  
 闡 | 文章 the successful *kijin* essays, which are published.  
 面甚 | lugubrious, mournful; chopfallen.  
 貪 | greedy of presents.  
 | 魚 the cuttle-fish, from its bag.  
 | 丈之間 about ten feet long, more or less.  
 石 | a kind of bitumen from Nan-hiung chen in Kwangtung.  
 潑 | to write large characters.  
 | 壺 an inkstand.  
 | 綠 a blue-black color.

默 } From *black* and *dog* or *mouth*, denoting a dog driving off a man; the second form is little used.  
 嘿 } Dark, cloudy, night; still, retired; secret, internal; meditation, quiet retirement; not at ease.  
 mo' }  
 | 念 to reflect on.  
 | | 無言 not speaking a word.  
 | 示 a silent or spiritual revelation or impression, something like an inspiration or afflatus.  
 | 寫 to write from memory.  
 | | 不安 sulky and silent, moody, out of temper.  
 | 而識之 think it over and you will understand it.  
 | 會 to intuitively understand.  
 幽 | in retirement.  
 | 祐 secret protection, as of God.

嘆 } From *mouth* and *do not*; similar to the last.  
 mo' } Silent, still; quiet, settled.  
 嗒 | quiet and undisturbed.  
 愁懷 | | grieved and keeping one's self quiet, as when up-braided.  
 | 然 not saying anything.  
 纒 } A cord of two or three strands; a string of hemp.  
 mo' } 福與禍何異糾 | happiness and misery are closely involved.  
 嚙 } To speak erroneously.  
 mo' } | 尿 an artful child, a term used in Hunan.  
 In *Cantonese*, used in imitation of the word *mark*. A direction; a mark by which a thing is known.  
 打個字 | mark it.

MU.

Old sounds, mu, mot, and mok. In Canton, mò; — in Swatow, mo and bo; — in Amoy, bò; — in Fuhchau, mwò; — in Shanghai, mu and 'm; — in Chifu, mu.

模 } From *wood* and *without*.  
 mu } A tree that grew on Duke Cheu's grave, which seems to have been a tree like the beech; a mold; a pattern, a model; a form or guide to go by; the rule; the figure.  
 | 子 a model.  
 規 | the usage; the rules to follow.  
 形 | or | 樣 a pattern; manner, fashion, style.  
 打指 | to make a sign-manual by pressing the inked finger on a document.  
 | 糊 blurred, indistinct.  
 | 稜其說 he talks very ambiguously.

描 | to copy a thing by laying the paper on it.  
 | 寫 to write by lining the letters.  
 | 古 to pattern after the ancients, to copy an old style.  
 | 低 to follow the sample, to copy it.  
 | 造樓臺 to make a plan of a house.

謨 } From *to speak* and *do not*; this character is said by Kang-hi to be used south of the Méiling as a negative for 無, but it is not improbable that the colloquial word 'mò 冇 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.  
 mo } 謀 | to devise plans.

嘉 | a fine plan.  
 僞 | counterfeit, a forged thing.  
 | 先聖之大猷 to practice the maxims of ancient sages.

母 } The old form is thought to resemble the female breasts; it is distinguished from 毋 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.  
 | 親 a mother; one's mother.  
 乳 | a wet nurse, a foster-mother.  
 主 | the principal wife.  
 外 | or 岳 | a wife's mother.  
 繼 | or 後 | a step-mother.  
 國 | the empress-dowager.  
 大父 | heaven and earth.  
 公 and | cock and hen; the male and female of animals.

摹 } Similar to the last, but not the same as *moh*, 摸 to feel.  
 mu } To follow a pattern, to go according to the rule; a pattern, a muster.

子 | 錢 interest and principal;  
子 | is applied to sorts, inferior  
and superior, small and great,  
the produced and producer.

字 | initial characters; alphabet-  
ical letters.

民父 | [good officers are]  
the parents of the people.

姆 } The second is also read 'lao.  
姥 } An elderly widow, who  
teaches female duties; a  
schoolmistress; a brother's  
wife is so called by her 媵  
'mi or younger sisters-in-law.  
'lao  
大 | my sister-in-law.

師 a governess, a matron.

使 | or | | a monthly nurse;  
a midwife.

斗 | a Taoist goddess supposed  
to reside in the Dipper, who is  
probably the Hindu *Chundi* or  
goddess of Light.

鸚 } From bird and mother; a syn-  
onym of 鵲 derived no doubt  
'iu from dialectical variations.

The parrot, regarded as still  
a bird even if it can talk; many  
varieties are described.

慕 } From heart and do not.  
mu' To think upon with affection,  
to recall fondly; fond of, to  
long for, to hanker for; as-  
piring, ambitious.

父母 affection for one's parents.

愛 | to love ardently.

仰 | to esteem, to respect.

名利 longing for fame and  
fortune.

心手 | 之 sighing and longing  
for him.

暮 } From sun and do not.  
mu' The evening, sunset; the  
decline of life; end of a  
period of time.

日 | sunset.

昏 | dark; the glooming.

朝 | or 旦 | morning and evening.

年 aged.

春 the last part of spring.

景 a sunset sky.

朝往 | 返 go in the morning  
and return at even.

慎 } To exert one's self.  
mu' 讀書 | | to study most  
diligently.

墓 } The ground which the filial  
mu' heart loves to think of; a  
burial spot, a grave; a tomb,  
a sepulcher.

碑 a tombstone.

修 | to repair a tomb.

開 | to open a grave.

道 the hole when open.

厲 the limits or wall of the  
tomb—are seven 尺 feet beyond  
the grave.

誌 the epitaph.

掃 | or 省 | to sweep the tombs,  
— at the spring worship.

募 } To call upon the people to  
mu' do; to invite; to enlist, to  
give a bounty to; to circu-  
late a general call for aid;  
a public invitation.

招 | 壯丁 to enlist volunteers.

應 to respond to a levy.

兵 to raise troops.

化重修 to circulate a sub-  
scription paper to repair — a  
temple.

緣 to ask subscriptions to get  
up an idolatrous festival.

MUH.

Old sounds, not and mok. In Canton, mòk and mùt; — in Swatow, mùt, mak, m'o, and bo; — in Amoy, bok and bùt; —  
in Fuhchow, mùk; — in Shanghai, mòk and meh; — in Chifu, mu and mäh.

沒 } From water and to go under it.  
me' To sink in the water, to pe-  
mo' rish, to die; to finish one's  
own prospects; dead, gone;  
to enrich one's self by an-  
other's loss; to exceed; a nega-  
tive, implying none of, not the  
least, utterly, without.

有 none, not yet, there is no-  
thing; after an assertion, it  
has the force of a question  
as 你有兄弟 | 有 have  
you a brother?

有好味 quite insipid; sense-  
less, as a book.

有甚麼 nothing; unimportant.

藥 myrrh, — the product of the  
*Balsamodendron myrrha* of Ara-  
bia, a name imitated from the  
Hindustani *murr*.

埋 | to secrete or keep back  
another's things.

極 at extremity, not knowing  
what more to do.

乾 and | are opposites, — profit  
and loss, benefit and distress.

奈何 compelled to do, no al-  
ternative.

禮犯分 to neglect courtesy  
and come short of one's duty.

用 useless.

出 | 靡常 appearing and dis-  
appearing without any regular-  
ity, as clouds.

感恩不 | I can never forget  
your kindness.

歿 } Used with the last in some senses.  
mo' To end, to die; the dead.  
| 於陣 died in battle.  
| 世不忘 I won't forget  
you in death.

存均感 the dead and living  
will both thank you; — said to  
friends who aid at a funeral.

物,

*moh'*

Regarded as a synonym of the last, and also used for 埋 to bury.

To inter the dead.

偷合取容以致 | 身 to contract underhand liaisons in order to let affairs go as they list, will just bury you in their ruins.

爰,

*mo'*

From *hand* below *water*; it resembles *shu* 爰 to kill, but is only used as a primitive.

To dive for anything under water.

目,

*mu'*

The old form represented the pupil within an oval; it forms the 105th radical of characters relating to the eye and vision.

The eye; a director, a principal man, a leader; an index, a list or summary; squares on a chess-board; meshes of a net; the mind, the perception; a look; to eye; to designate, to name, to particularize.

| 下 before the eyes, now.

反 | unfriendly; to cut one.

數 | numbers, the account of.

幾化數 | 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 snpercilious, very haughty.

前 | 而後 凡 first particulars and then generalities.

耳 | 長 long ears and eyes, a good detective; not easily gulled.

請問其 | please tell me the general points.

| 無法紀 he does not regard the laws.

| 諸物 I have named everything.

怒 | angry, looking displeased.

夷 | the barbarian eye, a name formerly given to the English chief at Canton.

| 伊為小人 characterized him as a mean fellow.

統 | 之為外國人 regarded them all alike as foreigners.

苜,

*mu'*

From *plants* and *eye*; it is not the same as *tieh* 苜 squinting.

A cultivated plant, a small leaf clover, or trefoil (*Medicago sativa*), the | 苜 on which horses are fed and the young leaves cooked for greens; when used as a manure it is called 草頭, and plowed in; some have supposed this name indicates a similarity to the old Greek name *madixa*, i. e. brought from Media.

木,

*mu'*

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, unpretending, plain; in musical books used as a contraction of *moh*, 抹 to strike the string when playing the lute.

多少樹 | how many trees are there?

| 匠 a carpenter.

| 料 timber, lumber, stuff.

一塊 | a billet, a block.

| 香 putchuck brought from India; the 青 | 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.

| 偶人 a fellow like an idol, a dunce.

| 星或危 | the planet Jupiter.

撞 | 鐘 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.

投我以 | 李 he presented me with a pear.

囫圇 | 頭 a stupid dolt of a fellow, just a log of wood.

沐,

*mu'*

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'uen.

| 浴或洗 | to wash the body.

| 恩弟子 I, the disciple who have received favors — from this god; said by devotees.

| 手謹序 I washed and then carefully wrote this,

霖,

*mu'*

Fine rain.

霖 | a gentle shower.

望 | 滋生 to hope for the soft rains to cause the herbage to grow.

鞞,

*mu'*

Certain leathern bands put around the front of a car to strengthen and ornament it.

鶩,

*mu'*

Mallards or wild ducks, but others say domesticated ducks; the former application is the usual one.

刻鵠不成尙能類 | if you cannot carve a snow goose, you still may be able to produce a duck; — try your best.

庶人執 | the common people presented a duck.

牧,

*mu'*

From a *cow* and to *strike*; it must not be confounded with *sheu* 收 to receive.

To tend cattle, to pasture, to put out to grass; a shepherd, a cowherd; to superintend, to have oversight or watch of; to get one's living by pasturage; pasture-grounds; one in charge, as a ruler or teacher.

天 | the shepherd of Heaven; an ancient term for a governor.

| 童 a shepherd boy; and hence

| 童詩 for pastoral ballads or bucolics.

| 牛 to tend cattle; a cowherd.  
 乃爲民 | he is a shepherd of the people.  
 井 | a head husbandman.  
 | 司 an old term for overseer.  
 | 師 a Christian minister or pastor.  
 遊 | nomads, as of the Desert of Gobi.  
 | 人掌 | 六畜 the herdsmen oversee all the domestic animals.  
 卑以自 | not presumptuous; a humble demeanor; to be mild.  
 | 野 the pasture wilds, name of the battle ground in K'i hien 淇縣 in the north of Honan, where Wu Wang defeated Sheu.  
 萊夷作 | the wild tribes of Lai (now Shantung) practiced pasturage.

穆 From grain and striped.  
 The waving, graceful appearance of grain; pleasing, beautiful; majestic, inspiring awe and admiration, like a divine or imperial power; cordial regard; to revere; to gratify.  
 | | royal, admirable; exciting wonder; to be profound; with deep reverence.  
 | 罕 默 德 Mohammed; whence the Moslems call themselves | 民, and say | 迴 for Mecca.  
 | 君之色 to admire the prince's mien.  
 鞠恭 | | profoundly respectful and reverent, as in worship.  
 | 如清風 [let my song] gratify him like a gentle breeze.

睦 A benignant, loving eye; harmonious, affable; concord among relatives, neighbors, or nations; to cultivate amicable relations; to make or keep peace with.  
 親 | united, neighborly.  
 和 | 鄉鄰 to keep peace in the villages and neighborhoods.  
 翬 A gust of wind is | |, as it rushes by; also the attitude of thinking; the hair wet through.  
 芻 To die early; to come to the end of life.  
 楚王其不 | 乎 is not the Prince of Tso near his end when young?

## MUNG.

Old sound, mung. In Canton, mung and mang; — in Swatow, moug, mín, mang, and meng; — in Amoy, bong, bin, and eng; — in Fuhchau, mung, mang, mòng, and méung; — in Shanghai, mung, mǎng, and mong; — in Chifu, mǎng.

蒙 From plants and covered over, as a pig under a covert.  
 蒙 A trailing plant, also called 女蘿, the cypress-vine (*Ipo-moea 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 ting | 化廳 in western Yunnan.  
 | 古人 the Mongols, said to be an imitation of *moengel* or celestial.  
 啟 | to direct the first studies.  
 | 士 or | 稚 an untaught man.  
 多 | 你 many thanks for, I will be obliged to you for, I beg the favor.

訓 | to teach boys.  
 | 取 or | 光顧 obliged for your taking [the goods,] or your custom; — a shopman's phrase.  
 | 恩 thankful for the favor.  
 | 教 kindly tell me; I am obliged to you for the information.  
 | 首冠 a cap that envelopes the head.  
 狐裘 | 戎 (or 茸) our fox furs are frayed and shabby.  
 欺 | 人的話 beguiling, deceptive talk; chaff, jokes, quips.  
 | 昧 rash, to act heedlessly, willful; uninstructed.  
 | 混 dull, cloudy in mind, confused.  
 | 養作聖 to gradually bring him on till he becomes a sage.  
 | 死 to expose one's self to death.  
 深 | 過愛 greatly obliged for your undeserved kindness.  
 | 劄 I was honored by receiving your orders; — said by an inferior to a superior officer.

濛 The first of these is often used with the preceding; and the second is also defined thunder.  
 濛 Small, drizzling rain; foggy; names of several rivers, one of which is in the southwest of Kwéichen.  
 | 濛雨 a misty rain.  
 | 鴻 chaotic, vapors; nebulous.  
 | | 小雨 a tedious, drizzling mist.  
 | | 痛 a slight pain. (*Fuh-chau*)  
 | | 天 gloomy weather.  
 蒙 A covering; to screen off or shelter; to protect, as against the bleak rain; to cover the head.  
 幪 | a screen; to cover, to roof.  
 麻麥 | | luxuriant and beautiful as hemp and wheat.  
 矇 From sun and obscured.  
 天 | 矇 before sunrise, early dawn.

**朦** From moon and obscured; like the last and interchanged with its primitive; not the same as the next  
 朦 māng

The moon about to set; to deceive or cajole, to humbug.

月色 | 朦 the moon is clouded over.

| 亮兒 the first blush of dawn, earliest dawn.

| 混 a misunderstanding; not clear, as a law - to mislead, to gammon.

**朦** From flesh and obscured.  
 朦 māng  
 | 面 full faced.  
 豐 | abundant.

**縷** Silk thread all in confusion, raveled and tangled.  
 縷 māng  
 亂 | raveled.

| 茸 thick, like a tussock of grass.

細 | fine and coarse together, said of floss or thread.

**矇** Dimsighted, weak eyes; unable to see from age; blind from disease of the nerve, as in amaurosis or gutta serena, commonly called 發青光; unlearned, untaught, ignorant of one's self.

眼 | bad sight.

發 | to enlighten another's ignorance.

| 瞍奏公 the blind musicians played their parts.

**朦** A fast sailing war-junk, called | 矇 long and narrow, used in the revenue service, and now known at Canton as a 爬龍 or scrambling dragon.

| 矇魚貫 the galleys followed each other like a school of fishes.

**檬** A tree like the locust (*Sophora*), with yellowish leaves.  
 檬 māng  
 | 菓 the mango, is sometimes so written but 檸檬 is also met with.

**礫** A shaly bole, called 青石, which seems to be a kind of micaceous schist of a fine quality, prescribed in cases  
 礫 māng

of derangement or fits; there are also varieties called gold and silver | 石, according as the mica is mixed with other minerals.

**饅** A dish filled with food; a plentiful table.  
 饅 māng  
 有 | 簋餐 there was a most abundant meal.

**鬃** A long flowing mane of a horse; the hairs falling along the neck.  
 鬃 māng

**罟** A large lasso or net for catching deer by throwing it over their horns  
 罟 māng

**葦** The poles or rafters which uphold the tiles; the ridge-pole.  
 葦 māng

**氓** From people or field and lost; a synonym of 民 people.

**眈** Fugitives who cannot be brought together, those who have become vassals from other countries; the ignorant, imprudent country people.

| 之 蚩蚩 a simple looking man of the people.

流 | vagabonds, gypsies; houseless wanderers.

編 | lists or census of the people.

**盲** From eye and lost.

盲 māng  
 Blind from any cause; an eye without an intelligent pupil; blinded in heart, deceived, easily deluded.

| 眼 blind, as from amaurosis.

| 年 a blind year is one which has no 立春 term in it.

發 鷄 | to have night blindness.

| 風 a variable gusty wind.

視 己 則 | self-love makes people blind.

| 於 心 blindness of mind.

**瞢** Similar to the last.  
 瞢 māng  
 Dimness of vision; dark, obscure; to feel ashamed, mournful.

日月 | | the sun and moon are darkened.

| 容 looking mortified.

**蔞** Occurs used for the next.  
 蔞 māng  
 A liliaceous plant, also called 貝母, cowrie-mother, whose roots are small; the corms, round like cowries, and ranging from a pea to a marble in size, are used in fevers; it has white flowers and hastate leaves like buckwheat; it is perhaps a species of *Urularia*, or the *Fritillaria thunbergia* according to Japanese books.

**蠅** From insect and lost, but the primitive is a contraction of 虻 and imitates the buzz.

**蚩** A stinging fly that infests animals; a pretty plant, for which the last is now used.

蜚 | a breeze or gadfly; the fly that bites cattle.

| 虫 或 蚊 | gadflies and mosquitoes.

牛 | a horsefly.

飛 | a kind of barbed dart fired like a rocket.

黃 | a fly that infests cattle.

木 | a kind of fly like a bee, found in grass and on trees.

言 采 其 | I will gather the fritillarias.

**鄆** An old name in the Han dynasty, for part of Lo-shan hien 羅山縣 in the south-east of Honan, south of the River Hwai, at that time a part of Shān ch'ü 申州 prefecture.

**鶉** Fledglings of water birds.  
 鶉 māng  
 | 鶉 a bird from Annam, large as a peacock, having a long beak, of which dishes are made; it is the rhinoceros hornbill (*Buceros*), and is also called 鶴頂 crane's head.

『蠓』 Ephemera or sandflies; small flies over ordure or water.  
 『māng』 1 蠓 dung-flies, midges.  
 1 螞 wasps.

『猛』 From dog and first.  
 A fierce, violent dog; strong, determined, resolute, brave; inhuman, severe, cruel; hot, as fire; biting, as the wind; violent, excessive in any way; to rouse, to inspirit.  
 火 1 a rousing fire; too hot.  
 勇 1 valorous.  
 1 烈 rigid, firm and stern.  
 威 1 awful, majestic.  
 1 性 a violent temper.  
 來勢甚 1 their meeting was terrible, as two armies.  
 1 然間 suddenly, startling.  
 1 陵 an old name for P'ing-nan hien 平南縣 in the east of Kwangsi.  
 威而不 1 dignified but not violent.

『懵』 From heart and blind.  
 Dull, senile, not intelligent; vexed, perturbed; grieved, ashamed; to cover, to blind.  
 『māng』 1 懂 forgetful, doubtful of.  
 老 1 懂 an old dotard; a forgetful lout.  
 1 1 蔽 foolish-like, dull of comprehension.  
 1 1 無知 ignorant and dull.  
 1 蔽眼 to close or cover the eyes.

『夢』 From 夕 evening and 瞢 dimness contracted, the last form often occurs in its compounds.  
 To dream, to see visions; a dream, of which diviners make six classes; a vanity, a phantasm; obscure.  
 1 見 dreamed about it.  
 1 不到 my dream did not come to pass.  
 1 魘 the nightmare.  
 1 洩 nocturnal emissions.

1 想 empty hopes, day-dreams.  
 1 兆 a prophetic dream, one that comes to pass.  
 一場大 1 one long dream; met. this life, the world.  
 1 寐之事 a visionary affair; what was dreamed about.  
 你發 1 嗎 are you dreaming?  
 浮生若 1 life is passed like a dream.  
 託 1 communicated in a dream.  
 視天 1 1 [the people] looking to Heaven, all is dark.  
 1 話三千 all of it is false, lying words; — the reference is to a character in fiction like Munchausen.  
 甘與子同 1 it would be pleasant to lie by you and dream.

『夢』 Just awaked from sleep, is  
 1 夢, intimating that the mind is not quite collected; it is the name of a mountain in Wu-tai hien 五臺縣 in Shansi.

NA.

Old sounds, na and nap. In Canton, na; — in Swatow, na; — in Amoy, na and lò; — in Fuhchau, na; — in Shanghai, nò, na, ha, and 'm; — in Chifu, na.

『拿』 From hand and a slave or joining; the second form is unauthorized but it is most common, and the third is unusual.  
 『nā』 To lay hold of, to seize; to apprehend, to take; to bring; to get an idea of, to appreciate; a form of the accusative like 把 or 將, placed before the noun.  
 1 衣食養活他 to feed and clothe him.  
 1 來 bring it here.  
 1 緊住意 it is firmly resolved upon.  
 捉 1 to arrest one.  
 1 不穩 I am unable to get firm hold; — I hardly understand the matter.

一把死 1 certainly, no mistake about it; a death clutch of a case.  
 1 事人 a clerk who receives applications, a factotum.  
 無揸 1 nothing to hold on by, or get a clue of; also a nickname for a Buddhist priest.  
 1 出來 taken out; abstracted.  
 1 大價 to overcharge; to raise the price of.  
 1 不着 I cannot seize (or get) it.  
 1 手做得 I will see that it is done.  
 1 他的錯 availed himself of his mistake.

『袈』 Tattered clothes; garments which have been torn in some way.  
 『nā』

『那』 From city and weak giving the sound.  
 『na』 To point to a place or thing; an interrogative particle, which, where; the unauthorized character 哪 used in Kiangsu for you in the plural number, seems to have been designed to denote that man, or those men.  
 1 裡去 where are you going?  
 1 年 1 月 which year and month?  
 1 裡知道他必來 how could I know that he would come?  
 1 堪如是 how can I bear such treatment?  
 1 裏一個 which one of them?  
 1 一個人 which man?  
 1 兒來的 where is it from?

Read *na'* A vocative, Oh! a final particle drawing attention, and implying certainty; see, here it is! lo! a demonstrative particle denoting the farthest of two things, the opposite of 這; that, there, then.

| 裏 | it surely is there.

你 | Oh, you! you, Sir; a respectful form of address, also written 您呀 or 你納 and otherwise.

| 處 (r) | 兒 or | 邊兒 there.

| 個 that, as a man or thing.

| 些人 these few persons.

誰能 | who then is able?

| 一塊兒 there, that spot.

| 麼樣 thus, that way.

| 樣不妥 that kind will not do.

Read *na*. An ancient state in the present P'ing-liang fu 平涼府 in Kansuh, called Ch'ao-no 朝 |; to point; to transfer, in which sense 挪 has taken its place; to rest, to terminate; peaceful; much.

王在在 鎬有 | 其居 the king is here, even in Hao, dwelling in peace.

受福不 | to enjoy endless happiness.

哪' A colloquial, final particle used in replies, denoting certainty; an interjection of pain or surprise; an interrogative word.

沒 | there is nothing; there are no more.

何其難 | where's the difficulty in it?

是在這兒 | 還是在那兒呢 is he here or there?

Read *toh*, or *to'*. The cry of | | made by people who exorcise demons.

Read *no*. The name of a mythological character.

| 吒 a phantom man; one story makes him to have been foster brother of the third son of W'än Wang, and to have destroyed Ta-ki's spirit when she returned to heaven.

姆'

Read *'tso*, the last mother; an old form of 姐 sister.

*na'* In Cantonese. A dam; the female of animals.

猪 | a sow.

亞 | granny, old dame.

| 形 a girlish boy, effeminate.

蛤 | a frog.

兩仔 | mother and child.

瘡'

Disease; ill. In Cantonese. A scab.

*na'* 瘡 | a scab of a sore.

結 | to form a scab.

痘 | the small-pox scab.

In Cantonese read *na*. With, together with; even, alike; for; to join in, to take part with; to stick to, as glue.

我 | 你去 I'll go with you.

| 埋擔去 carry them all at one load.

| 粘 sticky, unctuous.

我 | 佢剃頭 I've shaved him often.

NAH.

Old sounds, nap, not, and nat. In Canton, nap and nat; — in Swatow, nap; — in Amoy, lat and lap; — in Fuhchau, nak; — in Shanghai, nah and neh; — in Chifu, na.

捺

From hand and a plum. To press the hand down heavily; in penmanship, it is the sweep to the right.

一撇 | one stroke to the left and one to the right.

瑣 | a copper clarinet. (Canton.)

| 底 to pull waxed-ends.

納

From silk and inside; used for the next, and also contracted to its primitive.

Silken threads shrinking; to enter, to collect, to receive; to insert; to enter on possession; to be appointed; silk put in soak; to hand up, to pay or present to government; within.

| 貢 to pay taxes in kind.

| 稅 to pay taxes in money.

| 女 to present a daughter to the Emperor.

受 | to receive, to take in.

| 福 are you well? may you be happy!

| 涼 to get the cool breeze.

容 | to contain or take in; liberal, generous.

望祈笑 | I hope you will favorably take — my gift.

其言不 | I cannot assent to his words.

| 悶 in sorrow; melancholy.

| 職 to purchase office.

| 妾 or | 寵 to take a concubine.

置 | to place carefully.

出 | 朕命 make known abroad Our orders and receive all petitions.

| 幣 to send betrothal presents.

寅餞 | 日 respectfully escort the setting sun.

| 采 a Manchu word for ceremonies of marriage.

納

From hand and within. To put a thing in or under the water, to immerse or dip; to stain.

搵 | to put in soak.

**衲**, From *clothes* and *within*.  
To patch; to line; to over-  
lay; padded or quilted;  
priestly garments; *met.* a  
Buddhist priest.

夾 | a lined coat.

棉 | a quilted lining

皮 | a fur lining.

貧 | or | 子 I, a priest.

着木 | to dress in a wooden  
lining, *i. e.* to be put in a coffin.  
(*Cantonese.*)

**媪**, To take a wife; to get; to  
go in.

媪 | a fat little child, a  
handsome chubby child.

**筩**, A rope or hawser made of  
bamboo withs to tow boats;  
to mend a hedge.

篾 | a bamboo tow-rope.

拔 | to track a boat.

溪 | links or torches made of old  
bamboo hawsers. (*Fuhchau.*)

**貂**, } A kind of striped seal prob-  
**豹**, } ably from Corea, described  
in the P'an Ts'ao under the  
name of 海狗 sea dog, as  
having no fore feet; its face  
resembles that of a dog, its  
skin a leopard's, but dark;  
it has horns and short fur; it is  
now unknown in that region, and  
was brought to court in the T'ang  
dynasty. One account places it  
in Koko-nor, or among the Turks,  
so that it may refer to seals in some  
of the Tibetan lakes; the testes  
are brought as medicine under the  
name of 腥月 from the west.

**鱓**, A synonym of the 鮑 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.

**輓**, The inner ornamental reins of  
a team of four horses, used  
in olden time; they were  
tied to the carriage front.

**鈹**, To sharpen wood, as for a  
helve; to hammer iron to a  
point.

In *Cantonese*. To iron out, as  
clothes; to sear, to smooth; to  
lay over, to press on; to touch off,  
as a cannon.

煎骨 | 肉 my bones and flesh  
are seared and blistered;—  
pressed out of measure.

| 砲 to fire a cannon.

| 眼 to press on the eye to cool  
it, as with an agate.

**蒨**, Name of a fragrant plant.  
| 子 the seed of a species of  
palm, resembling the areca  
nut; the leaves resemble the  
fan palm, but are smaller and  
aromatic when dry.

## NAI.

Old sounds, nai and nat. In *Canton*, nai and noi; — in *Suatow*, nai; — in *Amoy*, nai<sup>2</sup>; — in *Fuhchau*, nai and nè; —  
in *Shanghai*, nè, na, and nè; — in *Chi'ju*, nai.

**痲** Similar to '痲' weary.  
Weary, sick; sordid, ill-  
looking, exhausted, seedy.

**乃** } The character is intended to  
**迺** } represent air curling and issuing,  
**迺** } which cannot be recovered; the  
other two forms are frequently  
used.

An adversative particle, but,  
it may be; doubtless, for-  
sooth; also, moreover; be-  
fore 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.

| 者 at this time, at this period.

| 如 or | 若 but as to.

死而 | 葬 he is dead and  
buried too.

此 | 周之父 this is Chen's  
father.

| 可 will then do.

無 | 不去 if not, then I will  
not go.

何 | 府形同木偶 how is  
the prefect like a wooden statue?

| 祖 | 父 the grandfather with  
the father.

無 | 不可乎 is it then quite  
impossible?

時 | 天道 that was heaven's  
rule.

時 | 功 it was your work.

| 聖 | 神 | 武 | 文 he was  
altogether wise and divine,  
brave and accomplished.

汝猷黜 | 心 you must con-  
stantly check that heart of  
your's.

| 有不吉不迪 those who  
are destitute of virtue and  
principle.

惟 | 之休 only by your virtue.

**芳** From *plants* and the next con-  
tracted; i. is read *jäng* in the  
dictionaries, but with a different  
primitive and meaning.

The small tubers which  
grow around the taro called  
芋 | and 毛芋 | in  
Shanghai; they are not un-  
like teats in shape.

孀 From *woman* and *you* or *is*; the first two are not much used, and the third is unauthorized.

妳 The breasts of a woman, the udder, the dugs; nipples, teats; applied to the Malaga grape; to suckle; milk; a nurse; a pet word for mother; a married woman; a lady.

奶 <sup>na</sup> | 頭 the nipple; a teat.  
牛 | cow's milk.  
| 媽 a wet nurse.  
食 | to nurse; nursing.  
| 皮 cream.  
| 頭 腐 dried milk cake; cheese made by the Mongols.  
| | a grandmother; an old lady.

婦 | or | | madam; a lady. (Cantonese.)

大 | | and 小 | | the wife and concubines; as | | 們 denotes all the married woman in the house, the harem.

少 | | a bride; the appellation of the daughter-in-law in the house.

老 | | 們 you ladies | especially those older than the speaker.

大 |, and 二 |, and 三 | are the appellations for the wives of three brothers, or the three wives of one man.

黃 | a sicsta; an ancient term.  
| | 兒 my wife; wife |

亞 | nurse | ma | (Cantonese.)

小孩 段 | the child is weaned.

病 Sick, tired, weary, worn out. 見 | 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.

| 船尾 fasten it astern.  
| 烟 貨 he pays for the fireworks.  
拖手 | 脚 to tag after one.

鼎 <sup>nai</sup> An iron tripod of large size to burn incense in temples; it has two ears.  
調和 鼎 | to keep the country in order, as a premier does.

柰 <sup>nai</sup> From *tree* or *great* and to *exhibit*; the second is the commonest form.

奈 A kind of bullace or large yellow plum, sour yet edible, three sorts are described; the Buddhists use it for the globular berries of the fragrant musk-like *Nyctanthes*, in Sanscrit *malika*; a remedy, a resource; to meet, to occur; an interrogative or adversative particle, how? what way? but.

| 何 天 you must be resigned to Heaven.

| 何 | 何 what shall be done now? what next?

出於 | 何 I must make up my mind to it.

無可 | 何 or 無 | 何 I could not help it; there is no help for it.

心欲食 | 肚飽 I would like to eat, but I am full.

| 甚麼 何 what can you do to help yourself?

| 隔一水 but the stream lies between us.

| 不過 or | 不住 you must (do or) bear it.

愁無 | no alleviation of grief.

怎 | 他不依我 I must needs depend on him, but he would not agree with me.

過 | 河 橋 [this road is as bad] as the bridge over the Styx.

| 河 the Buddhist river Styx, so called because the soul cannot help crossing it; paper boats are burned sixty days after death to aid in the passage, otherwise it may be drowned.

耐 <sup>nai</sup> The original or second form is made of 而 *whiskers* and 彡 *pelage*, and is defined to punish by shaving the whisker; the first is now used instead.

耐 To bear with, to endure; to suffer, to forbear; patient.  
| 冷 it bears the cold.

誰 | 得 who can stand it? who can endure — such treatment?

| 慣 I am well used to it.

| 守 時 候 bear the present times patiently.

不能 | 煩 I can't be so bothered; I have no time for it.

| 性 a patient kind temper.

癩 | 性子 a placid temper.

難 | 虛度 青春 it is hard for [the girl] to pass her spring-time of life so vainly.

有能 | great ability.

Read *ning*. To be able, a synonym of 能 power.

故 聖 人 | 以 天 下 為 一 家 therefore the sages were able to regard mankind as making one family.

In Cantonese. A time, a while, a period of endurance.

好 | a long time.

有幾 | not a great while.

等 | 的 wait a little.

| | 來 吓 come in a little while.

襏 <sup>nai</sup> Stupid, raw.  
| 襏 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 Fuhchau, nang; — in Shanghai, nē and na; — in Chifu, nan.

難

Name of an insect.

難

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. 一身 | the body is covered with eruptions.

| 衣服 to baste clothes.

難

From 鳥 or 隹 a bird and 堯 clay; this character suggests whether its initial and final may not have been joined, n-iao and k-in, to make the sound nia or nan; the second is a common abbreviation; occurs used for 𨾏 soft.

難

難

A species of bird; hard, difficult, grievous, not easy or pleasant; seldom attained, as happy old age; irksome, fatiguing; to distress, to harass, to force another to do; full-leaved; to be careful.

| 做 hard to do.

| 成 hard to bring about.

| 道 hard to say, it cannot be; also used as an interrogative as

| 道他不來 can you think he won't come?

| 道你忘了 can you have forgotten it?

| 道還想我 will he still think of me?

| 得 hard to get.

| 爲之 to vex him; to injure one.

| 看 repulsive, obscene; hard to see; not familiar with.

| 身免於今之世矣 it is very hard to escape the dislike of men in this world.

| 以測度, hard to comprehend.

其葉有 | the leaves are abundant.

Read nan'. Adversity, calamity, trouble, difficulty; to reprove, to reprimand.

災 | natural calamities.

天之方 | Heaven is now sending its calamities.

受 | fell into trouble.

未堪家多 | I am unequal to the many cares of state.

人笨世間 | a dolt always thinks the world goes hard with him.

大 | 逃 it is impossible to escape this affliction.

月 | the sufferings of childbirth.

於禽獸何 | how can you reprove the birds and beasts?

互相反 | mutually obnoxious.

死 | 之節 he died honorably for his country.

In Shanghai. Now, at this time.

| 朝後 from this time forward.

| 未 then.

男

From field and strength, because strong men are required in tillage.

男

The male of the human species; a man; a son; a baron, the lowest of the five ranks of nobility; a part of the domains of the Chen dynasty.

| 人 a husband, a man.

生 | to bear a son.

| 子漢 a high spirited man.

孝 | a filial son; — said after a parent's death.

借 | [I came] with my son.

| 爵 a baron.

| 家 pertaining to the husband.

| 女 men and women.

南

The original form represents plants vigorously bursting forth, and leaning towards the south.

南

The south; it belongs to fire and the diagram 離, and is the region of heat and vegetation, where things get nourishment; to face or go south; southern, austral; summer.

| 方 the southern regions; southerners.

可使 | 面 he can face towards the south; — he can reign.

向 | southward.

| 枝先 first shows the south; — said of the plum tree indicating spring by its early blossoms.

回 | changed to a south and moist wind. (Cantonese.)

坐 | a northern exposure.

和 | to clasp the hands in prayer.

| 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 (or in full | 無阿彌陀佛 namah amitabha) to call over Budha's name.

| 無師 or | 無先生 at Canton denote Tao priests who use formulas and spells; elsewhere Buddhist priests are also intended.

地北天 | he is there and I am here; — we are far separated.

| 貨舖 at Peking, a shop which sells Canton goods.

周 | 召 | the odes of Chen and Chao.

雙 | gold; an old poetic name.

| 海 the south regions, as Canton, or the Indian Archipelago, according to the speaker's position.

| 海縣 Canton city.

終 | a famous hill near Si-ngan fu in Shensi.

楠

An even grained, yellowish, fine wood, called 榿 | much used for furniture; it grows in Kiangsi.

柁

伽 | a fragrant wood now brought from Annam, and used for beads.

| 柴 a fine grained hard wood.

**喃** Incessant talking ; gabble.  
呢 | chattering ; twittering,  
as swallows.

三日不 | 口生荆棘  
if you stop study for three days,  
thistles will grow in your mouth ;  
— continual study is necessary to  
attain rank.

| | 菓 a name given in the  
Archipelago to the fruit of the  
*Cynometra cauliflora*, the Malay  
puki-andjing.

**喃** Like the last.  
The noise of general conver-  
sation ; to sing out, to call  
over ; to mutter, to perform  
incantations.

| | incessant talking.  
| 諛 to grumble at another.  
| 過他聽 call them over in his  
hearing.

**喃** An unauthorized character, com-  
posed of *insect* and *south*.

The immature locusts, whose  
wings have not fully grown,  
are so called in Kwangtung.

| 子 or 蝗 | unfledged locusts.

**喃** To boil meat ; dried meat.  
In *Cantonese*. The flesh on  
the belly of an animal ; a  
fat abdomen.

肚 | 大 a big belly.

**喃** To grasp with the hand.

In *Cantonese*. To measure  
by spanning the fingers ; a  
span, a finger's length ; to thwack,  
to beat.

兩 | 一尺 two spans make a foot.

| 倒 to push down.

一篙竹 | 一船人 to lamm a  
whole crew with one stick ; — to  
rail at a class for the fault of one.

In *Fuhchau*. To push out or  
away, as by the hand or foot.

| 開 to push open ; to push off,  
as a boat.

**赧** From 赤 *red* and 良 *flexible*.  
To blush, to turn red, but  
not with any desire to reform ;  
a blush.

| 顏 blushing.

驚 | to redden when detected.

心 | 面赤 mortified at heart  
and blushing.

能無 | 然愧哉 [can you see  
this,] and not blush for very  
shame ?

鹹 | | too salt. (*Cantonese*.)

**難** To venerate, to respect ; to  
be in awe of ; reverence.

不 | 不悚 neither terrified  
nor discomposd.

NANG.

Old sound, nung. In *Canton*, nong ; — in *Swatow*, lang ; — in *Amoy*, long ; — in *Fuhchau*, nong ; —  
in *Shanghai*, nong ; — in *Chifu*, nang.

**囊** From 囊 a satchel and 襄 to  
praise, both contracted.

A bag, a sack ; a purse ; per-  
quisites, salary, property ; to  
put in a bag.

行 | baggage ; a havresack.

空 | the bag is empty ; *met.* poor.

皮 | a leather sack.

解 | to open one's purse, to pay  
money.

宦 | official income.

酒 | 飯袋 only a wine-bottle  
and rice-bag ; — you lazy lout !

| 螢映雪 they bagged the fire-  
flies and reflected the snow —  
in order to study.

臭皮 | a vulgar term for a corpse.

探 | 取物 [easy as] feeling for  
a thing in a bag.

**囊** In former times, days gone  
by ; previously ; passed by.

| 昔 anciently, formerly.

| 日 on that former day,  
lately, recently.

不念 | 者 forgetful of former  
times.

彩 | the crowned cock. (*Gallinix  
cristatus*.)

**囊** Muddy ; water dammed up  
or thick, so that it will not  
run.

決 | muddy water.

**攘** To fend off ; to push from  
one with violence ; to stab.

推 | to force one's way, as  
through a crowd.

戳針 | 線 to stick in the  
needle and brandish the  
thread.

An unauthorized character.

In *Pekingese*. To speak  
through the nose ; an indis-  
tinct, nasal enunciation.

| 鼻子 a nose stuffed like a  
bag, as one who has a cold.

**壤** Dust, dirt ; a cave.

NĀNG.

Old sound, neng. In Canton, nāng and ning; — in Swatow, neng; — in Amoy, leng; — in Fuhchau, neng and ning; — in Shanghai, nāng; — in Chifu, nāng and ning.

**能** ḥnāng A strong animal resembling the 熊 bear, with deer's hoofs and solid bones, — perhaps a moose; power, ability, skill; apt, capable, skillful; competent, talented; duty, function; capability, as of a machine; serves as an auxiliary, may, can; to be able. 他有 | 幹 (or | 耐) he has ability; he is clever at business. | 否 can it be done? 才 | talents, power. | 人所不 | he can do what others cannot. 折脚的 | 毅行走 the lame are able to walk. | 一不 | 二 you cannot do that over again. 爾焉 | 浼我哉 how can you presume to defame me so? 無所不 | 或全 | almighty, powerful, omnipotent.

無 | incapable; powerless, un influential. | 率 the action or function of a machine. In Cantonese. Unlucky, ill-omened; to walk on the heels; to tie up, to connect with, attached to; to accompany. 初日 | 忌 | to meet a bad sign at the new moon. | 吓 | 吓 limping along. | 住 | 住 tie it up, as a boat.

In Shanghai. An adverbial termination like *ly*, following verbs; just, nothing more, in which cases it is an expletive. 險險 | dangerously. 稀稀 | very rarely. 那 | that way, how? *q.d.* what-ly? 如同皇帝 | just like the emperor.

**檸** ḥning A tree, from whose bark a medicinal tincture is made. | 檸水 lemon syrup. | 頭 a tenon.

**餽** ḥning To stuff the inside; to eat to repletion.

**獐** ḥning Long hair of dogs; fierce; repulsive, like the guardian images in temples. 噪 | clamor, loud contention, like the baying of dogs.

**鬢** ḥning Hair in confusion is 鬢 |; the same phrase is applied to thickets, brambles, and any tangled growth.

**憊** ḥning Distressed, weak, wearied. 苦於拘 | embarrassed and sad on account of inability — to do things or fill one's post.

NAO.

Old sound, nio, mio, mò, nok, and not. In Canton, nao, nò, and nau; — in Swatow, ngio, nau, lo, and lau; — in Amoy, lau; — in Fuhchau, nao and no; — in Shanghai, no and nung; — in Chifu, nao.

**饒** ḥnao Small hand-bells, which were used in the army to stop the music of drums; a bullet was hung inside as a tongue; hand cymbals; the clang of brazen instruments. 一對 | a pair of cymbals. | 鈎 a watchman's book to grapple thieves.

**譏** ḥnao Noisy wrangling; contentious disputations, as among sectaries. 誼 | noisy disputes. | | 者天下皆訟也 the whole country was annoyed by their disputations.

**呶** ḥnao From mouth and slave; used with the last, and also read *ḥna*. Clamorous vociferation. 呶 | the noisy bickering of people.

| 數千言 babbling out many thousand words. | 讓子道 a street brawl. 載號載 | they bawl, they clamor; said of drunken guests.

**恠** ḥnao Perturbation or confusion of intellect, beclouded; boastful. 殉慾致 | vicious desires becloud the mind. | 以謹愾 | in order to check those who brag and disturb.

**猱** ḥnao From dog and flexible, alluding to its long soft hair.

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. 毋教 | 升木 you need not teach a monkey to climb trees.

**獠** ḥnao A mountain near the capital of Tsi, not far from the present northern boundary of Shantung, famous in ancient history.

子之茂兮遭我乎 | how skillful you are! you met me going to Mt. Nao.

**獾** Also read *nung*. A large and fierce watch-dog, with long, shaggy hair, like the Mongolian shepherd dogs.

| 匪 banditti in Yunnan and Sz'ch'nen, who do not shave their heads.

旄 | long haired, as dogs.

| 苗 a tribe of aborigines still existing in Sz'ch'ing fu in the northwest of Kwangsi.

**懷** From *heart* and *husbandry*. Disquieted and vexed.

懷 | annoyed or disturbed, as by untoward events; to deeply regret.

Read *nung*. Pleased, glad.

**碓** A mineral, | 砂, found in the salt lakes in Tibet; it is impure sal-ammoniac, with traces of sulphur.

**腦** Composed of 肉 *flesh* or 匕 *spoon*, 髓 which represents the *hair*, and 囟 the *medulla*; the second form is unusual.

腦 | The brain; glossy, smooth, like marrow; gum camphor.

| 漿 the brain.

| 袋 the head; *met.* the mind or capacity; the wits.

| 蓋 the skull or brain-pan.

| 後見腮 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-chen fu in Kwangtung.

刺 | to scratch the head, as when cogitating.

**惱** From *heart* and *brain*.

惱 | Something that vexes the brain; indignant, annoyed; hating, revengeful.

發 | to get angry.

| 恨 irritated at; hating.

煩 | or 懊 | disturbed, troublesome.

一股 | 氣 a fit of anger.

| 你 vexatious; it disappoints you.

**瑙** From *gem* or *stone* and *brain*, alluding to the striae.

瑙 | The general name for stones like opal, cornelian, agate, onyx, jasper, &c., is 瑪 |; they are distinguished from similar quartzose minerals called 玉 by their veinings and colors.

**撓** From *hand* and *eminent*; similar to *jao* 撓 and also read *jao* to bind up; the second is a vulgar form, and used only in the sense of scratching.

撓 | To disturb, to vex; to disarrange; to twist; to pervert, to distort; to scratch.

| 心 to annoy the mind.

| 亂是非 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.

癢癢 | a back-scratcher.

| 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. 2637, and whose name, some writers have suggested, may be intended for Noah.

**鬧** From *quarrel* and *market*, contracted to *door* and *market*.

鬧 | 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 | 一場 a great tumult.

直慣 | always in some mischief.

| 稟帖 to bother with petitions.

高興 | 熱 an enthusiastic reception.

相 | to berate; to talk harshly.

大 | 花燈 a great display of lanterns, as on the 15th of the first moon.

| 駕子 a proud impracticable fellow.

| 裝 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 unluckily I got well splattered.

愛 | 連陰天 there will be several lowering days.

| 穿衣 finical about his dress.

**淖** From *water* and *excelling*.

淖 | Mud, slush, mire; thoroughly wet; a certain stream.

淖 | 泥 miry; deep mud, as after a long rain.

肥肉 | 人 fat meat disgusts one.

Read *chao*'. Harmony, as seen in a well ruled state.

Read *choh*, Gentle; delicate, as a girl.

| 約 easy, graceful.

**肱** The ulna or outer bone of the arm; others say the humerus

臂 | the fore quarter, as of a bullock.

Read *rh*. Hot and broken, as overdone meat.

**擗** Also read *noh*,

擗 | To handle, to play with; to prop up.

捻 | to fumble over, to play.

別 | 壞了 don't spoil that by handling it. (*Pekingese*.)

## NÉI.

Old sound, nui. In Canton, noi and nui; — in Swatow, lai and nui; — in Amoy, lòe; — in Fuhchau, noi and nòi; — in Shanghai, néi; — in Chifu, néi.

餒 } From to eat and stable or to  
餓 } depute; the second of these is  
least used, though most proper,  
'néi' and is also read wéi' to feed.

餓 } Hungry, half famished; to  
'néi' expose to starvation; putrid fish.

魚 | 而肉敗不食 do not eat putrid fish or tainted meat.  
| 爛 rotten, spoiled.

凍 | 其妻子 he exposed his wife and children to cold and starvation.

餒 } Like the last.  
'néi' Putrid fish.

魚 | stinking fish.

內 } From 入 to enter and 冂 a border  
'néi' from out of it.  
Within, inner, inside; internal, in distinction from ex-

ternal; interior; in the court or palace; in; that which is inclosed or within; near to, personal; among, in the midst of; the internal organs, the viscera; the inner rooms of a house.

| 地 the Inner Land, China, the secluded land; into the country.

| 人或賤 | my wife.

尊 | your wife.

| 眷止步 stop at the female apartments.

庭 | 或大 | the scraglio.

| 姪 my own nephew.

感刻五 | deeply engraved on my bowels; i. e. affectionately remembered.

有 | 才 he has book learning; — a mere theorist.

| 中有幾個 there are some among them.

不在 | it is not included.

作 | 吉 an internal operation will succeed.

| 和 外 are widely applied in contrast, outer and inner; internal and external; native and foreign; home and abroad; inclusive and exclusive, &c.

| 云 in which it is said, the abovementioned.

| 務府 Office of the Imperial Household.

分 | it belongs to my post.

| 傷 an internal injury.

有諸 | 必形諸外 if it be in the heart, it will appear in the face.

Read *nah*, as a synonym of 納. To insert in.

以柄 | 孔 to put a handle in the hole.

## NEU.

Old sounds, nu, net, and nok. In Canton, nau; — in Swatow, no; — in Amoy, lò; — in Fuhchau, niu; — in Shanghai, nú; — in Chifu, nò.

靛 } A rabbit or hare was once  
'neu' thus called in Kiangnan.

Read *wan*'. The name of an official | 杰 in the Liang state during fendal times, about B.C. 300.

毅 } Also read *k'au*' Milk; to  
'neu' give milk to, to suckle, as was once done by a tigress in the state of Tso.

| 於菟 suckled by a tigress, as was a child named Teu 鬥 when cast out in his infancy.

耨 } From plow-handle or metal and  
'neu' disgrace; the third form is obsolete.

鐮 } A hoe for weeding; to weed,  
'neu' to clear grounds of grass; to study.

| 草 to root out weeds.

鋤 | to hoe and weed.

耨 | 之利以教天下 to teach the people the advantages of plowing and weeding.

筆耕舌 | to plow with the pencil and hoe with the tongue; — to be a pedagogue.

獯 } A snarling dog, a snappish  
'neu' cur.

俟 | a servant of Earl Tsao mentioned in history about B.C. 630.

Read *jü*. A marine animal, the 朱 |, having fins and a fox's shape; probably a seal.

樛 } A kind of pine growing in  
'neu' Kiangnan, the | 梓, whose wood is suitable for coffins.

構 | a kind of bark used in dyeing pink.

NGAI.

See also under AI for similar sounds. Old sounds, ai, ngai, at, ngat, and ngak. In Canton, oi, ngoi, and ngoi; — in Swatow, ngai, ai, and gai; — in Amoy, ai, gai, and ngai<sup>n</sup>; — in Fuhchau, ai and hai; — in Shanghai, é, ngé, and té<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, ai.

**哀** <sub>ai</sub> 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, commiseration; urgently, heartily; a lament, as for a dear friend; alas, alas!  
| 憐 to feel for other's woes.  
| 哉 alas, how sad!  
| 懇 I urgently beseech you.  
可 | lamentable!  
| | 痛哭 bitter sorrow and weeping.  
悲 | to sorrow; grief; pity for.  
| | 上告 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 | 其節寡 its tones are sad and its stops are few.  
| 而不傷 mournful but not distressing; said of music.  
| 求 a sorrowful supplication — for aid.

**唉** } A signing, mournful tone; an interjection of disgust or regret; a tone or word of reply, yes, so; a belching sound.  
**欸** }  
<sub>ai</sub> 訊 | to ask in alarm.  
| 可憐 oh, how sad!  
| | husband! used by nurses.

**埃** <sub>ai</sub> From earth and a particle.  
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 | 封了 the dust has settled on it; 塵 | is used by the Buddhists for the defilements of the world.  
| | 滾滾 the dust fills the air.

**獸** } From dog and how; it is also read tai; the second and common form is regarded as erroneous; some say it is a contraction of 'pao 保 to protect; others, a sort of pluin.  
**呆** } <sub>sai</sub> <sub>tai</sub> 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.  
癡 | stupid, doltish.  
| 住 to linger about, to loaf in the streets.  
| 進不 | 出 he looks stupid, but he has wit enough.  
| 笑 a silly laugh.  
賣賣 | to gaze in the doorway, to idle away time in looking at the passers by.

**皚** <sub>sai</sub> Whiteness, as of snow.  
霜雪 | | 兮 how white is the glistening snow and hoar-frost!

**叢** <sub>sai</sub> Able to regulate, or order and arrange; to reform.  
隳 | the second of eight brothers of the clan Kao-yang  
高陽 B. C. 620, all of whom were statesmen.

**毒** <sub>ai</sub> From mother and scholar; it resembles tub, 毒 noxious.  
One who has no principle; given up to lust.  
| 人 a rake, a vile fellow.

**愛** <sub>ai</sub> Originally composed of 无 or 既 above 心, and contracted to the present form; the radical 女 was afterwards added to denote their action; it is also read wéi<sup>2</sup> in poetry.  
The exhibition of humanity 仁 in the actions; the utterance of benevolent feeling; to love, to take delight in; to think on affectionately; attached to, fond of; to like, to desire, to wish; love, kindness, regard; the object of affection, a beloved; sparing of, to grudge; forbearing of, tender towards, — a sense found in epitaphs.

親 | friendship; mutual love, as of relatives.  
| 莫助之 I love him but am unable to help him.  
令 | your daughter; in Fuhkien this sense is sometimes expressed by adding 女 to this word.  
可 | lovely, amiable; desirable.  
蒙你過 | many thanks for your great kindness.  
| 己須 | 人 you should love others as yourself.  
| 借日子 sparing of time.  
溺 | excessive and blind love for, as a girl or a child.  
| 情 amorous.  
| 酒 fond of drink.  
靡 | 斯牲 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 .o.  
| 死 dangerously sick, near death.

**儗** <sub>ai</sub> Like, similar; appearing as if; hard to see; to pant, out of breath.  
| 然如 見 it looks like it, it is very natural.

如彼遡風亦孔之 | like going against the wind, which puts one quite out of breath.

暖 ai' To belch; warm, genial air; to grunt in a disapproving tone.

| 呀 or 哎呀 an exclamation of surprise, *heiya* |

暖 ai' The sun hidden by clouds; obscured, clouded.

| | moon behind clouds.

| 昧 obscure; careless, untidy; underhand.

暖 ai' Like the last.

Dull, hidden.

| 朦 dim, as the clouded moon; not fully acquainted with.

蔓 ai' Plants growing very luxuriantly; hidden, as by the thick growth.

| 障 hidden, shaded.

旒 | fragrant.

玉 | a fig common in Formosa and the south, which grows on a vine. (*Ficus stipulata*.)

草木 | 藪 the grass and trees are very thick.

| | hard to be seen.

艾 ngai' From plants and to resp.

Mugwort, artemisia, or any plant from which moxa, or rather the punk is obtained;

a general term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, fifty, from

the hair turning gray, like moxa; to take relaxation, to quiet; to finish, to carry out; to stop; to nourish; prospered; finished.

| 絨 moxa punk; it is also used with castor-oil to make red-ink paste for stamping.

| 符 an artemisia charm hung over the door on the 5th of the 5th moon.

| 把 mugwort, steamed to dispel pain.

保 | 爾後 I will protect and care for your posterity.

夜未 | the night is not yet over.

少 | a beautiful woman.

老 | an old man

天下 | 安 the country is now quieted.

| 旗招福 the mugwort standard brings luck; — a phrase used at the dragon-boat festival.

礙 } From stone and to hesitate; the second form is mostly used.

碍 } 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 | 於人 to offend one.

| 口 to hesitate in telling.

| 石 a stumbling stone.

| 着 injured by, stopped.

總不 | 着 does not at all interfere with or impugn.

妨 | a hindrance; there may be serious consequences.

| 諸以禮樂 [sages] restrained the people by etiquette and music.

不 | 此只 | 於彼 it is no obstacle to this, but it vitiates that.

四無 | 智 a Buddhist phrase denoting four kinds of limitless knowledge (*pratisamvid*) that belongs to every *arhat*, who knows every meaning, every law, every argument, and every pleasant discourse.

闔 ngai' 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.

進則 | 山 if we go on, we shall be stopped by the hills.

鶉 ngai' The hen of the 桃蟲鶉 or tailor bird.

餒 ai' From to eat and mugwort, referring to the odor.

Food which has become tainted.

暑物 | 壞 in hot weather things spoil.

## NGAN.

Old sounds, an, ngan, am, and ngam. In Canton, an, on, òm, ùm, ngon, and ngan; — in Swatow, an, am, and ngai; — in Amoy, an, am, gan, and jen; — in Fuhchau, ngang, ang, and eng; — in Shanghai, èn, ón, a<sup>n</sup>, and ngō<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, an.

安 an From shelter and a woman under it, denoting peace; it is much used in proper names.

Still, quiet; rest, tranquillity; peaceful, calm; at ease, not fearful; to settle, to tranquillize, 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.

| 樂 joy, content.

| 樂公 a mere man of pleasure; a term derived from the son of Liu Pi, who took it easy when he lost his crown.

你 | 心 make yourself easy.

老者 | 之 he quieted the aged.  
 | 享太平 to enjoy the pleasures of quiet.  
 偷 | to steal leisure, — i. e. lazy.  
 竟得 | 然 after all he does as he pleases.  
 | 分 contented with one's lot.  
 如今 | 在 where is he now?  
 | 是 | 非 which is right, which is wrong?  
 | 慰 to console, to soothe.  
 | 息香 gum benjamin or benzoin; by some referred to | 息國 or Parthia, whence it was brought; others suppose it was so called because it was burned in worship; it also includes storax, obtained from the *Liquidambar orientalis*, and brought to China.  
 | 息日 the Sabbath; a foreign term.  
 | 置 prepare all things in readiness.  
 問 | to inquire after one's health.  
 | 好 to wish health to.  
 朕 | Ourself is well; a reply by the Emperor.  
 | 神 to set up a god in its shrine.  
 身體欠 | indisposed; I feel out of sorts.  
 | 家 an allotment out of one's wages.  
 | 閒 a leisure time.  
 | 南國 Cochinchina, Annam.  
 | | naturally, without constraint or effort.  
 托你 | 好了 I beg that you will fix this, as a blade into its handle.  
 | 拉那裏 where have you put it? (*Shunghai*.)  
 | 不上這句話 do not say such a thing; do not talk so.  
 生 | 白造 it is made out of whole cloth; a concocted story.  
 | 作七字 what character will you put for it? (*Cantonese*.)  
 | 放好 or | 埋 put it away carefully, lay it aside safely. (*Cantonese*.)

**鞍** From *leather and ease* as the phonetic.  
*ngan* A saddle.  
 卸 | 子 take off the saddle.  
 馬 | 橋 an arched bridge.  
 | 前馬後 [I would fain be one] to run by your horse.  
 據 | 上馬 saddle and mount quickly.  
**厝** A burying place on a moor, such as is granted to the poor for free interment.  
*an*  
**媼** An impure minded woman; an adulteress; dirty.  
*an*  
 | 臟 filthy; occurs written thus, and like the next.  
**臍** To boil flesh; to make soup.  
*an*  
 In *Pekinges*. Dirty.  
 | 臍 another form of the last.  
**諳** From *words and sound*.  
*an*  
 Versed in, accustomed to, skilled in; to know about, fully acquainted with; to memorize; to recite or chant.  
 | 練 skilled in any craft or art.  
 不 | 世事 ignorant of the world.  
 | 識書理 he knows all about books.  
 深 | 兵法 deeply skilled in strategy.  
**盥** From *dish and wine* in it; also read *hoh*,  
*an* A cover of a dish or tripod; to put on a cover.  
 交虬 | a cover with dragons carved on it.  
**鶻** From *bird and to conceal*; this and 鶻 are regarded as synonyms, but their descriptions vary.  
*an* The quail is | 鶻, but the term is applied to two or three species of *Coturnix*, of which the *Coturnix dactylisonans* is one.  
 鬧 | 鶻 to fight quails; the beaten birds, called 籠 | are eaten.

**庵** From *shelter and to cover*; the second form has gradually come most into use, but it originally denoted a plant for thatching.  
**菴** A round hut or thatched cottage; a shelter for a guard; a religious house; a reception hall, or small temple.  
*ngan*  
 入 | to become a nun.  
 | 堂 a convent, a monastery.  
 尼姑 | a nunnery.  
 山 | a summer retreat.  
 | 廬 soldiers' huts.  
 | 羅菓 a fruit first brought from India; the *amra* or mango. (*Mangifera indica*.)  
 Read *ngoh*, The bottom or low part; a pig-sty.  
**儻** This is sometimes read *yeh*,  
**諛** Devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish gibes, jokes, raillery.  
*ngan*  
**唵** To feed one's self with the hand, after the manner of the Hindoos; to hold in the mouth; used by the Mongol Budhists as the first word in their incantation | 嘛呢叭彌哞 *Om Mani Padmi Hom*.  
*an*  
**俺** A personal pronoun, common among uneducated people in the north; I, myself; it is also used in singing.  
*an*  
 | 的 mine.  
**揞** From *hand and sound*; it is interchanged with *yen* 掩 to close.  
*an* To cover with the hand; to lean on the hand; to hide, to screen with something; to put the finger on; to suppress, to extinguish; to finger, as a flute.  
 被手 | 住 cover your hand over it.  
 | 滅 to put out, as a fire; to quash.  
 | 脈 to feel the pulse.

- | 以試之 to cover a thing and make one guess.
- | 風琴 to play a melodion.
- | 密鑼鼓 muffle the gong and drum; — keep it quiet.

- 暗**  
an' The sun obscured by clouds; dimly lighted, obscure, somber; gloomy, not shining; in the dark; clandestine; stealthily, secretly, unobservedly; unintelligent; private, mental.
- 黑 | dark, as a room.
  - 天色 | a dark day.
  - | 想 to cogitate, to think it over.
  - | 輪 a hidden wheel, as in a propeller.
  - 打 | 號 to give a hint, to signal.
  - | 中做事 to do things in the dark; underhand doings.
  - | 害 to secretly injure.
  - | 間 in the dark.
  - 燈 | a dull, glimmering lamp.
  - | 洞裏 in the dark.
  - | 味 dull, obscure; stupid.
  - | 訪民情 to secretly learn what the people think.
  - | 室 or | 地 a secret place.
  - 明鎗易當 | 箭難防 an open gun is easily withstood, but the unseen arrow is hard to guard against.
  - | | 裏 without thought and unpremeditated, privately done. (Shanghai.)

- 陪**  
an' Like the last. | Obscure, dark. | 然 how gloomy and dim!

- 闇**  
an' To shut the door and withdraw from society; retired, dark, like a recess, badly lighted; undiscernible; evening; dark; eclipsed.
- | 門謝客 to refuse one's self to one's friends.
  - | 然而日彰 dark indeed, but daily becoming brighter, — as a good man's mind.
  - | 昏時 night, in the dark.
  - | 弱 ignorant and irresolute.

- 案**  
an' 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.
  - | 卷 or | 文 official records, law papers.
  - | 情 the circumstances of a case.
  - 一件 | a case in court.
  - | 由 the merits of a case.
  - | 查 it appears from the records.
  - 審 | to try a case.
  - 定 | to decide a case.
  - 命 | a case of murder or one that involves life.
  - 傳 | to summon the parties, witnesses and all, to court.
  - 在 | on record, is in court.
  - | 房 the room for records; the writers of dispatches, &c.
  - | 前 at the bar.
  - 翻 | or 反 | to rehear or revise a case.
  - 舊 | an old or decided case.
  - 舉 | 齊眉 to lift the goblet and compare the eyebrows; — a wedded pair.
  - 刑名 | 件 the punishment meets the crime.
  - 一副香 | a set of incense furniture placed on altars.
  - 無頭公 | a case without evidence; unaccounted for.
  - 調 | to appeal a case.
  - | 首 first on the list of graduates in a district or prefecture.
  - 拍 | to slap the table.
- 按**  
an' 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.

- | 月支銀 to pay wages by the month.
- | 劍而立 he grasped his blade and stood ready.
- | 法 according to law.
- | 摩 to shampoo.
- | 當 to give security, to pledge.
- 手 | 心頭 to lay the hand on the heart, as in self-examination.
- | 兵 to halt the troops.
- | 據 according to the evidence.
- | 止 stop it.
- | 扳眼 to play on the keys — as when testing the pitch.
- | 察司 the criminal judge in a province.
- | 轡 to rein in a horse.
- 以手 | 物 to press the hand on a thing.

Read *ngoh*, To repress, to press, to press down.  
爰整其旅以 | 徂族 he then marshaled his troops to stop these invaders.

- 岸**  
ngan' From 岸 a steep bank and 干 a shield.  
an' 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.
- | 上 on the bank.
  - 上 | to go ashore; to disembark.
  - 無涯無 | boundless and shoreless.
  - 回頭是 | the shore is just behind you; you can mend your ways.
  - 魁 | a fine-looking person.
  - 擲 | tie [the boat] to the bank.
  - 兩面駁 | both banks are walled up.
  - 道 | the end of a doctrine.
  - 隔 | separated from that shore beyond the bank.
  - 上 | 思財 when he has been dragged ashore, he'll think of gain, — as a man rescued.

宜 | 宜獄 some are put in one jail and some in another.  
到彼 | to reach that shore, — by crossing the Sansara, the equivalent of *param* or *paramita*, which is the 六渡 or six means of passing over, of which the last is *pradju* or wisdom, and alone fits the soul for *nirvana*.

嫵<sup>ngan'</sup> A well dressed, elegant woman.

黓<sup>an'</sup> Turned black, as ripe mulberries or spoiled olives; sudden, quick.  
| 然而雷擊之 how suddenly the lightning struck him!

嬌<sup>ngan'</sup> To restrain one's anger; hard to know; largo cheeks; a bad temper; a woman who is partial to one.

颶<sup>an'</sup> A gust; a hurricane.  
| 颶紫海若霹靂 a blast swept over the sea like a clap of thunder.

NGĀN.

Old sound, en. In Canton, yān; — in Swatow, ūn; — in Amoy, ūn; — in Fuhchau, ōng; — in Shanghai, āng; — in Chifu, ān.

恩<sup>ān</sup> From heart and because, intimating that the heart has reason for its love.  
Favor, grace, mercy, kindness; benefits, obligations; imperial favor; charitable, compassionate; to oblige, to enrich, to show favor to; private, heartfelt, partial to.  
皇 | or 天 | imperial favor.  
天 | divine, heavenly grace.

開 | to show favor, lenient to.  
忘 | 負義 ungrateful and reprobate.  
| 德於百姓 his kindness reaches to the people; — said of a magistrate.  
| 情 loving affection, as among relatives.  
| 將仇報 to requite evil for good.  
受 | benefited; received mercy.

感 | feeling grateful.  
犬 | 人怎做敵頭 how can my benefactor turn to be my foe?  
報 | 單 a placard of the cure effected by an idol; they are like votive tablets, and the thankful devotee often vows to post hundreds of them in the streets.  
| 斯勤斯鬻子 with love and with toil I nourished my young.  
| 賞 gracious rewards.

NGAO.

Old sounds, ngo, nga, and ngay. In Canton, ao, au, ò, and ngò; — in Swatow, ngao, ao, t'ap, kao, and ka; — in Amoy, ao, ngò, ò, and kao; — in Fuhchau, ngo, ngao, and o; — in Shanghai, o, and ngo; — in Chifu, ao.

鑿<sup>ao</sup> From metal and deer.  
To slaughter, to exterminate; to fight and give no quarter; a copper pan.  
| 兵 destroyed all the troops.  
| 塲大戰 a bloody field of battle.  
| 騙 to deceive, to impose on.

爇<sup>ao</sup> From fire and antelope.  
To warm or bake in a close vessel; in Canton, it means to boil or stew meats; to warm in water.  
| 齎 to stew vegetables.  
| 夜 to watch, to sit up nights.  
| 熟 stewed thoroughly.

拗<sup>ao</sup> A hollow in the ground, a cavity, a depression; undulating, rolling, as land.  
山 | depression in the hill.  
| 堂 a little hollow.  
In Cantonese. A turn, a corner; poor, destitute.  
轉 | 'turn the corner.  
| 屢 in great want.

凹<sup>ao</sup>  
<sup>wa</sup> Like the last, but the character is designed to depict its meaning; it is read *wa* in the north of China.  
An indentation, a hollow, a hole; a cavity; the undulations in a ridge.  
| 字 characters cut in bas-relief.

窪 | a hollow, where rain collects.  
| 減的 lost a little. (Cantonese.)  
敖<sup>ngao</sup> Composed of 放 to open and 出 out contracted; it is used for 傲 and the next three.  
To saunter, to ramble; proud; tall; pleased; a stago for pantomimes and mummies; old name of a region near K'aifung fu, in which there was a noted hill.  
微我無酒以 | 以遊 it is not because I have no wine, and might neither ramble nor travel, — that I grieve.  
高 | | a very tall man.  
彼交匪 | in their intercourse they were not proud

**遨** To ramble, to divert one's self; to travel for pleasur. 四海 | 遊 to roam over the world.

| 戲 to go and see shows. 笑 | 風月 to divert one's self in the breezy moonlight.

**驁** A vicious, spirited horse; stubborn, plucky; indomitable and wilful.

桀 | resolute; proud and overbearing.

| 然不顧 stubborn and careless of consequences.

**傲** Occurs used for 傲 proud.

**傲** A degenerate unworthy fellow; needless, harsh words used by an officer; to dislike advice; high.

| | 乎大哉 how exalted he is! — as Laotz'.

| | 然 the cry of weeping and sobbing.

**熬** It is often wrongly used for the next from confusion of radicals. To boil, to cook by boiling;

to parch grain, to kiln-dry; to distil; to simmer; to brew or decoct; to hanker for; to disturb.

| 糕 to boil cakes.

| 藥 to decoct medicine.

| 夜 to watch all night.

衆庶 | | the people were all perplexed.

| 不過 to long for; unable to resist, as a drunkard his cups.

| 膏 to seethe, as opium; to simmer to a paste.

In Shanghai. Offensive; repellent.

| 勿得 disgusting, nauseous.

| 勿過 I can't endure it.

**獒** A large dog, described as four feet high, fierce but tractable; it is probably the powerful mastiff of Tibetan shepherds.

神 | a powerful massive dog.

**勢** Strong, brave. | 力 great prowess, fearless.

**噉** A loud wailing; a mournful clamor, as of hungry beggars; noise of many voices. 嘈 | incessant noise.

衆口 | | all are clamoring at once, every one teases me.

家口 | children crying for food.

哀鳴 | | doleful is the screaming — of the wild geese.

**擻** To shake, to joggle, to rattle, to twirl.

| 鐘子 to ring a bell.

| 骰子 to throw dice.

| 簽 to shake the lots, as when divining.

| 檯 to joggle the table (Canton.)

| 樁 to shake the post.

**漱** Musical instruments in general.

彈八琅之 | to play on the eight (or all) instruments.

奏雲 | the distant band is playing.

**礮** A stony surface, covered with pebbles.

山 | | 而相軌 see the stony hills as if following one another in a line.

**聒** From ear and pleased.

Refusing to hear another.

| 牙 disinclined to listen, inattentive to wily words.

| 聒 noisy cries of a multitude.

**鼈** A sea-monster allied to the turtle, which bears up the earth;

a kraken which carried off the Pung-lai mountains 蓬萊 where the genii lived, into the eastern sea; its legs were used by 女媧氏 for the four poles 極 of the earth; this fable may refer to the ark.

金 | 冥海 [like as] the golden kraken rests quietly in the sea; said of Lewchew.

**鰲** Like the last.

A huge sea fish.

| 頭 a gargoyle like a fish.

莫名 | 戴 I cannot express the obligation I shall feel.

獨占 | 頭 perched alone on the whale's head; i.e., to become the *chwang-yuen* or first Hanlin.

| 魚 a species of scorpæna (*Pterois*); and the 石 | 魚 an orange colored species (*Sebastes platycephalus*), are both found at Canton.

**螯** The nippers or large claws of the crab, called also 蟹鉗.

車 | a shell like the *Spondylus*; an immense bivalve, which probably denotes the great *Chama*, under which fishermen are fabled to build a fire to open the shell and obtain its flesh.

**廩** The buildings of a granary; a room or bin for storing grain within a depot.

倉 | the various buildings in a granary.

**檣** The stem or cut-water of a vessel; also the keel and false keel.

**鷩** An infelicitous bird, probably a species of owl, with a white body and red mouth, whose presence indicates ruin to the state.

**翺** To fly like a hawk, to skim. | 翔 to soar to and fro, to wheel around in the air.

**襖** From dress and hidden.

A robe; an outer garment to keep off the cold; its cuffs are not made like a horse's hoof, and it does not open in front like the 袍; a coat, a jacket.

綿 | a wadded coat.

長夾 | a lined coat.

皮 | a fur lined robe.

**懊** Vexed, angry; to regret; avaricious.  
 恨 to hate.  
 | 惱 irritated, impatient; harassed.  
 氣怒 | 鬱 to brood angrily over an act, to cherish hatred.  
 | 悔 self-reproach, to blame one's self, to regret a thing.

**鱖** A large and coarse kind of perch (*Seianna*), brought to Macao in winter, weighing sometimes a hundred pounds; the name is also given to a species of eel.

**傲** From *man* and *trifling*. Proud, arrogant, uncivil, assuming; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely, to brave.  
**傲** 怠 | lazy and selfish.  
 高 | arrogant, supercilious.  
 | 慢 to scorn, to treat contemptuously.

**鏊** A round, iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow; a griddle.  
 餅 | a griddle.  
 | 燒 to fry, as greens or cakes.

**奧** From *great* and a *bin*, but the etymologists derive it from 𡩺 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; genial, warm.

| 妙 abstruse, mysterious, wonderful.  
 深 | difficult, esoteric, hard to understand.  
 祭 | to worship the lares.  
 昔我往矣日月方 | formerly, when I started, the sun and moon were warm.

**澳** From *water* and *hidden*.  
 A bank or high shore; a bay, inlet, cove, or bight, which can shelter ships; a dock for repairing ships.  
 船入 | the ship came into the harbor.  
 | 門 Macao.  
 嶼 | Keeow Island north of it.  
 南 | Namoh Island below Amoy.

**壘** Interchanged with the last; it is also read *yuh*,

**隩** 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.

| 隩 the bays and headlands along a coast.  
 厥民 | the people are hibernating;— they keep in their houses.  
 四 | 既宅 the four shores have been built on,—referring to the deluge of Yü.

**冨** Assuming, haughty, lofty; name of a man in the Shang dynasty, son of Han-tsun 寒湜 B. c. 2145 who was so strong that he could 盪舟 pull a boat on the land.

**換** To griud.  
 In Cantonese. To reach up (or out) to with the hand.  
 | 遠的 reach out a little further.  
 唔 | 得到 I can't reach it.

NGEU.

Old sounds, o, wu, ngu, ngot, op, and ok. In Canton, au and ngau;—in Swatow, ao and ngò;—in Amoy, ao, ò and ngò;—in Fuhchau, èu and ngéu;—in Shanghai, ù and ngù;—in Chifu, ò.

**愜** Respectful, careful, attentive.  
 In Pekingese, read *ngew*.  
 To excite, to irritate.  
 不免 | 氣了 he could not avoid exasperating him.

Read *jeu*. Stingy, mean.

| 得狠 excessively close and saving.

**甌** A bowl, a deep cup.  
 瓦 | an earthen bowl.  
 木 | a wooden bowl.  
 烟 | a tobacco-box.  
 半 | half a glass, as of drink.

**瞶** Deep sunken eyes, as of one wasted with illness.  
 | 斜 to cast in the eye.  
 額 | 凸 a projecting forehead.  
 | 眼睛 a hollow, cavernous eye.

**鷗** From 鳥 *bird* and 滙 *bubbles*, because it floats over the sea, and rides on the waves like the white caps.

A gull (*Larus*), including also the tern and other similar marine birds.

白 | or 閒 | a brownish gull common near Macao.

沙 | 點點 the white gulls spot the sands.

**謳** To sing local ballads in recitative; a song or ditty in the local patois.  
 粵 | Canton songs.  
 | 歌 ditties; ballads, songs.  
 | 吟 or | 咏 to sing songs.

**歐** 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.

To vomit, to retch; the noise of retching.

**嘔** To vomit ; the sound of retching ; to spit out ; to disgorge, to givo back unwillingly ; a child's prattle ; to quiet.

| 血 to spit blood, to bleed at the lungs.

作 | a disposition to vomit.

| 吐 to puke ; to cascade.

| 絲 to spin cocoons.

吮 | 之 the child prattled to her.

| 回出來 to pay back money.

Read *kū* Loving words ; to be kind to.

言語 | | kind and consoling talk.

**毆** The second form is common in cheap books.

**毆** To fight with sticks or fists ; to slap ; a cudgel ; to bully, to wrangle ; to switch up, to drive on.

| 打 to maul as in a riot.

| 傷 to wound by beating.

| 辱斯文 to disgrace a scholar by a blow.

| 斃 to beat to death, to kill in a brawl.

**偶** 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 *adverb*, 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.

**耦** Similar to the last.

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 | 其耘 in thousands of pairs they weed — their fields.

| 而耕 they (長沮 and 桀溺 in Confucius' time) were plowing together, — and refused office.

對影爲 | make a mate of your shadow.

**藕** The large rootstock of the *Nelumbium*, used for food.

蓮 | the water-lily root.

糖 | comfits of this root.

| 粉 arrow-root made of it.

| 斷絲連 snap the lily root, and the threads still join ; this is applied to people singing in parts, and to the faults which geomancers guess to exist in the underground water veins.

擦 | to rasp the roots, — and dry the water for the flour.

| 芽 tapering fingers of a lady.

**燠** The time of great heat and drought, when a sacrifice and prayers were offered.

**漚** To soak, to steep, to macerate ; to rot or soften by soaking, as hemp.

| 霉 moldy and spoiled.

| 爛 dampened and spoiled ; rotted by water.

| 到臭 soaked till it smells.

芬芳 | 鬱 delicious fragrance.

Read *ngau*. Bubbles on water.

泡 | frothy spume.

**騫** To gallop wildly.

In *Cantonese*. Stupid.

| 逗 dull, heavy ; no aptness or spirits for.

| 仔 a dunce.

NGO.

Old sounds, nga and ngap. In *Canton*, ngo ; — in *Swatow*, ngo, go, and ho ; — in *Amoy*, ngò, bé, múi, and húi ; — in *Fuhchau*, ngo, ngwò, and ngwai ; — in *Shanghai*, ngu ; — in *Chifu*, wòá.

**訛** From *words* and to change or do ; the second is least used, and often wrongly read *swí*.

**譌** To lie, to deceive, to change speech ; to transform ; to rouse, to move ; to promnige error ; to move about ; unauthorized, as a character ; false, erroneous ; a fabulous sphynx that could speak and lie ; an ignis fatuus.

| 言 or | 語 false stories.

以 | 傳 | to propagate idle rumors or fables.

式 | 爾心以畜萬邦 if you would reform your hearts and change all the states

隻字無 | not a single error in the characters.

| 詐人錢 to extort money by false pretences.

心 | | 如懸旌 my mind flutters like a dangling banner.

平秩南 | to arrange the transformations of summer.

虛 | superficial, erroneous.

**鉉** To pare away the corners of a thing and make it round ; a ring.

| 方爲圓 round off this square piece.

**叱** Like the last.  
 叱 To move; to influence; to civilize.  
 尙寐無 | O that I might sleep on and never stir |  
 周公東征四國是 | Duke Chen marched eastward to reduce and thus reform the four states.

**娥** Good, beautiful, its meaning in the Tsin 秦 state.  
 宮 | imperial concubines.  
 | 皇 the wife of Shun.  
 嬌 | lady-like, genteel.  
 嫦 | the concubine of Prince I羿 in early days, who stole and drank the liquor of immortality, and was translated to the moon; she represents the Diana of the Chinese.

**俄** Suddenly; a moment, momentarily; falling, imminent.  
 | 然 or | 爾 suddenly.  
 | 傾 a short time.  
 側弃之 | their caps awry and like to fall.  
 | 倫袋 a kind of spencer or overcoat which buttons on the side, while a *ma-kwa* properly buttons in front.  
 | 國 or | 羅斯國 Russia.

**哦** To chant, to rehearse in recitative; to hum over to one's self.  
 | 詩 to intone or hum verses, — a common practice with literary men.  
 吟 | to sing verses.

**峩** High, like a lofty peak; a commanding manner.  
 | 眉山 a snowy peak in Sz'eh'nen near the junction of the Ta-tu and Min rivers, which gives its name to the district of Ngo-m'ei.  
 容儀 | | of a commanding presence.  
 奉璋 | | they bore their libation cups with gravity

**砮** A rocky cliff.  
 山勢 | | the aspect of that cliff is grand; a tremendous high peak.

**蛾** The silkworm moth; a general name for nocturnal moths, millers, and sphinges.  
 蠶 | the silkworm moth.

| 眉月 the crescent moon, likened to the silkworm moth's antennae.  
 燈 | a candle miller.

In *Pekingese*. A disease of the throat, like diphtheria.

白 | 癩 a white ulcer in the throat.  
 '長單 | his throat has a swelling.

**鵝** From *bird* and *I*, because it carries its head high and proudly.

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.

草 | the common goose.  
 塘 | the pelican.  
 企 | a penguin.

| 毛片 large flakes of snow.  
 天 | a crane, from its soaring.  
 水翎 | a kind of teal.

| 毛筆 a quill-pen.  
 獸 | 頭 a stupid goose-head sort of fellow.

| 眼 small cash, counterfeit cash, big as a goose's eye.

| 酒禮 the present of a goose and jar of wine, — at a wedding.

身先 | 衛 | I myself led the squadron of ships.

布袋 | or 海 | a white albatross (*Diomedes brachyura*); the webbed feet are made into bags.

**莪** A small species of artemisia, or mugwort, the | 蒿 whose tender stalks are edible when boiled; it is also called

抱娘蒿 and the drawing resembles the tansy-leaved wormwood.

**我** Formed of 戈 a spear and 手 hand combined, denoting the grasp on a spear; it resembles 找 to exchange.

The first personal pronoun I; mine, my, me; our; we, us.

| 周公 our Lord Chau.

| 朝 Our dynasty.

| 們 or | 等 or | 曹 we all.

在 | belongs to or appertains to me.

| 自己 I myself.

| 同你去 I will go with you. (*Cantonese*.)

未生 | 誰是 | who was I before I was born?

| 的 mine, my.

無人無 | without others or myself; — a Buddhist phrase to denote abstraction and repose.

無分爾 | no distinction between us, I'll treat you as myself.

| 顧 | I look out for myself.

**餓** Starved, hungry, faint for want of sustenance; to fast; death, famine.

| 死 starving to death.

肚 | famishing.

| 蚊子見了血 the hungry gnat has seen the blood; — said of one who snatches dainties.

| 了一日 fasted all day.

| 眼 a hollow, sunken eye.

| 倒 fallen down from hunger.

| 殍 bodies of the starved.

窮思 | 想 the poor think only of appeasing their hunger.

| 鬼 hungry ghosts, the masses of desolate families who are propitiated on the 15th of the 7th moon in a general festival, such beings are divided by the priests into 36 classes, and are represented as titans in disguise with mouths like needles' eyes; this condition is one of the six paths of transmigration or *gati*, and the demons, or *pretas*, are thus appeased; they act as jailers in hell; also a term of abuse to self-invited guests.

NGOH.

Old sounds, ngak, ak, and ngek. In Canton, ngok, ok, ak, äk, ngäk, and ngak; — in Siatow, ngak, ngiak, ek, é, at, and hia; — in Amoy, gok, ok, gek, lek, at, and ek; — in Fuhchau, ngauk, ngök, lök, ngao, ngiäh, aik, and ak; — in Shanghai, äk, ngok, ok, hok, ngök, and üh; — in Chifu, üh and wöa.

鄂, Used with the next two. An ancient principality lying on the Yangtsz' River in the present Hupeh, and often applied to that province; an old name for Wu-chang fu; a boundary.

王 Prince Ngoh of the Sung dynasty; his tomb is at Hangchen.

愕, From heart and responsive; the second form is seldom used. To shudder; startled; to wonder at; to oppose; to loathe, as food; to hinder; a hindrance.

然 frightened, startling. 錯 | 不能對 he was so thunderstruck that he could not answer.

誥, Honest, blunt words; sincere sentiments of the mind. 謔 | abrupt remarks. 直 | to speak plainly. 千人之諾諾不如一士之 | | the sycophantic assent of a thousand persons is not equal to the unbiased opinion of one scholar.

罍, Intended to represent two persons singing in alternate strains; occurs used for the last two.

To strike the drum in interludes of singing; to startle.

或歌或 | some of them were singing and some of them drumming.

In Cantonese. To lift up, or stretch out the neck.

高頭 to perk up the head.

萼, The receptacle of a flower, including also its persistent calyx; called also 花托 or the flower's support.

嶠, A cliff, a precipice. 崖 | a steep ledge. 垠 | a beach or slope at the foot of a cliff.

磳, Stones piled up in a dangerous way. 嘉縣 lies on the headwaters of the Meikon River, south of Tsu-hiung fu in Yunnan.

鏑, The sharp point of a spear, edge of a sword. 劍 | the point of a sword. 列列 the peaks and aiguelles, — as of mountains.

鸚, From 鳥 bird and 愕 scared, q. d. because of the terror it causes.

The osprey or fish-eagle; also called 鸚鷄 harpy hen and 魚鷹 fish eagle; the term is applicable to all birds of the genus *Haliaetus*.

立 to patiently wait, as this bird does for its prey.

秋闈 | 薦 in the autumnal examination he became a *küjin*.

展鵬程 the osprey has spread his wings and the rokh begun his journey; — *met.* a successful graduate.

腭, The roof of the mouth, more usually called 口嚙頂; those of swine are esteemed a delicacy.

內 | the mouth. 上 | the roof of the mouth. 斷 | the gums.

堊, White or washed clay used for porcelain; colored earths; whitewash, plaster; to plaster; a wall which has not been plastered.

噩, From mouth repeated and king; no etymology is given; occurs used for 愕, startled.

噩, A grave and serious manner; startling, awe-struck.

夢 a dreadful dream.

作 | a term for the five years in the cycle with 酉 in them.

詬, From words and each; occurs incorrectly used for the last.

詬, Harsh, scolding words; severe orders, stern injunctions.

言容 | | his manners and conversation were repulsive and harsh.

鱷, From fish and alarming, as the phonetic.

鱷, The crocodile and the Gangetic gaviel; the former is said to have formerly existed in the R. Han near Swatow, whence they were exorcised

in the Tang dynasty; *met.* rapacious, cruel.

紳劣吏朋比爲奸 the rapacious gentry and unscrupulous underlings make a worthy union of rascals.

魚 an alligator, cayman, or crocodile; it seems to be sometimes wrongly applied to fresh water dolphins.

額, From head and quest, or each; the two are not altogether identical, the second being the adverb.

額, The forehead; the front or what is before; a fixed or regular number or quantity; what ought to be or is settled by law; incessant.

| | the creaking of a cart; unceasing.

頭 the forehead.

角 the temples.  
 外 over and above the fixed amount; low military officials.  
 數 the legal or settled number.  
 匾 | a tablet, such as are placed over doors by graduates.  
 然 suddenly.  
 無缺 | there is no vacancy in the number.  
 寬 | a liberal allowance.  
 罔晝夜 | | day and night he unceasingly acted thus.  
 以手加 | he pats his forehead, — delighted at the good news.

頰 The root of the nose, the frontal sinus; a saddle.  
 幽 | an animal resembling the lemur.

疾首蹙 | to droop the head and knit the brows, as when in pain.

厄 } From 厂 cliff and 卩 a seal, or a door and one; the first also specially means a knot in a tree, and the second a small inner door; both are like the next.

厄 } Impeded, cramped; in difficulty, distressed, ill-used; that which is fated to harm one; a ring fastened to reins near their ends.

困 | miserably off.

危 | in danger.

| 窮而不憫 poor but light-hearted.

命逢水 | his fate will be to experience jeopardy by water.

哢 From mouth and impeded; also written 哢 to crow.

哢 The cry of birds.

| 喔 the cackling of a hen.

| | the note of birds.

軛 From carriage and hampered.  
 軛 A yoke; a collar on a horse; a restraint, a conscientious principle.

加之以衡 | put a yoke on him.

| 制 to restrain another in his actions.

阨 } From place and impeded, as an army by a defile; it is also read 隘 and used with 隘 a pass.

阨 } A dangerous obstruction; a defile or pass; a limit, a hindrance; to distress, to impede; hazardous, urgent.

艱 | calamity, utter want.

窮 | brought to great distress, at extremity.

| 狹 a defile, a gorge.

據 | to guard the passes.

凶 | in great straits.

In Cantonese. To deceive, to impose upon.

鉅 From metal and impeded; an unauthorized character.

鉅 A bracelet or bangle.

| 金 gold wristlets.

脚 | an anklet. (Cantonese.)

鑲 | a plated or inlaid ring.

餓 Straitened for food; famished; one says, it is used with 呃 to hicough or belch.

胺 Putrid meat; flesh that has corrupted by hanging too long.

塌 A crack in a wall.  
 壅 | to stop a crevice with clay.

Read 泥, Blue clay.

石 | a levee near the ancient capital Chang-ngan in Shensi.

遏 From to go and why.

遏 To stop or bring to a standstill; to reach; to cut off, to terminate; an unforeseen obstacle.

毋 | 糴 by no means stop the sale of rice.

| 慾難 it is hard to curb one's lusts.

| 惡揚善 to repress the wicked and encourage the good.

阻 | to embarrass.

心豈 | 然 how then can I feel depressed?

| 絕 to cut off, as a way.

| 佚前人光 to neutralize (or eclipse) the fame of the ancients, — by not emulating them.

闕 From door and in; used with the last; it is also read yiu'

闕 To shut, to stop; to obstruct; to prevent superiors knowing; to hoodwink; at ease.

遮 | to hide from, to keep snug.

壅 | to stop the flow of water; to prevent a thing coming to another's ears.

| 逢 the years of the cycle which have 甲 in them.

| 與 an old name of Ho-shun hien 和順縣 in the west of Shansi.

Read yen. | 氏 the Hiung-nu term for a princess, used in the History of the Han dynasty.

盥 An ornament in a headdress worn over the braid.

翠爲 | 葉 the head ornaments are made of feather work.

選 To encounter, to meet another when it is undesirable; an unwelcome meeting.

重華不可 | 兮 Ah! the honors of life I never can meet again; — said by K'uh Yuen in his Ode.

搯 To seize, to hold fast, to grasp; to keep down or cover with the hand; to drag.

| 持 to get the control of.

扼 From hand and impeded; they are nearly the same as the last.

扼 To gripe, to clutch; a grasp; to have the hand over.

滿 | to grasp a handful.

| 挽久之 held him by the wrist a long time.

力能 | 虎 he throttled a tiger by main strength.

## NI.

Old sounds, ni and nit. In Canton, ni and nei; — in Swatow, ni and jù; — in Amoy, ni, bi, and ji; — in Fuhchau, ni, nà, and né; — in Shanghai, ni; — in Chifu, ni.

**闌** To hide away.  
In Cantonese. To keep quiet in a place, to keep secret; perdue; to secrete.  
| 埋 or | 身 hidden away.

| 到密密 keep yourself closely hid.

**尼** From *body* and a *spoon*, explained as a person following; the two next are sometimes used for it.

<sup>ni</sup> To follow another; to accord with, to agree; near; a nun.

| 姑 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 *ni*, Near.

| 遠咸安 all is quiet, both at home and abroad.

**呢** The name of the hill, | 丘 in Lu, where the mother of Confucius prayed; the preceding form is now generally use.

**呢** A twittering sound; a murmuring, humming sound; to speak low.

耳語 | 喃 to whisper in the ears.

Read *ni*. An interrogative particle; a particle implying doubt, and used in the protasis of a conditional sentence; an affirmative particle; a common sound in Buddhist books.

哆囉 | woolen cloth; usually contracted to the last word, as 紅大 | broadcloth, and 小 | bersymer.

他有什麼病 | what is his ailment?

喺 | is it not so? (Cantonese.)

他是往西去 | 還是往東去 | is he going east or west?

怎麼是孝 | what then is filial piety?

他不是死乃是睡覺 | she is not dead but asleep.

若好了 | 就上舖子 if he is well, let him go to the shop.

In Cantonese. A relative pronoun; this, the nearer of two.

| 個 this one, this thing.

| 的 this; | 處 here, this place.

**妮** A slave girl.

小 | 子 a maid of work.

**怩** To blush, to color.

忸 | a feeling and look of shame.

狀有 | 色 he looks ashamed.

**麩** From *flesh* and *difficult*.

Meat pickled with the bones.

麩 | a sauce made of liver and brains.

**蒨** 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; miry, dirty; adhesive.

一塊 | a lump of dirt.

| 土 earth; soil.

| 金色 a pinchbeck color.

| 磚 adobie, mud-bricks used in walls.

拖 | 帶水 [as if] dragged through mud and water; — said of a bad style.

| 牆 adobie walls.

紅錦 | 窓 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.

| | grass wet with dew; soft and glossy, as leaves.

Read *ni*. Bigoted, opinionated, attached to; doating 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.

**黏** To adhere, to stick; adhesive, gluey; sticky, as undried 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.

**你** From 人 *man* and 爾 *thou* contracted.

The second personal pronoun, thou, you; your's.

| 的 your.

| 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.

**侬** This form of the preceding is used in Kiangsu for the first person plural, we, us; as | 個 ours.

| 自家 ourselves.

〔**芫**〕 From *plant* and to *follow*; interchanged with 〔**泥**〕 mud.

〔**芫**〕 A wild medicinal plant once called 〔**藤**〕, but now known as 〔**薺**〕, a species of *Primulaceae* (*Apochoris*), the hairbell found in Chihli.

愚與直相像若薺 〔**芫**〕之亂人參 I am so very much like you, as a hairbell's root can be mistaken for ginseng.

〔**芫**〕 luxuriant; glossy, as leaves.

〔**馥**〕 Very fragrant. 馥 〔**馥**〕 an agreeable smell. (Cantonese.)

〔**旒**〕 The fluttering of flags in the wind.

〔**柅**〕 A chock for a wheel; a tree whose wood is hard and like the pear; to inquire into, to search; a distaff-handle.

捷 〔**柅**〕 姦胃 to inquire carefully into his evil and treacherous conduct.

〔**禰**〕 A father when enshrined in the ancestral temple; an ancestral shrine; a place near Lo-*yang*, the old capital of *Wéi*, in the north of Honan.

公 〔**禰**〕 to carry a tablet homo to its own hall.

〔**湍**〕 Many, abundance of; rising, overflow.

垂轡 〔**湍**〕 what an array of reins hanging down!

〔**漚**〕 迤平原 the floods rise over the banks along the whole length.

Read 〔*ni*〕, and similar to 〔**漚**〕. A wide expanse of waters.

〔**膩**〕 From *flesh* and *two*. Greasy, fat, oily, unctuous, smooth, glossy; a mixture of oil and brick-dust used as priming by painters.

〔**滯**〕 indigestion, uneasiness in the stomach.

油 〔**膩**〕 greasy; oily, as rich gravy.

肥 〔**膩**〕 very rich, as food.

細 〔**膩**〕 之見 notional, finical, scrupulous.

NIANG.

Old sound, niang. In Canton, *náng*; — in Swatow, *nié, niang, and jiàng*; — in Amoy, *léong and jiong*; — in *Fuk-chau*, *niòng and nòng*; — in Shanghai, *niang*; — in *Chifu*, *niang*.

〔**娘**〕 From *woman* and *good*. A girl, a miss; a young lady; a female; a goddess; often applied to insects and flowers, to indicate their beauty.

〔**親**〕 a mother.

二姑 〔**娘**〕 the younger sister.

姨 〔**娘**〕 maid servants.

爹 〔**娘**〕 father and mother.

〔**行**〕 a mother and her friends.

新 〔**娘**〕 a bride, the newly-made lady.

師 〔**娘**〕 a schoolmistress.

大 〔**娘**〕 the madam, used by concubines.

〔**娘**〕 the empress is usually so addressed; a goddess, and used like Our Lady; as 〔**天花**〕 〔**娘**〕 Our Lady of the Small-pox.

伴 〔**娘**〕 a bridesmaid.

乾 〔**娘**〕 you, my good woman; — said to workwomen.

〔**媽**〕 the goddess *T'ien-heu*, the *Amphitrite* of the Chinese.

雪衣 〔**娘**〕 a poetical term for the cockatoo, from its plumage.

〔**子軍**〕 a female general, like *Joan of Arc*.

送 〔**娘**〕 at *Ningpo*, a term for a go-between; they also act as paranympths.

〔**家**〕 my wife's family.

Used with the last.

〔**孃**〕 Troubled, overpressed with cares; fat, corpulent.

不聞爺 〔**孃**〕 哭子聲 don't you hear the cry of fathers and mothers mourning for their children?

〔**釀**〕 To make liquor from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes; to brew; to stuff, as a sausage; to mix condiments; to foment, as sedition; to breed disturbance.

〔**酒**〕 to ferment spirits.

酒 〔**釀**〕 a sweetish kind of rice beer.

〔**黃瓜**〕 a cucumber stuffed with mince-meat.

蜂 〔**釀**〕 蜜 the bee works its honey.

〔**成**〕 大患 to bring down a great calamity, as on a state.

〔**疑**〕 起衅 to excite suspicion and create strife.

〔**糴**〕 Mixed, blended.

〔**糴**〕 雜之糧 various sorts of grain mixed together.

## NIAO.

Old sounds, nio, tio, not, and nok. In Canton, niu and nau; — in Swatow, niò, ch'io, and jié; — in Amoy, lian, nian, and jiau; — in Fuhchau, nén, chén, nò, niè, and niu; — in Shanghai, nio; — in Chifu, niao and miao.

鳥 The original form has a resemblance to a bird; it forms the 183th radical of a natural group of characters relating to birds; it must not be confounded with 烏 black.

The feathered tribes; a bird.

飛 | a bird of the air.

| 鎗 a fowling-piece.

| 巢 or | 檻 nests; an aviary.

過山 | a culverin or jingal.

玄 | a swallow.

鬼 | seems to denote a night-hawk or goat-sucker; it is supposed to receive the souls of the dying.

| 道 a winding way.

| 媒 a decoy, a stool-pigeon.

| 革飛翬 beautifully adorned, grand and spacious; — said of a great mansion.

白 | musquitoses.

裊 } From garment and horse or bird contracted.

To tie a horse with a silken halter.

驪 | a fine horse.

niao

蔦 A climbing plant, the cypress-vine; an epiphyte like the mistletoe, was also once denoted.

蔦 } From woman and weak; the second form is rare.

嫵 } Delicate, girlish; slender, lissome, flexible; a hum, a variable, gentle sound.

嫵 } | | curling, like smoke or waves; waving, as reeds.

| 娜 a mincing gait; wriggling, squirming; graceful.

儇 Small-waisted; agile.

儇 | tumblers, acrobats.

儇 | | 而舞 squirming and climbing, as a mountebank.

榱 A long, flexible piece of wood

榱 } In Cantonese. Small, delicate, pretty; tapering; natty.

手骨 | delicate hands.

長 | | ridiculously long.

| 小, attenuated, becoming small.

嫵 } From a female between two males

To play with women, to dally with; to bother and vex; lewd sports.

In Cantonese. Angry, annoyed; to scold, to be angry at.

發 | an angry fit; grouchy.

| 親 he scolded him.

| 怒 angry, displeased at.

媯 } From two females beside a male; the character seems to be merely a variation of the last.

To dally with women.

In Cantonese read *nít*, Joyous, frolicsome, sportive; irritating, as smoke to the eyes.

我 |, 佢 I rather like him.

火烟 | 嫵 the smoke hurts.

尿 } From body and water; it is also read *sui*, and is otherwise written 溺, in this sense.

Urine; to urinate.

| 壺 a urinal.

撒 | or 扇 | to make water.

流 | incontinence of urine.

遺 | to wet the bed.

## NIEH.

Old sounds, niep, nit, and nap. In Canton, nip and nim; — in Swatow, niap and liam; — in Amoy, liap; — in Fuhchau, nick; — in Shanghai, nih and nièh; in Chifu, nie.

聒 } Composed of three ears, showing one ear coming close to two ears; occurs used for *shieh*, 攝 to take.

To whisper, as when putting the mouth to another's ear; to mix; to lisp; to take up, as one's garments.

聒 } To vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented, lawless person.

| 囉 wordy, garrulous.

聒 | 話 | loquacious.

暱 } A little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire.

暱 } 貂狐茸 | sable and fox furs are very warm.

躡 } To tread or step on; to ascend; urgent, hasty.

| 登 to go up.

| 足行伍之間 in active service with the army.

| 足不前 not to move a step.

| 踪 to track, to pursue a trail.

| 草屨 to wear straw sandals.

鑷 } Forceps, pincers, tweezers; to pull out, to nip up; a kind of hair-pin; a fish-snare.

| 子 a pair of nippers.

| 毛 to pull out hairs.

籊 } Used with the two last.

A small basket; nippers.

| 浮雲 to tread on the flying clouds.

驕, *nich*

A horse with a quick trot or amble.  
| 驕 a fleet horse.

捻, *nich*  
| 捏 *nien*

From *hand* and to *remember*; it is synonymous with and is often read 拈 *nien*; 撰 is also incorrectly written for both; the second form is rarely used, and is also read *tich*,

To pinch up, to take a pinch; to take up with tongs or nippers; to filch; a pinch.

| 一 | take a pinch.

一 | 紅 a poetical name for the mowtan flower.

| 手 to snap the fingers; a fillip.

手 | a handkerchief.

| 綿 to spin thread on a distaff.

| 絲 to shake out skeins of silk.

| 匪 or | 逆 bands of filchers; marauding banditti.

燃點油 | the lighted wick draws up the oil.

捏, *nich*

From *hand* and to *fill up*.  
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 or | 稱 to inform against falsely.

誣 | or | 陷 to involve others by groundless accusations.

| 肚 to knead the bowels.

| 造 to insinuate against.

泥 | 的 a worker in clay; a molder, one who | 像 makes models of people in costume.

嗥, *nich*

Wrathful, abusive; to rail at.  
| 着喉嚨說 to mimic people's tones of voice.

星, *nich*

Composed of 土 *earth* sometimes altered to 工 *work*, and 日 *mortar* contracted to 日 *day*, probably referring to lime-pits.

Same as the next, and now used only in combination as a primitive.

埋, *nich*

To fill up, as a hole; to put or go down.

涅, *nich*

Black mud at the bottom of pools; to defile, to blacken, to muddy; a river in the south of Honan; an old name for

Yü-shé hien 榆社縣 in the east of Shansi.

| 而不緇 though muddy, I am not black; — *i. e.* my integrity is unstained.

| 盤 the defiled vessel, *i. e.* the world; also the Sanserit *nirvana* or *nighban*, the Buddhist state of beatitudo in deity, explained by 離生滅 separated from (unaffected by) both life and annihilation; indifferent to all joy or sorrow.

隍, *nich*

From 阜 a *place* and 毀 to *damage* contracted.

Dangerous, unsettled; whatever causes dread.

邦之隍 | the distracted, disturbed state of the realm.

唵, *nich*

To love; to recite in a low tone, as when humming a lesson.

斂, *nich*

To fill up a hole; to level up, as a hole where wild beasts were trapped; to put the hand over, as a hole.

| 乃穿 fill up that pitfall — to preserve the cattle from falling in.

訖, *nich*

To stop a sound; cessation of a note or strain.

茶, *nich*

Worn out, debilitated from age; weary, as after work.  
衰 | lost his energy; said of an officer,

甌, *nich*

Also read *k'i*?  
An empty and large earthen jar; to burn in the fire, as pottery is; cracked, having flaws.

甄陶天下者在和剛則 | 柔則坏 ho who directs the empire should always act in accord with circumstances; for if too harsh he will break things, if too soft they will crumble away; — *i. e.* the people will rebel if tyrannized over, or will excite sedition if not kept in order.

囚, *nich*

From *inclosure*, and to *have* or *woman*.

囚, *nich*

To take anything and hide it away secretly; to steal.  
| 取 to carry off.

In *Shanghai*. The second form is used to denote a girl, a lassie.

箒, *nich*

A short, coarse bamboo wisp, used to scrub saucepans and boilers of the food sticking on them.

品, *nich*

From 品 a *sort*, each *mouth* united to the others, to denote loquacity; to be distinguished from 嶺 or 巖 a cliff.

To talk much, to quarrel.

曳 | to have an altercation.

縲, *nich*

To overstitch a seam.  
| 縛 to tie up with a cord, as the hair.  
縲 | to bind a seam.

## NIEN.

Old soinds, nien, mem, and nin. In Canton, nin, nün, nām, and chin; — in Swatow, niēn, niām, nī, and jien; — in Amoy, lian, liam, and tian; — in Fuhchau, nieng and tieng; — in Shanghai, ni<sup>n</sup> and nē<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, nien.

年

nien

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 歲 for the years of one's age.

現 | 二十四歲 this year his age is twenty-four.

少 | young; a minor.

老 | old, grayhaired.

| 紀長 aged, growing old.

來 | or 切 | next year.

去 | or 舊 | or 頭 | last year.

| | yearly; year by year.

| 尾 or | 尾 close of the year.

| 頭 first of the year.

拜 | new-year's congratulations.

過 | or 做 | to perform new-year's rites.

隔 | 同 about the same age.

同 | 第 graduates of the same year.

好時 | a prosperous year.

多曆 | 斤 through many years' duration.

不盡天 | a premature death.

萬 | for ever, perpetually

| 等者 of the same age.

| 華虛度 I have vainly spent the best of my days.

舞象之 | the age of gymnastics, i.e. 15 years old.

拈

nien

From hand and to divine.

To take up in the fingers, to pick out; to pick up; to handle; to carry.

| 闈 to draw lots.

| 香 to offer incense; to worship.

| 鼻 to catch by the nose; — a vain grasp.

| 起來 pick it up.

| 筆 to write, to take pen in hand.

多 | to take much or more.

詩 | 一韻 select me a proper rhyme for my ode.

懶 | 針線 lazy in plying the needle.

| 書 to look over a book.

粘

nien

From rice and to divine.

Paste; glutinous, viscid; to paste or attach to, to stick up; attached to a person

| 貼告示 to paste up an edict.

| 補 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.

| 信口 or | 封 to paste an envelop.

草色 | 天 the grassy green [of the hills] reached to the sky.

| 抄一紙 one inclosure or supplement, such as are attached to a document.

| 虫 caterpillars that eat millet.

滴 | 涎 to drool, to drivel.

| 杆子 to put birdlime on a rod.

In Pekingese. To fade, to wilt; to wither, as flowers.

黏

nien

Used for the last, and regarded as the most correct of the two.

Glutinous, viscid; rice.

| 得狠 very sticky.

| 米 the common table rice, of which there are many varieties.

鮎

nien

From fish and to handle contracted for the sound.

A general name for the mud fish; a bull-head, whose pectoral fins are very stout, a

*Pimelodus* common at Peking, of a dark greenish tint, with four cirri, and about a foot long.

| 魚鬚 a trailing plant found in Honan, with long tendrils at the axils, and the flowers in a head like clover.

攆

nien

From hand and imperial car; an unauthorized character, for which the next is suitable.

To expel a man; to turn him out; to dismiss a man summarily.

| 逐 to drive him away.

| 走了 they have all been driven away.

| 他出去 turn him out of doors.

撚

nien

From hand and truly.

To work over in the fingers, to fumble over; to toy or play with; to make by fingering; to tread.

| 鬚 to fondle the beard.

| 乾手巾 to wring a napkin dry.

| 毛 to felt wool.

| 緯 to twist red silk for a hat-fringe.

| 一個紙 | 兒 roll up a slip of paper, as for a string or an allumette.

| 指間 while you can turn your finger, — in a moment, instantly.

碾

nien

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.

| 盤 the nether large scored stone, and | 花 the fluted roller.

| 輞子 the roller on a mill

踰

nien

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.

**趁** Read *chien* in the dictionary.  
To pursue, to run after in order to overtake or seize; to stoop the head and run.

快 | to hurry on after.  
| 不 上 他 you cannot catch him.

**滄** Muddy, splashy; turbid; to dig out or dredge mud; smooth, flowing water.

In *Cantonese*. Sound, as sleep; to reiterate, as a throw of dice; slow moving, deliberate; soaked through.

墨水 | the ink spreads.  
| 三 to successively take threes at gambling.

點 | 筆 soak the pencil full of ink.

**忍** Muddy water.  
澳 | dirty and drunk.  
| 然 dirty, as from perspiring profusely.

Read *jän*. A branch of the R. Wéi in the southeast of Sbansi.

**念** From *heart* and *now*.  
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 | 根 (*smriten-drya*) is its organ, and 四 | 處 are four objects on which it should dwell.

思 | to think of.  
懷 | or 服 | to reflect on, to bear in mind.

| 所 當 | to bend the mind to.  
| | 不 忘 in constant remembrance.

| 着 父 母 to remember one's parents.

| 書 to learn or commit books.

| 佛 to repeat Buddha's name.  
除 雜 | put away wandering thoughts.

| 頭 first notion of the thing.  
| 及 諸 姑 thinking of my relatives.

| 茲 在 茲 fix your attention on what you are doing.

| 口 供 to give testimony, to bear witness.

一 | 之 誠 可 動 天 地 one sincere desire can move heaven and earth.

In *Shanghai*. Used for 廿 twenty, as | 一 the 21st of the month.

**艚** } The painter of a boat, a tow-line or tracking-rope; some say, to calk seams  
**綵** } | 索 a boat-hawser.  
*niên'* | 舟 to pull a boat along.

**鈿** A small hair-pin; a nail with a small head.

*niên'* 雜 華 | 之 葳 蕤 her many colored flowers and pins make a fine effect.

## NIIL

Old sounds, *nik, niak, ngiak, niek, and nit*. In *Canton*, *nik, yik and ngäk*; — in *Swatow*, *nek, nió, ngek, and ehit*; — in *Amoy*, *lek*; — in *Fuhchou*, *nik and ngik*; — in *Shanghai*, *niäk*; — in *Chifu*, *ni and i*.

**匿** From *to conceal* and *if*.  
A big wine jar; to hide, to secrete; to abscond, to elude search; to gloss over; hidden, clandestine.

| 名 anonymous, to give an alias.  
藏 | to hide away; to keep out of sight, as from creditors.

| 喪 to conceal a parent's death and not put on mourning; — a crime in officials.

| 避 or 逃 | to hide or run away.

自 | to keep out of sight.  
| 怨 而 友 其 人 he cherished a grudge, and yet appeared friendly to the man.

**瞋** To blink the eyes; to half shut the eyes.  
*ni'*

**慚** Ashamed at what one has done.

*ni'* 內 | mortified.  
羞 | chagrined and abashed.

**榧** A fabulous tree, said to be a thousand feet high; it flowers once in a millenium, and perfects its fruit in nine more.

**暱** } The sun drawing near, time near at hand; familiar, daily intercourse with; favorites, familiars.  
**昵** } | 比 罪 人 to be familiar with rascals.  
*ni'*

親 | to be hand and glove with.

私 | a familiar, a constant attendant.

| 就 寡 人 come near to Us.

Read *ni*. The shrine or hall where the ancestral tablet is placed; met. the tablet.

**溺** } From *water* and *weak*; the first is also read *niao'* and the second and unusual form is meant to depict a man under the water.

**夾** } To sink, to drown; to be drowned, to put under the water; to suffocate; sunk

in any excess, reprobate; greedy; fond of, doating on.

| 愛 lovesick, blindly doating on.

| 酒 inebriate, given to drink.  
| 於 名 利 ambitious of fame and wealth.

| 水 submerged, drowned.  
| 女 female infanticide

陷 | 其 民 he ruined his people.

**匿**, From *worm* and *hid*.  
The disease of worms in the intestines.  
*ni'*

**蟻**, From *insect* and *two*; it is properly read *teh*, a synonym of 蟻, but it is read like the last, probably from the primitive.

Plant lice; small insects on leaves.  
| 虫 aphides.

**齧**, Carious teeth; the toothache  
In *Cantonese*. To mouth one's words; to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a note of.

| 牙 to speak with the teeth shut.  
| | 的 a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled.

**擲**, To grasp; to catch hold.  
| 戰 to provoke to battle.  
*ni'* 捉 | to seize, as a bird.

In *Cantonese*. To carry in the hand.  
| 高的 carry it higher.  
| 來 bring it here.

**愁**, Mournful; anxious and careworn from want of food; to long for.  
*ni'* | 思 to think of fondly.

| 如調飢 sad as if he had nothing to eat.

| 焉如擣 I sorrow and sigh till I feel as one pounded — in a mortar.

恚 | 悠悠 to feel great solicitude for.

**翻**, 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.

**黏**, 上 | 子 put on some glue.  
不義不 | do not associate with unjust men.

**疔**, Formed from 身 a *bed* and 人 *man*, representing a sick person on a couch; it is the 104th radical of a very natural group of characters relating to diseases.

Sickness; to recline, as a sick man.

**逆**, From to *go* and to *rise against*; the next is the original form, it is also read *yih*.

Rebellious, seditious, illegal; contumacious, refractory; contrary as the tide; to resist, to oppose; to encounter; to go to meet; to receive, as an order; to reckon on, to calculate on or know beforehand;

to comply; in the Cheu dynasty, to hand in a memorial; among *physicians*, fatal, not likely to recover, as a patient with small-pox.

忤 | willful, stubborn, froward.

| 子 a disobedient child.

反 | or 叛 | 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 | 詐 he did not think of any treachery.

| 風開船 [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.

**莛**, From 干 a *spear* and 凵 *cavity*, intended to represent a forked spear.

*ni'* | 黨 Disobedient, for which the last is now used.

NIN.

Old sound, nin. In Canton, yām and ngān; — in Swatow, jin; — in Amoy, jim; — in Fuchau, éng and fng; — in Shanghai, niāng; — in Chifu, min and nin.

**紉**, To thread a needle; to twist a thread; a cord.  
*chān* | 針補紉 she threaded her needle to mend the garment.  
| 秋蘭以爲佩 I will braid a fillet of orchid flowers to keep as a remembrance; — *met.* I cannot forget your kind acts.

**推**, To move.  
*lin* | 擗 to try the strength of a bow.

**恁**, From *heart* and *you*; an unauthorized character.

*nin* The second person singular used in addressing superiors; and spoken to any one for special respect.

| 呀 (also written 你納) your Honor; you, Sir.

| 們 you, Sirs, is also used, but not so frequently.

向 | 說 let me tell all of you about it.

**賃**, From *precious* and to *use*.

*lin'* To rent, to lease; to hire, as a house; to charter, as a vessel.

出 | to lease to another.

租 | to take on lease.

招 | to invite lessees; to let.

永 | a perpetual lease.

備 | 於人 I am engaged to work for them.

NING.

Old sound, ning. In Canton, ning and ying; — in Swatow, leng and ngeng; — in Amoy, leng, lin, and geng; — in Fuhchau, ning, nging, néng, and ngik; — in Shanghai, nǎng; — in Chifu, ning.

凝  
ning

From ice and to suspect; its authorized sound of *ying* has been retained in the south.

To freeze, to congeal; to coagulate; to turn, to curdle; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, settled; abundant, vigorous, collected; accomplished, brought to a close.

結 or 住 to freeze; to turn sour; curdled.

喜 great happiness.

神遠視 to look afar with fixed gaze.

祥 much felicity.

聚 gathering, as clouds in a storm.

寒 very cold, freezing weather.

據 stern, set, rigorous; adhering to old usage, as a martinet; unaccommodating.

芳 flourishing, vigorous, as plants.

庶績其 | thus all their duties will be well done.

固 very precise.

命 to accomplish the decree — of Heaven in one's favor, as a righteous prince does.

寧  
寧  
寧  
ning

Composed of 宀 a shelter, and 心 heart above 皿 a dish, intimating the gratification that food gives the heart; the second form, having breath 丩 underneath, is the common one, but since the reign Taokwang, it has been contracted to the third form.

Rest, repose, quiet, tranquillity, serenity of mind; to salute; to wish peace to, to bring repose to; to soothe; a bride's visit to greet her parents; to prefer, as lief; how, why; followed by a negative, it becomes a term of comparison, rather, better, then, more desirable; enters into the names of many places.

願 I had rather, I prefer.

安 | quiet repose.

死不辱 I prefer death to disgrace.

可濕衣不可亂步 he had rather wet his robes than quicken his steps — to get out of the rain; said of a formal official.

靜 tranquil times, as after a rebellion.

其 | 惟永 its repose will be lasting.

死不去 I had rather die than go.

無 | 謙 nothing like being humble; but 無 | is sometimes better rendered certainly, really.

可信其有不可信其無 it is better to believe that it exists, than it that does not.

耗斁下土 | 丁我躬 this wasting and exhaustion of the land, would that it fell on my own person.

予 | the three years' official retirement, when mourning for one's parents.

不我顧 would he then not regard me?

不用命者 | 入我網 those who disregard the orders will certainly involve themselves in my net — of penalties.

胡 | 忍予 how can they bear to have me thus?

寧  
ning

To direct.

叮 | 囑附 to charge straitly, to enjoin upon, to reiterate orders.

寧  
ning

Plants growing thick and like a jungle is 蓊, applied to wild plants and shrubs.

薺 | a marshy labiate plant of the habit of hoarhound. (Marrubium.)

擰  
ning

To pull and haul about, to throw into confusion; to pinch, as a cheek.

搶 | to make a turmoil.

In Cantonese. To take in the hand; to bring, to carry.

開 take it off.

反轉頭 turn it end for end.

顛  
ning

The top of the head.

頂 | the crown.

聾  
ning

Ear-wax.

挖出叮 | pick out the secretion from the ear.

甯  
ning

Regarded as identical with 寧, but written in this form out of respect.

A surname.

波府 Ningpo city or prefecture, is often so written.

濘  
ning

Miry.

泥 | the slippery mud which is made by a rain.

汀 | very shallow water.

佞  
ning

From 人 man, 信 belief contracted, and 女 woman, because her confidence is easily won.

Eloquent, persuasive, insinuating; artful, specious, flattering; tart, ready in reply.

奸 | treacherous; subtle.

我不 | I am unready of speech.

焉用 | why argue with him?

婦 an artful woman.

In Cantonese. To twirl, to turn with the fingers; to whirl.

螺絲 | a screw-driver.

轉頭 turn your head around.

隨風 | a weather-cock, a trimmer.

頭 to shake the head when refusing a thing.

## NIOH.

Old sound, nok. In Canton, yéuk; — in Swatow, ngiak; — in Amoy, giök; — in Fuhchau, ngiök; — in Shanghai, nièk; and nok; — in Chifu, yòu.

虐  
nio'

From 虍 *tiger* and 爪 *claws* reversed; it is also read *yoh*, and *nih*.

Unfeeling, harsh; cruel, tyrannical; barbarities, outrages; to maltreat, to harry; troublesome, rude, rudeness; oppressors; natural calamities.

爲 | to act savagely.

| 民 to maltreat the people.

殘 | to ravage; to misuse inhumanly.

天降大 | heaven sent great calamities.

惟作五 | 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.

瘧  
n'ò'

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 牝 |; and the hot fits are 牡 | *lit.* male fevers.

## NIU.

Old sounds, nn, ngu, and nuk. In Canton, nau and ngau; — in Swatow, niu and gu; — in Amoy, liu, jiu, and giu; — in Fuhchau, niu and ngu; — in Shanghai, nù; — in Chifu, niu.

噪  
niu

The cry of a child.

| 呢 the imperfect speech of an infant.

牛  
niu

The original form represents a head and two horns with a tail behind; it is the 93d radical of characters relating to bovine animals, and is sometimes read *gyiu*.

An ox, a cow; a bull; kine, cattle; to lead oxen; applied to some kinds of deer.

| 公 or 牡 | a bull.

牝 | 或 母 | a cow.

| 肉 beef.

水 | a buffalo.

黃 | common cattle; a bullock.

| 奶 餅 cheese.

| 油 butter.

我車我 | we drove our wagons, and led our cattle.

| 皮燈籠 a leather lantern; *met.* a stupid fellow.

| 宿 the ninth zodiacal constellation, — in Capricorn.

自羊徂 | he goes from the sheep to the oxen.

| 百葉窓 venetian blinds, so named from their resemblance to tripe.

笨 | a dolt.

當 | 使 I am used like an ox.

土 | the clay ox, — made in the spring to propitiate crops.

| 黃 cow-bezoar.

| 郎 or 牽 | the constellation of the Herdboy, the stars  $\alpha \beta \gamma$  in Aquila.

天 | an insect with long antennæ, yellow and white spots; probably a kind of *Cerambyx* beetle.

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 lowing of a big ox, a Buddhist measure of distance, a *lrosa*, or eighth of a *yodjana*, a distance of five *li*.

妞  
niu

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.

苧  
niu

A medicinal plant, called opposite; the nodes resemble a cow's knee, and the spikes grow above them in the axils; the root is light yellow, and when eaten salivates one; the plant is probably an *Achyranthes* or *Amarantus*, and allied to the cockscomb family.

土 | 膝 a species of *Achyranthes* with oval leaves, exhibited in coughs.

鈕  
niu

From *metal* and a *horary* character.

A knob on the top of a Chinese seal; a button, a knob; a hilt or handle; a process by or on which one thing turns, or connects with another; the point of attachment in a bivalve.

一粒 | or | 子 a button.

| 扣 or | 絆 a button-loop.

結 | a corded or knotted button.

花 | ornamental buttons.

樞 | seals and other official insignia; a pivot; *met.* the Dipper.

瓜 | melons just set.

**紐** The knot; to braid into a knob; to tie; a fastening, a slipping-noose; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle.

1 結 to fasten, so as to easily untie; a bow-knot.

1 別 very unwilling to do, distasteful. (*Pekingese.*)

**粗** A thick bushy tree found in marshes, which blossoms in April; its leaves resemble the apricot, the bark is reddish, and the branches are very crooked, but their wood is good for bows; another name is 檣 and 萬歲枝 everlasting branches; this plant resembles a *Prunus* or wild cherry, but its affinities are doubtful.

Read *ch'eu*. Manacles, handcuffs.

**扭** To twist, or turn with the hand; to wring or wrench; to sprain; to collar, to seize by the cue; to wriggle; griped; cramped, as one's muscles; to reflect on.

1 轉 to turn over; to flirt, as with a fan; to throw the arms about.

1 計精 a lad clever at any mischief.

1 頸 perverse, testy.

1 鎖 a door-knob; turn the key-脚 1 a club-foot.

1 票 to seize a man, and report it to an officer.

1 乾 to wring dry.

1 紋木 wood with a crooked grain; *met.* a cross-grained fellow.

他心素多情性 1 his affections are very inconstant.

1 肚 colicky pains.

1 轉心腸 to reform one's ways.

揪 1 to grab hold, as in a tussle; to clutch, as a thief.

**狃** A dog which is sulky and needs coaxing; a fox's foot-steps; proud, inclined to evil; to escort or guard; familiar with; doing repeatedly; accustomed to.

1 習 used to, versed in.

1 於姦宄 practiced in guileful tricks.

**忸** Like the preceding.

Accustomed to; annoyed.

*niu* 1 惡 set in doing evil.

慙 1 unwilling to do.

Read *noh*, when used for 慙. To be ashamed.

1 愧 to blush.

NO.

Old sound, na. In Canton, no; — in Swatow, no and chut; — in Amoy, ld, na, and no<sup>2</sup>; — in Fuhchau, no; — in Shanghai, nd and no; — in Chifu, nda and lda.

**挪** From *hand* and to transfer; it was at first written 那, but that form is now disused.

To move; to change the place or purpose of; to misapply to another use.

1 移 to move a thing aside.

1 借 to borrow of, to embezzle, to appropriate wrongfully.

1 開的 move it a little.

1 轉 to lend [a deposit] to another; to hypothecate a security.

**接** To rub between the hands, as pill-makers do; to rub or burnish; to rub on paint; to play the sycophant.

1 油 to rub on paint.

1 手 to rub the hands.

1 財主老 to cajole rich people.

1 沙 to clean the hands with sand.

**儼** From *man* and affliction; the second form is unusual.

To exorcise the demons which cause pestilence, to perform a lustration; to walk with a genteel step.

巧笑之瑳佩玉之 1 how her white teeth show in smiling, and the chatelaine tinkles on her girdle!

猗 1 pliable, as twigs; to look delicate.

1 神 the gods of the pestilence.

**挪** A sound in Buddhist-books, probably employed for the letter *n* in transcribing names.

In Shanghai read *na*. A pre-noun, the second person you.

**挪** To slip down, as on ice.

**娜** The elegant carriage of a lady; affable, courteous, winning; leisurely.

婀 1 graceful, handsome.

花屐呈嫻 1 her graceful gait appeared most attractive and charming.

**糯** From *grain* and soft; it is said to be the term for rice in 沛國 Bahar?

**粳** 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.

1 米酒 a sweetish kind of spirit.

1 米瞢 epithet for a lazy man who never stirs from his seat.

懦  
no'

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.

啗  
no'

A final particle, used in the same senses as *na* 哪, of which it seems to be an unusual variant.

### NOH.

Old sound, nok. In Canton, nok, nut, and nuk; — in Swatow, nut, nap, and nin; — in Amoy, lok and lut; — in Fuhchou, nok and neük; — in Shanghai, no and neh; — in Chifu, nóa.

諾  
noh'

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.

輕 | a rash promise.

一 | 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.

不致不 | no one will dare to refuse his call.

承蒙金 | I am under great obligations for your sure promise.

唯而不 | answer [a father] promptly, and not with promises.

踏  
no'

To step firmly, to tread down

Read *je'*. To step.

踏 | 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.

| 出勝 trampled out his bowels.

| 衣服 to tread out clothes, as a washerman.

衄  
no'

To bleed at the nose, supposed to arise from fright; a defeat, a rout; to be discomfited.

驚 | dreadfully frightened.

祝 | 祝 | a ballad prayer that an enemy may flee.

訥  
no'

To speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech, sparing of words; to stammer.

口 | | to stutter.

欲 | 于言 he wishes to restrain his words.

| 舌 an impediment in the speech.

呱 | the wailing of infants.

The second is also read *nah*, To raise the voice, to blurt out.

| 一聲喊都走了 he burst out in a loud voice, when they all ran away.

| 嘴 to pout the lips.

慙  
no'

Interchanged with *niu* 慙 used to.

Ashamed, mortified.

慙 | chagrined

莫吾知而不 | I am not ashamed because nobody appreciates me.

腩  
na'

From *flesh* or *moon* and *inside*; the meanings show the uses of two radicals, and the character is duplicated in the dictionary, but 腩 is given as a synonym of the one under *moon*.

The new moon seen in the east is 縮 |, to be taken as an equivocate denoting great haste.

膾 | very fat, or the shaking of fat flesh; applied to the testicles of seals.

### NU.

Old sound, no. In Canton, nò; — in Swatow, nò and no; — in Amoy, lò; — in Fuhchau, nu; — in Shanghai, nu; — in Chifu, nu.

奴  
nu

From *woman* and *hand*, because slaves lay their hands to things.

Formerly a person bought with money, chiefly now 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.

| 僕 a bond-servant.

看財 | a stingy fellow.

| 當 | serving as a slave.

狸 | an otter; a domestic cat.

竹 | a bamboo pillow.

念 | a courtesan.

飛 | a carrier pigeon.

燭 | a candlestick.

錫 | a hot water foot-warmer.

訛  
nu

From *words* and *slave*; also read *nd* and *nao*.

Unintelligible gibberish, as of a drunkard; a wrangling, a pother.

謔 | an inexplicable jargon.

醉到 | 呢 fuddled with drink.

誼 | 聒耳 their brawling disturbs my ears.

加責 | to brawl at angrily.

**倣** Great strength; violent.  
| 力爭強 to strive with one's utmost effort.

**孛** From *child* and *slave*; it is sometimes written 孛, but that form is now usually read 'fang.

A child; my children; anything weak and tender, which needs to be soothed.

妻 | wife and children.

| | weakly, as a woman

予則 | 戮汝 I will immolate you with your children.

**駑** A weak old horse, a broken down steed.

| 駑竭力 I am like a jaded horse, but will still exert all my strength; — said by old officers to the emperor.

**弩** A crossbow, called 諸葛 | 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.

方 | to shoot a crossbow.

萬 | 齊發 all the bows were discharged at once.

強 | 之末 [it was like the] strength of a spent bow; — *met.* a great cry and little wool.

**砮** A kind of flint which is chipped for arrow-heads; they are said to come from the Amoor River.

**努** To exert the utmost strength; to agonize for, to strive for, to put forth the last effort; in a desperate, deadly struggle; in *penmanship*, a perpendicular stroke.

| 力行善 to do good with all one's energies.

**竅** From *flesh* and *slave* as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

Granulations, as in the eyelids; the healthy granulations on a sore; salt-rheum, pustules, roughened skin; psora.

專去 | 肉不用刀針 a special skill in curing granulated (or proud flesh), without using the knife or needle.

**怒** 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 flushed with rage.

| 氣傷肝 anger hurts the liver, — and by sympathy the eyes.

發 | angry; to express anger.

不遷 | do not get angry with those not implicated.

| 冲冲 in a great rage.

忿 | and 慍 | are opposites, denoting outrageous noisy anger and repressed indignation.

| 氣衝冠 his rage even lifted his cap.

| 目相視 they eyed each other angrily.

敬恭明神宜無悔 | I deeply reverence the gods, and they ought not thus to be angry with me.

請息雷霆之 | pray abate your thundering rage.

威 | sternly angry.

NU.

Old sounds, no and nu. In Canton, nü; — in Swatow, nǎng and ni; — in Anoy, lu; — in Fuchau, nü; — in Shanghai, nü; — in Chifu, nü.

**女** The original form is said to have resembled a *female*, but it is now lost; it forms the 38th radical of characters mostly relating to women and vicious conduct.

Women, females; a girl, an unmarried woman; a lady; a bride, a wife; feminine, female; young.

| 人 a woman; females.

| 弟 my younger sister.

| 兒 a girl, about ten years old.

童 | a girl, a marriageable virgin.

| 流 females, women, the sex.

婦 | women generally.

仙 | a fairy, a sylph, an elf.

乃生 | 子 a daughter shall be born to him.

| 中丈夫 a masculine woman.

| 夷 the goddess of flowers.

天 | a Buddhist term for the *ap-saras*, or wives of genii, from which probably arose its poetical use to denote a swallow.

| 宿 the tenth constellation, the stars  $\epsilon \mu$  &c. in Aquarius.

| 媧氏 or | 希氏 a goddess whom some think denotes Eve.

織 | the constellation of the Weaver, the three stars  $\alpha \epsilon \zeta$  in Lyra, worshiped by women on the 7th of the 7th moon, when this and the constellation Aquila are nearly equidistant from the zenith at midnight.

| 冠 a Taoist nun.

| 僧長 a lady superior.

致 | a custom of feudal princes sending to salute their daughters.

Read nü' To give a daughter in marriage.

| 子鄰國 he married her to the neighboring king.

Read yü, and used with 汝. The personal pronoun you, thou.

| 何人 who are you?

| 則異于彼 are you, then, so different from them?

將恐將懼維予與 | when fear and dread prevailed, you and I were all in all.

## NÜN.

Old sound, nun. In Canton, nün, — in Swatow, lun; — in Amoy, lwan; — in Fuhchau, naung; — in Shanghai, näng; — in Chifu, län.

**嫩** } Delicate, small, young, im-  
**嫻** } mature; weak, slender; soft,  
 } fine; supple; tender.  
 } 年紀 | tender years.  
 } 肉 | flabby, tender flesh.  
 } 一隻 | 雞 a tender fowl.  
 } 藍 a light blue. (Cantonese.)  
 } 字 | lean-faced characters

**細** | fine and delicate, like sprouts.  
**你長得** | you are very young  
 and fresh looking.  
**嬌** | fresh complexion; delicate  
 said of women and colors.  
**老** and | are opposites, old and  
 tender as a fowl; dark and light,  
 as colors.

| 丫枝 tender twigs; shoots on  
 a tree.  
**臉** | timid, no self-confidence.  
**有點老** | though old he is as  
 bashful as a young man. (Shang-  
 hai.)  
**煮的太** | [this egg] is not  
 cooked enough.

## NUNG.

Old sound, nong. In Canton, nung and yung; — in Swatow, lóng; — in Amoy, long; — in Fuhchau, nung and nung; — in Shanghai, niung and nung; — in Chifu, nung.

**濃** From water and to cultivate.  
 } Thick, as liquids; heavy, as  
 } dew; strong, as a decoction;  
 } rich, seasoned, spiced;  
 } lowering, as clouds; nervous, terse,  
 } as style; kind, hearty.  
 } and 淡 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** | 到刻 the tea is so strong  
 as to be bitter. (Cantonese.)  
 } 陰 a dense shade.  
**領** 你 | 情 I am indebted for  
 your great kindness.  
**相** 思 苦 更 | the bitterness of  
 my longing is still greater.  
 } 粧 a rich attire, as of a bride  
 } 零 露 | | the thick falling dew.  
**醜** Like the last.  
**醜** } Thick, generous, rich, as  
 } spirits; liberal  
 } 酒 high flavored wine.  
**酣** | sweet or oily wine.  
**香** | aromatic liqueurs.  
 } 子 用 賞 be liberal in your  
 } rewards.

**饑** To gorge.  
**饑** | to force one to eat  
 against his inclination.

**噲** Full of talk but not to the  
 purpose; irrelevant.

| | unintelligible mut-  
 tering; in *Shanghai* used for  
 so so; it will do; let it pass

**啣** | indistinct talk.

**竟** 日 徒 | vainly bawling all  
 day long.

| | 末 者 passable; I will do it;  
 — an unwilling assent.

**穠** Thick, close set, like grain.  
 } 密 luxuriant, dense, as  
 } trees or corn.

**何** 彼 | 矣 what great luxu-  
 riance! — as a peach tree in  
 full flower.

**農** } Composed of 辰 times, and 曲,  
 } which was originally written 曲  
 } a mortar or 畝 a grove alone, or  
 } with 凶 unlucky in the middle,  
 } all denoting the season for plant-  
 } ing; the second and ancient  
 } form composed of 艸 and 田,  
 } refers to the same thing.

To cultivate the ground, to delve  
 and dig; to break up the soil; to  
 carry on farming; agriculture; cul-  
 tivated, tilled; earnestly; widely.  
 } 夫 或 | 人 a husbandman.

**違** | 時 do not pass over the  
 / season for sowing.

| 城 an old name for Wu-chen  
 fu in the east of Kwangsi.

| 家 agriculturists.

**三** | tillage on plains, hills, and  
 marshes.

**神** | 或 先 | the ancient monarch  
 who reigned B.C. 2737 to 2697;  
 he is now worshiped as the god  
 of Agriculture and Medicine.

**寓** 兵 于 | soldiers are obtained  
 from among farmers.

**茲** 予 其 明 | hereafter I will  
 learn about husbandry.

| 殖 嘉 穀 he widely cultivated  
 the best kinds of grain.

**儂** From man and husbandry; it  
 once meant a man.

**儂** } The first person I, in which  
 } sense it was used in the

T'ang dynasty, and is still em-  
 ployed in Nanking and Fuhchau;  
 it is explained as denoting that  
 when one is called, it is as if he  
 answered 儂 能 I can; in  
 Kiangsu, it means you, thou, as  
 | 自 家 you yourself.

**阿** | I, myself.

**渠** | he; they.

**叫** | 就 來 I told you to come at  
 once.

**震** A heavy dew; and used with 濃 in this sense.  
 震 In *Pekingese* read *nǎng*.  
 Soft, miry ground, where water has settled.  
 地下 | 得很 the ground there is very miry; — unsafe.

**膿** Pus, matter; to slough away; to rot, as stubble or compost.  
 膿 | 水 pus.  
 | 血 bloody sloughing.  
 灌 | ripe for opening, as a boil.  
 捏 | 出 or 放 | to open a boil.  
 嘔 | to spue pus; — to revile.

**齷** From nose and the last character contracted.  
 齷 A running at the nose, from cold.  
 | 鼻不辨花香 a stuffed-up nose cannot distinguish fragrant flowers.  
 | 涕 snivel.

NWAN.

Old sound, non. In Canton, *nūn*; — in Swatow, *núan*; — in Amoy, *lwan*; — in Fuhchau, *nwang* and *nòng*; — in Shanghai, *nōn*; — in Chifu, *nan*.

**暖** From *sun* and *at*; the first is most in use, and like the next.  
**暖** The pleasant warmth of the sun, as on a spring day; warm, warmed; bland, mild.  
 暖風 | a genial breeze.  
 呵 | 手 to warm the hands with the breath.  
 不關冷 | it has nothing to do with cold or heat; it must be done.  
 今天 | 的長 it is warmer today.

**煖** Like the last.  
 煖 To warm, to put near the fire; warmed; friendly, kind.  
 煖氣 warm vapor.  
 春 | spring time; balmy.  
 飽 | filled and warmed, well provided for.  
 人情冷 | people's feelings are changeable.

| 房 a house-warming.  
 | 酌 a bridal feast.  
 | 女 or | 席 a feast given three days after a wedding.  
**渥** Warm water; the water left after bathing; old name of a river in Chihli.  
 | 濯 hot bathing water.

**餽** From to eat and *at*.  
 餽 To send a present of food to make a feast.

**偃** Also read *lwan*.  
 偃 Weak, unable to work from illness.

O.

Old sounds, a, ha, and ya. In Canton, *a* and *o*; — in Swatow, *a* and *o*; — in Amoy, *o*; — in Fuhchau, *o*, *a*, and *l*; — in Shanghai, *u*, *ku*, and *hu*; — in Chifu, *a*.

**阿** From a mound and *can* to give the sound.  
 阿 A high ridge, the bank of a stream; one side or end higher than the other; distorted, prejudiced; near, leaning against; a beam; to cringe, to flatter, to assent; an answer to an order denoting assent, as aye, aye, Sir; beautiful, as trees; who? what? an exclamation, alas! O! this character and 亞 are used as sounds before proper names in the south of China; also in the phrase | 哥 the emperor's sons.  
 唯之與 | 相去幾何 to reply Sir! or Ah! — where is the great difference?

| 媚奉承 to servilely agree with one.  
 | 丘 a slope or hillside.  
 | 斗 the son of Liu Pi, A. D. 260, a confirmed sot; *met.* a blockhead and shiftless fellow.  
 | 魏 asafetida.  
 家中有 | 誰 who is that in the house?  
 | 比 following another's lead, servile.  
 | 姐 elder sister.  
 汗不至 | 其所好' though humble, they would not flatter their favorites.  
 | 迷州 a district in the southeast of Yunnan.

| 娘 mother!  
 | 香 a fairy who helps Léi-kung  
 雷公 the god of Thunder, to roll his chariot.  
 | 恕迦 or | 育 Asoka, the great king who favored Buddhism, B. C. 319.  
 In Cantonese. A final interrogative particle, implying doubt.  
 等我送你 | shall I send it to you?  
**阿** Undecided, unstable.  
**嬾** | 嬾 not having a mind of one's own.  
**嬾** | 娜 flexible, lithe, graceful; delicate, like a girl.

**啊** This is interchanged with *呵* 呵 to breathe.

**呵** An interjection of pleasure or disgust; an interrogative particle, implying no doubt.

你好 | are you well?

| 啲很痛 Haiya! it hurts me badly.

喝茶 | will you take some tea?

| 口氣 to breathe as when warming one's hands.

你用心聽 | you must hear.

**扇** To ease nature, chiefly used in the South.

**扇** | 血 to pass blood.

| 尿 to urinate.

**痾** Sickness; pain.  
| 痾 a sickness; convulsions in children.

**痾** | 口 | sores about the mouth.

**微** | a slight ailment.

病染沈 | his sickness is likely to result fatally.

| 癢相關 he itches and then I scratch; — a close friendship.

PA.

Old sounds, pa, pak, and pat. In Canton, pa; — in Swatow, pa and pò; — in Amoy, pa; — in Fuhchau, pa; — in Shanghai, pò; — 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'uen, or the squirming of a snake itself.

An ancient feudal state in Sz'ch'uen; a classifier of slaps with the hand; a clap; to gather or collect; to adhere; a clamp, such as is used to mend dishes; the butt or head of a bolt to prevent it slipping out; a sign of the optative.

掌嘴 | slap his mouth! — said by a magistrate.

| 結 to attach one's self to a rich or powerful man for one's advantage.

| 結到手 to hang on (or flatter) one in hopes of a reward.

鍋 | the crust in a boiler.

| 不得有一兩 would that I had just one tael!

| 圖魯 a title of Manchu origin, meaning a brave chevalier, and nearly equivalent to knight or baronet.

| 蜀 two ancient states, now used to denote Sz'ch'uen.

| 蛇 a python, fabled to swallow elephants; its bones made the hills in | 陵縣 in the north of Hunan.

| 豆 the croton-oil fruit.

In Shanghai. About, nearly.

里 | about a mile.

半夜 | it is nearly midnight.

**吧** Large mouthed.

**吧** 呀 | the crying and wrangling of infants; dumb.

啞 | 子 a dumb man.

啞 | 子 a stammerer, one who stutters.

莫 | 蔽 don't make such a hubbub — or *bolbery*, as this phrase has been imitated. (Cantonese.)

| 國 or | Java, a contraction of 噶喇 | Kalapa or Batavia.

**豕** A sow; a two year old or large hog; dried or jerked meat.

**把** 羊尾 | dried or cured sheep's tails.

**疤** Disease of the joints; a scar.

| 痕 or | 癩 a cicatrix, the mark of a wound; a large scar, a *navus materna*, or birth-mark; the latter is the vulgar phrase.

| 眼兒 a distorted or scarred eyelid.

好了瘡 | 忘記疼 when the scab is healed one forgets the pain.

**芭** A fragrant plant.

| 蕉 a banana.

| 蕉餅 a cylindrical jar, of a plantain shape.

| 蕉扇 a palm-leaf fan, — so called in Nanking.

**笆** A species of bamboo with spines or abortive branches, used for hedges; a fence.

籬 | a bamboo wattle.  
| 斗 a conical basket to take up rice in.

| 城 an inclosure hedged with the bamboo.

**吧** A species of *Cypraea* or cowry marked with lines, broad in the middle and tapering at both ends, called 海 |, and used for money by islanders.

**把** From *hand* and to *adhere* as the phonetic.

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 | 門關緊 he bolted the door fast; or the object of the verb following, as | 我爲何人 whom do you take me to be? a *preposition*, with, the means by which a thing is done; to regard as, to take a thing to be, to consider as, having, for.

火 | a link, a match.

| 爲無用 I regarded him as useless.

要 | 柄 we must have some evidence; something to lay hold of.  
 | 持 to hold on to, to control, to take care.

一 | 扇 one fan.

一 | 嘴 one lip, a great talker.  
 | 衙人 bailiffs or serjeants in a court.

| 關 a high officer guarding the customs and passes.

| 手撥開 push it aside with your hand.

有幾 | 手 there were several fellows, as in a scuffle.

| 家人 the housekeeper.

拜 (or 打) | 子 adopted or sworn brothers.

拱 | the grasp of both hands; all the things.

| 總 an ensign in an army.

禾 | a handful of grain.

莫 | 工夫 悞 do not waste your hours of work.

| 袂之時 our times of friendly intercourse.

做 (or 弄) | 戲 or 打 | 式 to play tricks of legerdemain; to perform feats, as acrobats or monkeys; the allusion was probably originally to Pa 巴 or South Sz'ch'nen, to which the radical 手 was in time added.

| 他怎麼樣 what will you do with him?

In Cantonese. Over, upwards, an excess.

百 | 銀錢 more than a hundred dollars.

千 | more than a thousand. (Shanghai.)

個 | 月 a month and more.

耙 } A drag, a harrow; the second is also a war chariot, or the guard in front of it; a clamp used in mending crockery.

犁 | a harrow.

駕牛 | 田 ride the ox to harrow the field.

舞三 | to flourish the trident; — a kind of gymnastics.

弮 } The part of a bow which is grasped when shooting.

pa' | 嗎油 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.

pa' | 柄 a handle, either actually or figuratively.

無 | 權 I have no authority; no power to act.

韉 } The part of the reins or bridle held in the hand; the dash-board; a targot.

pa' | 子 a bull's eye.

射中 | to hit the mark.

霸 } From *vain, hide and moon*; the two first form the phonetic, but the whole indicates that the moon appears on the third day; anciently contracted to *poh, 伯* an earl.

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.

以力假人者 | he who by force makes a pretense to benevolence is a chief of the princes.

| 王 a valiant ruler, but one who is not legitimate or restrained by law.

侯 | a sort of prince palatine in the Cheu dynasty; there were 五 | in the days of Confucius.

| 佔 to infringe on another's right.

土 | a village tyrant or head of robbers.

| 氣 audacious, fearless.

行 | 道 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 魄 is now used instead; 死 | and 生 | denote new and full moon.

壩 } The second form is most commonly used; the other seems to have been formed in consequence of the change of sound requiring a primitive of the same tone; not the same as *ku* 堤 shore.

An embankment or dike to narrow and restrain the waters; a breakwater; it is given to many towns on the Yellow River from their position near the levees; in Sz'ch'nen, it is applied to low banks just awash formed by silt; a slope where boats pass up and down, as in the Canal.

東 | a series of dikes in Lih-yang hien 深陽縣 which protect the country from the overflow of the Yangtsz' River.

拖 | to drag a boat up the slope or lock.

倒 | the levee or dike has given way.

築 | to raise a levee.

| 頭 a mart, a port, a factory.

打 | to build a dam.

半 | a hamlet beyond Kalgan, so called because it is halfway up the ascent of the plateau.

灞 } A small affluent of the River Wei, called | 水 near Singan fu in Shensi.

罷 } From *net and able*, implying that the good are able to speak and deliver from false charges.

To suffice, to cease from, to leave off; to discontinue, to finish, to quash; to strike work; to turn out; at the end of a sentence, enough, no more; a final particle indicating the imperative mood; or an interrogative implying great probability.

| 了 very well, stop now.

| 手 to close a shop.

歇手 | to stop work.  
 作 | 論 let us have done talking.  
 | 工 to strike for wages.  
 | 試 to foreclose an examination by the candidates refusing to attend.  
 | 官 to dismiss from office.  
 去 | or 走 | be off!  
 | 不 | 了 it cannot be helped or resisted.  
 寫就 | just write it, that's all.  
 欲 | 不 | 能 he could not stop though he wished to do so.  
 這樣 | 那 | 樣 | will you have it this way or that?

客人出門去了 | has not the visitor gone out?  
 如何 | 休 why is the affair stopped?  
 Read *p'i* for 疲. Wearied.  
 | 勞 great fatigue and exhaustion.  
 Read *pai*. To escape from evil consequences.  
 郎 | a term for father in Fuhkien.

爸<sup>pa'</sup> A father; Mohammedans address their mollahs by this term, as 張 | mollah Chang.  
 阿 | or | | papa.

老 | | a term for an old Mohammedan.

阿 | 爹 錢子 享福 the daddy lays up p'oh, and his boy enjoys himself with it. (*Cantonese*.)

叭<sup>pa</sup> Also read *p'ah*,  
 Sound; the mouth open.  
 喇 | a long narrow necked trumpet, made of brass, used in camps or theaters, and at funerals.

喇叭 | 花 the white stramony (*Datura*); also the fox-glove (*Rehmannia*), and other trumpet-shaped blossoms.

## P'A.

*Old scunds, p'a, p'at, p'ak, ba, and bat. In Canton, p'a; — in Swatow, pé, p'é, and p'a; — in Amoy, pa and p'a; — in Fuhchau, p'a and pa; — in Shanghai, p'd and pò; — in Chifu, p'a.*

葩<sup>pa'</sup> From *plant* and *white*.  
 The corolla or inflorescence of a plant.  
 含 | a flower bud; elegant, said of verse.  
 詩正而 | the verses are correct and beautiful.  
 蝶探奇 | the butterfly comes seeking the rare flower; — said of young people.

肥<sup>pa'</sup> A floating bridge, usually made of boats, but sometimes of spars.

筢<sup>pa'</sup> A bamboo rake with five teeth or more, used to get grass out of the mire, called | 子 or 九齒竹 |; it is easily wielded in one hand.

耙<sup>pa'</sup> Interchanged with 耙' a harrow.  
 A kind of beetle to break clods in a field; a rake; to gather straw.  
 枇 | 梗 loquat stems; — a kind of sweetmeat.

把<sup>pa</sup> A woman's name.  
 | 頭 the headdress of a female done up double.

琶<sup>pa</sup> From 琴 a lute contracted, and 巴 to collect as the phonetic.  
 A guitar with four strings, the 琵琶 |; it is pear-shaped, and resembles the harp of Pythagoras; to draw the hand in when thrumming it.  
 瑟瑟 | shivering with cold.

爬<sup>pa</sup> Interchanged with 耙' a rake and with 扒 to paddle.

To scratch; to crawl, to creep; to claw, to rake up; to climb, to clamber, to scale; a gridiron; a pick.  
 | 飯 to eat with chop-sticks.  
 | 行 to crawl, as a tortoise.  
 | 上 to climb up.

手 | | to climb and scratch.  
 牛肉 | a beefsteak, so named from the gridiron.  
 撥 | to scratch.

釘 | an iron rake, used like a hoe.  
 鄰女 | 柴 the village women rake up the chips.  
 | 山虎 a chain of hills; the ivy; a grape (*Ampelopsis*) that climbs like the ivy. (*Pekingese*.)  
 | 起來 to creep up or out.

趴<sup>pa</sup> An unauthorized character often used for the preceding.

To fall on; to fall along, as on the ground; to burrow.

兩手 | 在地下 he fell on his hands to the ground.

| 山覓藥 to roam over the hills gathering simples.

把<sup>pa</sup> The horns of an ox spreading wide; horns stretching out.

把<sup>pa</sup> To walk without advancing is | 跬; to squat, to crouch down; to grovel; dwarfish.  
 | 行 to crawl on all fours.

把<sup>pa</sup> Used for the next.  
 A bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a kerchief, a coil.  
 錦 | a brocade napkin.

帕<sup>pa</sup> A kerchief, a veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children.

手 | a handkerchief.

遮羞 | a foreign lady's veil.  
 頭 | a red veil, worn by brides.  
 Read *mih*, A turban or fillet worn by soldiers.

**裨**, Interchanged with the last; also read *uik*,  
*p'a'* A turban to cover the head, which the Fuhkien sailors still use; a napkin; turbans of different colors were used after the Han dynasty to distinguish ranks.  
**首** | a turban.

**怕** From *heart* and *white*; occurs used for **霸** the dark orb of the moon, and **魄** the manes of a person.  
 To fear, to dread; to apprehend, to suppose; lest, perhaps; to think or fear that something may happen.

**恐** | 跌 lest it fall.  
 | 死 afraid of death.  
 | 臭 I am afraid of the ridicule.  
 | 他來 I daresay he will come.  
**嚇** | to frighten one.  
**不** | 黑 don't fear the dark.  
**駭** | to intimidate.

PAH.

Old sounds, pat and bat. In Canton, pat, p'at, and p'a; — in Swatow, poi; — in Amoy, pat and pwat; — in Fuhchau, pak, and paik; — in Shanghai, pèh; — in Chifu, pa.

**八** } 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.  
*pa*  
**捌** } Eight; to divide; opening out, flaring.  
*pat*  
 | 字形 flaring, slanting, not straight sides.  
**第** | the eighth; number eight.  
 | | sixty-four.  
 | | eighty.  
**二** | sixteen.  
**忘** | 王 | 頭 a cuckold, one who forgets all virtue.  
 | 刀 to divide, alluding to the composition of 分 to divide.  
 | 角油 aniseed oil.  
 | 音 instrumental music; a band.  
 | 字好 a good horoscope; these are the cyclic characters for the year, month, day, and hour of a person to be betrothed.  
**七手** | 臂 seven hands and eight arms; — agile, clever.  
 | 寶 the eight precious things, which the eight genii | 仙 carry in their hands.  
 | 仙桌子 an octagonal table.  
 | 拜之交 intimate, friendly.  
 | 字兒沒見一撇兒 not the first stroke of the eight is to be seen yet; — nothing at all has been done.  
 | 行書 Chinese note-paper.

**唳** The cry of a bird; the noise of a cockatoo, or some kind of a parrot.  
*pa*  
*pat*  
**水** | 哥兒 a kind of pie or blackbird found in Kiangnan.  
**腋** Hair on the thigh; the short hair on the flesh.  
*pa*  
*pat*  
**腓** 無 | his calves had no hair, — from his severe toil.  
**拔** From *hand* and to *drag*; also read *pah*, and *péi*.  
*pa*  
*pat*  
 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.  
**提** | to raise to a higher post.  
 | 沙 to irritate the skin to relieve a colic or cholera.  
 | 劍 to draw a sword.  
**一毛不** | he won't pull a hair; closefisted, he'll give nothing.  
 | 草 to pull up grass.  
 | 力 to exert one's strength.  
**出類** | 萃 eminent above all his fellows.  
 | 城 to capture a city.  
**連根** | pull up the roots too.  
 | 貢生 a selected *siuts'ai*, one who excels the common rank, and can be employed.

**魃** The demon of drought, represented as a naked or tattered pigmy, having one eye and fleet as the wind; others represent it like a bird with eyes on its hands and head, and a red sash on the shoulders; perhaps this fable is derived from the summer-colt.  
*pa*  
*pat*  
**旱** | 爲虐 the drought is very severe.  
**耙** An agricultural instrument to level beds after the seed is sown; it is like a rake without teeth.  
*pa*  
*pat*  
 In Cantonese used with *pai*?  
**扒** A paddle; to paddle.  
 | 燈心 to trim the lamp-wick.  
 | 三板 to paddle a dingey.  
**拔** From *plant* and to *pull up*.  
*pa*  
*pat*  
 The | 莢 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.  
**輓** A sacrifice offered to the gods of the road at starting on a journey, where the roads cross.  
*pa*  
*pat*  
**取** 瓶以 | take a ram and perform the sacrifice to the road guardians.

## PAI.

Old sounds, pa, pat, ba, and bat. In Canton, pai and pa, — in Swatow, pai, p<sup>oi</sup>, and pi; — in Amoy, pai, p<sup>òe</sup>, and p<sup>it</sup>; — in Fuhchau, pai and pè; — in Shanghai, pa, pò, and ba; — in Chifu, pai.

**擺** From hand and to stop.  
 To spread out, to expose, to arrange, to set in order; to move, to strike; to strut; to get rid of; to work, as the scull of a boat; an axis or balance in machinery; the tongue, as of a bell; to sway to and fro.  
 | 開什物 to display articles.  
 | 布 or | 設 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*.)  
**搖搖** | | to strut, to act the swell.  
 | 執事 to arrange a procession.  
 | 左 and | 右 side off to the left — or 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 needy man vaporizing about his means.  
 | 渡 or | 過去 to ferry across a stream. (*Pekingese*.)  
 | 唆 to induce, to flatter, to coax.  
 | 針 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.  
**拜** From two 手 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.

禹 | 昌言 Yü did homage to his excellent words.  
 | 神 to worship the gods.  
 | 墳 to worship at the graves.  
 | 託 to request, as a favor of another.  
 回 | to return a visit.  
 | 見 to go and see a friend.  
 | 相 a minister of state.  
 | 本 to memorialize the emperor.  
 甘 | 下風 I willingly take your lead, or learn of you.  
 長揖不 | made him a low bow, but did not kneel.  
 | 手 to salute with folded hands.  
 | 匣 a card-case or envelope.  
 | 服 I acknowledge your superiority; you do it better than I.  
 官 | 何職 to what office has he been appointed?  
 勿剪勿 | don't clip or bark — the tree.

**唄** Imitated from a Sanserit word, to praise or chant, as is done in Buddhist temples.

**敗退** From 支 to strike or 走 to go and 貝 wealth, denoting that robbers 賊 run away with, or destroy property; the second form is unusual.

To subvert, to destroy; to nullify; to ruin; to violate; defeated, discomfited; broken, ruined, as an affair; those who destroy; ruin; a defeat, a rout.  
 破 | broken, defaced, ruined.  
 | 家子 a disgrace to the family.  
 打 | 仗 defeated in battle.  
 | 壞 rendered worthless; spoiled.  
 一 | 塗地 a complete loss, an entire smash.  
 | 殘軍馬 a total defeat of the army.

事 | 了 the affair is ruined.  
 | 門風 to disgrace the good name of the family, as an erring daughter.  
 | 風俗 to corrupt public morals.  
 肉 | tainted meat.  
 損 | ruined.

**稗** From grain and small.  
 Tares, cockle, cheat, chess; weeds found among grain; a kind of panic grass cultivated in Chihli; dissemblers, hypocrites.  
 | 草 darnel; false grain.  
 | 說 vicious books, fables.  
 | 販 a huckster.  
 | 官 a low or supernumerary official.  
 | 官野吏 contemptible underlings.  
 | 子和光豆 | 子 are two kinds of *Panicum* grown in damp places for their seeds, which are eaten; the latter is the *Panicum crus-corei*, and also called 水 | water darnel.

**稗** Used with the last; denoting only the grain.  
 | 子麵 flour of panic-rye.

**韞** A leather tube used to blow and urge a fire, such as is appended to a bellows.

**億** From heart and prepared.  
 Exhausted, debilitated, no strength.  
 倍形困 | he is altogether knocked up; he appears quite wearied out.  
 | 倦 tired.  
 | 累得很 utterly exhausted.  
 忒 | 懶 very rude, unmannerly and rustic.

**扒** To eradicate; to reverence.  
 Read *pah*, To break; to injure; to lean against; to divide, to cut in two.  
 In *Cantonese* used with 扒. A paddle; to paddle; to grab, to pull a lot of things towards one.  
 一枝 | a paddle.  
 | 攤 to quadrate the cash in gambling.

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.  
 | 在坑 lying on the *k'ang*.  
 | 手 a rower; a man in douanes who measures rafts for duty.

**排** A raft or float; a shield; the taffrail of a vessel, or the timber at the stern; some-

times wrongly used for 檝 檝 the hazel-nut.

**稗** Good white rice, or millet, well washed and lulled, which is usually reckoned to be three-fourths of the paddy, but of millet equal only to three-fifths.  
 彼 疎 斯 | those were [like] coarse, these [like] fine — rice.

P'AL.

Old sounds, ba, bat, p'a, and p'at. In *Canton*, p'ai; — in *Swaïow*, pai and p'ai; — in *Amoy*, pai and p'ai; — in *Fuhchau*, pai, pw'ai and pè; — in *Shanghai*, p'a and pa; — in *Chifu*, p'ai.

**排** From *hand* and *not*; often interchanged with 擺 to arrange.  
 5 p'ai To place properly; to make a show; to shove, to push open, as a door; a row, a set out, a line; the rank or place of a person in his family.  
 | 列 兩 行 arranged in two rows.  
 平 | uniformly arranged, as the entrances of a house.  
 | | 坐 seat them in rows.  
 | 難 解 紛 to make up a difficulty and explain a misunderstanding.  
 羊 | 骨 mutton chops.  
 我 | 二 I am the second in age, as a brother or sister in comparison with their seniors.  
 大 | | 兒 a swaggerer, a 2op, one ignorant of good society.  
 安 | to order about, to put in their places.  
 | 闢 而 入 he pushed open the door and went —  
 平 | 禮 of equal rank or station.  
 着 得 好 | 場 to dress with great bravery.  
 | 字 to distribute types.  
 | 卦 to cast out the lots  
 In *Cantonese*. A time, a chance, a while.  
 呢 | 症 多 much sickness prevails at present.  
 先 個 | on that occasion.

**俳** From *man* and *not*; it is sometimes wrongly used for 徘, p'ei to walk.  
 Dissipation.  
 | 優 theatrical shows; musicians or actors.

**掉** Interchanged with 擺 to set in order.  
 5 p'ai To strike with both hands; to throw aside; to cut off and roast meat on hot stones.

**牌** From a *slip* and *mean*.  
 A shield, a buckler; a sign-board; a notification of government; a tablet, a memorandum; a warrant, a credential, a writ, a token; an official permit of any kind; dominoes, cards; a flat piece of iron struck for meals in temples  
 火 | an express.  
 籐 | rattan shields.  
 | 位 the ancestral tablet; a board with the names of gods on it.  
 | 票 a warrant to arrest one.  
 | 照 a commission, a warrant.  
 一 副 紙 | a pack of cards.  
 紅 | a port-clearance, often called the *grand chop*; the large vermilion stamps give it a red look.  
 | 坊 或 | 樓 honorary gateway.  
 腰 | a waist warrant, as of a policeman.

耳 | flat ear-rings.  
 賞 銀 | silver medals given to soldiers.  
 虎 頭 | the tiger-head tablets at a yamun on which edicts are put.  
 打 | 或 鬪 | to gamble, to bet.  
 行 | 該 屬 he gave orders to his subordinates.  
 牙 | 神 數 to divine the fates by dominoes.  
 請 | to request an official permit.

**簿** From *bamboo* and a *board*; 排 is often used instead in *Canton*.  
 5 p'ai A raft of wood or bamboo; name of a river near Tanyang hien in Kiangsu.  
 竹 | a raft of bamboo.  
 木 | 頭 a market-place in Canton.

**拏** From *hand* and *to move*; it is also read *wai* and sometimes written 拏, made of two hands dividing, an unauthorized form.  
 5 p'ai To pierce; to open out a thing, to separate its parts; to snap in two.  
 | 鑿 to set a saw.  
 | 開 to break open or apart, as a cake.  
 | 了 一 塊 broke off a piece.

**啡** The noise of spitting or clearing the throat, or of vomiting; another says, the noise of snoring.  
 5 p'ai

**辰** p'ai' The original form represents the headwaters of a stream joining the main trunk; others say it is altered from 一 one and 水 water, or from 反 back and 水 water combined.

To branch off; occurs only as a primitive in combination.

**派** p'ai' From water and dividing. To branch, as a stream; to ramify, as a family; a branch, a rill; to appoint to a post; to distribute to each person;

a tribe; a classifier for all, a lot, the whole quantity.

**支** | a tribe or clan; to branch out.

**字** | the name given to brothers to distinguish them or their generation from others of the same sept or surname.

| 名 the marriage name; the part of the given name common to several brothers.

| 書 to distribute books.

**同** | of the same generation in a family.

一 | 都是白的 they are alike white.

好一 | 地方 what a fine spot!

| 他前去 send him on ahead.

**嫡** | 子孫 my entire posterity.

**正** | honest, upright.

一 | 浮言 the whole is a made up story.

分 | to appoint each to his place.

**湃** p'ai' The sound of dashing waves; the noise of breakers.  
**澎** | roaring billows.

### PAN.

Old sounds, pan and ban. In Canton, pan; — in Swatow, pan, pw<sup>a</sup>a, pwan, p<sup>oi</sup>oi, pien and peng; — in Amoy, pan, p'an, pwan, and p'eng; — in Fuchau, pang, pwang, pw'ang, paing, and pieng; — in Shanghai, pè<sup>n</sup>, bè<sup>n</sup>, and pé<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, pan.

**班** pan From two 玉 gems and 刀 knife; to divide a gem and give one to each prince; used with the next.

To confer rewards and places on soldiers; to make known, to extend everywhere; to place in a series; a rank, order, grade, or class of persons; a set; a troop; a turn; a classifier of groups of men and of plays; a manager.

一 | 人 a class of men.

**門** | door-keepers at a yamun.

**輪** | a turn; to take one's turn.

**改** | it comes my turn.

**上** | to take one's turn, and

**下** | to retire from it.

**皂** | 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** | 輩 of the same rank or class.

**分** | 列坐 to seat each one in his place.

**站** | each one standing in his place.

| 門弄斧 to wield an ax before Lu-pan 魯 | the god of Carpenters; — met. to be conceited.

**打** | 杖 a children's game of striking a law; it resembles marbles.

| 師 to return with the troops after victory.

**大** | a supercargo; a manager; the head of a firm. (Cantonese.)

**排** | to arrange in order, to give each his duty.

| 子 a company of actors.

**頒行天下** to publish to the empire.

**令鴉** | 登桅望 sent a sailor up the mast to lookout.

**斑** pan Variegated, striped, streaked, mottled; applied to mildewed and spotted things.

**面** | pock-marked.

| 竹 a mottled black kind of bamboo.

| 絹 mixed lustring.

| 色 variegated.

| 衣 theatrical costumes.

**汗** | pustules, pimples, white spots.

| 文 mottled, spotted.

**編** Like the last.

**編** pan Veined, like agate; marbled.

| 爛 ring-streaked.

**癍** pan An unauthorized character. A blotch; discolored spots, such as come before small-pox breaks out; purple spots.

**出** | petecchiae have come out.

**挑** | to probe the spots.

**般** pan From 舟 boat and 攪 turning, here equivalent to 旋; it is used for 班 and for some of its compounds.

To drive back water, as a boat in turning; to transport; a sort; way, manner of; an affair.

多 | many ways.

十八 | 武藝 the eighteen kinds of military drill and fencing.

這 | that sort, such, these, so.

一 | 兒 same, alike, as.

吾進 | 泥洹後 after I have entered *pari nirvana*.

千 | or | | or 萬 | all kinds of things; every variety.

**搬** pan To remove from one place to another; to transport; to bandy, to discuss.

| 屋 or | 家 to move one's residence.

| 貨下船 take the goods on board.

來 | 去 to carry things here and there.

運糧餉 to transport stores for the army.

喜 | 是非 he likes to move right and wrong, — to compass his ends; said of an unscrupulous man.

In *Cantonese*. To cleave.

細的 split it smaller.

蟹  
*pan*

A striped, poisonous fly.

蟹 or 斑蠶 Chinese cantharides or blistering fly (*Mylabris*); it is like a lady-bug, and feeds on the *Dolichos* bean.

頒  
*pan*

From *head* and to *divide*, referring to fish with large heads; used for 班 and the next.

To confer by the emperor, to donate; to divide among, to distribute, as a king does; to publish abroad.

白者 a gray, grisly head.

賜 or 給 to confer on, by the sovereign.

有 | 其首 [the fish] show their big heads.

下 to promulge.

指 an archer's thumb-ring.

詔 imperial proclamations.

發 to make known.

Read *fān*. Numerous.

魚首 | 然 a great school of big-headed fishes.

盼  
*pan*

Like the last.

To confer; many.

不 | 賦 they would not pay tribute or taxes.

Read *fān*. Big-headed.

顛頭 a projecting forehead, one which bulges.

板  
*pan*

From *wood* and to *return*.

A board, plank, or slab; a shingle; a slip of ivory or stone; a block for a book; a page; the palm or sole; an instrument of flagellation, or a stroke of it; things made of planks;

the skin of a fur; a winnowing fan; set, fixed, as a board; obstinate, doltish; unbending, solemn; the board on which names were written, a register.

一塊 | one board.

打 | 子 to bamboo.

藏 | to keep the blocks of a book; to print or publish a work.

翻 | blocks which have been re-cut for a second edition; blocks retouched that have been worn.

打手 | to fettle the hands.

响 | castanets.

過橋抽 | to pull up the planks after crossing the bridge; — i. e. to act like a dog in the manger.

三 | a ship's gig, a row-boat.

古 | 人 an old fashioned man, one not up to the age.

夾 | boards to inclose or secure a thing, as Chinese books, when lettering them.

夾 | 公文 a flying dispatch from court; it is put between boards.

滯 stiff, not apt to take a hint.

執不通 impenetrably dull.

望 | boards which support the tiling.

負 | grieved, orphaned.

上帝 | | Shangti has reversed all his ways.

老 | manager of a company of actors; the head of a shop.

船老 | captain of a junk.

眼 or 路 a rest in music.

太 | unbending, firm, precise; too solemn, very grave, rather gloomy.

夫妻兩個 | the husband with the wife.

數 it is certainly so.

要 it must be so.

唔係判定 | it is not certain; not fixed, variable. (*Cantonese*.)

版  
*pan*

Synonym of the last.

A schedule, a register; an insignia; to divide; planks for building adobe walls.

築 | 牆 to make mud walls.

縮 | 以載 they bound the planks firmly in tiers.

圖 or 籍 a census or register of the people.

投 | 棄官 he threw down his baton and resigned the office.

玉 | tinkling stones hung in the wind to jingle.

法 laws of planetary motions.

阪  
*pan*

The lower or under tile made flat for forming channels for the rain.

阪  
*pan*

Great.

耐土字 | 章 your country is beautiful and extended.

半  
*pan*

From 八 to *divide* and 牛 an ox, (the latter standing for 物 a thing,) which is large and can be halved.

To divide in two; a half; a large piece of; the greater part of.

對 | to divide equally.

多 | or 大 | the larger part, the greatest half.

夜 midnight.

天你 | 一 | as old again as you are.

年將 | 百 about fifty years old.

世人 a middle aged man.

信 | 疑 in great doubt.

刻 a very little while.

子 a son-in-law.

人 | 鬼 half dead with fright.

一 | 冰 a piece of ice.

路棄妻 to divorce a wife after having her half one's life.

折 | to halve.

途而廢 to stop halfway, to fail to complete a thing.

遍面 a profile as of the side face.

不道兒 not half-way there.

有 | 無 now it appears, and then it is gone, as smoke or thin vapory clouds.

婢  
*pan*

A woman who is ceremonially unclean; anciently she marked her face red.

伴

From *man* and his *half* as the phonetic.

pan'

A comrade, a fellow, an associate; to follow, to attend on.

同 | an equal, one in the same position.

| 奧爾游矣 you are very happy in your rambles.

| 靈 to keep the manes company, by sleeping near the coffin while it is in the house.

陪 | to accompany one.

| 郎 a boy who waits on a bridal pair.

| 娘 a bridesmaid.

優游 | 奧 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.

pan'

A path dividing fields, a landmark; a side or bank;

to resist, — as sumptuary laws respecting dress.

耕者讓 | the farmers yielded the landmark.

傍 | a bank.

河 | a quay or bund.

| 援 to reject insidious, seductive leadings.

| 道 side of the road.

叛

From *to turn* and *half*.

p'an'

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.

離 | to throw off allegiance.

| 賊 a rebel.

謀 | to plot rebellion.

| 赫輝煌 beautiful and glittering, as the stars around the north pole.

絆

A lasso to catch horses; to lasso, to trip up a horse's legs; to stumble, to stub; to

pan'

restrict, to hamper, to entangle; to trip; a restraint, an obligation.

| 馬索 to fetter a horse, as when training him to amble.

為道所羈 | restrained by reason.

| 住 detained, as by business.

磕磕 | | 的 hindered in one's progress, prevented in any way.

鈕 | a button loop, — is often so written.

| 脚 to stub the toes.

In *Fuchau*. To brush away; to strike, as with a rope.

| 風蚊 to brush away mosquitoes.

絆

Like the preceding.

pan'

Ropes or traces to restrain oxen drawing a cart.

辨

From *criminals* scolding each other and *strength*; it resembles *pien'* 辨 to distinguish.

pan'

To exert one's self, to manage, to attend to; to prepare, to provide; to go on with; to transact business, to act as a factor; after other verbs often shows an official act, as 查 | to enquire into.

備 | to prepare for, to make ready against.

| 罪 to inflict punishment.

| 貨 to contract for goods.

| 酒 to prepare an entertainment.

| 差 an officer's confidential deputy who manages for him.

| 案 to depute one to attend to a case.

| 得好 well managed.

| 不來 it cannot be obtained; cannot be brought about; impracticable.

| 妥當 all is well arranged.

| 事 to manage an affair.

大 | the lingering punishment. (*Cantonese*.)In *Cantonese*. A sample, a muster.

茶 | a sample of tea.

對 | to compare musters.

瓣

The carpels or division of an orange; a slice, as of a melon; a slip.

pan'

花 | the petals of a flower.

蒜 | the scales of an onion.

兩

| 兒 two slips only, as a tract or issue of a single play.

扮

From *hand* and to *divide*.

pan'

To dress up, to beautify; to apparel, to disguise, to rig out, as in a costume; to counterfeit; dress, ornament.

打

| 或裝 | dressed out, a gay show; to dress gaily.

| 色

gay processions.

假

| 官差 to simulate policemen.

| 故

事 to dress up in the old style, as in processions.

| 檯

閣 to carry children on high frames in processions.

| 戲

to dress as an actor.

| 民

核訪 to dress as a commoner and inquire into affairs.

涼

| iced fruits or preserves.

Read fān'

To seize with the hand; to move.

| 動

to shake.

In *Cantonese*.

To beat.

棍

| 佢 take a stick to him.

搥

Synonym of 絆' a noose.

pan'

To tie up, to tie fast; a band, a tether, a loop.

帽 | a hat-band.

槳 | an oar-tie.

澁

From *water* and *together*.

pan'

Deep mud made in the streets, the mire of the roads; to get mired, to overflow.

一

身 | I am muddied all over.

泥

| slush, mud.

爛

| 防有刺 beware lest there are thorns in the mud; — *met.* take heed how you injure the feeble.

溝

渠 | sewage.

| 河

an unlucky star.

## P'AN.

Old sounds, p'an and ban. In Canton, p'an; — in Swatow, pw'an, p'an, pan, and pw'an; — in Amoy, pan, p'an, pw'an, and p'ian; — in Fuhchau, p'ang and pw'ang; — in Shanghai, p'è, p'è, and pé; — in Chifu, p'an.

**攀** } To grasp, to drag; to pull  
**扳** } down or towards one; to  
 (p'an) } raise the hand; to clamber,  
 to mount, as a tree; to im-  
 plicate.

| 索 to heave one a rope.  
 | 扯 to implicate.

| 不到 I can't pull it down.  
 拱 | to inform against an ac-  
 complice.

| 扶 to hold on for support.

不 敢 高 | I cannot venture to  
 equal you.

敢 | 台 駕 I presume to drag  
 you [to my house]; — a form  
 of invitation.

手 | 丹 桂 he has grasped the  
 red olive flower; — i. e. has ob-  
 tained his doctorate.

| 留 to civilly detain.

| 下 來 pull it down.

**拚** From *hand* and *cap*; easily mis-  
 taken for 拌 to halve.

(p'an) To brush clean; to lay the  
 hand on; to fly; to risk; to  
 disregard.

既 | 以 俟 I have made all ready  
 and wait for you.

| 命 to risk one's life.

| 去 or | 棄 to reject.

| 飛 維 鳥 but it flew off as if  
 it had been a bird.

跟 他 | 了 to follow him at every  
 hazard.

| 財 to speculate rashly.

| 爛 to act recklessly; to venture  
 any way.

**潘** An affluent of the River Han  
 in Yun-yang hien in the north-  
 west of Honan; dirty rice-  
 washings used to scrub the  
 face.

| 州 an old name of Meu-ming  
 hien 茂名縣 in the southwest  
 of Kwangtung.

**𥇑** From *eye* and *turning*.  
 An eye which shows much  
 (p'an) } white, turned up or awry.  
 | 睛 a cataract.

**磻** Name of a tributary of the  
 (p'an) } River Wéi, the | 溪 in the  
 west of Shensi, where Tai-  
 kung 太公 fished; a kind  
 of flint fit for arrowheads.

**蟠** From *insect* and a *track* like the  
 next.

(p'an) To curl up, to crouch under,  
 to coil around; writhing,  
 squirming; curling around, wreath-  
 ing; to commit to.

龍 | 棍 a cane with dragons  
 carved around it.

龍 | 於 泥 the serpent lay coiled  
 in the dirt.

| 繞 to encircle spirally.

| 踞 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 envelop-  
 ed the land.

| 桃 核 the seeds of the flat  
 peach.

| 桃 會 the meeting of the gods  
 and genii to honor 王 母 at the  
 tree of life; her birthday festival,  
 on the 3d of the 3d moon, is  
 much observed.

Read, fan. Sow-bugs and si-  
 milar insects which are found under  
 vessels left long in damp places.

**瞞** To hinder and irritate others  
 (p'an) } by abusive talk.

**癩** A cicatrix; marks, pits, or  
 (p'an) } other scars on the skin.  
 瘡 | scar of a wound.  
 花 底 | pock-marks.

**躑** From *feet* and *sort*; occurs in-  
 (p'an) } terchanged with the next; the  
 second is also another form of  
 躑 躅 to jump.

To bend the feet under one;  
 to jump.

| 膝 而 坐 to sit with the feet  
 bent under one.

**盤** Occurs used synonymously with  
 (p'an) } 盆 a bowl.

A platter, a basin, a tub; a  
 deep dish or vessel to contain

liquids or grain; a press, frame, or  
 machine; a containing thing, like  
 the pelvis; a market; a game; an  
 affair; curved, coiled, winding; to  
 coil, to wind, as rope.

交 | to transfer the business to  
 another.

收 | to wind up an affair.

洗 身 | 或 洗 澡 | a bathing-tub.

| 香 a coil of incense stick.

開 | to open the market.

| 纏 or | 費 traveling expenses,  
 disbursements.

| 古 氏 Panku, reputed to be  
 the first man.

| 查 to examine judicially.

成 | to finish a transaction.

| 旋 竹 林 路 to go around by  
 way of the bamboo grove.

| 桓 數 日 to take a few days'  
 relaxation.

一 | 棋 one game of chess.

| 屈 coiled up.

水 晶 | 正 托 金 山 寺 the  
 crystal bowl (i. e. the water of  
 the Yangtze) truly upholds the  
 Golden Island temple.

| 問 to interrogate.

不 定 | no fixed rate, no test by  
 which to try it; the allusion is  
 to the sale of grain by the mea-  
 sure.

和 | 托 出 all the leading facts  
 of the case are presented.

屈燒豬 | bound up like a  
roasting pig; — said of persons  
punished by lynch law.  
| 踞 or | 膝 to sit like a tailor.  
In *Fuhchau*. To buy goods  
for retailing; to retail.  
| 去賣 I bought them for re-  
tailing.

槃 Used for the last.  
A tray, a waiter; a but; to  
rejoice; to turn around.  
考 | 在陸 he is happy in  
his hut on the plateau.  
托 | a waiter to carry things.  
| 停 to turn without going on.

鬚 Grisly hair, that which is  
turning gray.  
| 頭髻 the hair curled  
roughly for sleeping.  
髮未 | his hair is still black.

磐 A large rock, a foundation  
stone; a conspicuous rock,  
like the Tarpeian; firm,  
stable, immovable.  
| 石之安 peace like a great  
rock.

盜賊 | 牙 the banditti are  
leagued together.  
奠山河於 | 石 his throne and  
dominion are firm as a rock.  
| 礪 imposing, as a gateway.

鞶 A wide sash of leather made  
hollow to hold things; a  
purse.  
絲 | a lady's silken girdle.  
| 鑑 a mirror appended to the  
girdle.  
錫之 | 帶 his majesty gave him  
a fine girdle.

腓 From *slice* and *half*.  
A division, a half; to join.  
夫婦 | the husband and  
wife are now united in one  
grave.

瘠 In Canton, the placenta;  
also called 胎盤; in Pe-  
king, it means a falling  
womb.

僂 Extravagant; an old wo-  
man.  
| 去 | going to and fro; back  
and forth.  
| 戴天 a Buddhist name for  
the Hindu Vishnu.  
| 翽 to crawl towards, as when  
showing great reverence.

判 From *knife* and *half*.  
To divide in twain; to halve;  
to decide, to judge; a deci-  
sion, a verdict; to join two  
halves to see if they match; to  
marry.

| 斷 to give sentence.  
批 | an official decision, a verdict.  
| 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 | a syndie in an inferior de-  
partment, under a sub-prefect.  
| 書 a check or seal divided to  
serve for proof when compared.

拌 From *hand* and *half*; often used  
for 拚 to risk.  
To separate; to mix; to  
divide; to throw away.  
| 石 to throw a stone.  
| 嘴 bickering.  
| 上草料 to mix the fodder.  
| 財 to speculate rashly.  
| 勻 to mix properly.

泮 Occurs used for 畔 and for the  
next three; it is sometimes writ-  
ten like the third.  
The semicircular pool before  
the provincial colleges; to  
melt, to scatter; a shore; an afflu-  
ent of the Grand Canal near T'ai-  
ngan fu in Shantung; used for  
判 to divide, to direct.

遊 | 池 to pass [on the bridge]  
to the college-pool; — *i. e.* to  
become a *siuts'ai*.  
| 宮 the college of a prefecture;  
in olden time the state college.

剖 | to divide or spread abroad,  
as the heavens and earth.

入 | to enter the public school's  
for becoming graduates.  
濕則有 | the marsh too has  
its shores.

泮 Used with the last.  
To melt as ice.  
冰 | the ice has thawed.  
迨冰未 | before the ice  
melted.

類 Used for 泮 a pool.  
To manage.  
| 宮 an old title for prince  
or an aulic councillor, those  
who shared in the administration  
of the empire.

泝 The banks of a stream;  
water flowing.

鞶 A loop; a sash; a belt or  
band; a chin-strap; to loop.  
鈕 | a button-loop or tie.  
| 帶 a girdle.  
帽 | a hat-band

盼 Not the same as 盼 盼 stern.  
A clear, piercing eye; a  
beautiful, bright eye; lan-  
guishing eye of a female; to  
glance at.

| 望 to hope for anxiously.  
| 雨 looking for rain.  
深蒙憐 | I am deeply thankful  
for your kind regard.

顧 | to look watchfully.  
仰 | 復音 I shall earnestly ex-  
pect your reply.

巧笑倩兮美目 | 兮 how  
artful her smiling dimples, how  
bright her beautiful eyes |

袞 Clothes suitable for summer  
wear.  
繼 | a long light gown worn  
in summer.

Read *fan*. Plain, undyed  
cloth, suitable for under-clothes  
in summer, like coarse grasscloth.

PÄN.

Old sounds, pen and ben. In Canton, pän; — in Swatow, pün; — in Amoy, pün and p'ün; — in Fuhchau, pwöng; — in Shanghai, päng; — in Chifu, pín.

奔  
奔  
pän

From three oxen in a fright, or from the same contracted under 天 an apparition.

Cattle scattering from fright; to flee, to run away; to hasten on, as a messenger; to run about in confusion; to be busy with, to fag at; to flee to and submit; hurry, bustle; urgent; to marry without observing the rites, to elope.

走 to scamper, to flee; to hurry about.

馳 to hasten, like a courier.

喪 to return home to bury a parent.

淫 | a clandestine marriage.

天涯 to go over the world, — as a trader.

來 | 去 running about, busy.

逐 to drive out.

波 disquieted, uneasy as the billows.

告 an urgent report or notice.

波勞苦 toiling and moiling in the anxieties of life.

駿 | 走 to walk in a dignified way, as in performing rites.

鶉之 | | the hurry-scurry of a covey of quails.

驥  
驕  
pän

These are both regarded as synonyms of the preceding, applied chiefly to horses.

To run, to hurry off.

駟馬 | 馳 the two spans galloped off rapidly.

鑄  
拵  
pän

An adze; the helve is in the middle like a pick.

To fumble things over, and throw them into confusion.

In Cantonese. To braid; to swing; to dangle; to sprinkle; to fling off.

辨 to plait the queue.

本  
pän

From 木 a tree and a 一 line across the bottom to denote the earth.

The origin, the root; source, cause; the fundamental part of; radical, essential, what must be first attended to; rooted in; the beginning; and when used before a verb, sometimes merely strengthens it, as | 期 we originally expected, i. e. we did hope; native; one's ancestors; the direct line in a family; capital, principal; proper, appropriate to; used by people, but more by officials before their titles, for I, me, mine, our; this; a classifier of books, documents, &c.

和 末 are opposites, as 物有 | 末 things must have a root and apex, an essence and qualities.

國 my native land.

錢 capital in trade.

折 | or 侵 | to incroach on one's capital.

上 | to petition the Throne.

好 | 事 able, clever, capable.

院 I, the governor.

身 I, myself.

忘 | to forget one's parents.

一 | 書 one volume.

來面目 the original expression, the natural form.

無 | no capital.

應 what is proper, requisite.

地人 natives of a place; the aborigines, those who live in it.

息對清 to square all accounts, as at a banker's.

虧 | or 賠 | to sell under cost, to lose in trade.

手 | a visiting-card of an official sent to his superior.

抄 | 子 a plagiarist.

木 | 水源 my root and fountain, — i. e. those who brought me up or patronized me.

| 屬可惡 it is truly worthy of detestation.

守 | 分 I'll attend to my own duty.

| 心 my first intention.

歌 | a book of songs.

| 屬 really is or belongs to.

君子務 | | 立而道生 the princely man attends to what is radical; and when that is established, practice comes natural.

人生 | Brahma as the creator. (narayana.)

畚  
pän

From 畚 waste land and 弁 an officer, contracted in their combination.

A basket or hod for containing earth, manure, or grass, used by bricklayers and farmers.

荷 | a dirt hod.

| 畝之勞 the toil of a farmer.

笨  
体  
pän

From bamboo or heart and root as the phonetic; the first is most used, and also means a ship's deck.

Stupid, doltish, dull of apprehension, slow but honest; sluggish, as a ship; dull, not sharp; the inner scurf of the bamboo.

愚 | thickheaded.

大 | 象 a dunderhead.

刀 | a dull or useless knife.

粗 | rude and untaught

| 工 an unskilled workman.

| 上 on deck.

遶  
pän

To walk or run quick.

| 命似的 running as if for dear life.

投 | to go to meet or seek one, in order to get aid.

## P'ÄN.

Old sounds, ben and p'en. In Canton, p'än; — in Swatow, p'un; — in Amoy, p'un; — in Fuhchau, pwòng and p'òng; — in Shanghai, p'äng and päng; — in Chifu, p'än.

**盆** From dish and to divide; it is interchanged with *p'an* 盤 dish.

*p'än* A bowl; a tub; a basin, a cup; an ancient measure for grain; a jar on which persons beat time.

面 | or 洗臉 | a wash-basin.

浴 | or 洗澡 | a bathing-tub.

臨 | parturition; it is done near a vessel of warm water.

鼓 | 而歌 he drummed on the jar and hummed a tune.

缺 | the collar-bone.

骰子 | a chinaware dice-bowl.

一 | 花 a pot of flowers.

**葢** Used with the last in 覆 | 子 a species of wild raspberry (*Rulus idrus*), growing in Hupeh.

Read *fän*, and used for 翻. Fragrant, as flowers.

**溢** A stream flowing into the Yangtze River west of Kiukiang; water bubbling and roaring, as in a swift current; to soak.

| 溢 overflowing.

| 城 an old name for Kiukiang.

**噴** Also read *fän*; the first form is mostly used.

**歎** To spurt, to expel the breath forcibly; to snort, to hoot; struck, as by an effluvia; a puff, as of steam.

**味** 打 | 嚏 to sneeze.

| 壺 a watering-pot.

| 氣 to snort violently; an aspirate or strong breathing.

花叢 | 鼻香 this parterre of flowers greets one with its sweetness.

| 花筒 to let off a rocket.

| 布 to spurt water over clothes, as a tailor or washerman.

令人 | 飯 it will make him spurt out his food, — as by laughing; it is also used as intimating that the person will despise the gift.

信口 | he blurts anything he lists.

| 水 to spurt water, as over clothes.

| 符水 to spurt holy water, as Rationalists do in exorcising.

含血 | 人先汚其口 he first dirties his own mouth who spits blood on his neighbor.

疾言 | | to talk fast and thick.

**體** From *man* and *root*; it is chiefly now used as a contraction for 體 body and is used with 笨 stupid.

Rude, coarse, rustic, like a carter or grave-digger.

## PANG.

Old sounds, pong and bong. In Canton, pong; — in Swatow, pang and pong; — in Amoy, pang and pong; — in Fuhchau, pang, pòng, paung, and p'aung; — in Shanghai, hong and bong; — in Chifu, pang.

**邦** From *city* and *flourishing*; this character formed part of the name of Lin Pang 劉邦 the founder of the Han dynasty, and respect for him led to its disuse, and the prevalent adoption of 國 as a synonym, and this has gradually led to a modification of its use in modern books.

A region contiguous to the emperor's territory; one which has been conferred on a person by patent for his merits, and still forming part of the 朝 or demesne; a fief, a region, a country; a region beyond the frontier; to confer the rule of a region.

| 家之光 the glory of our empire; the nation's fame.

| 國 states and kingdoms; nations generally.

修好鄰 | reestablish amity with the contiguous states.

| 有道則見' a state prospers by observing righteousness.

友 | nations in amity with one.

| 畿 the imperial domain.

有 | a subordinate state.

保其家 | to protect his class and states.

**鄣** An unauthorized character. In Cantonese. A broad hoe or mattock.

| 田 to hoe the fields.

一張 | a hoe.

**梆** Name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in a yamun or temples to attract notice, or by watchmen to strike the watch.

| 鼓 a kettle-drum.

更 | a watchman.

| 子二筊調 denote a-staccato and a slow movement.

傳 | 鳴鑼 strike the rattle and sound the gong; give the signal of alarm.

**梆** A thing like a child's palm, that came out of the ground in Ngankwui; it had no fingers, and gave great strength when eaten.

**鞞**  
'pang

The lining of a shoe; the vamp or upper part of a shoe or boot; like the next.

**鞞**  
'pang

The leather heel-band of a shoe sewed in to strengthen the back when putting it on.

**幫**  
'pang

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 pick-

ings of tea, or lots of goods; and in some places, of guilds or classes of people.

生意 | the mercantile class.

| 助 to assist.

| | 忙 help him in his great hurry.

| 帶官 a lieutenant-colonel.

| 補 to try to eke out a deficiency, as in one's expenses.

| 差 a substituted policeman.

| 口 one who speaks for another.

| 鼓 a subsidiary drum.

| 襯 or | 顧 to patronize, to give custom to, to employ.

一 | 船 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 haul, a vast lot.

發大 | 財 made a grand speculation.

大 | 銀 a heap of money.

**挈**  
'pang

Like the preceding.

To oppose, to withstand; to protect by surrounding.

**撈**  
'pang

To screen, to hide; to propel a boat; to wrest from; to beat.

| 人 a boatman.

| 管數千 to beat a man thousands of strokes.

棍 | a club, a shillelah.

**榜**  
'pang

From *wood* and *side*; occurs used for the last.

A support put on a bow; to propel a boat; to beat; a splinter or slip; to bamboo; the rule for choosing graduates; a list of successful candidates; to praise.

黎明放 | (or 開 |) to placard the names of the *tsinsz'* or *küjin* 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.

兩 | 出身 a *tsinsz'* entering office.

明心 | a list of subscribers, as for repairing a temple.

標 | to praise, to countenance; to commend for one's own ends, to celebrate.

好 | 頭 a firm standing when drawing the bow.

作個 | 樣 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**  
'pang

Similar to the last.

Tablets or books on which registers are inscribed to be kept, as archives or records; a model for a shoe sole.

粉 | a board to inscribe the debts at an eating-shop.

**膀**  
'pang

From *bone* and *side*; this and 膀 are often interchanged, and this is also read 'p'ang.

Anciently the pelvis, the hip-bone; now used for the arm bone, the humerus.

肩 | the shoulder bone.

腋 | 肘兒 the elbow.

**綳**  
'pang

To bind the edge of a shoe. | 履 to hem and bind shoes.

**綁**  
'pang

From *silk* and *country*.

To tie, to bind, to bandage; a bandage.

鬆 | loosed the thongs.

| 緊 tie it tight.

| 腿 leggings or gaiters.

背身 | 住 his hands are tied behind.

| 赴市曹 bind and take [the criminal] to the market-place, — and execute him.

**謗**  
'pang

From *word* and *side*.

To vilify, to injure another's good name; to detract.

誹 | to slander.

| 是非 to talk of other's faults, to defame.

| 書 a scurrilous book.

侮 | to vilify, to defame.

訕 | 正事 to reproach that which is good.

**舫**  
'pang

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**  
'pang

Thin nacreous, fresh water mussels (*Un'onida*), long and thin shelled; large and thick marine mollusks, as the *Mya* and *Ostrea*.

| 蛤 a clam or mussel.

| 精 the naiad in the oyster.

老 | 生珠 the old clam has a pearl; — an old man has a child.

鶻 | 相持漁人得利 when the snipe and oyster nip each other, the fisherman is the gainer; — said of going to law.

**棒**  
'pang

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!

熱火 | a hot poker — cannot be grasped at both ends; *met.* an unmanageable affair.

教習拳 | to teach boxing and fencing.

當頭一 | got a rap on the noddle; — taken by surprise.

| 他出 | drive him out, take a stick to him.

幾 | 弓 several shots of a bow.

水上一 | [useless] as slapping the water.

| 子 | indian corn or maize in the ear, from its resemblance to a drumstick. (*Pekingese.*)

| 子麵 | indian meal.

<sup>3</sup> In *Pekingese.* A wing.

雞膀子 a fowl's wing.

一對翅 | a pair of wings.

胖 From *flesh* and *flourishing*. Fat, obese; large limbed; slices of meat.

肥 | corpulent.

| 肛 swelled up, as a boil.

| 脹 puffed, swollen, dropsical.

悻 Harsh, unable to please. | 悻 perverse, cross; bad tempered and morose.

P'ANG.

Old sounds, p'ong, bong, and p'an. In Canton, p'ong; — in Swatow, p'ang; — in Amoy, pong, pang, and pw'an; — in Fuchau, p'aung, p'ong, p'ong, and pwang; — in Shanghai, p'ong; — in Chifu, p'ang.

滂 Great rain; the noise of a heavy rain, roar of running waters; soaked with the rain.

| 沱大雨 a heavy shower.

| 洋 extensive, ocean like.

| 沛 copious rains.

霽 Like the last. An abundant fall of snow or sleet; the noise of a driving storm.

雨雪其 | thick falls the driving snow.

飄忽朔 | the blast then drove furiously on.

Read *fang*. Sleet.

霽 | 雪亂飄 the whirling snow drives by in gusts.

磅 The noise of stones crashing down.

| 唐 to occupy great space.

In *Cantonese.* A pound avoirdupois, or a pound sterling, in imitation of the word; to weigh in pounds.

十二兩為一 | twelve taels make one pound.

| 茶 to weigh tea.

砵 | large weighing scales.

鏟 To scrape off, to level; one says a water-level.

傍 From *man* and *side*; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

Near; the side; to depend on, to lean.

| 晚 dusk, early candlelight.

依 | to lean against; a rest, a support, one to lean on.

| 人門戶 to depend on others for living.

近 | approximating in quality.

王事 | | the king's business is urgent.

左右兩 | both the right and left sides.

耳 | 風 a mere ear rumor.

道 | 立 stood waiting, as for the procession to pass.

旁 Composed of 二 two referring to doors, and 方 square underneath; the second antique form shows something of the original.

Great, extensive; the side; everywhere; lateral, sideways; by the side of, near; following.

| 邊 the side.

| 人 a by-stander.

根莖 | 出 sprouts or suckers springing up near the root.

| 門 a side-door.

莫信 | 言 don't heed people's talk.

| 觀者清 the looker-on sees clearly, as in a game.

海 | the seaside.

| 若無人 as if nobody was near by him; — proud.

| 招俊乂 everywhere to seek able men — to put in office.

觸類 | 通 pursuing one subject, you will be able to appreciate another.

袖手 | 觀 to sleeve the hands and look idly on.

駟馬 | | the four horses went on without resting.

| 午 in confusion, from a variety of affairs; crosswise; transverse.

| 近 adjoining; approaching.

傍 To walk by the side of a cart, as the driver does; used like the next in | 惶 timid, fearful, in a fright.

傍 Fearing; cariness. | 惶 scared, intimidated.

莠 A medicine, called 牛 | 子 whose seeds resemble sunflower seeds in shape.

膀 From *flesh* and *side*; it is interchanged with 膀 the shoulder.

The region of the groin and false ribs.

| 脇 the lower ribs.

| 胱熱 inflammation of the bladder.

| 子 the arm or shoulder.

**舩** A kind of scow used in the central provinces, called | 舩 and | 舩 two of which could be lashed together stern to stern, and sailed very slowly; it differs from 舩' or boats lashed alongside; — hence applied to dull, stupid things.

**脬** To swell, as with the dropsy or a tumor.  
 | 脬 swelling; to tumefy.  
 水泡 | 了 [the body] has swollen in the water.

In *Fuhchau*. Dull, stupid; fatty; to cover close; to line, as the bowels with fat.

**螃** A crab, a sea-crab; *met.* a harpy.  
 | 蟹 the swimming crab. (*Portunus*.)

**踉** To go on hastily and wildly.  
 踉 | 踉 rushing on; urgent to get forward.

**龐** From *dragon* and a *shelter*.  
 A high palatial house; filled, crammed; confused.

蒙 | 洪之恩 I am greatly obliged for your kindness.  
 | | fat, lusty, said of oxen.  
 風俗敦 | the customs there are orderly and moral.

**胖** Also read *p'an*.  
 Fat, hearty; jolly, as if one had nothing to disturb him; the half of a carcass; a slice, collops on the ribs.

心廣體 | his mind is enlarged and his body at ease.  
 一身的 | 肉 he is all fat.  
 | 子 a fat fellow.

PĀNG.

Old sounds, pāng, peng, beng, and bāng. In *Canton*, pūng and pung; — in *Swatow*, peng; — in *Amoy*, peng, p'eng, and hong; — in *Fuhchau*, péng, p'éng, pung, p'ung, and ping; — in *Shanghai*, pāng, ping, and fung; — in *Chifu*, pāng.

**崩** From *hill* 山 and a *friend* 朋 as the phonetic; occurs used for the next.

The fall of a mountain; to fall from a high position into disgrace; to fall in ruins; to let fall or loosen; an emperor's death; infected, as sheep.

山 | the mountain rushes to its fall; the state is ruined.

驚 | 聖駕 I fear that the emperor is dead.

血 | or 血山 | flooding at childbirth or from disease.

大 | 敗 a great ruin; what a fall!

| 墜 to fall in ruins.  
 爾羊來思不驚不 | your flocks come, none injured, none diseased.

被砲 | 着 knocked down by the cannon.

| 角 to knock horns; a euphuism for the *kotow*.

若 | 厥角 as if their horns were falling off.

In *Cantonese*. A fracture, a flaw, a breach; to nip out,

亞 | 吹笛 if a harelip plays a fife, — he only loses his breath.

| 口 a harelip.  
 | 基圍 it breached the embankment; the rush made a crevasse.

**癩** An issue of blood, dysmenorrhœa.  
 產血 | a miscarriage.

Read *p'ang*. A puffy or dropsical swelling of the flesh.

**棚** To inter, to cover a thing with earth; the crashing noise of a falling wall; to lead water on the fields; an archer's target.

| 土埋葬 to fill up the grave with earth.

**弮** A stiff bow; full, complete, furnished.

| 中彪外 a man of real talent and fine person.

| 弓 a strong bow; *met.* stout archers.

| 張 the recoil sound of a bow.

**祊** From *worship* and *square*; it is often read *fang*.

The space within at the side of the ancestral temple gate,

where in early days the gods or lares were worshiped; a sacrifice to the manes in this spot; old name of a town near T'ai-shan in Shantung.

**縑** } A cloth to carry an infant on the back; to bind, to tie; to strap up.  
 小兒 | a child strapped pickapack.

In *Cantonese*, sometimes used for 撻 or 撻 to stretch or pull, from the confusion of the initial consonants.

In *Shanghai* read *mang*, and used as a synonym of 密. Close, crowded, jammed.

**伴** From *man* and *equal*.  
 To send, as a messenger; to make to do; a convoy, a messenger; to conduce, to cause;

following, according to, quick.

相 | 爲伴 they accordingly became comrades.  
 | 來 to send a messenger.  
 | 嚮即有僚 make them work with their associates.

**扌** Used with the last.  
To pause; to grasp with power; to follow after.

In *Cantonese*. To set things to rights; to arrange; to compare.

丨皮草 to sew a fur in style.

丨埋鴨蛋 to hatch ducks' eggs artificially.

丨好 to put in order.

不怕折丨骨 don't fear breaking your ribs.

丨碼子 to gauge weights.

丨論人品 to weigh people's merits or qualifications.

**浜** From *water* and *soldier*.  
A wet dock for calking; a side-creek or canal where boats can go; a wide creek in which boats can find shelter.

洋涇丨 a creek at Shanghai.

跳丨 to leap a ditch, as in racing.

**𠄎** To pull a crossbow to its full stretch.  
丨斷了 pulled it till the string snapped.

**緝** Plain, cheap fabric like sarco-net or cotton; to unite, to join, to follow after; to snap a marking-line; to pull the bow-string.

將丨萬嗣 may a numerous progeny succeed you.

丨衣服 to baste clothes together previous to sewing them (*Pekingese*.)

**幷** A screen or awning; a shelter.

丨幪之下無限瞻依 under your protection I shall be perfectly satisfied.

**𠄎** Urgent, impetuous; the noise of striking boards.

急丨丨的 very hasty; to urge too much; vehement, in a good sense.

**琫** Ornaments of gold or gems on the hilt or scabbard of a sword; an emperor had gems, a prince had gold.

𠄎丨有珌 his scabbard ornaments gleam brightly.

**萃** Luxuriant, full of leaves or fruit.

梧桐丨丨草卉萋萋 the thrifty oil-trees and the flourishing plants.

**𠄎** A loud laugh; boisterous merriment; a big mouth.

**𠄎**

**送** To be scattered; to expel, to drive off; to idle, to wander about; to open, to crack; to issue.

丨散 to dissipate.

丨逐 to drive away.

四民逃丨 the people all run.

丨諸四夷 send him off to the four wild tribes.

石榴丨開 the pomegranate has split open.

綠楊市岸蒲芽丨 when the willows along the bank have green sprays, the sprouts of the cat-tail show themselves.

丨水 to spatter.

**𧈧** 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 *Unionide*.

丨蜆 a long freshwater clam.

**𧈧** An unauthorized character.  
In *Pekingese*. To jump, said of an animal; to rebound, as a ball; to fly back.

丨起過頭 bounded up over his head.

丨跳 to jump, as a frog.

PÄNG.

Some of these characters are also read P'UNG. Old sounds, p'eng, p'äng, bäng, and bäm. In *Canton*, p'äng, p'ung and p'ang; — in *Swatow*, p'eng; — in *Amoy*, p'eng, peng, hong, and ping; — in *Fuchau*, p'eng, péng, päng, p'ang, pang, and p'ung; — in *Shanghai*, p'äng, päng, pung, and bong; — in *Chifu*, p'äng.

**烹** 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.

丨茶 to make tea.

丨調 to mix ingredients, as when boiling medicine.

自丨其身 he burnt his own fingers.

丨煉 to seethe, as glue; to decoct, as medicines.

大丨 a feast.

治國若丨小鮮 to rule the country is as easy as to boil a little fish.

**瀾** Like the next.

The noise of billows is 丨瀾 丨口 ancient name of a place in the south of Shensi.

**澎** From *water* and a *drumming sound*.

The noise of dashing waters.

丨湖廳 the Pescadore Islands off Formosa.

**𧈧** The crashing roar of a falling rock is 丨𧈧, probably in imitation of the sound.

丨然如雷 a sudden thundering noise.

丨隱 abundant, numerous.

怍 Hasty ; warmhearted, earnest and impulsive ; ardent for the right.

忠 | faithful.

忿 | | 而欲動 I am so indignant that I want to do something — to remedy it.

急 | vehement, as for reform.

泐 The noise of water. | 澇 the banging of anything by the wind or waves.

礪 A mineral. | 砂 the sub-borate of soda or natural borax, brought from Tibet.

戠 The noise of striking boards together.

姘 Illicit intercourse with maid-servants ; a fine of four taels was anciently imposed for this offense during a fast.

莽 A coarse plant of which brooms can be made, the 著 |, probably like a coarse kind of yarrow or *Achillea* ; to cause, to make ; to have oversight.

民有肅心 | 云不逮 some of the people desire to advance, but they are led to say it is of no use.

莫予 | 蜂 I will not meddle with a wasp.

蓬 From *plant* and to *meet*. A species of *Rubus* or raspberry growing sporadically among hemp ; others describe it as a weed that the wind roots up and drives across the wastes ; overgrown, tangled, as jungle ; waving as grass ; disheveled, as hair.

| 萊仙境 fairy land, an elysium far from man's abode, whence | 萊縣 a district in T'ang-cheu fu in Shantung derives its name ; some regard it as denoting Kinsiu in Japan.

| | luxuriant foliage, as of oaks.

| 星 a baleful star.

| 累 to wander at will.

髻 Disheveled, uncombed hair is | 鬆 ; it is also applied to the unbound hair of girls. | 頭垢面 unkempt hair and a dirty face.

篷 The first is constantly interchanged with 棚, and the second is used only for mat-sails.

簾 Mats made at the South by interlacing bamboo leaves within splints to serve as a roof or covering for boats, stagings, &c.; atap ; at the North, rushes and millet stalks are used ; the sail of a vessel ; an awning ; a ceiling.

| 寮 mat huts or shanties.

搭 | to put up an awning.

蓮 | the torus of the lotus.

半 | 月色 to enjoy the moon-light under easy sail.

轉 | to go on the other tack.

| 茅 a grass hut ; my poor abode.

駛勾 | to beat in sailing.

| 褲 the housing of a sail.

| 過脚 to gibe the sail.

車 | 子 matting or awning on a cart.

| 脚索 ropes to pull an awning.

糊 | to paper the ceiling.

扛 | an arched ceiling or covering ; a domed roofing.

帳 | huts for soldiers.

一 | 傘 one state umbrella.

飄 | unfixed, no settled abode.

鞀 The noise of drums.

芄 From *plants* and *all* ; it resembles *chwan* 芄 an orchid.

芄 Grassy, luxuriant ; bushy, like a fox's tail ; name of a plant.

| 尾 a long bushy tail.

我行其野 | | 其麥 I am going through the country, through this wheat so flourishing.

烽 } Dust raised by the wind ; to whirl the dust about. | 起塵土 it carries about the dust in clouds.

堽 } In *Cantonese*. To fill the eyes with dust or smoke ; a classifier of walls.

一 | 煙隨 an offensive smoke, like burning hair.

一 | 牆 one stretch of wall.

烟 | | the smoke is very smarting to the eyes ; a smudge.

朋 Now composed of two 月 moons, but at first it was two 鳳 phoenixes, a bird said to draw all others after it.

A friend, a companion, a peer, an equal ; one of the same views or school ; a couple or a set ; to consort with ; to join in ; to form selfish associations ; a pair of two ; a set of fine cowries of different sizes.

| 友 an associate.

彼友之子碩大無 | that hero is large and peerless.

| 黨 to form a junto or cabal, a clique.

| 比爲奸 to club together to plot treason.

良 | a good friend.

賓 | 滿座 his guests fill the house.

好 | 情 very friendly or polite to.

| 酒斯饗 entertained them with two kinds of wine.

群居而 | 飛 they fly in flocks, and crowds of them live together.

鵬 A monstrous bird, like the *ruk* or roc of Arabian story, and the *simurg* of the Persians ; the Chinese fable that it was transformed from the leviathan, and some think the extinct *Aepyornis* of Madagascar may have been heard of and exaggerated.

大 | 展翅 the roc has flapped his wings; —said of a smart man.  
 | 程萬里 the roc 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 篷 a sail; a booth; a mess of ten men among soldiers.

涼 | an awning;  
 捲 | roll up the awning.  
 戲 | a temporary theater.  
 曬 | a drying shed.  
 拆 | 做過 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.

捨茶 | to open a free 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 worshipers.

捲 | 一座 arch the awning.  
 | 廠 a shed for storing things.  
 過街 | a shop awning, a street screen.

棚 To associate with; to assist, to help; to recommend or bespeak.

彭 Formed of 鼓 a drum and 形 form contracted in combination.  
 To go, to travel; a way; abundant; near, on one side;

powerful; to fix the spears in a war-chariot; name of a stream in Sin-ch'ang hien 新昌縣 in Kiangsi; an ancient city in P'ing-liang fu in the east of Kansuh.

| 亨 full of one's self.  
 匪其 | do not stay by his side.

竊比於我老 | [Confucius said,] I venture to compare myself with our old Päng; — 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.

| | the exciting beating of drums; numerous; a crashing noise; handsome, strong; grand, as an array.

| 城 an old name for the city of Sü-chen 徐州府 in Kiangsu.

以車 | | [the horses] pranced grandly in their cars.

膨 Very fat; bloated, like a sow.  
 | 脖 obese; puffed out, swollen.

肚 | 脹 flatulent; the belly distended, as from overeating.

螿 A land crab, common in the rice-fields, or on seaside beaches.

| 螿子 crab's eggs.  
 無爪 | 螿 a clawless crab; — an inefficient, lazy lout.

鬃 Loose hair is | 髻 when it hangs down the back.

| 髻 the hair dressed in puffs on the temples, and worn over the ear; a style common in Canton.

拌 Same as 捧 which has now superseded it.

p'äng To receive in both hands; to beat; to scoop up in both hands; an open handful; to hold a dish by the rim.

| 水飲 to drink out of the hands.  
 | 了 — | took up a handful.

薛 Fragrant.  
 香 | | a sweet smell.

撞 From hand or stone and together; the second form is most common.

碰 To run upon or against; to bump; to try, to see how a thing is; to meet unexpectedly; a thump; experimentally, on trial.

| 着 hit against him.

| 見 to meet, as in the streets.

| 機會 to make a trial.

| 撞 to thump against.

| 運氣 it depends on my luck.

| 鼻轉灣 when you get to the cross street, then turn.

| 釘子 to meet disappointment; a vexatious nonplus; got into trouble.

| 頭聚飲 to divide the cost of a meal equally among the eaters.

兩家相 | they ran against each other.

| 壺 to play cards.

船 | 船 the vessels have collided.

| 不着 I have not come across one, — as a book.

甕 A large bellied jar or amphora, containing a barrel or more, used to hold spirits; or it is sometimes sunk in the earth, and fruit sealed up inside till winter; a pitcher; a small jar.

PAO.

Old sounds, po, p'o, pok, bo, bok, and p'ot. In Canton, pò and pao; — in Swatow, pau, p'au, p'ak, po, and p'o; — in Amoy, pau, p'au, pò, pa, and p'ok; — in Fuhchau, pan, po, and púk; — in Shanghai, po and bo; — in Chifu, pao.

**包** } From 勹 to *infol*d and 己 *self*,  
 representing the fetus inwrap-  
 ped in the womb; the second  
 and original form is now used as  
 the 20th radical of a few incon-  
 gruous characters, mostly relat-  
 ing to wrapping and inclosing.  
 (pao)

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 *heu 勾* to hook the string of the lute.

- | 工料 to take a job and find the materials.
- | 辦館 a shop that provides entertainments.
- | 換 I will change it if it is not good.
- | 支 | 結 I am sure that it will be accurate.
- 打 | to wrap in a mat, as a box; to mat.
- 能 | 容 patient, forbearing.
- 沒 | 含 he has no self-restraint; impatient.
- | 頭 a fillet, a headband.
- | 在裏面 it is included or reckoned in.
- | 庇 to screen, to countenance; to harbor, as a criminal.
- 管 | 你無事 I assure you there's nothing to fear.
- | 攬訟詞 to conduct a lawsuit.
- | 袱皮 a wrapper, such as is wound around bedding.
- | 裹 a bundle; to wrap up.
- | 起來 bundle it up.
- 銅 | 口 to strengthen a joint with copper.
- 開 | open the bundle; to take a contract.
- 所 | 甚廣 what it includes is very wide, as a proposition.

- | 涵 to comprehend, to involve.
- 三 | three bales, as cotton.
- | 完錢糧 to farm or contract for paying the taxes.
- 腰 | a double purse or fob.
- | 種茶 powchong tea.
- | 子 a meat patty or steamed dumpling.

**苞** } The husk of grain; a sort of  
 rush fit for making sandals  
 or mats; rank, luxuriant;  
 food wrapped in mulberry  
 leaves for presents.  
 (pao)

- | 桑永固 enduring for ever.
- 竹 | 松茂 luxuriant bamboos and thrifty firs.
- 爾貢 | 茅不入 you have not brought your tribute of fine mats.
- 開 | to blossom.
- | 直 presents of food, which used to be wrapped in mats.

**胞** } 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.  
 (pao)

- | 衣 the after-birth.
- 同 | 兄弟 uterine brothers.
- 尿 | the bladder.
- | 姪 own brother's sons.
- 民若同 | [Confucius] regarded the people as brothers.
- 善藏我兒 | it will be well to keep my child's secundines.

**保** } From *fire* and *protection*; an  
 unauthorized character.  
 To heat, to boil; to cook  
 with water; an earthen-pot;  
 a saucepan; a grenade.  
 (pao)

- | 水 to heat water.
- 砂 | 或瓦 | a coarse earthen-ware pot; a kedgere pot.
- 丢火藥 | to throw stink-pots.
- 一 | 水 a kettle of water.

- 穿 | to let the secret out. (*Cantonese*.)
- 盡呢 | try your last chance; one more throw.
- 銅 | a copper skillet.
- 鼠摩試砂 | try a pot through the rat-hole first; — a thief's phrase for using a decoy.

**褒** } Long robes, such as the  
 sovereign gives; to set off  
 the beauties of, to admire;  
 to laud, to praise; in titles,  
 commendable, illustrious, se-  
 rene.  
 (pao)

- | 貶 praise and blame.
- | 獎 or | 美 to extol, to magnify.
- | 拜 to salute again, in order to show double respect.
- 一字之 | 榮於華褒 one word of [Confucius'] commendation was more honorable than an embroidered robe.

**寶** } From *shelter* with a *gem, pearl,*  
 and *vase* underneath; the se-  
 cond contracted form is common.  
 (pao)

- Precious, valuable, as a jewel; a gem; a coin; value, worth; a term of compliment, as honorable, noble, respected; your; to regard as fine, happy, precious, or good; an imperial seal; to esteem, to value; a symbol of rank; biliary calculi.
- 狗 | the dog's bezoar, a medicine.
- 你 | 號 what is your shop name?
- | 貝 or 奇 | costly, rare, precious; my jewel, my delight; a pet, the baby; to esteem.
- 為善為 | goodness makes a thing precious.
- | 貝來死 my little pet, my darling, my jewel.
- 三 | or 三 | 佛 Buddha, law, and priesthood (*tri-ratna*); these theological abstractions personified are worshiped as three gods.



既 | 以德 virtue was his ruling principle.

| 看一回 I always wish to see it, as the theater.

見你就 | the sight of you is enough.

**鮑** pao' Dried oysters; pickled fish; putrid or salted fish; frozen fish.

| 魚 awabe 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.

To infold, to contain, to hold in; to carry in the arms;

to grasp, to compress; to feel, to have in the heart; to adhere to; the bosom, the lap; an arm's length; vapor rising towards the sun; to hatch.

懷 | to think of, to care for.

| 住 to lullaby, to carry a babe.

| 病 still sick.

懷才 | 德 to cherish and maintain one's virtue.

| 恨終身 I shall feel angry as long as I live; I never can forget it.

雲 | 日 the clouds encircle the sun.

幼子在 | a tender child in the lap.

| 膝長吟 to hold the knees and sing away; — literary leisure.

| 告人 one who pleads for the plaintiff.

| 屈含冤 to keep one's wrongs to himself; I can get no redress.

挾 | to hold tight, as under the arms.

| 義 to maintain the right.

| 愧 ashamed.

| 負不凡 a rarely-clever man, one not of the common sort.

| 怨 found fault with, to bear a grudge against.

| 不平 willing for a quarrel, ready for a scrimmage.

**苞** } The second and unusual form, composed of enveloping and man, refers to the meaning; interchanged with the last.

**匏** } To incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch.

雞 | 窩 the hen is sitting.

雞 | 鵝 [like] a hen trying to hatch goose eggs; — he cannot manage the affair.

**匏** } A plane; to plane off, to smooth; to level off; to deduct from; to grub up.

| 子 a carpenter's plane.

馬 | a curry-comb.

| 花 or | 柴 shavings.

| 木 to smooth boards.

| 削 to correct, as a style; to polish; to arrange properly.

| 槽地 to dig a trench.

| 煙 | a box-plane for shaving tobacco.

**齧** } The teeth exposed; protuberant, projecting.

| 眼 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.

**豹** } From brute and a pinch.

A name for spotted felinae, 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.

金錢 | or | 子 the leopard. (*Leopardus japonicus*.)

艾葉 | the tiger-cat of Formosa. (*Leopardus brachyurus*.)

君子 | 變 the princely 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.

管中窺 | you have been gazing at the sky through a little tube; — met. you talk big.

| 眼圓睜 staring fiercely with open eyes.

**曝** pao' Also written like the last. A censor who used to remain on guard five days in the office, called | 直, because he crouched in his post like a cheetah.

**報** pao' Composed of 卒 sins and 服 to submit contracted; occurs used for 合, 合 to join.

To recompense, to requite; to revenge; a retribution, a reward; to state, to inform, to tell, to report; a messenger; a report; a gazette, a reporter; to debauch a superior; to unite.

有恩 | 恩 he who receives favors must requite them.

惡 | a retribution for evil deeds.

| 仇 to revenge one's self on an enemy.

眼現 | the retribution has come quickly.

陰 | 陽 | a secret reward, as by the gods; an open reward, as from men.

回 | an answer.

通 | for general information; a public notice.

日 | the daily Court circular.

| 條 a notice put up at doors to announce an honor received.

紅旗 | 捷 to send a courier to the capital with good news.

| 子 a messenger; a hand-bill, a placard.

泥金帖捷 | may the gold sprinkled card speedily announce — that you have become a high graduate.

| 信者 one who reports a thing; a newsmonger.

| 老 to plead age for retiring.

| 答 to recompense.

| 馬 a courier.

| 稅 to pay duties on moving goods.

圖 | I hope to reward your kindness; I shall try to requite you.

遭天 | met a divine retribution, as when struck by lightning.

| 本 追 源 to requite one's ancestors by sacrifices.

何以 | 我 how can you repay me?

接到家 | I received my family letters.

速 | 司 the Speedy Recompenser, a deity in municipal temples before whom oaths are taken with great solemnity.

暴  
武  
pao'

Originally composed of 日 sun, 出 emitting, 井 to receive, 米 rice (or 本 source), intimating the effect of the sun in ripening grain; now contracted to 日 sun and 恭 respect; the second and antique form is composed of tiger and martial, a lexigraph hinting at its meaning.

A very dry or scorching heat; stormy, tempestuous; cruel, violent, oppressive, fierce; to strike; to waste; an intensive particle; to bring to light, to discover; a plat six li square.

| 虐 to harry the people.

| 風 a fierce wind.

| 虎 to throttle the tiger, as Fung Fu did; a fearless dare-devil; brave to excess.

| 羅 a demon who kills one of the successful graduates of the *tsinsz'* list soon after they are gazetted.

强 | 之 徒 an unscrupulous wretch.

| 怒 very angry.

| 然 or | | suddenly.

兇 | 衆 著 his savage conduct was exhibited to all.

狂 | outrageous.

酷 | very cruel.

| 病 dangerously sick.

自 | 自 棄 to act violently and throw one's self away.

除 | 安 良 to punish the cruel and quiet the peaceful.

Read *pah*, To dry in the sun; to discover, to exhibit, to proclaim.

一日 | 之 to put it in the sun one day.

| 之 于 民 to show to the people.

曝  
pao'

Also read *pah*, and used for the last.

To sun, to air.

| 晒 to dry in the sun.

| 書 to dry books.

野 人 負 | laborers must bear the sun.

爆  
pao'

To burn, to scorch; to snap, to pop; to crackle; to blast rocks; to chap, to burst or shrink from dryness; hot;

sputtering, crackling; to dry by the fire.

| 火 a crackling fire.

| 竹 或 串 | a string of fire-crackers.

| 煤 coal that snaps.

| 穀 parched rice.

桶 箍 | 了 the hoops have burst.

烟 花 | 像 all kinds of fire-works.

| 裂 chapped, cracked.

放 花 | to let off fire-works.

譟  
pao'

Passionate.

| 譟 如 雷 he flies off in a passion, like a clap of thunder.

### P'AO:

Old sounds, p'o, p'ot, p'ok, bo, bot, and bok. In Canton, p'ao and p'o; — in Swatow, p'au; — in Amoy, pau, p'au, and pauh; — in Fuhchau, p'au, p'a, and po; — in Shanghai, p'o and bo; — in Chifu, p'ao.

抛  
p'ao

To fling, or throw down; to cast off, to reject; to toss up; to cut, to deduct; in mechanics, to project.

| 錨 to cast anchor.

| 棄 to abandon, to reject.

| 別 to abscond.

| 梭 to throw the shuttle.

| 除 多 少 how much do you take off?

| 頭 露 面 to appear in public; said of women.

| 毬 to play or throw ball.

| 撇 父 母 to leave one's parents, to go from home.

| 磚 引 玉 to spend a brick to get a gem.

| 費 to spend recklessly; extravagant.

脬  
p'ao

Used for *pao* 胞 a pustule.

A bladder.

氣 | an air-bladder.

尿 | the bladder.

卵 | 子 the pellicle enveloping the white of an egg.

庖  
p'ao

A place for killing and dressing food; a cook-room.

| 人 或 | 丁 a cook.

| 廚 a kitchen.

咆  
p'ao

To roar, as a lion or bear; to bluster; furious, raging.

| 勃 to put on bravado.

| 哮 公 堂 the angry bluster of officials in the yamun.

焦  
p'ao

Used for the last, but more often for the next.

To roast; to fry, as a hash; to exhibit violent passions.

毛 | 葷 羹 roast-pig, hash, and soups.

女 | 傑于中國 you show your fierce will in the center of the state.

炮

From fire and to envelop; it is erroneously used for 砲 a cannon

- To bake or roast in the ashes; to wrap up in clay and roast.
| 之燔之 roast it and toast it.
| 製 to mix; to temper, as condiments.
| 祭 to char wood for sacrifices.
| 燥 to get angry, is thus written for 譟 譟 the correct form.
| 烙之刑 the punishment of climbing hot pillars—in hell.

匏

From 包 to envelop and 瓠 a gourd contracted.
A calabash or bitter squash, anciently used for drinking, or making musical instruments; a gurglet shaped vessel.
| 瓜 a hard shell gourd.
| 羹 a soup of young gourd leaves.
苦 | 不材 the bitter squash is only worth picking—for a float.

匏

Used with the last.
A gourd; drinking utensils are made of the dried shell.
| 瓠為飲 a calabash for drinking.

鞣

To work over hides or skins, and make them soft, like wash-leather.

袍

From dress and to envelop.
A robe longer than a 褂; a long inner garment which covers the skirts; a quilted or plaited gown; the front skirts.
皮 | a fur mantle.

誼切同 | 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.
割 | 斷義 to disrupt a dear friendship.

道 | a Taoist's robe.
穿藍 | 子 the blue-mantled one, i. e. Heaven.
戰 | defensive armor.
黃 | 加身 they threw the yellow robe over me;—said by the founder of the Sung dynasty.

麇

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 麇 麇, 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.
逃 | to abscond.
快 | go faster; to hurry on.
| 路 to journey.
| 文書 a postman.
| 堂 a waiter at an inn or restaurant.

掙

To take in hand, as a husbandman does his tools; used for 否 whether.
| 鋤 to till the land.

暑

From words and violent.
To cry out when in pain is 阿 | ; overcome by pain; to bawl.

奩

Occurs used for the next.
To harvest; to brag over others; to swell up, like a fish.

礮

From stone and a griffon; the second is commonly used, and often wrongly written 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.
放 | or 開 | to fire the gun.
| 臺 a fort.
放排 | a salvo of musquetry.
燒花 | to burn the flowery gun, as when worshipping 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 漬 or cold infusions.
水 | a water blister; a bubble.
| 製 to decoct, as medicines.
| 濕 to wet, to dip; wetted.
身如 | 沫 a Buddhistic 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.
渾渾 | 渾 | as a foaming torrent.
如夢幻 | 影 [life is] like a dream, a glittering bubble.
水裏 | 着 let it soak long.
| 氣去了 the froth has all gone.

沒有 | 氣 there's no bubble ;  
*met.* my outlay (or trouble) is  
quite in vain.  
癢疥 | 兒 to break a pimple.  
In *Pekingese*. Light, as a  
thing; floatable.  
| 炭 light willow charcoal.

疱 } From disease or skin and e-  
} velop.  
炮 } A pustule on the face; a  
} blister coming out suddenly,  
} like chicken-pox; a blister,  
} as from a burn.  
燙了一個 | I have  
made a blister.

走起兩腳 | I have raised  
blisters on my feet.

撮 } To strike, to chastise; *i.e.*  
} sound of beating, a clatter-  
} ing noise.  
| 去衣塵 knock the dust  
off your clothes.

PÉI.

*This sound and PI often run into each other. Old sounds, péi, pai, p'it, pat, and bat. In Canton, pi, p'ui, and p'úi; — in Swatow, p'ui, p'ue, pi, and pwat; — in Amoy, pi, p'i, p'òè, and p'ai; — in Fuhchau, pi, p'i, and p'woi; — in Shanghai, pé, p'è, b'è, and b'é<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, p'ei.*

悲 } From heart and negative or had,  
} *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.  
| 夫 how melancholy; pitiable!  
| 哉 alas! how sad.  
| 嘆 to sigh sadly.  
慈 | 忽發 he all at once shows  
much pity.  
| 秋 to lament the fall of the  
leaf; *met.* regret at passing the  
flower of life.  
離合 | 歡 parting and meeting,  
tragic and comic; as plays.  
| 痛之懷 to suffer with others'  
in their griefs.  
| 切 acutely grieved.  
我心傷 | my heart is wounded  
with sadness.

一 | 祈准 his prayer was heard  
at the first fall of the blocks.  
| 中蛇影 he sees a snake's  
shadow in the cup; — said of  
a very suspicious man.  
貪 | a wine-bibber.  
請照勝一 | let us take a full  
bumper together.  
| 盤 a salver; a waiter.  
| 茗候叙 my entertainment is  
waiting ready for you to come.  
換 | to change cups.  
In *Cantonese*. To coax, to flat-  
ter.  
| 打之言 irony, jokes, double-  
entendre.  
你 | 獎我 you are only wheed  
ling me.

登高必自 | to attain eminence  
one must start from lowly life.  
天尊地 | heaven is exalted,  
earth is lowly.  
| 以自牧 the inferior must  
watch themselves.

椀 } From wood or dish and not; the  
} first form is least common.  
} A cup, a vessel for drink-  
} ing from; a tumbler, a glass;  
} divining-blocks used before  
} the gods, for which the se-  
} cond form is used.  
} 一隻 | or | 子 one tum-  
} bler or cup.  
敬酒三 | offered him three cups  
of wine.  
拿一 | 水來 bring a glass of  
water.

卑 } Formed of 左 left contracted  
} and 甲 first above; it is the op-  
} posite of chung' 重 weighty.  
卑 } Base, low, vulgar; plebeian;  
} mean, inferior, contemptible;  
} a term for one's self; yield-  
} ing, respectful, humble.  
| 陋 vulgar, low-lived.  
| 賤 mean and cheap; *met.* the  
lower classes.  
| 職 I, the magistrate.  
| | 不足道 not worth men-  
tioning, *u.o.* unimportant.  
| 污苟賤 a vile and worthless  
fellow.

葶 } A medicinal plant.  
} | 蘇草 the castor-oil  
} plant. (*Ricinus*.)  
} | 蘇油 oil used in making  
} vermilion ink for seals; the  
} second form is chiefly used  
} in this sense.  
| 薜 applied to several plants.  
one of which, the 薜紅 | 薜  
is a vine like the *Smilax*, with  
cymes of purple flowers.  
Read *pih*, A rain cloak.

椀 } Handle of an ax; a kind of  
} wine-cup; a fruit, the | 柿  
} *Diospyros glutinifera*, or yel-  
} low skinned persimmon; also  
} called the green persimmon.

碑 } From stone and lowly.  
} A stele; stone tablets, such as  
} are set up in temples or pub-  
} lic places; a grave-stone; a  
} pillar to which victims were an-  
} ciently tied.  
石 | a stone tablet of any kind  
| 文 an epitaph.  
路上行人口似 | 'traveler's  
words last like tablets.

| 記 the inscription on a tablet.  
 | 墓 a tombstone.  
 | 銘 carved on stone.  
 | 帖 fac-similes printed from tablets.  
 口 | the public opinion of a man or affair.

**篛** A basket or crael for fishing; a bamboo float; a basket to inclose fish to drag astern; thin.

**俾** From *man* and *trifling* 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.

| 石擊人 he struck the man with a stone.  
 | 予從欲 let me follow my desires.

不 | 人行 don't let the people go.  
 送 | 佢 give it to him (*Cantonese*).  
 | 爾職守 to enable you to fulfill your official duties.

罔不率 | they consented and followed him without exception; — everybody submitted.  
 | 得安焉 that he may be quieted.

**庫** Low, unpretending, as a cottage; humble, mean; short; insufficient; used for 鼻 the nose; a hen quail.

有 | a small fief which the brother of Shun governed, lying in the southwest of Hunan in Tao-chien 道州 on the River Siang.  
 宮室卑 | the halls and buildings are common and low.

其民豐肉而 | 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 back; the opposite of front or face; behind, rear, the back side; under side of

a book; the north of a hall or house; rays of the sun; top of a bow; a steep convex bluff near a stream, from a fancied resemblance to a back; to turn the back on; to carry on the back; to be proved false; to feign; to oppose; to prevaricate.

手 | back of the hand.  
 | 脊 the back; the backbone.  
 | 心 a vest; a sleeveless jacket.  
 時無 | 無側 you have therefore no one at your back or side — to advise you.

寒 | cuddled up with the cold.  
 佗 | humpbacked.  
 向 | front and rear, as of a house.  
 違 | to resist; contumacious.

| 後 behind it.  
 | 信 or | 教 to apostatize.  
 | 約 to discard treaty obligations.  
 | 口言 to talk of one behind his back.

發 | or 搭 | to have a carbuncle on the back.  
 相 | back to back; opposition.  
 | 負 to carry on the back.

| 書 or | 出來 to repeat a lesson; to say memoriter.  
 | 陰 a shady spot not reached by the sun.  
 | 地裏 aside, a retired spot.

| 兒 the obverse of a coin.  
 | 諱爺娘 to disregard one's parents.  
 | 井 to leave one's home, as to get a living.

| 着手 to walk with the hands behind the back.  
 | 面 the back side, the rear.  
 | 却前言 to violate one's word.

噂沓 | 憎 many [fair] words, but hatred behind one's back.  
 | 地 clandestine, underhand.

In *Cantonese*. Unusual, rare; secret.

十分 | exceedingly rare, as a character.  
 講 | 語 to make signs to one.  
 耳 | hard of hearing.

In *Pekingese*. Unlucky; to miss a chance.

你真 | 了 you are truly unlucky.

**背** From *man* and *back*.  
 To reject, to discard; to stand awry.  
 莫 | 立 do not stand improperly.

民不 | 上 the people do not dislike their superiors.

**背** } Fine silk of many colors;  
**綉** } to paste paper hangings.  
 péi'

**被** From *clothes* and *shin*.  
 The covering of a bed; to cover; to put on or dress one with; to reach to; to protect; to provide or prepare; to suffer, and thus becomes a sign of the passive voice, showing that what follows was suffered or done; a *preposition*, by, from.

綿 | or | 窩 a quilted coverlet.  
 | 水災 suffered by a flood.  
 | 及天恩 heaven's blessings came to him.

馬汗 | a saddle-cloth.  
 | 人欺負 misused by others.  
 | 具 all is ready.

光 | 四表 his glory reached to all places.  
 | 單 sheets, as for a bed.  
 | 害 injured, misused.

佗羅經 | a pall with Buddhist prayers on it.  
 | 胎 or | 綿 a cotton wool quilt without a cover.

| 風吹着 the wind blew on him.  
 鋪 | to condole with friends.

In *Cantonese*. A *conjunction*, or, one of two; a particle expressing certainty.

公 | 媿 is it a male or female?  
 係 | yes, it is.

| 點樣 then what? how will it turn out?

**倍** From 人 *man*, and 否 *not* altered.

*péi'* To rebel, to oppose authority; low, vulgar; to

withdraw; to increase; a fold; a hundred times.

水勢 | 湧 the water rushes faster.

鄙 | unseemly, vulgar, lowbred.

加一 | double it.

十 | tenfold.

世離俗 | to leave the world and its vulgarities.

增惆悵 | overburdened and perplexed, as with varied affairs.

文 | very learned, good memory.

加整肅 | extra care in putting it in order.

如買三 | suppose a trader gets 300 per cent.

**焙** To dry by or over a fire, as tea is cured; to hatch eggs artificially.

火 | kiln-dried.

乾 | to dry; to cure by drying.

茶 | to fire tea.

鴨苗 | to hatch ducklings.

炕 | to make fretted work, as with metals.

火 | to dry before the fire.

脆 | roasted till it is crisp.

**貝** The upper part represents the body of a cowrie, the inner strokes the teeth, and the lower its feelers; it is the 154th radical of characters relating to values and trade; used with the next three.

A cowrie shell or *Cypræa*, used for money in China in early feudal times; its name | 齒 referred to the denticles; a conch; precious, valuable; money, riches, property; adorned with shells; shell-like.

錦 | rich brocade.

勒 and 子 | are Manchu titles of nobility, *beile* and *peisse*, somewhat like baron and baronet.

紫 | or 文 | mottled or colored eypræas.

胄 | a helmet ornamented with shells, used in old times.

| 多 the *peito* or palmyra palm; it is also incorrectly applied to the pepul or Indian fig.

**楨** A lofty tree in India and Burmah, the *Borassus* or palmyra palm, of whose leaves books are made; called |

多樹 in Sanscrit *patra*, and also 思惟樹 or the tree of reflection.

**珎** Ornaments of tortoise-shell; ornaments inlaid.

| 飾 the round flat stone or carving on a string of beads, which hangs to it like a cross on a rosary.

**質** A bitterish expectorant medicine, a kind of nealy bulb called | 母 or 貝母 found in Sz'eh'uen and Chelkiang; it is the root of a liliaceous plant (*Uvularia*), and used in fevers and ointments.

**狽** An animal allied to a wolf, called 狽 | with short fore or hind legs, or wanting one, so that in order to get along, one must ride the other; it probably alludes to the jerboa.

狽 | 爲奸 they are banded together in their traitorous schemes.

狽 | 折札之命 my fate is as bad as a fettered *lung-péi*; — I am quite helpless.

**犝** } A two year old heifer; the first is also defined an ox with a long body and long legs.

**輦** } From *chariot* and *not*; the second and irregular form is common.

**輦** } 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.

我 | our kind.

視爲一 | he regarded them all alike.

同 | comrades; alike, same sort. | 兒大 they are his seniors; a rank above this.

尊 | you all — i. e. those older than the speaker.

卑 | we all; — i. e. your juniors.

無 | incomparable.

過 | to leave one's place.

營利之 | traders, merchants.

前 | seniors; those who have the pas.

班 | a colleague.

一 | 子 throughout his whole life, during life.

類 | different sorts.

老前 | one of the old sort, i. e. an old [Hanlin] scholar, an instructor.

**佩** From *man*, *all*, and *napkin*. Things worn on the girdle, as pendants; to wear about one, to hang on the gridle; to keep by one, as a souvenir; to gird on to carry, to remember.

| 劍 to wear a sword.

| 服不忘 I will ever bear it in my memory.

感 | 深恩 I shall ever remember your great kindness.

曷勝欽 | I greatly rejoice to remember you.

| 身 to wear or have on the person.

其餘不 | 服 I will yield to nobody else, I cannot give in [my opinion] to the others.

去喪無所不 | when mourning is laid aside, wear all your ornaments.

知子之來之難 | 以贈之 when I know those whom you wish to have come, I will give them of my girdle ornaments.

**珮** Gems worn by women, girdle ornaments; tinkling things hung in the wind.

環 | 鏘鏘 the girdle appendages tinkled as he went.

旒  
旒

p'ei'

From *flag* and *market*; the contracted form is most common.

A pennon or swallow-tailed streamer attached to the staff over the flag; to fasten on a pennon; to journey, to take a trip.

白 | 央央 their white streamers fluttered brightly.

| | streaming out and fluttering, like a banner; or the long tendrils of the bean.

旌 | 飛揚 the fluttering flags.

旗 | a flag.

返 | to return from a long travel.

行 | to go on a journey.

悖

p'ei'

It is interchanged with *puh*, 詩 to mislead.

To rebel; to set one's self against nature or usage; perverse; contumacious, unreasonable.

| 禮 uncivil; crabbed, as when rude to friends, and civil to strangers.

逆 | 逆 rebellious.

| 理 opposed to propriety.

貨 | 而入亦 | 而出 unjust gains may come to one, but they will as certainly leave him.

邾

p'ei'

A feudal city, or small region in the Shang dynasty, mentioned in the Book of Odes, lying north of the Yellow River in the present Ki cheu 冀州 in the southwest of Chihli.

P'EI.

This sound and P'i often run into each other. Old sounds, p'ei, béi, p'ai, p'it, bit, and p'at. In Canton, p'úi, p'i, and pi; — in Swatow, p'i, pi, p'úi, p'úe, and hui; — in Amoy, p'i, p'òe, p'ai, and pi; — in Fuhchau, p'i, pw'd, p'úi, pié, and pai; — in Shanghai, p'é and bó; — in Chifu, p'ei.

醅

p'ei'

From *spirits* and *whether*.

Liquor not yet strained; must; eaten and drunken to satiety; surfeited.

丕

p'ei'

From *one* and *not*; occurs interchanged with 不 and 否 as an adverb.

丕

p'ei'

Unequaled; 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.

| 著聲名 an unsurpassed reputation.

嘉乃 | 績 he lauded his great merit.

| 顯考 your great and illustrious ancestors.

呬

p'ei'

The noise made in spitting or hooting; to snort at.

秠

p'ei'

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.

伉

p'ei'

Sturdy, stout; valiant, robust; many.

大 | 山 is near the Yellow River in Wéi-hwui fu, in the northeast of Honan.

以車 | | all are strong steeds fit for the chariot.

坯

p'ei'

坯

p'ei'

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.

泥 | unburnt earthenware.

取石 | to get out a rough block, as for a statue.

| 模 a model, a rough cast.

多器 | 士 they had many sun-dried utensils.

一 | 黄土盖英雄 now only a clod covers the hero.

磚 | bricks not yet burnt.

烟 | 子 rough stones for pipe mouths.

恹

p'ei'

Idle; frightened, alarmed.

柔則 | the weak will be much alarmed.

苙

p'ieh

The luxuriant gay look of plants in flower.

| 蘭 a species of green skinned turnip, of a sweet taste like the rutabaga, grown about Peking.

瘵

p'ei'

A disease not yet developed; one says, the pain of dyspepsia.

胚

p'ei'

胚

p'ei'

From *flesh* and *not*.

An embryo, a fetus one month old; an unformed, unfinished thing; misty, uncondensed vapor.

| 胎 pregnant.

身 | fat, in good liking. (Canton.)

披人 | 子 a marplot, a dolt.

𩚑

s'fu

From *blood* and *not*; it occurs used for the last.

Coagulated blood, of a dark red color.

赤如 | 血者死 if his face is of the color of clotted blood, he will die.

Read *seu*. Another name for oats is 𩚑, not now used.

邳 <sub>p'ei</sub>

A place in the state of Lu. | 邳 a district, formerly called 下 | in the north of Kiangsu, near the Grand Canal.

髻 <sub>p'ei</sub>

Going out with the hair disheveled. | 鬚 a bushy beard. Read *fu*' The hair on the head.

豕 <sub>p'ei</sub>

The second form is most-used. A cub, especially the | 狸 or fox's cubs. 草木榛榛鹿豕 | | the trees were strange and tangled, the deers and swine savage and wild, — as at the creation; the last two words are also spoken of wild tribes of men.

駮 <sub>p'ei</sub>

A white and yellow speckled horse. | | running along; hurrying on.

裴 <sub>p'ei</sub>

From *clothes* and *not* as the phonetic; occurs used for the next. Dressed in long and beautiful robes; an old name for Hoh-fi hien 合肥縣 in the center of Nganhwui. | 回 to go to and fro; some apply it to wild people in Hainan Island.

俳 <sub>p'ei</sub>

From *step* and *not*; it is sometimes wrongly written *sp'ai* 俳 an actor. To walk.

| 徊 flying and wheeling about, like swallows; walking to and fro; irresolute. | 徊花 a variety of rose. (*Rosa rugosa*.)

培 <sub>p'ei</sub>

From 土 *earth* and 否 *not* altered. To add or heap up dirt; to hoe, as maize; to cultivate; to assist, to add energy to; to dam up, as a sluice. | 養 or | 補 身體 to invigorate the body. | 磚 to lay up bricks.

栽 | to heap earth around a sapling; *met.* to patronize, to make a protégé of one.

| 土 heap up the earth; hence | 植起來 means that what one was early accustomed to, he does naturally, as the earth develops the sapling. | 高的 raise it higher, as a roof. (*Cantonese*.)

陪 <sub>p'ei</sub>

From *place* and *not*; used with the last and 倍 to double.

To add earth to plants; attached to, subordinate; to assist; to accompany, to fellowship; to double; to match; to fill. | 你出門 I'll go out with you. | 客坐 to entertain a visitor. | 送 to see a guest out, to escort. | 伴 a companion. | 賓 to associate with.

加 | to multiply, to add to. | 助 to assist, to take a part in. | 臣 a subsidiary officer; a term used by feudal princes. 招 | I beg your pardon.

欠 | excuse my leaving you; — a polite phrase. | 嫁丫環 a servant-maid like Zilpah, who accompanies a married daughter.

秉德 | 仁 to match humanity by virtue. | 襯 a kind of double entendre; to praise or blame by allusions; to bring up an illustration.

賠 <sub>p'ei</sub>

To make up a loss, to indemnify; to supply a deficit; to offset; to confess; to cover, as in gambling.

| 還 or | 償 to repay; to make good a loss; to compensate. | 錢貨 goods sold at a loss. | 填 to pay, as a surety; to make up. as an officer the losses of government. | 禮 to return a call. | 不是 I own that I am in the wrong. | 罪 to acknowledge a fault.

| 反定銀 to restore earnest money.

有失無 | no repayment for losses.

| 了本兒 to lose one's outlay. 照 | to pay the value. | 送 to give out without a return.

翮 <sub>p'ei</sub>

The feathers of the wing spread out. | 毳 a phoenix fluttering and gamboling.

楛 <sub>p'ei</sub>

A flail; to strike; an elevated plank or stand for gazing. 五 | 子 or 五倍子 the gall-nut; they are produced on a species of sumach, the 鹽麩子 or *Rhus semi-altilus*, and are better than the 沒石子 or oak galls.

蓓 <sub>p'ei</sub>

A flower bud is | 蕾, the opening blossom. 黃 | a kind of flower. 瑞香 | 蕾百花愁 when the *Daphne odora* is blossoming, all other flowers are ashamed.

琲 <sub>p'ei</sub>

A string of five hundred pearls. 編個 | 子 string on those pearls.

配 <sub>p'ei</sub>

From 酉 *spirits* and 妃 *princess* contracted.

The color of liquor; a mate, a marrow, an equal; a companion, as a wife; to pair, to mate; to put on the same grade; to accompany; to compare to; equal, comparable; conjointly; to copulate, said of animals.

| 偶 a married pair. 合 | to match, to fit; suitable. 不 | unworthy of, incongruous, not fit for, ill-assorted. 他不 | 活着的 he is not fit to live, — or be spared alive. | 色 to match colors. 相 | equaled, coupled. 許 | to consent to a match. 問 | to banish.

馬 to saddle or harness a horse.  
 婚 to consummate a marriage.  
 祖考 to put in the same rank with one's ancestors.  
 享千秋 let him enjoy perpetual felicity — in hades.

德 | 天地 his virtue equaled heaven and earth.

| 不上 it makes no match to that, it does not fit, unsuitable.

他也 | that will match.

轡 From 車 cart, 絲 silk, and 口 mouth.

轡 The reins of a bridle, vulgarly called 扯手 or hand-pullers.

執 | hold the reins.

六 | six reins [in hand]; — a clever man.

一 | 頭跑了多遠 how far can you gallop without drawing rein?

沛 A river in Liaotung, and one in Kiangsu; copious; humid; moving or enlarging in any way; prostrate, as a tree pulled up; to run or flow; to irrigate, or to dam up water for irrigation; aquatic plants.

| 澤 kind, beneficent; fertilizing; blessing.

| 縣 a district in the northeast of Kiangsu.

| 然下雨 it rained copiously.

顛 | 流離 sudden confusion, in a sudden emergency, imminent.

| 然自大 vain-glorious.

| 艾 graceful, blooming.

顛 | 必於是 in seasons of danger, [the wise man] retains — his virtue.

霈 Copious rain.

滂 | sloppy, rainy; drenching showers.

| | raining and blowing.

帔 A cape; a mantle.

裙 | a woman's robe.

鳳冠霞 | [to wear] the phoenix crown and cloudy mantle; a woman's marriage.

P'EU.

Old sounds, pu, p'u, bu, p'ut, p'út, and büt. In Canton, fan, pau, and p'au; — in Swatow, pi and p'ò; — in Amoy, p'ò; — in Fuhchau, p'én and p'aiu; — in Shanghai, p'u and p'ù; — in Chifu, p'ò.

抔 To take up in both hands, as when drinking water from them.

一 | 土 a handful of earth.

飲水一 | drink a handful of water.

| 錢濟貧 to give generously.

裒 From clothes and mortar; it bears a resemblance to shwai 衰 decayed.

To collect, to bring together; to diminish; many.

| 聚 to add to.

| 減 to take from.

| 荆之旅 he brought the multitudes of King together.

| 多益寡 decrease the surplus to supply the deficit.

| 時之對 an answer fitting to the time.

原隰 | 矣 when collected on the heights and lowlands.

掬 Like the preceding.

掬 To grasp, to appropriate; to take from; to get salt from sea-water.

| 坑得鹽 he took the pits to get the salt.

| 克 to rigorously exact, as duties.

| 擊于世俗 I reject and drive off worldly affairs.

呬 To draw in the breath.

呬 | to suck through, as a draught through a doorway.

In Cantonese. Swollen, tumid, puffed; empty, deceptive; spotted and flaking off, as the plaster from a damp wall.

鬆 | 嘅 flabby, no solidity.

| 腮 glum, gruff; cheeky.

溜 | not firm; soft, like flesh.

一團一 | a sinking and a swelling.

剖 To split in two with a knife; to cut out; to halve; to judge, to decide; to lay open, to disclose.

| 剖 to rip open, to rive.

| 判 to give judgment.

| 明 to decide intelligently.

| 訴前因 it clearly sets forth the previous circumstances.

| 腹明心 to bring out the real feelings.

| 符 to halve a cheque or evidence.

| 析曉諭 a proclamation explaining the minutest details.

蚌因珠而致 | oysters are cut open because of their pearls. — so for a chance of gain much is lost.

| 瓜 to cut up a melon.

甗 A kind of earthenware jar or gallipot, to hold food.

甗 | a jar.

銅 | a copper pickle-pot.

## PI.

Some of these characters are often read PÉI. Old sounds, pi, pai, péi, bai, pit; pat, and bat. In Canton, pi, pé, and pei; — in Swatow, pi, p<sup>ai</sup>, p<sup>i</sup>, p<sup>oi</sup>, and pui; — in Amoy, pi, p<sup>i</sup>, pé, and pit; — in Fuhchau, pi, pé, pie, and pik; — in Shanghai, pi, bé, and pih; — in Chifu, pi.

**鏗** } Used with **鏡** a comb; the second form is not common.

**鉞** } The colter of a plow; barb of an arrow; a probe used by surgeons; a skewer used in a head-dress; a lever.  
鐵 | a crowbar.

**比** } Altered from *two men following each other*; it forms the 81st radical of a few unusual words, and much resembles *poh*, 北 north.

To compare, to put in a class, to sort; to effect a union; to equal, to correspond; an illustration; to bring into harmony; to select; near to one; a sign of the comparative; each, every.

| 較 to compare with.

| 對 to pair, to match.

| 照 over against.

| 一 | making a comparison.

| 方 for instance, suppose; to measure.

| 戶慶賀 every household visits and congratulates — at newyear.

克順克 | rendering a cordial submission, and making a cordial union.

無人 | 得上 no one can compare with him.

| 並 to class and compare.

| 歲 these years, recently.

| 差 to punish policemen for a dereliction of duty.

一陣 | 一陣大 each gust blew harder than the last.

| 體 a metaphor, an allegory.

五家爲 | five houses make a neighborhood.

| 語 a simile, an illustration.

他 | 我強 he is more violent than I.

| | 然也 everybody is just so.

Read *pi* To harmonize; to sympathize; according with, equal, regular; to assemble; to be near to; to join; intimate; to wait for; an account of; matched.

不 | peerless, not comparable to.

| 丘 or | 邱 (Sanskrit *bhikshu*.) a mendicant priest, though it has now somewhat lost its first meaning.

| 丘尼 a female religious, still retained in the Japanese word *bikuni*, a nun.

阿 | partial, mean, party-spirited.

洽 | 其鄰 they assemble their neighbors.

| 及三年 through three years' service.

| 于 as to, respecting; in regard.

| 年 the triennial examination of officials.

義之與 | it is consonant with justice.

| 其反也 when he had returned; wait for his return.

願 | 死者一洒之 I wish, because of him who is dead, to altogether wash out this affront.

**妣** A deceased mother.

祖 | a deceased grandmother.

顯 | my departed mother.

爲酒爲醴烝畀祖 | to make spirits and must for offering to our male and female ancestors.

**匕** The character delineates a spoon; it is the 21st radical.

**匕** A ladle; in poorly printed books used as a sign of repetition as 日 | for 日日 daily.

| 首 a spoon; a stiletto.

有抹棘 | long and curved, thorn-like spoons

| 箸 chopsticks.

**糝** } Blasted, withered or unformed grain; grain that has not grown to its full size.

**糝** } | 糠 chaff, refuse, husks; annoying, trifling.

塵垢 | 糠 a dirty and troublesome business.

**鄙** } 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 *lien* district; low, country-like, rustic; the lower classes; to despise; to disesteem.

| 吝 parsimonious, niggardly.

| 夫 a scamp, a mean wretch.

| 劣 brazenfaced.

可 | despicable.

| 薄 to vilify.

| 意 my poor notion; in my humble opinion.

| 我 he despises me.

| 俚之詞 a vulgar expression.

無 | 小費 don't hesitate at a little outlay — to attain a great object.

邊 | 之邑 a town on the frontiers.

肉食者 | people who live in luxury are often mean.

**榧** } The 榧子 or nuts of the *Torreya nucifera*, an evergreen; an old name for the pine.

**彼** } 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.

| 哉 him, indeed! don't speak of that fellow!

此 are correlatives, as that, this ; there, here ; then, now ; you, I ; the two, both parties.

處 there, in that spot.

有 君子 that great man.

在 中河 there in the middle of the rivers.

有旨酒 they have their good wines.

**髀** The pelvic bones of the thigh ; the rump.

下 the buttocks.

剖其右 | he cut off the right leg.

丸 a tonic pill to restore appetite.

周 | "Chen's thigh-bone" is the name of a mathematical treatise.

肉復生 he is fleshing up again.

**髀** A shelving bank is | 旁, with a marshy place at the bottom ; a sloping bank or hill-side.

**篦** The second form is regarded as a contraction of the first.

**篦** A fine toothed comb ; to comb ; a net or crawl for catching crabs ; to lead.

髮 to comb the hair.

子 a fine-tooth comb.

子 a gridiron ; the basket in a grate to hold the coals.

**負** Strong, robust, like a tortoise which can bear great weights.

負 great exertion.

好 | 屬 in sorrow, borne down by affliction ; unlucky ; sad ; the allusion is to the tortoise bearing its great burden. (Cantonese.)

**糒** Dried rations such as are taken on a march ; dried food.

以待賓客 to prepare dates and cakes to present to guests.

**嬖** A mean-minded but prosperous person ; partial to, blinded to ; a favorite, a parasite ; lecherous, depraved.

妾 a favorite concubine.

童 or 倖 a catamite, euphuistically known as 相公 in some circles.

便 | a great favorite.

愛 | a loved companion.

子配嫡 for the sons of the concubines to be reckoned legitimate, — is the beginning of ruin to the state.

**避** From to go and a ruler as the phonetic.

To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun ; to dodge ; to shirk ; to retire, to stand aside ; to abscond, to hide away.

債 to avoid one's creditors.

迴 | to stand aside, — as when a procession passes.

不著 to abstain from going out, — as when dunned for debts.

暑 to avoid hot weather, — as by going into the country.

世 to seclude one's self.

過一次險 he escaped the danger this time.

嫌疑 avoid the appearance of evil.

重就輕 to shirk the hard work and take the easy.

諱 to avoid the use of the Emperor's personal name.

引身 | 匿 to keep in complete privacy.

難 to shun difficulties.

**薜** An herb, | 荔 resembling celery or smallage ; it is also one of the names of the *Ficus pumila* in Formosa.

薜 wild hemp.

Read *p'oh*, Cracked, as a jar.

**卑** From 田 a *stella* or 由 from and 开 a form of 其 this ; in combination it is often written like 卑 low, and occurs interchanged with 俾 to give.

To give, to confer on ; to distribute amongst.

賦 | to grant, as heaven does.

田祖有神秉 | 炎火 let the god the Father of Tillage gather them (the worms) for the blazing fire.

**婢** From *woman* and *bāse* as the phonetic.

A maid-servant ; an unmarried female slave.

女 a maid ; the maids.

子 a term used by women when speaking of themselves ; a girl ; a slave.

官 | women condemned to be sold.

奴 | male and female slaves.

**痺** From *disease* and to *give* as the phonetic.

Rheumatism ; weakness or paralysis, arising from dampness ; enlargement of an organ ; numbness of a limb.

脚 | my foot is asleep.

口 | croup, or some difficulty in swallowing.

着 | aches from damp weather.

痿 | 不仁 so aching and weak as to be unfit for work.

**睥** To look askance ; the eyes glancing about ; to spy out a chance.

睥到我 your scolding reflects on me too.

睥人 a fault-finder, a prying fellow.

**漉** The motion of a vessel ; the ripple of water ; name of a branch of the River Hwai in Nganhwei, which joins it near Hoh-kiu kien.

flourishing, abundant, as reeds.

其旂 | | the waving flags.

**敝** From 支 to strike and 爾 broken ; occurs used for 蔽 closed.

Bad, unfit for use ; poor, unworthy ; vile, abject ; defeated, ruined ; tattered ; to stop, to close ; a demeaning, respectful term for my, mine, our.

| 鄉 my poor village.  
 自 | self-ruined.  
 | 俗 our native customs.  
 | 壞 ruined; lost.  
 | 端太多 many delinquencies,  
 great errors and incompetence.  
 甕 | 漏 the jar leaks badly.  
 | 東 my master.

**弊** } From *vile* and folded *hands* or  
**弊** } *great*; the second form is un-  
 pi' } authorized; occurs interchanged  
 } with its primitive.  
 } Defeated; distressed, re-  
 } duced to extremities; cor-  
 } rupt, vicious, tricky; troubles,  
 } mischiefs; deteriorated, as coin;  
 } worn out; my, mine.  
 作 | to impose on, to hoodwink.  
 | 傢伙 what a bad business! or  
 | 略 that's bad! (*Cantonese*.)  
 疲 | worn out with fatigue.  
 舞 | to deceive, to alter underhand.  
 揭 | to point out deficiencies.  
 | | 然 to go about, as a trader.  
 流 | 太多 a continuous series  
 of great troubles.

**幣** } A single piece of silk; things  
 pi' } sent as presents; wealth,  
 } riches, — of which fine gems,  
 } gold, and copper were former-  
 } ly regarded as the three chief kinds;  
 } jade counters or tokens issued for  
 } coin by the Mongols.  
 | 錢 an ancient token or coin  
 shaped like a spado; it was  
 issued by private persons.  
 | 帛 presents, usually of silk.  
 皮 | fine furs.

**斃** } From *death* and *spoiled*.  
 死 } A violent death; to fall  
 pi' } prostrate or be struck dead;  
 } to kill; quite dead.  
 淹 | drowned.  
 倒 | lie full dead.  
 因傷 | 命 to lose one's life from  
 a wound.  
 立 | 杖下 thereupon died from  
 the beating.

**弊** } Very similar to the last.  
 pi' } To fall down suddenly, as if  
 } dead or fainting; to tumble  
 } down.  
 與犬犬 | give it (the poison)  
 to the dog, and he will fall dead.

**賤** } To transfer, to pass on to  
 pi' } another.  
 | 益 to augment; to benefit.  
 賤 | 而來 to bring on in  
 order.  
 | 移 to change or hand over to  
 another.

**鞞** } A frame for keeping a bow  
 pi' } in its right tension; a catch  
 } or bridge at the ends of the  
 } bow to retain the string, so  
 } that it cannot fly off.

**秘** } From *divine* or *grain* and *must*;  
 pi' } the second form is most used.  
 } Divine, supernatural; secret,  
 } private; reticent, reserved;  
 } inspired, possessed; unac-  
 } countable; abstruse; scient-  
 } ific, above the common.  
 | 傳 privately handed down, as a  
 recipe; secretly made known  
 | 密 undivulged, close.  
 | 書 secret archives; a myste-  
 rious or private book.  
 | 文 written in cypher; abstruse  
 style.  
 隱 | kept secret, not made known.  
 | 受神方 I privately received  
 this infallible recipe.  
 妙 | a great secret.  
 | 色 porcelain.

**闕** } Like the last.  
 pi' } A closed door; to shut; to  
 } skulk, to hide; hidden, close,  
 } secret; spiritual.  
 深 | occult, very close.  
 事 | a secret affair.  
 | 匿 to abscond or keep out of  
 the way.  
 | 慎無洩 be very careful to  
 keep it quiet.  
 | 靈 to decline further visits of  
 condolence, to slant the coffin.

**誌** } Laborious, fatigued; to warn;  
 pi' } admonitions; to distress, to be  
 } distressed; to guard against,  
 } to foresee; careful, heedful.  
 | 彼泉水 how the water bub-  
 bles out there!

無 | 于恤 do not grieve with so  
 much sorrow.  
 | 其後患 to prevent future  
 trouble.  
 勤 | diligent.

**攔** } To strike; to push away  
 pi' } with the band.

**閉** } From *door* and the *hand* used to  
 pi' } shut it.  
 } To close a door; to exclude,  
 } to bar out; to screen, to  
 } shade; to store, to lay up; to  
 } stop, as a hole; obstructed, closed;  
 } the case of a Chinese lock.  
 | 經 obstruction of menses.  
 | 塞 stopped up.  
 幽 | 數年 he has been secluded  
 for many years.  
 禁 | to prohibit.  
 | 門思過 stay at home and re-  
 flect on your misdeeds, as guilty  
 officers are ordered to do.  
 | 目 to close the eyes.  
 瞞 | to deceive; to throw dust in  
 one's eyes.  
 | 月羞花之貌 her grace  
 causes the moon to hide and the  
 flowers to blush.  
 | 藏 stored up or laid by, as  
 nature is in winter.  
 | | full, plenty.  
 啓 | spring and autumn or winter.  
 掩 | to close, to hide; to screen.  
 | 關不通 to prevent communi-  
 cation by closing the pass.  
 | 門造車出門合轍 if  
 you stay at home and make a  
 carriage, when you go out you  
 should follow its ruts; — be  
 consistent at home and abroad.  
 予不敢 | 于天降威用 I  
 dare not restrain Heaven's ma-  
 jesty as seen in its inflictions.

蔽  
pi'

From *plant* and *ruined*; it is interchanged with the last and its primitive.

Small plants, brushwood; delicate, small; to keep out of view, to repress; to decide firmly; decided; to shade, to screen; to include; to cut off, to prevent advance; obscured, dull.

雲 | 月 clouds hide the moon.

蒙 | to conceal from, as superiors.

一言以 | 之 one account explained it all.

足以 | 辜 it expiates his crime; to atone for guilt.

利慾昏 | covetousness and lust beclouded his mind.

| 賢 to prevent the promotion of good men.

庇  
pi'

From a *shelter* and to *compare* as the phonetic.

To shelter, to cover; to protect, as the gods do; to lodge; affording shade.

| 祐 divine aid; to countenance.

永 | continual protection.

保 | to give protection to.

托 | 平安 to wish one full peace.

護 | to defend against enemies.

藉 | 康寧 may I live happily under your protection.

鼻  
pi'

Composed of 自 *self* and 畀 to *grant*; it is the 209th radical of a few characters, all relating to the nose.

The nose, which the Chinese think is the part of an animal that is first formed; to bore the nose; nasal; the first, original.

| 孔 or | 竈 the nostrils.

| 樑 the bridge of the nose.

| 準 the end of the nose.

| 涕 mucus from the nose.

| 界 the cartilage of the nose.

| 烟 snuff.

| 祖 the first ancestor of a family.

勾 | or 鸚鵡 | a Roman or crooked nose, *i. e.* a parrot's.

| 牛 to bore an ox's nose.

| 塞 the snuffles.

白 | 子 a slippery fellow, a swindler.

望  
pi'

From 土 *earth* and 比 *even*, defined as being the leveling of the ground in making steps or ascents; now used as a primitive, the next having taken its place.

To compare or match; even shoulders, *i. e.* to go together as equals.

陞  
pi'

From *place* and *step* as the phonetic.

To ascend high places; the steps to the throne; or the platform on which it stands; ascent to a palace or court.

| 下 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.

| 見 to have an audience.

| 殿 the audience-hall.

楓 | the palace; the Emperor; your Majesty.

| | regular and numerous, as a progeny.

人君如堂羣臣如 | the prince is the hall, his ministers are the steps to it.

檜  
pi'

A wooden palisade or stockade around a camp, something like a Maori *pah*.

周 | a pen for prisoners.

蛙  
pi'

An old name for long and narrow shell-fish like the razor-fish (*Solen*); a mussel found on the coast of Fuh-

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*, &c., are included under this name; one sort, found in the Yangtze, is six inches long.

海 | dried mussels.

賁  
pi'

From 貝 *precious* and 卉 *flowers*.

To adorn; variegated, as a parterre of flowers; elegant, brilliantly; the 22d diagram, which belongs to fire.

| 若草木 beautiful as trees and plants.

Read *pān*. Energetic, strenuous effort, as when serving the state at the head of troops.

Read *fān*. Great; a three-footed tortoise.

用宏茲 | we shall thus enlarge our great inheritance.

備  
pi'

From 人 *man* and 葡 *a thing* in use; the contracted form is very common.

To prepare, to make ready; to provide for; to provide against; to retain; to fill, as an office; ready, prepared; sufficient; complete; entirely, all, wholly; sometimes it makes a form of the past tense.

准 | to be ready for.

凡事齊 | 了 every preparation has been made.

足 | enough is done.

有 | 無患 forethought prevents calamity.

| 悉纖微 he knows it all minutely.

| 考 to lay aside for investigation.

預 | 急需 prepare what is most necessary.

君子不求全責 | the princely man does not look for perfection.

| 歷安危 he knows both prosperity and misfortune.

泌  
pi'

To gush forth, as a fountain; a rapid flow, like a torrent; a river in the southwest of Honan near Pi-yang hien | 陽縣 which joins the River Han.

| 之洋洋 a rushing roaring torrent.

諛 From words and skin as the phonetic.

諛 To adulate, to flatter; to dispute; to beguile with telling only half the truth.

險 | 私謂之心 a heart that tries to implicate another by secret insinuations.

| 辭知其所蔽 when one's words are partial, I know how [his ideas] are clouded.

| 辯 to argue for the wrong.

臂 From flesh and m'cer.

臂 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.

手 | the whole arm.

羊 | a leg of mutton.

巨靈 | 華 the great Spirit stretched out the Hwa mountains.

幫一 | 之力 lend us a hand.

把 | 而談 to seize one by the arm to talk with him; a button-holder.

攘 | to bare the arms.

長 | long arms; the Chinese speak of a country of such people, probably confounding them with the gibbon of Borneo.

In Cantonese. To decant.

| 到清 pour it off clear.

算 Not the same as 算 a reel.

算 A round withe or ring on which to place a boiler to keep it upright, called 鍋圈 the boiler ring.

輪 | a wheel which cannot revolve.

鞴 } 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 fuh, denoting a rest in front

of a carriage, which was anciently placed so as to allow the rider to lean forward.

| 鞞 a partition box to contain arrows.

| 馬 to harness a horse.

| 驢 to saddle a donkey.

眦 Also read nih, To look straight ahead; looking angrily; humbled or feeling ashamed.

倦眼逾 | if your eyes are tired you must look more earnestly.

曩 Originally from 大 great under three 目 eyes.

曩 Great and robust; to be elated, but not by drink; angry at.

丙 | 于中國 [the people are] angry at you in the Middle Kingdom, — and it reaches even to the demons' regions.

P'I.

Old sounds, p'i, p'ai, p'ei, p'it, p'ik, bit, and t'at. In Canton, p'i and p'ei; — in Swatow, p'i, pi, p'ue, and pai; — in Amoy, p'i and pi; — in Fuhchau, p'i, pi, p'ie, and p'ie; — in Shanghai, p'i, bi, and p'e; — in Chifu, p'i.

披 From hand and skin as the phonetic; like the next.

披 To open, to spread out; to unroll, as a scroll; to break, as clouds; to uncover; to rive; to throw on, as a cloak; to oppose; sleazy; disheveled.

| 簑 to throw on a rain-cloak.

| 髮 hair is disarranged, i. e. not braided.

| 開 to open, as by splitting.

| 甲 a cuirassier; the cavalry.

椅 | a chair-cover; a tidy.

| 書 to look at a book; to make running comments.

| 星戴月 to cloak one's self with the stars, and wear the moon; — to travel by night.

| 展 to open out, as a map or letter.

| 拂 to wave, as a flag.

軍皆 | 靡 the army was thoroughly demoralized.

| 肝瀝胆 I will open my liver and let the gall ooze out, — to prove my sincerity.

全副 | 挂 a complete suit or outfit of clothes.

| 肩 a graduate's wide cape.

披 Used with the last.

披 To spread out, to expand, as wings; outspread wings.

剝 From knife and skin; the second form is uncommon.

剝 } To peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax; to divide into parts.

| 橙 to peel an orange.

| 手甲 to trim the nails.

| 削 to scrape or shave off.

| 篾 to split up splints.

曝 | cracked open by the wind.

唔 } Both of these are unauthorized characters.

唔 } Dissatisfaction and contempt; begone, get out!

唔 } | 一發胡說 be off! you talk too vilely!

鉞 A large needle or bodkin; a knife like a poniard or bowie-knife.

| 針 a sail needle.

長 | 都尉 guards who wear swords.

旒 The fluttering of banners in the wind is 旒旒 | 靡 alluding to the difficulty of reading their inscriptions.

**批** From *hand* and to *compare*, or *clear*; the second form is the oldest and least used.

**批** 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.

| 斷 to finally decide a case.

| 頭 a lease fee of a month's rent in advance. (Cantonese.)

| 單 a lease of a house.

我 | 中你 I can guess what you've been at.

領 | to take a lease of.

| 明 to comment on.

立 | to make a contract.

| 評 criticisms; to censure.

手 | 其頰 slapped him on the cheeks.

旁 | side notes; apostills.

| 駁 to reverse the decision of a lower court.

**紕** Silk tassels or fringes put on flags; a scalloped border; sleazy silk; silk that is spoiled or rotted.

| 繆 faulty; deficient, as a character.

**稊** The rent on land paid in kind by dividing the crop with the landlord; an income from fields; one says, the culms of grain.

**砒** An ore of arsenic.  
| 礬 realgar or the red sulphuret of arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.  
| 信 arsenic.

**誑** Wrong, mistaken; erroneous.

**屙** From *body* and *cavity*.

**屙** The vagina.  
婦 | the vulva or female organs.

**枇** From *wood* and *equal*; occurs interchanged with 篋 a fine comb.

**枇** A fruit, the *pibo* or *bewa* | 把 the Chinese medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*), called loquat 廬橘 at Canton; a prong or fork to lift sacrificial victims out of the boiler.

| 把桶 a barrel, which a little resembles this fruit. (Cantonese.)

**琵琶** A musical instrument, the | 琵琶 Chinese guitar or viol; its shape often serves for an illustration.

| 琵琶精 a louse, from its shape.

| 琵琶魛 a species of ray. (*Rhina ancylostoma*.)

| 琵琶 (used for 批把) to push and pull, as when thrumming the guitar.

| 琵琶別抱 [she now plays] her viol on the other arm; — said of a widow married again.

**竈毗** From 囟 the *fontanelle* and 比 like, and meant originally the navel; the second forms are altered from it, and in common use.

**毗** Contiguous, as fields; kind, liberal; substantial; grieved; to assist; manifest.

| 連 conterminous.

犀 | a girdle of rhinoceros hide.

夸 | flattering, cringing; supple, pliant, as in making obeisances.

| 陵 an old name of Chang-chen fu in the the south of Kiangsu.

| 舍闍 a Buddhist term for *pisacha*, a class of vampire demons.

| 沙門 (i. e. Wesamuna or Vaisramana,) 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.

**麩** Broken wheat boiled and dried is | 黎; it is used for provisions on a journey.

**苳** Interchanged with the next.  
**苳** A thorny kind of malvaceous plant, the | 苳 or 苳 which may be allied to the *Sida*; to shade, to protect.

**虬** The moth in furs.  
| 虬 a sort of large black ant; a reddish flower like the *Hibiscus*, for which the last is better.

**蝨** Sometimes used for the last.  
A tick or louse, called 牛 | which infests cattle; the seeds of the castor-oil plant are likened to it.  
蝦 | shrimp's eggs or young.

**皮** Derived from 又 the *hand* and 尸 *body* contracted above it; it is the 107th radical of a natural group of characters denoting the colors and uses of skins.

The skin on the body, or when undressed; leather; furs; a surface; bark, peel; a cover, a wrapper; the case around goods, the tare; a quartering in gambling; coated; reputation, character; to cover, as skin does.

| 膚 the skin.

| 貨 or | 草 furs.

| 板 the skin of a fur.

不顧面 | regardless of one's good name.

醜 | 店 a tanner's shop.

好 | 色 a clear complexion.

剝 | to flay; to unwrap a case.

除 | not including the case.

𪚗 | 𪚗 wily, seductive; pandering to another's whims.

| 統 a fur garment without a lining.

頑 | regardless of reproof.

射不主 | he did not hit the target.

| 油 tallow from the tallow tree.

| 蛋 eggs coated with lime.

邊 | 之地 the extreme end, the frontier.

脫去 | 囊 he has shuffled off this skin bag — or mortal coil.

重 | a blunt disposition.

大 | 臉 a great reputation.

| 室 region of the heart.

| 相' the external air, dress, or style.

死 | 賴臉 a dead-skin face ; i. e. brazen-faced effrontery.

疲

From *sickness and skin* as the phonetic.

Lassitude, fatigue; loss of strength.

| 倦 tired out.

| 難缺 wearisome and difficult duties, said of an official post.

縱愧 | 弊 although we are ashamed at our weakness.

| 馬 a jaded horse.

| 民 an exhausted population.

| 玩 remiss, obstinate; lazy and reckless, as in discharging official duties.

脾

The spleen, which lying near the stomach, assists to digest the food, and is supposed to open into the heart; it belongs to earth; the digestion; the temper; the whimsies of a character; to stop.

| 胃 the stomach.

| 虛 languid, feeble.

蜜 | cells of a bee's comb.

| 氣 the ruling desire; the temper, disposition.

清 | 理胃 to clear the stomach, as by an emetic.

臍

Used for the last.

The manyplus or stomach of a ruminant animal; the navel in man, which is supposed to communicate through the mammae; substantial, important.

| 析 tripe.

| 胫 entrails of birds; the latter character refers to the gizzard particularly.

豹

A savage feline beast or | 貅 resembling a leopard, referred to Liaotung; it is sometimes pictured on flags; the ground color is nearly white, and therefore others describe it as like the next.

如虎如 | like tigers and leopards.

獻其 | 皮 presenting his leopard skins.

帳擁 | 貅百萬兵 gather the legions of your fierce soldiers.

熊

From 罷 *fixed contracted and* 熊 a bear.

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'uen and Koko-nor; it is described as having a long head, is high on its legs, and so strong as to pull up trees; there are the yellow spotted and red spotted kinds with white lines; it is fiercer than the bear. This animal is probably the *Ailuropus melanoleucus* of David, an animal akin to an *Ursus*, recently found in the mountains of Sz'ch'uen; it has black head and feet, and the body is spotted white and black.

維熊維 | 男子之祥 [dreams of] brown and spotted bears are auspicious of sons.

舟人之子熊 | 是裘 the sons of boatmen wear robes of the mottled bear.

嶧

Hilly.

| 嶧 a rough country.

峽 | the base of a hill, or its foundation; — a simile for security.

裨

Small, said of caps or mitres; inferior; beneficial; to assist, to supply; to reinforce, to be useful; to give over to; to permit, to enable.

大有 | 益 of great advantage.

| 輔 to second, to support.

| 將 an assistant or brigadier-general.

| 附 to grant to.

| 冕 a little crown.

有 | 政治者 what aids in the government.

陴

A parapet with embrasures; to add a breastwork, or build a wall higher.

城 | the battlements.

登 | to mount the walls.

守 | one who guards the walls.

埠

Like the last.

A low wall; a plat of a hundred *meu*; liberal, generous in feeling; to add to, to augment; to be attached to.

| 挽 a parapet.

| 海環之 shallow seas surround the island.

政事一 | 益我 in managing the affairs of the state, all adds to my advantage.

掖垣竹 | 梧十尋 near the low wall was a bamboo hedge and gigantic *wu-tung* trees.

Read *pei'* A low, damp place.

栢不生 | firs do not grow in low marshy lands.

鞞

A drum used on horseback, and beaten in battle near the general; to drum.

| 舞 drum used by nummers.

征 | 動地 the rolling drums made the earth itself move.

媿

To pair, to match; equal, paired, matched.

| 美 the two are alike pretty.

鄆

An old town, | 鄆 in the Ts'in 晉 state, somewhere in the southwest of Shansi.

| 縣 a district in Sz'ch'uen lying north of the capital.

| 筒酒 spirits from this district which are put up in bamboos.

**軀** } Pliant, limber; having no  
 vigor.  
**羸** } | 弱 weak.  
**軀** } 身體 | my body has no  
 5 p'i strength.

In *Cantonese*. To lean against; to crowd, to press upon.

| 2 | 2 吓 it is rather crowding upon one.

| 2 落地 pushed it to the ground.

**跛** Distorted and twisted; said of a limb.  
 p'i 其文訊 | his style is obscure and involved.

**仉** To take leave of; ugly.  
 p'i 有女 | 離 a woman made to leave her husband.  
 | 催 plain, as a woman.

**跛** A crack in wood; to split, as wood does in dry weather.  
 p'i 竹子 | 了 the bamboo has split.

**痞** A stoppage or constipation; a stitch in the side, palpitation or sudden fainting.  
 p'i | 滿 indigestion.  
 | 積 marasmus, general debility.

| 塊 a swelling from obstructed bowels.

| 匪 rebels or marauders who interfere with the communication; obstructives, disturbers.

害錢 | one who thinks only of gain; a miser.

**庀** To regulate; to prepare for presentation or for use; to hand up.  
 p'i

**圮** From *earth* and *self*; it looks very similar to 圮 a bridge.

p'i A bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause; prostrated, as a wall.

傾 | overthrown; tumbled down, as a ruined wall.

| 毀 spent lavishly; ruined.

方命 | 族 ho resisted my orders in opposition to the feelings of the people.

**狴** Used with the next.  
 p'i A fierce animal, the | 犴 allied probably to the tapir; it is applied to a prison, and its savage looking head is drawn over the doors of prisons.

**陸** Superseded by the last.  
 p'i A place for confining prisoners; a lockup.

**訇** Great; name of a high officer in the Wu 吳 state, mentioned in history.  
 p'i

**譬** From *words* and *chief*.  
 p'i To compare, to illustrate; to make a thing understood; a simile, a comparison, a parable; if, suppose.

| 喻 or | 如 for instance.

取 | 不遠 the comparison is not far-fetched.

| 若 if; like as.

| 誠善言 my warnings are good.

| 彼舟流 I am like a boat adrift.

| 不得 incomparable.

未 | I do not fully understand it.

**屁** } The second and obsolete form indicates the meaning more than the first.

**竅** } To break wind.

放 | to fart.

放 | 胡說 what stuff he talks; said in contempt.

| 股 the buttocks.

PIAO.

Old sounds, pio and pot. In *Canton*, piu; — in *Swatow*, piò and p'io; — in *Amoy*, piao and p'iao; — in *Fuchau*, pin; — in *Shanghai*, pio; — in *Chifu*, piao.

**標** From *wood* and *soaring*; it is interchanged with its primitive.  
 piao

The topmost branch, the opposite of the root; a signal, a flag or banner, used as a marking-flag; the troops under one banner, a corps; a spear; a 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.

以爲 | 準 to serve as an aim or example.

| 旗 to exhibit, or raise a flag.

插 | to put out a signal

| 起張字 to put up a notice.

| 麵 the finest flour.

| 緻 very pretty, attractive.

龍榜 | 名 to have one's name in the list of graduates.

互相 | 榜 to help each other; log-rolling.

袖 | a stiletto, a dagger.

發 | to swagger, to bully, to act the swashbuckler.

打 | to sell the tickets.

奪 | to get the highest prize.

開 | to draw the lottery.

撫 | the governor's flag; his body-guard, his troops.

| 紀 to record.

**髻** From 長 long and 彡 pelage; it forms the 190th radical of characters relating to human hair.  
 piao

Locks hanging down; bushy hair.

垂 | flowing locks; — met. a damsel.

斑鬢 | | long and grisly locks.

**麋** From 鹿 *deer* and 火 *fire*, or sparks flying about.  
 (piao) Described as a species of one horned deer or unicorn, but is probably the 麋 *p'ao* or spotted deer; to hoe up weeds; feathers changing color, as in winter.  
 駟介 | | the mailed war-horses looked so martial.  
 絲絲其 | pulling up the many weeds.

**穉** Use | with the last in the sense of weeding.  
 (piao) To hoe fields, to clear them of weeds.

Read *pao*. Empty grain, unfilled seeds.

**儻** People passing and repassing; a group, a company.  
 (piao) 行人 | | the people are going and coming in crowds.

**森** Three dogs scampering here and there; spiral, whirling.  
 (piao) | 風暴雨 a violent storm of wind and rain.

**颯** More correct forms of the last.  
**颯** A strong whirlwind.  
 (piao) 金 | 忽起 a violent norther suddenly arose.  
 冬 | 撼壁 the wintry gust shook the wall.

Read *p'oh*. A crowd of things.  
 | | 紛紛 said of a thick flight of arrows, as at a battle.  
 | | fluttering, falling down, as a wounded bird.

**臙** Fat, gross; very corpulent.  
 (piao) 肥 | obese.  
 厚 | thick fat, layers of fat.  
 長 | a long strip of fat; to gain flesh.  
 脂 | very plump; in good case.  
 掉 | and 上 | to fall off in flesh, and to flesh up.

**標** A streamer of silk tied to the top of the staff; a pennant above a flag.  
 (piao)

**鑣** An ornamented bit; the trappings on a bridle.  
 (piao) 欲扣 | he reined in his bridle.  
 駟馳之 | | a team of fat horses.

**灑** Sleet and rain falling fast.  
 (piao) 雨雪 | | 見 眼 日 消 the snow falls abundantly, but when it feels the sun it will melt.

**漉** Water flowing.  
 (piao) | 池 北 流 the rippling pond ran to the north.  
 | 池 a noted pool in Shensi.

**表** From 衣 *dress* and 毛 *hair* contracted, because skins are worn with the hair outside; occurs used for 標 a signal.  
 (piao)

The upper garments; exterior, outer; the borders; the carriage of a person; an external manifestation; to make known; a guide, a signal; statement presented to emperor; a permit or manifest.  
 | 親 relatives of a different surname from one's own.  
 — | 人才 altogether he looks the clever man.  
 | 裏 coat and lining; outside and inside.  
 | 裏如 — his heart and hand are the same; wholly sincere.  
 | 兄弟 maternal cousins.  
 | 台 or 老 | a term of address, stranger | Sir.  
 時辰 | a watch.  
 | 出 or | 彰 to make known; to show through, — as at a hole.  
 旌 | 建坊 let an honorary gateway be erected to show his merit.  
 | 明白 represented it plainly.

| | 者 noted people; renowned personages.  
 | 章 a memorial; a prayer burned before an idol.  
 | 奏朝廷 to send a minute or memorial to the throne.  
 | 異 remarkable beyond others.  
 華 | 形 a high peak; — a geomantic term.  
 聽我 | — | permit me to make a statement of it.  
 必 | 而出之 it will surely come to light at last.  
 畧 | 寸心 I now disclose my earnest feelings.  
 不 | not to speak of it any further, as in a narrative.

**婬** A prostitute.  
 (piao) | 子 or 老 | a public woman.  
 | 子養的 you son of a whore |

**嶮** A peak rising high above others on the ridge.  
 (piao) 稍雲冠其 | the light cloud capped the high peak.

**覷** To see carefully, to examine.  
 (piao) | 了 一 眼 I have taken a look at it.

**俵** To distribute.  
 (piao) | 散 dispersed, scattered.  
 | 給 to give and send away, as to beggars.

**裱** A neckcloth, a kind of comforter or wrapper; to mount maps or scrolls; to paste on; to line, as a picture.  
 (piao) | 畫 鋪 a picture-framer's shop.  
 | 裱 to paste paper together.  
 | 糊 匠 one who papers rooms.

**蘆** A kind of sedge grass, of which mats for awnings and sandals can be made; it is perhaps allied to a *Scirpus*.  
 (piao)

## P'IAO.

Old sounds, p'io, p'ot, bio, and bot. In Canton, p'iu; — in Swatow, p'io, p'ie, and pie; — in Amoy, p'iao and piao; — in Fuhchau, p'iu and p'eu; — in Shanghai, p'io; — in Chifu, p'iao.

飄  
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.

| 蕩 to rock, as a boat; rolling, unfixed.

其爲 | 風 he is like a violent wind.

| 零 leaves fallen from the trees; deserted, roaming, as a stranger.

| 風弗弗 the wind is very blustering.

| 僻地方 a deserted spot.

風 | blown about by the wind.

輕 | of no great weight; light, as a gauze dress.

| 落 blown down.

| | 若仙 her motion is flowing as a fairy's.

| | 手有凌雲之氣 his spirit rose like a floating cloud.

| 動 moved; fluttering, as a flag.

| 潑天雨 it rained excessively.

漂  
p'iao

Similar to and used with the last.

To float; to drift; to be moved, as by the waves; cold, bleak.

| 泊江湖 to travel over all the country.

| 海 or | 洋 to voyage; to come over the seas.

| 洋布 white shirtings.

風雨所 | 搖 tossed about in the wind and rain, as a nest.

| 流浪子 a floating wave; — i. e. a dissipated vagabond.

| | soaring high.

Read p'iao'. To bleach.

| 白夏布 to whiten grass-cloth.

| 晒 to bleach in the sun.

| 去顏色 to take out the color.

| 得亮 bleached very white.

鷗  
p'iao

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.

魁  
p'iao

Name of a god who dwells in one of the stars of Ursa Major.

嘍  
p'iao

A carriage rushing wildly along; lawless, irregular.

| 唱 to sing songs.

匪車 | 秀 not the lawless rushing of a car.

鏢  
p'iao

From metal and to soar; it is sometimes wrongly used for '表 a watch.

The ornamented mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper; the point of a sword.

| 鎗 an iron-pointed spear.

嫖  
p'iao

Light, trifling; flirting with, wanton; lewd; a man given to lewdness, to follow women.

| 客 a fornicator.

好 | lecherous.

| 舍 a baguio.

| 鑿子 a whoremonger.

瓢  
p'iao

A calabash; or a drinking vessel made from it; a gourd ladle.

椰 | a cocoa-nut dipper.

— | 飲 I have only a gourdful to drink.

捧 | 的命 [you will be reduced] to the fate of holding a dipper, — if you are so idle.

蝶  
p'iao

A chrysalis.

桑 | 蛸 a chrysalis having a woolly envelop, like that of the mantis.

海 | 蛸 a cuttle-fish bone.

藻  
p'iao

From plants and floating as the phonetic.

Small water-plants, like the Lemna or Pistia, floating on fish-ponds.

浮 | duckweed.

| 萍 water moss.

瞽  
p'iao

To look askance or crosseyed; one eye diseased or gone; small eyes.

| 眇 to see indistinctly.

膘  
p'iao

The flanks of a bullock or other quadruped.

| 肥 fat sides.

標  
p'iao

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 heave away, to push off; the point of a sword.

| 旗 to signalize with a flag.

| 出門外 show him out of the door.

| 落底下 throw it down.

| 有梅 the plums have fallen.

寤辟有 | awaking I beat my breast with pain.

Read p'iao. Defined by some to issue a public notice; to record.

縹  
p'iao

Blue or greenish silk; an azure or cerulean color; a limpid tint; a semi-transparent hue.

| | buoyant; rising and sailing away like a phoenix.

碧 | clear topaz color.

翠 | a pure leek green.

| 白 a clear white.

| 渺 floating away, like a balloon; vague and doubtful.

虛無 | 渺間 soared away into the vast empyrean.

醜  
'p'iao

Clear limpid spirits.

殍  
'p'iao

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.

鵲  
'p'iao

Used with 漂 when meaning to bleach.

To molt; to change color, as feathers do when the bird molts; to whiten.

鳥 | 色 when the birds are molting, — don't eat them.

票  
'p'iao

From 示 to *manifest* and 西 *west*, but originally composed of 火 *fire* below a character meaning to *remove*; interchanged with 標 a signal.

To rise swiftly like fire; to make a signal with fire; scintillating, light, waving; a mittimus, 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 傳 | or subpoena, a 差 | policeman's warrant, or other kind of orders.

當 | pawn-tickets.  
錢 | or | 子 a bank-bill.  
投 | to give in tenders.  
| 摺 a wallet, a pocket-book.  
| 金 a bribe to policemen.  
轉 | to renew a pawn-ticket.  
船牌 | a ship's clearance.  
火 | a dispatch sent in great haste.  
鈔 | 局 an exchange bank.  
發 | to issue bills; to send a warrant.  
串 | to exchange bank-bills for other bills, and not for cash.  
路 | a passport; a pass to cross the lines.  
匯 | a draft for money.  
會 | to transact banking business.

剽  
'p'iao

A small bell which emits an acute sound; to strike, to pierce, to stab; to puncture; to rob; to cut off; swift, alert.

| 鎗 a spear.

| 掠 to rob and kill.

輕 | or | 疾 nimble, like soldiers.

票  
'p'iao

Like the last.

To seize by violence, to rob; to plunder or take forcibly.

影  
'p'iao

To paint, to adorn, to ornament.

| | having tassels, ornaments.

標  
'p'iao

Light, airy; volatile, giddy; careless of propriety.

| 狡 guileful, rude, artful.

怠慢 | 乘 impertinent and proud.

烟 | 而上升 the smoke floats away into the sky.

曝  
'p'iao

To dry things in the sun.

| 曝 to dry crisp.

驃  
'p'iao

A fleet and brave horse; a white tailed horse or cream-colored.

| 騎 a cavalry officer.

| 勇 a valiant horseman.

— | 軍殺出 a body of horse suddenly rushed out.

| 國 a name given in the T'ang dynasty to the eastern part of Burmah.

鰾  
'p'iao

The air-bladder of fishes; the part from which glue is made.

| 膠 fish-glue.

魚 | the slime on eels and other fishes.

## PIEH.

Old sounds, pit and hit. In Canton, pit; — in Swatow, pit, piét, and pi; — in Amoy, piat and p'iat; — in Fuhchau, pék — in Shanghai, pih and bil; — in Chifu, pié.

別  
'pieh

From 刀 *knife* and 另 *besides*, but the last is here a contraction of 刮 *to scrape* bones clean.

To separate, to divide; to part, to distinguish; to leave, to go off, to recede from; different, another; unlike; a separation, a parting; besides, moreover.

分 | 是非 to discriminate the merits of the case.

告 | to announce one's leaving.

| 後 after we parted.

送 | to see one to his chair.

| 的 another; different.

| 人 another man.

| 話 said something else.

辯 | to discuss the points of a question.

男女有 | the sexes are separated by proprieties.

小 | a short absence.

隔 | 日久 we have long been separated.

| 下毒手 in some other way he will do great injury.

無區 | no great difference.

| 業 to leave office or literary pursuits.

識 | 字先生 a superficial scholar, one who only knows a character to be some other one. (Shanghai.)

| 有天地 here is quite another sort of life.

| 向 to alter one's views.

| 而稱之 to speak of them separately.

形具雖同情性各 | though they all look much alike, their qualities (or dispositions) are much unlike.

| | 的 but few such, unique.

In *Pekingese*. A negative, not, do not; equivalent to a contraction of 不要; as 你 | 管我 don't interfere with me.

狠 | 致 very rare; there are few of this kind.

| 生氣 don't get angry.

| 晒着 don't stand in the sun.

| 跟來 don't follow me.

訓 From *words* and to *divide* as the phonetic.

To discriminate cause and effect; to analyze a thing to seek its origin; to search out the hidden.

| 地理陰陽 to scan the luck of a place, and learn its open and secret things.

傲 Ordinary, as | 僂, denoting that one's garments are neither very fine, nor yet despicable or shabby.

整 Name of a great mart which formerly lay north of Mienyang chen 沔陽州 in the south of Hupeh, not far from the Yangtze River; Hankow has since superseded it.

慥 } A hasty temper; vicious, irascible; sad, mournful.

慥 } | 性 nervous, hasty.

| 惡 | wicked.

| 腸狗態 an irritable temper and snappish manner.

| 性 vexed, annoyed; unwilling to do.

| 悶 melancholy, mournful.

癥 An ulcer or tumor which has begun to suppurate.

溺 | 子 a urinal.

| 着一肚子委曲 to cherish one's griefs in silence. (*Pekingese*.)

毆 To strike or knock down, as in play; to brush away.

毆 To kick at as in playing football, or in the game of kicking iron balls.

| 蹴 to kick, as at a ball.

秘 A glittering gem on a sword of state; an ornament on the end of the sheath.

瑤瑤 | a baton and its base; seen in the hands of idols.

鼈 From *toud* or *fish* and 蟹 to hobble contracted, alluding to its gait on land.

鼈 A turtle, which the Chinese suppose hears with its eyes; also called 團魚 the lumpfish; a term for all marine

Chelonie, but seems particularly to denote those with smooth shells like the *Emys*.

馬 | a bloodsucker.

土 | a brown, six-legged insect, about an inch long, resembling the sow-bug.

大沙 | a sea turtle.

| 八 fishermen.

| 星 constel. of Corona Australis.

將蝦釣 | use a shrimp to hook a turtle; give him a present to get his good-will.

酒 | a wine-bottle, flat and shaped like a palmer's flask.

蕨 | the unopened fronds of brake.

| 甲 shell of an *Emys*.

納 | a turtle without feet and unable to retract its head; perhaps the diodon is really meant.

木 | 子 seeds of a sort of squash (*Muricia cochinchinensis*), used medicinally.

鷩 A species of pheasant called | 雉, which is a variety of the golden pheasant, but smaller in size; it is said to like to see itself in the water; other names are 錦鷩 variegated fowl,

金鷩 golden fowl, and 采鷩 the adorned fowl.

| 冕 a kind of ancient crown with these birds drawn on it, because they were plucky.

瘠 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.

乾 | dried and withered.

戾 | distorted, not straight.

| 下去 emptied, as a bag.

| 嘴子 one who has no teeth, and his cheeks have fallen in.

晒 To dry in the sun; applied to fruits and vegetables.

乾 | 葡萄 dried grapes, raisins.

白菜晒乾 | 了 the cabbages are dried enough.

緝 The seams or fringe on a man's cap; a pad for the knees; to stop; a badge or ribbon tied to the 圭 or

jade batons of office carried by princes.

P'IEH.

Old sound nit. In Canton, p'it; — in Swatow, b'ia and p'ua; — in Amoy, p'iat; — in Fuhchau, p'iek; — in Shanghai, p'ih; — in Chifu, p'ie.

**擊** } 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 pre-  
 terition, or pretending to pass over;  
 a classifier of mustaches.  
**撇** } 兩 | 鬚子 mustache with points.  
 | 兩入來 a dash of rain drove  
 in, as at the window.  
 | 開 to set aside, to push away,  
 to end a matter.  
 做事 | 脫 do things promptly.  
 | 回馬頭 to turn the horse's  
 head.  
 | 清 to leave off, as smoking.  
 — | 一捺 one dash to the left,  
 one to the right.

丿 } The original form of the  
 last, exhibiting a stroke to  
 the left in penmanship; it

is employed as the 4th radical of a few common characters.

Read i' To reach down to the ground.

**斲** } To pare off; to cut.  
 一刀 | 斷 cleave them a-  
 part at one blow of the sword;  
 met. settle the thing at once.

**瞥** } To look at slightly, to glance  
 at; a nictitating membrane.  
 | 見 just had a sight of it.  
 | 觀 a momentary view of.  
 | 眼 a hasty look at.  
 — | 一時 a moment of time.

**激** } To sport in the water; bil-  
 lowy; pure; to beat silk in  
 the water.  
 | 冽 light and brisk, like  
 dancing ripples.

**跛** } Lame, halt, hobbling; to  
 lean or walk on one foot;  
 club-footed.  
 | 躄 to limp, as in walking;  
 others say to go round and round.

**蟻** } A species of large ant, the  
 | 蟻 of a reddish black hue.  
 珠 | a newt or similar  
 small amphibia.  
 | 蛱 a small species of butterfly.

**愠** } To be soon angry; light,  
 testy.  
 | 怒 irritated.  
 | 輕 foolish, light-headed.

**罍** } An unauthorized character.  
 In Pekingese. A kind of bot-  
 tle, with a large belly and long  
 neck, used to hold spirits; it  
 is sometimes made of paper, but  
 usually of pewter or porcelain.

PIEN.

Old sounds, pien, bien, pin, and bin. In Canton, pin; — in Swatow, pien, p'ni, and p'ien; — in Amoy, pian and p'ian; — in Fuhchau, pieng; — in Shanghai, pi<sup>n</sup> and bi<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, pien.

**邊** } From to go and obscurely seen;  
 the contracted form is common.  
 A bank between fields; an  
 edge, a margin; on the bor-  
 der or side; a place; a  
 boundary.  
 | 疆 the frontier.  
 | 外 beyond the frontier.  
 | 戍 at a frontier post.  
 | 側 or 旁 | on the side.  
 | 坐 to sit at the side.  
 | 欄 a raised edge; a rim.  
 花 | an embroidered or worked  
 border.  
 花 | 銀 a milled dollar.  
 天 | the horizon.

那 | 兒 that side, there.  
 北 | on the north side.  
 鑲 | an inlaid or veneered border.  
 身 | at one's side; hence 身 | 人  
 a companion, a concubine.  
 刮响 | to scrape reeds to make  
 hummers for a kite.  
 半 | 面 a profile face.  
 裏 | inside; the inner face of.  
 | 套 the side mule in a cart.

In Cantonese. A distributive  
 particle; where? which.  
 | 得至好 which is the best?  
 | 一處 in what place?  
 | 得來 where did you get this?

無去 | 處 don't go away; I  
 have not been anywhere.  
 | 省 which province?

**籩** } A flat basket of fine splints  
 made like a dish with a rim,  
 to contain fruits offered in  
 worship.  
 | 人 the eunuch who brings in  
 this basket of fruit.  
 | 豆有踐 the baskets and  
 trenchers stand in rows.

**儻** } The body bent; squirming  
 or awry in any way.  
 | 儻而舞 whirling and  
 making antics, as mummers  
 do.

**編** From *silk* and *flat* as the phonetic.  
 To connect with a cord; a ligature; a line to join bamboo tablets together; to arrange, as when preparing a book; to compose; to twist, to plait; records, books.

- 簡 | to edit a book.
- | 年 *annals, year-books, annual registers.*
- | 入 to be enrolled; to enlist.
- | 修 a reviser of books; — the lowest rank of the Hanlin.
- | 列字號 to arrange marks or letters in order.
- | 髮 to braid the hair.
- | 次 to dispose things in a series.
- | 愁 to brood over one's griefs.
- | 連 to continue, to piece on.
- 韋 | 三絕 three of the skin tablets were worn out.

In *Pekingese*, apparently substituted for 騙' by change of tone. To deceive.

- 瞎 | just a blind's man's story; it is all false.
- | 造謠言 to trump up a story.

**蝙蝠** From *insect* and *flat*.  
 The bat | 蝠, also called 仙鼠 the fairy rat, 飛鼠 flying mouse, 天鼠 sky mouse, and many other names.

**鞭** From a *hide* and *convenient*; the old form, composed of 入 to enter and 支 a stroke, is more ideographic.

- A whip; a lash; a cut or stroke of a whip; to flog; an iron cudgel; penis of a horse.
- 執 | 之事 it belongs to the whip; — i. e. an inferior business.
- | 撻 or | 笞 or | 背 to chastise, to whip with a rattan.
- | 杆 a walking-stick; a whipstick.
- 藤 | a rattan scourge.
- 鐵 | an iron bludgeon.
- 執 | 從事 to drive a thing through, to obey summarily.

- 一 | 殘照 whip up, the light is failing.
- 馬 | or | 子 a horse-hip.
- | 長莫及 that lash won't reach him, though it is long.
- 恐着先 | I am afraid he will get ahead of me.

**篳** A bamboo sledge or car for conveying earth.

**鰱** The bream (*Abramis brama*), of which one or two species are much reared at Canton; the name includes all broad fishes of the carp family.  
 思不出乎鮒 | I never expected to get a fine bream; a fish by this name is found in the River Han, which sometimes weighs 20 catties.  
 壁 | 燈 a bream-shaped lantern.

**砭** A stone probe, used to puncture sores.  
 針 | acupuncture needles; to probe.  
 | 灸 to puncture and cauterize.

**胼** The hard skin on a laboring man's hands or feet; loose skin over a callosity; callous, hard.  
 | 手胼足 horny hands and tough feet.

**扁** From 戶 *door* and 冊 *slips*.  
 A tablet hung over doors by graduates, to denote their rank; flat, thin; to flatten, to crush flat; low.

- 上 | to put up a tablet.
- 挑 | 擔 shoulder the flat stick, to turn huckster and peddle.
- 有 | 斯石 how thin is this slab of stone.
- 跣 | 了 to press flat under foot.
- 壓 | to flatten, as a dried fig.

Read *p'ien*, and used for 編 A skiff.  
 駕一葉之 | 舟 to sail away in a yawl no bigger than a leaf.

**匾** Like the last.  
 Flat, like a plate; a slice; a board with an inscription.  
 掛一塊 | to put up a tablet — over a door.  
 | 額 or 牌 | a votive tablet.

**偏** From *heart* and *flat*; interchanged with the next.  
 Narrow-minded; hasty, petulant.  
 | 急 impertinent, irascible.

**褊** From *dress* and *flat*; used with the last.  
 Cramped, contracted, narrow; small, petty; straitened, as a territory.  
 局量 | 窄 his mind is crabbed and ignorant.  
 | 小 mean, scrimped.  
 | 心 a craven, timid mind.  
 | 陋 low-lived and contracted.  
 | 淺 limited, petty, as views.  
 | 僻之室 a little side house or room.

**礪** To step on a horse-block when getting into a carriage.  
 燕子 | a dangerous rapid in the Han River near King-män.

**糲** To parch paddy in order to get out the kernel.

**蒹** An herb found in Chihli, the | 蓄 or | 竹, having leaves like the oleander, with small white flowers in the axils of the leaves; it runs over the ground, and the young leaves are boiled as greens; it is the *Polygonum hydropiper*, or an allied species, and known as 竹葉菜 bamboo-leaf greens.

**藟** A trailing bean (*Phaseolus loblab*), also written 扁豇; the seeds are like Lima beans in shape, and considered as one of the best kinds; the second form is seldom used.

**貶** From *precious and wanting*.  
 To censure, to detract, to disparage; to diminish, to abate; to dismiss, to cashier.  
 | 下 or | 謫 to degrade, to humble, as an officer.  
 | 損 to disparage, to injure by blaming.  
 | 減 to diminish.  
 我位孔 | we are liable to lose our posts.  
 一字之 | 嚴于斧鉞 one word of his censure was sharper than an axe.  
 | 黜 to deprive of dignities.  
 這貨有褒 | these goods are not in the best condition; or they are injured.

**緝** Used with **編** to plait.  
 To sew clothes, to make a seam; to lift up the dress.

**腓** The flank; it is also applied to the back of a chair.  
 | 脅 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.  
 順 | 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.  
 隨 | 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, *otium*.  
 | 中就說 he said it unadvisedly, blurted it out.  
 就 | I will be ready presently.  
 錢銀 | 換 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 | 罷 buy it if you like; if not, then let it alone.

Read *pien*. 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.

**卜** From 卜 to *divine*, but no etymology is given; it resembles *tsah*, 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'-shui hien 泗水縣 in the south of Shantung.

| 急 neat and alert.

**拈** To pat; to clap the hands, or beat, when keeping time with music.

| 頌 to rejoice at.

| 以為節 to mark the stops by clapping.

| 舞 to encore and applaud the players.

**忭** } The second form is unusual, and also means the bright light of the sun; used with the last.  
**昇** }  
*pien'* } Delighted, joyous, pleased.  
 曷勝欣 | happy in the highest degree.

| 頌良殷 you have my sincerest wishes for your happiness.

**汴** A branch of the River Han in Hupeh.

*pien'* | 梁 an old name for K'ai-fung, the capital of Honan.

**辨** From 辛 *acrid* repeated, with 刀 *knife* between, to show the bitterness of wrangling.

To cut asunder; to divide or distinguish things or qualities; to dispute and discuss, so as to learn the value of; to inquire into; supporting framework of a bedstead; an ancient land measure, one-ninth of a 井 or village lot.

| 色 to distinguish colors.

| 清 to discriminate clearly.

分 | 是非 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.

**辯** From *bitter* repeated, to denote the acrimony of a dispute; it is an old form of the next, and is now only used as a primitive.

Two criminals accusing each other; the passionate recriminations of angered men.

**辯** From *acrid* recriminations and words; it is analogous to the last.

*pien'* 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.

| 駁 to contradict.

爭 | to bicker.

論 to debate.

高談雄 | to talk loud and browbeat.

強 | to force a construction; an *ex-parte* argument.

善於 | 詞 good at arguing on either side.

轉 to cajole into a view of.

明白 to show a matter clearly.

正方位 to place a house in its true position.

辨 To plait, to braid; to intertwine; a cue.

梳 | or 打 | to braid and comb the cue.

留 | leave [some hair] for a cue.

大鬆 | a loosely plaited cue.

頂 the hair left on the head.

捷子 or | 牌 a false cue.

盤起 | 子 to curl the cue around the head.

珍珠 | fine silk braid, with knots on it.

偏 The muscle or flesh attached to a tendon.

變 From 巒 to bind and 支 a stroke; the contraction is much used.

变 To transform, to metamorphose; to change; a mutation from one state of being to another, or to the original condition; a turn in affairs, a revolution; a calamity or judgement.

改 | to reform; an alteration in affairs.

通 accommodating, as a trimmer.

心 to alter one's views.

化 to change, to alter the substance of; to transmute.

逼 | to excite to revolt by oppression.

天 | celestial phenomena.

災 | a providential calamity.

權 | a change from expediency or constraint.

臉 to change countenance.

戲法 rules of legerdemain.

換 to change, as money.

至死不 | I'll never change my views; constant till death.

了卦了 to retract one's word, to deny a promise.

亂 revolution in the state.

遍 } From to go or step and flat.

徧 } Everywhere; the whole; entire; to go around, to make a circuit; to pervade; a visit or walk.

身 the whole body.  
一 | one visit.

為爾德 universally practice your virtue.

國終 to travel to the ends of the country.

念一 | 書 recited the whole book once.

告 to inform everybody.

地發青 the whole land looks green, as in spring.

于羣神 to visit all the temples.

弁 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; a kind of casque; military officers of a low grade; quick; alarmed, hurried; to wear a cap; to clap the hands.

文員武 | low civilians and army officers.

波 | or 革 | the military cap; it is now disused.

視如 | 髦 regard [honors] as no better than a hair cap.

衆皆股 | the whole multitude clapped their hands — in their excitement.

行 to go fast.

窆 From cave and wanting.

To put a coffin into the grave.  
器 the things connected with an interment.

及 | 執斧 when the box was lowered, he grasped the ax.

采 The original form rudely depicts the five claws of a cat spread out as if to seize prey; it forms the 165th radical of only a dozen characters.

To discriminate, to part, to sort out.

## P' IEN.

Old sounds, p'in and bin. In Canton, p'in and p'ing; — in Swatow, p'ien, pien, pin, and p'ia; — in Amoy, pian and p'ian; — in Fuhchau, p'ien, p'eng, and pieng; — in Shanghai, p'ia and bi'; — in Chifu, p'ien.

偏 Inclined to one side; at or by the side; deflected; excessive; a side; in polite language, by your help, as if

the speaker was at the other's side like a companion; partial, addicted to, selfish; hybrid; bent on, longing for; before verbs has the force of must, will; twenty-five characters; fifty men; one half.

側生心 to have partialities; favoring or disliking.

私 selfish private ends.

愛 undue partiality.

曲 willful, set in one's way.

房 a concubine.

無 | 無黨 perfectly candid, no favoritism.

一 | 之見 a prejudiced opinion.

過了或有 | I have already had my own; — a reply when asked if one has eaten, and equivalent to "I am well, thank you."

坐 I have sat and eaten by your side at table; — a polite phrase.

倚 to lean on.

不 | 不倚 no bias, no selfish end.

做 | 門生理 illicit; to follow a despicable business.  
 | 勞 I'll thank you to do this; please oblige me.  
 | | 不依你 I certainly cannot agree with you.  
 | 在一旁 it leans to one-side.  
 | 墜 a swollen testicle.  
 | 要這樣 it must be this way.  
 地方 | 北 the place is very far to the north.  
 | 厦 a library, a side office.  
 | 拗 opinionated, stubborn.  
 | 生要 or | 要 I must have it.  
 | 僻 out of the right way, depraved; rough, unused, as a path.  
 | 氣 a hybrid conception, as in rearing mules of any kind.

**癩** The body half paralyzed.  
 | 病 a kind of spotted fever with eruptions.

**篇** From bamboo and a splint.  
 A slip of bamboo, such as was anciently used to carve writings on, and denoting a page or section; one leaf of a book; books, publications; a bamboo for punishing; a red skinned bamboo which produces delicately tasted shoots.

一 | one leaf.  
 翻 | turn over the leaf.  
 說出一 | 云云 he went on talking very long.  
 長 | 大論 a long and minute description.  
 一 | 書看到老 he has looked at one book till he is old; — partially informed.  
 | 章 pages and chapters.  
 | 什所載 it is found in poetical books.  
 七 | 出身 he rose to office through the tripos.

**翩** To fly about; to run to and fro; fluttering; bustle, running here and there.  
 蝶舞 | | the butterfly is hovering about.

| | fluttering, like birds or a row of banners; or people babbling and gadding.  
 | | 巍巍 imposing and stately, as a gateway or façade.

**扁** From tree and flat.  
 A flat piece of wood, called | 部 or | 柎 anciently placed under the corpse in the coffin.

禁 | a short parline on a roof near the eaves.  
 | 木 a species of soap-berry tree. (*Sapindus*.)

**犏** A zebu or Brahminee bull; but the description seems to denote the cross between it and the yak; the character means the *hybrid cow*.

**蹠** To walk lamely, as from weak ankles; to drag the feet, as a lame horse; the knee-pan; to walk about.  
 | 蹠而起舞 going round and round making his antics, as an acrobat.

**扁** Occurs used for its primitive.  
 A flat-bottomed large boat; a lighter; a shallop.  
 | 舢 a punt or scow.  
 西瓜 | a chop-boat at Canton to take cargo to ships.

**駟** Also read *s'ping*.  
 A light carriage with screens for women to ride in.  
 | 鞦 the rumbling of carts.  
 輜 | carriages of all kinds.  
 后乘 | 車 the queen rode in her curtained car.

**駟** From horse and equal; it is also read *s'ping*.  
 A span of horses; to associate; to arrive simultaneously; to join or clan together; anything redundant.

百福 | 臻 may all blessings come to you.  
 | 拇 a double thumb.

| 邑 an old name for Lin-k'ü hien 臨胸縣 in the north of Shantung.  
 | 字 dissyllabic phrases; characters made by divisible type.  
 黨 | to clan or go together.

**榿** A valuable kind of timber tree that furnishes wood for cabinet ware; it grows in Kiangnan, and resembles the cedar in color.

企抱 | 楠 I had hoped to retain [his counsels, which I valued] like cedar and sandal-wood.

**蝮** The red sand tick or 沙虱 is also called | 蟻 from its gyratory mode of working itself under the skin; its venomous bite makes it much dreaded.

**副** Also read *s'pien*.  
 To pare, as a fruit of its skin; to slice off, to cut thin.  
 | 鷄 to cut a fowl into slices.  
 | 白肉 just take off a slice of plain (unseasoned) meat.

**諛** Artful and deceitful words; a plausible account of a thing  
 | 人的話 a made-up story.  
 | 佞 smooth-faced and eloquent.  
 惟截截善 | 言 it is nothing but a fine-spun, skillful story to take you in.

**鶻** A hunting falcon of a reddish plumage, two years old.  
 青 | a bird shaped like the raven, of a dark color, also called 白 | when its plumage turns whitish; it may be allied to the jays.

**片** Intended to represent a piece of wood cut; it forms the 91st radical of characters denoting slips.  
 Anything thin and small, as a leaf, flake, strip, bit, chip, or slip; a classifier of plats of land, space of time, a piece of paper, or petals of flowers; a half, a section of; to slice, to divide; a statement, a paper.

一 | 假 or 一 | 浮言 it is all false, a mere rumor.  
 一 | 紙 a slip of paper.  
 | 函 a note, a chit, a billet.  
 | 時 a little while.  
 | 言 half of the story, a word.  
 名 | or | 子 a card.  
 | 奏 a short memorial, an explanatory minute.  
 夾 | or 附 | a supplement or inclosure in a larger document.  
 冰 | 冰 霜 camphor; so called from the glittering of the hard gum as it is taken from the tree.

飲 | 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 | 嘴 she is all gabble.  
 | 言折獄 one word from him would clear the man from prison.  
 一 | 青 一 | 白 here it is green, there it is white.

騙 } From horse and side; the second  
 騙 } is rather restricted in its use to  
 騙 } leaping on a horse.  
 騙 } To take an advantage of, to  
 騙 } cheat, to deceive, to delude;  
 騙 } to lie to; to mount a horse;  
 騙 } to vault into the saddle.  
 哄 | or 誑 | to defraud one; to  
 哄 | impose upon.  
 受 | deceived, cheated.  
 | 局 a plan for cheating.  
 誰 | 你 who took you in?  
 | 賴 to impose on one, to swindle  
 出 of.  
 | 了去 swindled out of.

## PIH.

Old sounds, pit, plk, bit, and blk. In Canton, pik, pāt, and pīt; — in Swatow, pīt, pia, and pek; — in Amoy, p'ék, pék, and pīt; — in Fuhchau, pék, p'ék, piéh, pik, péuk, and paik; — in Shanghai, pih; — in Chifu, pi.

壁 } From earth and ruler.  
 壁 } A partition wall; the wall of a  
 壁 } house; a screen; an obstruction  
 壁 } or defense; a ridge; a  
 壁 } dividing cliff or water-shed.  
 牆 | a wall.  
 照 | a curtain-wall before a temple  
 照 | or yamun; an opposite wall.  
 影 | wall to screen a door from the  
 影 | street, or a partition to separate  
 影 | houses; they are often adorned.  
 | 喜 a species of flat spider.  
 巉巖削 | a sheer, steep cliff.  
 隔 | a partition-wall.  
 間 | 的 next door neighbors.  
 面 | facing the wall; — i. e. abstraction,  
 面 | hard study,  
 | 立千仞 the ridge rises in lofty  
 面 | peaks.  
 | 宿 the 14th zodiacal constellation  
 面 | of γ in Pegasus and α in  
 面 | Andromeda.  
 | 州 an old name for T'ung-kiang  
 面 | 通江縣 in the north of  
 面 | Sz'ch'uen on the River Pa.  
 家徒四 | a family reduced to  
 家 | four walls; — met. very poor.  
 | 疊一新 new ridges rise beyond  
 家 | these.

蹩 } Lame.  
 蹩 } 跛 | lame of both feet, un-  
 蹩 } able to walk.  
 Read p'ih, Upset, overturned.  
 鏹 } The handle of a plow.  
 鏹 } | 刀 to sharpen a knife.  
 繫 } From silk and chief; occurs written  
 繫 } like pih, 緝 to dress hemp.  
 繫 } A net for catching fish, having  
 繫 } a frame, which shuts  
 繫 } down and incloses them.  
 襞 } Clothes folded and laid in a  
 襞 } pile; a seam in leather; a  
 襞 } long garment.  
 裙 | the gathers in a skirt.  
 | 積 the folds or plaits in a  
 襞 } lady's skirt.  
 | 衣中有刀斧手 some  
 襞 } armed headsmen were concealed  
 襞 } among the robed attendants.  
 璧 } A princely gem, an ancient  
 璧 } jade badge of office, made  
 璧 } round with a hole in it, and  
 璧 } held in the hands at court;  
 璧 } this and the 圭 were a sort of  
 璧 } letters-patent; to decline.

返 | or | 回去 to send back.  
 | 謝 to return [a present] with  
 返 | thanks; — written on the card.  
 原 | 歸 趙 the original gem  
 原 | will be returned; — the debt  
 原 | will be repaid.  
 連城之 | a priceless article;  
 連 | one which money cannot get.  
 日月合 | the stars are propitious;  
 日 | — i. e. the sun and moon  
 日 | rise together; the phrase 合 |  
 日 | refers to the junction of two  
 日 | parts to make a whole, as a  
 日 | marriage, a check compared  
 日 | with its block, an interlinear  
 日 | translation, or a seal and its  
 日 | impression.  
 碧 } From stone, gem, and white,  
 碧 } denoting its value and clearness.  
 碧 } Green jade stone; some kinds  
 碧 } are blueish, and others greenish  
 碧 } like the deep sea; it is like  
 碧 } jadeite, and highly prized.  
 黃 | 璽 the precious topaz.  
 | 玉 fine serpentine.  
 | 雲 azure clouds.  
 | 樹 a coralline tree fabled to  
 黃 | grow in the Kwänlan Mts.  
 黃 | 落 the cerulean.

**畢**, *pi'* Some say, it is combined of **由** a demon and **弗** not underneath; others derive it from **田** a field and minute particles.

To finish, to bring to a full end; over, terminated; the last or end of; all, entirely; a trestle used in sacrifices; old name of a small dukedom near Si-ngan 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.

事未 | the job is not yet done.

公事 | after the public business is over.

| 宿 the 19th zodiacal constellation beginning at ε Tauri and including the Hyades.

收 | all are received.

**凜**, *pi'* A cold wind.

**鞞**, *pi'* A knee-pad made of leather, worn when making prostrations; a kind of fringed apron, wide at the bottom. | 膝 coverings for the knees.

**菴**, *pi'* Interchanged with the next. A variety of pulse. | 菴子 the seeds of the *Chavica Roxburghii*, or long pepper; this name seems to be an imitation of the Hindu word *pippali*.

| 澄茄 enbebs, including probably the seeds of the *Cubeba* and *Duphniidum*.

| 莧 dock or common sorrel.

**篳**, *pi'* A wicker hedge; an inclosure hedged in by bamboo. | 篳 a dray or cart to haul fuel.

蓬門 | 戶 a country cottage with a wicker gate; — a poor hovel.

| 篳 an instrument like a flageolet.

**燁**, *pi'* Fiery; the roar or noise of a great fire.

**蹕**, *pi'* To warn persons off the road, and thus make way for the sovereign; an imperial journeying.

警 | to order people to retire.

| 臨 to reach the imperial stage.

填 | a great guard.

**饌**, *pi'* A delicate wheaten dumpling with meat inside, called | 饌 because two persons called 畢 and 羅 were fond of them.

**幅**, *pi'* From *heart* and *full*. An earnest resolute feeling; oppressed, borne down with. 心 | sincere.

| 意紛紜 distracted and oppressed with grief.

**幅**, *pi'* From *wood* and *full*; also read *fuh*.

A strip of wood, called | 衡 fastened across the horns of oxen to prevent them goring; a frame for supporting darts; a place for drying fish.

**逼**, *pi'* } From *to go* and *full*; the second is also used for *fuh*, 幅 a buskin or light gaiter.

**逼**, *pi'* } To crowd, to press upon, to approach too near; to constrain; to arbitrarily urge; to ill-use, to harass, to reduce to straits; to distend or fill; urgent; imperious.

| 死 to ill-use so as cause death.

| 近 bordering; to draw near, to crowd on.

| 勒 to constrain another to do.

| 壓 to browbeat, to put down.

人 | 擠擁 a great press, a jam.

| 令改嫁 to force a wife to marry another man.

| 屨 a bandage bound around the legs by coolies.

邪 | overalls or leggings.

| 民爲盜 to egg the people on to robbery.

| 于無奈 I am obliged to do it; no help for it.

| 迫 to compel, to urge on, urgent.

**必**, *pi'* Formed of 八 to divide and 弋 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?

| 需要用 we cannot do without it.

| 然 or | 定 certainly.

不可 | uncertain, doubtful.

可不 | 走 it is not necessary for me to go.

| 得 doubtless so.

不 | 要 you may not want it.

未 | perhaps not; not certainly so.

| 竟 after all it must be so.

| 也使無訟乎 if you have the essential thing, why not dissuade him from appealing?

毋意毋 | there is no idea that it must be so.

勢 | most surely, undoubtedly.

**必**, *pi'* Interchanged with the next two. To smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.

| 節多言 very smooth-tongued, talkative.

鳴 | | twittering of birds.

**嘒**, *pi'* Same as the last. | 嘒 long-ells, a kind of woolen cloth.

**苾**, *pi'* Fragrant; a sort of pot-herb. | 芬 odoriferous; grateful to the smell like food, for which see the next.

| 蕪 a kind of *Scirpus* or sedge with an edible root; probably a variety of the water-chestnut.

| 芻 or 比丘 (Sanskrit, *bhikshu*) a priest; and | 芻尼 (Sanskrit, *bikshuni*) a nun.

| 芬孝祀 fragrant has been your filial sacrifice.

飴, *pi'*

The fragrance of food just cooked, which the spirits will smell and accept.  
有 | 其香 the savory odor of the cooked rice.

悞, *pi'*

Perverse, self-willed, disobedient; resisting reproof.  
剛 | 自是 set in his way.

筆, *pi'*

From *bamboo* and a *stylus* or *hair*; the first is most common.  
A Chinese pencil or small brush; a pen; to write, to compose; style, composition; drawing, penmanship; a stroke in a character.

一管 | or 一枝 | one pencil.  
鵝毛 | a quill pen.

| 竿 the shaft, | 鋒 the tip, and | 筒 the cover, of a pencil.

工 | a labored writing, and 易 | a free hand-writing.

大 | your penmanship; in good large characters.

紙 | 相向 pen and paper opposed to each other; — a great litigation.

親 | | 之 I wrote it with my own pencil.

鐵 | 批准 my iron pen will assure you of its certainty.

落 | or 下 | to begin to write.

記上 — | write out a note of the particulars.

| 氣壯勁 to read a piece straight through.

手 | or 的 | an autograph.

文 | 塔 towers or pagodas of three storeys, dedicated to the god of Literature; they are shaped like a pencil.

木 | the reddish variety of the *Magnolia purpurea*, referring to the pencil-like tuft of stamens, which are used in making a kind of perfumery.

| 之子書 write it in a book.

| 底生花 his pencil bears flowers.

| 走龍蛇 his pen runs off dragons and snakes; — a beautiful, firm hand.

| 資 fees to a writer.

開了 | to begin to learn composition.

頓 | and 折 | rhetorical terms for the foundation argument, and the opposing argument in a discourse.

番 | a species of wagtail. (*Motacilla boarala*.)

In *Cantonese*. Straight, direct; lengthwise.

一 | 上去 it went straight up.

鬆 | | loose, like cotton-wool.

滓, *pi'*

To strain off the water or gravy from a dish, as of rice; to squeeze out the juice.

把米湯 | 乾 drain all the water from the rice.

不要 | 乾了茶滷 do not pour all the drainings from the tea-leaves.

| 掉白醃 strain off the mother — from the vinegar.

| 藥 drain off the decoction.

樺, *pi'*

A light-yellow, even-grained wood, brought to Canton from Kiangsi; it is very light, and used for carving statuettes.

簫, *pi'*  
*pieh*

A musical horn, | 栗, used by Tartars to frighten horses; the boys in Peking make them from reeds like a whistle; the whistling sound of a

north wind; a whistle or other small musical toy.

吹 | 兒 to blow a flageolet.

| 沸檻泉 the lively bubbling fountain gushing forth.

水 | a syringe.

一之日 | 發 during this first month (November), the wind blows cold.

In *Cantonese*. Tender, as a shoot.

| 出來 an oozing out; it falls in drops.

澤, *pi'*

Similar to the last.  
The bubbling of water in a fountain; a deficiency.

弼, *pi'*

From 弱 a strong bow with 百 a hundred between, which is changed from an old form of 舌 the tongue, intimating that advisers of a prince should be neither obstinate nor supple; 佛 is used with it in this sense.

A splice on a bow to prevent its breaking; to aid, to guide, as a statesman; to shelter, as hills do a site; perverse; high.

良 | an able minister.

輔 | assistants, near the throne.

船頭 | a ship's bowsprit.

明刑 | 教 distinct penalties assist the instructor.

垣局輔 | this recess or position [in the hills] is well protected.

邳, *pi'*

A place in the state of 鄭 Ching, near the present Tsing-loh hien in the south of Shansi. Read *pi'* Good.

鮒, *pi'*

A species of trout with pink eyes, otherwise called 鱒魚; another sort, the 石 | 鱒 has a reddish body an inch or two long, used in making a sauce; perhaps a kind of pilchard.

怩, *pi'*

Dignified, grave; to treat others rudely when flustered with drink; full, filled with. 既醉止威儀 | | when they are drunk, their dignity and courtesy are all gone.

駟, *pi'*

A strong and well fed horse, fat and sleek.  
| 彼乘黃 fat and strong is the chestnut team.

浴, *pi'*

A bathing-house.  
| 然 terrified; stern but agitated.  
| 浴 a public bathing establishment.

焯, *pi'*

To dry by the fire.  
In *Cantonese*. To boil flesh till the water is gone.  
| 捻牛肉 beef is boiled to rags.  
燒 | 了 burned (or boiled) dry.

P'IH.

Old sounds, p'ik, p'it, bik, and bit. In Canton, p'at, p'ik, and p'ek; - in Swatow, p'it, p'ek, and pia; - in Amoy, p'ek, p'it, and pit; - in Fuchau, p'ek and p'iah; - in Shanghai, p'ih; - in Chifu, p'ic.

**辟**, p'i' Composed of 辛 acrid and 卩 for 節 a rule, intimating that it is hard to observe laws, and 口 mouth, denoting their delivery to the people; it is interchanged with the next, four, with 譬, and others of its compounds.

A prince or sovereign; a term for heaven, and for a deceased husband; to rend or split open; grave and pretentious; quiet, secluded; law, example; to repress, to punish; a crowd frightened away; to perceive fully; clear; as; to beat the breast; perverse; to open.

| 若 as, like as, similar.

大 | the severe punishment, death.

| 名 nominal; false, a pretense.

| 除 to exorcise.

皇 | my imperial lord, - so a widow calls her late husband.

后 | a queen, an empress.

| 誰 the emperor's hall for examining the Hanlin graduates; it is one of the most artistic buildings in Peking.

| 以止 | to punish in order to prevent further punishment.

如何昊天 | 言不信 how is it, high Heaven, that he will not listen to just words.

便 | subtle.

**僻**, p'i' Mean, low-live; base, licentious, depraved; partial, prejudiced; cramped, straitened, incommodious; private, bye or secluded.

| 陋 rustic, untaught.

荒 | 之地 a desert, neglected spot.

邪 | heretical, flagitious, as doctrines; depraved and insubordinate.

| 見 prejudiced; a partial view.

| 巷 a side lane; a private alley.

放蕩偏 | abandoned and reprobate in character.

幽 | a covert or dark glen.

**擘**, p'i' To cleave, to open, to rive; to beat the breast; to drive away; to bend.

| 開 to break open.

| 踊哭泣 to beat the breast, wail and stamp, as for a parent's death, or from vexation.

摘 | 爲禮 bend the knee and bow is the etiquette.

**闢**, p'i' To burst forth, to disclose; to develop, as nature does; to open up; to set in order; to retire; to shun.

開 | 八寨 he newly constituted eight cantonments.

一闢一 | a shutting and an opening, a decline and a culmination.

| 處海濱 retired to the sea-side.

| 戶 the germinations of nature, production.

透 | to unravel a sophism, to see through a fallacy.

**滌**, p'i' To wash clean, to whiten; to brighten, as knowledge does the mind.

世世以滌 | 統爲業 their occupation during many generations was to bleach cocoon-silk.

**緝**, p'i' To work fibres of hemp or grass-nettle into thread for weaving.

| 縷 to roll or dress fibres between the fingers.

**鶉**, p'i' A small gregarious bird of the crow kind, called | 鶉 having a white breast; the | 烏 is another name in Nganhwui; it is probably allied to the blackbird.

**霹**, p'i' A clap; a sudden, loud noise. | 霹車 the rumbling crashing noise of chariots; a kind of war-chariot.

**劈**, p'i' To cut open; to rive, to split, to rend; to tear asunder; a wedge; wedge-shaped.

| 破 to break open.

| 臉的人 a harsh man.

| 行 the voussoir course in bridges.

| 水 the split-water, or the long bow-scutt on big boats.

In Cantonese. To meet one suddenly.

| 面撞見 I met him so abruptly, - as when turning a corner.

初 | 歷 the first crash, the first word.

**癖**, p'i' Indigestion; costiveness; any derangement of the circulation of the humors or blood, giving rise to boils, cancers, &c.; a morbid appetite; a craving for food, an inordinate fancy for things; partial to.

食 | a vicious appetite.

人皆有一 | everybody has one craving, - is mad on something.

性 | a propensity, a hobby.

| 疾 dyspeptic, hysteric.

書 | dotting on books.

嗜 | 太過 he has a mania for it.

痰 | expectoration of phlegm from drinking.

**甃**, p'i' A prettily veined or glazed tile made to resemble tortoise-shell, and used in paving paths and facing walls.

領 | fine or encaustic tiles.

習勤軍 | he made them move tiles in order to learn to be industrious.

中唐有 | the middle aisle was paved with tiles.

**僻**, p'i' Oblique, leaning, deflected; poor, mean. | 灰之廬 the poorest mud hovels.

**匹**, From 匸 to conceal and 八 eight, because a piece of silk of four 丈 was folded eight times.

A piece of silk, for which the next is now used; a pair; a fellow, a mate; one of two who are, or have been united; responsive; to match, to pair; a compeer, one who is to be matched; classifier of horses, because they are so often spanned.

一 | 配 a married pair.

| 配之際 the time of marriage.

| 夫 a husband, a man.

| 夫 | 婦 a common man and woman.

作豐伊 | he ruled in Fung according to the pattern — of his ancestors.

世無其 | the world has not his equal.

馬 | horses of all kinds.

| 鳥 the mandarin-duck, which is noted for its fidelity.

**疋**, The original form is made of 止 to stop with bowels above, or more like 足 enough; others make it from 疋 and 疋 a right cover; it is the 103d radical.

A classifier of pieces of cloth.

一 | 布 a piece of cotton.

| 頭舖 a dry-goods' shop.

成 | a whole piece of goods.

Read, *su*. Sufficient; to record.

Read 'yu for 雅. Correct, elegant, exact; cultivated.

大 | and 小 | are two parts of the Book of Odes.

**叭**, To blow water into meat to increase its weight; gross, fat, as blubber.

**鳴**, A wild duck; the mallard; also called 末匹 by some authors.

庶人摯 | a countryman takes a duck — as a gift.

**鶩**, A bird called | 鶩 the description of which answers nearly to the brown grebe (*Podiceps*), which is common in Southern China; it is also called 油鴨 the oily duck, 刁 |, the small duck, and other names.

PIN.

Old sounds, pin and bin. In Canton p'ao; — in Swatow, pin; — in Amoy, pin; — in Fuhchau, ping; — in Shanghai, ping; — in Chifu, pin.

**賓** } From 貝 precious and ob-  
scure.

One who receives attention, a stranger, a visitor who comes willingly to pay his respects, as 客 is rather a customer; the entertainment of a guest; to entertain, to act the host; to submit, to acknowledge; to come under civilizing influences.

| 客 a visitor.

| 朋 a friend; guests and friends.

西 | a domestic tutor.

序 | 以賢 the guests are arranged according to their skill — in archery.

| 主 guest and host; servant and employer; lord and chief; secondary and principal proposition in rhetoric; — according to the context.

四海 | 服 all China submitted willingly.

| 服 to regard, to respect, to help, to care for.

龍 | a fairy who helps students.

出門如見大 | when you go abroad, let it be as sedately as if you met a distinguished visitor.

**濱** } The bank of a stream; a brink, a shore, a beach; near, adjoining; to border on, outlying.

| 死 nearly dead.

| 臨大海 I had nearly reached the ocean.

問諸水 | ask it of the water-side; refers to K'uh Yuen.

三面 | 海 three sides [of Corca] border on the sea.

| 州 a superior district in Wuting fu near the mouth of the Tsing ho in Shantung.

泗 | 浮磬 the sounding stones found near the River Sz'.

率土之 | 莫非王臣 within the sea-bounds all are the king's servants.

**鑕** } A fine steel which makes very sharp swords, called | 鐵; it is mentioned as

one article of trade from Persia, and is not improbably damasked steel of Arabian make.

**檳** } From wood and guest; the contracted form is unauthorized. The areca-nut, called | 榔 in imitation of the Malay word *penang*.

| 資 betel-nut money; *i. e.* postage.

| 蒟 the nut and leaf prepared for chewing; the husk is called 大腹皮 the big-belly skin.

棗 | a hard astringent seed used for the areca.

| 崩子 the fruit of a species of fig (*Ficus stipulata*), used in poultices.

**獮** } A small species of otter; others say, a large kind.

| 獮 a kind of otter, described as having a head like a horse; but the two words probably denote different sexes or ages of the otter.

**纈** Colored silks mixed; a confused blending of colors; mixed, crowded.

纈 | 亂 confused, disordered.

錦繡 | 紛 the varied embroidery confuses the eye.

|| a mélange of colors.

其說 | 紆 his words are not perspicuous.

**蠙** 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 a pearl oyster.

淮夷 | 珠暨魚 the tribes on the River Hwai brought pearl-oysters and fish.

得水士之際則爲蛙 | 之衣 when you get where land and water meet, you are at the dressing-place of the frogs and oysters.

**彬** From pelage and forest, or civil and military, denoting a due mixture; the second form is chiefly used as a surname.

**斌** Ornament and plainness properly mixed.

|| neat but not gairish; the parts well contrasted.

攻質 | | simplicity and elegance are in harmony; a well balanced mind.

**邠** The second form is the name of a hill where many wild hogs were found, as its composition indicates.

**邠** Name of a small principality in the south of Shensi ruled over by 大王 of the family of Chen, before they got the throne, B. C. 1134.

|| 州 an inferior department in the southwest of Shensi.

**璠** Ornamented with a mosaic of agate and ivory, or other things inlaid, is 璠; the phrase is differently written.

**璠** Interchanged with the preceding. The brilliancy of a gem is 璠, especially of the most precious; often used in names.

**攸** To divide, in order to reduce; to part, to make a partition.

**稟** The original form 稟 was composed of grain and granary contracted, because food was distributed on request; that is now written 稟 and this has taken its place.

To make known one's case to a superior; to announce; to petition; to ask of, and is employed in courtesy to friends, and by servants to their master; a petition, a statement, a report; to receive from heaven; endowment, disposition.

|| 受 endowed with; to receive by permission.

回 | or | 覆 to reply, as to a superior or a friend.

|| 告 to petition the magistrates.

申 | to inform a superior.

|| 帖 or | 詞 an official statement, a petition.

|| 辭 to decline the request; to announce one's departure.

|| 命 to ask for leave to do; to report on orders received.

具 | a prepared statement.

當面 | 白 to complain against in person, to accuse before officials.

|| 性 or 氣 | the temper, one's talents.

|| 神 to pray to the gods.

|| 安 to pay one's respects.

|| 明 to state clearly.

**臄** The knee-pan, vulgarly called 波蘿 (or 稜) 蓋 from its cup-like shape; to cut off the knee.

|| 腳 to cut off the patella.

爲仇所 | he cut off the legs of his enemies.

鑽 | to cut off the knee-pan; a punishment employed in the Ming dynasty and previously.

**殯** From body and guest. To encoffin a corpse; to carry out to burial; to make a funeral.

送 | to accompany to burial.

出 | to carry to the grave.

|| 殮 to put into the coffin.

祔 | funeral rites at the burial.

|| 葬 to inter, to lay in the tomb.

**饋** From man and guest; interchanged with the next and its primitive.

To receive and entertain a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to do reverence to; to arrange orderly; to advance.

山川所以 | 鬼神也 the hills and streams are available as a media to honor the gods.

|| 爾籩豆 display your dishes and trenchers.

|| 接 to receive guests; to respect, as the gods.

|| 相 a court master of ceremonies.

|| 其宗器 to set out the ancestral vessels.

**擯** Used for the last.

To expel, to put out forcibly; to find fault with; to receive.

|| 棄 to reject.

|| 逐出境 drove him out of the country.

|| 斥 to find fault with and reject, as an account or a workman.

|| 斥端異 to expel heresy.

使 | an officer sent to the frontiers to receive an envoy.

**鬢** The hair on the temples, or side of the cheeks; tresses, curls; whiskers.

**鬢** 雲 | hair on the forehead puffed out; fine hair.

兩 | the tresses; curls.

白 | an old man.

綠 | 朱顏 dark hair and red cheeks; — pretty.

一事無成兩 | 絲 I have done nothing, though my hair is gray; — a regret of old age.

## P'IN.

Old sounds, bin and p'in. In Canton, p'an; — in Swatow, p'in and pin; — in Amoy, p'in and pin; — in Fuhchau, p'ing and ping; — in Shanghai, bing and ping; — in Chifu, p'in.

貧  
p'in

From *wealth* and to *share*, intimating that the share is very little.

Poor, having a small part; poverty; destitute, impoverished.

- 1 窮 pennyless, no resources.
- 1 陋 ignoble and poor; base.
- 一 1 如洗 all cleaned out, destitute as if I had been washed.
- 1 乏 destitute; not enough.
- 1 賤之交不可忘 do not forget those who were your friends in poverty.
- 怪 1 的 no wonder he is poor.
- 君子安 1 the princely man is contented even in poverty.
- 1 而樂 he is poor yet happy.

頻  
p'in

Composed of 頁 *leaf* and 步 *step*, but the last is rather a contraction of 涉 to *ford*, and this is sometimes used for 瀕 a brink.

Urgent, pressing, like one waiting at a ford; hurried, precipitate; incessant, continually; imminent; a brink, a shore.

- 1 依 a covering, a shelter, as a house.
- 1 1 的 unceasingly.
- 1 來 1 往 coming and going repeatedly.
- 1 催 incessantly urging.
- 認 憑 你 所 爲 I agree to anything you may do.
- 1 數 uninterruptedly.
- 仁 1 an old name for the areca-nut.
- 國 步 斯 1 the doom of the state draws nigh.
- 1 速 urgently to hasten.

櫨  
p'in

A fragrant fruit, the 1 婆 (*Sterculia balanigas*), used as a substitute for chestnuts.

1 菓 the apple or 平菓 is correctly thus written.

蘋  
p'in

From *grass* and to *urge*; occurs used with the last.

A water plant common in Kiangnan; the four leaves at the end of the stalks are about as large as a cash, and are divided equally so as to resemble the character 田; they are covered underneath with a gelatinous secretion; the white flowers appear in June, whence its name of 白; it is probably a species of water shield (*Hydropeltis* or *Cubomba*), and the leaves are fed to animals.

苹之以 1 藻 stuff it (the fish) with water-shield and duckweed; these two plants were once used in marriage rites.

登白 1 兮 聘望 when the water-shields bloom, I'll hurry there to see.

于以采 1 she gathers the water-shields.

頰  
p'in

To knit the brows; to grin, as when one fords a stream; to smile; to simper.

1 笑不苟 don't smirk with everybody.

東施效 1 [it is like the miserable attempt of] Tung-shi imitating [Si-shi] in knitting her brows, — which only made her the more ugly.

1 眉 to frown and look provoked.

1 蹙 to knit the brows.

嬪  
p'in

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 1 ladies of the palace hareem.

九 1 the emperor's secondary wives.

1 婦 his late wife.

來 嫁 于 周 曰 1 于 京 [Jin] came to wed the prince of Chen, and became his wife at the capital.

1 然 成 行 the women made many rows.

牝  
p'in

From *cow* and a *ladle*.

The female of beasts, and sometimes of birds; rarely applied to plants.

1 鷄 司 晨 the hen rules the morning; i. e. the wife wears the breeches.

谿 1 a valley.

1 戶 the vulva of animals.

澡 1 to wash the body.

與 他 魚 1 牡 [the eel] copulates with other kinds of fish.

品  
p'in

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.

1 貌 countenance; the expression.

1 性 temper, feelings.

1 格 carriage, air, or talents, of a person.

無 1 no character; abandoned.

低 1 a low class.

他 是 劣 1 he is a reckless scamp.

何 1 級 what rank is he?

極 1 the highest rank.

1 物 articles; various things.

上 上 1 the very best sort.

佳 1 a good kind.

一 家 1 singular, eccentric, one by himself.

1 之 最 上 者 it is reckoned to be of the very best sort.

行 actions, conduct.  
 一桌 | 盃 a set of dishes.  
 平 to classify; to arrange in its proper place.  
 敦 | a trustworthy man.  
 題 different kinds of themes.

修德立 | to act virtuously and establish a character.  
 正 | in music, the air, soprano;  
 下 | the bass; and 副 | the alto; foreign terms.  
 味 delicacies; rare viands.

級臺 a terrace ascended by steps, as in the Temple of Heaven.  
 九 | the nine official grades; they are divided into 正 and 從, principal and secondary.

INSIGNIA OF CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

The distinguishing badges of civilians are all birds; they are worn on the breast and back of their official robes in a square patch of embroidery, as follows.

1. 仙鶴 Manchurian crane (*Grus montignesia*.)
2. 錦鷄 golden pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*.)
3. 孔雀 peacock (*Pavo muticus*.)
4. 雲鴈 wild goose (*Anser ferus*.)
5. 白鷗 silver pheasant (*Euplocamus nycthemerus*.)
6. 鷺鷥 lesser egret (*Egretta garzetta*.)
7. 鸕鶿 mandarin duck (*Anas galericulata*.)
8. 鶉鴉 quail (*Coturnix dactylisonans*.)
9. 練雀 long-tailed jay (*Urocisso sinensis*); or magpie.
10. 黃鸝 oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*.)

The insignia of military officials are all animals, but they are not so strictly distinguished as the civilians; they are worn in the following order.

1. 麒麟 the unicorn of Chinese fable.
2. 獅子 the lion of India (*Felis leo*.)
3. 豹 the leopard (*Leopardus japonicus*.)
4. 虎 the tiger (*Felis tigris*.) of Manchuria.
5. 熊 black bear (*Helarctos tibetanus*.)
6. 彪 tiger cat (*Leopardus macroceloides*); the 6th also
7. 穿山甲 wear the mottled bear 罷 (*Ailuropus melanoleucus*.)
8. 海馬 the seal (*Phoca equestris*.)
9. 犀牛 the rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*.)

The oriole is worn by the lowest grade of underlings. The *chwang-yuen*, or senior Hanlin, wears the egret. The wives of officials wear the same embroidery as their husbands, but no knobs.

The ranks in both services have been further distinguished in the present dynasty by different colored knobs on their caps. The first two wear red coral; the third, clear blue; the fourth, lapis lazuli; the fifth, quartz crystal; the sixth, opaque white stone or adularia; and the last three, gilded yellow.

PING.

Old sounds, pang, ping, and baog. In Canton, ping, peng, and pàng; — in Swatow, peng, p'ia, and p'6; — in Amoy, péng and pia; — in Fuhchau, ping, pièng, and péng; — in Shanghai, ping, ping, and pang; — in Chifu, ping.

冰 从 ice and water, contracted to water and a dot; the third is the form of the 15th radical, under which are grouped characters referring to cold, freezing, and ice.  
 冰 冰 Ice; clear, pure; icy, frozen; crystallized; to freeze.  
 ping 凍 frozen hard.  
 冰 ice-water.  
 伐 | to cut out ice for storing.  
 | 雪 ice and snow.  
 | 得慌 icy cold, exceedingly cold.  
 | 室 or | 窖 an ice-house.  
 | 冷 cold as ice.  
 賊 | a glairy spot on the ice.  
 | 錐 or | 凌 an icicle.  
 | 益壯 the ice is thicker.  
 | 糖 crystallized sugar-candy.  
 滴時更結紅 | [as her tears] fell they congealed into bloody ice.

桶 a refrigerator.  
 脂 the hard fat of animals.  
 清玉潔人 a pure-minded man.  
 久置 | 擱 the matter has long been in suspense; it has long been unsettled.  
 | 人 或 | 人 a go-between.  
 | 霜之操 chaste, unsullied.  
 未迨 | she is not yet married.  
 一片 | 心 chaste, irreproachable, guileless.  
 | 山不可靠 don't trust to an ice-hill; — high station has its dangers.  
 落 | 塊 a hail-storm.  
 | 了 一下 cool it off with ice.  
 | 魚 frozen fish.  
 綁 | 鞋 strap on your skates.  
 | 解 或 | 消 或 | 化 the ice is melting.

兵 From eight and a hillock; but the original form is derived from 井 two hands with an 斤 ax between them, or from 人 man, 井 hands, and 干 spear.  
 A soldier; troops; a force; an army; a weapon, arms; military, warlike; to kill, as with troops; to fight, to use arms; the black pawn in Chinese chess.  
 | 丁 或 | 卒 soldiers, marines.  
 起 | to call out or marshal troops, as from a garrison.  
 勾 | 或 調 | to bring a force to the rescue; to reinforce one in danger.  
 修爾車馬弓矢戎 | seo after your chariots and horses, your bows and arrows, and all the weapons of war.  
 | 器 weapons, guns, artillery.  
 胸中有甲 | he is firmly resolved to conquer.

左右欲 | 之 those about him tried to kill him.

大 | the main body of an army.

| 戈 spears, muskets, arms.

短 | swords, knives, &c.

出 | to go out on a campaign.

一枝 | one corps of the force.

伏 | an ambush.

馬 | cavalry; the horse.

步 | infantry; the foot; the line.

操 | to exercise or drill troops.

救 | a force sent to succor.

點 | to call the roll; mustering.

官 | government troops.

招 | to enlist troops.

| 反賊亂 the troops have revolted and the rebels are rambageous.

閱 | to review troops.

用 | 如神 he fights like a god.

| 頭 a commander, an officer; the governor of Hongkong or Macao is commonly so called.

**楛** Another name for the *Livistona* or 欖欄, from whose leaf sheaths coir ropes are made, and fans and attap from its leaves, is | 欖; it is cultivated in the southern provinces.

**捫** A quiver; to put the hand on the quiver, so as not to let the arrows drop out.

**丙** Composed of 一 one 入 to enter and 冂 a receptacle or door; 一 represents the 陽 principle.

The third of the ten stems, which with 丁 belongs to fire, and refers to the south; therefore they denote bright; a fish's tail, from a fancied resemblance in the seal character.

文 | 或 | heaven; a clear sky.

| 丁火 the heat of the sun.

壬 | 坐向 facing north and south, — as a house or grave.

In *Cantonese*. To burn.

房屋被 | the houses were consumed.

閱後付 | burn this after you have read it.

**炳** Like the last and the next. Bright, light, like fire; luminous, perspicuous. | 如日星 clear as noon-day.

**曷** Bright and glorious, like the sun. 帝 | the last emperor of the Sung dynasty, A. D. 1278.

**蛎** One name for the *Lepisma* or clothes moth is | 魚, so called from its forked tail resembling the character 丙; another name is 白魚 white fish.

**邴** A city in the ancient principality of Sung 宋, now Sü-chou fu in the northwest of Kiangsu; also another in the state Ch'ing 鄭 near K'ai-fung fu.

**柄** Sad, mournful. 未見君子憂心 | | when they do not see their prince, mournful sorrow fills their hearts.

**餅** From to eat and joined together. A cake; a biscuit which has been baked; pastry made into small pieces; fritters, dumplings.

麪 | wheaten cakes.

| 乾 dry biscuit or crackers.

| 食 pastry, cakes.

中秋 | 或月 | cakes made at the full of the 8th moon, and used in worshipping it.

| 餠 the stuffing of a cake.

畫 | 充饑 [to try] to satisfy hunger with a painted cake; a Barmecide feast.

牛奶 | cheese.

| 金 presents of cake money.

**餅** Thin plates of gold or silver, shaped somewhat like the old Japanese obangs, employed in offerings to the Five Emperors; a certain badge of office; an iron boiler.

傾銀一 | to cast a plate of sycee; they are sometimes so cast instead of the shoe ingots.

**秉** Composed of 禾 grain and 又 a hand grasping it.

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. 禾 | a sheaf of grain.

| 燭待旦 to hold a candle and wait for the dawn, as Kwanti did.

| 德明恤 be just and yet compassionate.

一 | 至公 he acted most justly; the whole is very fair.

遺 | to drop a handful.

與粟五 | gave him 800 pecks of millet.

把 | to direct, to oversee.

非我有周 | 德不康寧 it is not that we of the House of Cheu regard it best to make you unhappy and harassed.

權 | 朝綱 to sway the scepter.

| 持 to grasp.

誰 | 國鈞 who really holds the power in the state?

| 性愚蒙 his natural disposition was incorrigibly stupid.

**鞞** A scabbard. | 琫有珌 the sheath of his sword glittered with its gems.

**簾** A bamboo mat or covering behind a carriage to keep off the dust.

| 簾 a cloth screen at the back of a cart.

并  
竝  
并  
並

ping'

From 并 *even* with two 人 *men* above; or from 二人立 *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.

丨非 by no means.

丨坐 to sit together.

你丨過 do you compare them together.

丨力 mutual assistance.

丨重 equally heavy or important.

一丨 all, the whole.

丨不是 not so at all.

民之無辜丨其臣僕 the un-offending people will all be reduced to servitude.

丨吞六國 he absorbed the six states.

丨蒂蓮 two lotuses on one stalk.

丨合 united.

兼丨 to bring all into one.

丨州 an ancient name of Chingting fu 正定府 in the southwest of Chihli.

丨且 moreover.

葉兒丨在一塊兒 the leaves have closed (or curled up), as the sensitive plant.

併  
僅

ping'

Used for the last, and for *sp'ing* 屏 to reject.

On a line with, even, equal; to reduce to a uniformity, to equalize; to expose, to endanger.

丨倨 to oppose.

丨命 careless of one's life, as in battle.

丨起 to rise up together.

丨八部爲一部 he reduced the eight books to one.

丨絕己私 renounced his own private views.

病

ping'

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.

疾丨 maladies and ailments.

患丨 or 染丨 or 有丨 sick.

丨復發 a relapse.

丨愈了 or 丨痊 convalescent.

報丨 to plead sickness, to get a furlough.

丨得狠重 dangerously sick.

治丨 to cure ailments.

酷虐丨民 to tyrannically harass the people.

丨容 he looks ill

臥丨 sick in bed.

丨國 to injure the state.

丨於天亢 distressed by the drought.

丨黃眼 you have jaundice? eyes. (Cantonese.)

相爲詬丨 they injured each other.

修己以安百姓堯舜其猶丨諸 to reform themselves in order to quiet the people, is what even Yao and Shun were defective in.

丨世之學 a principle that injures the country; a radical, revolutionary idea.

暴丨 a sudden attack.

人丨不求耳 the evil with men is that they will not seek — the truth.

丨故 died from sickness.

病

ping'

Somewhat like the last.

To start in the sleep; drowsy; an old classic name for the third moon.

柄  
槩

ping'

The second form is seldom used.

A handle, a haft; a crank; a source; having control of; authority, power.

把丨 to take by the handle.

無話丨 nothing to make the story plausible; nothing to talk about.

有把丨 powerful; something to rely on; a basis of action; an excuse or occasion for proceeding against.

一丨尺 a foot-rule.

掌權丨 to have the control of.

二丨 the two powers, *i.e.* punishment and instruction in ruling.

國丨倒持 the power of the emperor has passed out of his hands.

執民丨 to seize the authority.

斗丨 handle of the constellation called the Dipper.

沒丨的流星 the handleless meteor, — are two wooden balls tied together; applied to an unsteady, unsafe man.

曲丨折了 the crank is broken.

凭

ping'

From 几 *bench* and 任 *to depend on*.

To lean on or against; to confide in, to trust to; proof, evidence.

依丨 to rest on; to look to; a support, a reliance.

丨欄 to lean on the railing.

丨几托腮 resting his head as he leaned on the table.

乾柴丨火 [like a] dry stick near the fire, — so is going into temptation.

丨月起相思 thinking of you while leaning over and looking at the moon.

挨丨 to rest on or lean, as a wall against a house.

拼  
摒

ping'

To drive off, to expel; open, cracked; to make a bad joint in cabinet-ware.

碎丨的木器 a patched-up article, one made of pieces.

丨湊 to subscribe to make up a deficiency.

In *Cantonese*. A crashing noise

丨。澎, as of smashing crockery, or the din of an orchestra.

## P'ING.

Old sounds, p'ing, p'ang, bing, and bang. In Canton, p'ing, p'eng, and p'ang; — in Swatow, p'eng, pan, and p'è; — in Amoy, p'eng, peng, and pin; — in Fuhchau, ping, pang, and p'eng; — in Shanghai, p'ing and bing; — in Chifu, p'ing.

**娉** From woman and impulsive; used with 聘 marriage presents. p'ing Elegant, as a lady; to inquire.

娉 graceful, lady-like; gentle and beautiful; sometimes applied to speech or tone of voice.

**砅** From rock and ice. The rushing sound of the billows against a cliff. p'ing 砅 崖鼓作 the roaring noise of the surf rushing under a hollow cliff.

**砰** The crash of stones. p'ing 砰 磅 a smash, a breaking sound, as of glass or crockery. 砰 的 a deep rumbling noise, like thunder.

休嘉 砰 隱 to give thanks with great noise.

**闐** The noise of shutting or opening a door; a creaking sound, as when a door turns in its socket. p'ing

**平** From 亏 or 于 in and 八 eight. Even, equal, level; just, equitable; common, ordinary, usual; uniform, equable; peaceful, undisturbed, tranquil; to tranquillize; to restore quiet, to subdue; to adjust, as weights; to harmonize, to pacify, to conciliate; to regulate; regulated; blended; plenty; a plain.

公 平 和 at peace; it is all settled.

天 平 的 smooth, tranquil, even.

太 平 的 a state of peace; the name taken by the Nanking insurgents in 1853 for their dynasty.

地 平 的 smooth ground; to level.

日 平 的 a plain; a level place.

日 平 的 daily; commonly.

常 or 時 common, ordinary; usually, constantly.

素 heretofore.

明 the dawn; very early.

班 or 品 of equal rank.

民百姓 the untitled and common people.

服 to subjugate, to reduce to order.

安 well, contented, prosperous.

均 一 式 all are of the same kind.

地起風波 to raise a needless disturbance.

分 equally divided.

好 報 不 欲 to desire to take the part of the injured.

速 行 uniform motion; and 加 速 uniform accelerated motion; terms in mechanics.

聲 the p'ing shing or even tone, the first of the four.

陽 大 路 an open, level highway.

空 no ground for, trumped up.

生 平 habitually; the temperament.

心 不 平 unreconciled, uneasy.

心 而 論 to discuss candidly.

嘉 平 月 the twelfth moon.

無 奇 very ordinary, nothing remarkable.

王 道 平 的 the royal road is level and easy.

天 下 平 的 to tranquillize the empire.

In Cantonese. Cheap, reasonable in price.

的 做 得 平 的 a little cheaper will do.

好 平 的 very cheap.

In Pekingese. To weigh in scales.

準 平 的 weigh it exactly.

**坪** A flat, level place; a plateau; an area where people collect p'ing

**枰** 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. p'ing 枰 板 a smooth, plane board.

枰 盤 or 棋 枰 a game of chess.

**評** From words and equal. To discuss the merits of; to settle the order of; to arrange; to criticize a writing, to revise and edit; to deliberate and weigh. p'ing

批 評 to review a book, to make notes on a manuscript; to moralize on.

註 評 comments, criticisms.

閱 詩 文 to review and correct essays and poems.

賞 品 平 的 to commend a composition.

品 平 的 to estimate the merits of.

論 平 的 to discuss, to argue on.

事 平 的 to judge the merits of an affair.

譏 評 to censure, to detract from.

**泐** From water and even; like 砅 a rushing wave. p'ing

泐 湍 a ravine, a wady, a gully.

湍 泐 a roaring, as of the surf rolling into caves along the shore; also a dashing torrent.

**泐** Also used for the last.

泐 洗 The noise of water; to wash and whiten cocoons or silk.

泐 統 者 people who cleanse silk.

**萍** From plant and gully.

萍 浮 Duckweed, such as covers pools and fish-ponds, called 萍 浮 and 水 萍, including

species of Lemna and Riccia; wandering, floating about; traveling.

| 水相逢 unexpectedly meeting abroad, like drift-wood on the waters.

| 蹤無定 it is uncertain where he is now.

**苹**

Sometimes interchanged with the last.

*p'ing* A species of succulent cress, the | 藜 of whose sprouts deer are very fond; the stem is straight and slender, and the leaves greenish white.

芳草 | | the fragrant grassy herbage.

食野之 | [the deer] are eating the tender cress.

Read *p'ien*. A protection.

| 車 a kind of war chariot with a screen or shield.

**屏**

From *body* and *together*.

*p'ing* A screen wall, built before a door-way; a defense; ornamental tablets; to cover, to screen, to hide or keep out of view; to act defensively; to serve as a defense.

| 風 a movable door-screen.

帷 | a dividing curtain; a veil.

圍 | a folding-screen.

鏡 | a pier-glass in a frame.

| 帳 a hanging curtain.

椅 | back of a chair.

| 立 a guard or servant, i. e. one who stands like a screen.

| 藩之臣 an officer on guard on the frontier.

腰 | a waist-cloth; a fig-leaf.

壽 | a scroll given to old people.

桌 | or 插 | table ornaments of small stone screens.

Read *'ping*. To expel; to scatter; to reject, to put aside, to keep outside; to spoil, as robbers; to remove.

| 除 to cease from, as smoking.

| 退左右 to keep back the attendants.

| 斥其非 Blamed him for his faults.

| 逐 to drive out.

| 人耳目 to make people to retire, — in order to be alone.

| 氣 to hold the breath, as when before a superior.

作之 | 之其當其翳 he raised up and took off the dead trunks and fallen boles.

**瓶**  
**餅**

*p'ing* A water-pitcher, an earthen jug; a vase; a bottle; a gurglet; a vessel with a tubular neck, and usually without a handle or nozzle.

花 | a jar for flowers.

膽 | a big belled vase.

酒 | a wine jar.

守口如 | keep the guard over your mouth as [when pouring from] a bottle.

水 | a pitcher, an ewer, a jug.

**憑**  
**憑**  
**準**

*p'ing* From *heart* or *bench* and a *horse running*; it is similar to *ping*<sup>3</sup> 凭; 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 midsmen, surety, a broker.

有 | there is proof.

無 | 據 unfounded; no evidence.

口說無 | words [alone] will not serve for proof.

以物爲 | this thing will be the proof.

有所 | 依 whatever you put your trust in.

王后 | 玉几 the great lord leaned on the gemmed bench.

文 | an officer's commission.

人 | 神力 men trust to the power of the gods.

| 你說 it is as you say.

| 帖 a card sent as sign of having received a thing.

| 單 a receipt; a draft.

任 | 怎麼樣 do it whichever way is agreeable to you.

| 仗 a staff.

| 票取規銀 current money will be paid on presenting this bill.

**邦**

*p'ing*

An ancient place in the present Lin-k'ü hien 臨胸縣 in the central part of Shantung; this and 駢 seem to be the same place.

**聘**

*ping*

From *ear* and *impulsive*; interchanged with 娉 pretty.

To ask, to inquire; to send messengers to an equal to make inquiries; to invite with a present, as an officer by a prince; to negotiate with a present; to espouse, to betroth; the betrothal presents; a gift, a portion.

| 金 money paid at betrothal.

| 請 to engage a teacher.

| 賢下士 to engage a worthy man to fill a certain post.

下 | or 過 | 禮 to send betrothal presents.

厚 | a generous dowry.

行小 | to send the first betrothal presents.

| 則爲妻 a wife is espoused by presents.

三 | thrice invited, as the ancient I Yin 伊尹 was by his prince.

| 君 to answer the prince's call.

却 | to decline the presents.

徵 | to request scholars to serve the state.

| 姑娘 to betroth a virgin.

待 | to wait the presents; to tarry till sought for.

靡使歸 | we cannot send any one home to inquire about our families.

**僂**

*p'ing*

To repose confidence in, and employ on messages; to send.

| 俠操權 reckless and dangerous in using power.

**靄**

*p'ing*

From *thunder* thrice repeated. The sound of thunder; a thundering racket, like a salute or cannonading.

PIU.

Old sound, bio. In Canton, piu; — in Swatow, piu; — in Amoy, piu; — in Fuhchau, piu; — in Shanghai, pio; — in Chifu, pin.

彪  
pi'o

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-

less an animal common in China; some refer it to the Himalayan leopard (*Leopardus macroceloides* of Hodgson), a much larger animal; streaks, veins; ornate.

文 | or | 炳 elegant composition; perspicuous in style.  
一 | 軍馬 one company of horse and foot.  
外 | 外 external accomplishments.

PO.

Old sounds, pa and pat. In Canton, po; — in Swatow, po, p'o, and p'ua; — in Amoy, pò, p'ò, and pw'an; — in Fuhchau, po, p'o, and pwai; — in Shanghai, pu; — in Chifu, pù.

波  
po

From *water* and *skin*.  
A wave, a ripple; moved, ruffled, as water by the wind; a glance of the eye; shining bright, as the glare from water; glossy; vast, wave-like; to communicate, to flow along; rushing waters; a stream; a river in Shansi; wrinkled, venerable, as | 祖 my aged grandparents; this phrase is also a name for father among the Miaotz'.

| 平浪靜 quiet smooth water.  
恩 | 恬於江海 [your excellency's] kindness spreads over the region as a wave.

秋 | bright glances of the eye.

微 | a tender glance.

烝 涉 | 矣 [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 | 紋 ripples; curling, rippling, as a current.

餘 | 不 | 了 the rest of the account will come by and by; the remainder is not written.

奔 | 勞碌 hurrying here and busy there, — in the cares of life.

| 羅文國 the kingdom of the Brahmans, — or India.

文有 | 瀾 the essay is very discursive or figurative.

心中無 | 浪 I have no griefs or enmities.

| 斯國 Persia; but the name seems to have also been applied to a part of Sumatra, in the ignorance of Chinese geographers.

| 羅蜜 the jack-fruit.

| 羅菓 the pine-apple; — i. e. the Borneo fruit.

| 州 an old name for Ngan-ping cheu 安平州 in Kwangsi.

In *Cantonese*. Used in imitation of the word *ball*.

打 | to play billiards.

打地 | to roll nine-pins.

菠  
po

From *plant* and *wave*.

A general name for spinach and other similar greens, like the *Convolvulus reptans*.

| 菜 spinach (*Spinacia*), a common article of food; it is an exotic, and also called | 蕺菜 or the Persian greens, from whence a priest brought the seed.

嶓  
po

A hill or peak, called | 冢 from its resemblance to a tumulus; it is in Liang cheu in Hanchung fu in the southwest of Shensi, at the source of the River Han.

蛟  
po

An unusual name for the toad 蝾, described as like a huge wood-louse or sowbug (*Oniscus*).

跛  
po

To walk awry, as when one foot is lame, or weak, or longer than the other; favoritism, unfair leaning to; partial.

| 能履 the lame can get on or walk.

| 向不明 an unreasoning partiality.

Read 'pi. Halt, lame, crippled; to stand on one foot, considered to be rather indecorous.

| 脚 or | 腿 lame.

亞 | one who limps; and | 手 lame in the hand. (*Cantonese*.)

| 倚 inclined; not upright.

恭立無 | stand respectfully and do not loll.

播  
po

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 promulge.

| 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.

傳 | to disseminate, as a doctrine.  
是 | 其惡于衆也 he published his wickedness to the people.

In *Cantonese*. A final particle expressing an intention, but often indicating a certainty.

不可亂信人 | it is not well to believe everybody.

想學唐話 | I really think of studying Chinese.

譯 | Like the last; it is also wrongly used for *fan* 繙 to translate.

周 | To spread or proclaim abroad; to tell foolish rumors; reports, stories.

周 | an officer of the Empress Wu in the T'ang dynasty.

簸 | A winnowing-fan; to winnow or shake grain.

拿 | 箕 | 米 take the fan and separate the chaff.

| 穀 to winnow grain.

| 籬 an open basket for grain.

船顛 | the ship rolled and pitched.

| 颶 to clean grain in the wind.

## P'Ō.

Old sounds, p'a, ba, and p'at. In Canton, p'Ō; — in Swatow, p'Ō, po, and p'ŭa; — in Amoy, p'ŏ, p'i, and p'w'an; — in Fuchau, p'ŏ and po; — in Shanghai, p'u and bu; — in Chifu, p'ŭ.

坡 | 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.

山 | a terrace or ascent of a hill.

平 | a gentle slope.

青 | green hills.

下 | 子溜 the ground at the foot of the hill was slippery.

上 | 路 to go uphill.

陂 | From *place* and *skin*; it is interchanged with *fan* 阪 a brink, which it resembles, and with the last and next.

Uneven; inclined, tipped over; a declivity; falling down, dilapidated.

Read *pei*. A bank, a side; a rising shore; an embankment, a dam; banked up; to inclose by dikes; a pool.

| 池 an artificial pond.

路 | the roadside.

彼澤之 | by the shores of that marsh.

| 塘 a dike to inclose water.

世運平 | 之故 because of the ups and downs of life.

陌 | Like the last, of which some regard it as another form.

Uneven, as a road; the side of a road.

| 陀 uneven, as a rugged slope.

玻 | A vitreous transparent glaze. | 璃 or | 黎 glass (perhaps in imitation of the Portuguese *vidro*); also called

水玉 because it is 瑩如水晶如玉 clear as water and hard as gem; said to have been brought from the west by 三保 a eunuch in the Ming dynasty.

洋 | 璃 foreign glassware.

| 碎 broken glass, an article of trade.

| 璃片 window-glass.

婆 | From *woman* and *wave*, but the original form is made of *woman* 女 and *般* a sort.

An old woman, a mother; at the South, a dame, a crone, a gammer, a granny; in the North, it is rather like hag, virago; motherly, matronly; used by Buddhists to express immortality.

| 迦 | (in Sanscrit *bhagavat*) a term applied to every Budha, denoting one who possesses the highest virtue.

公 | husband and wife, Darby and Joan.

老 | my wife; the goodwoman.

| 娘 or 老 | | an old lady.

紡紗 | a humming, green cicada, with broad wings.

媒 | a matchmaker.

接生 | a midwife.

漁 | fishwomen, fishwives.

翻頭 | a stepmother.

蛋家 | the boatwomen at Canton.

大 | the legal wife.

一片 | 心 a motherly feeling.

湯 | a bed-warmer, a kind of hot water pan.

仙 | a witch; a spiritual medium.

寡婦 | a widow.

孟 | a god of the wind, once known in K'ai-fung fu.

閻 | 國 Ava, whose king once received investiture from the Mongols.

| 羅吸摩 or Brahma, regarded by the Buddhists as inferior to every Budha.

皤 | White, plain; gray, like old men; hair turning silvery; the white on the belly; abundant.

| | 國老 a venerable statesman.

| 腹 big bellied.

短髮 | | 雪 your temples are beginning to turn white a little.

鄱 | A district in the north of Kiangsi, Poyang hien | 陽 縣 contiguous to the Poyang Lake, from which it is named.

磬 | From *stone* and *wave* for the phonetic.

Stones like flint or obsidian, which can be used for spear or arrow-heads.

**頗** 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.

人用側 | 僻民用僭忒 when officers pervert equity and have favorites, the people will overpass their place.

- | 曉得 I understand it very well.

偏 | partial, prejudiced.

**可** From 可 can reversed; it needs to be distinguished from 巨 *great*; the second form is employed for the latter senses.

**耐** An *adverb*, do not, may or can not, ought not; then, forthwith; insufferable.

- | 信 unworthy of belief.  
| 耐心煩 I can't bear so much inconvenience.  
| 欲討之 he thereupon wished to reduce him.

人心 | 測 man's heart is inscrutable.

**筐** An unauthorized but common character.

**筐** A basket tray, about four inches deep, | 籬 used to carry grain in a cart.

**破** From *stone* and *skin*.  
To rend, to break; to ruin, broken, injured; detected; ruined, as a family; understood, seen through, as a plot; to guess, as a riddle; resolved, as a doubt; a hard blow.

- | 壞 destroyed, useless.  
| 碎 smashed; broken to shivers.  
| 裂 cracked; torn; split.

驚 | 膽 fear has split his gall-bladder; — *i. e.* lost all courage.

| 開 split it open.

打 | break it; knock it to pieces.

| 敗 defeated, ruined.

看 | 了 detected, all found out; seen to be vanity, as the world.

| 財 to lose property, as by theft.

舍矢如 | the arrows went like blows to the mark.

| 解詳細 he explained the sense most carefully.

| 費 to waste, to spend recklessly.

| 一塊洋錢買花 I spent a dollar for flowers.

| 家子弟 he is the ruin of the family.

| 落戶 a decayed family.

| 案 the case has been found out.

| 鏡重圓 the mirror was broken and he has made it round again; — said of a second marriage.

| 地獄 to open hell; *i. e.* to get souls out of purgatory.

| 謎 to guess a riddle.

| 計 to detect a scheme.

| 法 to match and neutralize a plot or scheme.

| 腹 to lay bare one's heart.

攻 | 池城 carried the city by storm.

小莫能 | nothing is too small to be discovered or reached, as by the microscope.

請主人 | | I beg you, Sir, to guess — my riddle.

**婆** From *plant* and a *matron*.

Luxuriant vegetation.

| 娑 or | | 娑娑 flourishing, exuberant; bewitching, as the way of an actress.

## POH.

Some of these are often read PEH. Old sounds, pak, pat, bak, and bat. In Canton, pak, pok, pāk, pūt, and mak; — in Swatow, pak, pōk, pé, bwa, hwat, pék, and po; — in Amoy, pok, p'ok, pek, p'ek, pit, pwat, p'aoh, and p'ian; — in Fuchow, pōk, poh, pauk, p'ank, paik, p'aik, pah, pek, p'ek, péik, pwōh, pwak, pāk, and pwōk; — in Shanghai, bōk, bok, pak, p'āk, bo, beh, bah, pāb, and p'ih; — in Chifu, pū.

**薄** From *plants* and *extended*; it resembles *pu* 簿 a book.

Plants extended; trees appearing singly, no brushwood, grassy; thin; attenuated; subtle; a thin leaf or plate, a pellicle; poor, unfortunate; economical; light, few; to diminish; to slight, to treat coldly; suspicious of; to approach; an initial particle, ah, so; to reach or extend over;

careless, inattentive to, anyhow; trifling; a curtain or screen.

| 罪 a slight offense.

厚 and | thick and thin; liberal and stingy; intimate and distant.

| 命 unfortunate in life.

輕 | contemptuous, regardless of.

| 言采之 | 言有之 thus we pick them; now we have them.

| 行人 a heartless man.

| 荷油 essence of peppermint.

今且 | 暮 it is now twilight; in the gloaming.

日 | 食 the sun is partly eclipsed.

| 禮 shabby presents.

直 | 城下 he came directly up to the city walls.

| 情 no sense of gratitude.

人丁單 | a few descendants.

外 | 四海咸建五'長 in the regions lying beyond out to the seas, I established five presidents.

無所倚 | no refuge, no reliance.

地皮 | a sterile spot; a poverty stricken place; a spiritless race.

臉皮 | timid, retiring, bashful, thin-skinned, craven.

林 | woody thickets.

淡 | to stint; frugal; dull, as trade.

| 言往訴 every time that I go and say a little, — he gets so angry.

| 待 to care little for.

| 集 to gather, to crowd to; to form a squau.

帷 | 不修 the curtain was not cared for; — *i. e.* the women were too public.

雷風相 | the thunder and wind struggled with each other.

載驅 | | the cries and din of the jostling carriages.

箔, Used with the last and the next.

A door-screen, made of splints.

蠶 | a frame on which worms spin cocoons.

魚 | small fishing-stakes; a weir.

葦 | a screen made of rushes.

鉞, A thin sheet of metal; mock-metal.

金 | gold leaf.

銅 | brass leaf, tinsel.

錫 | tin foil.

銀 | silver leaf.

搏, To spring upon, to seize; to wrest from, to strike; to clutch, to grasp; to play, as a lute; to lay the hand on.

| 擊 to strike.

| 取 to seize.

| 以手 | 虎 he pommelled the tiger with his fist.

搏, A simple ancient game played with six sticks in twelve squares; it resembled the game of fox-and-geese.

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膊, From *flesh* and *thin* contracted; it is often wrongly used for *膀* one of its synonyms.

A slice of meat for drying, a collop; the humerus, the upper arm in some places, but in the southern provinces denotes the shoulder; to slice, to shred; to strip and mangle, as a carcass; the clinking of stones.

搭 | 巾 a shawl, a scarf, or kerchief, worn loose over the | 頭 or shoulders. (*Cantonese*.)

起 | to shoulder.

殺而 | 諸城上 they slew and then gashed the bodies on the walls.

轉 | to change shoulders.

大肱 | 根兒 great brawny arms, — able to box.

脰 | 戰聲喧 [the cocks] spread out their wings and set to with a scream.

博, } From 十 *ten* or complete, and 尊 *extended*; the second form is erroneous.

博, } Ample, spacious, extended; universal, general; intelligent, versed in, learned; to cause, to make; to barter; to game, to play for money.

| 學 or | 聞 extensively read, well informed.

戎車孔 | their war-chariots are very large.

| 雅 learned and accomplished.

| 物院 a museum.

六 | or | 六 to play dice.

| 局 a gaming-house.

| 古 relics of olden time, antiques.

| 我以文 he taught me letters.

以 | 一笑 it will amuse you a little.

以貨 | 貨 to barter goods.

| 士 a professor in a college.

| 州 an old name for Liaoch'ing hien 聊城縣 in the west of Shantung.

| 濟民 universal kindness to the people.

燂, Used with *爆* 爆 to burn. To crackle, to burst from heat; the crackling noise of a fire.

鑄, A large bell; others say a small one, which responded; similar to the next.

| 鑄 a light hoe used for dibbling and weeding.

| 鑄獸 ornaments carved on bell frames.

鑄, A large bell used to mark stops in music, or at the end of the twelve Chinese hours; an implement of husbandry, a kind of hoe.

礪, Opened out; to repress; to cram; stuffed.

旁 | filled; vast, as the atmosphere.

乘 | to sit cross-legged.

榑, A pillar in the wall; the tie-beam that connects the inner and outer pillars of a portico.

白, Said to be formed of 合 and 二 contracted in combination, because *white* is the color of the even numbers; it forms the 106th radical of characters relating to white.

White, a color now regarded as rather an unlucky hue; clear, immaculate; bright, as moonlight; plain, easy to comprehend; low, without rank; freely, without price; disinterested, pure; unstamped; explicit, manifested; mournful; obvious, avicular, as in writing; to state to; to manifest, to make clear; easily understood; to redress, to vindicate; in Canton, the reverse of a coin; the white part, as of the eye or an egg.

| 色 a white color.

| 撞 a loafer; a sharper who looks about while he pretends to seek a friend.

| 抄 a pasquinade, a libel.

| | 給你 I now freely give it to you.

| 得了 I got it for nothing.  
 | 長了 I have grown old use-  
 lessly; I have done nothing in  
 life.  
 道 | the spoken parts of a play,  
 those not sung.  
 寫 | 字 words written by the  
 sound, as 金 for 今.  
 曉 | 話 or 曉土 | he under-  
 stands the local patois.  
 眼 | | he could only see it with  
 his eyes;—i. e. he could (or  
 would) do nothing.  
 | 人 or | 衣人 or | 丁 a  
 commoner, a man who has no  
 rank, or has been degraded  
 from office.  
 | 文 the simple text.  
 | 手成家 to rise in life by one's  
 efforts, self-made.  
 | 食 a free meal; a plain dish.  
 | 瞧 I had a look for nothing.  
 | 色人 or | 屑 an albino,  
 known as 天老兒 in Peking.  
 | 日 or | 晝 in open day; day-  
 light.  
 紅 | 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.  
 搶 | 一頓 I got the better of  
 him in that argument.  
 月 | bright moonlight.  
 胡說 | 道 gasconade, bragging.  
 太 | the planet Venus; this name  
 was given to the poet, Li T'ai-  
 poh, by his mother, who dream-  
 ed that she conceived him un-  
 der the influence of this star.  
 三 | snow in the first moon.  
 年經九 | it is already nine  
 years—meaning snows.  
 剖心自 | to open one's heart,  
 to clear one's reputation.  
 | 降 a medicine, corrosive sub-  
 limate.  
 飛 | to miss a leaf in turning  
 over,—which spoils the essay.  
 穿 | 掛孝 to wear white for  
 filial mourning.

豈含冤莫 | 乎 shall I not  
 redress those who have been  
 wronged?

| 下 a name of Nanking in the  
 T'ang dynasty.

百, From 白 white or clear, and 一  
 one; q. d. one round sun.  
 'pai A hundred; the whole of a  
 'poh class or sort; many, numer-  
 ous; all, everybody.

| 中無一 not one in a hundred.

| 工 all mechanics; craftsmen.

| 千萬 thousands of thousands;  
 — a vast number.

| 發 | 中' a hundred shots and  
 a hundred hits; — he's always  
 lucky.

| 子高升 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.

| 計叢生 all the various occu-  
 pations of life.

| 厭之極 everybody hates him  
 heartily.

| 年之後 after death, a euphu-  
 ism.

| 家姓 the surnames or clan  
 names of the Chinese.

| 會 the brain.

| 里侯 a district magistrate,  
 alluding to the extent of his  
 jurisdiction.

佰, A hundred men, the leader  
 'poh of a band, a centurion; a  
 string of a hundred cash; it  
 is used for the last in writing  
 numbers for security.

壹 | 兩 100 taels of silver.

伯, From 白 and white; the word  
 'poh beg or bey 伯克 is derived from  
 this; occurs used for 霸 a  
 tyrant.

A father's elder brother; the  
 eldest of brothers; a title of re-  
 spect; a senior, a superior; an earl,  
 the third rank of nobility; an-

ciently, also a constable of princes,  
 heads of departments, leaders, no-  
 bles, and chiefs; to control; term  
 by which a husband or elder bro-  
 ther is addressed.

將 | 助予 O Sir, come to my  
 help!

| 父 or 大父 my paternal elder  
 uncle, called 大爺 in familiar  
 address; an old gentleman.

| 公 a great uncle.

| 叔 paternal uncles; used for  
 uncles on both sides.

| 氏 an uncle, an elder, a senior.

| 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, From kerchief and white.  
 'poh Plain white silk, taffety; a  
 present of silk; wealth, prop-  
 erty.

布 | fabrics generally.

寶 | paper money burned at wor-  
 ship.

掛 | to place long strips of paper  
 on graves, as at T'sing-ming.

財 | riches; estates.

財束 | 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 水 water and 白 white; used  
 'poh with 薄 thin.

The glare on the water; a  
 ripple; to stop; to fasten or  
 moor a boat; to anchor; anchored,  
 at leisure; a marshy lake.

灣 | or | 船 to anchor a vessel.

澹 | 自如 frugal, contented,  
 with little.

漂 | unsettled, roving, as a  
 gypsy; a vagabond.

河 | 所 the ho-po, i. e. the hoppo  
 or boat-master at Canton; as

河 | 司 is a harbor-master.

迫, 迫  
poh'

From to go and white; the second and common form is unauthorized.

To urge, to insist upon; to vex, to harass, to provoke to extremity; embarrassed and driven on, as by an enemy.

惶 | 失措 flurried and driven so as to make mistakes.

急 | hurried; pressed, as by work.

窮 | not a cash left, penniless.

窘 | straitened; in distress, as by poverty; overburdened, as with cares.

為勢所 | driven by circumstances.

| 于嚴命 bound by a strict command.

柏, 栢  
poh', pai

From wood and white, referring to its durability, emblematic of purity; the first form is correct.

The cypress; the cedar; large; to impel, to crowd on, to urge.

扁 | the juniper; the arbovitae. (*Thuja orientalis*.)

| 府 a governor's palace.

黃 | bark of the *Pterocarpus flavus*, used to dye silks yellow.

| 香樹 the swamp cedar, used for incense.

| 子油 oil from juniper seeds, used in the red ink for stamps.

| 操 chaste, refusing to wed again.

| 地之席 the guests crowded each other on the ground.

舶, 海  
poh'

A great junk fit to cross the ocean; a sea-going vessel.

海 | a ship.

| 艘船 a junk from Tientsin or Siam. (*Cantonese*.)

褱, 表  
poh'

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.

領 | an outside cape.

表 | to show outside, to indicate by some symbol.

暴, 疔  
pao'

To swell up suddenly, as a pustule; the skin breaking, as from chilblains.

凍瘡 | 皮 the skin chapping in winter from the cold.

剝, 剝  
poh'

From knife and to engrave.

To flay, to peel, to skin; to split; to uncover; *met.* to degrade, as by depriving of robes; to wane; to extort, to fleece, to demand by force; to slaughter an animal; the 23d diagram, meaning to change from soft to hard.

| 皮 to skin, to flay, — it was an ancient punishment; to fleece, to extort.

抽 | to exact sharply, as in custom duties; to levy on.

復 | 之秋 good times have returned, the worst has passed.

| 殼 to peel the husk.

或 | 或烹 kill and then cook it.

狠 | to take without mercy.

| 下來 take off your coat.

Read *poh*, To strike, to knock down.

八月 | 棗 in October, they pick (or thrash down) the dates.

駁, 駁  
poh'

From horse and to blend or join; the first form is correct.

A piebald or particolored horse; a fabulous tiger; mixed, diverse; to dispute, to argue against, to criticize;

contradictory, impracticable; to graft; to tranship; to thrust in,

to insert; to splice, to scarp on, to piece out; to continue, to take up where one left off; suddenly.

| 罪 to find fault with.

| 價 to cavil at the price.

| 色 particolored, variegated.

| 樹 to graft trees.

| 船 a boat which makes a connection with another.

| 貨 to tranship goods.

| 通句話 to correct the expressions.

批 | 不准 to reverse the decision of a lower court.

| 然大怒 he suddenly waxed angry.

| 回 to reject a petition.

| 渡 to take from a cart to the boat, to transport.

| 詰 to browbeat, to cross-question.

| 斥 to expose an error.

接 | to receive from another, as goods.

拆 | a prolepsis; to answer objections beforehand.

雹, 雹  
s pao poh'

From rain and to wrap.

Hail; sometimes called 硬頭雨 hard-headed rain.

| 子 a hailstone.

下 | or 落 | to hail.

傷 | hurt by hailstones.

躑, 躑  
s pao

The tramping noise made in walking over stones.

躑 | noise made by a horse striking his hoofs together.

𦍋, 𦍋  
poh'

The original form is intended to represent a man's legs stretched out; it was composed of two 止 placed back to back, and gradually contracted to the present form; it is the 105th radical of a few characters.

Two persons standing back to back; to progress.

撥, 撥  
po'i

From hand and to issue; originally like the last.

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 flirt, as a fan; to thrum, as a lute; to cut grass; to separate; ropes for a hearse.

| 弓 to draw the bow.

| 蚊 to drive off musketoos.

玄王桓 | the dark king ruled with vigor.

| 開烟 to dissipate the smoke.  
 | 着火 to fan the flame.  
 | 紗 to reel thread.  
 分 | 兵丁 to detach troops to a post.  
 撥 | to allot each one his duties.  
 | 擷 a great worker.  
 | 擷開 move aside the things, make a way.  
 | 馬尾 a lick-spittle.  
 | 亂反治之才 a vigorous ruler who can reform abuses, or put down rebels to restore order.  
 本實先 | it must first be uprooted.  
 | 轉 altered, as for the better.  
 | 歸一邊 to put one side, partial.  
 | 雲見日 when the clouds disperse you can see the sun; *met.* to dissipate error.  
 | 滾 a door-latch or knob. (*Pekingese.*)  
 | 動絲絃入臥房 the thrummer on his guitar has come into the bedroom; — i.e. a musketo is buzzing.  
 | 冗前來 I beg of you to let nothing prevent your coming.  
 請 | 正 please straighten it; amend or revise it.  
 In *Shanghai.* An instrumental verb; using, with, by; to give, to hand.  
 | 勒爺娘責備 he was reproved by his parents.  
 | 拉我 give it to me.

襪, *poh'*  
 A rain garment, made of leaves or coarse gunny cloth, called | 襪, worn by laborers; a short jacket.

鯨, *poh'*  
 From *fish* and to *exhibit*.  
 A fish wagging its tail, when swimming.

北, *poh'*  
 Designed to represent two *men* inimical to each other, and standing back to back.  
 The north; northern; to the north; northwards; the capital; conquered and fleeing.

| 方 the northern regions.  
 恭辭 | 上 to bid farewell to a graduate going to Peking.  
 敗 | defeated, demoralized.  
 | 極 the north pole.  
 | 口外 beyond the Wall.  
 攻于後以 | 血流漂杵 they attacked those behind, who fled, and the blood flowed till it would float a pestle.  
 追 | to pursue the defeated.  
 | 面而朝 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 *péi'* To separate; to oppose.

違 | to turn the back on.  
 分 | parted, placed in divisions.

跋, *poh'*  
 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.

狼 | 其胡 the old wolf steps on his dewlap.

大夫 | 涉 a high officer has gone over the prairies and streams.

足 | the heel.

| 本 the root; the base.

題 | an addenda to a book; another preface to a new edition.

| 涉勞苦 the discommodities of traveling.

| 陀 or | 達 (Sanskrit, *bhadra*) virtuous or sage, a title applied to every Budha.

| 倒 to stumble and fall.

| 提河 the River Gunduck in Nipal, called *Hiranya vati* by Budhists.

| 扈 to tread down legal rights, to threaten reprisals.

盃, *poh'*  
 Similar to the next.  
 A large dish for eating from.

鉢, *poh'*  
 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 | 多羅 or the Sanscrit *patra*, a beggar's clap-dish; a stone-ware *patera* to grind colors on.  
 | 孟 a priest's dish, shaped like a flat globe.

傳衣 | to hand down the [priest's] robe and clap-dish — to a disciple.

銅鑪 | a large platter dish. (*Cantonese.*)

托 | 空門 the Buddhist profession.

漏 | a tunnel.

茭, *poh'*  
 The roots of grass; stubble; a thatched cottage.  
 | 舍 a hovel or mat house.  
 根 | sprouting grass.

蔽芾甘棠召伯所 | under this shady sweet crab-tree the chief of Shao lodged.

鈸, *poh'*  
 A small bell, like a sleigh-bell, used by Budhists in chanting, or in music to respond; sometimes written 鉢 and used in Siam for a tical.  
 鐃 | small cymbals.

骸, *poh'*  
 The shoulder-blade; the scapula; commonly called 膊甲 or shoulder-scale.

鼯, *poh'*  
 The beaver, known as 鼯 | and also 土撥鼠; it is found in Koko-nor in watery places, and burrows; some eat it, and the name denotes its fatness.

餠, *poh'*  
 A baked cake made of flour confectionary; comfits.  
 硬麪 | | hard biscuit.  
 炕 | | to cook cakes.  
 香 | | 似的 like sweet cakes.

娥, *poh'*

A name for a wife among the northern tribes; a pretty woman; another form of *pah*, 魃 the demon of drought.

馥, *poh'*

Fragrant. 香 | | an exceedingly good smell.

藥, *poh'*

A small tree found in Hunan, producing a yellow wood called 黃 |; the root wood is reddish; the bark is bitter and dyes yellow; it is like the pomegranate in habit.

擘, *poh'*

From *hand* and a *chief*; it is not identical with *p'ih*, 擘 to bend.

To break asunder, to break in two; to open, to split, to pull asunder; to disgrace.

你 | 開口 open your mouth.

| 父兄面 to make one's father and brother blush.

巨 | the thumb.

| 餅 to break bread.

| 紙 to tear paper.

| 了交情 to disrupt friendly feelings.

塗皆乾 | 之 the plastering has dried and cracked off.

In *Cantonese*. To throw a thing on the ground; to fling it away.

毫, *po'*

Resembles *hao* 毫 down.

Name of | 州 in *Ying-chuen fu* in the north of *Ngan-hwui*; a term for the northern part of that province; an early capital of China, B. C. 1760, lying in the present *Shang-k'iu* 商邱 in the east of *Honan*; there was another in *Yen-sz'* in *Honan fu* in the west of that province; and a third near the first.

朕哉自 | I began my operations at *Poh*; said by *Chingtang*.

## P'OH.

Old sounds, *p'at*, *p'ak*, and *bak*. In *Canton*, *p'ok*, *p'ut*, *p'ak*, *pak*, and *pök*; — in *Swatow*, *p'ök*, *p'é*, *p'ua*, *p'a*, *pek*, and *p'ek*; — in *Amoy*, *pw'at*, *p'ek*, and *p'ok*; — in *Fuhchau*, *pw'ak*, *p'iäk*, *pwök*, *p'ëuk*, *p'aük*, and *puk*; — in *Shanghai*, *p'eh*, *p'ak*, *p'ök*, and *bök*; — in *Chifu*, *p'ü*.

潑, *p'oh'*

From *water* and to *issue*.

To throw water down, to bespatter; to drip, to ooze out; dissipated; a dash of water; to waste; bold, vigorous.

一 | 雨 a smart shower.

活 | | 的 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.

十指纖 | | all her fingers taper prettily.

斨, *p'oh'*

A sickle or hooked knife, sharp on both edges, to cut grass; a small scythe or grass-knife.

醱, *p'oh'*

Grape-juice, not yet settled or strained is | 醱; must, newly made spirits.

珀, *p'oh'*

From *gem* and *white*.

Amber is 琥 |, supposed to be of resinous origin; when 拭熱能吸芥 rubbed hot it will attract straws.

蜜蠟 | a yellowish red-amber; also false amber.

血 | red amber.

明 | clear, light colored amber.

擣, *p'ü*

The thud of an arrow; the noise it makes when striking, as if it was a hailstone.

葶, *p'oh'*

An edible tuber, the | 薺 called at *Canton* 馬蹄 or horse's hoof, the *Fleochaur tuberosus* or water-chestnut.

馬 | or horse's tuber, one name for the puff-ball (*Lycoperdon*), some of which are said to be as large as a pint measure.

撲, *p'ü*

From *hand* and a *case* for rods; contracted like the next.

To lean or recline against; to flog, to strike; to tap; a blow; to impinge, to strike

against; to flit, as a bat; to flap. 花 | 鼻 the flowers excite the

nose.

| 翼 to clap the wings.

| 滅火 to tread or slap out a fire.

| 了來 they came rushing on.

一 | 納心 a fixed design, a settled resolution.

蛾 | 燈花 the moth flits about the lamp.

| 過來 to rush on one; to close in upon, as a robber.

三斗塵 to brush away three pecks of dust; — *met.* to render perspicuous, to clear up.

扑, *p'ü*

Interchanged with the last.

To use a club or cudgel; to beat, to pound; a tap.

| 馬 to whip a horse.

| 作教刑 the rod is the punishment in teaching.

顛 | to push one over.

| 倒 to fall down, as in a fit.

樸, *p'ü*

From *wood* and a *case* for bamboo reeds.

Hard, fine-grained wood; rough, scrubby timber; the body, as of an unfinished vessel; sincere, plain; the substance, material; a body without appendage or ornament.

| 實 simple-minded, honest, rustic, sincere.

| 素家風 a family of unpretentious, plain habits.

簡 | scrinping, parsimonious.

| 儉 frugal; just what is necessary.

歸真返 | to reform one's habits and expenses.

朴, Used as a contraction of the last, and of *fu* 訃 to announce.

*p'oh'* The bark of two kinds of *Magnolia*; the 赤 | is the *M. rubra*; - the other is the *Magnolia hypoleuca*, called 厚 | a tonic of a bitterish pungent, aromatic taste.

| 樹 the dwarf nettle tree, the *C. Vis orientalis*.

聞 | the note to inform friends of a parent's decease.

米 | paddy, unhulled rice.

璞, The crust or gangue of a gem; an unpolished gem.

*p'oh'* | 玉 a gem in the rough.

卞和獻 | 兩刖其足 Pien Ho offered a rough gem [to King Li of Tsu], who cut off both his legs, — for his impudence.

璞, A clod of earth.

*p'oh'* | 塊 a lump of dirt.

髀, An arrow-head of bone is 骨 |; and | 頭箭 are arrows tipped with blunt bone, so as not to wound.

掙, To take out of, to pluck up; to turn, is found in the Shanghai phrase | 轉 to turn over or turn around.

瞶, The eyesight somewhat indistinct, as from near-sightedness.

*p'oh'* 眦 | protuberant eyeballs.

棘, From *man* and *thorn*; *q. d.* a bushman.

*p'oh'* To banish, to exile or drive men to live among the western savages; to drive into the desert; certain aborigines who lived in Kien-wéi hien 犍爲縣 in Sz'ch'uen in the Han dynasty, and are still found in Pu-ngan cheu 普安州 in the southwest of Kweichau.

匍, From to *wrap* and *wide*; also read *fu*,

*fu*' To fall prostrate, to crawl on the hands and knees; to exert one's self to relieve another.

匍 | 扶柩 he fell on and clasped the coffin.

匍 | 救之 I even crawled on my knees to save them.

蔔, A fragrant, white flower called 薺 |; a general name for spindle-shaped roots is 蘿 |, as radishes, beets, turnips, &c.

生蘿 | raw carrots; to have chilblains. (*Cantonese*.)

拍, From 手 *hand* and 百 *hundred* contracted, intimating many hands.

*p'o'* To pat, to caress; to slap, as a table; to beat, as cymbals; in Peking, the projecting cornice over a shop or house, which serves as an ornament, or a protection to the entrance.

| 手 to clap the hands, as when calling a servant.

| 案大怒 he slapped the table in great anger.

| 和 to act as a peacemaker.

| 掌而笑 clapped their hands and laughed.

雪浪 | 長空 the foaming billows beat against the sky, — as in a typhoon.

| 張 to play ball.

音調合 | the notes accord.

|| 肩 to pat on the shoulder.

| 賣貨物 to buy by bidding, as at an auction.

| 胸 to strike the breast, as when vexed.

席 | 子 a cornice made of matting.

粕, The grains of liquor.

*p'oh'* 糟 | that which floats on the vat.

魄, From *demon* and *white* for the phonetic.

*p'oh'* The animal soul, inferior to the 魂, and partaking of the 陰 principle; it goes earthward on death, and forms the ghost; the faculties, especially the senses; the animal spirits or nervous perception, as distinguished from the reason; figure, form; the dark disk of the moon, that which cannot be seen.

死 | and 死 | the first and second days of the new moon, when no disk can be seen.

始生 | the sixteenth day of the moon.

三魂七 | the three souls and seven spirits of a man, the last being the action of the five senses and limbs, which some persons omit as not being really a spirit.

| 附陰之靈 the *p'oh* is the energy belonging to the body.

精 | bodily vigor.

形 | body, form.

三月哉生 | when the moon began to wane in the third month.

月 | 生光 the moon begins to brighten.

Read *t'oh*, and also written 托. Desolate.

落 | disheartened, spiritless.

家貧落 | a wretchedly poor family.

## PU.

Old sounds, po, bo, pok, bok, pot, and bot. In Canton, pò and fau; — in Swatow, pu, pò, and p'ò; — in Amoy, pò, p'ò, and lu; — in Fuhchau, pu, pwò, and pw'ò; — in Shanghai, pu and bu; — in Chifu, pu.

**逋**

*p'u*

From to go and first.

To flee, to abscond; to hang in suspense; to owe government; a defaulter, a speculator.

- | 欠 obligations to government
- | 負 a debt.
- | 逃 to abscond, to escape from arrest.
- | 竄 to skulk and secrete, as a fellow fleeing from the police.
- | 臣 vagabond, disloyal officials.

**哺**

*pu*

The period from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., same as 申時 the afternoon hour.

下 | sunseting.

- 日將 | the sun is nearly down
- 日已 | 兮 ah! the sun is now declining.
- 日 | 潮熱 the fever increases as the day wears away

**庸**

*pu*

A flat roof; the roof made flat so as to be used.

- | 長 the headman of the roof, — a name given to the local headmen of Chinese emigrants in Siam and elsewhere.

**舖**

*pu*

From to eat and first; interchanged with 哺 to feed, and erroneously used for 鋪 a shop. To eat; an afternoon lunch; a cake; gruel.

- 晚 | an evening or late meal.
- 徒 | 嚼也 good at nothing but to eat and drink.
- 豆 | bean cakes; food of pulse.

**圃**

*pu*

A vegetable garden, an orchard; a place for recreation; to cultivate a garden; mat sheds erected by squatters.

老 | a gardener.

- 九月築塲 | in the ninth moon, they beat smooth the stacking-floors in their gardens.

農

園

玄

| farmers and gardeners.

| gardens of all kinds.

| an elysium in the Kwānlung Mts. 崑崙山 where the Heavenly Ruler 天帝 resides.

**補**

*pu*

From clothes and first; occurs used for the next.

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.

- | 身 to strengthen the powers.
- | 藥 tonics, restoratives.
- | 衣服 to patch clothes.
- | 血氣 to recruit the energies.
- | 服 the embroidered official robe on which the | 子 or insignia is sewed.
- | 銀水 (or 色) to supply (or make up) the discount.
- | 平頭 to make up for light weight of money.

| 諫君王 to reprove a prince, that he may amend his faults.

不無小 | there is doubtless some small advantage.

賠 | to supply a new one.

| 置 to make it up to one, as a breakage.

| 些罅漏 fill up this little crack; — *met.* make this affair work better.

功不 | 過 no merit can atone for this fault.

刮肉 | 瘡 to cut off the flesh to patch an ulcer, — is utter folly.

| 磨 a patch.

正進 | 進 a primms and secundus; an appointer and his alternative.

**譜**

*pu*

From words and pervading; interchanged with the last.

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.

家 | or | 系 a family genealogy.

族 | a clan register.

修 | to revise the family records.

棋 | book of games of chess.

畫 | a treatise on drawing.

歷 | historical annals.

| 錄 scientific repertories, notices of antiques, and similar works.

同年 | about the same age.

蘭 | a certificate of sworn brotherhood.

說話無 | his talk is unreliable; extravagant speeches.

鄉 | a village census or annals.

都有 | everything has its rules or usages; there's a right way for doing everything.

In Cantonese. Reasonable; evidence for.

有的 | rather near.

話個 | 來 set an upset price; give me some idea of its value.

**埔**

*pu*

An unauthorized character, probably changed from 浦 a reach.

An open level place, an arena; a port or anchorage.

平 | plain at the base of hills; a level region.

黃 | Whampoa Reach near Canton.

| 頭 a mart, a place of trade on the sea.

遠 | 歸帆 the distant sails can be seen coming to the anchorage.

In *Pekingese*. A measure of length of five *li*, where a rest-house is erected; the house is called 房 and contains a guard; also a neighborhood or part of a street in the outer city, placed under the direction of a 總甲 or policeman.

埠<sup>pu'</sup> From 土 *earth* and 阜 *a hillock*; it is used with the last.

A port; a landing where trade is carried on; a mart; an unwall'd seaside town.

埠頭 a port; a marine landing-place; a mart, as for sale of salt.

穀 | a grain warehouse.

鹽 | a salt dépot.

過 | to trade along at the ports.

盛 | your port.

天 | a great mart, like Shanghai.

新 | the new port usually denotes Singapore.

步<sup>pu'</sup> From 止 *to stop* and 少 *a little*, denoting the rest between steps.

To step, to walk, to march; a stride, a step; a pace in land measure is reckoned to be five 尺 3.055 square yards or 30.3234 feet; in long measure five 尺 is nearly a fathom; in geography, a length of 4.05 feet, 360 of which make one 里; in Japan, a square *pu'* is 36 square yards; footmen, infantry; a way, a course, manner; a jetty, an anchorage for ferry-boats; a god that injures men and animals; to go leisurely, as by paces; what comes on surely, as a doom, a fate; to ride in a barrow; to train a horse; a classifier of situations.

步 | 跑 or 行 to go afoot.

埠頭 a landing-place.

這 | 田地 such a position as this.

金 | 謝 | a doctor's or geomaucier's fees.

行千 | to travel much.

天 | 艱難 the ways or steps of Heaven are difficult to understand.

從 | an idol's attendants.

弓 | a measure of five feet.

道 | a footpath, a bridle-path.

得 | 進 | 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 | 一 | 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.

國 | fortunes of a state.

兵 | foot-soldiers, infantry.

試着 | 兒來 practice comes gradually on one; this way is attained step by step.

高陞 | he gradually rose to eminence.

有勞貴 | may I trouble you to step in, — or do something.

玉 | your steps; a polite phrase.

止 | or 留 | don't come out, as at parting.

分 | a pair of compasses or dividers.

改 | to ascend a throne.

師 | to move the army.

遜 | 而行 please go first.

進 | 之階 the true way to rise to eminence.

履之間 while taking a few steps, a little while.

踏穩脚 | look well to your steps, be careful how you behave.

鞦兒來的嗎 did you come afoot?

軍統領 the general-in-chief over the gendarmery of Peking.

布<sup>pu'</sup> Composed of 巾 *a kerchief* and 父 *father* contracted.

Cotton, linen, or hempen fabrics, as nankeen, grasscloth, longcloths, or calico; to spread out, to arrange; to publish, to make known; to display, to diffuse; to

infer; a source, a spring; to scatter; oblong, flat coins of Wang Mang, used as tokens for a thousand cash.

衣 cotton clothed, *i. e.* common people.

國 Prussia.

穀 the crow-pheasant (*Centropus*) of southern China; at the North this name is given to the hoopoe or 山和尙 hill-priest.

置得宜 well arranged, all done properly.

施 charitable gifts.

政司 the treasurer of a province.

告天下 to publish in all the provinces.

瀑 | 飛泉 a high and foaming cascade.

列左右 arrange everything (or body) in its place.

匹 piece-goods.

白 | longcloths.

斜紋 | drillings.

夏 | summer cloth, grasscloth.

紫花 | nankeens.

竹 | foreign linen.

油 | oiled or painted cloth.

羽 | bunting.

蠟花 | glazed chintz.

印花 | prints.

緞 | damasked, figured cottons.

毛 | gingham.

柳條 | dimities or quiltings.

大 | and 二 | large and small needles. (*Fuhchau*.)

原色 | domestics.

昆 | a thick leaved seaweed or tangle, (*Laminaria*) dried and cut into long strips, and used for food.

佈<sup>pu'</sup> Used for the last and the next. To extend, to diffuse; reaching, spreading everywhere. 敷 | extending all over.

特此 | 聞 I write this for your information.

覆 an answer in return.

搨  
pu'

To open out; to disperse, to scatter.  
| 散 scattered about, as dust.

擺 | to direct, to give orders.

怖  
pu'

From *heart* and to *spread*.

Afraid, surprised; to frighten; alarmed, as from fear of punishment.

詐 | 愚民 to scare silly people.

驚 | frightened.

簿  
pu'

From *bamboo* and *pervading*; this and *pol*, 薄 thin, are liable to be mistaken for each other.

A register, a tablet; a memorandum book; ivory tablets anciently used at audiences; a blank book; an account book; to record.

| 籍 books and records.

主 | keeper of records and accounts in a district; he is like an under-treasurer.

數 | or 賬 | account-books.

會 | the records of a club.

登 | or 上 | to charge in account.

日記 | a journal, a diary.

流水 | the blotter.

收支 | the cash-book.

門 | a door-register.

花 | an embroiderer's pattern book.

| 書錢穀 to keep an account of the specie and grain revenue.

緣 | a subscription-book for the relief of Buddhist priests, or for repairs, &c.

Read *pol*, A door-curtain; a tray for silkworms to lay their cocoons; to urge.

部  
pu'

From 邑 a town and 否 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; 禮 | of Rites, 戶 | of Revenue, 兵 | of War, 刑 | of Punishments, and 工 | of Works.

歸 | 候選 attached to a Board waiting for orders.

| 堂 the governor-general and | 院 the governor of a province.

五 | the five elements.

| 下 under such an officer.

貴關 | you, the collector.

| 屬 the personnel of a Board.

各有 | 位 each has his own jurisdiction.

| 將 a commander-in-chief.

字 | the radical or key of a character.

| 落 belonging to or within a jurisdiction, as part of a state.

| 照 a commission of titular rank issued by the Board of Office.

上 | and 下 | in *medicine*, above and below the navel.

名聲 | 發 his fame was widely spread.

一 | 書 a whole work; sometimes, a single volume of it.

逐我 | 曲 follow on after my brigade in your place.

交 | 議處 [let him be] delivered to the [proper] Board for trial and punishment.

哺  
pu'

To feed an infant with a spoon, to mumble for a child; to give to eat, as a bird does; to chew; a mouthful.

| 乳 to suckle, to feed with pap.

吐 | to disgorge and feed one's young.

張口受 | [the fledglings] open their bills to take the food.

烏鴉反 | crows disgorge to feed their young.

捕  
pu'

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.

緝 | on the lookout, as for a thief.

| 廳 a police-office; a superintendent of police in a sub-district magistrate's office; a sort of justice of the peace.

| 差 or | 役 or | 快 constables.

| 風捉影 to chase the wind and grasp shadows;— to follow visionary objects.

| 務 business of a policeman.

哺  
pu'

To give thanks for a gift; to give douceurs to people for services.

| 償其勞 give him something for his trouble.

P'U.

Old sounds, p'o, 'o, pok, bok, and bot. In Canton, p'o; — in Swatow, p'u and p'o; — in Amoy, p'o, p'o, and hu; — in Fuhchau, p'u'o and p'u'o; — in Shanghai, p'u and hu; — in Chifu, p'u.

鋪

From *metal* and *first*; it is improperly used for 舖 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.  
 | 檯 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 | 陳 to lay in order, arranging.  
 打 | 蓋 put up the bedding.  
 同 | a bedfellow.  
 淮夷來 | we were marshaled against the tribes on the River Hwai.  
 | 墊 to spread a cushion; — *met.* to defray the expenses of officers or guests.  
 一 | 榻 one settee or sofa.  
 | 張揚厲 to extol and commend one.  
 細草 | 毡 the verdure spreads like a carpet.

誦

Great; to reprove; to consult; people helping one another; to boast, to talk big.

躡

The print of a horse's foot; the mark of a hoof.

痛

Sickness, weakness; atrophy, wasting; internal obstruction.  
 毒 | 四海 he grievously afflicted (poisoned and sickened) the whole empire.  
 我僕 | 矣 my servants are disabled.  
 Read fu'. To make ill

鮪

Broad species of the stingray or skate, of the order *Raia*.  
 黃點 | yellow spotted ray, with spines arranged like a T. (*Platyrhina sinensis*).  
 冰紗 | a purple bellied ray, spinous tail.  
 木勺 | the wooden ladle ray. (*Narcine lingula*).  
 白玉 | the white fleshed ray. (*Trygon carnea*).  
 飛擲 | the flying shoulder ray. (*Pteroplatea micrura*).  
 | 鱸 a green colored ray, body semicircular.

莆

Used for the next.  
 A lucky plant known in ancient times.  
 | 田縣 a district in Hing-hwa fu, in the south-east of Fuhkien.

蒲

From *plant* and *rivulet* as the phonetic.  
 The cat-tail rush or *Typha*, of whose leaves mats are woven; the calamus or sweet-flag; huts made of grass.  
 香 | and | 黃 are two species of the cat-tail, though the last is also applied to the pollen of the plant when used as a drug.  
 | 劍 sweet-flag leaves, hung over doors as a charm on the | 節 flag festival, or the dragon-boat festival.  
 | 公英 or | 公草 the dandelion; it has many local names, one of which is 黃花郎 the yellow gentleman.  
 | 草鞋 grass sandals.  
 | 包 coarse baskets woven of the bulrush to contain fruits, &c.  
 | 鞭示辱 a cat-tail whip will make him ashamed.  
 | 柳之姿 the beauty of the flag and willow, — is transient.

坐 | 團 sitting on a rush mat, as a priest when at worship.  
 揚之水不流束 | the curling waters will not even float a bundle of bulrushes.  
 | 扇 fans woven of rush leaves.  
 | 芥 a Nanking name for parsley.

蒲

Used for the last, when meaning sedge grass.  
 樛 | an old name for playing-cards; they are described as much used by swineherds and slaves.

脯

The breast, especially of a fowl or game-bird, is 胸 |; a cook's term.

匍

To crawl, as an infant; to lie prostrate; to strive for.  
 | 匍匐 to fall prostrate and sorrowfully beg.

葡

The vine.  
 | 葡紫 a purple color.  
 | 葡一都魯 or 一球 | 葡 a cluster of grapes.  
 | 葡萄酒 or | 葡汁 juice or wine of grapes.  
 | 葡果 a sort of rose-apple, which the Cantonese steep in spirits.  
 癩 | 葡 or leprons grape, from the warts on its skin, is a rather unusual term for the *Momordica balsaminea* 苦瓜 or bitter squash.

酹

To drink largely; jolly, in high spirits, as from drink.  
 大 | to quaff.  
 | 五日 they drank for five days.  
 天下大 | the country is greatly exhilarated or joyous.

蒻

Fodder for horses and cows; dry grass chopped up.  
 | 蘆 tangled grass or hay.

**菩** A tree, the | 提樹 brought from Magadha, the sacred *bo* or pipul tree (*Ficus religiosa*) of the Buddhists.

| 提 (Sanskrit, *bodhi* or *puti*) intelligence or Budha.

| 提薩 捶 an inferior Budha, (Sanskrit, *Budhisatwa*), contracted to | 薩 and used commonly for an idol; a god; *Deva Budhisatwa*, a reformer and deified hero of the Buddhists, who was born in Benares, and died B. C. 274.

| 薩出遊 an idol's procession.

生 | 薩 a living Budha; it means a skillful physician at Canton.

七 | 提分 are seven sections or degrees of intelligence towards perfecting a Budha.

諸天 | 薩 all the Budhas, all the demigods.

| 提子 raisins; and 白 | 提 sultana raisins. (*Cantonese*.)

| 提紗 macerated and varnished grape or other leaves used for painting the | 提畫 leaf pictures; the same name is also applied to a linden (*Tilia argentea*), or an allied plant, growing in Kwangtung.

Read 'p'ei. Grass, herbage; matting; thatch for a hovel.

**溥** Sometimes used for the next. Large, extensive; pervading; to smear, to daub or rub on.

| 溥 vast, as the sea.

恩澤 | 徧 [God's] gracious goodness pervades all.

我受命 | 將 We have received the appointment in its widest scope.

| 斯害矣 great is the injury to all.

| 仁 universal benevolence.

**普** From 日 *day* and 並 *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.

| 天下 the whole world, under the heavens.

| 濟院 a hospital, a poor-house, an asylum or retreat for invalids.

| 救衆生 she saves all living beings; said of Kwanyin.

| 施 to disburse to all.

| 耳府 a prefecture in the south of Yunnan.

| 遍 generally diffused, as air.

| 照 early morning.

| 度 to get souls out of torment.

| 揚 to promulge widely.

| 陀山 or Priest's Island in the Chusan Archipelago, where Kwanyin is said to have lived nine years; the name is a contraction of *putala* | 陀洛迦 the ancient seat of Sakyamuni's ancestors near the mouth of the Indus, called *Pattala* by the Greeks, now *Tuttah*; it is also applied to the mountain near Hlassa where the *dalai lama* lives, and to similar great temples.

| 州 ancient name of Chung-king fu in the S. E. of Sz'ch'uen.

**氍** An open woven, thick woolen cloth, about a foot wide, with a nap on one side; it is called

| 氍 and resembles coarse long ells; it comes from Tibet, where it is called *p'ruh* and *p'uru*; the Mongols call it *chengmé* and *chalma*, and use it for saddle-cloths and riding-cloaks.

**浦** A bank; margin of a lake; a branch of a river; a broad reach, joining a larger stream, where vessels can lie a small outlet to a lake.

清江 | a town near the banks of the old Yellow River at the outlet of Hung-tsih Lake.

率彼淮 | 省此徐土 along the banks of the Hwai we can examine the land of Sü.

黃 | the river at Shanghai.

合 | 縣 a district in Lien-chu fu in the southwest of Kwangtung, which produces pearls.

荒 | a deserted region.

**滷** From *dish* and a *bank* as the phonetic; it is a synonym of 舖 to feed.

The afternoon meal or dinner.

**部** A luxuriant growing plant, eaten by fish; an awning, a screen; a small mat; a cycle of 72 years, twenty of which make one 紀 like a Julian period.

| 首 the excess of days caused by the intercalated moons.

| 屋 a mat house or hut.

白 | a medicine to kill lice.

**舖** From *cottage* and *first* as the phonetic; it is a common but unauthorized form of 鋪, and is also written 舖 but incorrectly.

A shop; a store or workshop; a league of ten or seven *li*; a ward in a town; in some parts, a small town or market-place.

老 | the old stand.

正 | the office or retail shop, as distinguished from the warehouse.

| 子 or | 頭 a shop.

| 分 a row of shops.

| 家 shopkeepers, tradesmen.

| 底 fixtures in a shop; the goodwill of a stand.

| 客 landlord of a shop.

收 | to wind up a business.

踞 | 拖租 to stay in a shop and refuse to pay rent.

| 東 the moneyed partner.

| 夥 the working partners.

寶 | 在那兒 where is your shop?

雜貨 | a general or variety shop.

窩 | a watchman's lodge or station; a post for a guard.

PUH.

This sound and 卍 run into each other. Old sounds, pot, pat, bot, bok, and bet. In Canton, pòk, păt, and pút; — in Swatow, p'òk, pòk, pút, and pwat; — in Amoy, pút, pòk, and p'òk; — in Fuhchau, pòk and púk; — in Shanghai, pèh, bok, pok, and p'òk; — in Chifu, pu.

**不**, pu The upper stroke originally represented heaven, and the lower part a swallow or other bird darting down.

An *adverb*, no, not, and is placed before the verb, as | 能 cannot; | 可 do not; — before adjectives it answers to *un, dis, in, &c.*, in combination, as | 便 inconvenient; | 同 unlike; | 尙 disobedient; — when repeated with 得, or following another negative, makes an affirmation, as | 得 | 去 I cannot but go; — when placed between two verbs, it forms a question, as 來 | 來 will he come? — but when repeated before succeeding verbs, answers to neither — nor, as | 加 | 減 it neither increases nor diminishes; — before 若 or 如 it is like 莫 and makes a comparison, as | 若去 it will be best to go, I had rather go.

應當 | is a contracted alternative, where it has the force of 否; ought it, or ought it not to be so?

| 如坐 nothing like sitting.

莫 | 明矣 you cannot fail of being understood.

好 | is a strong affirmation, as 好 | 嬌嬈 she is incomparably handsome.

好 | 歡喜 can we do anything but rejoice?

| — not a few; unlike.

| 一定 uncertain; unsettled.

| 日 erelong, not many days.

| 然 not at all; on the contrary.

| 是 not so; by no means.

| 是麼 is not that it?

豈 | 是 how can it not be so? it surely is so.

兩人有 | 是處 both of them were wrong.

| 甚好 only tolerable.

| 必 need not; there is no necessity for it.

| 消題 don't speak of him; let that pass.

| 亦樂乎 will not that be pleasant?

難道就打我 | 成 ought I to be beaten for that?

| 一而足 a few more and there will be enough.

| 無辛苦 he took no small trouble; 'twas rather difficult.

| 卽 | 離 neither instantly nor remotely; *i. e.* reasonably, moderately, a middle course.

| 足道 inadequate for, incompetent, not up to the mark.

敢道個 | 字兒 does he presume to disagree with me? *i. e.* I venture to say *no* to that.

| 必生氣 you need not get angry.

一 | 作二 | 休 well, I'm in for it, and I'll go through.

是這樣 | 足 is it so or not?

| 三 | 四 unsteady, neither one thing nor the other.

有周 | 顯帝命 | 時 was not our House of Chen illustrious, and did not the Ruler's decree come at the time?

| 夜 ancient name of Wán-t'ing hien 文登縣 in the east of Shantung.

Read *pei*, and used with 丕. An adverbial particle, adding elegance or energy to the sense.

我生 | 有命在天 there was nothing less than a decree from Heaven at the time of my birth; *i. e.* to assure me the rule of the empire.

徒御 | 驚大庖 | 盈 didn't the coachmen make a noise? were not the kitchens full — of game?

**卜**, pu Supposed to represent the veins in a tortoise-shell as the heat develops them; it forms the 25th radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

To divine by looking at, or rattling coins inside of a tortoise or terrapin's shell; to guess; to bestow on; sortilege, divination.

| 魚 a wooden block like a skull, used by priests to beat time when chanting.

杯 | to divine by blocks or a toss-penny.

未 | 其期 I have not yet thought when it will come to pass.

| 筮借止 by the shell and the straws have I divined.

問 | to inquire of the fates.

未 | 先知 to know beforehand without casting lots.

君曰 | 爾萬壽無疆 the prince says, We give to thee myriads of years without end.

**僕**, From 人 *man* and 業 *an estate* altered.

*p'w* A vassal, a retainer; a servant or menial, one who aids in laborious duties; a chariot-  
*p'o'* eer; 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 | domestics; my retainers.

| 臣 a vassal, a fief.

主 | master and servant.

處 | 區 I, your humble servant.

| 婢 men and maid-servants.

| | 風塵 impertinent, troublesome.

景有 | the bright order is upon your person.

太 | 寺 the office of the Emperor's stud.

丨隸 criers or lictors in a yamun.  
徒 | disciples, adherents.  
丨射或車 | the driver of a war-chariot.

In *Cantonese*. To kneel or fall down on the ground before one.

鏞  
*poh'*

Sometimes written like the last.

A kind of light dart.  
丨鉄 raw or unwrought iron.

濮  
*p'uh*

A river in the southwest of Shantung; an ancient tribe in Hupeh, which assisted Wu-wang against Sheu, and perhaps extended into Sz'ch'uen; an ancient district in Shin cheu 深州 in the south of Chihli.  
丨州 an inferior department in the southwest of Shantung.

瀑  
*pao'*

A cascade; a waterfall; water rushing down a hill.  
丨水或飛 | a waterfall.  
丨布 a cataract; a mountain torrent.  
丨泉 a tank or reservoir fed by a cascade or torrent.

Read *pao'*. Bubbles, froth; a heavy rain.

醜  
*p'uh*

The mother on vinegar; a mold or efflorescence, as on leather or walls; scum on spirits.

起了白 | 兒了 skim off the white mother.

幘  
*poh'*

A kind of cowl or hood worn by soldiers; a kerchief for the head; the skirt trimmed or braided.

丨帕 a kind of square cap or turban anciently worn.

頭 | a jib on a junk's foremast.

幘  
*pu'*  
*p'oh'*

The sticks under a cart that clasp the axle to prevent it moving; they are likened to a crouching rabbit; the common name is 鈎銜 or hook-clasp.

孛  
*poh'*

From *child* and *sprouting*; also read *pei'* and interchanged with the next; it resembles 字 word.

Plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient; intractable; a change of countenance.

丨星 a comet, in allusion to its sudden appearance and supposed malign influences.

勃  
*poh'*

Suddenly, hastily; hurried, disconcerted, as when caught doing wrong; to change color, confused.

丨然大怒 all at once he flew into a great rage.

色 | 如也 his face suddenly changed color.

丨起不頁 he thought how he could injure him.

淳  
*poh'*  
*p'ér'*

Occurs interchanged with the last.

Full; bursting, like a plant; copious, like a fountain; sudden; excited at.

丨瀟 bubbling, gurgling.

英氣 | | very valorous, boastful, Falstaff-like.

滂 | perturbed; dispersed, as clouds; convulsed.

丨里 name of a country, by some thought to be Borneo.

渤  
*poh'*

An arm of the sea; mist.

滿 | a noise of water.

丨海郡 an ancient region in the Han dynasty lying along the | 海 or Gulf of Chihli, between two rivers, the Pei ho in Chihli and Ta-ts'ing ho in Shantung; used for Shantung people, and persons of the surname, Sü 徐.

唳  
*poh'*

A large trumpet or trombone, a | 囉, sounded to bring the troops into line when going into battle; the sound of blowing a fire.

埽  
*poh'*

Dust, a cloud of dust.

鵠  
*poh'*

A wood pigeon with white spots on its neck, called | 鵠 from its note.

棹  
*poh'*

A kind of flail, a stick to beat out grain; a small acid fruit, a variety of the quince or *Cydonia*, shaped somewhat like a medlar

諄  
*poh'*

Interchanged with *pei'* 悻 perverse.

To mislead by fair speeches, to stir up rebellion by seducing talk; obstinate, disorderly; perverse.

丨亂 revolutionary; sedition.

悻 | rude, giddy.

四達而不 | he knows all kinds of matters, and yet he is nowise obstinate.

或 | 其心 it may perturb him.

乖 | wayward, cross-grained.

丨謬 conspiring against.

脖  
*poh'*

The neck, especially the back of it; the navel.

丨梗子 the neck.

癭袋 | the goitre.

丨臍 the umbilical cord; a medical term.

打 | 子拐 to slap one on the neck.

盲之原出於 | 臍 the stamina of life comes through the navel.

縮着 | 子 to draw in the head, as a tortoise.

稊  
*poh'*

The grits and bran of rice after it has been hulled.

蹼  
*poh'*

From *foot* and *sticks*.

The web feet of water fowl; web-footed.

In *Cantonese*. To lie down, like a beast; to lean on or over, as on a table; to turn upside down.

丨到地來 he fell prone on the ground.

丨轉 turn it bottom upward.

支  
*pu'*

Composed of 又 *hand* and 卜 *to divine*; it forms the 66th radical of characters relating to motions and strokes.

A slight stroke, a tap; to rap.

P'UH.

Old sound, p'ok. In Canton, p'út; — in Swatow, p'it; — in Amoy, ch'uh; — in Shanghai, p'eh; — in Chifu, p'u.

眈, From sun and issuing. The sun not fully showing itself; the moon just rising. 時 | | 矜且且 see, the sun is just showing himself | he is just peeping out.

Read p'ei' The sky beginning to clear up.

饑, To eat much. | 饑 eaten to satiety.

雷, From rain and to go out. Cloudy, but breaking away. 秋雲 | 然而卷舒 the autumn clouds are scattering and rolling themselves away.

'RH.

Old sounds, ni and n'ip. In Canton, i and ngi; — in Swatow, jù, h'i, jì, and no; — in Amoy, jì and jì'; — in Fuhchau, i, ngi, and né; — in Shanghai, 'rh and ni; — in Chifu, 'rh.

而 The original form is supposed to represent the hair on the sides of the face, now written as the next; it forms the 126th radical of a few incongruous characters.

The whiskers; the bones of the jaws; a copula often used between verbs, and, together, and yet, and then, also; but more commonly a disjunctive conjunction, still, yet, as if, contrariwise; an initial particle indicating a progress or causation, if, as, in consequence of; when in regimen with 雖, it precedes the main proposition; when with 不, it has an adversative sense; a final particle confirming the assertion or winding it off; used for you, your.

| 今 | 後 now and henceforth. | 益 still more, still again. | 后 after that, then. | 况 with still stronger reason. | 且 moreover, furthermore. 不 思 | 得 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; as 有仁義 | 已矣 humanity and justice, they are all. 拖帶 | 來 it had been towed; the phrase | 來 being a form of the pluperfect. 九人 | 已 nine men in all.

于此 | 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.

俟我子箸乎 | can you wait for me there, eh?

學 | 時習之 learn and then constantly practice it.

不嚴 | 治 he governs without severity.

用晦 | 明 to regard darkness as if it were light.

| 月斯征 your months go on.

園廛二十 | 一 he taxed one in twenty of all the gardens and shops; i. e. five per cent.

鬃 A recent form of the last, denoting the whiskers; hairy. 鬃 | an animal bristling up its hair or mane in anger.

脛 Boiled too much, overdone. | 熊蹯不熟 he could not boil the bear's paw tender, or quite through.

𠵼 The sides of the mouth; to put the lips to.

𠵼 In Cantonese. To shut, to close; the last; small, minute; to sip.

| 酌酒 taste a little wine.

落雨 | a fine still rain.

手指 | the little finger.

漉 Water flowing in diverging streams; warm water. 漉流連 | the tears flowed abundantly.

榑 A queen-post resting on the top of a beam, to support the roof; a small variety of chestnut, the | 栗 or

榑 | found in Kiangnan; a fungus, the Peziza or Boletus, which grows on decayed wood, and known as 木耳 tree's ears; some are used medicinally.

藟 A species of agaric or Boletus the 芝 | which grows from the ground and not upon trees, though the distinction is not always made.

鱖 The roe or caviare of fishes; a beautiful salt-water fish, perhaps the parrot fish or Scarus. 魚禁鯉 | the fishermen are forbidden to take fish with their eggs.

輻  
'rh

A car for carrying a coffin, a hearse or funeral carriage.

隅  
'rh

A place south of the elbow of the Yellow River, where 伊尹 aided to overthrow the Hia dynasty, B. c. 1760.

兒  
'rh

From 儿 man and 囟 the *fontanel* altered, to show that it has not closed up, it is often written so as to be mistaken for *mao* 兔 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 | 或小 | 子 my boy; I, your son.

| 女 girls and boys.

寶貝 | my pet, my precious.

| 孫 posterity; children and grandchildren.

| 童 a small lad.

不負男 | 志 he was not recreant to his high resolve.

莫視爲 | 戲 don't look on this affair as child's play.

黃髮 | 齒 the old man has had a new set of teeth.

一點 | 不錯 wholly correct.

今 | to-day, 明 | to-morrow, and 前 | day before yesterday.

沒有風 | there's no wind.

這邊 | that side, there.

| 茶 catchn or cutch, the terra Japonica, also described as 烏菱泥 or black *teni*, from the Hindu name.

驍  
'rh

From *horse* and *child*.

A small horse.

| 馬 (or 兒馬) a stallion, so called in northern China.

餠  
'rh

To eat; cakes or dumplings made with meat and boiled.

餅 | a flour cake.

糖 | 朶 a common kind of sugar cake.

Read *ni'* Bait for fish; a temptation, an allurements.

食 | 或 吞 | to take the bait; to be cajoled.

水寒魚不 | the fish won't bite when the water is cold.

誘 | to lay a bait for, as a gambler does.

耳  
'rh

Intended to represent the shape of the ear; it forms the 128th radical of a natural group relating to hearing; in composition it is often written like 目 the eye.

The ear, the organ of hearing; a handle, an ear; a side; a final particle, used to intensify what precedes, but more frequently a euphonic sound to close the sense; used as a relative pronoun like 者 in some cases.

| 朶 the ear.

挖 | 或 掏 | 或 取 | 或 看 | to pick the ears, as barbers do with an | 挖 ear-pick.

| 朶帽 ear-tippets; ear-tabs.

| 邊風 [like a] wind passing the ears; — unheeded.

| 目之官 不思 the organs of hearing and seeing do not think.

賴有此 | depend on me for this thing only.

充 | 目之官 officers who act as eyes and ears to the ruler.

充 | 琇實 ear-plugs of bluish jade; an ancient ornament.

順風 | an attendant of Hwa-kwang 華光 the god of Fire at Canton, who hears quick.

| 孫 a great-grandson's grandson, a descendant who can only hear of his ancestor.

| 房 a side-room, a small room added to a large one.

掩 | 盜鈴 to cover one's ears and steal the bell; — to think that others will not perceive one's craft.

| 朶軟 soft ears, open to all reports.

| 食 credulous; paying no attention to what is said.

汝得人焉 | 乎 have you any one's protection?

| | soft, pliable, said of reins; complying.

門 | a door-knocker.

珥  
'rh

Ear ornaments of any kind; a reflection or ring near the sun, like a parhelion or mock-sun; belonging to.

簪 | hair-pins and ear trinkets.

洱  
'rh

A small affluent of the Yellow River in the northwest part of Honan in Shen cheu; name of a lake in the south of Yunnan in Pu-'rh fa.

騊  
'rh

A famous steed, called 騊 | one of eight belonging to Muh Wang of the Cheu dynasty, B. C. 1000.

尔  
'rh

From 小 *small* and 入 *to enter*, but said to be formed of 入 *to enter*, | *to descend* and 八 *to separate*, alluding to the dispersion of vapor; it is a common contraction of the next.

An emphatic particle, implying a certainty.

爾  
'rh

From 爻 *to imitate* repeated and 冂 *inclosure*, denoting the involvement of lines or influences.

The second personal pronoun, thou, you; a particle of affirmation, so, just so; often makes an adverb of the word before it; to remove; abundant.

| 曹 or | 等 you all.

| 衆士 all you scholars.

絜 | 牛羊 pure indeed are the oxen and sheep.

| | plentiful.

乃 | just that way, it is thus.

聊復 | 耳 and then it will be the same thing over again.

故 | 如是 it therefore happened in that way.

云 | just so; and so forth.

式 | purposely.

適 | accidentally.

**邇** Near, at hand; close. as relationship; proximate.  
'rh 遠 | remote and near by.  
| 來 hitherto; recently.

密 | conterminous.

歲暮在 | the year draws to an end.

**呬** From *mouth and ear*.  
'rh The sides of the mouth, the space between the mouth and ears; to turn the head towards one when speaking to him.

辟 | 而對 turn your face when answering.

In *Cantonese*. To purse up the mouth and hold one's tongue.

| | 口 to pucker the lips.

**眊** From *hair and ear* as the phonetic; it resembles *mao'* 眊 dim vision, and is also read *ni*.

An elaborate kind of woven feather and hair work, once made into ornaments, and used on mantles; a chowry or feather-duster; the hair of the yak woven into a tassel for bridles; colored hair used on flags.

納妃有白 | 拂二枚 he gave the princess two white chowries.

**剔** The punishment of cutting off the ears.  
'rh 無或剔 | 人 you may not of yourself cut off the nose and ears of a man.

**餌** 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.  
'rh 耳 | blood of the ears.

**伺** Like the next.  
'rh A second; an assistant.  
僕又 | 之蠶室 your servant again [reports that he] is made an assistant in the silkworm house; — *i.e.* made a eunuch.

**一** Formed from *一* one or heaven, multiplied into itself, thus making *two* or earth; it is the 7th radical of a few primitives; the other forms are employed for security in accounts.

**貳** Two; the second; to divide in twain; to duplicate.  
'rh 第 | the second.

| 十 twenty.  
| 則 in the second place, next.  
| 次 twice; the second time.  
無 | 心 faithful, not double-minded.  
於斯 | 者 in these two things.

| 天之戴 [I am as it were] restored to life.

明發不寐有懷 | 人 when at dawn I lie awake, I think of my parents.

| 來來 or | 來謂 a woman who has her second husband.  
德 | 三動罔不凶 when the zeal is wavering, the actions all are unfortunate.

不 | 其心 do not distract the heart from its purpose; be not vacillating.

| 吾猶不足 even if you double it, I shall not be satisfied.

**貳** Used for the last.  
'rh A substitute, a second; to reiterate, to suspect; to oppose; to divide or share.

雖 | 不辭 he did not decline, though [the dish] was twice offered.

任賢勿 | don't suspect good men when you employ them in office.

上帝臨汝無 | 爾心 Shangti is with (or among) you, banish all doubt from your hearts.

**楨** An acid variety of jujube plum (*Rhamnus*), found on a wild and very thorny plant; the 酸棗仁 a kind of medicine, is not from this tree.  
'rh

SAH.

Old *cōwd*, sap. In *Canton*, sat, sap, chap, and sa; — in *Swatow*, sat, sap, and san; — in *Amoy*, sap, sat, k'ip, and oh'ap; — in *Fuhchau*, sak and chak; — in *Shanghai*, seh; — in *Chifu*, sah.

**薩** A Sanserit syllable introduced by the Buddhists.  
'st 菩 | or *Bodhi-satwa*, (*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 Buddhahip.

**卅** A contraction of 三十 or thirty.  
'st

In *Pekingese*, used for 三. Things occurring by threes.  
買 | I bought three.

**撒** From *hand and to separate*.  
'st To scatter; to throw one side and the other; to set loose.

| 穀種 to sow grain.  
| 手 to throw back the hand, to pay no more regard to an affair.  
| 災 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.

| 撥 to waste, to spend recklessly.

| 手不理 to shake one's hand of a thing.

| 米 to feed hungry spirits; also to throw rice on a bridal chair.

| 賴 to implicate another for a trifle; to trump up a charge.

| 謊 to tell a lie.

| 放 to let loose, as a bird.

| 手不及 very unexpectedly.

| 野 to make much ado about nothing, to act impudently, to bluster and demand of.

殺 <sub>su</sub>

From *hand* and to *kill* as the phonetic.

To give a backhanded blow ; to slap one ; to disperse.

抹 | to extirpate ; to wipe out, as a sum or statement.

殺 <sub>su</sub>

From *rice* and to *kill* ; occurs as a synonym of *ts'ai* 蔡 in this sense.

To send off prisoners or criminals, as one scatters rice, to their exile.

瞰 <sub>su</sub>

From *eye* and to *scatter* ; an unauthorized character.

In *Pekingese*. To glance at. | 了一眼 I just had one quick look at it.

| 一 | take a look at it.

嗚 <sub>su</sub>

The voice changed from too much or too violent use ; a hoarse or gruff voice.

喝 | to yell out, to scream.

喊 | 了聲 to bawl in a hoarse or shrill voice.

口嚙 | my throat is hoarse.

鍔 <sub>su</sub>

From *metal* and *ot*.

A spear or javelin ; to engrave ; to inlay, to enchase on metal ; to sprinkle, to scatter.

| 鏤 to inlay with silver thread ; to enchase on.

In *Cantonese* used for *chah*, 鏹. Money shears, having one cutting blade working on a bar to cut the metal ; to slice, to cut open.

檳榔 | betel-nut shears.

| 碎 slice it fine.

| 剪 or | 刀 sycee shears.

| 開 cut it open.

駁 <sub>su</sub>

Horses going irregularly, without any order ; swift.

| 姿 capricious, unequal ; name of an ancient palace.

| 遺風 to overtake the wind ; very fleet.

跂 <sub>su</sub>

From *foot* and *at* ; occurs used for the next.

To step forward and take a thing ; to tread on.

| 脚鞋 open-heeled slippers.

| 拉鞋鞋 to wear the shoes slipshod.

鞞 <sub>su</sub>

Children's shoes ; a shoe with a high instep, a half boot.

鷹嘴 | a low shoe, ornamented like scales.

颯 <sub>su</sub>

The sound of the wind ; a gust, a sudden blast ; suddenly, for a moment.

風 | | the wind comes fitfully.

衰 | declining, going down, growing old.

| 沓 a multitude, as of horsemen.

| 然來了 he came suddenly.

飄 | 自如 it blows fitfully as it lists.

歪 <sub>su</sub>

From *chives* and *heaven* ; used only as a primitive ; altered sometimes to 歪 but not correctly.

Bad, wicked, — for which the next is the proper form.

僿 <sub>su</sub>

Inattentive ; bad, wicked.

傷 | heedless, incautions, disrespectful, unobservant.

搥 <sub>su</sub>

The sound of breaking things ; to hold a thing tight.

拂搥 | brush up and carry off the refuse.

搥 | 捐 money paid for removing sweepings or dirt.

褳 <sub>su</sub>

Tattered, as raiment.

褳 | disordered, as one's dress ; old, worn ; not fitting, as a garment.

### SAL.

Old sounds, sai and sak. In Canton, soi ; — in Swatow, sai and sui ; — in Amoy, su and sai ; — in Fuhchau, sai and swoi ; — in Shanghai, sé ; — in Chifu, sai.

腮 <sub>su</sub>

From *head* or *flesh* and to *think* ; used with the next.

The lower part of the face, the jowl, the chops, that which moves when eating ; the gills of fish.

| 頰 the jaws.

手托香 | she leaned her head on her hand.

腦後見 | to see the cheeks from behind, — is a bad feature.

淚滿 | the tears coursed down her cheeks.

滿 | eaten to repletion.

脹起 | to puff out the cheeks.

疥 | scrofulous sores on the cheeks.

肥 | 鼓腹 fat cheeks and a big belly ; also a term for sand banks in a stream, and those mud banks that narrow the channel from deposits on each side.

腮 <sub>su</sub>

The gills of a fish, or the bones supporting them.

| | alarmed.

四 | 魚 a delicate species of perch or wrasse, spotted white and black, found in Kiangsu.

腮 <sub>su</sub>

The fleshy column or marrow in some horns ; the bur at the base of an antler, or its velvety covering.

| 角 a hollow horn like an ox.

悞 <sub>su</sub>

From *heart* and to *think*.

The mind not fixed in its own conclusions ; to say one thing and do another ; hesitating.

搥 <sub>su</sub>

To move or shake ; to choose.

搥 | to agitate ; to shake.

搥

An unauthorized character used for *seh* 塞 to stop.

塞 In *Pekingese*. To fill or stuff a hole, to stop up.

子 a cork, a stopple.

子拔 a corkscrew.

鬚

Little hair on the head.

鬚 | a bushy, heavy beard.

賽

From 貝 *pearl* and 塞 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 報 | 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.

兩人對 | they are well matched.

真兒的珠子 it is almost as good as the real pearl.

塞

Used for *seh*, 塞 to confine in bounds.

賽

To beat in the large game of chess of 360 pieces by confining an opponent within four squares; a fish-weir made of interlaced bamboos.

## SAN.

Old sounds, san and sam. In Canton, sam and san; — in Swatow, san, s<sup>n</sup>a, and sw<sup>n</sup>a; — in Amoy, san and sam; — in Fuhchau, sang; — in Shanghai, s<sup>n</sup>a; — in Chifu, san.

三

Supposed to represent the three powers, heaven, earth, and man, which proceed from 一 or heaven; the second complex form is used on bills.

Three; thrice; several, several times.

十 thirty.

第 | number three; third.

再 | again and again.

回 or | 次 three times.

二 | 子 you two or three scholars; my children, my people.

兩日 in two or three days, shortly.

元及第 the three highest graduates of each degree.

羣二隊 knots and groups of people.

摩提 (in Sanscrit, *samadhi*.) defined by 定 fixed, *i. e.* 等持 self-possession, or by 正定 correct tranquillity, and by 寂靜 listless stillness; the highest mortal state of extatic meditation, when the devotee's mental and physical faculties are in a state of complete torpor, and he soon departs or consumes by the fire of *samadhi*.

生有幸 I should be happy to be with you for ever.

子不全 you cannot have all the three *ts'*, — *viz.* 兒子 sons, 銀子 wealth, and 鬚子 a beard. (*Pekingese*.)

仕 | 己 he thrice held office and thrice retired; — an instant trimmer.

事不過 | this affair must be done within three days.

尺法 an instrument for torturing the ankles.

隻手 a pickpocket; a shop-lifter, from the arm being drawn out of the sleeve when stealing.

汝無面從二 | 其德 let your virtue be fixed on one thing, and do not vacillate in your loyalty.

人 | 成衆 three people make a company.

姑六婆 three maids and six beldames; *i. e.* strolling women who wander about.

陽開泰 in the 1st moon all nature develops itself.

Read *san*. 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.

鬚

The hair in confusion.

鬚 | 鬚 disheveled, unkempt hair.

鬚

Long feathers, especially the long crests like those on the head of the egret or demoiselle crane, which are | 然 long and elegant.

衫

Ragged clothes.

襤 | tattered and torn; all at loose ends.

饊

Flour cakes fried crisp.

子 or 油 | wheat cakes.

麪 fine wheaten flour.

酌神 | to requite the gods with cakes.

飯 well boiled rice.

糝

The second form is disused.

Rice mixed in meat soup, and boiled to a porridge; applied also to buckwheat flour; a hash of minced meat and rice fried in balls; mixed, blended.

- | 食 food of thick soup.  
 飯 | or 米 | a rice ragout.  
 楊花 | 逕 the willow catkins spread their grains on the path.  
 熬 | to boil congee.  
 | 子 粥 congee of rice grits.  
 | 粒 in separate grains, as rice looks when properly boiled or steamed.

傘  
繖

Composed of *men* under a *cover* which is held up by a *handle*; the second is a modern form.

- A shelter, a cover from the sun or rain; a parasol.  
 雨 | an umbrella.  
 羅 | a round canopy or state umbrella carried in processions.  
 日照 | a sun-shade.  
 開 | open the parasol.  
 萬民 | a testimonial umbrella presented to a popular officer, or others by appreciative friends; sometimes got up to his memory.  
 荷葉魚兒 | lotus leaves are the fishes' umbrellas.  
 | 扇騎從 a retinue of umbrella and flabellum bearers and horsemen.

## 散

From 支 to *strike* and 昔 *formerly*, and this is itself said to be changed from 散 *small*.

A wine vessel or amphora; a medicinal powder; name of a song; a musical instrument like a lute; slatternly, untidy; tangled. in confusion; sporadic; miscellaneous, odds and ends.

- | 工 day-laborers; odd jobs.  
 打 | 錢 break a string of cash.  
 懶 | heedless, indolent.  
 | 褲爪 to have the trowsers loose at the ankles.  
 閒 | leisure, taking things easy.  
 磨 | to grind to powder.  
 一副清涼 | [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.

Read *san*. To scatter, to dissipate; to fall all apart; to separate; to disperse, to break up; to apportion; — the leading idea being that no external force is used.

- | 場 to separate, as an audience.  
 | 班 to break up, as a company or set.  
 | 步 to refresh one's self by a walk.  
 | 襲 to distribute (*i. e.* burn) clothes for departed spirits.  
 發 | 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.  
 | 了麼 have they all gone? is the meeting dismissed?

## SANG.

Old sound, sang. In Canton, sang; — in Swatow, sang, sang, and siang, — in Amoy, sang; — in Fuchau, sang; — in Shanghai, sang; — in Chifu, sang.

## 桑

From *wool* and a tree like the mulberry, which grows where the sun rises.

- The mulberry tree; to cultivate silkworms; mulberry leaves; peaceful retirement.  
 | 子 or | 隹 or | 棗 mulberries.  
 | 梓之情 village quiet and rural occupation.  
 | 榆暮景 peaceful end of days under the mulberry and elm; *i. e.* in one's own village.  
 綺彼女 | they strip those trees which are tender, — or having no fruit.

- | 中之約 illicit intercourse.  
 | 白皮 bark of mulberry roots, a diuretic.  
 滄海變 | 田 the sea has become a mulberry field; *i. e.* great changes have taken place.  
 指 | 罵槐 to revile the locust tree while pointing to the mulberry; — to scold one person over another's back.  
 | 者閑閑 the pickers of mulberry leaves are idling about.  
 | 州 an ancient district in the east of Sz'eh'uen, now part of Kwéi-chau fu.

## 嗓

From sang

- | 門 the Shamans. (in Sanscrit *śramani*), an ascetic, a recluse, one who 息心 quiets his heart.  
 The throat; the larynx; the glanders.  
 好 | 子 a good singer.  
 喉 | or | 子眼 the uvula.  
 | 子啞 a hoarse voice.  
 大 | 子噉道 cried out with a loud and bitter cry.  
 | 食 the glottis.  
 潤潤 | 子 wet your whistle, take a cup of tea.  
 氣 | the larynx.

In *Cantonese*. A dialect, a local brogue, a patois.

京 | the Peking colloquial.

講廣 | he talks the Canton dialect.

瘰 Used with the last.

The glanders in horses; also known as 馬癩 the horse jaundice.

額 The forehead, the part which strikes the ground in bowing.

廣 | a broad forehead.

稽 | to knock the head on the ground.

其 | 有汗 his brow was wet with perspiration, — at seeing his father's corpse.

搽 To push off or over with the hand; to oppose, to stop one. | 在地下 he tipped it on the ground.

用手一 | pushed him back with his hand.

推推 | pushing and struggling, as in a crowd.

榑 The stone foundation or plinth of a pillar.

馮 | the underground brick-work on which the plinth rests.

柯 the stone base to uphold the pillar.

喪 Formed of 哭 to weep and 亡 dead, altered in combination.

To mourn, to lament for one's parents; a funeral; apparel or time for mourning

事 funeral affairs.

服 mourning clothes.

國 | mourning for the emperor.

出 | to carry forth to burial.

送 | to attend a funeral.

居 | to mourn for a parent three years.

唻 | to wail for the dead.

守 | to watch with a corpse.

哭 | 棒 staff used by the eldest son at funerals.

報 | to officially report a parent's death.

弔 | to bewail the dead.

| 家 the bereaved family.

居 | 讀禮 during mourning study the Book of Rites; hence 讀禮 denotes one in retirement on account of mourning.

Read *sang'* To lose, to fail of getting, the opposite of 得 to obtain; bereaved of; to pass into obscurity, forgotten, out of mind; to let be lost, to destroy; to die; ruin.

| 明 blind; losing his sight.

| 國 he lost his kingdom.

| 良心 he has lost all conscience.

| 失家業 ruined his family

| 心病 he is out of his mind.

| 氣 melancholic, looking down-cast.

| 與其易也寧戚 in mourning, deep sorrow is worth more than minute observances.

何患於 | why are you so depressed at this ill-luck?

天之未 | 斯文也 while heaven does not let this doctrine perish, — what can the men of Kw'ang do to me? — said by Confucius.

## SANG.

Old sound, *seng*. In Canton, *säng*; — in Swatow, *cheng*; — in Amoy, *cheng*; — in Fuhchau, *cheng*; — in Shanghai, *säng*; — in Chifu, *säng*.

僧 From *man* and *already*, imitating the Sanscrit *sanga*.

A Buddhist priest, one who eats vegetables; a lama; the third in the Buddhist trinity.

| 人 a bonze; he is often addressed as 上人 the exalted man.

| 家 the Buddhist priesthood.

貧 | I, a poor priest.

山 | hermits, recluses.

| 俗 the clergy and laity.

老 | 打坐 an old priest meditating.

流 | a luxurious, worldly priest.

法 | a scrupulous priest.

| 道無緣 I'll have nothing to do with Buddhists or Rationalists; — a placard on doors.

蜜佗 | litharge.

請到一衆 | [do you think that] I have asked you [to sit here like] a priest? — i. e. to idle and talk instead of work.

喇嘛 | a lama, or Mongol priest.

| 伽 (in Sanscrit *sanga* or *samgha*.) the assembly of priests.

| 伽婆羅 or *Sanga Pala*, name of a Burmese priest, who introduced into China the first alphabet (A. D. 506) for writing Sanscrit words.

| 房 a dwelling of priests, a monastery, a *sanga-rama* | 伽藍 or park and buildings with it.

| 伽胝 the *sanghati*, or double robe of a priest, reaching from the shoulders to the knees, and tied at the waist; it is defined

重雜衣 doubled mixed dress.

| 錄司 or | 綱司 a high official who governs his fellow priests; there is one in each district, to whom the criminals among the priesthood are sent.

髻 Short hair.

髻 | the hair in much disorder; tangled locks.

## SAO.

Old sounds, so, sok, and sop. In Canton, sò and te'ò; — in Swatow, sau, sao, and ch'au; — in Amoy, sò; — in Fuhchau, so; — in Shanghai, so and sù; — in Chifu, sao.

騷

From horse and a flea as the phonetic.

<sup>sao</sup> To rub down a horse; to disquiet; perturbed, mournful, sad; eccentric, moody; clever; sorrows, griefs; to sweep.

勞 | grieved, miserable.

離 | the Dissipation of Sorrows; a celebrated monody by K'ih Yuen of Tsn, B. C. 280.

| | hurried; in unseemly haste.

丰 | bewitching, attractive.

| 殺 fluttering in the wind.

| 人墨客 a renowned bard.

| 擾 to annoy, to harass.

| 屑出穴風 the cold, sharp winds are coming from Æolus' cave.

風 | elegant; clever, poetic talent.

| 動 to stir up.

徐方釋 | the land of Sü was disturbed in all its stages or posts.

搔

From hand and flea as the phonetic.

<sup>sao</sup> To scratch; to rub gently; to titillate; to irritate, to annoy; the nails.

| 爬 to scratch.

| 首問青天 to complain to Heaven in a great dilemma.

| 首踟躕 he scratches his head in great perplexity.

| 破臉 to set people at variance.

隔靴 | 癢 [as well try to] scratch yourself through your boot; — i. e. a useless attempt.

慄

Similar to the last.

<sup>sao</sup> Moved, excited; troubled, distressed.

勞 | morose; painstaking.

念子 | | I have constantly had you in my mind.

艘

A general name for boats and junks.

<sup>sao</sup> 鹽 | 子 a salt junk.

欲凌洪波而遐濟必因 | 楫之器 if you wish to get over those billows, and cross to the other shore, you cannot do it without using boats and oars.

颯

The sound of the wind.

| 風雨 a driving storm.

<sup>sao</sup> 被風 | 爛了 broken in by the wind.

心不偷涼 | | my heart is quite easy that I did not commit the theft.

漉

The sound of washing rice in an earthen dish.

<sup>sao</sup> 浙之 | | a rinsing and scouring sound, as when cleaning rice.

鱖

A large fish found in the River Wéi, in Shensi.

<sup>sao</sup> | 魚 a species of bream or tench. (*Leuciscus*.)

縲

From silk and nest.

<sup>sao</sup> To reel off silk from the cocoons; a piece of worked silk for placing a gem on.

| 繭 to wind off cocoons.

| 絲 to reel off silk.

臊

From flesh and birds singing, or a flea; the second form is unusual.

<sup>sao</sup> Rank, rancid; strong, as goats; reeking, fetid.

膏 | rank pork fat.

腥 | noisome, offensive.

身 | redolent of perspiration.

| | rank smelling, like newly-killed meat.

| 仔 a newly born infant. (*Cantonese*.)

| 鼠 at Canton, denotes a shrew-mouse; in the North, perhaps the polecat.

嘴 | bad breath.

In *Pekingese*, used for 燥. Bashful, mortified.

羞 | ashamed.

不害 | brazen-faced, impudent.

嫂

From woman and an old person.

An elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.

<sup>sao</sup> 姑 | sisters-in-law, one's own sisters and sisters-in-law.

家 | I, the goodwife.

亞 | the goody; goodwoman! a term of address.

大 | or | | Madam; lady.

大 | or 兄 | my sister-in-law.

某 | a certain man's wife.

表 | a cousin's wife.

蔞

Wrongly written like the last.

<sup>sao</sup> A small plant like the chickweed (*Stellaria*), also called 鷄腸草 chicken's gut.

菝 | 根 the fragrant root of a liliaceous plant.

掃

From hand and besom; as a noun also read 'sao.

<sup>sao</sup> To sweep, to brush; to clean up; to clear off, to rid; to

dampen, as one's ardor; a broom, a besom; to search in order to seize.

一把 | one broom.

| 乾淨 sweep clean.

鷄毛 | a feather-duster.

打 | to sweep.

| 艙 sweepings of the hold, — is the last lighter of a cargo.

| 把星 a star-sweeper; — *met.* a slovenly, wasteful man.

| 靖海氛 to sweep off the sea-mist; — *i. e.* to destroy pirates.

與 to disappoint one's hopes, to take down one's hilarity.

邊關 to clear the frontiers.

除奸黨 to rid [the government] of the traitors.

榻以待 I shall make ready for your coming

一兒光 all swept away.

拜 to sweep and worship the tombs.

數 to clear off an account.

掃<sup>sao'</sup> Same as the last in its literal meaning of a broom; to sweep; a bank constructed in with earth like an abattis of bamboos filled.

竹 a bamboo broom.

於灑酒 how brightly I have sprinkled and swept—the yard.

銅 a copper brush to polish buttons.

掌門庭 to keep the doorway and hall constantly swept.

堤 a dike.

噪<sup>sao'</sup> From three mouths originally 啣 and tree or mouth and besom; the second form is most used.

噪<sup>sao'</sup> The chirping and singing of many birds; the hum of men. 歸鴉 | 晚林 [when] the crows come cawing home to their roost in the evening, — we'll go.

蟬 | the chirping of cicadas.

鶯 | 晴 magpies chattering for fair weather.

索餉鼓 | in getting their stipends, [the soldiers] stirred each other up to great clamor.

譟<sup>sao'</sup> Like the last.

The noise of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance.

鼓 | 而起 they roused them up with a great clamor.

譟 | a hubbub, vociferation.

| 擾 to rouse up and disturb.

| 讓 altercation; a row.

鏢<sup>sao'</sup> Hardened iron or good steel; broken steel; the scoria of iron or other ores; used with 鏢 meaning a spade.

瘙<sup>sao'</sup> A sore, a pustule; an itching; to itch. 皮膚 | 痒 the skin itches continually.

燥<sup>sao'</sup> Dry, scorched; chapped, parched; to dry by the fire; used for 燥 violent. 乾 | dried up; drought.

風高 | 物 the [north] wind dries and warps things.

口 | a parched mouth.

秋 | autumnal heats.

| 烈 fierce, raging, as with passion.

| 濕之劑 a remedy against weakness and dropsical habits.

髌<sup>sao'</sup> High, prominent, as a hill; imposing, lofty, as a house. 亮 | light and spacious.

## SEH:

These characters and those under SHEH are often pronounced alike. Old sounds, shik, shet, and ship. In Canton, shik, shät, säk, and sät; — in Swatow, sek, sat, and siap; — in Amoy, sek, sat, and sip; — in Fuhchau, saik; — in Shanghai, säk and seh; — in Chifu, sö and seh.

色<sup>seh'</sup> Composed of 人 man and 卩 a seal, and defined "the effluence from the countenance," referring to the change of color in the face; it forms the 139th radical of a few congruous characters.

Air, manner; form; color, hue; complexion, expression of the face; the deportment; to look blandly; mode, sort, quality, kind; glory, beauty; lust, vengery; a show of well dressed women; in Buddhism, one of the six outward perceptions, that of (rupa) form.

| 水 a color, the tint of a thing.

彩 | particolored, variegated.

出 | 人員 an officer above the common run.

| 相 form and substance; aspect and reality.

國 | famous beauties; noted courtesans.

作 | to bridle up; angry.

五 | are 青 green or blue, 黃 yellow, 赤 carnation, 白 white, and 黑 black.

成 | the touch or quality of specie.

不大聲以 | [your virtue] is not loudly flaunted abroad.

載 | 載笑 blandly he looks and smiles.

| 水低 alloyed; an inferior color, said chiefly of sycee.

足 | pure, as gold or silver.

喜 | laughing, pleased.

扮 | to dress up, as girls who are carried in processions.

雜 | various kinds, as of goods.

| 膽如天 heaven-daring in his lewdness.

| 身 a Buddhist term for the organic body.

| | 俱全 every sort is kept on hand.

正 | sedate, composed.

聲 | 貨利 music, lewdness, property, and gain, are four suares to mankind.

女 | vengery; licentious.

留心物 | I'll remember to find one for you.

重 | 不重友 he thinks more of women than of friends.

| 中餓鬼 a miserable whore-monger.

好' | or | 慾 libidinous, satiscious.

擲 | 子 to throw dice.  
 | 卽是空空卽 | this world is all emptiness, and emptiness is life.  
 日有起 | the color daily rises; met. increasing prosperity or improvement.  
 名 | a Budhistic term for *nama rupa*, one of the twelve *nidanas*, or causes of existence, which shows the unreality of thought and material phenomena.

惱, To hate, to abhor, though with regret.

嗇, Composed of 畝 a granary and 來 to come both contracted; q. d. crops come into the storehouses.

shik' The harvest, which should not be wasted; to amass, to accumulate; to begrudge; avaricious, sparing, mean; frugal, stingy.  
 | 夫 an officer who oversaw the harvesting.  
 | 言 sparing of words.  
 他是 | 刻子 he is a closefisted fellow.  
 | 賬 it is hard to get an account settled with him.  
 | 刻 stingy, mean, griping.

穡, Used for the last and the next.  
 To gather in the harvest; husbandry, culture; grain ready for the sickle.

shik' 斂 | to get in crops.  
 稼 | 卒痒 the crops are all in an evil case.  
 后稷之 | 有相之道 Hentsih's culture was on the principle of helping — nature  
 | 事 harvesting, reaping.  
 省 | to be economical.  
 先 | a name for Shinnung.

儻, Used for the last two.  
 A surname; a harvest; to gather grain.  
 | 夫 a farmer.

漚, Rough, harsh, not smooth; corrugated, as skin; astringent, as a taste; uneven; rippled, like water running over stones; difficult of performance.

味兒發 | this taste is very astringent.  
 言語艱 | his speech is imperfect and rude.  
 摸着 | 手 it rasps the hand to rub it.  
 | 滯 stopped, obstructed.

跬, Considered to be an obsolete form of the last, and composed of 止 to stop repeated four times to show how rough a thing is.

Rough; an impediment in speech; too shallow for a boat to float; hard to turn around.

邈, Unattainable, what cannot be reached or accomplished.  
 Read sah, To talk very fast, to gabble much.

慳, Frugal, sparing; stingy.  
 羞 | ashamed, mortified.

瑟, From *gems* and *must*; but the upper half is a contraction of a musical instrument.

shat An instrument like a large lute, differing from the 琴 in the cords crossing bridges to tighten them; it had 50, 25, 15, or 5 silken strings, according to the size; elegant and dignified; pure, stern, harsh; massive; to be grave.

琴 | 調和 the lutes and lyres harmonize; — conjugal union.  
 | 兮 憫兮 grave and dignified.  
 | | a bleak sougning of the wind.

蕭 | chilly, autumnal winds.  
 | 彼玉瓚 massive is the libation goblet.

In Cantonese. To walk carefully.  
 | | 吓 be careful how you go; said to a child.

搥, Used for the last.  
 The rustling fall of the leaf is | |; some say it is from the sad strains of the lute; applied also to autumnal flowers withering.

Read siao. To brush away.  
 Read sub, To reach.

瑛, Originally like its primitive.  
 The pure, bright look of a lustrous gem.  
 近而視之 | 若也 come near and see how bright it is.

虱, From 虫 insect and 迅 quick, from its motions; the second form is rarely used.

蝨, A louse; a parasitic insect; small bugs or insects, like fleas, aphides, *Cimex*, *Acarus*, and other wingless sorts.

| 子 or 人 | a louse.  
 跳 | or 狗 | a flea; the last is also the dog-tick.  
 木 | a bedbug.  
 釘 | or 破 | or 招 | to crack lice.  
 沙 | sand-bugs, sand-fleas.  
 捉字 | to take occasion from a little flaw — to accuse or reject.

塞, From earth and habitation.  
 To stop or fill up, to close; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent by obstacles; to spike, as a gun; an important pass or position in a country; when speaking of strategetic obstacles of an enemy's approach, 啓 refers to a gate or bridge, and this to a dike or wall; unintelligent, dull, hard to apprehend; sincere, honest.

| 了鼻子 nose stopped, as in a cold.  
 閉 | closed, obstructed, impeded.  
 其心 | 淵 her heart felt deeply.  
 | 住 stop it up.  
 | 口 to stop a hole; to gag or bribe, so as to quiet one; to put him down by argument.

堵 | to block up, as approaches.  
 頓開茅 | all at once his dullness of perception was removed.  
 搪 | to pass [a bore] on to another person; to give the cold shoulder to.  
 充 | 天地 to pervade and fill the world; — as the Gospel will.  
 聊以 | 責 to slur over (or trump up) so as to prevent censure.  
 | | agitated, disconcerted.

Read *sai*? A boundary, a frontier; a limit.  
 | 外 beyond the borders.  
 邊 | the frontiers.  
 出 | to pass beyond the borders, as a princess did to marry a Hun.  
 In *Pekingese*, used for *tseh*, 摺. To fold under; to double in, to tuck in; also, to stop up.  
 把桌幃 | 進去 fold this tablecloth under.

痲, 痧 | An ague.  
 痧 | chills and fever; to catch cold.  
 | 寒暮作 this chill comes on at evening.  
 翼, 飛 | To fly swiftly; to clasp.  
 | 飛而投長林 the swift flying birds are hastening to the deep forest.  
 Read *shah*, Feathers used to adorn a coffin.

## SEU.

See also under SHU. Old *sounus*, su, sok, and sot. In Canton, sau; — in Swatow, sò; — in Amoy, sò and sòh; — in Fuchau, séu and sau; — in Shanghai, sù; — in Chifu, sò.

鏤 To engrave on metal; ornaments on a horse's ears.  
 彫 | to inlay; to carve or inchase.  
 | 竹根 to carve bamboo roots.  
 叟 } Composed of 又 a hand or 寸  
 窆 } inch under 臼 a mortar; the  
 叟 } third form is used more than the  
 叟 } others.  
 叟 } An appellation for an old  
 叟 } person; Sir.  
 叟 } 老 | venerable Sir.  
 叟 } 田 | this old farmer.  
 | | the sound of washing rice  
 in scored pans.  
 黃童白 | boys and old men.

嗾 Also read *so*?  
 To spur on a dog to attack; to incite, to stir up.  
 | 狗 to set on a dog; to wind the hounds.  
 擻 From hand and number.  
 To shake, to arouse; to refresh.  
 抖 | 精神 to excite or stir up one's self or one's spirits.  
 簍 A basket or bamboo vessel to wash rice; a flat basket; an old measure of sixteen 斗 peeks, ten of which made a 乘 or tierce; it is now disused.

利 | a market; an exchange.  
 郊 | a wilderness, a waste.  
 | 盜 a retreat for robbers.  
 蜂 | the bees are swarming.  
 逋逃 | a refuge for people (or criminals) to flee to.

瞶 } Occurs used for the last.  
 瞶 } Blind from having no pupil,  
 瞶 } as in amaurosis; an old man  
 瞶 } whose sight is poor and step  
 瞶 } feeble.  
 瞶 | blind, but having eye  
 balls; a term often used for  
 blind musicians.

藪 Used for the last.  
 A marshy preserve in which game is kept and fish are reared; fat, gainful, rich, because such places produce much food; a place where people gather.  
 麓 | the edge of a hill.  
 澤 | marshy edges of a hill.

嗽 } The first is also read *shuh*, to  
 嗽 } draw in the breath.  
 嗽 } To clear the throat; to  
 嗽 } cough; to expectorate; to  
 嗽 } hack; a cough.  
 乾 | a dry cough.  
 痰 | to raise phlegm.  
 暗號咳 | to give the signal by a slight cough.

諷 } From words and to scour.  
 諷 } Angry or reproving words.  
 諷 } Read *siao*. To allure, to induce to act right.  
 | 善 to urge to goodness.  
 | 說 a novel, a story to commend virtue.  
 足以 | 聞 this is fame enough.

## SHA.

Old sounds, sha, shak, and shat. In Canton, sha; — in Swatow, súa, sa, sãng, and sé; — in Amoy, sa and swa; — in Fuhchau, sa, sai, swa, and sò; — in Shanghai, sò and sa; — in Chifu, sa and swa.

沙  
sha

From water and a *feo*; *q. d.* when the water is little the sand appears; like the next.

Sand, gravel; pebbles, shingle; reefs, banks; granulated, as sugar; gritty; broken fine; friable and mealy, as fruit; frequenting sandbanks and beaches; a sandy, brown, or gray color.

糖 common or brown sugar.

尾 or 角 a sandy spit, a spot where the still water allows silt to settle.

虫 larvæ of musketoës.

漏 a water filter of sand.

面 shallow sand-banks; at Canton, boats remain on them.

白 the sand clam, a species of *Macra*.

塵大 clouds of dust.

小 | 彌 a Buddhist novice.

門 (or 桑門 from the Sanscrit *sramana* and Pali *samana*.) quieting of the passions, as ascetics strive to do; it now denotes the Mongol Shamanism, though at first it referred to all priests, Buddhists and Brahmins.

猛 a file-fish. (*Aluteres berardi*.)

甲 the dragonet fish. (*Platycephalus guttatus*.)

錐 a sandpiper or snipe; also a species of loche. (*Cobitis psammismus*.)

流 | quicksands; moving sands, a name given in the Book of Records to the Gobi Desert.

漠 the desert of Shamo.

東 | the Pratas shoal.

打 | 袋 to learn boxing.

嘴 | a fish like the sardine.

In *Fulchau*, Skillful at, ready.

砂  
sha

Used with the last.

Pebbles, coarse sand; gravel; gritty, like sand.

寶 | emery.

硃 | 紅 a bright red.

解玉 | or 金鋼 | corundum; diamond dust.

拜 | to winnow hulled rice. (Cantonese.)

辰 | the best kind of cinnabar from Shih-chen fu in Hunan.

出 | 子 the pilferings of servants or cooks. (Pekingese.)

| 仁 or 西 | 仁 grains of paradise, obtained from the *Amomum xanthioides* and the *Elettaria*; the 陽春 | from Yangchun district in Kwangtung, are from the *Amomum villosum*.

| 皮 cowhide; *met.* stubborn, indocile.

靈 | æthiops mineral, a sulphide of mercury.

犛  
sha

The largest sized buffalo is called 水 | 牛 in the central provinces, and usually denotes the cow.

痧  
sha

From disease and sand as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

The cholera.

絞腸 | Asiatic cholera.

刮 | to scarify for cholera.

| 氣丸 cholera pills.

塘棧 | 藥 a good remedy for cholera from Su-chau.

糶  
sha

The first and coarse kind of sugar, | 糖 (otherwise 沙糖) like brown muscovado.

棠  
sha

A valuable timber tree, | 棠 brought from Tibet, whose soft, berry-shaped fruit tastes like a plum.

| 梨 a russet pear.

| 木 a species of pine from Nganhwui, which furnishes a valuable light wood, highly prized for coffins.

紗  
sha

Gauze, thin silk; reticulated, gauzy, lace-like, transparent; a fiber, an untwisted thread. 縐 | crape.

白 | white gauze.

脫 | 帽 to lose the 烏 | 帽 or black gauze hat, is to be turned out of office, — this having been the official hat during the Ming dynasty.

綿 | mull, fine muslin, lawn.

經 | to lay the warp.

羽 | English camlets.

月照 | 窻 the moon shines through the latticed window.

袈裟  
sha

A surplice or outer robe of a Buddhist priest; the second character is used for a shaggy woolen surplice, woven from coarse sheep's wool.

袈 | 布 cambric or muslin.

鯊  
sha

From fish and sand, referring to the gritty skin.

The shark family, including some rays and skates.

| 綠色 a bright slate blue.

| 魚皮 shagreen.

公子帽 | hammer-headed shark. (*Sphyrna zyggana*)

鋸 | the saw fish (*Pristis*), which is said to be able to strike at and injure vessels.

琵琶 | the spotted ray. (*Rhinus ancylostomus*.)

貓兒 | spinous shark. (*Cestracion zebra*.)

犁頭 | the shovel-nosed shark. (*Rhinobatus lyoniccephalus*.)

| 魚 a fresh water fish, six inches long, round body and big head which buries itself in the ooze and spurts sand; it may be a kind of bull-head, as its dorsal spines are dangerous.

**髮** Long fine hair.  
**髮** | the hair hanging in tresses; disheveled or loose hair.

**洒灑** From *water* and *west* or *elegant*; also read *shai'* and *'sa*; it is also used for **洗** to wash; the first form is easily confounded with *'tsin* **酒** spirits.

To sprinkle with a liquid; to scatter, as the wind does the leaves; to divide; deep and steep water; respectful; swift; snow; to cast, as a fisherman the net.

| **水** sprinkle it.

| **濕衣** my clothes were wet by the rain.

| **釣** to cast a hook.

| **灰水** to whitewash.

| **泪** to weep much.

**霏霏** | | a continual small rain.

| **然** alarmed.

| **綉衣** silk robes with speckled embroidery.

**那些水** | **了** this water spilled over, as when carrying a bucket-full.

Read *'ts'ui*. Lofty and new.  
**新臺有** | high and fine is the new terrace.

Read *sin'* Shivering.  
 | | **時寒** shaking from the cold.

In *Cantonese*. A shed; to stretch out.

**鷄** | the hen stretches her wings.

**一頁** | an open shed.

| | **晾** to hang out to dry.

**傻** Foolish, thoughtless.  
 | **子** a simpleton, a careless fellow.

**獸** | doltish, silly.

| **得很** how stupid that is!

| **做不仁** palsied.

In *Pekingese*. Rather, an adjective of comparison.

| **好的** pretty good, it will do.

| **俏** rather fine.

**耍** From *whisker* and *woman*; it resembles *yao'* **要** to wish.

*'shua* To sport, to play with; to trifle with, as fire-arms; to fence; play, jollity; games.

| **棍** to fence with shillelahs.

| **刀牌** to play with foils and shields.

| **戲** to sport and dance; to waste one's time.

| **戲的話** joking talk, banter, badinage.

| **錢** to gamble; to pitch coppers.

**不是** | **的** I am quite serious.

**悞了人性命** **不是** | it is no trifling matter to cost another man his life.

| **脾氣** to create disturbance, to provoke needlessly.

| **花鎗** to bandy words and angry talk, as a man and wife.

**尖** | expert, clever.

| **獸子** to chaff a bumpkin.

| **拳脚** to act gymnastics, to play the acrobat.

| **貨舖** a toy-shop.

**作** | playing, making sport.

In *Cantonese*. To waive off.

| **手** to shake the hand to intimate that a thing is not to be done; to motion away.

**歎** } The changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse through bawling.

**嘔** } | **喉** a hoarse throat.

*sha'* | **聲** a hoarse, gruff voice.

**列** To make an eyelet hole.

*sha'* **眼** | small holes in a thing; cavities, as in porous iron.

**割** | **治瘡** to cut and probe ulcers.

## SHAH.

Old sounds, shat and shap. In *Canton*, shat, shap, and sap; — in *Swatow*, sat, súa, and siap; — in *Amoy*, sat, siap, ch'ap, and ch'iap; — in *Fuchau*, sak and sai; — in *Shanghai*, sèh; — in *Chifu*, sah.

**殺** Some derive this from **戛** to kill, **木** a club, and **叉** hand; but its etymology is doubtful.

To slay, to put to death; to murder; to kill, of which crime Chinese law recognizes five grades; to die by famine or frost; penalty of death; death; to hunt and kill game; to mow grass; to seize or get; to gather up; a form of the superlative, furiously, murderously.

| **頭** to decapitate.

| **蟲** to drive off worms; to kill bugs.

| **手** a headsman.

| **數** to finish an account.

| **生** to butcher animals.

**威風** | **氣** an awful, dreadful look.

| **入陣** he fought his way into their ranks.

**嚇** | **了** scared to death.

**急** | in great haste, in a killing hurry.

| **緊繩子** the cord is tied too tight.

**笑** | **人** a comedian, a droll.

**氣** | **人** in a towering passion.

**兩家頭好** | they are inseparable, as two friends.

| **尾** the very last.

**故** | willful murder.

**格** | accidental manslaughter.

好 | 了是他入壤 | 了是自己 if you love the child greatly, yet he is another's; if you feel that he is a ruined child, still he is my own.

誤 | homicide, manslaughter.

氣 | 他 to overawe; to enrage another; to force to comply.

弗錫乃事時同于 | as you do not cleanse your way, you shall consequently be classed with those who are to be put to death.

天 | 的挑的禍 a heaven-condemned fellow who brings down evil on people.

Read *shai*' To pare off, to reduce; to clip or shear; to bend down in order to effect; to make a seam or sew together; part of a shroud.

其聲嚙 | his voice was broken and confused.

親親之 | act like a relative to all your kindred.

煞

*sha'*

*sha*

Another form of the last, but now usually confined to malign and noxious influences.

To strike dead, as by the sun; to murder; baleful, detrimental; to injure by malaria; to end; a twinkling; an *adverb* of intensity, often heard in Kiangsu.

| 氣 sickly vapors, malaria; the active spirit of death, baleful influences which destroy luck.

| 星 a malignant star.

凶 | deleterious, as a location.

命帶劫 | my fate carries evil to all my family.

當 | it wards off evil, as the 八卦 eight diagrams, or the inscription 石敢當 of the Stone Warden.

關 | crises in life, which occur triennially from three to sixteen, modified by the signs one is born in.

坐 | and 向 | back and front noxiousness, geomantic terms connected with the position of graves.

說不 | 角 never-ending talk, garrulous.

強盜多 | the robbers are very numerous.

近 | very near.

緞

*sha*

The edges of a seam left over which are to be felled; to sew up the seam; clothes folded up.

鍔

*sha*

A spear with a guard; to clip the wings of birds.

長 | a long halberd.

武將虎戟而交 | the bristling lances of the troops were crossed and blended — as they marched.

歃

*sha'*

From to *owe* and to *pierce*.

To smear the sides of the mouth with blood when taking an oath; it was done in ancient times.

| 血 to sip the blood of a sacrifice.

| 而忘 he quite forgot his oath.

箒

*sha'*

An old and formal term for a fan, which Wu Wang is said to have invented.

佳 | a beautiful fan.

| 書 to write in a rapid running hand.

| 脯 thin, fan-like collops of meat dried for winter use.

霎

*sha'*

A slight shower; a passing rain; an instant, the moment of action.

一 | 時 a little while.

| 時 momentarily.

| 然間 for a moment, on a sudden.

光 | 眼 the gleams dazzle the eyes.

微風 | 雨 a gentle breeze and slight shower.

| | 雨聲 pattering of rain.

翣

*sha'*

Feathers used to adorn coffins; a great flabellum of thin wood, ornamented with clouds and figures, carried with the coffins of dignitaries, and set at each corner of the grave.

置 | to set up the flabelli.

大 | a great fan.

啣

*sha'*

To speak much; loquacious, talkative.

## SHAI.

Old sounds, shai and shak. In Canton, shai and shai; — in Swatow, sù and sai; — in Amoy, su; — in Fuhchau, sai, sù, and t'ai; — in Shanghai, sa and sò; — in Chifu, sai.

篩

*shai*

The first form is commonly used.

An immense reed, a hundred feet long and 25 feet in diameter, said to grow in the south, and used for skiffs; a sieve of wire, bamboo, or thread; to sift, to strain.

| 子 or | 箕 a sieve.

粉 | a flour sieve.

竹 | 月影 the bamboos intercept the moonbeams.

| 錢板 a board with grooves for cash to drop in, so that the coins can be shaken in and counted quickly.

| 粉雨 a mizzling rain.

| 糠狀 shaking with ague.

| 風毯月 the sifting breeze carpets the earth with moonlight.

搥

*shai*

To disperse and get lost; to strike.

| 鑼擗鼓 to beat the gongs and tap the drums.

曬

The second form is unauthorized, but in common use.

晒

shai

To dry in the sun; the reflection of the sun; to air and sun; to cure in the sunshine, as fruit.

| 乾 dry it in the sun.

生 | to dry fresh fruit.

| 衣服 to sun garments.

| 棚 a drying-terrace or frame.

不要 | 黑 don't get sunburnt.

小心 | 迷糊了 take care that you don't get a sunstroke.

| 不透 the sun does not get through, as a curtain.

鳧雛 | 陽 the ducklings are sunning themselves.

## SHAN.

Old sounds, shan and sham. In Canton, shan and sham; — in Swatow, sw<sup>a</sup>, sam, and san; — in Amoy, san, sam, sian, and ch'ian; — in Fuchau, sang; — in Shanghai, sh'ian; — in Chifu, san.

山

shan

The original form resembles three peaks; it forms the 46th radical of characters relating to the names and forms of hills.

A mountain; hills, heights; a mound; a range; uncultivated; wild, not domesticated or subdued; strong, loud, as a tone of voice; the gable end of a wall; a hill site.

| 呼萬歲 he cried out aloud, Your majesty!

| 峯 separate peaks.

名 | celebrated mountains; it is also the name of Mount Hwa.

靠 | posted against a hill, as an army.

| 貨 wood and bamboo-ware, baskets, tubs, &amp;c.

| 人 wild tribes; a mountaineer, a hermit.

錫 | 土田 I confer on you hills, plains, and fields; — i. e. the territory.

隱 | to retire into obscurity.

| 禽 wild fowl.

屋 | 一椽 the end wall of the house.

左右臨 | both of the gable ends open on vacant ground.

| 水 spring water.

| 珍海錯 pearls and delicacies from the hills and seas; — nice dishes of every kind.

錦繡江 | the tapestried hills and embroidered rivers; — i. e. our sovereign's empire.

好家 | 風水 a prosperous family.

童 | a bare peak.

| 水相逢 the hill and water will yet meet; — you will see him again.

| 東 or | 左 the province of Shantung; as | 西 or | 右 denotes Shansi.

妙高 | the wonderful high mountain, is Mount Meru, or *Su-meru* 須彌 of the Buddhists, the axis of the universe.

In Cantonese. A grave, which in the south are on hill-sides; the country.

拜 | to worship at the graves.

拜龍 | to worship a dragon (or lucky) grave.

| 狗 grave-diggers; grass-cutters.

壘 | to bury, to inter.

姍

shan

Good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at, to gibe.

| 笑 to make sport of.

Read *sien*. To go.

| | a slow gait, a stately manner.

Read *soh*. The trailing skirt of a lady.

踮

shan

Used for the last and the next.

To hobble or limp.

| 蹣 | to walk lamely, or as if unable to go forward.

珊

shan

Precious coral, | 瑚 the fine red kind, which is highly prized.

| 瑚頂 a red coral button, the highest in rank.

闌 | spread abroad; scattered about, as fallen flowers.

雜佩 | | his girdle chatelains made a jingling.

刪

shan

From *kuife* and a register.

To pare; to amend, to correct and expunge; to edit and settle a text; to reject, as an account.

| 改 to alter and erase

| 去 or | 除 to expunge.

漆 | a stiff brush used by painters.

| 詩定禮 [Confucius] edited the Odes and settled the Ritual

| 減 to abridge.

杉

sha

shan

A species of deal used for boards.

| 竿子 a joist; pine piles.

| 木 deal; pine boards.

| 板 is sometimes written for 三板 a ship's boat.

| 樹 the coarse pine (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*) of Southern China; it also includes the *Cryptomeria*.

| 木靈牌 a pine ancestral tablet, — is a worthless thing.

衫

shan

From *clothes* and *pelage*.

A garment for the body, as a coat, shirt, or jacket; it usually refers to those without a lining.

衣 | garments; body clothes.

汗 | an under-shirt.

長 | a robe, a summer-gown.

脫 | to take off a garment.  
藍 | a *siuts'ai*, because he goes to salute his friends in a blue robe.

雲  
(shan)

A slight rain.  
| 雨 a fine drizzling rain.

三  
(shan)

Intended to represent *feathers* or long hair; it forms the 59th radical of characters alluding to stripes.

To adorn with feathers or colored hair.

摻  
(shan)

A delicate hand, one with tapering fingers; tapering, small; to pull along, to take hold of.

| 女手 a lady's beautiful hand.

| 執子之手兮 I'll hold you by the hand.

Read *ts'an*. To mix together, to mix in; to introduce surreptitiously; to feel or rub.

| 雜 to mix up

| 和 to put together, as ingredients in a dish.

| 假 to adulterate by mixing in other things.

稭  
(shan)

From *grain* and *tapering*, alluding to the four slender spikelets, which are likened to dragon's claws.

A marshy grass resembling a *Panicum*, cultivated in Yunnan; it has large clasping leaves like rice, a three-sided stem, and thick spikelets, bearing a reddish grain like canary-seed; it is probably allied to an *Eleusine*; the flour is glutinous.

芟  
(shan)

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.

載 | 載柞 he cleared away the grass and the bushes.

潛  
(shan)

To weep, to cry piteously.  
| 然出涕 the tears flowed freely.

兩泪 | | both her eyes were streaming with tears.

搯  
(shan)

To move or manipulate with dexterity; to make signals.

揀 | to pick over and sort rapidly and well, as tea is prepared.

汕  
(shan)

Fish jumping on the surface; to snare fish in a wicker net; name of a river in Corea; a spit or point of a beach.

| 頭 the port of Swatow.

嘉魚烝然 | | the barbel are caught in great numbers.

疝  
(shan)

Rupture of the bowels, or hernia; pain from hernia; a mode of the pulse; swelling of the testes.

心 | angina pectoris.

| 氣 hernia; also a stricture or retention of urine.

水 | or 牡 | hydrocele.

訕  
(shan)

To vilify, to slander; to murmur at.

| 謗 to backbite.

| 上 to revile superiors.

諫而無 | reprove without railing at one.

| 其其人 she slandered her husband.

| 言 grumbling slanders.

鈔  
(shan)

A large bill-hook or sickle.

## SHĀN.

Part of these characters are sometimes read SHAN. Old sounds, shim, shin, zhim, and shem. In Canton, shān, shām, ch'ān, and ch'ām; — in Swatow, sin, aiām, sien, and sim; — in Amoy, sim, sin, and ch'im; — in Fuhchau, seng, sing, and leng; — in Shanghai, sāng, zāng, and sing; — in Chifu, sán and shin.

森  
(sān)

From three trees to indicate their number.

An abundance of trees, close together; overgrown with wood; somber, as a forest; severe, as laws; to plant trees.

| 嚴 rigorous, majestic, severe.

| 木 Chinese mahogany, the timber of the | 樹 pride of India. (*Melia azederach*.)

綠 | | 的 thick and shady, as a green forest.

蕭 | 藜茂 thickly wooded and grassy.

衆山 | 列 the hills rise in numerous peaks.

戈戟 | | the serried spears are closely seen.

莘  
(shān)

From *plant* and *bitter*.

Name of an ancient place or state in Shensi, not far from the present Hoh-yang hien 邵陽縣 on the Yellow R.

| 縣 a district in the west of Shantung.

| | 翼翼 numerous, said of camp-followers.

有 | 其尾 showing their long tails; — said of fishes in a pond.

有 | 之野 a marshy waste place.

Read *sin*, and used with its primitive. A marshy plant with yellowish green, thick oval leaves, like those of the birthwort (*Astrum*), whose root is acrid, and when dried used in rheumatism; it is called 細 |, and is perhaps a species of *Heterotropa*.

痒  
shān

A shivering *bitter ailment*, such as the ague induces.

糝  
shān

The oil made from hemp or *Sida* seed; it was used to light the old year out by firing fir sticks in a | 盆 till the morning came; the refuse of flour; the settlings of gruel.

麻 | linseed cake which is left after the 蒹麻油 or linseed oil is expressed.

駢

Men and horses in company; a large crowd of people.

僦

| | 征夫 many guests and customers.

shān  
sīn

| | 往來 many coming and going.

誥  
sīn

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.

蠡斯羽 | | 兮 those locusts, winging their way, what happy swarms of them.

葎

The second form is now mostly used; it is also read *ts'an*.

參

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.

關東人 | Manchurian ginseng, deemed to be superior to the

高麗人 | or Corean ginseng.

洋 | foreign ginseng; of which the 白玉人 | or 洋 | 鬚 is the crude, and 紅玉人 | is the clarified sort.

荷蘭 | saffron, i. e. Dutch ginseng.

海 | biche-de-mer. (*Holothuria*.)

元 | a weak sort of ginseng.

苦 | the bitter ginseng. (*Robinia amara*.)

| 商 ginseng traders.

| 局 ginseng shops.

黨 | a species of *Convolvulus*.

丹 | the red ginseng, a species of sage or *Salvia*.

蔘

shān

Branches wide apart; a medicinal plant; pendent branches.

| 綏 large and wide; a local phrase.

身

shān

The original form bears a rude resemblance to the body walking; it is the 158th radical of characters relating to the shapes of the body.

The trunk; the body; the main part of a thing; the hull; one's self; I myself, and when used in a letter, a petition, or official document, it is often written smaller than the rest; personal, the presence; one's character or duty; pregnant; the conduct.

本 | my body; I, myself.

赤 | naked, bared, stark.

| 體 or | 材 the person; the body.

下 | the privates.

出 | to enter on office; the origin or early life of a person.

酌 | given to drink.

倭仁 | 爲大臣 Wo-jin is himself a high official.

托 | 何地 where can he now go to hide his disgrace?

設 | 處地 suppose you were in that position.

終 | whole life; the end of life.

終 | 結局 to reap life's results — after death.

老 | [I,] an old woman, — or old man.

忘其 | careless of himself, as a brave soldier.

衣不稱 | his dress does not fit him, or is unsuitable.

前 | a former existence.

出 | 理事 one who manages the business.

| 長 rather tall, above usual size.

過 | dead, passed from the body.

如可贖兮人百其 | could he have been ransomed, we would have given a hundred lives.

有 | pregnant.

有 | 家 he has some property.

分 | 不暇 I have no time to attend to that.

賣 | to go out to work; to mortgage one's person, as a coolie; peonage; to sell one's self.

開 | to weigh anchor.

動 | to start, to go.

渾 | 亂顛 whole body shivering with cold.

破 | the first sexual act.

| 後事宜如何料理之處 in what manner the obsequies were attended to after his death.

伊親 | 老朽無能 he saw that I was old and weak.

把這 | 筋骨活動 keep the muscles of the body in full exercise.

| 子 the body; the separate beads in a string of court beads. (*Pekingese*.)

| 分' 高 high in rank; a noble spirit; integrity.

放在我 | 上不成 is he not trying to get me involved in the scrape?

罔有擇言在 | they had no need to choose words [to defend] their conduct.

色 | and 法 | are Budhist terms for material and spiritual bodies, the latter being regarded as an embodiment of the law.

三 | is also used for the triana body of every Budha (*trikaya*) consisting of 性 essence, 相 reflex, and 用 use, which is evolved to his perfection in the divinity, law, and priesthood.

| 毒國 Sindhu, an old name denoting India; or perhaps only that part now known as Scinde.

如意 | a magic body (*riddhi*) which can instantly transport itself anywhere, and assume any shape.

深

From *water* out of a cavern.

shān Name of a river in the south-east of Hunan; deep; profound, abstruse; intimate; ardent, as affection; well read, learned; strong, as spectacles; retired, inner, as an apartment; late at night; many, as days; intense, as dislike; deep-tinted; as an *adverb*, very, extremely, carefully, well; to secrete; a coat and trowsers joined in one; to measure the depth.

有幾 | 水 how deep is the water here?

不知 | 淺 I don't know the depth; I am not very familiar — with that subject.

| 厚 on very good terms with.

| 恩 great kindness.

| 揖 a profound bow.

| 沉 crafty, silent and scheming.

| 銘五內 [your favors are] deeply engraved on my heart.

更 | 夜靜 from midnight till daybreak.

| 究 deep research.

| 以爲然 it is very true.

自有 | 心 he indeed has his own deep purposes.

此字很 | this character is very complex.

| 州 an inferior prefecture in the south of Chihli.

| 藍 a deep blue.

穆然 | 遠 of a reserved and awful manner.

何其憂之 | 也 what a depth of sorrow is his!

申

Formed of 白 a mortar and | to join; others say the character is intended to represent the *backbone*; used with the next.

To extend, to stretch; to reiterate; to prolong, to increase; to state to a superior, or enjoin on

an inferior, for which senses the next is also erroneously used.

| 時 the ninth of the 12 stems, the hour from 3 to 5 P.M., over which the monkey has sway.

| 月 the seventh moon.

| 命 [Heaven] has given [the emperor] injunctions.

| 文 a report to a superior.

| 詳 to send up a statement.

| 飭 to reprimand; to enjoin an official to behave better.

| | 如也 easy, composed, self-possessed.

| 明 to explain clearly.

| 國 a small, fental principality in the Chen dynasty where Nan-yang fu now lies in the south of Honan, on the headwaters of the River Han.

| 江 Shanghai district, a name supposed to be derived from the preceding state by mistake, as if it once belonged to it; but others more probably derive it from 春 | 君 a prince over the region in those days, who is still worshiped by sailors at his temple in the city.

| 示 to promulge, as an order.

伸

Used for the preceding, and often erroneously.

shēn 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.

| 直手 to stretch out the hand.

| 冤屈 to redress a grievance.

| 陳 a statement to a superior.

欠 | to stretch when tired.

| 直脚 dead, laid out for burial.

足 | 雅懷 these fine sentiments can be expressed.

| 銀多少 how much is it worth?

| 懶 to stretch and yawn.

| 縮 to stretch or dilate and retract or shrink.

| 出來 push it out.

呻

To groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way.

shēn | 吟 to recite or hum, as books.

長 | 短嘆 whining and complaining.

| 其估畢 he sings the books he reads — without understanding them.

In Cantonese. To complain, to whine about.

莫來 | ' | ' don't come about here whining.

神

Trees that die of themselves; trees that wither away.

shén 柳未全 | this willow is not quite dead.

紳

From *silk* and to extend.

shēn A large sash or girdle with ornamental ends; to gird; those who are privileged to wear sashes, the literati, graduates, officials, the gentry.

| 耆 or 鄉 | or | 董 or | 衿 the gentry, official people in and out of office.

| 商 gentlemen and merchants, the higher classes.

書諸 | write it on the girdle.

劣 | an oppressive man among the gentry.

| 士 elders and headmen.

諱

To make known.

shēn 言不失 | his words are reliable.

| 說 to state truly.

娠

From *woman* and to move or body; the first is sometimes wrongly used instead of 孕 and then read *yin*, their meanings being the same.

媿

Pregnant, quick with child.

胎 | the gravid uterus.

| 動 taken in labor.

| 喜 conceived, pregnant.

落 | an abortion; a miscarriage.

身

Similar to the above, and defined as 神存乎身也 a spirit confined within the body; name of a god.

**牲**

A multitude of living things moving about together.

shāng | 衆 numerous, herd-like.  
 sin 瞻彼中林 | 其鹿 look into that forest at the herds of deer roaming there.

**棧**

Also read tsān.  
 A species of cinnamon tree found in Yunnan, the bark of which is called 肉桂; it is an evergreen; the *Cinnamomum Loureiri* has the same name; the name 木 | is also applied to a species of *Andromeda*, both being evergreens.

**神**

From *divine* and to *extend* as the phonetic.  
 shān That power or cause which operates by its own energies, distinct, formless, and inscrutable, yet making things develop; the 陽 powers above, as opposed to the 鬼 or 陰 powers below; the gods, the divinities, a god, in the usage of pagans; used by many for the true God; a spirit; a supernatural good being; the human spirit, the directing power of the body; the animal spirits, in which senses the Taoists use it much; divine, spiritual, as being higher than man; supernatural, godlike, wonderful, superhuman; as an *adverb*, very, exceedingly, mysteriously; to deify; in the language of epitaphs, nameless.

| 明 the gods.

| 鬼仙佛 gods, demons, genii, and Budhas, — are the four orders of beings above man.

事 | to serve the gods, as an acolyte who presents offerings.

拜 | to worship God; to adore the gods.

安 | to set up gods to be worshipped; to quiet the manes 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.

| 效 wonderfully efficacious.

| 妙 supernaturally clever, as a physician.

谷 | immaterial spirits, of Taoists.

養 | to refresh one's spirits, as by a show.

| 銜 the name of a god.

心動 | 知 the heart moves and the gods know it.

好用 | keep your wits about you.

| 之聽之 the gods will then listen to him.

| 人 a shrewd guesser, a prophet.

| 保是格報以介福 [their ancestral] spirits quietly come and reward them with great blessings.

予念我先 | 后之勞爾先 I think of the toils of my predecessors, those divine sovereigns for your ancestors.

| 心 devout, religiously inclined.

沒有精 | out of spirits, low-spirited.

心 | 不定 his health is not very certain.

留 | 假票 be on the lookout for counterfeit bills.

關帝 | 靈默佑 Kwanti's divine influences secretly protected him.

和 | 當春 one's agreeable feelings [at this landscape] are like those when spring comes.

| 散解 mind not composed.

舉頭三尺有 | 明 only three feet above you is a god.

| 其說 regard his words as divine; to deify him.

眼 | a bright eye; the eye flashing.

兇 | 附體 an evil spirit has got hold of you.

不可測度之謂 | shān is that which cannot be fathomed or estimated.

跳 | 的 a witch, one who calls up spirits; an exorcist.

出 | 兒 absent-minded.

| 速 unusually quick.

開路 | a sort of scarecrow that is carried before funerals as a pursuivant of the dead.

天 | angels in the Roman Catholic usage.

原 | the form or being a man had before birth; his prototype or protoplasm.

**謹****訕**

shān

From words and *very* or *more*. Sincere, faithful; true, trustworthy; to speak honestly. | 實 fidelity.

天難 | 命靡常 I cannot be certain that heaven will always decree the throne to me.

| 離國 a small state in the Han dynasty.

**忱****恣**

shān

chān

shān

Both these are like the last, but the second form is rare.

Sincerity, especially its expression in the face; a good man; honest; devoted to. 丹 | guileless.

忠悃之 | an open and candid bearing.

天難 | 斯 heaven will not uphold him at any any event.

**慊**

shān

Similar to the last two.

To believe; sincere.

慊 | to retard; dilatory; slow to believe.

Read *jin*. Crafty.

| | guileful, untrustworthy.

**焜**

shān

shān

shān

shān

shān

shān

shān

shān

shān

A brazier or portable furnace, such as are used to warm rooms; some have three corners.

烘手 | to warm one's self at the furnace.

**葚**

shān

shān

shān

shān

shān

The second form is also read *chān*, but is most usually regarded as a synonym.

The berries of the mulberry, called 桑 |, which Chinese authors fable will improve the harsh voice of owls and kestrels.

**黠** Used for and with the preceding, because of the deep black of ripe mulberries.  
'shān'

Read 't'an. Black clouds bringing rain.

雲 驟 | 而 將 雨 the lowering clouds will soon bring rain.

| 闇 void of intelligence, vacant-minded.

**審** From 宀 a covering and 番 a time, which last is defined as if from 采 to distinguish, i. e. to get things together, and carefully separate them.  
'shān'

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.

| 判 to judge to; examine and decide.

| 問 a judicial inquiry.

兩 | 或 提 | to carry up a case.

對 | to confront witnesses.

| 實 a final judgment.

| 卦 to inquire by sortilege.

開堂 | 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.

**嬖** A father's younger brother's wife is 叔 |; a brother's wife is | 母, including any sister-in-law.  
'shān'

亞 | or | 婆 or | | a respectable, middle aged woman; a nurse, a woman of all work.

**瀝** Gravy; sap; to pour water into a vessel.  
'shān'

漉 | to leak out, to dribble away.

**哂** From 口 and 西 or to lead on.

**哂** To smile with a slight contempt; a sneering smile; to look pleased.

'shān'

| 笑 to smile.

祈 爲 | 納 I beg that you will receive [this present] favorably.

見 | to smile on seeing — the gift.

**諭** From 言 and to read.

**諭** 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 來 | shall I not think of my mother?

| 念 to reflect on.

| 諫 百 端 admonish him by every argument.

| 告 to conjure, to urge upon.

**矧** From 刀 and to lead, because it shows the purport of a sentence, as a dart the way.

**矧** A particle that prolongs the thought to another point; still more, how much more; still less; to laugh in a boisterous way.

| 如 是 乎 how much more then so!

| 伊 人 矣 不 求 友 生 and shall man not seek much more to have friends?

| 曰 more still to say.

**忸** Timorous; cowardly.

| | 視 倪 爲 民 吏 羞 he was so fearfully craven-hearted that the officers of the people were ashamed.

發 | scared, afraid.

**俛** Also read ts'in'

Bent, stooping.

俯 | to bend the head forward; to stoop.

**甚** From 甘 sweet and 匹 to pair, denoting an increase of joy.

**甚** Social delights; an adverb denoting the superlative, very,

extremely, — and usually placed before its subject.

| 好 excessively good.

| 大 too big, huge.

太 | excessive in any way.

一 之 已 | once is quite too much.

| 不 相 宜 altogether unsuitable.

凌 辱 已 | the disgrace is already at its utmost pitch,

| 矣 too many; too far.

不 爲 已 | do not go to excess.

| 是 very right, just the thing.

| 事 or | 麼 事 what thing? what affair?

干 你 | 事 what is that to you?

**慎** From 心 and true.

**慎** To act carefully and seriously; cautious, attentive; still, quiet, sincere; considerate.

謹 | heedful.

不 | heedless.

| 言 careful of what he says, guarded in speech.

| 重 circumspect.

不 可 不 | 也 the utmost care is necessary.

| 勿 怠 荒 take heed and be not idle.

君 子 | 獨 the princely man is careful what he does when he is alone.

**腎** From 肉 flesh and 賢 worth, contracted, for which it is occasionally mistaken.  
'shān'

The kidneys, which the Chinese connect with water, and make to preside over wisdom and force; they call one of the kidneys 內 | 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 scrotum.

鴨 | a duck's gizzard.

| 水 虧 incontinence of urine.

心 腹 | 膈 the heart and belly, reins and bowels, — i. e. the whole mind.

**蜃** From *insect* and *time* as the phonetic.  
*ch'ân*  
*shān'*  
 A huge clam, said to be transformed from a fowl, and perhaps referring to the great *Chuan*; a marine monster which can change its shape, or appears in the rain.  
 | 氣 or | 市 the mirage; some descriptions assimilate it rather to a water-spout.  
 | 車 a road along which a coffin goes.  
 | 炭 ashes or coals of the clam put in coffins.  
 海市 | 樓 exaggerated reports, wild stories; refers to a legend about sea-fairies.  
 | 疆 the mirage land; a native name for Lewchew.

**滲** To leak; to run to waste, to flow along noisily; to soak through.  
*shūn'*  
 | 漏 to leak.  
 淋 | newly fledged.  
 | 井 a hole for water to run into the sewer.  
 | 灘 running off or flowing.  
 | 水出來 the water is leaking out.  
 飲則 | 入膀胱 whatever is drank filters into the bladder.  
 In *Cantonese*. To sprinkle over, as with salt or ashes, not with water; bad, inelegant, worthless.  
 | 的鹽來 sprinkle or spread some salt on it.

**罽** From *net* and *forest*.  
*shūn'*  
 A trap for fishes, made at Canton by digging a hole in a tidal creek, covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish at low water.  
 乾個 | clean out the trap.  
**慘** Used for the last.  
*shūn'*  
 Leafless trees, as bare and tall ones in winter; stakes for catching fish.  
 樵 | 可哀 how sad to see the bare trees.  
 圍 | a fishing-weir.  
 魚寒入 | the fishes seek the cool pit-weir.  
 Read *shūn*, and used for **滲**.  
 To take, to grasp, to hold on.

## SHANG.

The sounds SHANG and HIANG are easily confounded. Old sounds, shung and zhung. In Canton, shéung; — in Swatow, siang and si'ê; — in Amoy, siang; — in Fuhchau, siàng; — in Shanghai, song, dzong, zang, dzang, and long; — in Chifu, ch'ang.

**商** Composed of 岡 to stutter and 章 sentences contracted, denoting that by words one's inner thought, are known; not to be confounded with 商 enemy.  
*shang*  
 To consult, to devise, to deliberate, to arrange; to adjust by consultation; to trade; a merchant, a traveling dealer; the second of the ancient five musical notes; an hour or so before sunrise and sunset.  
 洋行 | the old hong-merchants of Canton.  
 客 | or | 買 a traveling merchant.  
 | 旅 a merchant from another province.  
 | 朝 the Shang dynasty, founded by 成湯 T'ang the Successful, B. C. 1766, and destroyed by Wu Wang, B. C. 1122.  
 | 國 an ancient state now in Kwéi-teh fu in the east of Honan.

當 | a pawnbroker.  
 鹽 | a salt-merchant.  
 | 功 in mathematics, solid mensuration.  
 | 量 or | 酌 to consult on.  
 宮 | 迭奏 the music sounded again and again.  
 各國通 | general trade with other countries.  
**商** Interchanged with the last.  
*shang*  
 To consult, to deliberate.  
 | 德而定位 to estimate his virtue and fix his standing.  
 | 議行規 to consult and settle the rules of business, as a Chamber of Commerce.  
 萬 | 雲集 merchants collect there from all quarters.  
**商** A kind of medical plant, whose root, called 常山 is a remedy for the ague.  
*shang*  
 | 葦 a labiate plant, like the *Piper* or chaste tree.

**傷** From 人 man and 殤 to wound to give the sound.  
*shang*  
 To injure, to hurt; to wound to grieve, to distress; to mourn; to cause sorrow; to waste, to lavish, as the strength; sad at heart, chagrined, mortified; harm, objection.  
 | 害 to injure; to take revenge.  
 | 風 to catch cold.  
 內 | 病 an internal disease, such as spitting blood.  
 我心 | 悲 my heart was sad and wounded.  
 無 | no harm is done; it makes no difference, it will be no obstacle.  
 | 弓之鳥 crippled like a bird wounded by the dart.  
 維以不永 | to the end that I may not long sorrow.  
 何 | what objection is there?  
 嘯歌 | 懷 I hum and sing with a wounded heart.

重 | a mortal wound.  
 財 | to waste money.  
 心 | grieved at heart.  
 受三 | wounded three times.  
 口 | lips of a wound.  
 和氣 | to violate confidence.  
 悲 | filial grief at a parent's death.  
 有 | 風化 it will injure public morals.  
 損 | to damage; to wound  
 無 | 舊好 do not destroy old friendships.  
 謂暴無 | he says tyranny is no injury, of no moment.  
 及父母 | to cause grief to parents.  
 心事 | a bad business. a grief to one.

殤 *shang*  
*ch'ang* An untimely death, under nineteen years of age; to die before puberty; to die.  
 夭 | or 短 | died young.  
 嫁 | to wed the effigy of a betrothed husband.

國 | manes of soldiers who have died for their country.

無服之 | unmourning youths, those who die before seven years.

丁口 | it will involve the death of one's children, as an unlucky spot.

痘 | the child died of small-pox.

觴 *shang*  
*ch'ang* From horn and to wound.  
 A cup, a goblet; a bumper; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink.

酒 | a wine-cup.

潔 | or 治 | to prepare a feast.

舉 | to take wine with a guest.

傳 | to exchange glasses.

曲水流 | crooked streams flowing into goblets; — *met.* fine scenery.

稱 | to drink to one's health.

溢 | to exceed bounds, to overrun.

杯 | 交錯 to change cups and drink fast.

春 | a newyear's feast.

常 *ch'ang* From 巾 *napkin* and 尙 *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.

純嘏爾 | 矣 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 信 faith.

掛念 | constantly bear it in mind.

往 | formerly.

無 | 心 variable; no perseverance.

如 | as customary.

太 | 寺 the Sacrificial Court.

可暫不可 | 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.

裳 *ch'ang*  
*shang* 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.

衣 | 竹 rods to hang clothes on

者華芸其黃矣 how splendid are the flowers in their deep yellow.

嫄 *ch'ung* Name of a goddess.  
 月婁 | 娥 the goddess in the moon; she is also 天妃, heaven's consort.

徇 *chung* Irresolute.  
 | 徇 going to and fro; volatile, playful, unsteady.

鱮 *chung* 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 黃 | 魚 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 *Tania*, a fish which can jump.

賞 *shang* From wealth and to manifest.  
 To give to an inferior; to bestow, to confer; to grant, as heaven does; rewards; to

make largesses; to celebrate, as a day; to congratulate, to rejoice, to take pleasure in; to exhort.

月 | to celebrate the harvest-moon; to enjoy the moonlight.

心 | to delight one's self in.

花 | to enjoy the flowers.

給 | to bestow a reward

銀牌 | to distribute silver medals.

嘆 | to express admiration.

臉 | to treat well.

格 | a scale of rewards.

帖 | a placard offering a reward.

謝花紅 | to pay the reward offered.

以酒肉 presented him with wine and meats.

鑒 | to commend and reward, as a scholar.

封 | to give a present to children or servants.

恩 | imperial bounty.

肩 The ring placed upon doors to use as a knocker.  
shang

饗 The meal at noontide, and that when the sun is setting.  
shang  
備 | 饗以待子歸 she prepared a repast, and waited for her husband's return.

响 From *sun* and *towards*.  
shang  
Noontide, meridian; used for the Manchu word *del'he*, a piece of arable land measuring six *mu*, or about 1½ acre, set apart for the support of the Gendarmery of Peking, and for which each man pays a land tax.  
| 午 or | 半天 midday.  
下半 | afternoon.  
半 | 無言 he was quite silent for half the day.  
晚半 | towards sundown.  
早半 | forenoon; but 小 | 午 is rather just before midday, 11½ o'clock.

上 Formed of two parts signifying that an affair or thing is above the level.  
shang  
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.  
| 京 to go to Peking.  
| 船 to go aboard, and | 岸 to go ashore.  
| 本 to send a report to court.  
| 學 to enter school.  
紹庭 | 下' continuing [his example] as I go up and down in the court, — and reign.  
| 人當 to be swindled or taken in.  
你不 | 心 you didn't bear it in mind.  
| 表鏈 to wind a watch.  
| 前去 to go on; go ahead.

| 貴 to honor superiors.  
不 | 一月 not a full month.  
| 那兒去 where are you going?  
| 平聲 the upper even tone.  
| 不來 he cannot come up.  
| 落平安 be careful in going up and down stairs.  
| 平 or | 兌 to weigh, as money.

Read *shang'* Top; above, on, upon; facing; high; ancient, early times; before, previously; that which is above or high; superior, excellent; superiors; honorable, exalted; Heaven; supreme; imperial; ascending, rising; in *rhetoric*, what goes before, antecedent; as a *preposition*, by, on, near.

繳 | to sum up, to conclude from what goes before.  
主 | or 皇 | the Emperor.  
| 下 above and below; up and down; about, more or less; on the one hand and on the other; heaven and earth; emperor and people;—according to the scope.

天 | in heaven.  
| 天 the sky overhead.  
| 日 the other day; the first day.  
| 怒 the Emperor was angry.  
| 諭 an imperial decree.  
| 好 very good, superior.  
| | or 頂 | the best quality.

街 | in the street.  
| 慎 旃 哉 may he still be careful.  
河 | 乎 道 遙 they saunter about by the River.

| 古 in remote antiquity.  
身 | it is on me; in my hand.  
早 | early in the day.  
尊 無 二 | 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.  
| 人 upper classes; it is used in addressing a priest, or speaking of one's employer or parents.  
書 | 說 it is said in the book.  
| 位 a chief seat; a magnate.  
| and 中 and 下 are three terms used for qualities or degrees.

尙' Composed of 向 *towards* with 入 to go in above it; occurs used for the last.  
shang'

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 *optative*, would that, may it be that, pray.

| 白 to esteem a white color.  
| 且 still, however.  
| 有 there are still some.  
| 公主 to wed a princess.  
不自 | do not praise yourself.  
六部 | 書 the presidents or controllers of the Six Boards.  
好' | to prefer.  
高 | 其志 ambitious and pure in spirit.  
行有死人 | 或 瑾 之 a dead man lies in the road, and somebody will perhaps bury him.  
無以 | 之 nothing can be superior to it.  
雖老 | 能 馳 馬 though I am old I can still ride to battle.  
俗 | 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!

## SHĀNG.

Old sound, shing. In Canton, shāng and shang; — in Swatow, seng and s'ò; — in Amoy, seng; — in Fuhchau, sang, seng, ch'ang, and sing; — in Shanghai, saug; — in Chifu, säng.

生  
shāng

The lower half represents the 土 earth from which, 艸 sprouts arise above it to denote growth; it forms the 100th radical.

To bear, to produce; to arise, as an event; to grow; to beget; to bring about the birth of, causing to grow, to excite; to live; to come forth; life, vitality; the living; birth; means of living; unripe, raw; unsubdued; unpolished, inelegant, as a bad style or uncount phraseology; unacquainted; the natural conscience.

平 | the whole life.

| 平之力 the entire strength.

學 | or 門 | or 晚 | a young man, a pupil.

先 | a teacher; a doctor; a blind fortune-teller; an appellative like Mr. or Sir, as 李先 | Mr. Li. 監 | and | 員 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 *kūjin*.

書 | literary men.

| 意 or | 理 occupation, business.

| 臉人 or | 面 a stranger.

| 疎 not familiar with; not to see one for a long time.

| 民保厥居 the people will preserve their possessions.

既 | 既育比予于毒 now, your means being abundant, you liken me to poison.

| 息 to get interest; to make a profit, as by increase of herds

| 菓 unripe fruit.

魚 | a preparation of raw fish.

放 | to set free living things, considered to be a meritorious act.

| | 不已 age after age, unceasing succession.

| | 自庸 foster the life of the people as your best work.

亂之初 | disorder then arises

利用厚 | to secure abundant means of support.

| 得天然 made so by heaven, a natural production.

| 來的 or | 出的 spontaneous; natural; it grew so.

| 殺之權 the power of life and death.

| 日 a birthday.

今 | and 來世 this life and the next.

畜 | animals, more especially the six domesticated kinds.

| 揭 to borrow money on interest.

四 | four modes of production, *viz.* viviparous, 胎 |; oviparous, 卵 |; by moistness 濕 |; and transformed 化 |; the last is applied to the miraculous birth of incarnated Budhas (*anupa pudaku*).

托 | doctrine of rewards and punishments by a second life.

偷 | to save one's life, as by treachery to a prince.

輕 | to set light by one's life; reckless of danger.

| 氣 to get angry.

| 瘡 an ulcer has come.

| 敗子 he bore a profligate son.

| 而知之 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.

| 沒遷徙 births, deaths, and removals.

| 且淨末丑 five classes of actors, *viz.*, scholars, girls, old men and women, and fools; of each class there are various ranks, of which 武 | are military characters; 正 | princes; 總 | old statesmen; 小 | youths; &c.

甥  
shēng

From to bear and a mate.

Relatives of other surnames; the sons of a sister, and the nephews and cousins by aunts and sisters, are 外 |, who are all of a different surname.

外 | 婿 a sister's daughter's husband.

姨 | children of a wife's sister.

舅 | maternal uncles and cousins.

汾王之 | a niece of king Fān.

牲  
shēng

From ox and living.

Sacrificial animals, of which there are six; victims.

犧 | a victim.

| 口 usually denotes draught animals, or cattle; but also includes fowls and sheep.

三 | poultry, pork, and fish (or mutton).

六 | the six victims, — horse, ox, lamb, cock, dog, and hog.

爾 | 則具 your victims are all provided for.

笙  
shēng

An instrument of the organ kind, a Pandean pipe, composed of 13 dissimilar reeds inserted in a gourd bulb, with a bent blow-tube; the music is made by inhaling the air through the reeds; small; slender.

| 歌 to play and sing; *met.* peace and plenty.

鼓瑟吹 | thrum the lutes and blow the organ.

| 簫寫心 music relieves the heart.

**鼬** An animal of the weasel family, and given by some as the weasel itself; it is grayish black, and called 鼠狼 from its destructiveness to mice; pencils are made of its tail-hairs; it is probably the polecat, but others describe it like a *Pteromys* or flying squirrel.

**賍** Wealth; rich, opulent.  
*shāng'*

**眚** Used for the next.  
**眚** 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.  
| 病 disease caused by demons, a sort of black vomit or plague.  
| 災肆赦 inadvertencies and crimes from calamities might be forgiven.  
| 語 a mistake, a fault.  
| 沴 calamity, pestilence.  
| 澤 | 禾苗 the excessive rains have injured the grain.

**省** From eye and few, but really formed of 眉 eyebrows and 男 sprout both contracted, intimating a close inspection of a subject.  
*shǎng*

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.

各 | every part of the country.  
| 事 to avoid the trouble of, to prevent doing over again.  
| 得我去 it saved my going there.  
| 費 to saved the outlay.  
| 費心 save one's self trouble.  
| 刑罰 reduce the punishment.  
| 約 to abridge.  
| 文 terse, an abridged expression.  
| 減 reduce it, lighten it; be moderate.  
分發 | 分' sent him to a provincial post.  
| 城 or | 會 a provincial capital.  
十八 | the eighteen provinces or China Proper.

| 銅錢 to lay by money.  
撐一頂傘 | 之雨淋濕 take an umbrella to save yourself a wetting.

In *Cantonese*; also written 曙.  
To scour, to rub bright.  
| 光 rubbed bright.  
| 胃 to whet the appetite.  
| 口 to clean the mouth.

Read *sing'*. To examine, to inquire carefully into, to inspect; to discern; to regard as good; a fault; watchful; to awaken.  
| 心 to examine one's heart.  
| 自己過 self-examination.  
| 察 to investigate.  
吾日三 | 吾身 I daily examine myself on three points.  
| 安 to keep the country quiet.  
| | uneasy.  
| 于其君免于大難 to act faithfully toward the ruler, and thus avoid great trouble.  
| 覺 to be aware of.  
| 悟 to arouse to a sense of one's danger.  
| 親 a wife visiting her parents.

NAMES, etc., OF THE EIGHTEEN PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	AREA SQUARE MILES.	POP. BY CENSUS OF 1812.	DEPARTMENTS.	DISTRICTS.	CAPITAL.	HIGHEST OFFICERS.
Chihli, 直隸	58,949	27,990,871	17	144	保定府	A Governor-general.
Shantung, 山東	65,101	28,958,764	12	105	濟南府	A Governor.
Shansi, 山西	55,268	14,004,210	19	94	太原府	A Governor.
Honan, 河南	65,104	23,037,171	13	103	開封府	A Governor.
Kiangsu, 江蘇	44,500	37,843,501	12	67	江寧府	A Governor-general 兩江 at Nanking, and Governors at the three capitals.
Nganhwui, 安徽	48,461	34,168,059	13	54	安慶府	
Kiangsi, 江西	72,176	23,046,999	14	78	南昌府	A Governor-general 閩浙 and two Governors.
Chelikiang, 浙江	39,150	26,256,781	11	78	杭州府	
Fukien, 福建	53,480	14,777,410	12	65	福州府	A Governor-general 兩湖 and two Governors.
Hupei, 湖北	70,450	27,370,098	11	67	武昌府	
Hunan, 湖南	74,320	18,652,507	16	67	長沙府	A Governor-general 兩廣 and two Governors.
Kwangtung, 廣東	79,456	19,174,030	15	89	廣州府	
Kwangsi, 廣西	78,250	7,313,895	12	66	桂林府	A Governor-general 雲貴 and two Governors.
Yunnan, 雲南	107,969	5,561,320	21	71	南陽府	
Kweichou, 貴州	64,554	5,288,219	16	52	貴陽府	A Governor-general 陝甘 and two Governors.
Sz'ch'uen, 四川	166,800	21,435,678	26	125	成都府	
Shensi, 陝西	67,400	10,207,256	12	83	西安府	A Governor-general 陝甘 and two Governors.
Kansuh, 甘肅	86,608	15,193,125	15	65	蘭州府	
	1,297,999	360,279,897	267	573		

DIVISIONS, &c., OF MANCHURIA.

PROVINCES.	CAPITALS.	DISTRICTS.	GOVERNMENT.
SHINGKING, 盛京	Mukten, 奉天府 Kincheu fu 錦州府	11 dists. and 13 posts. 4 districts.	Ruled by a <i>tsiang-kiun</i> , who controls all Manchuria, aided by six Boards, filled mostly by Manchus.
KIRIN, 吉林	Kirin, 吉林廳 Pedné, 伯都訥廳 Changchun 長春廳	} 8 garrisons, answering to districts.	Under a <i>tsiang-kiun</i> at Kirin, aided by five <i>fu-tutung</i> at Kirin, Ninguta, Pedné, Sansing, and Alchukn.
HEH-LUNG KIANG, 黑龍江	Tsitsihar 齊齊哈爾		6 commanderies.

DIVISIONS, &c., OF MONGOLIA.

PROVINCES.	KHANATES	GOVERNMENT.
INNER MONGOLIA, 內蒙古	{ Tchétu, 土謝圖汗 Sain-noin, 三音諾顏汗 Tsetsen, 車臣汗 Dzessaktu, 札薩克圖汗 Si-ning fu, 西寧府 Cobdo, 科布多城 Urianghai, 烏里雅蘇台	6 corps 盟, divided into 24 tribes and 49 standards, each <i>aimak</i> or tribe being under its own chief.
OUTER MONGOLIA, 外蒙古 has four khanates,		Overseen by a Governor-general at Urga or Kurun 庫倫 in the Tchétu khanate, under whose superintendance each prince rules his own tribe.
TSING-HAI 青海		Divided into 29 standards, under a resident at Sining fu.
ULIASUTAI, 烏理雅蘇台		Divided into 11 tribes and 31 standards. Tribes are under 21 <i>tso-ling</i> , and an ataban at Uliasutai in Sain-noin khanate.

DIVISIONS, &c., OF ILI OR CHINESE TURKESTAN.

PROVINCES.	CITIES AND DISTRICTS.	GOVERNMENT.
SONGARIA, the Northern Circuit 天山北路 or Ili 伊犁	{ Nine garrisons, 城 or districts. Kur-kara-usu, 庫爾喀喇烏蘇 Tarbagatai, 塔爾巴哈台 Harashar, 喀喇沙拉 Kuchay, 庫者什 Ushi, 烏什 Sairin, 賽哩木 Bai, 拜木 Oksu, 阿克蘇 Khoten, 和闐 Yarkand, 葉爾羌 Cashgar, 喀什噶爾 Yengishar, 英吉沙爾	Under a military governor, two councillors, and 34 residents in cities. Subordinate to the <i>tsiang-kiun</i> at Kuldja or Ili, under local residents.
EASTERN TURKESTAN, the Southern Circuit 天山南路, occupying the valley of the Tarim River, having ten garrisoned cities 十回城 each the post of local rulers under Chinese sway.		Under a resident and native begs. The officer at Ushi rules over the three next; it is also called Yung-ning-ch'ing. The <i>tsiang-kiun</i> resides at Yarkand, with general supervision over the ten garrisoned cities.

TIBET 西藏 is regarded by the Chinese as one of their dependencies, and a resident constantly lives at Hlassa; the eastern part, called Anterior Tibet 前藏 or Yuiba 衛, is divided into eight cantons; the western part called Ulterior Tibet 後藏 or Kambu 康, is divided into six cantons, one of which, Ari 阿里 occupies most of its western half. A portion of the eastern part of Turkestan 新疆 is politically included within the province of Kansuh, which extends across the Desert to Urunchi and Barkoul; but since the year 1865, the Chinese sway over the whole region has been reduced to appointing nominal officers over its various districts; and the Southern Circuit has been completely lost to them since the Mohammedan insurrection in Kansuh and Shensi; these divisions are therefore likely to be superseded by others under a different rule.

SHAO.

Old sounds, sho, zho, shok, and zhok. In Canton, shiu and shao; — in Swatow, sié, siò, and sao; — in Amoy, shao, seo, and ch'iao; — in Fuhchau, siu, séu, and sau; — in Shanghai, so and dzo; — in Chifu, shao.

**燒** From fire and eminent.  
 To burn, to ignite, to light; to burn pottery; to roast at the fire; roasted, fired; hot, feverish; to burn over; to offer incense; inflammable.  
**野** | a fire on the moors.  
 | 酒 ardent spirits, such as will burn, sometimes called 三 | or thrice fired, whence comes the word *samschoo* through the Cantonese dialect.  
**高粱** | strong whiskey made from sorghum.  
 | 着 on fire; to set on fire.  
 | 化 burnt up, consumed.  
 | 鵝 a roasted goose.  
 | 山 to burn the grass on hills, to manure them with the ashes.  
**內外發** | he has fever in and on him.  
**內** | 大作 the fever is very high.  
 | 紙 to worship at the tombs, when paper is burned.  
 | 烟火 (or 花) to let off fireworks.  
**插** | 仔 a concubine's child. (Cantonese.)  
 | 路頭 to worship Plutus; — at Shanghai also means to feast with one.  
 | 豬 a hog roasted whole.  
**打** | 紙 a mode of torture among prisoners to extort money.  
 | 窰 a kiln.  
 | 火 light the fire; put on fuel.  
**開** 一座 | 鍋 to put up an oven to roast at.  
 | 拜香 to supplicate the gods for a parent's recovery.  
**颯** A drying wind; sound of the wind.  
 用風 | 乾 let the dry wind blow on it.  
 | 落葉 it blows the leaves down.

**菴** Coarse jungle grass in which wild animals burrow, and form a den; the roots of grass.  
 菴 | 槎櫓 the holes of the mar-mots run through the jungle.  
**娟** The eldest of a number of sisters.  
 娟 | Read *sioh*, To despise, to disesteem; to regard slightly.  
**捐** To select; to reject the bad; to catch; to pluck or brush away; to move, to take along, to carry.  
 | 掠 to seize.  
 捐 | 或 | 着手 to fold the arms.  
 | 在背後 to put the arms behind the back.  
**門** | a door-bolt; a latch or catch. (Pekingese.)  
 | 帶貨物 to carry goods, as in a ship.  
 | 信 to send a letter.  
**旂** Scallops or small tags on the edge of a banner called 燕尾 | swallow-tail scallops, the number of which once indicated official rank.  
 旂旒 | the tags on a flag's border.  
 | 帶飄搖 the wind flutters the streamers finely.  
**藉** The small rootlets of the Nelumbium, different from the 藕 or large rhizomes which are edible.  
**梢** The ends of a bow; a bow discharging the arrow; the arrow leaving the bow.  
**稍** The lapel of a coat; the waist-band of a pair of trousers.

**梢** From wood and resembling; used with the next.  
 梢 | 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 a steersman.  
 篙 | those who pole boats.  
 商 | a ship's crew.  
 | 子 boatmen.  
 | 末 small end of a thing.  
 | | small.  
 鞭 | a riding switch.  
 扳 | 下屬 to screen one's subordinates.  
 | 長大漢 tall and portly. (Fuhchutu.)  
**艖** Like the preceding.  
 艖 | Stern of a vessel; a swift and small boat used in coast-guard duty.  
 | 工 a captain or master.  
**緇** A painter for fastening a boat.  
**鬚** End of the hair; tuft on end of a tail; a comet's tail; long hair appended to banners.  
 頭髮 | long hanging hair.  
**筥** A basket or hamper, | 箕 larger than a peck, and used to hold cooked rice.  
 水 | a wicker or osier bucket.  
 斗 | 之人 an ordinary person, "a peck-measure man," i. e. one who knows chiefly about eating.  
**搯** Similar to the preceding.  
**籩** A small basket used in cooking, which holds the rice to steam it; used for 梢 a rudder or tiller.

**韶** From *sound* and to *call*.  
**韶** An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; captivating harmony; to continue, as Shun did the virtues of Yao; voices in harmony; excellent.

聞 | 不知肉味 [Confucius] heard Shun's music, and forgot the taste of meat.

| 華 splendid but fading.

虛度 | 光 I have vainly passed the prime of my life.

| 州府 a department in the north of Kwangtung.

**少** From 小 *small*, and 丿 a contraction of 天 *imperial*.

**少** Little, not much; few; briefly, a little while; seldom; in a slight degree; limited; to owe; wanting, deprived of; to disparage, to detract.

| 不免 unavoidable, very necessary.

| 不得 or 不可 | it is indispensable, can't do without it.

短 | inadequate, limited supply.

不知多 | I don't know how much.

不 | not a few, many, enough.

| 可 it is but seldom.

| 欠 to be indebted to.

| 廣 in *mathematics*, evolution.

| 候 I have failed in calling on you; — a polite phrase.

| 刻 or | 焉 in a little while.

以多報 | to report few when there are many.

| 之 to underrate.

| 不了也有件把事兒 there will doubtless be some little affairs.

| 些 a little less, fewer.

| 錢 to owe; to deduct from a sum.

太 | altogether too few.

鄰國之民不加 | the population of the adjoining states does not decrease.

| 算 to cheapen, to reckon less.

Read *shao'* Young, juvenile; tender; a youth; to assist, to second; a secondary or junior.

| 年 young in years.

老 | old and young.

| 子 the youngest son.

| 爺 a young gentleman; your son.

立 | 妾 to get a young concubine.

| 艾 a young girl or wife, in the flower of her age.

人 | 則慕父母 a young boy cleaves to his parents.

| 我 he treats me as a child.

**稍** From *grain* and *small*.

**稍** Grain gradually expanding; gradually, slowly; slightly, partially, for the most part; even, small.

| 食 a ration of grain doled out by government to pensioners.

| 小 rather small.

| 能 or | 可 tolerable, it will perhaps do; has some ability.

| 有不合 it is not exactly the thing, it does not quite match.

| 乾 somewhat dried.

| 做得 we'll make it do, let it pass.

| 事 an unimportant matter.

| 微不利 rather unlucky.

**紹** } From *silk* or *man* and to *call*; the second form is rarely met with.

**紹** } To connect, to join, to tie together; to hand down, as a trade; in co-relation with; to act in relation with another; to imitate a predecessor; massed or supporting, as an army.

| 介 one who serves as a medium or aid between two principals.

弗念厥 | 罔敷求先王 you never think of your connection with the past, or carefully study the former kings.

| 復 to reestablish or maintain, as an inheritance.

| 位 to succeed to a dignity

繼 | to perpetuate, as the virtues of a predecessor.

| 酒 spirits from Shao-hing fu | 興府 in Chehkiang, considered to be of the best sort.

會 | 乃辟 continuing [the links] to your chief.

家聲克 | he will keep up the credit of the family.

| 天明 to be put in relation with the intelligence of Heaven.

**袴** The crutch of a pair of trowsers; a lapel of a coat.  
**袴** | the seat of trowsers.

**劬** From *strength* and to *call*; also read *sh'iao*.

**劬** Effort, exertion; to stimulate; to take courage, to exert one's self; beauty, excellence.

| 農 to encourage husbandmen.

才 | fine talents.

雋聲清 | a distinguished and unsullied name.

**邵** From *seol* and to *call*; it is often confounded with the last, and looks like the next.

High, as in virtue.

年高德 | aged and greatly honored for virtue.

**邵** From *city* and to *call*; different from the last.

**邵** A city in the state of Ts'in 晉 now Shansi.

| 陵 a noted city in history, now Pao-king fu in central Hunan.

| 武府 a prefecture in the north of Fuhkien.

| 子神數 Shao knew the auguries of the gods.

**灑** From *water* and *gradually*.  
**灑** Water driven by the wind and dashing against things; wet by the rain; to sprinkle.

風 | 雨 the wind dashes the rain against it.

雨 | 濕了 soaked by the driving rain.

哨

shao'

From *mouth* and *similar*; it is also read *ts'iao'* in the senses of loquacious; a wry mouth.

A small or crooked mouth, like that of a jug; loquacious, gabbling; cry of guards or lictors; a guard-station, which is connected with a garrison or encampment where a military officer is placed to preserve the peace; there are four around Peking; to patrol, to walk about; to act the scout; to sing, as a bird; the mouth-piece of a horn.

巡 | or | 遊 to go about as a patrol; to cruise on guard.

| 下 stationed on guard.

充當營 | 各官 all officers in charge of garrisons and stations.

| 長 a local officer in the western provinces, who is a native of the place.

| 人 a sentry.

左 | and 右 | a guard of honor.

打 | 子 to whistle.

帶 | 子 to put a whistle on a dove's tail, as in Peking.

| 探 to spy, to scout around.

吹 | 子 one who blows a conch or horn.

| 口 a wry mouth.

| 堡 an intrenchment.

In *Cantonese*. To smear; to ramble; teeth sticking out.

| 油 to grease, as boats in breaming.

| 牙 projecting teeth.

| 一條氣 I've been there once, I've seen the elephant.

| 船 to smear boats.

In *Pekingese*. The rate or value of a lot, estimated in respect of its rent.

上 | 的舖子 a very eligible stand.

## SHÉ.

Old sounds, sha, zha, shat, zhap, and zhak. In Canton, shé; — in Swatow, sia, sé, ch'ia, ché, and chúa; — in Amoy, sia and ch'ia; — in Fuhchau, sié; — in Shanghai, sò and zò; — in Chifu, shié and sié.

賒

shō

From *property* and a surname for the phonetic.

To buy or sell on credit; to borrow; slow, remiss; distant; to defer, to put off, to shirk.

| 買 to buy on credit.

| 錢 to get a loan.

| 貨 to get credit for goods.

| 賬 credit.

寧現不 | better to sell for cash than give credit.

舊歲全 | | 乾淨一副本錢浮似水 last year I trusted everybody till I was cleaned out dry, and all my capital has run off like water.

暫 | trust me a little time.

| 數簿 a day-book.

酒不 | wine must be paid for.

一概不 | no credit given for anything.

奢

shō

From *great* and a *person*.

To spread out; wasteful, extravagant; profuse, affluent.

| 望 wild, unfounded hopes.

| 華 showy.

驕 | proud and prodigal.

阿 | a widower who has married a widow.

蛇

shō

The primitive was the original form, representing a snake on its tail, and gradually changed to *蛇* 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 | 陣 the long serpent evolution, — in military strategy.

兩頭 | the two-headed snake, an *Amphisbana* or *Cecilia*.

| 頭鼠眼 a snake's head and rat's eyes; — wily.

佛口 | 心 good words but a wicked heart.

維虺維 | 女子之祥 to dream of cobras and snakes is the token of a daughter.

畫 | 添足 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.

| 菓 or | 枕頭 a strawberry, from its resemblance to a snake's head.

雷公 | a gecko.

| 吞象 the snake [would] swallow an elephant; — inordinately greedy.

Read *i.* Easy, self-possessed.

委 | a swaggering, self-satisfied gait; sauntering at ease.

| | 碩言 easy, magniloquent talk.

余

shō

From *man* and to *exhibit*.

This is not now regarded the same as *yü* 余 I, and is only used as a surname; some say it is a contraction of 沙家, that is 余家, which was a phrase in the Sung dynasty for I, myself.

闍

shō

Adopted for the sound of a Sanscrit word, meaning a recluse.

| 維 to burn a priest.

| 黎 a title of honor (*acharya*), given to those who have finished their novitiate.

海 | 黎 a Buddhist priest.

Read *tu*. A tower or lookout turret over a city gate.

闕 | the upper gateway over a city gate.

捨

shō

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.

有 | 心 charitable.

| 得去 left behind, as one's friends.

| 板 to give a coffin, or the boards for one; a meritorious act.

難 | hard to part with it.

| 不得 I cannot part with it.

| 富 to abjure riches.

| 身入寺 to leave one's family and become a priest.

求 | 點 I beg you to part with one cash.

| 其命救世 [Jesus] gave his life to save the world.

| 得切割 to part under strong self-denial, to give up to.

| 勿得 to regret my pains for him; I am sorry I did it. (*Shanghai*.)

In *Cantonese*. Very; immediately.

| 好 very best.

舍

shō

shō

Composed of *tongue* and *man*, originally from 舍 three men over 男 a sprout to represent a dwelling, and 口 to represent a wall; it is used both for the next and the preceding; it resembles *chan* 舍 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.

| 居 to lodge.

| 彼有罪 let those criminals go.

築 | to build a house.

屋 | tenements, houses.

| 弟 my brother.

| 親 my relatives.

| 下 or 寒 | my residence; — a polite term.

| 息 to rest awhile.

少 | take a short rest.

出 | 於郊 he went and dwelt in a cottage on the border.

一 | one of the 28 zodiacal constellations; a cottage.

避君三 | we were distant three marches from you.

客 | a wayside inn.

| 矢 to shoot an arrow.

施 | to be benevolent.

赦 | to remit, as punishment.

| 己從人 to yield one's opinion for another's.

依依不 | to hold to and not let go.

| 匿 to conceal from.

| 利子 (in Sanscrit *sarira*, defined as 骨分 bone particles) sacred relics, especially of saints or Budha, over which | 利塔 totes and dagobas are erected.

號 | or 籍 | cells in the examination-hall; they are numbered by the characters of the Millenary Classic.

| 生 to give up one's life.

福 | a Buddhist term for almshouses, dispensaries, and asylums.

| 軍 to halt an army.

不 | 晝夜 they cease not day or night.

In *Shanghai*. An interrogative pronoun, and usually written 啥; who; what?

| 物事 what is the matter?

| 所去 where are you going?

| 人 who is that?

| 戶蕩 or | 所頭 what place; where?

赦

shō

From *carnation* and to *strike*.

To remit punishment; to forgive, to pardon, to excuse; to set aside; to pass over, to reprieve; amnesty, pardon.

| 罪 to forgive sins.

| 過一次 I will pass it over this time.

大 | 天下 a general amnesty or release.

天 | three days in the year when heaven forgives sins.

| 免 to pass by, to overlook.

常刑不 | no pardon for relapsed criminals.

寬 | act leniently towards one.

法無可 | the law cannot remit punishment.

社

shō

From *worship* and *earth*.

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.

| 稷 gods of the land and grain (also called 后土) worshiped by officials; the tutelary gods of the state.

立 | 壇 to set up an altar to the gods of the land.

宗 | 化爲幽墟 the gods of the empire have gone to oblivion.

私 | private lares, once forbidden to individuals, but now seen in almost every street and village in Kwangtung.

郊 | 之禮 the sacrifice to the state gods.

田 | a hamlet of 10 to 25 houses; a field altar; and hence 趕出 | is to be ejected from one's home or village.

| 日 two festivals like the Roman *compitalia*, for honoring the lares; the 春 | is about the 16th of March, and the 秋 | the 18th of September.

| 會 a society or brotherhood.

天 | the star η in Argo.

弓箭 | a band of archers.

射 From 寸 *inch* changed from 矢 *dart* or 手 *hand* and 身 *body*, intimating that arrows proceed from the bow near the body; an older form resembles a *bow* with an arrow across it.

To project from the body; to shoot out; to spurt, to squirt; to issue forth, as a ray or evil influence; to glance at; to scheme for; a ray, as of light.

日 | 光入來 the sun shines in here.

| 影 to project a shadow, or reflection, as the sun in the water.

| 箭 to shoot arrows.

影 | to counterfeit; to palm off.

| 中靶 to hit the bull's eye.

| 言 to joke, to try with words; to pun.

| 利 to counterfeit another's trade-mark.

善 | a skillful archer.

| 來 | 去 darting here and there.

| 御不違 his archery and charioteering are faultless.

冲 | opposed to or overlooking, like the gable or chimney of another's house, which is unlucky.

| 夫既同 the archers acted together.

| 父 a poetical name for the musk deer.

鳴 | a whirring arrow.

Read *shih*, To point at and hit.

弋不 | 宿 in shooting do not hit the sleeping game.

Read *yi*, A lord's servant.

僕 | his principal and secondary servants, as valet and fan-bearer.

Read *yih*, To abhor, to dislike, to loathe.

好爾無 | I love you, and will never weary of you.

矧可 | 思 but the more let them not be slighted; to be treated slightly.

In *Cantonese*. A time, a payment; an issue, as of dividends.

分開幾多 | how many times (or places) do you divide it into?

麝 From deer and to shoot, because the fragrance is so penetrating.

The musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), found in Sz'ch'uen and other western provinces.

| 香 musk.

假 | 香 adulterated musk.

| 臍 musk bags.

榼 The genius called 宜 | who presides over pleasant dreams; given in the Taoist books.

駱 A mare; the term has now become obsolete.

SHEH.

The sounds of these characters and those under SEE run into each other. Old sounds, shet, zhep, shp, and shak.

In Canton, shit, ch'it, and shp; — in Swatow, chih, sirt, siap, and niap; — in Amoy, siat and siap; — in Fuchau, siek, niok, and tiek; — in Shanghai, seh and zeh; — in Chifu, sō and sheh.

舌 Composed of 口 *mouth* under 干 *to try*, because the tongue tries whatever enters the mouth; it forms the 135th radical of a few characters relating to the uses of the tongue.

The tongue, — in Canton called 利 to profit, because the next word of the same tone means to lose in trade, which would be unlucky; a tongue or clapper of a bell; a valve in a pump hook of a clasp; to speak; talkative, wordy.

| 頭 the tongue.

官非口 | to discuss politics and tell scandal.

| 耕 tongue plowing, i. e. to teach.

滑 | smooth-tongued.

| 短 thick of speech.

| 舌 a foul or furred tongue.

| 尖 tip of the tongue.

學口學 | to mimic and mock.

長 | 婦 a virago.

茶香留 | 本 the aroma of the tea remains in the mouth.

劍 | a witty fellow sharp at repartee.

| 戰 to argue; bickering.

捫 | to keep silent.

吐 | or 伸 | to put out the tongue; to loll it.

插 | to intrude one's remarks.

莫捫朕 | nobody can hold my tongue for me.

賂 An unauthorized character, for which the last and 餽 are also used.

In *Cantonese*. To lose in trade; to be imposed on; quick, soon.

| 本 lost by the trade.

| 了虧 to be swindled.

快 To be well acquainted with; 性 | 弓矢 well skilled in archery.

參 | to plot against one's ruler treacherously.

設

From 言 *words* and 受 *to kill*, here defined to *impel people*.

shò' To institute, to establish; to spread, as a net; to arrange, to set up; to set in order; to suppose; as a *preposition*, if, supposing, for instance; a squad of men or their guardhouse; large, said of a sword.

| 立 to establish, to open.

| 宴 to make a feast.

| 法 to devise means.

其 | 心 he settled it in his mind.

| 或 or | 使 suppose that, if.

布 | to prepare, to set in order.

| 帳 or | 教 to open a school.

一 | one band, one picket.

| 身處地將若之何 if you were in my place, what would you do?

| 有不測 it appears as if the scheme could not be fathomed.

額 | to estimate the number.

In *Cantonese*. A very little, not nearly enough; a bit.

設

shò' A fragrant plant, from which tea or an infusion is made, though it is not the proper tea plant.

| | fragrance, sweet.

搯

From *hand* and *to divine or plate*; the second is most usually read *t'ieh*, to fold.

搯

shò' To take hold of, to count; to sort off; to grasp.

| 著 to divine by straws.

占 | sortilege.

| 荒 to feel the symptoms of disease.

攝

shò' From *hand* and *whispering*. To collect, to gather; to control, to inspect; to take; to put in order; capable of

directing; skilled; to act for; to pursue and seize; to substitute; to record; the hiss of a snake, used in imitation of the sound.

| 位 to succeed to the throne.

| 政 to be associated in the government.

| 石 the loadstone.

| 去魂 to take away another's wits, done by the Taoists.

朋友攸 | | 以威儀 your friends who assist in the service, have done so reverently and properly.

| 持 to take up, as a thing to carry.

兼 | he also manages it; to fill several offices, as a pluralist

管 | to administer, to oversee.

| 事 to attend to the affair.

| 衣升堂 [Confucius] raised his clothes when he went up to the hall.

Read *nieh*. To pacify; peaceful; used for 檢 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 ghou, supposed by the Cantonese to wander invisible among men, and injure its enemy's life or goods.

涉

shò' From *water* and *to step*. To ford; to wade; to pass through, as the world; to spend, as time; to investi-

gate, 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.

| 事 to intermeddle in a matter. 毫無干 | I had nothing at all to do with it.

| 于春冰 [trembling as if] I was crossing on spring ice.

| 及非禮 it tends to indecency.

| 獵書籍 to wade and hunt through books; to read much; conversant with affairs.

| 縣 a district in the northern part of Honan.

跋 | 勿動 I am too tired to stir.

| 訟 to plead in a case, as a lawyer; to interfere in it.

經 | already attended to.

歎

shò' To draw in the breath to snuff up, in disgust.

| 縣 the prefect city of Hwui-cheu fu in Ngaihwui.

溝

shò' A river in Han-yang fu in Hupeh.

Read *nieh*, Watery.

澀 | misty, foggy, rainy.

蹠

shò' Often pronounced *tieh*, from the primitive.

An archer's thumb-ring, usually called 撥指; a thimble for archers.

童子佩 | the lad carried his thimble on the girdle.

澗

shò' Also read *shì*. Name of a river in the center of Hupeh near King-shan hien; a bank deposited near the shore by silt, on which people can land.

泛舟遊于海 | hoist sail and let us pass along these banks.

三 | were three ancient levees on the River Han near the present Siang-yang fu.

## SHEN.

Old sounds, shen, zhen, shem, and zhem. In Canton, shix and shün; — in Swatow, shen, s'hi, and siam; — in Amoy, sien and siam; — in Fuhchau, sieng; — in Shunghai, sé<sup>n</sup>, zé<sup>n</sup>, and tsé<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, shen.

**羶** From sheep and plenty or three sheep; the second form is unusual.

**羶** The rank odor of sheep or goats; frowzy.

**臭** | 或腥 | fetid, rank. | 氣 musty, goatish.

**煽** From fire and fan; used with 誦 to beguile.

To make a blaze; a blaze; to excite people, to seduce to sedition, to fan discontent, to make a ferment.

| 惑人心 to agitate and incite people's minds.

**艶妻** | 方處 the beautiful wife blazes, now in possession of her place.

**搨** To brush off; to fan; to strike, as with a fan; to agitate.

| 打 to flog. | 風 to move the air.

| 你浸皮 I'll skin you, I'll take your hide off. (Cantonese.)

| 扇 to flirt a fan.

**挺** Not the same as 挺 to root up.

To lead on, to draw out; long; to prolong, to delay; to slap; to turn, as a key.

**相** | 爲亂 to countenance each other in rebellion; to egg on.

**蟾** A striped toad, | 蜃 or | 諸, which is thought to be longlived; this reptile is

fabled to be in the moon, and to swallow it in eclipses; met. the moon.

| 光 moonlight.

**幾歷** | 圓 the moon has fulfilled many times — since we parted.

| 宮 Diana's hall, the lunar palace.

| 酥 a kind of venereal medicine.

**榦** A tree found in Kiangsu, producing a small, pear-shaped fruit of an acid taste.

which ripens late in the season.

**苫** To cover with grass, to thatch; a mat of straw.

**被** | to make a thatched cover; to put on a rain cloak.

**寢** | 枕塊 to lie on straw or matting, or to make a clod one's pillow; — as in grief, or when watching a grave.

**禪** From worship and alone, this word changed its tone when it was adopted by the Buddhists to imitate the Sanscrit *jaina*, 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.

| 廟 or | 林 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 | 定 in fixed contemplation, are Buddhist performances.

| 機 Buddhist spells.

| 堂 reception hall of an abbot.

| 延 the fabled palace of Indra on Mt. Meru.

**叅** | to become a priest and enter on a life of meditation.

Read *shen'* To level an area for an altar, to sacrifice to the hills and fountains; to resign the throne to another family, as Yao and Trajan did.

**封** | to make a hill sacred and worship on it.

| 位 to resign the throne.

**嬋** The second character is likewise used for the preceding; and is also read *tau*, slow, negligent.

**嬋** Beautiful and graceful, as women or grasses.

| 連 relatives.

| 娟 waving, like the bamboo; easy in motion, as bamboos; attractive, as flowers; transitory, as falling snow.

**誣** To falsify, to distort the truth of a thing.

**蟬** From 虫 insect and 禪 to contemplate contracted.

The cicada or broad locust; it is common over China, and has

many names, as 秋 |, or 紗 |, and 秋涼兒 the autumn cooler.

| 脫 the exuviae of the cicada, used as a febrifuge.

| 聯 a pair of sentences.

| 吟 or | 噪 the chirp of the cicada.

| 鬢 hair on the temples dressed in puffs, 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 *Pulyora*.

**金** | 脫壳之計 this plan is just like the last, as the exuviae is like the cicada's body.

| 媯 to connect or join.

| 不知雪 a katydid knows nothing of the snow; — i. e. he is a booby.

**澶** Still water.

| 淵 the name of a river, a branch of the River Hwai, in the east of Honan, in the ancient state of Sung.

Read *tan'*. Lazy, self-indulgent.

| 漫 vast and great, as an expanse of water.

儻

shun

Manner, air, figure.

儻 | 儻 easy, sans-souci.

儻 | 儻 irresolute, unable to get on.

閃

shun

From door and a man in it.

To put one's head out of doors; one crossing a doorway; to shun, to evade; to slip aside, to dodge; to wriggle; glittering, flashing; transient; echatoyant, iridescent; adulatory. 打 | to lighten; to shimmer.

電 | 一 | a flash of lightning.

射 | to flash; on to throw a reflection, as from a mirror.

在 | 一 | 邊 to slip aside, to avoid one.

豪光 | | glorious, dazzling, as an angel.

開 | 些 | 罷 get one side; move out of the way a little.

眼 | it dazzles or glares the eyes.

緞 | changeable satin.

縮 | 縮 dodging in and out, as if afraid to be seen.

見 | I saw it for an instant.

東 | 扯 | 西 | squirming and writhing.

喻 | to adulate, to cajole.

言 | 詞 | 爍 to jump from one topic to another, to talk wildly; incoherent and untrustworthy.

潤

shun

Water rippling and glinting as it flows rapidly; name of a place.

睽

shun

From eye and a blaze.

To glance at; to peep; to dart, to flash.

目 | to take a look at.

目 | | lustrous, glittering like a quartz crystal.

目 | 微 | the glance of an eye.

陝

shun

To be distinguished from *hiah*, 陝 narrow.

The region west of the Yellow River, now the province of Shensi.

州 in the west of Honan gave its name to the region, which is regarded as the cradle of the Chinese; Tsin Chi-hwangti called it 關中 because it was easily defended.

善

shun

Originally composed of 羊 a sheep placed between 言 repeated denoting *wrangling*; it resembles 喜 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.

惡 | good — evil; meritorious and evil works.

事 | a good act.

行 | to do right or benevolently; and then the 行 or good deeds are known.

相 | well acquainted with.

法 | or | 策 a clever scheme, a feasible plan.

死 | or | 終 a peaceful end.

馬 | a gentle horse, not tricky.

有 | 報 good acts will be well rewarded.

女 | 子 | 懷 women are apt to be anxious.

會 | 交 | 友 he likes to mix with his friends.

氣 | 色 | 不 | an ill-favored face, a bad expression.

德 | morality.

不 | 敢 | 以 | 漁 | 利 I dare not make virtue a bait for getting gain.

守 | 死 | 道 sincerely attached to virtue; a martyr to the right.

類 | 而 | 惡 | 惡 | 徒 he takes to the good and dislikes villains.

靜 | 靜 fair and serene, as the sky.

哭 | apt at weeping; he cries easily.

僞 | 者 hypocrites.

會 | 作 | 這 | 個 he is skillful at doing that.

面 | | I know him by sight.

後 | to make good or complete what comes after, as bye-laws attached to previous rules.

辦 | 理 | 後 | 事 | 宜 to arrange well the supplementary negotiations.

手 | 文 | 藝 well versed in literature and elegant accomplishments.

行 | 之 | 于 | 己 | 公 | 之 | 于 | 人 practice goodness yourself, and exhibit it towards others.

人 | 之 | 初 | 性 | 本 | the nature of man is originally good.

搖 | to wave elegantly, as trees.

膳

shun

From *flesh* or *eating* and *good*.

Provisions dressed for the table; viands; savory food, delicacies; the richest fare; a meal.

早 | breakfast.

晚 | evening meal; supper.

供 | supplies furnished to a tutor.

珍 | savory food, rare viands.

夫 | a king's butler; the chief cook.

御 | 房 a royal dining hall.

牲 | the flesh of sacrifices.

用 | 未 have you dined?

繕

shun

To mend; to put in order; to brighten up; to prepare; to copy, to write out; to state correctly; a scrivener

寫 | to write out.

正 | to correct and copy.

錄 | to transcribe.

單 | a list of things wanted.

修 | to put in repair.

摺 | 子 an official paper.

征 | to put to rights.

儔

shun

An elegant person, a refined manner.

態 | graceful, lady-like.

**蟻** } From insect and good; much  
**蟻** } used for the next; the second  
 shan' } form is little used.  
 The earthworm or 蟹 |, called in Canton 黃犬 the yellow dog.  
 曲 | the squirming worm.  
 曲 | 唱歌有雨勿多 when the earthworm sings, it will soon be fair weather.

**鱧** } Interchanged with the last;  
**鱧** } the last form is also read tan'  
**鱧** } The eel, especially the small  
**鱧** } freshwater sorts; the Chi-  
 shan' } nese suppose that eels, as well as snakes, are transformed from the roots of plants and hair.  
 | 羹 a soup of stewed eels.  
 黃 | a small yellow mud eel.

捉白 | to snare white eels.  
 鶴 | hawk-bill eel. (*Congrus tricuspidatus*.)  
 黃腮 | yellow jawed eel. (*Ophicardiu xanthognatha*.)  
 烏耳 | the brown eel (*Anguilla urisotis*), also called 籐 | the rattan eel.  
 非蛇即 | if he is not a villain, he's a slippery eel.

**墻** } White fine clay used to  
 shan' } plaster walls.

**墁** } A level place at the base of  
 shan' } an altar, a smooth hard spot leveled off for sacrifices; a small terrace; to level the ground; a wild or common.

**扇** } From 戶 an inner door and 翅  
 shan' } fins contracted.  
 A folded fan; a round fan or fire-screen; the leaf of a door; and hence applied as a classifier to other things, as a shutter, a screen, &c.; to fan; to wave, for which 搨 is also used; to move to and fro.

打 | or 撥 | to fan.  
 風 | a punka or table fan.  
 羽 | a feather fan.  
 自 | it fans itself,—as a butterfly.  
 單 | 門 a single leaved door.  
 | 子 or 一把 | 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 flabellum.  
 | 袋 or | 墜兒 a fan-case.  
 小芭蕉 | [he is like] a leaf fan, — and stirs up strife.  
 摺 | and 圓 | or 團 | folding fans, and round or fire screens.  
 — | 屏風 the screen before an entrance.

**諷** } From words and to fan.  
 shan' } To seduce people by fair speeches; to wheedle others into following one's plans.  
 布 | 謠言 to stir up ill-will with false rumors.

**擅** } From hand and plateau.  
 shan' } 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.  
 | 自爲 to act out one's own will.  
 | 專 to act unauthorizedly.  
 | 用 a despotic use of.  
 胆敢 | 行 he acted boldly and without orders.  
 | 呼聖諱 he had the impudence to use the forbidden name.

**禳** } To sacrifice to or worship  
 shan' } Heaven; to yield, to abdicate in favor of.  
 讓 | to give up the throne.  
 舜禹受 | Shun gave the government to Yü, who received it.

**鬪** } To geld a horse or ass.  
 shan' } | 牯 a steer.  
 | 馬 a gelding.  
 | 樹 to graft.

**劇** } To work on, to trim. to cut  
 shan' } out; to geld; to manage or arrange well.

**燂** } To blow a fire and make it  
 shan' } burn brighter; to incite; to blaze up; bright, clear.  
 | 火 to make the fire burn.  
 | 之以薪 make it burn with some faggots.  
 夏不炎 | we do not need a fire in summer.

**贍** } From wealth and excellent.  
 shan' } To give, to supply; to aid; abundant; liberal.  
 | 補 to supply deficiencies.  
 | 助 to help the poor.  
 恐不 | I fear there's not enough.  
 家 | 人足 abundance of means and men.

**僿** } To walk quickly.  
 shan' } 尾踵之逾 | I chased him as fast as I could run.

**礪** } To polish a gem; to calender cloth; to slip, as when walking.  
 shan' } | 布石 a calendering stone.  
 | 倒 I slipped down.  
 | 滑 to make cloth glossy.

**礪** } White porcelain clay; clay good for the potter's use  
 shan' } 白 | 土, but it is of an inferior quality.

**僞** } From man and fan; it is like 煽  
 shan' } in some of its uses.  
 To excite, to inflame; exasperation; a blaze, a flame.  
 勃怒方 | his fury then blazed up.

## SHEU.

Old sounds, shu, shut, zhu, and shuk. In Canton, shau and sau; — in Swatow, siu, siò, ch'iu, and sò; — in Amoy, siu und sò; — in Fuchau, siu, séu, ch'iu, and sai; — in Shanghai, sù and zù; — in Chifu, shu.

## 收

sheu

From to *tap* or *hand* and to *wrap up*; the third is a common contraction; the first resembles *meh*, 牧 a shepherd, and the second is little used.

To receive, as when one goes for it, or it is his due; nearly synonymous with 受; to gather; to harvest; to insnare, 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 a carriage; a hat worn in the Hia dynasty which received the hair-knot like the Korean hat.

入 or 拆 to receive and open, as a letter.

規 to collect the fees.

買人心 to win people's hearts — by largesses.

割 to reap the harvest.

不雷 it still thunders. (Cantonese.)

工 to quit work.

舖 to shut up shop.

單 a receipt for money.

賬 to collect accounts; on which 訖 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.

丫頭 房 the maid has been taken as a concubine.

成 to get in the crop or rent of land.

心世務 to withdraw the thoughts from worldly affairs.

兵 to recall troops.

贖 to redeem, to get out of pawn, to raise a mortgage.

藏 or 埋 to put by, to lay in store.

買玩器 curiosities bought here; — a sign-board.

夜不 one who spies the conduct of others.

## 手

sheu

Said to represent the *fist*; others say the three lines depict the hand, fore-arm, and arm; it is the 64th radical of characters relating to its uses.

The arm; the hand; the fist; the fingers; handy, quick; to handle with the hand; the power of the hand; a person, a hand; to grasp, to hold in the hand; to cuff; to act; an autograph; actions; skill; a quire or fold of paper; a handful, a lot.

一把 one hand.

魁 a first rate workman.

下 under orders.

下 or 開 to begin a work.

閒 unoccupied, no employment.

笠 or 套 a glove; a mitten.

掌 or 心 the palm.

紋 lines on the palm.

本 or 帖 visiting-cards of different sizes.

足 brothers.

作 an art, a handicraft.

熟 or 老 expert at doing a thing; an old hand.

十所指其嚴乎 [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.

拗 the inner side of the elbow.

揼 to shake hands.

白 傲 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.

指縛疎 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. (Pekingese.)

生 raw, inexperienced, new at.

佛 Budha's hand, the fingered citron. (*Citrus sarcodactylus*.)

束 無策 folded his hands and knew not what to do.

甚爲棘 very difficult to do; hurried and perplexed.

緊 penniless; stingy.

順 or 帶 convenient, by the way.

先放鎗 I fired the first shot.

小 or 三隻 a thief, a shop-lifter.

莫失 勢 don't disappoint me now.

請搶 to hire aid in passing the examinations.

談 to talk with the fingers.

執劍而立 he seized his sword and stood.

容恭 the hands exhibit respect.

一貨 a lot of goods.

一骰 one throw of dice.

一蛋 a handful, i.e. five eggs.

乏 out of funds, short of money.

措不 及 I could not attend to them all.

之舞之 the hands then begin to move.

予 拮据 with my claws I seized it, — as an owl.

**嗖** The sound of driving away birds or fowls.

**蒐** From *grass* and *devil*, because this herb is supposed to strengthen the blood; interchanged with *葍* **葍** 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 munjistia* or munjith of India; the vernal hunt, when | 取不孕 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.

| 羅 to search out or read up, as a subject; to meet with accidentally, as a rare book, alluding to one snaring birds in a hunt.

春 | the spring hunt.

**搜** From *hand* and a *senior* or to *scour*.  
To search a house, as police do; to throw things about when searching; to inform one's self, to search out; to inquire into the meaning

of, for which the last is also used; literary researches; the ideas of a multitude, popular opinion; to assemble; rapid, swift, arrowy.

| 尋 to seek for, as secreted things.

| 緝 to search for and seize.

| 檢 or | 身 to search the person of a candidate when going in.

鷄 | 毛 a cock pecking its feathers.

未及旁 | without investigating the attendant circumstances.

窮 | to pursue a subject to its source.

| 匿 to search for hidden things.

| 然 quick.

束矢其 | how their swift arrows whiz!

| 票 a search-warrant.

**度** Used with the preceding.  
To secrete, to conceal; to search for hidden things; crafty; hidden; to examine into, as a hidden meaning.

| 求 to search for, as in a suspected house.

| 人 a kind of rector in the Chen dynasty who superintended education.

人焉 | 哉 how can the man conceal his character?

問 | 緣由 to search out the causes of.

**颼** These two forms are sometimes regarded as different.

**颼** The chilling sound of wind; noise of rain and wind.

| | the whirring of an arrow; rustling made by the wind.

風 | 得慌 the wind makes me shiver.

| 颼 a cold blast.

| 瑟 the chilling sound of a driving rain.

**餽** Rice heated by dampness and spoiled; meat or vegetables spoiled from heat.

飯 | 了 the rice is cooked too much.

汗 | the smell of perspiration.

**臠** To slice up, to make mince meat, and mix it with rice flour and steam it.

| | dried fish, stockfish.

臠胖骨 | slices of meat with the bones in them.

**蛟** An old name for the *Cermatia*, or spider-millipede, is **蛛**; it is better known as **錢龍** a harmless, agile insect; two or three kinds of insects seem to be included under its synonyms; this is described as having six legs near its head, a forked tail like an earwig's, and two long antennae, which all point out a species of *Julus*.

**鄆** The | 滿 was the name of a tribe of northern people dwelling towards Liaotung, which invaded the state Tsi in the Hia dynasty.

**守** From a *cover* and an *inch*, defined to represent 官 *official* and 法 *rules*.

To keep; to hold in order to guard; to have in custody; to ward off, to protect; to keep vigils; to supervise; to attend to, to maintain; to go on a round of inspection; a charge, a post; steal-fast; a prefect.

| 得緊 keep close watch over it.

| 備 a major.

| 制 in mourning for a parent; the phrase is put up on the outer gate.

| 節 to remain unmarried after a betrothed or husband is dead.

官 | to exercise an office.

| 本分 to keep to one's own business; self-collected.

| 更望 夙 to watch and wait for the dawn.

| 業難 it's not easy to keep an estate.

| 土 the local authorities.

有 | men who maintain probity.

| 己 self-control.

| 風 waiting for the wind.

太 | ' a prefect or prince in the times of the Han; now applied to a prefect, and sometimes used alone as 張 | the prefect Chang.

城 | a garrison; the commandant.

| 者曰 the warden said.

犬 | 夜 dogs watch by night.

把 | to stop, as a gate.

失 | lost the rule of, as a territory to rebels.

| 寡 to remain a widow.

**艚** The bow of a vessel, called 艚 | on which a huge bird was sometimes carved.

洩

From *water* and a *senior*.

To soak meal in water; to steep in water; to macerate.

| | sound of washing rice.

| 酒 to make spirits.

Read *sheu*. To urinate.

| 溺 to make water.

前後 | natural evacuations.

首

*sheu*

Said to represent the *hair*, *forehead*, and *eyes*; it forms the 185th radical of a few characters referring to the head.

The head; a chief, a leader; the heads of a matter; foremost; the beginning, the origin; to manifest, to display; sorts, kinds; a classifier of flags, stanzas, and corpses.

稽 | or 頓 | 拜 to bow the head in respect; — written on cards.

元 | the head of all, the Emperor.

爲 | acts as a leader.

有兔斯 | 炮之燔之 there is only one rabbit, bake it or roast it.

| 名 the first or leading name.

| 領 the leading man.

先 the first, most important.

案 | first on the list of *siuts'au*.

| 善 the very best, the head of goodness; applied to the metropolis.

泥 | 宮門 to dirty the head at the palace door; — to make the kotow.

| 尾相顧 look after both ends; we must examine everything.

告汝言 | I will tell you the important points.

到門 | came to the street door.

魁 | superior to all, one who excels.

| 事 one who takes charge of or leads.

| 縣 the leading district at the prefect city.

不分 | 從 no difference between leaders and accomplices.

一日上一 | 生書 every day get a little out of the Books.

Read *sheu'* To acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to confess guilt; to go first, to put at the head.

| 罪 to confess a crime.

降 | to submit.

出 | to denounce, to turn state's evidence.

投 | to give up, as a rebel.

東 | to sleep towards the east.

狩

*sheu'*

From *dog* and to *guard*.

A hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burned over.

冬 | the winter hunt.

巡 | an imperial inspecting tour on the frontier.

獸

*sheu'*

From *犬 dog* and an old form of *畜 domestic animals*.

A wild animal, a beast, a hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a forester; brutal, violent.

走 | quadrupeds.

人面 | 心 a human face with a beast's heart; — cruel.

百 | all kinds of animals.

六 | six beasts, — are the musk deer, deer, bear, moose, wild boar, and hare.

猛 | fierce beasts, as a tiger.

售

*sheu'*

From *口 mouth* and a *雙 brace* contracted.

To sell, to dispose of; to trade; to restore, to pay back, to recompense.

出 | or 賣 | to sell.

| 價 price of an article.

| 主 the purchaser.

消 | consumption of goods; sold off.

| 時之器 merchantable goods; *met.* one who rules the times.

綬

*sheu'*

The cord or ribbon on a seal to carry it; a tent or curtain cord; ties for a knee-pad.

印 | ribbon of a seal.

組 | silk bands and cords, such as denote official rank.

受

*sheu'*

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.

不敢 | how can I receive it? — a polite phrase.

補藥 | 不起 I cannot bear this tonic.

買 | to buy; bought.

典 | to offset the use of money for the rental of a piece of property.

| 罪 suffering for a crime or an accusation.

| 刑 he has been punished.

| 授不清 the receipts and payments are muddled.

忍 | very patient.

| 教 docile, teachable.

| 賤 poor; willing to be poor.

熱得難 | or 熱 | 不得 this heat is hard to bear.

| 業門生 a pupil under your instruction.

| 高帽 or | 獎 to get the high cap, to be fond of praise.

| 難財主 a miserly wretch, who stints himself.

承 | to inherit; to accept; to come into one's hands.

| 福無疆 may you be blessed in every way.

有所 | 之 it had been received from a proper source.

容 | to take in, as a guest; to give in; to refrain from, as revenge.

| 氣 to be scolded.

| 人之託 requested by another to do a thing.

小人不可大 | the small man cannot be intrusted with onerous responsibilities.

授

sheu'

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 | 受不清 men and women should not touch each other when giving and taking things.

口 | 心法 to orally deliver rules of life.

天 | 人與 heaven and man both conferred it, — *i.e.* the throne.

壽

sheu'

Composed of 老 *old*, 日 *to speak* and 句 *word*, altered in combination; it is varied to an unlimited extent for ornamental purposes, and is also symbolized by a diagram resembling rhombs interlaced endwise.

Age, years; longevity, the first of the five happinesses; long life; a long reign; a birthday; the dead; to endure; to grant long life to; aged; for ever.

| 物 or | 禮 birthday presents; the first commonly refers to those from the Emperor.

上 | and 中 | and 下 | are respectively 120, 100, and 80 years of age; others place them at 160, 80, and 60 years.

拜 | or 賀 | to congratulate one on his birthday.

尊 駕 高 | what is your age?

| 誕 an old man's birthday.

| 衣 a burial dress, given by a son when his father is over sixty.

| 錢 coin given by old people to children for amulets.

長 | old, aged.

爾 萬 | 無 疆 [they say.] We divine for you myriads of endless years.

| 木 or | 板 a coffin.

萬 | the Emperor's birthday.

| 星 公 or 老 | 星 or | 星 公 公 or | 星 老 見 the god of longevity; the star Canopus or 南 極 is regarded as his star.

罔 或 者 | there are probably no men of age and experience.

仁 者 | the benevolent (or placid) become old.

| 二 百 年 [shields of rhinoceros, hide] will last 200 years.

| 酒 a birthday entertainment.

瘦

shu'

From *disease* and a *senior*.

Lean, poor, thin; meager from disease.

| 影 lean as a ghost.

面 | hatchet-faced, peaked.

骨 | 如 柴 his bones stick out like sticks.

花 容 | 減 her fine face grew thin.

| 田 poor land.

| 雪 梅 花 the bright prune flowers.

| 貨 goods on which no profit is to be made.

| 肉 lean meat.

漱

seu'

From *water* and to *suck* in.

To rinse the mouth, to scour; to wash out a thing; to purify; to gnaw.

| 口 to cleanse the mouth.

| 石 枕 流 the water wears the rocks which impede its flow.

| 浣 to scour and purify one's self.

## SHI OR SH'

Old sounds, shi, shai, shi, zhi, shik, shit, shap, shet, zhit, and zhik. In Canton, shi, shai, ch'i, and sz'; — in Swatow, si and sai; — in Amoy, si, su, ch'i, and k'i; — in Fuhchau, si, sū, sie, sē, scū, ch'i, ch'ē, and sai; — in Shanghai, sz'; — in Chifu, shi.

尸

sh'

The original form is designed to represent a corpse laid out for burial; it forms the 44th radical of characters relating to parts and positions of bodies.

A corpse, for which the next is now mostly used; an image or effigy of an ancestor; living persons were anciently dressed to personate them, and then worshiped; inefficient, corpse-like; useless, like a statue; to personate; to fill in a sham way, to make a sinecure of; to arrange; to superintend; to lay in order.

| 位 素 餐 to neglect the duties but take the pay of an office.

氣 得 三 | 躁 跳 he danced and hopped about from the excess of his rage.

寢 不 | do not sleep lying like a corpse.

坐 如 | sitting stiff and motionless.

誰 其 | 之 who arranged these so?

設 | to parade idols; also, to till a post uselessly.

| 謾 君 與 卿 四 人 餽 when the impersonator had got up, the prince and his officers, four in all, enjoyed the sacrifice.

公 | effigy of an ancestor.

屍

sh'

From *body* and *dead*; it is like the preceding.

A carcass; but more especially a body that has been mutilated.

死 | or | 身 a dead body.

| 首 or | 骸 a corpse.

驗 | to hold an inquest.

以 | 跳 害 to involve one by putting a body — at his door, or otherwise.

某 | 親 the friends of a dead person.

借 | 還 魂 he has borrowed a corpse and revived — from a trance.

鳩  
sh'

The turtle dove or wood-pigeon; called 布穀 or 桑鳩 from its note and roost.  
| 鳩在桑 the wood pigeon roosts on the mulberry

師  
sh'

Composed of 市 the whole, and a contracted form of 堆 a heap, denoting coming together from all parts.

The people; multitudes; a legion or brigade of 2500 men; part of an army; troops; to marshal a force; a place where people meet, as a metropolis; or a person who leads them; a leader, a general, one who orders men; a model, to take as a model; a master, a professor; a patron; a sage, a pattern to the world; to teach; to imitate.  
先 | ancient wise men.

| 表 patterns for men.

| 傅 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.

| 爺 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 | marines, men-of-war's men.

大 | (or 老 | 太 when addressed) a priest; also known as 法 | and 禪 | denoting their position as leading teachers.

教 | a teacher of fencing and boxing.

軍 | a strategist who advises the general; met. a guide, adviser, or conductor.

太 | and 少 | are high nominal offices of the prince's instructors.

卿士 | | 非度 the nobles and rulers imitate each other in breaking the laws.

房 | and 廩 | terms for the 18 under-examiners, and 4 head-examiners at the tripos in Peking for *tsintse*'.

澗  
sh'

A short tributary of the River Hwai in the southeast of Honan near Lo-shan hien.

蒻  
sh'

A floating marine plant which furnishes small seeds tasting like barley, and which ripen in the seventh moon; they are called 自然穀 spontaneous grain, and 禹餘糧 Yü's extra rations; it is probably a kind of *Zostera* or sea-wrack.

獅  
sh'

From *beast* and a *tender*.  
The lion, which has long been extinct in China; a slut that has two pups.  
| 子 a lion.

| 子狗 Peking dogs.

石 | stone lions before a yamun.

錢 | a paper lion stuck over with cash; at Canton it is made for a bridal present.

銜親 | 鼻 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 (*singhanada*) 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.

蝸  
sh'

A *Murex Turritella*, or similar spiral shells are termed 螺 |; a cremulated shell.

| 蚌 an *Arca*, *Pecten*, or other scallop ribbed shells.

著  
sh'

From *plant* and *old man*.  
A sort of syngenesious plant resembling the *Anthemis* or mayweed, the *Plurnicia sibirica*, called | 草 which grows around Confucius' grave in Kih-fen, and as was done in ancient times, is still sold there in parcels of 64 stalks for divination; the stems were once used for hair-pins.

黃 | a dwarf species of *Sophora*? thought to resemble the preceding in its habit.

施  
sh'

From 旗 a flag contracted and 也 also, for the primitive.

The appearance of a banner; expanded, exhibited; developed; granted; to give, to bestow, to relieve, to aid; to diffuse, to distribute; to do, and often merely aids the meaning of the next verb; to concede, to permit; to add to, to use; to set, as a net; to move leisurely; to arrange, to set out.

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.

| 子中林 [the net is] set in the forest.

| 主 a benefactor, especially to temples.

| 捨 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 | | he will come along most pleased, or daintily.

| 擺 to boast, to vaunt one's self.

| 爲 let it be done so.

| 諸己而不願亦勿 | 于人 what you dislike others to do to you, don't do that to them; this sentiment is also expressed by 己所不欲勿 | 於人 what you do not yourself wish, do not give or do to others.

Read *shí*' To distribute.

雲行雨 | the clouds give down their rain.

Read *chí*' and used for 弛. To leave to; to remove; to spread out; to let go, as a string.

| 從真人之所之 she furtively followed her husband's steps.

Read *í*' To change; to climb, as a vine; to transfer to; extend, to stretch to.

**釀** To decant and strain liquors ; to pour out a libation ; to divide, as streams.

**禹** | 五湖而定東海 Yu marked out the five lakes and put bounds to the eastern sea.

**筮** From bamboo and straws. To divine with stems of the millfoil or mayweed.

| 卜 | 借止 by shell and by wands have I made the lots.

| 龜 | 龜 let us try what the lot will show.

**噬** From mouth and to divine. To eat, to gnaw ; great grief ; reaching to ; snapping at, as a dog for a morsel ; an initial particle.

| 牙 | | to grate the teeth.

| 臍何及 how can you bite your navel ? — an impossibility.

| 嗑 the 21st diagram, denoting desire.

| 肯來遊 if he would come and ramble.

| 反 | to bite back, to revenge on.

**齧** From teeth or mouth and officer ; it is also read *ch'i*.

| 齧 | To chew the cud ; to ruminate ; at Canton, it is called 牛倒草 or turning the grass ; and at Peking, 倒嚼 turning the cud.

**邾** A small fief in the state of Tsi, now Tsi-yang hien 齊陽縣 on the Ta-tsing River in Shantung.

| 山 | a hill not far from this region.

**詩** From words and temple. To express the feelings in set rhythm ; poetry, verse ; odes, hymns ; a poem ; to receive or take in the arms.

| 吟 | to hum over or sing songs.

| 作 | to write verses.

| 翁 or | 人 a bard, a poet.

| 公乃爲 | 以貽王 the duke then wrote a poem which he gave the king.

| 一首 | a verse, a stanza.

| 韻 the rhyme of the verse.

| 以言志 poetry expresses one's feelings.

| 詞歌賦 verses, ditties, odes, and songs, — the four sorts of poetry.

| 和 | to match rhymes with another person.

| 題 | to improvise a stanza.

| 迴文 | verses that can be read both backwards and forwards.

**紕** Coarse thread for weaving ; a sort of sleazy sarsnet made of poor silk.

**時** From sun and temple ; the second, from sun and sprut above the earth, is an unusual form.

| 時 | Time ; a season, an hour, a period ; a Chinese hour ; a quarter of a year ; an occasion, an opportunity ; now, timeous, convenient ; recent, in season ; to time rightly, to take a fit time for ; to be ; after a verb, when, while, during, as, — or as a copula ; at the beginning of a sentence, when, then, at that time ; sometimes.

| 十二 | 辰 the Chinese hours, named after twelve animals.

| 四 | the four seasons.

| 一 | inadvertently, hastily, rashly ; on the spur of the moment.

| 一 | 就要 I want it at once.

| 興 or | 尙 fashionable, in demand.

| 即 | instantly, forthwith.

| 當 | then, at that date.

| 幾 | or 何 | when ?

| 習之 constantly practice it.

| 隨 | at a good time, when convenient.

| 天 | weather ; a favorable juncture.

| 不 | incessantly.

| | always, continually.

| 先 | before, previously.

| 令不好 unpleasant weather ; a disagreeable day.

| 其亡也 [Confucius] marked when he was not at home.

| 日 the date, the time of.

| 常 constantly.

| 勢 times, condition of things, circumstances.

| 得 | 失 | a lucky and unlucky hour ; a proper or unfortunate moment.

| 不合 | not in fashion ; unsuitable to the season.

| 不達 | 務 unacquainted with the world.

| 不 | 不食 [the sage] would eat only at the set time.

| 因 | 制宜 wait a good time, then do it.

| 萬 | 億 in myriads and lakhs.

| 刻 every moment.

| 此 | 一 | 彼 | 一 | times are different now, things are altered.

| 不 | 一 | a little while, not an hour's time.

| 於 | 變 | 雍 everybody has now become prosperous.

| 曰 | 止 | 曰 | it will, he said, do to build or stop there.

| 一 | 不及起錨 he could not instantly weigh anchor.

| 那 | 節 just at that time.

**澗** A small stream in Shantung, an affluent of the R. Shing 澗河, which is a tributary of the Ta-tsing River.

**糲** From rice and season ; an unauthorized character.

In Fuhchau. Cakes of the glutinous rice eaten at the winter solstice.

| 糲 dry cakes of this grain.

**埽** An open hen-roost made in a wall, with perches placed across it for the fowls.

| 雞棲于 | the fowls roost in their holes.

蒔

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.

- 丨 楨 to transplant a tree.  
丨 羅子 coriander or fennel seed.  
丨 田 to put up poles or trees in a field.

榭

Like the preceding.

Erect, lofty, as a high tree.  
丨 立 to set up, as a flag-staff.

- 若松 | like a lofty erect fir.  
落 | to put a door in its socket.

鮳

The shad, (*lit. the time-fish*) or *Alosa reevesii*, enters the rivers in May, and returns to the ocean in September; it is known at Canton as 三犁 three plow-shares; the name also includes other kinds of the herring family.

糟 | 魚 salted or pickled shad.

匙

From a *ladle* and to *be*.

A spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon.

茶 | a tea-spoon.  
鎖 | or 鑰 | a key.

- 羹 | a soup-spoon.  
扭 | turn the key.  
丨 子 a spoon.  
門 | a door-key.

鑿

Regarded by some as the correct form of the last, denoting the hook or catch on the end of a Chinese key.

Read *chi*. Point of a spear; a vessel used in smearing blood when taking an oath.

箴

A kind of bamboo; a clothes-rack.

竿 | bamboos for hanging clothes on.

Read *tih*. A spittoon.

茬

A grassy appearance, like a lawn.

丨 平縣 in Shantung, the capital of T'ung-chang fu.

Read *ch'a*. To cut down trees; the sprouts growing on a stump; suckers.

史

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 *li* 吏 an officer.

A narrator of events, an impartial annalist; a history, especially one published by authority; a register; chronicles, annals, acts.  
國 | records of the state.

丨 官 or 御 | a historiographer.  
丨 記 a history.

二十一 | histories of the various Chinese dynasties.

丨 書 historical books; name of a compilation written about B. C. 800.

女 | an ancient governess in the palace; now applied to any literary woman.

左 | and 右 | the court annalists.

太 | 第 a Hanlin graduate.

名垂青 | your name will descend through the evergreen annals.

駛

From *horse* and *official*; both forms are authorized, but the second is most used; in Fuhchau it is interchanged with 使 to use.

駛

A horse running swiftly to sail a vessel; to hasten; strong, as a wind; prompt, speedy.

- 丨 船 to sail a boat or ship.  
丨 往何處 where are you sailing?  
丨 法 rules of navigation.  
丨 勾風 to beat with a head wind.  
丨 馬 to turn the horse quickly.  
丨 錯港口 to miss reaching one's port.

豨

An animal akin to a badger or ratel, called 豨; it is likened to a dog, a fox, and a monkey, and has a resemblance to them all.

豕

The character is designed to represent the *legs*, *bristles*, and *tail* of a hog; it is the 152d radical of characters mostly referring to swine; it is sometimes written 亥 in combination.

A hog, a pig; it represents the 12th stem, and the hour from 11 to 1 at night; it appertains to the second diagram 坎 and relates to water.

牧 | a swineherd.

畜 | domestic animals.

丨 芥 a root resembling China-root.

矢

Composed of 入 and 羽 contracted to resemble the *barb* and *feather* of an arrow; it is the 111th radical of a few similar characters relating to darts.

A javelin; in *mathematics*, the *versed sine*; swift as an arrow; direct, openly; to arrange; to marshal; marshaled; to resolve, to form a purpose; to swear; used for the next; a game of pitch rod.  
一 | 之地 a bowshot, a little distance.

發一 | shot one arrow.

丨 直 straight as an arrow's flight.  
丨 誓 to take an oath.

丨 其文德 he displayed his virtue and accomplishments.

丨 志不移 he will not violate his word.

馬 | horse-dung.

屎

From *body* and *rice*; but the original form is composed of 艸 *plants* and 胃 *stomach* contracted.

Filth, ordure; secretions; small stars near Columba.

丨 坑 a public necessary.

丨 桶 a close chair.

丨 棋 a poor chess-player.

眼 | secretion of the eyes.

Read *hi*, and used with the next.  
A low moaning sound.

民之方殿 | the people now  
sigh and groan.

听  
'sh'

An obsolete form of the last.

Read *hi*. To groan; to  
mutter.

| 呻 to grumble, as when  
dissatisfied.

舐  
舐  
舐  
'sh'

From *tongue* and *person*; the  
other two forms are rarely used.

To lick, as a cow; to lap;  
to take up with the pro-  
boscis.

老牛 | 舐 the old cow  
will lick her calf; — *met.*  
parental love.

| 痔 to lick the piles; *met.*  
an abject sycophant.

| 糖箸 he licks sugared leaves;  
— he flourishes on other people's  
money or patronage.

弛  
'sh'

From *bow* and *also*.

To ease off the bowstring, to  
unstring a bow; to cast off,  
to relax; to annul, to abro-  
gate; dissolute, unconcerned;  
spoiled, injured.

廢 | careless; failing, growing  
old or useless; obsolete.

解 | to unloose, to throw off  
restraint.

| 力 slack, remiss.

| 放 to allay, to weaken.

規模日 | the regulations daily  
become weaker.

| 禁 to rescind a law; to abrogate.

始  
'sh'

From *woman* and *noble*.

The beginning; an opening,  
a start; to begin; the ear-  
liest; to be first; as an ini-  
tial, 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 na-  
ture in spring.

| 創 invented, first made.

| 准賣 it will then be right to  
sell it.

| 知大道 he then understood  
the true philosophy.

未 | there is nothing of the sort.

| 祖 the founder of a family.

元 | creation; when the thing  
began.

諛  
'sh'

From *words* and *is*; formerly  
used with its primitive.

Right principles; right, pro-  
per; to examine whether a  
thing is proper; to discern.

審 | to lay or compare things  
together.

| 日 this day, now.

顧 | 天之明命 to inquire  
into the lucid decrees of heaven.

使  
'sh'

From *man* and *office*; in Can-  
tonese read 'shai', because 'sz'  
has the same sound as 死 death.

To order, to command; to  
send, to employ, to commission;  
to cause, to effect; to occasion;  
to permit, to serve one's self of; ex-  
pense, use, service.

| 喚 to call, as a servant; to be  
at one's call.

| 不挾四方 he was not per-  
mitted to possess the realm.

| 不得 unserviceable; useless.

是信是 | he both trusts and  
employs them.

可以 | 得 it will answer; it  
can do.

白 | 口 idle talk; he has only  
to talk; — he does nothing.

| 人進京 send a man into  
Peking.

| 用 an outlay; the necessary  
expenses.

| 民以時 employ the peo-  
ple when they have leisure.

假 | supposing, if so.

| 脾氣 sulky, cross.

| 費大 it will be expensive.

| 勁兒 to exert strength.

指 | to direct; to allot to their  
places or duties.

公 | a public officer, an envoy.

Read *sh'* A messenger; a ser-  
vant sent to inquire; an agent.

| 臣 an envoy, a legate.

| 者 one who is sent.

| 出 a deputy.

天 | an angel.

一個來 | one messenger.

侍  
'sh'

From *man* and *court* as the pho-  
netic.

Near to, waiting on; follow-  
ing, as an attendant; to re-  
ceive, as orders; to accompany.

| 衛 imperial guards; their office  
is the | 衛處 within the  
Forbidden City in Peking.

群僕 | 御之臣 all the [Em-  
peror's] personal attendants and  
officers.

| 郎 a gentleman in waiting; a  
vice-president of a Board.

服 | to wait on, to serve.

常 | a eunuch.

垂手 | 立 to stand respectfully  
waiting.

| 以仁義 he maintains his  
humanity and rectitude.

| 從' followers.

| 奉 persons in waiting.

恃  
'sh'

From *heart* and *court* as the  
phonetic.

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 ad-  
herents or brothers.

| 寵 to presume on being a fa-  
vorite, and oppress others.

不足 | untrustworthy.

| 財 to confide in riches.

| 刁 impudent, audacious.

自 | self-confident.

怙 | one's parents.

士<sup>sh'</sup>

From 十 *ten* and 一 *one*, because a scholar is acquainted from one to ten, or with all things; it resembles 土 *earth*, and is the 33d radical of a few incongruous characters.

In early times an officer, a minister; a warrior; then a learned or upright man, a scholar; a gentleman; an able-bodied man; a husband; in some cases, Sir, you; soldiers, statesmen; one who manages a department, and hence the duties of his post; one of the aids to the white king in chess.

紳 | the gentry.

| 大夫 gentry, officials, and graduates.

大學 | title of first rank of cabinet ministers.

| 卒 a soldier.

有依其 | you have the strong to depend on.

蘆爾 | 女 there is given you a heroic wife.

庶吉 | a Hanlin doctor out of office.

驕 | a stout horseman.

居 | 或 處 | a private scholar, a country gentleman.

天文 | an astronomer.

勇 | 或 壯 | a valiant or strong man.

惟其 | 女 筐 厥 玄 黃 its men and women brought their baskets of azure and yellow silks.

文 | a student.

| 農工商 the literary or official, agricultural, mechanical, and mercantile classes; — an ancient division of Chinese society.

女修 | sisters of charity; female teachers; — a foreign term.

仕<sup>sh'</sup>

From 人 *man* and 士 *scholar* as the phonetic.

To fill an office; to learn; to serve, to occupy a station or post; a public officer; one of the aids to the black king in chess.

出 | to enter on office.

致 | 或 卸 | to resign a post.

| 宦之家 an honorable family.

不為祿 | 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.

關<sup>sh'</sup>

From 門 *door* and 門 *court*; it was once synonymous with its primitive.

A eunuch; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; a court or official hall.

| 人 a eunuch.

是<sup>sh'</sup>

From 日 *the sun* and 正 *exact* altered to 疋, denoting the sun on the meridian.

The substantive *verb* is, to be, am; it is so, it is proper, denoting a quality of truth rather than of mere existence; right, correct, that which the mind approves. when repeated, it has the force of a contrast, and may be rendered whether — or, whatever; after an assertion | 也 is used to enforce it, like verily, no mistake; a *pronoun* this, these, that which, — in which case it follows the subject; before a clause, it has often a passive meaning, and throws it into the past tense; such, thus.

不 | no, not so.

若 | 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.

百祿 | 荷 a hundred perquisites were what he received; — he enjoyed all kinds of emoluments.

你 | 他 打 傷 麼 | 的 was you injured by his blow? Yes, I was.

| 伊 踏 死 了 it was trodden to death by him.

豈 | 水 之 性 哉 how can that be the property of water?

| 假 | 真 is it false or true?

| 故 on this account; this is the reason.

| 則言 | if it be so, say so.

| 否 or | 不 | is it so or not?

| 否有當 if it be deemed proper or right.

第個 | 儂個呢勿 | is this your's or not? (*Shanghai*.)

曾 | 在位 [said it is] that he would have them in office.

一場 | 非 a great debate about the rights of it.

| 實 in very truth.

擔不 | 或 擔待人的不 | to take another's faults; to bear with people's errors.

| 凡 | 聖三教原歸一理 whether among laic or clerical, the three religions all have one principle.

褻<sup>sh'</sup>

From 衣 *dress* and 正 *correct*; also read 洗, and to be distinguished from 禮 *ease*.

Fully and handsomely dressed.

衣厚 | | elegantly and richly apparelled.

市<sup>sh'</sup>

Said to be composed of 冂 a *wild* and 及 to *reach* within it, because things reach a market.

A square or open place for bartering; a market; a crowd, as of market-people; crowded, vulgar; saleable, marketable; to trade, to bid or offer a price; to encourage, as talent.

| 價 the market price.

| 井 or | 頭 or | 口兒 a market; *met.* the air or manner of the market, vulgar.

罷 | to refuse to trade, to withdraw from the market; it is often done to resist exactions.

鎮 | a great market.

墟 | a country-fair.

發 | 或 開 | to commence selling.

起 | saleable; said too of one who thinks too much of himself.

行 | the exchange or bourse; current rate.

初上 | just come into market, — as the first shad.

| 恩 to get people's goodwill.

| 平 (or 秤) market scales.

| 俗 vulgar, unpolished.

| 語 billingsgate, low slang.

| 井之流 a lowlived skinflint.

都 | the fair of a township.

行 | 機靈 the market price is rather going up.

柿 From tree and market as the phonetic.

sh' The persimmon or China fig (*Diospyrus*), of which there are several varieties.

| 餅 or 乾 | dried persimmons (called figs), prepared for export.

牛心 | the ox-heart persimmon; a small yellowish sort.

鷄心 | a small red kind.

水浸 | a yellow persimmon that is soaked to remove the astringency.

丁香 'he small cherry persimmon, from Nganhwui.

| 霜 sugar obtained from the persimmon.

西紅 | the tomato. (*Pekingese*.)

氏 Supposed to be altered from 尸 or 岸 a cliff; as the original form delineates a beetling crag ready to fall; it is the 83d radical of a few incongruous characters.

A family; one of a clan or gens; after a name, once denoted the head of the clan, but now also that the person is a woman; an ancient title of honor; after a principality, denoted its ruler; an officer; a person.

羅 | the clan or family of Lo.

黃門李 | Mrs. Hwang née Li.

該 | the said female.

釋 | the Buddhists.

張 | 宗祠 the ancestral hall of the Chang family.

王謂尹 | the king said to the chief of the Yiu gens.

視 } The last two characters are rarely met with.

际 } To see, to inspect, to observe; to see and imitate, to take knowledge of; to behave to; to compare and regard; to have a regard to; to cause to be seen, to view as; to display.

近 | 眼 near-sighted.

不 | 其饋 he disregarded his offering.

| 而 不 見 I looked but did not pay attention to it.

| 乃 厥 祖 he imitated his ancestor.

| 死 如 歸 I look upon dying as going home.

藐 | 我 he is supercilious towards me.

斜 | to glance at sideways.

| 聽 言 動 to see, to hear, to talk, and to act — properly, are four duties.

| 法 故 人 to imitate the ancients.

| 履 考 祥 observe their conduct and act like the good.

丕 | 功 載 widely display the record of their meritorious services.

| 人 猶 己 to view others as one's self.

| 事 to examine a case.

明 | the hare in the moon.

| 此 有 加 it seems to be bigger than this.

莫 | 爲 具 文 do not regard it as a trifling matter.

昔 與 絲 伍 今 乃 芥 | it was formerly classed with silk, but is now regarded as more like mustard; — said of a kind of hempen plant.

示 } Composed of 上 or 二 above and three lines below it to represent the light of sun, moon, and stars coming down to earth; it forms the 113th radical of characters relating to religious matters, and is often contracted to the second form in composition, when it is easily mistaken for the contracted form of 衣 garments.

To show, to make known the will of heaven to mankind; to proclaim, to signify to the people; to show to the sight; an edict, or notice from an official; a manifestation or revelation; a prognostic or sign; in polite phrase, another's wishes; a letter; to see into, to compare, and occurs interchanged with the last.

出 | 曉 諭 to issue an edict for general information.

來 | your answer.

訓 | will you give directions to me? — said by inferior officers.

| 下 to let me know, an epistolary phrase.

手 | your letter.

| 衆 to admonish the people, as by an execution.

祈 爲 | 知 I beg you will acquaint me.

指 | to indicate.

Read 祇, when used for 祇. The god which animates the earth.

世 From 一 one under 卅 or three 十 tens, to denote the prolongation of days to thirty years.

An age, a generation; the world, mankind; times, life, seasons; experience of life; hereditary; successively; to enfeoff; during the times of; from age to age; perpetual; in divination refers to the diagrams which denote ones self.

一 | one generation.

| 代 generations.

| | during the ages; for ever.

出 | to be born.

過 | 或 辭 | 或 去' | to die.

今 | 或 當 | the present time, this age.

刑 罰 | 輕 | 重 punishments and fines should be light in one age, and severe in another.

永 | 克 孝 all your life you was filial.

| 上 人 or | 間 人 people now-a-days.

創 | 界 made his own way in the world.

| 界不好 had times, unlucky in life, not getting on.

不近 | 情 he does not know the world.

| 業 a calling, an occupation.

| 兄 a friend's brother.

| 姪 an old friend's son; used by one's self.

| 交 friends of many generations.

幾 | 傳 how many generations has it been handed down?

| 襲男爵 a hereditary baron.

來 | a future life; the next transmigration, which contains the西方極樂 | 界 or paradise of the West, the elysium of common people.

無 | 情 in no business, retired.

| 界如輪轉 the ups and downs of life; vicissitudes.

沒 | 而名稱 your reputation will be known after you are gone.

終 | the whole life.

論其 | 也 he considers their history and times.

不 | 之功 unequalled heroism.

| 尊 one honored by the world, (Sanskrit, *lohadjyeshtha*), an epithet of every Budha.

| 家 an old and honorable family.

濟 | 之才 able to rescue the country.

必 | 而後仁 one generation must pass before his humanity will be appreciated.

應 | 作 | to act one's part in the world.

| 態炎涼 the feelings of people alter much; *lit.* are cold and hot.

| 守無失 in perpetuity, as land kept in a family, or held in fee simple.

貫) From wealth and world; also read *shé*.

*sh'* To get credit for, to buy on credit; to borrow; to show lenity.

| 赦 to pardon.

出 | 器皿 to let out furniture.

| 酒 to get drink on the score.

| 貸 to borrow.

逝) From to go and to break.

*sh'* To pass away, to depart; to go to, approaching; lost to life, to die; gone; an initial and affirmative particle.

| 者如斯 such are the dead, — as flowing water.

長 | or 漬 | gone the long journey, passed away for ever.

知音已 | my bosom friend has gone.

言不可 | 矣 words are not to be cast away.

| 不古處 he certainly cannot stay here as before.

謚) From 言 words and 益 *basin*; the second form is an erroneous alteration.

*sh'* The results of virtuous conduct seen after death; a laudatory name conferred by the Emperor after death, as

封 denotes one given in life; the custom began in the Chen dynasty; the posthumous title; to confer such titles, as Commissioner Lin 林則徐 was called 林文忠 by the Emperor; a memoir or eulogy; peace, as of the grave.

| 法 rules for honorary titles for the dead.

死 | or | 名 or | 號 the epithet name

鼓) From pulse and to exhibit; to be distinguished from *ku* 鼓 drum.

*sh'* Salted oysters, beans, olives, or other fruits, dried and used as condiments; the taste of salt fish.

豇 | salted beans.

麵 | salted beans and flour.

| 油 soy, an English word probably derived from this name.

橄 | olives salted without the stone.

| 蟲 a species of water beetle.

事) Composed of 吏 and 之 *write it*, contracted in combination, to denote a record of events.

*sh'* An affair, a matter; business, traffic; an occupation, a service; its course or conduct; duties, functions; to go at, to take in hand; that which is done, an act; a case in court; a subject, a theme; to serve, to obey; to have business to do; an officer; to manage a business.

公 | public business.

緊 | important business.

| 禮 rules or courtesies of a profession.

好心 | good natured, friendly.

好 | to give to beggars or to charitable objects.

有 | busy; something going on.

| 頭 and | 仔 master and servant; 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 properly to anything.

一件 | a single affair.

主 | secretaries in the Boards; a graduate lower than a *tsinsé*.

多 | troublesome.

| 情 or | 務 business, affairs; the first also means employment, a place, a post; — the second its duties.

| | 如意 may everything be as you wish.

理 | 官 a senator, — in Macao.

| 有不實 this is erroneous.

不曉 | ignorant of life; stupid, malaprop.

老世 | or 歷練世 | well versed in worldly affairs, an old stager.

奉差 | sent on special business.

不 | 遷延 not use (or allow) any further delay.

隄防 | 中生 | have a care lest some trouble grow out of this.

卮  
卮

sh'

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.

人夾兩階 | four men stood on each side of the steps on the platform.

澗  
澗

sh'

A small islet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher, and standing at that point.

嗜

sh'

From mouth and an old man.

To relish, as good living; to take delight in; to have an appetite for, to indulge in, greedy; sensual, lecherous.

飲食 fond of the table.

酒 not given to wine.

慾無窮 unrestrained licentiousness.

如蚊之 | as greedy as a musketo for blood.

好 | to love, as a dish.

不善言 to disrelish good advice.

試

sh'

From words and a pattern.

To try, to experiment; to use, to serve of; to compare and find out; to tempt, to test; to experiment; to examine, as the literary graduates; a trial, an examination; disciplined, tried.

一 | or | | 看 try once; 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 tsinsz'.

鄉 | the examination for k'ujin; and 殿 | is that for Hanlin.

想 think it well over once.

私人之子百僚是 | the sons of the poor are the officers in the public service.

看或但 | try if it will do; take a look.

用 let him have a trial, as an expectant officer.

刑不 | 而民咸服 if punishments are not reckless, the people generally obey — their rulers.

探 | 口供 let us see what he will say.

而言之 first try and then speak about it.

弑

sh'

From 式 pattern and 殺 to kill contracted.

To murder a superior.

君 a regicide.

父 a parricide.

其主 he killed his master.

啻

ch'

ti'

Composed of 口 mouth and 帝 ruler; not to be confounded with 啼 to crow; 翅 is used for it.

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 | 如自己口出 it was not merely his own assertion.

感之不 | 父母 more grateful to him than to his parents.

奚 | why stop?

拖

sh'

To drag along; to trail after.

析薪 | 矣 he cut up the faggots and hauled them along.

徙桑梓 to move one's residence.

Read 'o. To lead, as water.

Read 'i. To add to; to separate from, to leave.

誓

sh'

From words and to break.

To take an oath, to swear; to bind one's self or another; an oath; a vow or binding promise; it is performed by breaking an arrow, killing a cock, burning a writing, and otherwise; none are required by native magistrates; to caution, to order; to receive orders; to contract with; solemnly; private espousals, regarded as improper.

發 | 或矢 | to swear.

盟 | to take an oath, involving a penalty or sanction.

愿 to adjure.

燒 | 章 to burn a written oath, as testimony sent to the next world.

發假 | to swear falsely.

約 a private contract of marriage.

不為此 I swear it is not this one.

山盟海 | [an unalterable oath of marriage,] stable as the hills 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

sh'

From strength and skill.

Power, authority; influence; pomp, dignity, grandeur; strength, or that wherein it lies; resources; virility of males; air, exterior, figure; condition, state of.

力 strength, prowess, ability.

威 | 大 having great authority.

好 | 頭 a good omen.

嚇 | to scare, to pretend to browbeat.

利之人 fawns on the rich.

在 | in authority.

割 | to castrate, usually refers to man.

來 | 甚兇 very savage looking.

火 | the empire.

丨 所必然 I am compelled to have it so, it must be so.

丨 兇 fierce, irascible, desperate; in excess.

形 | aspect, position; mostly said of places or buildings.

丨 子 figure, bearing, attitude; also, the male organ.

乘 | improve the occasion.

打把 | to show one's strength or skill in boxing or gymnastics.

打手 | to do tricks.

騎虎之 | [in for it,] as when one rides a tiger; — there's no backing down.

忘 | indifferent to the powerful.

傲虎 | to use a tiger's power; *met.* inexorable, severe.

## SHIH.

*Old sounds, ship, snek, shap, zhit, zhik, and zhak. In Canton, shäp, shük, shek, shat, shit, ch'ik, and ship; — in Swatow, sir, sip, sek, chió, and chap; — in Amoy, sip, sit, siet, and sek; — in Fuhchau, sík, sek, siòh, séu, and sièh; — in Shanghai, sak, säk, zäk seh, and zeh; — in Chifu, shi.*

石, *shih*

Said to be formed of 厂 a cliff over 口 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; ledges; stony, as land; made of stone; petrified; hard; sonorous musical stones; firm, decided; barren, as the womb; a stone or weight of a picul, varying from 100 to 180 and more 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 擔 a picul, and pronounced *tan*.

丨 頭 a stone; stones, rocks.

粉 | soft stone, figure-stone or agalmatolite, used for seals.

他山之 | 可以攻玉 wo work gems by using stones from other hills; — each thing has its use.

丨 膏 gypsum.

浮 | punice.

青 | common granite at Canton.

硯 | 或老坑 | argillite or shale, good for inkstones.

礪 | 或紅 | freestone, red sandstone.

臘 | greasy, yellowish quartz.

打 | to cut stone.

玄精 | blue limestone.

戲猪 | one who is brought to a wedding uninvited, as a make-weight to the groom. (*Cantonese*.)

風起 | 燕飛 [the fable is,] when the wind blows, the stone pectens fly away.

丨 街 a paved street.

丨 花 or | 衣 lichens or fungi.

青苔 | a mossy stone; knaves are likened to it.

丨 敢當 it can resist the noxious influences like a rock; — a phrase cut on tablets to ward off bad luck.

玉 | 俱焚 the good and bad were alike consumed.

一拳 | 之多 as much as a fist-full of stone; — a little.

米 | the amount or piculs of rice; rice in bulk.

飲酒一 | he can drink a jug of spirits.

頑 | 點頭 the playful stones nodded their heads — to Budha.

頭號 | the heaviest stone tried by military candidates; it weighs 200 catties.

In *Cantonese*. To calender cloth with the stone.

丨 加 twice calendered.

碩, *shih*, *shwoh*

Also read *shoh*,

Great, corpulent; full, ripe; eminent, highminded; to fill.

丨 彥 eminent, talented.

丨 學高才 of solid learning and great talents.

丨 大無朋 of unequalled ability.

苗 | filled shoots, i. e. ripe grain.

丨 輔 a high statesman, one near the throne

食, *shi*

Formed of 亠 to co. and 龟 white, referring to a white kernel of rice; it is the 184th radical of characters relating to food.

To nourish the body by eating and drinking; to take food; to live on; to devour; a meal; viands; to take back, to retract; to smoke; to be in the receipt of, to enjoy; to impose on, to fool; to take, as in chess; a support; food; emoluments; revenues; used for the next, an eclipse.

丨 物 food.

伙 | daily allowance, wages, supplies.

丨 自己 to find one's self.

丨 祿 drawing pay, on a salary.

今也每 | 無餘 now nothing is left at any meal.

耳 | 不化 to hear and not attend to or understand.

終 | 之間 during a meal, a little while, a half-hour.

大 | a name given to the Arabs in the T'ang dynasty, and denoting the Tajiks and Bagdad caliphs.

丨 二尺 [this boat] draws two feet.

小 | a lunch.

丨 人餘唾 a plagiarist, one who pilfers his compositions.

目 | ornamental dishes; to look at wistfully.

決不 | 言 don't promise and not perform.

丨 開來 to injure as it spreads, as oil on paper.

隔 | my food does not set well.

- 好 | well-tasted, delicious.  
 獵 | 者 one who forages around, a hunter, a sornor.  
 | 肉 to eat flesh; to feast on a sacrifice.  
 鮮 | fruit and wild animals, food eaten without dressing.  
 | 貨 food and goods; it sometimes answers nearly to political economy.  
 對 | husband and wife.  
 血 | a sacrifice.  
 | 量 to be a soldier.  
 吞 | 肥己 to eat one's self fat, to grow rich out of others.  
 飯 | 錢 allowance to servants for food.  
 白 | a white patch in the skin.

Read *sz'* and used with 飼. To feed, to set food before; to rear, to bring up; 飼 food, provision.  
 牛羊人所 | men rear sheep and oxen.  
 飲之 | 之 give them food and drink.  
 治人者 | 於人 governors of men are supported by men;— rulers are fed by their people.

蝕 From *insect* and to eat.  
 蝕 To injure gradually, to eat away, as a worm does; to inroach on.

- 日 | and 月 | solar and lunar eclipses, so called because the disks appear as if gradually eaten away.  
 侵 | 家產 to gradually inroach 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 From *worship* and a stone.  
 祔 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.

飾 From 食 to eat for the phonetic, and 人 with 巾 denoting *personal things*; the second form is little used.

- 飾 To adorn, to paint, to ornament; to set off; to gloss over, to pretend, to patch up; to excuse; to make believe; to wipe, to brighten; concord in music; to dress a victim for sacrifice; a facing or binding; an ornament; weapons.  
 首 | female head ornaments.  
 裝 | bedizened, tricked out; to impose on, specious.  
 粉 | 彌縫 the facts were glossed over and colored; it was all whitewashed.  
 修 | to adorn, to brighten up; to polish, as style.  
 掩 | 不來 his pretense did not do.  
 矯 | 外貌 to put on an appearance — of sternness.  
 厲 | a martial look; said of the Emperor.  
 文過 | 非 he slurred over and excused his crimes.

釋 From to *distinguish* and to *keep* at, referring to selecting and separating.

- 釋 To unloose; to free; to liberate, to put from one; to explain, to open out the meaning; to relax; to slight or let alone; to leave; to melt or dissipate; to soften by soaking.  
 | 門 Buddhist priests.  
 | 回 to liberate, as from exile or the sway of evil passions.  
 | 放 to let out from confinement.  
 | 恨 to hate no longer.  
 | 手 to unhand, to part from.  
 水 | 瓦解 the ice has melted and the tiles loosened; *met.* to remove or explain misstatements, to allay fears; to dissipate rumors.  
 註 | to unfold the meaning.  
 如 | 重負 [glad] as one relieved of a heavy burden.

難攻易 | to avoid the difficult, to attempt the easy.

迦提婆 (Sanskrit, *sakra deva*) Indra, known as 能天主 the valiant Lord of devas, and regarded as inferior to Budha.

家 or 氏 the Buddhists, derived from 迦牟尼 Sakyamuni, the solitary, the monk of the Sakyas, who died B. C. 543; defined by 能仁寂默 one who is mighty in humanity, and dwells in seclusion and silence; also called Budha, the most celebrated of the titles applied to him, because it is the name of the religion he founded, and denotes "the learned or awakened one;" it is a simple attribute added to the name by which the prince of Kapilavastu is known in the world; he is also called 帝 | and 天帝 | even by the Confucianists.

式 From 代 *dart* and 工 *work*.  
 式 A form, a fashion; an ample; a rule, a law for a pattern; to make or do like

a copy; to imitate; to respect, to look up to; reverently; to measure; to use, to serve; to cause; thereby, thereon; a cross-bar in a carriage, for which the next is also correct; to bow to it; and; an initial particle having the force of a copula, or an illative particle.

微 | 微胡不歸 all reduced and poor, why do we not go back home?

樣 a pattern.

中 | or 合 | like the sample, or to meet the standard; as 中 | 進士 the *tsinsz'* graduates who passed the examination.

號 | 呼 amid clamor and bawling.

序在位 he regulates the position of the princes.

字 | a copy-slip.

惟公是 | taking your honor as my example.

格 | a model.

款 | form of address; style, air; sort, kind.

各 | all kinds — of goods.  
| 爾 purposely.

筆帖 | a copyist in the Boards.

軾, *shi'* A stretcher before a carriage or in a sedan, to lean on when bowing to others, called 扶手板 or leaning-board.

拭, *shi'* From *hand* and *pattern*.  
To wipe, to rub and dust with a duster; to brush away; to cleanse, as sheep.  
| 桌 wipe the table.  
拂 | to wipe and dust.

| 涕 or | 淚 to brush away tears.

| 淨 to wash and rub clean.

適, *shi'* From *to go* and *origin*.  
To go to, to reach; to pass over a long distance; a bride going to a husband's house; to marry out; to happen, to occur; to satisfy; to follow, to accord, to suit, to cliime in with; an *adverb*, suddenly, presently just now, just then; usual; pleased, contented; a good degree, accomplished; to supply deficiencies.

| 然 or | 爾 suddenly; accidentally.

| 嫁 to marry a husband.

| 意 very well, in good health; agreeable, charming, as a location.

| 因 just because, then.

| 從何來 where did you then come from?

無所 | 從 no one to take the direction of the affair.

| 間 just at that time, not long ago.

| 值 happened just right, opportune.

妥 | properly done.

室人 | 我 all the family blame me.

| 我願 it meets my wishes.

| 有客來 a visitor has come.

Read *tih*, and used for 嫡. 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 | 與謀 who will devise the plans?

| 士 a fine scholar.

無 | 也 no settled purpose, no grit

胸中無 | 莫之見 I have no fixed opinion upon the point.

Read *tseh*, and used for 譴. To blame, to take to task.

勿予禍 | do not punish nor reprove us.

邴, *shi'* Frequently written like the next. A small fief, | 邴 in the present Sz'ch'uen, conferred on a general in the Han dynasty.

十, *shi'* "East and west is *一* one, north and south is | *descending*, joined they make *十* ten, and complete a circuit;" it forms the 24th radical of a few miscellaneous characters; the next is its complex form.

Ten, "the end of reckoning."

第 | the tenth.

| 一 eleven.

| 分之一 one tenth.

| 幾個 ten and more.

| 來個 there are nearly ten.

| 足 complete; pure, as gold.

| 分 ten parts, all; very, first-rate, perfect; a common superlative.

| 字路 cross-roads.

| 全 entire, as a recovery.

| 除不如九現 better sell nine things for ready money than ten for credit.

| 死一生 ten to one he'll die.

| 成得八 I got eight parts out of ten.

| 不全 all are incomplete.

聞一知 | he perceives all on hearing a little.

| 分稱讚 to lavish praise indiscriminately.

拾, *shi'* From *hand* and *to unite*; occurs for *sheh*, 涉 to wade, and much used for the last as a complex form.

To collect, to gather up, to pick up; to clear away, as dishes; to bring together, to arrange; an archer's armlet; to take turns in shooting a bow; to ford a stream; inclining to, gradual approach to.

| 起來 to pick up.

收 | 絲綸 I am going to take my fishing-tackle — somewhere else; *i. e.* try a new business.

| 下去 take them away.

執 | 東西 to properly arrange things.

路不 | 遺 they did not pick up what was dropped in the way.

| 級而登 to lift up the dress and ascend.

| 地芥 [easy] as picking up a straw.

| 翠踏青 to clean up the green [grass], and tread the verdure, as when worshiping the tombs.

什, *shi'* From *man* and *ten*; used for 甚 very.

A file of ten soldiers or two files of five each; sundries; a title.

| 物 things, household gear.

| 錦小菜 condiments, seasoning.

其實皆 | 一也 the real [proportion paid] was a title.

| 麼 what? this dissyllable has a wide signification, and is much used after a negative like not at all, none of, not so; as 不是 | 麼正經話 not at all the correct thing in talking.

收買 | 物 we buy up any odds and ends.

算 | 麼東西 who is that fellow? what can that thing do?

篇 | verses of ten lines; books, writings.

炒 | 件 to roast fowl giblets.

不犯了 | 麼罪 I have done no wrong.

| 長 the corporal over a decury, a decurion.

失 Composed of 手 hand and 乙 curved combined.

Without control; to lose, to mislay; to omit, to neglect, to disregard, to fail; to err, to miss, to jeopardize; to leave behind; to slip; to fail in; to lose favor; failure, an omission, a fault; accidental.

物 to lose a thing.

過 | an error, delinquencies.

覺 to overlook, to forget; absent-minded.

信 to forfeit one's word.

手 to let slip, to drop.

脚 or 足 to slip up, to lose one's foothold.

風 foundered; upset.

了 lost, as a thing, a dog; but 之 used after an assertion indicates that it is erroneous.

禮 disrespectful, rude to; or 敬 wanting in regard; — are polite phrases for, You do me honor; Thank you.

時 behind time; to miss the hour.

本 lost the principal.

萬無一 | not the least deficiency or mistake in it.

察 to neglect to inquire into, to be careless in overseeing.

記 I forgot it.

不 | 其 馳 no error was seen in driving — the carriage.

口 speechless, dying; mistaken, spoke wrong.

身 she has lost her virtue.

體面 disgraced, unbecoming, reproachful.

位 or 國 lost his crown.

民心 forfeited the people's affections.

魂 stupid, inattentive, witless; — a term of abuse.

神 absent-minded; abstracted.

患得患 | distressed till he gets it, and then distressed lest he loses it, — as an office.

不 | 為 好人 yet he may be regarded as good.

火 it caught fire, as a house.

落 lost by mislaying; dropped and lost it.

所 driven from their homes.

於 教 訓 lost the proper time for instruction.

不 | 言 不 | 人 [the wise man] does not mistime his words, nor use the wrong man for his purpose.

傳 lost the record of or use of.

打 前 | to stumble, as a horse.

實 寔 } From a covering over a string of pearls or is; the first form is commonest.

Real, solid; full, compact; true, honest, sincere; fixed, as a price; hard, as a knot; the reality, the results; effects,

fruits, or facts of a thing; fruit of plants, harder and smaller than 菓 fleshy fruit; verily, in fact; to fill, to cram; to put inside, though not implying filled; to be really; positively, exactly; is; the worked factor in a sum, as the multiplicand or dividend; in rhetoric, a thesis, an argument.

在 or 首 really, verily, in fact.

情 的 it is certainly so.

落 落 securely, safely, honestly.

固 solid-looking.

老 | 話 I speak the truth.

結 | or 成 | the fruit has set; —met. the affair is done; too late.

老 | 人 an honest plain man.

價 the fixed, actual price.

事 an actual thing or event.

事 | the facts of a matter.

徙 富 民 | 北 京 [Yung-loh] moved the rich people to Peking to fill it.

命 不 同 our lots are not alike.

堅 | 好 [the grain] became strong and good.

心 相 交 a real sincere friend.

軍 | military stores.

着 | in earnest, to set about vigorously.

數 the full tale or complement.

不 瞞 你 I really do not deceive you.

以 昭 核 | is according to the real facts.

予 恐 來 世 以 台 為 口 | I am afraid future ages will fill their mouths about me.

授 任 署 the real incumbent of the office.

銀 the real amount.

不 肯 | 吐 he refused to confess or disclose the matter.

名 者 | 之 實 reputation is the guest of real merit.

湜 Limpid clear water, like the River King in Shensi.

正 | a sincere mind.

湜 以 渭 濁 | | 其 汜 the King is muddied by the Wei, but its bottom may be seen near the islets.

奩 From great and two hundred. To flourish, to abound; to color up, to flush; a carnation color.

召 公 | Shih, the duke of Chau, B. C. 1110; he was also called

君 | Prince Shih, and was Grand Protector to King Ching.

路 車 有 | red shone the state carriage.

螫 From insect and to forgive. To poison, to sting; venomous; the poison of a sting; a sting; troublesome, malignant.

虫 the poisonous insect, applied to the scorpion.

辛 | a virulent poison, malignant.

着 stung, bitten.

蠍 子 | 了 the scorpion stung me.

毒 | poisonous; oppressive, as bad laws.

襜 A rain cloak, called 襜 | made of leaves.

禮 義 以 為 襜 | propriety and right should be [as close to one] as his garments.

識

shih  
chih'From *words* and *marl* or sticky clay as the primitive.

To know by learning; to recognize, to distinguish; knowledge; a mental power or emotion, in which sense Buddhists use it for consciousness; to be aware of, acquainted with; versed in, expert; an acquaintance.  
不 | 不知 I neither understand nor know — the reason of the thing.

認 | to recognize.

見 | 過人 he is more clever than most men.

| 貨 a connoisseur of things.

| 透機關 I am fully aware of his plans.

舊相 | an old acquaintance.

目不 | 了 he does not know [a character as easy as] 了, *ting*.

熟 | intimate with.

禮 | polite, easy in his manners.

不 | 有諸 I do not know whether it is so or not.

迷 | knowing evil.

六 | a Buddhist term for the six *vidyanas* or mental functions, of which 意 thought (*manas*) is the last.

多聞 | of varied and great information.

似曾相 | 又歸來 it seems as if I recognized him, like a swallow which has returned in the spring.

Read *chi'* and used with 誌

To remember; to keep in mind.

三爵不 | at the third cup you lose your recollection.

埴

shih'

Adhesive clay.

搏 | to mold in clay.

擣 | to feel one's way with a stick.

鞘

shih'

A leather sheath for a sword.

刀 | a scabbard for a knife.

室

shih'

From *shelter* and *at*; *q. d.* he has reached the place where he stops.

A place of rest, a house, a dwelling, an abiding place; a mansion, as for a king; a room or inner apartment; a wife; kindred, family; a household; the royal family; to marry; a nest; a grave, a last resting place; a case for a thing.

正 | or 配 |, and 側 | terms for a wife and concubine.

三十有 | at thirty marry.

受 | to take a wife.

世 | an ancestral hall.

家 | a family; house; a household; a state.

| 家 houses; house, holds, people; betrothal ceremonies; a palace.

宮 | the palace; noblemen's mansions.

箭 | a quiver.

冰 | an ice-house.

宗 | of the Imperial clan.

乃有 | 競競 when his House was in its prime.

升堂未入 | you have reached the hall but not the chamber; — you have yet something to learn.

歸于其 | he was gathered to his abode; *i. e.* buried.

| 人 my late wife; also attendants; females in a house.

| 星 the 13th zodiacal constellation of the stars Markab  $\alpha$  and Sheat  $\beta$  in Pegasus; it is also the name of Raivata, a celebrated Buddhist leader.

濕

shih'

From *water stagnant* and covered with earth; the second form is irregular.

溼

shih'

Name of a river; wet, humid, moist, damp; low-lying grounds; disappointed, dejected.

| 水貨 damaged goods

風 | rheumatism.

漢其 | 矣 scorched are the moist places.

| 氣 humid exhalations which cause disease.

| 生 animals produced in water, as fish, reptiles, mollusks.

鹹 | saline efflorescence; damp; *met.* vulgar talk; dirty, frowzy, as clothes. (*Cantonese.*)

發 | it has gathered dampness.

送 | 禮 sent him a present of food, — not money.

印 | stamp struck off and wet it.

水過地皮 | 的事 a small matter, it only wet the ground.

| | glossy, polished.

陰 | dampened under cover, or from not being aired.

冷露 | 桂花 the chill dew wets the olca.

拄

'ch'

To lean on a staff.

Read *chi'* To throw into; to hold, to grasp.

甚

shih'

From *ten* and *very*.

Full, abundant, said of silkworms; to collect, or assemble.

鼯

shih'

From 鼠 *mouse* and 碩 *great* contracted; *q. d.* the great rat

A grayish yellow animal found in hilly places, which burrows, and is destructive to the grain; it has a bushy tail which furnishes hair for pencils; it occurs in the northern and western provinces, and from the description seems to be the long tailed marmot, akin to the loir of Italy.

刺

shih'

Also read *ts'z'*.

A hard, coarse-grained wood, fit for axles and naves.

| 檀子 a species of hawthorn or *Crataegus*, found in the midland provinces.

## SHING.

Old sounds, shing and zhing. In Canton, shing and sheng; — in Swatow, seng and shia; — in Amoy, seng and sin; — in Fuhchau, sing and séng; — in Shanghai, sāng and sang; — in Chifu, shing.

升  
shing

The original form is like that of 斗 a peck, 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.

一 | 米 a pint of rice.

| 沈已定 the good or bad luck of it is already fixed.

| 階 to go up the steps.

| 遐 to ascend to the distant place, — i. e. heaven.

| 堂 to enter court, to sit on the bench; in the outer hall.

筆 | a pencil-cup.

男女無辨則亂 | if the sexes are not kept apart, incests will arise.

In Cantonese. The thill of a sedan; a bamboo carrying-pole; to slap with the hand.

| 幾把掌 slapped him several times.

竹 | a bamboo pole.

陞

From mound and to ascend; used with the last.

shang

To ascend, as stairs; to advance, to go up to; to rise, as in office.

| 官 promoted in rank.

| 啓 open it in your hall; — written on a letter.

指日高 | may you soon be promoted to a high post.

| 炮 to fire a salute. (Cantonese.)

| 轎 to get into a sedan.

| 降 promotion and degradation.

昇  
shing

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.

勝

shing

From strength and a phonetic.

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.

不 | 任 inadequate to the post.

苦不 | 言 words cannot describe my sorrows.

曷 | 詫異 what inexpressibly strange talk |

Read shing?. To conquer, to get the victory; to excel, superior; best, excellent; to add.

花 | 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, Diotrephtian.

得 | victorious, conquering.

| 意 your fine thoughts; — a polite phrase.

不分 | 負 neither had the victory.

| 過人 superior to others.

同心方 | 兒 it is very well if we are of one mind.

聲  
shang

From 耳 ear and 磬 tinkling stones contracted; the second is a common contraction.

A sound; a voice or tone; a note in music; music, harmony; the tones or inflections of words in speak-

ing, of which from four to eight are indicated in various parts of China; a cry, a wail; language; verbally; reputation, celebrity; to speak; to utter sounds; to make known, to declare; to praise; in epitaphs, to exhibit, to be an example.

| 音 a sound, a noise.

| 勢大 powerful, influential.

平 | and 仄 | are the even tones and the deflected tones of words.

高 | and 低 | a high key and low key, as in singing.

| 尾 final sounds in talking or chanting; drawling 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' (saravala) for the personal disciples of Sakya-muni, who listened to his utterances; now applied to the lowest degree of saintship.

| 價 honored, in repute.

| 稱 to state verbally.

| 明此案 report clearly about this case.

| 名狼藉 a reputation for avarice.

先 | 奪人 his name is enough to appal them.

發 | 喊 call out loud to him.

響 | 兒 a loud report.

此秋 | 也 this then is the sound of autumn coming on |

| 教不行 [the people] will not regard his admonitions.

有 | 氣嗎 is there an answer? (Cantonese.)

In Cantonese. Careful; steady, as when lifting or carrying things.

好 | be very cautious, take good care.

**繩**From *silk* and a *frog*.

A cord, string, or line, especially a builder's line; a line stretched taut; to adjust, to make right; to mark by a line; to enforce conformity to rule; to warn and restrain; to continue in succession; to praise.

| 子 或 一 條 | a string.

準 | a line to go by; up to the mark.

擰 成 | 兒 或 打 | to spin or twist cord.

繫 赤 | to tie the red cord; — to betroth.

子 孫 | | a continuous line of descendants.

| 墨 a marking-line.

| 其 祖 武 to continue (or imitate) an ancestor's valor.

| 愆 to mark faults or shortcomings.

**愆**

Used with the preceding.

To carefully guard against, is | | referring to infraction of laws or rules; beware of.

**澗**

A river in the state Tsi, a branch of the Ta-tsing River in Shantung.

Read *mién*. A town in the northwest of Honan, | 池 縣 a district on part of the River Loh.

**乘**

From 入 to enter over 乘 *ex-celling*, here referring to military rules; it resembles *ping* 乘 a sheaf.

To ride, as in a chariot; to mount; to avail one's self of, to take advantage of, to seize the right time; to put in order; to drive; in *arithmetic*, to sum up, to multiply; to direct; to calculate.

| 隙 而 入 [the wind] gets in at the crack.

| 時 to improve the moment.

| 機 會 或 | 其 無 備 to seize the opportunity; to catch him unprepared.

| 風 縱 火 light the fire when the wind is fair.

| 龍 to take a wife.

| 法 rules for multiplication.

| 雲 上 天 to ride on a cloud to heaven.

歲 月 | 除 years and months come and go; time runs on.

不 如 | 勢 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 | ' 矢 to shoot four arrows.

家 | ' a family carriage.

臻 上 | ' he has attained the highest position.

大 | the third degree of saintship (*maha-yana*), that of *Budhisatwa*; such a one, like a great conveyance, can transport himself and all mankind to *nirvana*.

**剩****賸****剩****賸**From *knife* and to multiply; the second form is unusual.

An overplus, a residue; fragments, leavings; what is left, as a tailor's cabbage; to retain, to keep back a part; to lengthen; not only.

有 | there is something over.

| 有 限 only a little is left.

下 | 多 少 how much is left?

| 一 半 one half remains.

| 家 產 業 the family property left to me.

| 貨 remnants of goods, dribbles.

| 出 to put aside out of.

殘 茶 | 飯 what is left after a meal.

寧 | 莫 缺 better to have an overplus than to want; — waste not, want not.

**晟****晟**

From 昌 a cover contracted and 成 complete; also read *ch'ing*'. A dish for holding rice or other cooked food.

**驟****驟**Also read *tsäng*.

To geld a stallion.

攻 特 謂 | 之 to operate on the stallion is called to geld him.

**驟****驟**

A district in Shao-ling fu in Chchkiang, lying southwest of Ningpo; a noted hill in the same region.

**藤****藤**

A plant.

苜 | another name for the sesamum.

長 春 | a wall creeper, an evergreen species of ivy or wild grape.

**盛****盛****盛****盛**

From *vessel* and *complete*; *g.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.

| 興 衰 are opposites, thriving, declining; — robust, failing.

| 名 難 副 it is hard to match his fame.

| 大 very great.

氣 | 言 宜 he has a strong voice and speaks rightly.

衆 | very numerous, prolific.

Read *ch'ing*. A cup, a vase for millet, once used in worship; a vessel full; to receive, as into a vessel; to deposit; to contain; contained in; heaped, as grain; to be complete; arrayed, in full costume.

| 不 起 來 it will not hold all.

不佳話 he cannot keep a secret; he tells all he hears.

酒 to fill with spirits.

飯 bring on the rice, as at the end of a feast.

杏花 | 開 the apricots are in full bloom.

高 raise it higher.

服 dressed in full robes.

箱 to pack or put in a box.

德 | 不狎侮 complete virtue is never rude or familiar.

印 | 于豆 we load the stands with the offerings.

犧牲黍 | the victims and vessels of millet.

晟 From *sun* and *complete*; not the same as 晟 a dish.

shíng The brightness of the sun; light, splendor; glorious sunlight.

曉日 | 明 a bright and fair day.

月映澄波 | the moonlight glitters on the placid water.

聖 } From 耳 *ear* and 呈 *to inform*; the common, contracted form is also read *k'uh*, to hoe.

聖 } One who, on hearing a sound knows the whole case; the highest degree of moral and intellectual powers; intuitively wise and good, and possessing universal knowledge; wisdom; to be wise; holy, sacred, and unattainable by common mortals; perfect; sage, wise; the emperor; imperial; the sage, *i. e.* Confucius; a tree of knowledge; in epitaphs, a condescending and liberal prince.

人 and 至 | the holy man and the most holy, are profane titles of Confucius.

門 his disciples, the literati.

主 or 天子 or 上 the Emperor.

論 his Majesty's commands.

廟 a temple to Confucius.

三 | the three holy ones, are Yü, Duke Chen, and Confucius.

亞 | the second sage, or Mencius.

王 Yao and Shun.

像 [Kwanti's] sacred effigy.

以達 | 聰 this is for the information of your Majesty's intelligence.

神天從 the holy and divine [Confucius] came from heaven.

大而化之之謂 | he is holy who can make the greatest things accommodate themselves to him.

靈 and 日 foreign terms, used by some for the Holy Ghost and the Sabbath.

惟狂克念作 | the foolish by thinking become wise.

畦 } The raised paths between different patches of grain in a large field, available for walking.

shíng } 香稻 一 | a patch of red rice.

## SHOH.

See also soh. Old sounds, shak and shot. In Canton, shok, shak, sok, sut, chéuk, lok, and yéuk; — in Siatow, chiak, chüt, súak, sòk, and yiak; — in Amoy, chiok, liok, sek, and sut; — in Fuchau, ch'üok and sauk; — in Shanghai, sak, zak, sok, ts'òk, and söih; — in Chifu, shòu.

芍 From *flower* and *ladle*; occurs written without the radical.

sho The peony (*Paeonia albiflora*), whose roots | 藥 are used as a tonic.

白 | and 赤 | are two varieties of the dahlia.

贈之以 | 藥 presenting each other with white peonies.

爍 Interchanged with the next.

sho Bright, splendid, brilliant; to glisten, to shine; to embellish.

閃 | to reflect light.

灼 | glorious.

霜木葉暴 | the bright falling leaves of the autumnal woods.

Read loh. Dead branches of trees, withered twigs.

鑠 Like the last, and also read yoh,

sho To melt a metal; to fuse it for founding; to urge; impelled, as by another's in-

fluence; lustrous, shining, burnished.

金 to polish metals or gold.

非由外 | [genius does] not come from outward polish.

目 brilliant eyes.

朔 From *moon* and *perversé*.

shò The first day of the moon, the new moon; to begin; north.

shwò 正 | new-year's day.

告 | to announce the new moon, when of old a sheep was offered.

風凜凜 the biting north wind.

城彼 | 方 to build a wall in those northern regions.

賀 | congratulations at the new moon.

槊 } A great spear, eighteen feet, such as Chang Pi wielded.

握 | to play chess.

shò } 手使長 | he brandished his great spear.

稍 Like the last.

shò } A kind of fizzig or harpoon.

刀 | a pencil.

澗 From *water* and a *cup*.

shò } The gentle murmuring of a brook over the stones is 澗 |, and also the sportive leaps of fish; waves dashing against each other.

**搨**, To smear, to daub.  
提鎗便 | to thrust right and left with a spear.

**鶩**, A bird likened to a mallard, with fine plumage and red eyes; it is regarded as a felicitous bird.

鶩 | the young chicks of this phoenix mallard are so called by some, but it may denote a beautiful species of teal. (*Anas*.)

**搨**, From *hand* and *cord*; it was also written 索, but that being read *soh*, 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.

摸 | to turn over and look at, as goods; to finger.

| 隱行怪 to search into mysteries and do occult things.

| 數 to solve a problem.

In *Cantonese*. The natural divisions of an orange, pomelo, mango, or other fruit; a quarter, as of a bird; a place; a part of.

解三 | cut it into three parts.

**鐐**, Iron thread; iron wire; small chains.

跪 | 子 to kneel on chains.

鐵 | iron wire or thread.

**啜**, To sip; to take a taste of a thing; to put up the lips and taste.

**蟀**, A cricket, especially the house-cricket.

蟋 | 居壁 the cricket lives in the wall.

鬥蟋 | to fight crickets.

**樅**, Name of a tree.

In *Cantonese*. A catch, a fastening, a snick, a button; to button or fasten, to latch.

門 | a movable post which is run into holes in the lintel and sill, and holds the leaves of the door.

| 住寔 fasten it tight, as a window-blind.

**掣**, Long and beautiful arms; small and tapering.

輻 | 而織 the felines are long and slender.

## SHU.

Old sounds, sho, zho, shlu, shot, shiut, and zhot. In *Canton*, shū and sho; — in *Swatow*, su, chū, ch'ü, süe, and so; — in *Amoy*, su, sò, tsu, ch'u, and ju; — in *Fuchau*, sü, chü, ch'ü, su, sù, sò, sauk, saä, siò, and t'ü; — in *Shanghai*, su, sū, tsü, and tsz'; — in *Chifu*, shū.

**書**, From 日 to *speak* and 聿 a *stylus*, but the former is regarded as a contraction of 者 for 著 to *manifest*, *scil.* with the pencil.

A book or volume, which should properly have a soft or limp cover, though it is applied to all kinds of books; a record; a letter; documents, dispatches; to write, to compose; the form of characters; characters as the delineation of ideas; a clerk or writer.

一本 | one book, one volume.

一套 | or 一部 | one set.

| 稟 to write a petition.

| 房 a library, an office.

| 衣 a book-cover of cloth.

關 | an engagement for a tutor.

離 | or 休 | a bill of divorce.

| 金 money for school-books.

| 館 a school-house.

| 舖 or | 林 a book-store.

| 生之見 a scholastic, pedantic mind

| 信 a letter.

文 | dispatches on service.

| 生 a scholar.

| 香之家 a literary family.

中 | 君 a writing-pencil.

四 | the Four Books.

| 班 clerk in a yamun who writes petitions, copies edicts, &c.

| 童 a boy who dusts a library.

手 | written with my own hand.

| 迂兒 a pedantic scholar.

清 | custom-house clerks.

草 | the running hand.

八分 | the square characters.

攻 | to learn books.

中 | clerks in the Boards.

腹有詩 | 氣自華 his mind is full of classic lore, and his manners show his parts.

致 | to inform by letter.

| 啟先生 the clerk in a prefect's office who prepares documents.

**琰**, Also read *tu*.

A fine gem; an ancient tablet, the 笏 of after times, held by feudal princes at audiences; it was made of ivory.

**舒**, From *house* and to *give*.

To unroll, to open out; to expand; to disburden the mind; exhilarated; tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, leisurely; comfortable; to be remiss; an old tribe on the River Hwai, retained in the district of | 城縣 near Lu-ch'en fu in Nganhwui.

| 展 to spread out, as a roll; large, spacious, as a house; free and easy.

| 服 easy, in good health, happy; to give in to.

不 | 究之 [our lord] does not leisurely examine it.

| | 徐徐 to do anything leisurely and orderly; well done.

| 用 roomy, enough and to spare.

| 暢 in good spirits, cheerful.

| 遲 pleasant spoken, in good humor.

卷 | 自如 I shall act as I please about it.

未免太 | 服 really much too comfortable.

| 緒 a clue.

| 伸一個懶 he stretched out once at full length.

安 | wholly at ease.

| 國 a small state in the present Liu-ch'ing hien 柳城縣 in the north of Kwangsi.

| 鳧 a wild duck, one that goes where it likes.

紓

Interchanged with the last.

shu Slow, remiss; insensibly, little by little; to relax; to free from.

| 緩 procrastinating.

以 | 民困 to remit the burdens on the people.

彼交匪 | there is no remissness in their intercourse.

| 革非心 to change one's wicked conduct.

| 禍 to free from calamity.

輸

From carriage and to assist; presents were sent up in a cart.

shu To rotate; to send in, as revenue; to bring what is due; to submit one's self; an offering; to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; to overturn; ruined, decayed.

交 | skirt or flap of a garment in ancient times.

| 帳 to help one in sickness or in need.

| 納 to pay taxes.

| 敗 discomfited, defeated.

| 錢 to lose money.

打 | to get a thrashing.

| 他一着 I lost one game to him.

捐 | to subscribe to government.

| 打贏要 if he loses he will thrash you, and want the wager if he wins.

| 賭 to bet; what will you bet?

委 | to send in the tribute; officers who superintend its reception.

| 服 to confess willingly, as a prisoner without torturing.

| 盡 to exhaust.

氈

shu A kind of rug or mattress for sleeping, or kneeling in worship; woven of horse and other hair.

郟

shu An old name for Hia-tsin hien 夏津縣 in Lin-tsing cheu in the northwestern part of Shantung; it reached then into Chibli.

疏

From 疋 piece and 流 streams or 束 a sheaf; sometimes used for the next two.

疎

shu Open, wide apart, coarse; distant in space, time, or relationship; sundered, widened; sleazy; remiss, free,

lax, careless; to make passable; pervious; to divide, to partition off; to part with; to cut or carve open work; to discard; to spread or enlarge; to manage; a correlative of 親 distant and near, as relatives.

| 通舊河 to clear out an old river.

| 懈 heedless, laissez faire.

丢 | not tried for a long time, quite out of practice.

| 財大義 to give generously and equitably.

| 遠 more distantly related.

| 窓 an open lattice, a jealousy.

| 眼 a crevice; open-worked.

| 闊 not met for a long time.

| 忽 just slipped my mind.

| 失 just lost (or mislaid) it.

稀 | coarse in texture.

| 於防範 remiss about the rules, heedless of the stipulations.

| 林 trees in autumn when half stripped of foliage.

| 虞 evils arising from remissness.

| | full dressed, spreading robes.

Read shu' To state to a superior; to discuss, to lay before; a statement.

奏 | a memorial.

竈君 | annual statement to the god of the Furnace.

| 文 a clear report.

抗 | 直諫 an urgent memorial and direct remonstrance.

蔬

su A general term for edible greens and vegetables is | 菜 including pulse.

嘉 | table rice.

| 食' the coarsest kinds of herbs.

鼠壤有餘 | the mole's nest has some greens left; — don't eat all up.

| 油 a cheap oil obtained from the seeds of a kind of comfrey or *Boraginæa*.

| 水即屬家常 water and herbs are [the student's] daily fare.

落 | the black egg-plant; so called at Suchau.

老 | 菜 may you die soon — like greens; a curse.

吃 | 菜 he eats herbs; i. e. he is a priest.

梳

shu From 木 wood and 疏 open contracted.

A coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.

| 頭 or | 髮 to dress the hair.

一隻 | or | 子 a comb.

| 齒 teeth of the comb.

| 粧 to dress up, said of women.

| 粧盤 a trunk containing a paper toilette to burn for the dead.

分 | to send a comb to put in the coffin of a deceased fiancée. (Cantonese.)

| 粧檯 a toilette table furnished for a bride.

練

shu A coarse kind of grasscloth or linen formerly made, mixed with hempen threads; a variety of sackcloth.

投

Formed of 又 the hand and 几 a bench; not the same as 投; it is the 79th radical of a few characters, mostly relating to striking.

shu A pole or spear twelve cubits long, projecting before a war-chariot; handle of a spear; to kill with a spear.

| 書 a variety of running hand.  
| 攝 | a flail.

薯

From plants and all or court; the second is the usual form; the first is also read *chu*.

shu A term for plants with tubers; a tuber, a bulbous root; the Chinese yam 山藥 (*Dioscorea batatas*), cultivated in central China.

| 蕪 a whitish tuber, probably the common yam.

| 仔 or 荷蘭 | Irish potatoes.

紅 | or 白 | or 番 | sweet potatoes.

大 | or 坭洞 | the yam. (*Dioscorea sativa*.)

| 粉 sweet-potato flour.

殊

From dead and red.

shu To kill, to cut off, to exterminate, to slaughter; to wound; to distinguish; to mark off; differing, unlike; to exceed; a sign of the superlative, really, very; it is often followed by a negative.

| 戰 to kill in battle.

萬 | 一本 all these different things have the same principle.

| 無本事 not the least ability.

年 | 七十 rather over seventy.

| 方 various regions.

| 屬可憐 it is truly lamentable.

| 色 different colors.

| 不可解 I really cannot understand — your intention.

| 堪詫異 it is still more strange.

| 庭 palace of the genii.

| 不然 certainly not so.

| 不得知 who would have thought it! Is it possible?

銖

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; trifles.

銖 | 計較 to reckon to the uttermost farthing.

五 | 錢 a cash of Wang-mang of the Han dynasty.

杼

To strain or decant liquids, to pour out; to take out; to exclude; to state freely, to lay open one's mind.

掬 | a rice mortar.

| 箭袋 to pull arrows from the quiver.

| 恨 to allay anger, to pacify.

暑

From sun and this; not the same as 署 an office.

shu Summer's heat; hot weather; heat of the sun.

| 天 dog-days.

天時 | 熱 sultry weather.

深林避 | to go into the dense groves to escape the heat.

中 | or 受 | sun-struck, affected by the heat.

寒來 | 往 cold and heat succeed each other.

我心憚 | my heart is affrighted by the heat.

鼠

The original form is intended to represent the head, teeth, tail, and legs of a rat; it is the 208th 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.

竹 | the bamboo rat. (*Rhizomys sinensis*.)

石 | field or meadow mouse.

松 | or 灰 | a squirrel.

銀 | an ermine.

田 | a mole.

飛 | a bat; the flying squirrel.

黃 | 鼠 a weasel.

| 思泣血 my thoughts pain me even to weeping blood.

噪 | a shrew mouse; in the North, the 騷 | is a polecat, or perhaps a muskrat.

渠 | a water rat.

詭 | a skulking thief.

| 眼 timorous; villainous.

| 竊狗偷 pilfering and thieving, like rats and dogs.

首 | 兩端 irresolute, undecided; looking two ways, as a rat peeping from its hole.

老 | 跌落天平 the rat fell into the scales — to weigh himself; self-praise.

投 | 忌噐 look out for the vase when you throw at the rat in front of it; — don't run too great a risk to attain an object.

癡

Sick from grief; moping, a settled melancholy, a disorder of the mind; fearful, as a mouse in his hole.

shu | 憂以葬 my pent up sorrow makes me ill.

黍

Composed of 禾 grain and 雨 rain contracted, as it is sown when the rains come; it is the 202d radical of characters relating to millet and pasting.

The panicked millet (*Milium nigricans* or *Panicum miliaceum*) when growing; the grain is called 小麩 little wheat and 黃米 yellow rice; some varieties are glutinous; this word in ancient times probably denoted the sorghum.

角 | a preparation of millet also called 黍粽, made from the variety called 黏黃米 on the 5th day of the 5th moon.

糜 | spoiled millet.

啄我 | don't peck my sorghum.

蜀 | Sz'ch'uen millet, a variety of sorghum with a clumpy head; the grain is used for spirits; but the 玉蜀 | is Indian corn or maize.

蝻

'shu

The sow-bug or slater, the 蝻 | (*Oniscus* and *Porcellio*), known as 地虱 ground louse, and 地鷄 ground chicken.

數

'shu  
'soh'

From 支 a *tap* and 隼 *frequent*. To enumerate; to count; to deal out; to find out the number; to blame; to recapitulate, to discriminate; an art, as of numbers.

丨幾多 how many do you reckon?

丨錯 you have reckoned wrong.

再丨一丨 reckon it up again.

歷歷可丨 I can enumerate the whole number.

丨丨看 look over and count it carefully.

使吏丨之 to order the officers to reprimand him.

丨不着你 he is not to be reckoned with you.

奕之爲丨小丨也 chess-playing is an art, it may be a small art.

算丨末者 it will do; you may do it; I agree.

難丨 they cannot be counted up.

往來言行心焉丨之 even the words of wayfarers can be discriminated by the mind.

Read *shu'*. An account, a bill; a number; a list; several, a few; a lot, destiny, fate; a classifier.

不丨年 not many years.

丨日 some days.

丨次 several times.

丨尾 final balance of an account.

分丨 a dividend, a share.

對丨 to compare accounts.

記丨 or 上'丨 put it to my account.

計丨 to count.

打丨 or 算丨 to reckon accounts.

無丨 innumerable; the Buddhists use it for countless (*asmitkyat*), representing it by 1 with 17 cyphers after it.

收丨 to collect accounts.

清丨 to clear off an account.

丨目糊塗 the accounts are confused.

天丨 or 曆丨 destiny.

在丨難逃 you cannot easily escape your fate.

有定丨 it is determined beforehand; it is a destined thing.

十丨個 ten and over.

充丨兒 one only fit to fill up, a poor stick of a fellow.

Read *shoh*, Worried, as by many cares; in a flurry or dilemma.

丨丨 hurried, irreverent.

煩丨 distracted with cares; too often, reiterated, it tires me.

朋友丨 to weary a friend with expostulations.

Read *tsuh*, Close; as 丨罟 a fine net.

噉

'shu'

To egg on a dog; to set a dog on one; the noise made in doing so.

樹

'shu'

From *wood* and to *stand* erect.

A tree; erect woody plants; plants in general; to set out, to plant; to produce, as by

the trees planted; to insert in rows; to screen; to erect, to set up, to establish, for which the next is better; tall, stately, like a tree.

丨木 trees, vegetables.

一柯丨 or 丨條丨 one tree.

丨頭 or 丨樁 a stump.

丨脂 resin or gum of trees.

丨林 a grove or forest.

枯丨 dwarfed trees.

接丨 or 駁丨 to graft trees.

丨塞門 to build a screen wall before the door.

丨屏 to put up a screen.

丨大招風 high trees invite the wind; rich people attract friends.

丨掛 rime, frozen hoar-frost.

丨德 to establish one's virtue, to make a reputation.

丨其丨以蔭行人 to set out trees to shade wayfarers.

丨成 the tree is made, *i. e.* the scheme is effected or brought to a head.

丨子 the confirmed heir-apparent of a feudatory.

樂彼之園爰有丨檀 pleasant is that garden where are the laurel trees.

豎

'shu'

From 豆 *vessel* or 立 to *stand* and 賢 *virtuous* contracted; the second form is most in use, and resembles *kien* 堅 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.

丨旗竿 to plant a flag-staff.

丨立 to stand up; to raise; to establish, as a name.

丨婢 a slave girl.

丨子 a servant, a waiting-lad.

丨儒 a mean fellow.

牧丨 a herdboy.

自拔倒丨 he pulled up and overthrew the tree.

橫丨是這樣 either way will do; it comes to the same thing.

墅

'shu'

From *land* and *wilderness*.

A shed or lodge in a field; a cottage, a house in the country; a house and a garden plot.

家廬別丨 another lodge away from the family house.

戍

'shu'

From 戈 *spear* and 人 *man*; not to be confounded with *sūh*, 戍.

To guard the frontiers; exiled to a frontier post.

丨卒 soldiers on guard there.

遣丨 sent to the frontier.

丨邊關 a frontier customs' post.

丨所 a garrison.

邊丨 the frontier.

**恕** From heart and according to; it is somewhat like nu' 怒 anger.  
shu' - Benevolent, benignant; excusing others; tender, considerate of; reciprocal duties; reciprocity; merciful, sympathizing; treating others as one wishes to be treated; to pardon, to excuse; to bear patiently.

| 罪 indulgent to others' faults.  
| 我不陪 excuse me for not longer waiting on you.  
| 怪 don't think it strange, don't be angry.

寬 | not strict; indulgent.  
忠 | loyal and humane.  
| 己 | 人 excuse others as you do yourself.  
| 報不週 excuse me for not going around — to my friends; a notice written at the outer door by a mourner.

這還可 | that however can be passed over.  
驥 | to pass by.  
忠 | 違道不遠 [if one practices] his sincere convictions and reciprocal duties, he is not far out of the true path.

**曙** Bright; the light of the rising sun; dawn; clear, manifest.  
'shu' | 色 luminous, dawning.  
| 日 in the morning.

**術** From 行 to go and 朮 a sprout.  
shu' 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-poens, a device; a precept, a mystery, and usually something magical or demoniacal; the black-art; a craft or occupation; to narrate.

**庶** From 廡 shelter over 光 *effulgent* altered, denoting all the people in a house.  
shu' 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.

| 幾 or | 乎 or | 幾乎 not far from, almost, probably.  
| 子 a concubine's son; who says | 母 for his mother.  
| 室 a concubine.  
| 無錯 most probably it is correct.  
| 物 all things, every kind.

命般 | | 般丕作 [when the] people of Yin had received their orders, they vigorously did them.

| 民 or 黎 | the masses, the people.  
| 吉士 a Hanlin graduate.  
| 多 very many.

| 人 a commoner; ordinary people; several classes.

In *Cantonese*, also written 庶.

A place, a spot; there, at; — and usually used after nouns.  
草 | 坐 he sat on the grass.  
個 | there; 尼 | here.  
哞 | he is here.

## SHUH.

Old sounds, shok, zhok, shot, zhot, and dok. In Canton, shòk and slut; — in Swatow, sùt, sòk, chok, and chwak; — in Amoy, sùt, tsùt, siok, and siup; — in Fuhchau, sùk, sòk, séuk, chéuk, t'èuk, and sauk; — in Shanghai, sòk, zeh, zùk, and sok; — in Chifu, shū.

**術** From 行 to go and 朮 a sprout.  
shu' 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-poens, a device; a precept, a mystery, and usually something magical or demoniacal; the black-art; a craft or occupation; to narrate.

法 | or 妖 | magical rules.  
| 士 a conjurer.

心 | 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.

**署** From net and that; q. d. all in a net; to be distinguished from '暑 heat.  
shu' A public court, an office, a tribunal; to place, to appoint to an office; acting, in the place of; temporary, as an officer.

公 | or 衙 | a court or yamun; a consulate.  
| 任 an acting officer.  
| 理 to manage, to oversee.

寓 | 前 I live near the yamun.

部 | 豪傑 the most capable men of all were selected.

內 | in court.

木天 | the office of the Hanlin Academy.

| 欽差 the acting minister; a chargé d'affaires.

**裋** Garments made of camel or yak's hair, coarse and thin; worn by peasants.  
shu' | 褸不完 their coarse clothes were far from being whole.

**倨** To stand; to be erect, like a tree.  
shu' 佔 | 之行' to act boyishly, to behave heedlessly.

Read *teu*. Fatigued, tired out.

僕 | 下垂 hanging the head and nodding, as from fatigue.

邑 | an ancient division of a thousand families.

技 | legerdemain.

經濟學 | to diffuse abroad good principles.

劍 | sword magic.

Read *sui*' and used for 遂. 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 蓬莪 |, growing in Cheh-kiang, which produces pendulous tubers; some refer it to an *Amomum*, others regard it as allied to the turmeric or *Curcuma*.

**朮**, Similar to the next; the form is intended to represent growing grain.

A glutinous grain; a medicinal, bitter vegetable like an artichoke, the *Atractylodes lancea, rubra*, and other species; in the 白 | the root is fragrant; the 蒼 | is a bitter medicine, and the stalk is used; both of them resemble putchuck in smell.

**秫**, 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.

| 稽 sorghum or doora stalks, used for fuel and many other purposes.

玉 | 子兒 near the Great Wall, is a term for maize after it is shelled.

**沐**, A river in the southern part of Shantung.

| 陽縣 an old district near the mouth of the Yellow River.

**述**, From to go and a sprout.

To follow another's steps; to practice what another has invented; to narrate, to tell the particulars; to put into another idiom or publish; to compile a book; a memoir, an essay.

| 職 to place princes in their rank at an audience.

據 | 其畧 this is the gist of what he said.

| 古詞 to tell old legends.

| 而不作 he made it known, but he did not invent it.

修 | to revise a work.

| 人之言 relate another's words.

著 | to make known abroad.

| 說 to tell what one has heard, as news.

不 | contrary, as to reason.

**束**, From 木 wood and 口 mouth, meaning to inclose; it closely resembles ts'z' '束 a thorn.

sol' To bind many things together; to tie in a bundle, as faggots; to restrain, to coerce; a sheaf, a bundle; a classifier of such things as are bound.

一 | once denoted 5 pieces of cloth, 50 darts, or 10 strips of meat.

白華菅兮白茅 | 兮 the fibers of the white rush are bound with the white grass.

| 脩 a teacher's wages.

管 | to restrain those under one's hand.

| 手待斃 with tied hands waiting for death; — i. e. no resource, nothing further can be done.

| 縛 to cord up.

一 | 柴 a faggot of firewood.

嚴加約 | to closely restrain, as by explicit directions.

不自檢 | never let down your self-respect.

| 裝回南 to pack up and return south (or home.)

**嗽**, The second of these characters is sometimes read seu' to cough; the third is unusual.

**嗽**, To suck in; to smoke; to draw in the breath, to hem; to inhale; to absorb.

| 鼻 to snivel, to sniff.

| 氣 to whimper.

| 濕 it imbibes the moisture.

| 口 to hold water in the mouth.

孩子 | 奶 the babe sucks the breast.

酒醪傾共 | he poured out a generous cup, and they all drank around.

**叔**, From hand added to an older form of it.

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.

| | or 亞 | an uncle.

大 | the senior of the younger uncles.

| 公 a father's uncle; also, a husband's uncle.

小 | a husband's younger brother.

| 父 my uncle; used in letters.

| 姪 uncles and nephews; — a father's relatives.

老 | 父 my father's old friend.

| 季之世 a time of general decadence; times of decay.

家 | my uncle, speaking of him.

| 台 a family friend.

| 兮 伯兮 O Sir, O Sir!

**倣**, From man and uncle; it is also used as a synonym of t'ih, 倣 free.

To begin, to do, to act; good, fine; to repair.

| 載 to commence, as agricultural labors.

| 望終虛 my great hopes are after all quite frustrated.

**淑**, From water and uncle as the phonetic.

Clear, limpid; virtuous, uncorrupted, correct, mostly applied to females; skilled in; fine, said of a banner.

| 人 or | 女 an accomplished lady; the first is the title of wives of the third rank of officials.

| 德 female virtue.

| 氣 genial, balmy, mild.

| 慎 heedful, careful, honorable.

良 | charming, gentle.

| 問如皋 he was as skilled at questioning as Kao-yao.

| 旗綬章 [the king gave] a fine flag with its feathery pennons.

菽

'shu

Originally denoted probably, the soy bean, but has been extended till it includes edible pulse of any kind.

| 水承歡 with pulse and water [the poor] gratify their parents.  
不辨 | 麥 he does not know the difference between pulse and wheat; — i. e. he is ignorant of farming.

孰

'shu

The original complex form denoted eating well dressed viands, and was first used for the next.

A pronoun, who? which? what? a large crop, a plentiful harvest; to exercise in.

| 輕 | 重 which is the lightest?  
未知 | 是 I do not know which (or who) is right.  
| 不知禮 who does not know manners? i. e. you and I know each other well.  
| 不可忍也 what then could he not bear?  
| 爲來哉 why then has he come?  
| 若另籌一法 the best thing will be to devise another way.

熟

'shu

'shu

From fire and who as the phonetic; it closely resembles *je*, 熱 hot.

Ripe, mellow, mature; well cooked; acquainted with, perfect at; skilled, experienced, apt at; intimate, very friendly; soft, pliable, as silk; smoothed off, cleaned; sound, as sleep; to succeed in; a crop; the wife of the eldest son.

| 成 or 成 | mellow, as fruit.  
一年一 | one crop yearly.  
| 識 well acquainted with, profound in it.  
睡 | 了 sleeping sweetly.  
| 人 or | 手 handy, skillful.  
樹上 | it ripened on the tree.  
| 習 practiced till he was perfect in it.  
| 米 to hull rice in a mortar.  
爛 | well cooked.

思之 | 矣 to think a matter over fully.

| 路歸來 I shall return the way I came.

相 | intimate with each other.

書早已讀 | a finished scholar.

| 視無睹 looked at it a long time but could not make it out.

書勿 | your lesson is not well learned; a teacher's reprimand.

何愁不 | what fear have you of not succeeding (or learning?)

塾

'shu

An ante-room or vestibule, such as officials going into court used to meet in for consultation; study rooms let at the examinations; a domestic or village school-room.

家 | a family school.

| 師 a private tutor.

| 門 an ancient porch room.

縮

'so

From silk and to lodge.

To confuse, to disorder; to retract, to draw in, the opposite of *shān* 伸; to pull in; to collect again; to coil up, as a snake; to bind fast; to draw back from, to back out; to shrink, to pucker up, to shorten; to strain, as spirits; to condense, as steam; retractile; fearful, tangled, snarled; straight, upright.

退 | to retreat, as an army; to draw back, as a snail's eyes.

| 手 to pull in the hand; to decline to aid in an affair.

| 成一團 to cuddle up in a heap; to keep close.

| 短 to shrink up.

| 酒 to strain spirits.

| 縫 [the ancient cap had] a straight seam in front

尖嘴 | 腮 a peaked mouth and shrunk cheeks; lean.

嘗 | 地以論心 I would shorten the distance so as to express to you my affections.

| 版以載 the wall-boards were bound tight to hold the earth, — as in beating a wall.

局 | confined, in close or narrow quarters.

自反而 | I examine my own heart and find it upright.

踏

'so

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

'shu

From 虫 insect under 目 eye.

A worm, for which the next is now used; a sacrificia 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.

| 國 the western of the Three States, in A.D. 221, all west of Tung-ting Lake; it was first established by the king of Tsin.

巴 | the province of Sz'ch'uen.

| 葵 the Sz'ch'uen hibiscus.

蠋

'shu

The caterpillar of the sphynx moth, green, and large as the finger; it feeds on the mallows, and another kind on the filbert. (*Tortreya*.)

蠶 | a worm found on the mulberry; the chrysalis is collected for medicine.

屬

'shu

屬

屬

屬

'shu

'chuh

From 尾 the tail and 蜀 an insect; the contracted forms are both common; used with *chuh*, 囑 to order.

Attached to, as an animal's tail is to its body; belonging to, connected with; depending on, pertaining; allied, related to; kinship; subject to, under orders, as a deputy; used for the substantive verb, and indirectly also has the sense of appears to be, I think it is; actual, existing; a sort, a rank, a grade; nearly of the same kind; to enjoin on, to direct; to be joined to, in accordance; near to.

耳 | 于垣 ears may be behind the wall — to overhear.  
 親 | 或家 | relatives of every grade.  
 | 下 inferiors at one's order, underlings.  
 | 在相好 intimate, as friends.  
 事 | 兩難 to act either way is difficult.  
 草木之 | it is a sort of plant.  
 縣 | it belongs to the district.  
 | 員 a subaltern, a lower officer  
 | 國 feudatories, dependent countries; colonies.  
 | 誰管 who orders you?  
 久 | 騎射 he has long practiced riding and archery.  
 事 | 當行者皆 | 于我 I have the direction of everything which should be done.  
 | 正 to dictate and write.  
 | 陰 it is hidden, as a disease.  
 尙 | 公允 it also seems both just and legal.  
 十二 | 相 the twelve animals that denote the twelve branches.  
 自 | 或實 | really is, truly so.

| 甚麼的 what [animal] do you belong to? — referring to the animal which sways the year of birth.

| 客 guests, visitors.

贖 From *property* and to *sell*.  
 贖 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.

| 回或取 | redeemed out of pawn.

將功 | 罪 atoned for his guilt by good actions.

收 | to redeem the pledge.

| 罪 to commute a punishment, to give satisfaction for a crime; to redeem from sin.

百身莫 | a hundred persons would not ransom him.

| 身 to ransom one's self.

儻 A dark ground with blue spots on it, mottled or striped.

倏 From 攸 *which* and 犬 *dog* or 火 *fire*; the first is correct, the second most common.

倏 Hastily, quickly, as a dog running off; a change.

| 忽 suddenly.

| 爾不見 suddenly disappeared.

褌 From *dress and alone* or to *sell*; also read *eteu*.

褌 A tunic or frock reaching to the knees called 裪 |, such as loose women anciently wore; also, short clothes.

Read *tuh*, To put up a bow in its case.

斂箠而 | to pack the baskets and put up the bows.

鷓 Also read *chuh*, and *tuh*,

鷓 A red billed bird, resembling a crow or chough; also another bird of this class with a yellow body and red legs.

| 鴉 or 鸞 a water bird, whose description allies it to a rail, or the stilt-plover.

## SHUI.

*Old sounds, zhui, ship, zhip, and shut. In Canton, shui and sui; — in Swatow, sui, chui, and sùe; — in Amoy, sui and sòe; — in Fuhchau, sui, sòi, swòi, and chwi; — in Shanghai, sùe, tsùe, and sz'; — in Chifu, swéi.*

誰 From *words and bird*.  
 誰 A relative *pronoun*, who? whose? whom? in writing, it often precedes the verb it rules, when the other nominative is expressed; an initial particle.  
 是 | who is that?  
 是 | 的 whose is that?  
 | 敢 who dares?  
 | 能 彀 who is able to do it?  
 王 | 怒 who is the sovereign angry with?  
 | 昔然矣 long indeed has it been thus with him.  
 奈得 | 何 what matters it? who is then to act? — *i. e.* do your worst.

不知 | 之子 I don't know whose son he is.

| 想的到 who would have thought it?

| 不知 who does n't know it?

| 不做 any body can do it.

| 阿 who is there?

當今之世舍我其 | if the [prince of Tsi] does not employ me in this time, who is there he will call to serve him?

雎 The buttocks, or their bone the *os sacrum*; an ancient mound at 汾陰 in the southwest of Shansi, in the present Yung-ho hien 永和縣 near the Yellow River, where was

erected a temple to Heu-tsih or Ceres, on an enormous tumulus, whose shape was likened to the nates, and so called.

水 The original form represents three *ripples* or currents flowing; it is the 85th radical of characters relating to uses of water and names of streams.

Water, the first of the five elements; a fluid; clear, limpid; aquatic; a stream; a tide; a passage, a trip from one place to another; an inundation; dangers by flood; trivial, common, as water; unstable, gentle, easy; among geomancers, all low land, because water rules such places, as

the dragon does all high places; discount on coin or bullion; to wet, to soak.

一滴 | 或一點 | a drop of water.

漲 | 或 | 大 the tide is flood.

退 | 或 | 乾 ebb tide.

順 | fair tide, and 逆 | head tide or current.

夫 a water-carrier.

投 | to throw or jump overboard.

脚 freight or passage money.

手 | 或 | 手人 a sailor.

失 | lost at sea; drowned.

打平 | to make equal; to divide fairly, neither party losing.

波紋 ripples.

銀子扣 | to take off a discount.

不服 | 土 the climate does not agree with me.

十日 | 路 a ten days' passage.

推人下 | pushed a man into the water; — to involve another in ruin.

車 an irrigating water-wheel; a water cart; a fire-engine.

開 | to boil water. (*Pekingese.*) To weaken tea by adding water. (*Cantonese.*)

紅 a light red.

長船高 as the water increases the boat rises; — good prices bring good profits.

火無情 water and fire have no sympathy.

性楊花 a water disposition and aspen flower; — unstable and specious.

一 | 兒 they are all alike; 頭 | and 二 | first and second rate, the best kind and inferior.

送 | 禮 to send a present of eatables.

嘴愛放 | gabbling lips will always let out secrets.

蕨 aquatic tribes, as fish, seaweed, or mollusks.

菜 vegetables that need watering, as greens, melons, &c.

星 | 或 | 伐 | the planet Mercury.

落石出 when the water falls the stones appear; — murder will out.

逝 | [gone like] the passing water.

你會 | 麼 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.

橫 | 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.

氣 auspicious influences — of the emperor.

班 | 子羣后 to distribute the signets to all the princes.

國 Sweden.

睡 From eye and hanging down.

睡 To nod or doze in one's chair; to sleep.

覺 he is asleep.

打磕 | to nod in sleep.

入眼 he is going to sleep.

椅 a lounging chair.

想 | 或 | 眼朦朧 very sleepy.

不着 I can't get asleep.

着了死一樣 he sleeps like a log.

醒 to awaken.

說 | 語 to talk in sleep.

的很香甜 his sleep was sweet unto him.

深 | 或 熟 | deep sound sleep.

菜 the marsh trefoil (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), used as a sedative to bring on sleep.

稅 From grain and to weigh out.

稅 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.

納 | to pay taxes or excise.

收 | to receive taxes.

漏 | to lose revenue by smuggling.

館 | 或 | 局子 a custom-house.

額 the stated or legal revenue of a place.

口子 a point or station where duties are levied.

駕 to put up the carriage, as at an inn.

務 the custom-house business, under a | 務司 or collector of customs.

薄 | 斂 to get a diminished revenue.

Read *tui*' To dress in mourning on hearing the death of a brother at a distance; to change the dress.

Read *chwen*' Black, as clothes.

幌 A napkin hung at the girdle; a handkerchief.

巾 | a napkin.

無感我 | 兮 do not interfere with my handkerchief.

生女則設 | 于門右 when a girl was born a napkin was put on the right side of the gate; hence 設 | is a woman's birthday, as 懸弧 is a man's.

## SHUN.

Old sounds, zhon, shon, don, zhun, and dun. In Canton, shun and yun; — in Swatow, sùn, sín, and tun; — in Amoy, sún, tun, and ch'un; — in Fuhchau, sung and sòng; — in Shanghai, zǎng, sǎng, and tsǎng; — in Chifu, tswun and swun.

**唇** } From mouth or flesh and hour; the first, though most common, is least correct, and is defined to be afraid.

**唇** } The lips.  
 朱 | ruby lips.  
 口 | the lips.

費 | 舌 to spend lips and tongue; — loquacious.

競 | protruding, open lips.

| 亡齒寒 if the lips are lost, the teeth will feel cold; — if the outlying states are taken, I am in danger.

| 齒之邦 states that mutually depend on each other.

剗 | 子 or 崩口 | a hare-lip.

點 | to rouge the lips.

**澹** From water and lip.

The margin of a stream, a steep bank; a brink, the slope of a bank.

海 | a sea-beach.

**淳** } From water and to enjoy; this character, being the personal name of the present Emperor, has been altered to the second form, which alone the people use.

**淳** } Pure, limpid; unmixed; genuine, honest; to cleanse, to wash; to sprinkle; salt-

ish land; a double banked war-chariot.

| | rippling, flowing on.

風 | 俗美 the manners and customs are courteous and pure.

鹹 | saltish barren earth.

| 樸之鄉 honest and frugal villagers.

| 清 pellucid.

| 沃 rich, fertile, as land.

| 州 an old name of Nan-ning fu in the south of Kwangsi.

秉性貞 | a pure and chaste heart.

**醇** } From spirits and to enjoy; interchanged with the last and next; the second form is rarely used.

**醇** } Generous, rich, as wine; thick, as syrup; singleminded; unmixed, as a color;

liberal, generous in feeling; clear, healthy, as a complexion; subtle, essential, seminal.

| 謹 careful, observant of the thing in hand.

| 厚 kind and placable.

| 酒 good wine.

精 | rich wine.

惟厥攸居政事惟 | let your mind rest in proper objects, and the affairs of government will be pure.

**純** Pure silk; unspotted, unmixed; fine, best; simple,

guileless, whole, sincere, — as the context indicates; to be decided; determinedly; an old measure of 15 cubits, like a rod.

| 乎是這樣 it certainly is that way.

| 一不雜 uniform in color; a single purpose in view, earnest-minded.

| 淨 gentle, tractable, as a dog.

| 品人 a first rate man.

土性 | 沙 the nature of the ground was pure sand.

| 全 without any failing, said of character.

| 樸 simple, honest.

| 色 unspotted, as a sacrificial victim.

學問深 | thoroughly learned.

| 銅 pure or solid copper; it is all brass, not an outside plate.

| 忠 perfectly loyal.

Read 'chun. The selvage or edge of a dress or mat, made of a different color.

**焯** From fire and enjoyable.

Bright, fiery, blazing; the color or glory of fire.

火 | the blaze of a roaring fire.

Read 'tun. To scorch a tortoise-shell for divination; obscure.

天策 | | the stars in Argo show dimly.

Read 'tui. A succession of; full, abundant.

戎車 | | the war chariots rolled on their thundering way.

**鶉** From 鳥 bird and 醇 undivided from its persistency in its habitat.

A quail, thought to be transformed from the frog.

| 衣百結 poor clothes with many patches, — referring to the quail's shabby tail.

懸 | quails hanging up dead.

| 之奔奔 quails are faithful to their mates.

| 陰縣 an old district in the north of Shensi.

**蓴** The first form is most in use.

A water vegetable of the gentian family, the | 菜, whose slippery and tender stalks are eaten in Kiangnan in the summer; it is a

marsh-flower (*Limnanthemum*), and is also called 水葵 water mallows, and 金絲荷葉 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*.

**犇** From ox and an old word for who; also read 'jun.

An ox, seven ancient cubits high, yellow, and having black lips.

九十其 | ninety great oxen.

**楯** From *wood* and *shield*; also read *jun* and *'un*, and used with the primitive.

The beam of a railing, which supports the bars; a baluster; a parapet, a defense; a light shield used by muniters; to develop.

欄 | a railing.

引 | 萬物羣美萌生 [this principle] animates and draws out all things into beautiful forms and groups.

**搯** To feel, to rub.  
撫 | to soothe, to tranquilize.

**順** From *head* and *streams* flowing from it.

To accord with, to follow, to agree to; to obey, to comply with, to yield; to let a thing pass and not hinder; to be in sympathy with; docile, retiring, compliant, unresisting, agreeable, filial; convenient; fair, as a wind, or as with the grain of wood; flowing, rhythmical, as style; easy, graceful, as penmanship; among *physicians*, favorable, a mild form, as of small-pox.

| 利 prosperous; free, no trouble with; easy, as a ready market.

| 從 favorable, condescending.

| | harmoniously; working together, submissive.

借 | 吓 a little one side; said by sedan bearers at Canton.

百 | to agree to everything.

| 德人 a mild person.

| 水 fair tide.

掛 | 風旗 the flag follows the wind; *met.* docile.

| 路 by the way, doing it if convenient.

| and 逆 are opposites, direct and inverse; fair and foul; mild and perverse.

| 筆寫 to write off for another.

| 其自然 let it go, such is the luck, I can't help it.

| 口 or | 着嘴兒說 to speak heedlessly, to babble; to let out.

文理不 | a harsh style.

滑 | enticing, winning.

歸 | to return to obedience.

| 事 a nice thing, it happens at a good time.

于理不 | not accordant with reason.

| 河下 all has gone to the bottom, all is lost, an entire ruin.

In *Pekingese*. A sort, said of people.

一 | 子 they are just alike.

**舜** Composed of 舛 *obstinate* with, tangled *grass* above it.

Thick, tangled brushwood; in epitaphs, benevolent, wise; ephemeral.

帝 | and 虞 | the ancient monarch Shun, who reigned B. C. 2255 to 2205, or nearly coeval with Terah.

堯天 | 日 like the halcyon days of Yao and Shun.

顏如 | 華 her face is like the gay althea.

**薜** Used with the last.  
**櫪** Name of a transient blooming reddish flower, the | 英 *Hibiscus sriacus*, a type of transitory things; it is also called 木槿 tree mallows.

**瞬** From *eye* and the *transitory* flower, or a *decade*; but the second form is not used, and the last two very seldom.

**瞬** To wink; to flash, to roll the eyes, to glance at; sparkling eyes, as a child's at seeing a dainty.

**瞬** | 息 an instant.

**瞬** 一 | 之間 in a twinkling.

轉 | 工夫 in a moment.

目 | 如電 eyes glancing every-way like the lightning.

爾先學不 | 而後可言射 if you learn it slowly, you will be able by and by to hit the target.

Read *hien* for the second only. Dizzy; a fit accompanied by indistinct vision; brilliant.

| 煥燦爛 brilliant and elegant, said of a headdress.

**振** } Flesh offered to the gods of the land by the emperor, and afterwards divided among his family; sacrificial flesh offered in a sea-shell in the ancestral hall; raw flesh.

狸 | name of a region.

石尙來歸 | Shih Shang came [to Lu] with a sacrificial offering of flesh.

## SHUNG.

Old sound, shong. In Canton, chung; — in Swatow, cheng; — in Amoy, chiong; — in Fuhchau, chüng; — in Shanghai, sung; — in Chifu, tsung.

**搥** From *hand* and to *pound*; interchanged with its primitive.

To pound, to ram down; to rush on; to run against; to batter on.

| 其喉以戈 he rushed on and put the spear through his throat.

| 脫之牙齒 | 還個牙齒 to take a tooth for a tooth.

| 門甚迫 to pound on the gate violently.

| 跌倒 knocked over, as by being run upon.

| 盪盪 to smash the dishes.

## SHWAH.

Old sound, shwat. In Canton, shat; — in Swatow, s'ue; — in Amoy, swat; — in Fuhchau, sauk; — in Shanghai, seh; — in Chifu, swa.

刷  
刷

shwa

From *knife* or *hand* and to *wipe*, the second form is unusual.

A brush, a scraper; to brush, to cleanse, to scrub; to wipe out; a card for dressing cotton; to rub ink blocks for printing.

刊 | to cut and print books.

| | 好 brush it well; brushed clean.

叨糊 | to bite a paste-brush, i. e. to have a big mustache.

| 洗 to brush and clean.

掃 | to sweep up a room.

| 恥改行 to wipe away disgrace by reformation.

根 | to investigate thoroughly.

| 馬 to groom a horse.

| 貨 to garble goods.

河漫成口 | 開三丈 the river overflowed making a crevasse, and washing away [the bank] for three perches.

| 招帖 to post bills.

一 | 聲 a whizzing sound.

一把 | 子 a brush.

剔 | 弊端 to pick and brush off other's secrets, — and tell them.

唼

shwa

From *mouth* and *brush*.

To preen feathers; a bird preening and arranging its plumage; a slight taste of.

鳥 | 翎 the bird is preening itself.

## SHWAI.

Old sounds, shwai and shat. In Canton, shui and sut; — in Swatow, swai, s'ue, lut, and chut; — in Amoy, s'oe; — in Fuhchau, soi, sauk, and séuk; — in Shanghai, sé and s'uih; — in Chifu, swai.

衰

shwai

From *clothes* and *weak*; it resembles *peu* 衰 to collect.

Wearing away like a garment; diminished, cut off; small, fading, growing old, — and contrasted with 興 and 盛 flourishing; declining, decaying, unprosperous; to lessen, to deteriorate; adversity, misfortune.

| 敗 falling away, losing vigor.

| 微 dwindled away very much.

| 殘之兆 a sign of weakness and poverty.

| 世 a vicious, declining age.

三 | 六旺 ups and downs of life, more good than bad luck.

| 老 or | 了 old and feeble.

| 頹 failing, decayed, as a state.

| 邁 all vigor gone, debilitated.

| 草寒烟 the fading trees and chilly mists — of autumn.

| 分 in *mathematics*, a rule like fellowship.

In *Cantonese* read *swi*. To ravel, to fray an edge.

| 口 a raveled border.

好 | 嘅 an unlucky chap.

擗

shwai

To pull over a thing.

| 破了 pushed it over and broke it.

摔

shwai

From *hand* and to *catch*; it is read *tsuh*, in the Dictionary, but has now supplanted the preceding.

To wrestle; to push off or down; to shake, to quiver; to shy, as a horse.

| 打傢伙 shoved the thing off, threw it down.

| 袖子 one who flirts his sleeve, — a generous, profuse man.

| 交 to wrestle.

風 | 破了門 the wind broke the door by slamming it.

馬 | 下人來 the horse threw him off.

| 臊子 one who retracts his promise.

抓泥 | 身上 he grabbed up dirt and threw it over him.

| 死了 to dash to pieces, as holding a cat by its tail and killing it.

| 鷄蛋 to poach eggs; to make an onelet.

甩

shwai

An unauthorized character, used for *tiu* 丟 to discard.

To throw away, as worthless; to discard, to reject.

| 脫 throw it away.

| 拉外頭 throw it outside.

事 | 不開 I cannot leave this work.

| 磚打人 to throw a brick at a man.

| 瓦 to toss tiles up.

帥

shwai

From 巾 a napkin and an old form of 以 using, the kerchief being put in the girdle; it much resembles *shi* 師 an official.

A leader, a commander-in-chief; the black king in chess.

元 | or 將 | a generalissimo.

掛 | the seal of this officer.

Read *soh*. To lead on, to conduct, to be chief; to follow, to be led.

| 天下以仁 to control the country by humane acts.

| 師征伐 to lead an army to battle.

領 | to command.

**率** 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*,  
*shwai'*  
*shoh'*  
*lü'*  
 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 resumé; 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.

| 由舊章 observing carefully the old statutes.  
 | 塲啄粟 pecking the millet about the thrashing-floors.  
 | 衆來侵 to bring a band of men to take possession.  
 表 | an example, a leader.  
 草 | carelessly; inexact.  
 | 領 to take the lead.  
 | 性 to adhere to one's opinion; to follow one's fancies.  
 | 兵 to lead troops.  
 莫不 | 從 every one follows him.  
 | 規矩 to follow the usage.  
 統 | to have general command.  
 | 真 to speak the truth; the portrait is accurate.

不 | 教 he won't hear advice.  
 | 然 or | 爾 suddenly, hastily; the first is used in tactics, to bring up forces in a battle to succor.  
 輕 | superficial, doing things on the spur.  
 以此爲 | make this the rule.  
 | 屬有方 chiefs and subordinates, each have their places.  
 三口爲 | three persons is the maximum or highest number.  
 Read *luh*, In *mathematics*, a term in a series.  
 Read *lei'* To reckon, to perform arithmetical calculations.  
 | 更 an officer who attended to the clepsydra.

SHWAN.

Old sound, shon. In Canton, shan and ts'un; — in Swatow, chw'an and chw'ua; — in Amoy, chw'an, swan, and wan; — in Fuhchau, song, swang, ch'aung and chw'ang; — in Shanghai, sé and lí; — in Chifu, swan.

**拴** From *hand* and *all*; also read *tsüeh*; at Canton, it is used for the next.  
*shwan*  
 To select, to pick out from among a large quantity; to bind, to strap up; to bny; 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.  
 | 扣兒 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.

**門** From *door* and a *line*; or *wood* and *bar*; the last form is obsolete.  
**樞** The bolt or beam which is used to bar doors; a cross-pin or key-bar; to bolt a door.  
*shwan*  
 | 門 bar the door.  
 | 鋪 to shut up the shop.  
 | 柵 to shut the street gates.  
 豎 | the upright post which fastens a gate.  
 暗 | a secret bolt.  
 背 | 面插 | to influence adversely and secretly.  
**栓** A wooden peg; a pin for suspending things; a cup or small bowl.  
*shwan*

**涮** Also read *shwah*,  
*shwan'*  
 To scour and wash out; name of a stream.  
 | 蕪 to soak and rot hemp.  
 拿水 | 一 | bring some water and rinse it clean.  
 | 金作 to wash with gold, to gild metals.  
 | | 大雨 it rains heavily.  
 雨 | 空塔 the rain washes the outer steps.  
**灑** To wash; to rinse; used with the last.  
*shwan'*  
 | 馬 to scrub a horse.  
**鞏** To repair the axles and hubs of carriages.  
*shwan'*

## SHWANG.

Old sound, shung. In Canton, séung and shong; — in Swatow, súang and sāng; — in Amoy, song; — in Fuchau, sòng and sāng; — in Shanghai, song; — in Chifu, swang.

**霜** From rain and mutual.  
 Frozen dew, hoar-frost; the goddess of hoar-frost is **青女** the green woman, who causes it and snow to descend; rime, congealed vapor; applied to powders resembling it, as quinine or soot; and to efflorescence, as the exudation on the *Benincasa* gourd; crystallized; stern, severe, frigid.  
 | 雪 frost and snow.  
 挂一層 | the hoar-frost is on the trees.  
 落 | frosty, freezing.  
 草上 | a furrier's name for unweaned lamb-skin.  
 髮邊 | hoary temples; *met.* growing old.  
 令肅秋 | his orders and his severity [are decisive as] the autumn frost.  
 | 降 the 20th term from Oct. 24 to Nov. 8; whence | 桑葉 is a name for falling mulberry leaves  
 | 威 majestic, awe-inspiring.  
 履 | 之懼 as careful as stepping on the frost.  
 柿 | a candied persimmon.  
 冰 | 之操 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 *shwang*' To kill plants by frost; the radical 水 is sometimes added to denote this meaning.

**砒** An unauthorized character, used instead of the preceding in the name 砒 | for arsenic shale.

**孀** From woman and frost.  
 A widow.  
 | 婦 a widow.  
 孤 | a lone widow.  
 居 | to live alone, as a widow.  
**驕** A famous Bucephalus called 驕 | belonging by 郭璞 Kwoh Poh of the Tsin dynasty about A. D. 280.

**鷺** A bird whose flight indicates the time of hoar-frost; it is the turquoise kingfisher, of a green and blue color (*Halcyon smyrnensis*); its plumage is used in feather work.  
 | 鳩 a synonym for a hawk with a crest.

**艘** A kind of river boat, called 艘 | which is used in the central provinces.

**雙** 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 *meu*.

| 料 thick, firm; said of cups or glassware.  
 蓋世無 | he is unequalled, he has no compeer in the world.  
 | 親 one's parents.  
 | 層兒的 doubled, in folds.  
 | 刀 two swords in one sheath.  
 | 六 double sixes, i. e. dice.  
 | 生兒 twins.  
 不論 | 單月 it need not wait till an odd or even month.

成 | 作對 when two come you'll have a match; — it takes two to make a quarrel.  
 寡二少 | it is rare to find the duplicate of this.  
 | | 携手 they went along by twos hand in hand.  
 | 首白髮 an old hoary headed couple.

**爽** From sleazy cloth and great.  
 To admit the light and make cheerful; light-hearted, cheering; sunny, delightful; some; grateful; healthy, vigorous, comfortable, happy; impetuous, noble; crisp, tender; to miss, to in be error; to change; a defect.  
 | 快 in good spirits.  
 乾 | dried up, not sloppy.  
 口 | ready to promise; quick.  
 | 約 to fail in an engagement.  
 | 神 in good health.  
 一些不 | not perfectly right.  
 光 | bright, refulgent.  
 | 然若失 too great haste begets errors; — the more haste the worse speed.  
 | 德 distinguished virtue.  
 | 甜 crisp and sweet.  
 秋 | bright autumnal weather.  
 | 目悅心 it pleases the eye, and gladdens the heart.  
 | 當 lightly dressed, — and ready for work.  
 | 手的事 it is something he can easily do.

**縷** The strap which ties the shoe on across the instep, fastened from the heel.

## SHWOH.

Old sound, shot. In Canton, shūt, üt, and shui; — in Swatow, sūe and súat; — in Amoy, swat; — in Fuhchau, siók, yok, and swòì; — in Shanghai, sūh and sūh; — in Chifu, shüè and sòa.

說

shwo'  
shui'

From words and to exchange.

To talk, to speak; to stir up one by conversing with him; to say, to narrate; to set forth, to discourse upon;

a promise; words, speech; sayings, doctrines; to speak for, to excuse.

| 話 to converse; language, speech.

解 | to explain words; a comment, an explanation.

| 神 | 鬼 to talk of gods and demons; to propound mysteries.

| 破 to blab, to divulge.

| 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.

| 不得 can say no more; cannot be described.

有成 | it is all settled, the die is cast.

| 白清唱 to sing and tell stories.

| 不了 I could not (or did not) tell it all; could not finish the account.

好 | well said, thank you; often used like — You are too kind; I beg pardon.

小 | novels; story books.

再 | we'll talk of that by and by; no matter about it now.

| 反了 to retract a promise.

難 | hard to say; I am not sure about it.

不容分 | I won't hear any more.

于子成 | to them (our wives) we pledged our word.

Read shui' To urge one, to influence and persuade; to halt.

遊 | 列國 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.

| 于株野 I will tarry in the country near Chu.

Read yueh, and used with 悅. Pleased; to delight in; numbers or fate.

民 | 無疆 the people were delighted beyond measure.

亦既覯止我心則 | let me but meet him, and my heart will then be happy.

Read t'oh, and used with 脫. To take off.

| 驂而贖 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, soi, si, súa, jü, and sù; — in Amoy, sé, si, su, and ch'è; — in Fuhchau, sè, ch'è, and sai; — in Shanghai, si; — in Chifu, shi.

西

si

The original form represents a bird on its nest; a synonym of the next, for when the sun is in the west, birds go to roost.

The west; in divination, the region belonging to metal; among Buddhists, refers to heaven, and occasionally to India; western, at the west, westward; foreign, European; to place in the west.

病老歸 | he is dead and gone.

| 賓 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, *sukhavati*), the *nirvana* of the common people.

| 人 or | 國的人 Occidentals, men from the west.

| 洋人 Europeans; but in the open ports, it means only the Portuguese.

不是東 | he is nothing; i. e. what use is he? *met.* a useless man.老 | 兒 a man from Shansi. (*Pekingese.*)

日平 | the sun declines to the west.

| 南之 | west-southwesterly.

| 北 northwest.

東一嘴 | 一句 here a mouth there a word; — everybody must talk.

棲

栖

si  
ch'iFrom wood and wife or west; the first is most used; used for *ts'i* 妻 staid.

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.

鷄 | a hen-roost.

| 遲 slow going; at leisure.

暫時 | 住 live here for awhile.

| 身無定 no fixed dwelling-place.

| | 皇皇 anxious and hurried.

借此以為 | 身之所 to get this place to rest myself in.

六月 | | 戎車既飭 all was bustle in the sixth month, for war-chariots were preparing.

| 屑 stopping here and there, as when traveling.

𧈧 Troubled and angry; used for the last.  
| 惶 vexed, grieved.

何爲 | | 若是歟 why do you wander about so much?

𧈩 The broken rice left in the mortar after hulling is 米 | ; but the common name is 米沙 or 碎米 broken rice.

犀 From 牛 *ox* and 尾 *tail*.  
The rhinoceros still found in Chin-India; one kind is described as having the horn on the nose, while the other has it on the head; hard, good metal, as a sword; a section or slice of a melon.

| 角 a rhinoceros' horn, thought by the Chinese to detect poison, and often carved into cups.

| 牛 the rhinoceros.

心有靈 | 一點通 a mind acute as a rhinoceros; i. e. he understands a point at once.

| 利 sharp and acute, as a rapier.

毛 | a poetic name for the yak.

齒如瓠 | her teeth were like the seeds in a slice of melon.

樺 From *wood* and a *rhinoceros*; an unauthorized character.

𧈪 A diminutive variety of the *Olea fragrans*, with reddish flowers, is the 木 | ; it is regarded as more fragrant than the white.

嘶 The neighing of a horse; a hoarse, crashing, slashing, or clattering noise.

| 殺 the din of battle; a furious onslaught.

| | 聲 a cricket's chirp. (*Cantonese*.)

馬 | 芳草地 the horse neighs over his pasture.

慄 Afraid.  
愷 | alarmed.

蠅 Also read 𧈫.  
A wingless insect allied to the centipede, the 蜚 | or millipede.

洗 From *water* and *first*; it is also written 洒, but that form is more usually read 'shai or 'shai.  
To wash the feet; to wash, to bathe; to purify; to reform; to wash out, to exterminate; to rinse; a bathing-vessel.

| 臉 or | 面 to wash the face.

| 浴 or | 澡 or | 身 to bathe.

| 心 to cleanse or reform the heart.

領 | 禮 or 收 | 禮 to receive baptism.

| 城 washed out the whole city.

| 三 wash [the child] on the third day; the midwife bathes it in water having artemisia and other herbs in it, and places a slice of ginger on the fontanelle.

| 冤 avenged his wrong.

自此 | 手 hereafter I'll do so no more.

| 耳恭聽 to hear with reverent attention.

筆 | 子 a water-cup for ink.

| 刷 washed and brushed; a grammatical term for repetition of expressions.

Read 'sien. To wash, especially the feet; to clarify spirit.

| 馬 a reviser of books attached to the Hanlin.

姑 | the name of a tune or pipe which was anciently played in the ninth moon.

自 | 腆致用酒 to make spirit clear and potent and use it.

徒 Originally composed of 辵 to go and 止 to stop, altered to its present form; it resembles both 徒 a disciple, and 徒 to follow.

徒徒 a disciple, and 徒 to follow.

To move one's abode, to shift one's things; to exceed or overpass, to evade.

移 | to move one's abode.

遷 | to change about or move elsewhere.

| 居 to live elsewhere.

| 任 moved to another post.

| 善 to change for the better.

| 月 to inroach on another month.

| 陽 name in the Tang dynasty for Ya-chen fu 雅州府 in the west of Sz'ch'uen.

孟母三 | Mencius' mother thrice moved her dwelling.

In *Cantonese* read 'sai, and often written 睚. To waste; to throw away; wasted, used up.

Also read 'sai, and used for 了 All, the whole; complete, entire.

白白 | uselessly wasted.

| 父兄面 disgraced his family.

| 得重 he uses more than is necessary.

去 | ' all are gone.

見過 | ' I've seen everything.

無 | ' none at all.

鬆 | ' let go all, as a rope.

寫唔 | ' I have not written it all.

屣

蹤

躡

脫

猶棄敝

倒

徒

徒

徒

From *body* or *foot* and to *move*; the third form is very little used.

Straw sandals or slippers, worn by mmmmers and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a patten or slip-shoe.

脫 | to throw off a slipper.

猶棄敝 | [Shun renounced the empire] like throwing away an old sandal.

倒 | 迎賓 went out to meet his friend with his sandals turned end for end; — *met.* in a hurry.

Name of a plant; to increase fivefold.

或相倍 | I think there may be five times as many.

縱 A fillet to confine the hair under the cap, when the hair is worn like the Lewchewans. 櫛 | 筭總 he prepares the comb, fillet, and hair-pin — for the toilet.  
| | 莘莘 coming on as people do,—numerously and one after the other.

蕙 From *plant* and to *think*.  
Afraid, shirking, looking terrified; bashful, excessively timid; thrown off one's guard, showing the white feather.  
畏 | abashed, powerless to act.  
色 | looking afraid.  
慎而無禮則 | the cautious who are not used in courtier's ways are terrified.

璽 Originally composed of 土 *curth* and 爾 *thou*, denoting the ruler's seal, the radical now changed to 玉 *gem*.  
The royal signet, the great seal, now called 寶; the impression of the seal.  
國 | the state seal.  
符 | the halves of the seal agree with each other.

泉 From *wood* and raised; it is sometimes written with *grass* added.  
The male nettle-hemp plant whose fibers called 麻 are used for making cloth; others say it is the female plant; and a third, that the plant is 麻 and this denotes the fibers.  
| 耳 (or 卷耳 as given in the Book of Odes.) the burr-weed (*Xanthium strumaré*), common in the northern provinces.  
| 布 linen.

細 From *silk* and *field*, but the primitive was originally 囟 the *fontanelle*.  
Fine, small; the particulars of a thing; delicate, finely made; soft, as a texture; trifling, petty; vexatious; subtle; carefully, thoroughly.  
| 粗 fine and coarse.  
| 心 be careful.  
子 | or 仔 | heedful, attentive.  
不矜 | 行 don't be too careful about little things.  
| 事 a small matter.  
| 談 conversation; to speak minutely or carefully about.

| 察 to thoroughly examine.  
| 緻 fine-looking, beautiful.  
| | 兒的 very particularly.  
| 作 a spy; to sift to the bottom  
| 微 minute atoms, subtle; the finest parts.  
| 絲銀 sycee silver; — the foreign word is derived from this term.  
| 切 to mince, to cut up.  
| 小 small; petty.  
| 君 a concubine.

婿 From *woman* or *scholar* and to *help*.  
A son-in-law.  
夫 | a husband, so spoken of by his wife.  
女 | my son-in-law.  
賢 | a worthy son-in-law.  
翁 | father-in-law and son-in-law.  
東床佳 | an excellent man for a son-in-law.  
亞 | two brothers-in-law so call themselves.  
In *Shanghai*, used for 想.  
Fancy; thoughts.  
白 | | to amuse one's self; having no cares.  
有心 | diligently, cheerfully.

## SIANG.

Old sounds, siung, ziung, and niung. In *Canton*, séung and tséung; — in *Swatow*, s'hié, sièng, and ch'hié; — in *Awoy*, siang; — in *Fuchau*, sièng and ch'iòng; — in *Shanghai*, siang and djiang; — in *Chifu*, shang.

相 From *eye* and *wood*; for, according to the Yih King, there is nothing more agreeable to the eye than trees.  
Looking among trees; to examine, to inspect; to blend with; mutually, reciprocally, by turns, from one to another; together; often merely a reflective form of the verb, and also answers to the Greek prefix *συν* with; the substance or essence, as distinguished from the accidents.  
| 與 acquainted with; friendly to.  
| 與一場, associated with for 2 while.

| 近 near to, not very distant; not on very good terms with.  
| 左 at variance, differing in views.  
| 似 much alike, a great resemblance.  
不 | 干 no matter about it; no difference which.  
| 煩你 I will trouble you.  
| 見恨晚 I am sorry to be so late in seeing you; — a polite phrase.  
| 隔天淵 separated as wide as the heaven is from the abyss.  
| 思病 lovesick, deeply attached to.

金玉其 | [he is like] the strength of gold and the beauty of a gem.  
| 思豆 a red bean, the *Abrus precatorius*.  
| 承 to agree with, not to dispute about.  
Read *siang*? To assist, to help; to select; to direct, to encourage and lead on; to watch the times, as a trader does; to look at; to receive an envoy; a minister of state; the black elephant in chess, it moves diagonally like the bishop through twosquares; physiognomy;

the art of palmistry; small stars near Megrez  $\delta$  in Ursa Major.

| 法 rules of physiognomy.

看 | to tell the destiny by the countenance.

照 | to take a photograph.

丞 | or 宰 | a prime or high minister.

| 時而動 act when it is a favorable time.

本 | 兒 original temper.

內 | disposition; real qualities of a person; an old name for a privy councillor.

色 | the realities of life;—a Buddhist phrase.

| 維辟公 the princes and lords assist.

君火 and | 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.

真人不可貌 | the sincere man must not be lightly contemned.

| 月 a classical name for the seventh moon.

| 者 the leader of a blind man.

**廂**

*siang*

From *shelter* and *assisting*; occurs used for 鑲 to inlay, and interchanged with the next.

The side rooms or building, called | 房 situated on the east or west sides of the court, and subordinate to the large buildings.

關 | 子 the houses over a city gate; the suburbs near the gates.

城內 | 外 inside and outside of the city.

| 黃旗 the bordered Yellow Banner, one of the Manchu army corps.

**箱**

*siang*

A box, coffer, trunk, or sacket; boot of a carriage; *met.* a cart; a closet or storeroom; a granary; a room, a side apartment.

一箇 | or 一隻 | one box.

裝 | to pack a trunk.

火食 | a partition-box or tray for carrying eatables in processions.

當面落 | I told him to his face to go away. (*Cantonese.*)

關 | 子 the a peddler of tapes and needles. (*Shanghai.*)

皮包 | a pure leather trunk.

棺 | or 紙杠 | a paper trunk for burning at funerals, with paper clothes in it.

頂 | the upper small part of a wardrobe.

衣 | 行李 trunks and baggage.

車 | 兒 the body of a cart, where the passenger sits.

千倉萬 | thousands of storehouses and myriads of granaries.

**湘**

*siang*

A large tributary of the Yangtze River flowing north through the eastern half of Hunan into Tungting Lake, and giving its name to the 三

| three Siang and other towns near it; its basin measures about 39,000 square miles; a lake in Chekiang; to boil and cook.

| 妃竹 the bamboo of Shun's wife, which became speckled from his tears for her death.

子以 | 之維錡及釜 hereupon she boiled it in her tripods and kettles.

**緗**

*siang*

A light yellow color.

| 色 likened to the budding leaves of the mulberry.

縹 | a bluish yellow, as of silks.

**箱**

*siang*

A medicinal plant, the *Celosia argentea*, whose black smooth seeds, called 青 | 子, resemble those of the cockscoumb; an oil is extracted from them.

**襄**

*siang*

Composed of *clothes* and an old word for *confused*; it is interchanged with some of its derivatives.

To disrobe in order to plough, to remove, to put away; to overflow; to overflow, as a flood; to ef-

fect, to do; to exalt as superior, to praise; to complete; perfection; to assist; to bring about; meritorious valor; to yoke up; to saddle a horse.

上 | the best riding — horse.

贊 | to encourage by praise.

| 陽府 a prefecture in the north of Hupeh on the River Han.

不克 | 事 the affair could not be brought about.

不可 | 也 it cannot be excluded.

**鑲**

*siang*

To inlay, to inehase, to let in; to insert or set, as a jewel; to veneer; to coat or plate; to rivet, to clamp on;

bordered, as one color on another, for which 廂 is also used.

| 玻璃 to glaze a window.

| 快子 inlaid chopsticks.

| 杯 | 蓋 the inlaid cup and saucer — of cocoanut, used at a wedding.

| 牙 false teeth.

| 嵌 to let in, to emboss.

**穰**

*siang*

A tree in Annam, which contains within its bark white grains like rice, that can be cleaned and pounded for food; it may be a species of sago palm, as it is also called *sha-muh*.

**穰**

*siang*

A spirited horse shaking his head, caracoling and cantering; a horse with a white hind leg; to hold the head proudly; remote.

龍 | 虎步 [his step is like] a dragon's gambols and a tiger's paces.

騰 | capering and prancing.

**纒**

*siang*

A cord to hold up the sleeves; to pull by the arm; to carry in the girdle; a surcingle or belly-band.

**纒**

*siang*

Like the last.

Ornaments on a horse; en-chased hair-pins and head ornaments; a girth.

| 珠子的扁簪 flat hair-pins embossed with pearls.

𧣾  
*siang*

Also read *'jang*.

The fat of hogs is | 脂油 when taken from the animal.

𧣾  
*siang*

To stroll about, to ramble.

| 徻 to go on an excursion, to saunter idly.

| | to walk fast.

祥  
*siang*

From *to make known* and *sheep*; it is often symbolized by 吉羊 the lucky sheep, 示 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.

| 瑞 lucky signs.

吉 | a good prognostic.

不 | 之兆 an unpropitious omen.

小 | and 大 | are the sacrifices to a parent at the end of one and two years, when the mourning costume is changed.

不吊不 | regardless of the bad omens.

背人之惠不 | it is not meet to forget the kindness showed to you.

詳  
*siang*

From *words* 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.

| 審 to judge carefully.

| 細講 told every particular.

| 問 ask the real facts.

| 文 an official report to a superior.

| 悉 a clear, intelligible account.

推 | to infer the consequences.

不 | 其故 I have not inquired into the reason.

申 | to report out.

會 | a joint inquiry.

| 知 to minutely inform.

願聞其 | I wish to hear all about it.

言不可 | words cannot fully describe it.

| 乃視聽 be careful what you see and hear.

翔  
*siang*

To soar, to hover over; to look back on; to roam.

| | dignified, severe.

高 | risen to be a graduate.

室中不 | 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 Tsi moves on at ease.

庠  
*siang*

From *shelter* and *sheep*.

An asylum for old people; a gymnasium or college in the Cheu dynasty for poor students; to teach.

邑 | the graduates of a district.

入 | to become a | 生 *siuts'ai*.

身列膠 | his name is well known in the Academy.

想  
*siang*

From *heart* and *aid*.

To think on; to meditate, to reflect on; to plan; to hope, to expect; to anticipate; an idea, a conception.

沒有 | 頭 no hope of getting it; it is impossible.

你 | 頭太大 your notions are too grand; how extravagant you are!

渴 | earnestly desiring or thinking of.

| 不來 or | 不出 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 沒 | 到 I shouldn't have thought it; no one would have supposed that.

| 念 to think on.

| 必是 I think it will surely be so.

妄 | 巴高 he has wild hopes of becoming great.

心裏 | I will think of it.

| 壞肺 I fear it will hurt your lungs.

痴心妄 | undecided, unreliable, chimerical.

| 一 | let me think a little of it.

養  
𧣾  
*siang*

From 魚 *fish* and 美 *fine*; which some regard as a contraction of 養 to *nourish*; the second form is most used.

Dried salt fish; in Peking, the | 魚 is applied usually to the salted *Trichiurus* and perch; but in the Pán Ts'ao only the 石首魚 or sea bass, is so called; in Kiangsu, the 白 | is one of the herring family, with very small fins.

象  
*siang*

The original character represents its four legs, ears, trunk, and tusks; used with the next.

The elephant; ivory; a figure, form, image, because in ancient days the bones of a dead elephant were found and put together to look like the living animal; the white elephant in Chinese chess, it moves two squares diagonally; the shape things take; emblematic auguries or fancies; to resemble; to delineate; pictured; a resemblance, a likeness; a law or ordinance of nature, applied to the change of the 八卦 diagrams; to imitate; acting, playing.

| 牙 ivory.

| 闕 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.

各物 | 數 each thing called by its own name.

| 教 the Buddhist tenets.

| 奴 a mahout.  
 豐年有 | there are signs of a plentiful year.  
 有子 | 賢 a son should imitate the virtuous.  
 天 | or 乾 | celestial signs or luminaries.  
 包函萬 | it comprehends all nature.  
 乃審厥 | he then minutely delineated his form.  
 體無形 | immaterial, no form.  
 | 服是宜 her pictured robes well became her.  
 | 鼻眼 looped holes to hang things by.

**像** *siang'* From *man* and *elephant*; used with the last.  
 Like, such, so, similar; a figure, image, likeness; an idol, a statue; to symbolize; to resemble.  
 形 | or | 貌 figure, form.  
 畫 | to paint portraits.  
 神 | or 偶 | an idol.  
 想 | a conception, an idea.  
 | 生 life-like, as a statue.  
 | 似 similar to.  
 不 | 樣 ill-looking, no comeliness.  
 作的 不 | not made like the pattern.

| 模 | 樣 兒 的 elegant and stylish; well arranged, as a house.

**橡** *siang'* The chestnut-oak (*Quercus sinensis*), called | 栲 樹 which grows near Peking.  
 | 粉 the meal of acorns.

| 椀 子 the cupules of the acorns; they are used to dye black.

**象** *siang'* The *elephant bird*, (as the character imports,) is the *Buceros* or hornbill of Siam the | 鵬, of whose hard beak the people make vessels and carved ornaments.

## SIAO.

*Old sounds, sio, siok, and sok. In Canton, sio; — in Swatow, aiò, ch'ie, and chiò; — in Amoy, siau, ch'iau, and sau; — in Fuhchau, sio and ch'iu; — in Shanghai, sio; — in Chifu, shao.*

**消** *sio* From *water* and *likeness*; occurs interchanged with the next two.  
 To melt, to liquefy, to thaw; to lessen by using, to do away with; to annul; to need and consume, as stores; hence *participially*, 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 Weihwui fu.  
 | 化 digestible.  
 | 渴 病 intolerable thirst.  
 | 滅 destroyed utterly, lost all, as by fire.  
 花 | 不 管 not including the fees to the porters.  
 | 熱 to allay the fever.  
 下 棋 | 閒 play a game of chess to pass the time.  
 | 息 to transpire, as news; a report, a rumor.  
 | 釋 melted away.  
 | 悶 cheer up, dissipate your grief.  
 | 災 降 福 to remove judgments and induce blessings.

令 我 | 魂 it has taken away all my spirits; said of extreme joy or grief.  
 等 他 | | 氣 兒 再 說 wait till his temper has cooled, and then talk about it.  
 | 耗 wasteful.  
 無 福 | 受 he has no enjoyment of it at all.  
 | 河 a branch of the Yellow R. near Tsing-yuen in Kansuh.  
 | 夜 to carouse through the night.  
 只 | only that, just needed only that.  
 | 停 leisurely, quietly; to become composed.

**銷** *siao* From *metal* and to *resemble*; similar to the last.  
 To fuse metals; to dissolve, to finish; to spend, as time; deficient, as in politeness; to make void; to cancel, as a check; to exhaust; to spade up.  
 除 | to clear off, as an account.  
 | 案 to decide a case in court.  
 | 號 to cancel a certificate, to give back a permit.

| 金 to wash with gold.  
 | 鎔 to melt, as ores.  
 | 差 to carry an order or message into effect, — and report.  
 | 毀 to destroy what is no longer of use; to ruin; to dissolve.  
 此 恨 難 | such hatred is hard to appease.  
 一 筆 勾 | the affair is quite settled.  
 坐 | 歲 月 to spend the years in leisure.  
 開 | to render an account of government expenditures by a 奏 | or memorial of outlays.  
 撤 | 勇 號 to deprive of an honorary title for cowardice.  
 有 | 場 in great demand; a large stock, as goods.

**硝** *siao* Niter, or similar looking salts; saline efflorescence, whether having a soda or potash base; to use salts; to tan.

| 廠 a saltpeter dépôt.  
 朴 | crude glauber's salts, or sulphate of soda; it is called 玄 明 粉 when purified.

- | 皮 to tan leather.  
 | 子石 a chalky stone used for marking.  
 洋 | foreign saltpeter.  
 皮走 | the leather creaks, as after a wetting and drying.  
 | 鹽 carbonate of soda from the natron lakes in Mongolia.  
 苦 | a saline substance left when lixiviating salt.  
 馬牙 | crystals of niter, copperas, or other salts.  
 | 強水 nitric acid.

**宵** Night, in the night; dark; traveling by night; small, few.

| 行 or | 燭 the glowworm.

通 | or 終 | throughout the night.

元 | the full moon of the first month.

| 衣 | 肝食 I dress before the dawn and eat at noon; said by the emperor from his cares of state.

三朝連 | for three days and nights.

深 | in the silent night.

**綃** Raw silk; plain stuffs like lustring; the wool of silk!  
 玄 | 衣以爲裼 blackish silks are made into vests.

絞 | a kind of byssus or silk brought up by divers.

Read *shao*, and used with 梢. To comb the hair; a spar; a yard to support a sail or a flag.

**鞘** From leather and likeness; the first form is common, and is also read *shao*, a whip, a cudgel.

**鞘** A sheath; the scabbard of a sword; a case for a knife or other thing.

劍 | 子 a scabbard.

刀出 | the blade left its case.

餉 | cases for revenue treasure; they are made of small logs iron-bound and hollowed out.

**蛸** The chrysalis or egg-cocoon of the mantis.

**蟬** | the aureña of the mantis.

Read *shao*. A long-legged spider, the shepherd spider.

**鮎** From 魚 fish and 鞘 a sheath contracted.

A fish found in the lakes and the Yangtsz' River, and along the coasts, with a body like a whip and having a forked tail; it is probably the *Fistularia*, known at Canton as the 馬鞭; though it may be the gar-pike (*Belone*), also common in the southern seas.

**瘖** Excessive thirst.  
 酸 | a headache said to come on in the spring.

**道** To ramble and saunter; applied to the easy diversions of immortals.

河上 | 遙 to wander along the banks of the river.

| 遙自在 quite at leisure enjoying a ramble.

**霄** From rain and likeness.

Misty snow or sleet, also called 濕雪 which melts as soon as it drops; vapory

haze, fleecy clouds; the empyrean, heaven, the highest region of the air; a halo or parhelion.

雲 | fleecy clouds.

騰清 | to ascend to the pure vapors, to rise to heaven.

冲 | 之忿 outrageous, heaven-daring anger.

凌 | 花 the trumpet-flower or *Bignonia*.

**魍** A 山 | is a brownie with one leg sticking out behind, found in thickets, especially in Ting-chau fu 汀州府 in

Fuhkien; it tries to injure people, but desists on calling its name; the Miaotsz' in Kweichau worship it at the new-year by a procession; other descriptions suggest that by

this name is meant the demon which produces malaria, or ague.

**櫛** Abundant foliage; the leaves falling in autumn; slender trees; used by some as a synonym for the catalpa.

**簫** } An instrument of music like the pandean pipes with 23 or 16 short, unequal tubes inserted in a frame; the ends of a bow.

洞 | a bamboo flageolet.

品 | to tune the pipes.

吹 | to play on the orphic pipe.

| 韶 the ancient pandean pipes.

籟 | the wind singing, as through a crack; aeolian music.

| 管備舉 the pan-pipe and double-pipe begin together.

**蠲** A long-legged spider, called | 蛸 akin to the *Phalangium*; the name seems to be applied to other long-legged insects, as the *Tipula* or crane-fly.

| 蛸在戶 the harvest spiders are in our doors.

**蕭** From *plout* and to venerate.

A plant, also called 香蒿 and 牛尾蒿, a very fragrant and common species of artemisia, about four feet high, numerous whorls of leaves, and a square stalk; a small principality near the Yellow River, now Siao hien | 縣 in Sü-cheu fu in the northwest of Kiangsu.

| 斧 a bill-hook good for cutting plants.

| 條 lonely, desolate, poverty-stricken, in extremis.

| | 馬鳴 quietly neighed the horses on their return.

| 牆之禍 in imminent danger.

| 然煩費 pestered, troubled.

風樹 | 颯 the wind sighs fitfully through the trees.

蓼彼 | 斯 how high is that artemisia!

瀟  
*siao*

Name of a river in Yunnan, an upper tributary of the West or Pearl River.

| 水 a branch of the River Siang, entering it at Yung-chen fu in the south of Hunan.

| | a driving wind and rain.

| 洒風塵 the delights and troubles of the world.

蹻  
*siao*

The ends of a bow, which often turn backwards in Chinese bows.

翛  
*siao*

Also read *gyiu and shuh*. The rapid flight of birds; injury to a bird's plumage; quick flighty.

予尾 | | I am [like a bird whose] tail is plucked; *i. e.* in a sad plight.

| 然而往 he suddenly went away.

小  
*siao*

Formed of 八 to divide and | appearing, *i. e.* a thing just big enough to divide; it forms the 42d radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

Small, little; trifling, petty, mean; contracted, narrow; a depreciating term for what belongs to me, my; before proper names often means junior; inferior in rank or quality; young; uneducated, vile; a concubine; subtle, minute; to disesteem, to regard as trifling; to be particular, to become small.

| 人 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 menial, 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.

羣 | many concubines; they are also called | 星, and 做 | means to become a concubine.

妻 | wife and children.

| 店 my shop.

| 姐 a miss, a young lady.

| 心 be careful; sedulously.

無大 | 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.

房裏有個 | I have one concubine.

懼于群 | I am hated by all the mean people.

狹 | contracted and small.

| 家數 a petty finical person; a trifling way of acting.

自用則 | he who lives within himself becomes selfish.

| 道兒貨 stolen things offered for sale.

| 心 | 膽 petty and cowardly, frightened at little things.

| 寓 my house.

| 貨 to cheat in little things to pilfer, to overreach in trifles.

(Shanghai.)

篠  
*siao*

From bamboo and branch; it is a synonym of 簫 a pipe.

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.

| 簾既數 the fine and coarse bamboos were presented.

笑  
*siao*

From bamboo and weird; but as this gives a forced meaning, others think it denotes that bamboo instruments make people laugh by their joyous sounds; the second form is in common use.

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.

惹人 | to act ridiculously.

| 死 | to laugh immoderately.

| 話人 to jeer at one.

| 嘻嘻 giggling and smirking.

偷 | to smile at secretly.

冷 | a forced smile, to grin a ghastly smile.

可發一 | a thing to be laughed at.

破涕為 | to dry up one's tears and smile.

| 面虎 a deceitful smile.

陪 | 兒 to smile because another does.

先號陶而後 | to grieve and cry, and afterwards rejoice with one; — the pleasures of success after a toilsome struggle.

肖  
*siao*

From flesh and small.

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.

嘯  
*siao*

歎  
*siao*

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 | 也歌 he whistled and then sung, — to divert his mind.

吟 | 成羣 to sing in chorus.

條其 | 矣 long drawn are her moans |

SIÉ.

Old sounds, si, zi, sit, and sip. In Canton, sé, tsé, and ts'ó; — in Swatow, sia and só; — in Amoy, sia, ch'ia, and sòe; — in Fuhchau, sié and sie; — in Shanghai, zia, sia, and si; — in Chifu, shié.

些

From 二 two and 此 this; q. d. pointing to this and then to that.

些 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.
- 沒有一 | I have none at all.
- 這 | and 那 | these, those.
- 有 | 不是 it is not very proper.
- 這 | 小物 these trifling matters; an unimportant affair.
- 快 | quicker.
- 略略好 | it is a little better.
- 爛了好 | he broke a good many.

| 須 trifling, a little of, a little while.

- 沒 | 意思 unintelligible.
- 似乎多 | it seems as if there were more.
- 稍 | 有位 I have only a little of it left.
- 少 | too little; fewer.
- 無 | 味 disagreeable, disgusting.
- 作 | 甚麼 what are you doing?
- | 微的不同 a very little different.

有那麼 | 個菓子 there are so many kinds of fruits.

Read so'. A final particle expressing regret.

何爲四方 | why alas! does the manes thus wander about, — and not return to its home?

斜

A plant, the | 蒿, which is probably allied to the Vitex, a species whose leaves are transversely veined.

Read yé. To accumulate.

Read fu. An ear of grain.

斜

From a peck and I. 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.
- 歪 | awry, slanting; perverse.
- | 街 an oblique street.
- | | 兒的 it is somewhat crooked.
- 西 | 熱 the afternoon sun is hot. (Cantonese.)
- 放 | lay one end of it higher.
- | 坡 a slope, a hill-side.

邪

From city and tooth; it has superseded the next character, once used with this meaning.

Deflected, inclined, swerving from the right line, — the opposite of 正; depraved, vicious, deluding; illegal, heterodox, heretical; corrupting, radical; specious; unsanctioned by law or custom, or whatever leads away from the writer's standard.

- | 道 erroneous doctrines.
- | 法 sorcery, unlawful tricks.
- | 神 illegal gods, false deities, whose worship is unacknowledged, or whose ritual is subversive of morality.
- | 偏在下 their buskins were on below — the knee.
- | 術 charms; philters; black art.
- 心 | impure; plotting evil.
- | 淫 obscene, depraved.
- 奸 | illicit; seditious; malicious, underhand.
- 改 | 歸正 forsake heresy and return to the right way.
- 思無 | his thoughts are upright.

| 氣 possessed, mad, haunted by; malaria.

Read yé, and used for 耶 and 耶. Name of an ancient place, 琅 | lying in the east of Shantung; a final particle.

莫 | name of a sword or rapier, so called from its maker.

Read yü. An excess, as of days.

Read sü, and used for 徐. To delay.

其虛其 | 既亟只且 we can no longer delay, it is a very urgent moment.

裹

From clothes and tooth; used with the last two.

裹 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.

寫

From a shelter and a wooden clog; occurs used for the next; the second form is vulgar.

寫 To write, to draw; to compose, to write on a subject; to design or sketch; to put a thing in its place; to make out, as an account; to remove, to put aside; to quiet, to calm, as one's passion; to ease one's mind; to disburthen; to dissipate; to found, to mold, as an image; to leak.

- | 字 to write.
- | 信 to write a letter.
- | 字人 a clerk.
- | 得好 written finely.
- | 捐簿 a subscription book.
- 太 | 意 very heedless; careless how he does it.
- | 正官板 write the characters out in full.

再 | 過 rewrite it.  
 | 生 to draw living objects.  
 | 字端楷 he writes evenly and carefully.  
 爲之 | 照 described it like a picture; word-painting.  
 洩 | to disburden, to let out one's mind.  
 摹 | 傳神 the figure is drawn to the life.  
 我心 | 兮 my mind is quite satisfied.  
 | 不得字 I am unable to write, as from a sore.  
 駕言出遊以 | 我憂 I tell him that I wish to go on an excursion to relieve my low spirits.

蔞 A medicinal plant.  
 澤 | or 澤瀉 an umbelliferous plant found in damp places in Fu-cheu in Kiang-si, the dried tubers of which are used for their diuretic properties.

炷 The ashes of a lamp or pastile; an expiring wick.  
 香 | 燈光奈爾何 the torch has burned out its light, alas, how quickly!  
 餘 | 猶明 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 | | many thanks for.  
 | 過 to own one's faults.  
 燭 | 淚 the candle drips.

| 帖 a card of thanks; a notice of reward offered.  
 領 | received with thanks.  
 花 | fading flowers.  
 | 酒 to call on one after a feast; an after-dinner call.  
 | 絕 to break off intercourse.  
 | 步 to return a call.  
 | 儀 a return present; a doctor's fees.  
 | 客 to decline a visitor.  
 | 世 to die.  
 感 | to feel grateful for.  
 拱手稱 | I thank you with my folded hands.

榭 An ancient terrace or arbor with trees around it; a kind of roofed altar whereon to place sacrificial implements; a gymnasium; a fencing room.

臺 | a wooded mound with a lookout or belvedere on it.  
 武 | a military practicing room, like a shooting-gallery.

卸 From 卩 a seal, 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.

| 事 to throw up an affair; to vacate an office.

| 任 or | 仕 to resign.

形 | 神短 he looks exhausted and worn out.

| 貨 to deliver cargo.

拆 | to pull down, as a house; to take away, as an awning.

花 | 瓣 the flowers are falling off.  
 | 煤 to deliver coal.

| 甲而走 to throw off armor and flee.

| 離禍 to avoid evil, to escape danger.  
 投行交 | to send to a hong to deliver goods.  
 脫 | to undress; also, to abridge, to take the précis of a paper.  
 | 媒 to dismiss the go-between.  
 | 擔 to let down a burden  
 | 車 to unharness a cart.  
 | 載 to unload.

瀉 To let water flow off, to drain land; to leak, to ooze; to purge; to eliminate; diarrhea; slippery, as from the rain.

肚 | a bowel complaint.

| 藥 a purgative.

| 火 to reduce a feverish feeling by purging.

水 | a watery stool.

| 水 to open a sluice or way for water to flow.

| 底事 it has no foundation to rest on, hollow.

打 | 茶 spilled the tea, — to lose a betrothed before the nuptials.

| 土 barren, herbless land.

傾談如 | 瀑 he sputters his words out, as if he had a flux.

| 二次 purged twice.

抽筋腹 | spasms and gripes with a diarrhea.

路上滑 | 一交 the road was so wet that he slipped down once.

駁岸崩 | the water swashes up and crumbles away the bank.

文佳如水銀 | 地 a polished composition covers the whole subject as quicksilver flows over the ground.

癩 Occasionally used for the last.  
 A diarrhea, a purging ailment; to itch.  
 肚 | a flux.

## SIEH.

sit and sip. In Canton, sit, ship, sip, and tip; — in Swatow, siak, siat, and si; — in Amoy, siat and sek; — in Fuhchau, siek; — in Shanghai, sih; — in Chifu, shiè.

薛

h'üé

A plant resembling the 莎 a large marsh grass like a *Carex* or *Cyperus*; it is found in Nganhwui and Shantung.

1 國 ancient name of a very small state, lying east of Täng hien 膝縣 in Yen-cheu fu in the south of Shantung; three rulers are mentioned before B. C. 484.

躡

h'üé

To walk awry, as a club-footed man, or one who is lame.

躡 | 爲仁 it came hard for him to be kind.

僂

h'üé

A whisper.

1 | to speak in a low whisper; — a phrase whose sound imitates its meaning.

屑

h'üé

h'ioh

From *body* and *likeness*.

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, triflingly.

往來 | | 不憚煩 coming and going constantly, and caring nothing for the trouble.

瑣 | trifling, vexations.

1 有辭 making trifling excuses for his conduct.

不 | unworthy of thought, to disregard; to keep aloof from.

不 | 去 no need of going.

輕 | to depreciate.

1 播天命 to lightly set aside the decrees of Heaven.

1 | 不已 the annoying part is not yet over.

不 我 | 以 he thinks I am not fit to be with him.

擗

h'üé

To push or pull out a stopper; to unstop a hole.

糲

h'üé

h'ioh

The grits of rice or corn which remain after hulling or pounding.

1 末 rice grits.

粉 | flour and grits.

循

h'üé

h'ioh

To wave.

微 | to flutter as the skirts of a garment in the wind.

洩

sié

From water and to drag; sometimes read 泄 as a synonym of 泄.

A stream in Chehkiang; 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.

惱未 | he is still angry.

1 氣 lost all its smell or virtue.

1 漏 divulged; it has got abroad.

發 | it leaks; to exude, as perspiration; to come out, as flowers.

事 | or | 底 the affair has leaked out; the thing is known.

不 | 其過 he did not lessen his fault.

莫 | 了風聲 do not lisp a breath of it.

1 了底 the copy has got abroad.

瘥

sié

A dysentery.

1 痢 a bloody flux.

媠

sié

From *woman* and *leaf*; also used with the next.

To treat disrespectfully or to insult females; to lust after; to outrage.

1 狎 indecent trifling.

污 | lewd conduct.

世

sié

Extravagant.

1 華放蕩 to spend in a reckless manner.

褻

sié

From 衣 *dress* and 藝 *apt* contracted.

Undress, dishabille; common, ragged, dirty garments, fit for working in; tattered; impure; to revile, to treat irreverently; to dishonor.

1 瀆 to profane; to blaspheme, as the gods; to make ashamed.

1 慢 to treat disrespectfully, wanting in attention.

1 服 in undress.

1 穢 indecent, filthy, as a dress.

誓

sié

From *sun* and *apt* contracted; nearly synonymous with the last.

To treat disrespectfully; dark, obscure; attendants, chamberlains, familiars.

1 御之臣 imperial eunuchs.

會我 | 御 only a groom of the chamber as I am.

屨

sié

From *body* and *lumina*.

The lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes; a sandal or wooden shoe; to fill up level.

步 | 尋幽 put on your clogs and let us seek a shady place.

楔

sié

The side-posts or heavy pillars which uphold a gate; a tree resembling the cherry; a thorny juniper; to fill a crack with a wedge or reglet.

加 一 個 木 | 子 stop it up with a wooden slip.

揆

sié

From *hand* and a *deed*.

To rub, to wipe off; to measure; to play with in the hand, to fumble; to stop; queer, angular.

攙 | irregular, not a rectangle; angular.

拭 | to clean or brush so as to injure.

揣長 | 大 guess its length and measure its size.

In *Pekingese*. To strike.  
|打|打 pound it in, as a tenon.

**綫** To tie up, to secure; to fet-  
ter; tied; fetters, bonds.  
*sié'* 綫 | bound with cords.

囹圄中繫 | 所驅 in  
prison bound hand and foot so  
that he cannot stir.

鞴 | a bridle; that which res-  
trains.

憂于繫 | my grief fetters me  
like bonds.

**繼** } The first is most used, but both  
are nearly synonymous with the  
preceding.

**縲** } A halter to secure an animal;  
to fasten with cords; a  
*sié'* bow-rack; to remove.

是 | 袷也 she removed the warm  
dresses.

弓 | a frame to retain a bow in  
proper shape.

**躡** To walk.

**躡** | to advance rapidly, to  
*sié'* walk fast, to get on.

**燮** From 炎 *fiery*, 言 *words*, and  
又 *a hand*.

*sié'* To blend, to harmonize; to  
adjust properly, to keep in  
due relations; to mature.

|理陰陽 to adjust the dual  
powers properly.

|和 to arrange equably.

調 | to harmonize forces.

|伐大商 he in accordance  
[with the decrees] destroyed  
the great Shang dynasty.

SIEN.

*Old sounds, sin, sim, sen, and zien. In Canton, sin and ts'im; — in Swatow, sién, s'noi, ch'ni, s'ua, yien, sèn, and siam; — in Amoy, sian, siam, sim, ch'iam, sun, and swan; — in Fuhchau, sieng, sing, ch'ieng, and ohng; — in Shanghai, si<sup>n</sup> and zi<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, shien.*

**先** From 儿 *a man* and 之 *to go*  
above it; i. e. he who goes on, or  
precedes others.  
*sién*

First, before; formerly, past;  
to go ahead; to regard as first, to  
put first; a cause; to begin; first-  
ly; previous; deceased, late, gone  
before; early, soon; the ancients.

|後 before and after, in time or  
place; first and last; various  
times; several things.

|漫 light — heavy, as in weigh-  
ing, when the beam goes up or  
down.

|君 or |父 my late father.

|天足 a good constitution, in  
full vigor.

當 | in front; formerly, at that  
date.

|時 before; previously, last time.

你 | 走一步 do you step ahead  
a little.

|人 my ancestors; forefathers.

爭 | to strive to be first or get  
ahead.

|馬 a forerunner, an avant-  
courier, a harbinger.

爲我 | 容 he acts as my spokes-  
man or messenger.

|事豫防 to be prepared be-  
forehand.

|見之明 the ken of a prophet,  
sagacious.

桌上 | 坐 the teacher on the  
table; — a euphuism for a  
dictionary.

Read *sién'* To assume the pre-  
cedence, to take the lead; to put  
first; to be beforehand.

尙或 | 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 disrespect-  
ful.

**硃** A fine pebble, inferior to a  
gem, such as red jasper or  
*sién* rose quartz.

**秈** } Common rice when grow-  
is called |米 in Kiang-  
nan by the people, to distin-  
guish it from glutinous  
**粳** } rice; another name is 粳 |  
*sién* applied to the grain,

**仙** From *man* and *hill*; i. e. those  
who dwell in wilds.

*sién* An immortal; human souls  
endued with divine powers;  
beings of benign nature in-

ferior to gods, and having the power  
of becoming invisible, like the Arab  
jinnee; fairies, called 神 | and  
|人; the Budhists use it for  
sanctified personages or immortal  
*rishtis*, of whom they make five  
classes, heavenly, spiritual, human,  
earthly, and devilish; an angelic or  
disembodied man; an old recluse,  
who changes into another form but  
does not die; to become immortal,  
deathless; anything puzzling or  
curious; graceful.

臣是酒中 | I am the genius  
of the wine bottle.

天 | angels, so called by the  
Mohammedans.

|遊 or 登 | to die; *lit.* to  
ramble with or go to the genii.

|境 elysium, fairy land.

|姑 a fairy, an elf.

|馭升遐 [the emperor] mount-  
ed the fairy car, and ascended  
to the far country.

修 | to strive to become an im-  
mortal.

|藥 the liquor of immortality.

|骨 lithe, slender, lissome, grace-  
ful, fairy-like.

鳳 | 花 the touch-me-not flower.  
(*Impatiens*)

飄飄欲 | sprightly as a fairy.

1 家妙術 mystic arts of the Rationalists; used for the sect, from their constant reference to these beings.

八 | the eight genii; they are deified mortals and regarded now as the patrons of arts; they are of Taoist origin, and are named as follows:—

1. 呂洞賓 who carries a 劍 sword, and assists in fencing; he is worshiped by the sick.

2. 漢鍾離 carries a 扇 fan, with which some say he fans and revives the souls of the dead.

3. 藍采荷 carries a 花籃 basket of flowers and a spade, and aids florists.

4. 鐵拐李 carries a 葫蘆 gourd and crutch, and helps magicians.

5. 曹國舅 wears an official cap and carries 版 castanets; the patron of mummers and actors.

6. 張果老 has a bamboo pencil-cup, and guides writers and scholars to a good style.

7. 韓湘子 a youth playing the 笛 flute, who helps musicians.

8. 何仙姑 a female standing on a floating petal carries a 荷花 lotus flower, chowrie and basket, and helps in housewifery.

僂  
*sién*

From *man* and to *mount high*; it is used for the last.

To caper and perform antics. 屨舞 | | they hopped and capered, — the drunken fellows.

躔  
*sién*

The original form is composed of 興 to *rise* and 大 *great*, contracted in combination; it is only used as a primitive.

To rise high, as a bird; to climb a height.

蹻  
蹻  
*sién*

To walk round and round; to amble or pace, as in a pantomime.

蹻 | to whirl, as dervishes; to wriggle and turn in a ring.

襪  
*sién*

Dressed. 襪 | the clothes shaking when walking; the dress fluttering in moving.

籤  
*tsien*

From *leek* and a *pick* or *hoe*; it is chiefly used as a primitive, and altered in combination; also read *tsien*.

Wild onions or leeks, with which the shallot 薤 is sometimes confounded from their similarity.

襪  
*chié*

Small under-clothes; a girdle; clothes of hair or feathers; waving, as a flag.

襪 | 垂髻 her waving girdle and flowing skirts, were like fluttering pennons.

織  
*sién*

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.

| 細 fine, delicate; all the minute details.

巨細宏 | very great and very small.

| 巧 skillful work.  
| 指 slender fingers.

不沾 | 塵 it did not get dusty in the least.

| 毫 a very little; too small to reckon.

孌  
*sién*

From *woman* and a *slip*, as of a garlic leaf.

Similar to the last; slender and sharp pointed; delicate, slender, like a girl.

| 悉 to perceive fully; he knows it all

| 弱 weak and delicate.

| 介之事 a bagatelle, a trifling affair.

| 趨 artful, cunning.

鈞  
*sién*

From *metal* and *tongue*. A kind of hoe; sharp; acute, fine pointed; a fish barb.  
| 利 sharp-edged.

| 筆 [he has a clever] sharp pen.

| 于詩學 skilled at writing poetry.

Read *tsien*. To take a thing; to cut, as with an ax.

暹  
*sién*

From *day* and to *enter*. The increasing light of the sun; rising higher and higher, to advance.

| 羅國 the kingdom of Siam; the first word is an imitation of the native word *Sayam*, 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 Lolos people.

儉  
*sién*

From *heart* and *all*. Disputation, skilled in argument; sharp-mouthed, litigious; insidious; flattering.

| 人 a smooth-tongued man.

相 | 時民 look at these poor people; *i. e.* those who must defend their own case.

搏  
*sién*

To take, to select, to feel after.

燂  
*sién*

It is also read *ts'ien*. To scald; to boil in water, as for soup; warm, comfortable.  
| 毛 to scald the hair off, as from pigs.

鮮  
鱸  
*sién*

From *fish* and *sheep*, but the primitive is a contraction of 羊 repeated thrice, and a synonym of 羶 meaning *frowzy*; the second form is obsolete.

The strong smell of fresh fish; good, caller, fresh; just killed, as meat; bright, new, clean, in good order.

| 魚 a fish just caught.

海 | marine delicacies, a dainty fresh from the sea.

五色俱 | everything was bright and new.

| 明貨物 bran new goods.

| 衣 new clothes.

| 雞 a fine, fat fowl.

唯君用 | but the prince may eat fresh game.

| 花 new flowers.

清清 | | fresh, nice, as game, fruit, or fish.

| 甜 fresh tasted, pure.

鮮 } The second form, composed of 是 is and 少 few, is rarely used; 是

眇 } is explained by 正 upright, of whom there are few; the third form of few and very is occasionally met.

眇 } Few, rare, seldom; rarely; used up, exhausted; standing isolated, like lofty peaks.

民 | the people are few.

| 乏 impoverished, not enough.

| 少 very few.

| 覯 seldom seen.

| 矣仁 humane people how few!

愛我良多慢我不 | those who love me are numerous, and my enemies are not few.

關係實非淺 | the consequences will be neither trifling nor usual.

| 卑 a race of Tungusic origin, which came down upon northern China in early times; they afterwards founded the Liao 遼 dynasty, and were called Kitan 契丹 in later years.

蘚 } Mosses on damp walls and ground; low, mossy vegetation growing in patches.

苔 | moss and lichens on trees and banks.

瓦 | the green mossy covering on walls.

| 痕 a moss scar; *i. e.* a vestige.

癬 } From disease and new.

癬 } Tetter, ringworm; scald-head; scrofulous or leprous sores; scabby eruptions.

生 | he has a ringworm.

牛皮 | a kind of lepra.

金錢 | a leprous patch.

白面 | the white face.

環 | incurable morpew or scurf; *met.* an intractable disposition.

廩 } From shelter and new as the phonetic.

廩 } A small storehouse for grain, a place where it can be kept clean and fresh.

廩 | granaries of different sorts, the former being the smaller.

筴 } A small bamboo broom, | 帚 used by cooks to clean the rice boiler.

犴 | a stout stockade or abatis of halberds to resist an enemy.

拏 } To take up in the fingers.

撫 | to hold a thing by the fingers.

銑 } A small chissel; burnished, bright, as metal; ends of the rim of a rhomboidal bell; a metal ornament at the end of a bow; chilly, raw, as weather.

物飾其 | it is gilded and prettily adorned.

毳 } From hair and first as the phonetic.

毳 } To molt, to renew the hair or feathers; glossy, sleek, as newly molted birds.

鳥獸毛 | the birds and beasts shed their coats.

跣 } From foot and first; it occurs interchanged with 躄 and 踐 to tread.

跣 } Barefooted; to walk without shoes; to put the naked feet on the ground.

若 | 弗視地 if you walk barefooted do not look down on the ground.

披髮 | 足 disheveled hair and bare feet.

爇 } From fire and herd of swine.

爇 } A fire lighted on the moor or wilds, to drive out the game; a fire; fiery.

兵 | 之餘 left from the ravages and burnings of troops.

地經兵 | the soldiers have clean swept the region.

獮 } From 犬 dog and 璽 signet contracted.

獮 } The autumnal hunt taken by the ancient emperors; it was also the time of a yearly progress and assize; to kill.

| 田 a hunt.

鐵 } From metal and to scatter; the second and unauthorized form is now only used.

剋 } To castrate a fowl; the first is also read *san'* and defined the trigger of a cross-bow; a cross-bow.

| 雞 a capon.

線 } From silk and fountain, or small; the primitive in the least used form gives the sound.

綫 } Thread of any kind; fine cord or lines; a clue, a trace; needlework; a way for, a chance for, a hope; a rein-

nant or relic, like an orphan to continue a family.

絲 | silk thread.

縫 | to sew a rip or seam.

一子 | a skein of silk.

紡 | to spin thread.

針 | 活計 she gets her living by sewing.

引 | a fancy name for a needle.

| 步疎 the stitches are coarse.

作 | to act the spy.

一 | 之路 a slight chance for.

一 | 之光 a gleam of light.

買眼 | to hire a spy.

日長添 | do a little more as the days lengthen.

通 | to get a clue of.

火藥 | a slow match; a fuse.

察其 | inspect her needlework.

一架 | a spool or stick of thread.

| 蔴 a kind of hemp.

羨<sup>sten</sup>

From 羊 contracted from 羨 to lead, and 次 saliva.

To desire, to covet; to long for morbidly; an overplus, a remainder; to laud, to estimate highly; this character, or with the radical 木 added, is used in Java to denote the mango fruit.

稱 | to praise very highly.

| 餘 or 奇 | too much; a surplus; a profit.

欽 | 其德 he highly extolled his virtue.

無然歎 | do not be ruled by your likings and whims.

欣 | to delight in.

以 | 補不足 supply the deficiency with what is over.

| 門 name of a genie in the days of Tsin Chi-hwangti.

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.

霰<sup>sien</sup>  
霽

From rain and powdered or to see; the second form is unusual.

Sleet; snow and sleet falling, poetically called 米星雪 rice star snow; freezing rain.

| 雪 sleet.

如彼雨, 雪先集維 | when the snow begins to fall, there is first a little sleet.

| 尼 a schismatic from the Buddhist sect, a schism among the Buddhists; — an Indian word.

望空捉 | [it will be like] looking up to catch the sleet; — a vain hope.

### SIH.

Old sounds, sik, zik, zit, and zip. In Canton, sik, sek, and tsik; — in Swatow, sek, sia, cha, sip, and ch'ek; — in Amoy, sek, sip, and ch'ek; — in Fuchau, sek, sik, and ch'ek; — in Shanghai, sih and zih; — in Chifu, shi.

昔<sup>si</sup>

Composed of 日 sun and a contracted form of 肉 flesh cut up for jerking.

Dried meats; old, a long time ago, anciently; former; the previous; the time of a night.

| 時 olden, in former days.

| 日 on a previous day.

| 者 formerly, whilom; the previous case or person.

古 | of old.

曩 | yesterday and long before.

今 | 不同 it is not now as it used to be.

爲一 | 之期 it was the space of one night.

自古在 | 先民有作 from of old in the ancient days, the former men gave the practice or example.

腊<sup>si</sup>

From meat and old; like the last; it is also often read *lah*, for 臘 a candle, and used for 措 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.

| 人 an officer who jerked game.

六三噬 | 肉 [the Book of Changes says] the sixth and third diagrams require dried meat.

惜<sup>si</sup>

From heart and formerly as the phonetic.

To compassionate, to regard, to feel for; to regret, to serimp, to be sparing of; close, parsimonious.

可 | lamentable; how sad!

吝 | stingy.

不 | 工本 reckless of labor or money.

| 光陰 careful of one's time.

禹 | 寸陰吾人當 | 分陰 if the Great Yü cared for every inch of time, we should regret every line.

不 | 勞苦 do not dread a little trouble.

| 物 careful of, not wasteful.

| 身 careful of one's self, not exposing one's body or health.

不 | 小費 don't mind a little expense.

痛 | pained for.

晰<sup>si</sup>  
皙  
皙

From day and to divide; it is also occasionally written like the third form.

Clear, bright; to distinguish, to discriminate; a pale or white face.

明 | perspicuous, clear.

詳 | to judge carefully, to narrate clearly.

問 | 難 | 疑 to inquire into what is difficult and have one's doubts resolved.

| 眸 | 齒 a clear eye and white teeth.

揚且之 | 也 her high forehead, so white.

白 | | white; fair and beautiful, as a complexion.

析<sup>si</sup>

From wood and ax; it resembles *chih*, 折 to break, and *toh*, 柝 a rattle.

To split wood; to distinguish, to discriminate; to set off or constitute, as a new district from a large one.

| 薪 to cut up wood for fuel.

同居 | 爨 to live together but have separate messes.

分 | to divide.

| 翳 a poetical name for the rainbow.

| 產 to divide the patrimony.

| 津 an old name for the region where Peking lies.

菥, <sup>si</sup> The shepherd's purse | 蓂 (*Capsella* or *Thlaspi*), eaten as greens.  
葳 | a kind of panic grass.

浙, <sup>si</sup> From *water* and to *split*; it resembles *cheh*, 浙 in Chehkiang.

An affluent of the River Han in the southwest of Honan flowing by Sih-ch'nen hien | 川 縣 in Nan-yang fu; to wash or scour rice; the water in which it has been cleaned.

| 灑 the pattering of a driving rain.

接 | 而行 he took up the washed rice and went off.

| 米 to clean rice.

蜥, <sup>si</sup> A species of lizard like the *Lacerta muralis*, common in central China, the | 蜴 *i. e.* the easy changing, from the various hues it takes; its skin is thin, smooth, and livid, and the head large; it does not stir when one approaches near, and is called 石龍子 from its living among the stones; also 猪婆蛇 the sow's snake, and in Canton is known as 狗媪蛇 the slut's snake; these names probably include two or three species.

愬, <sup>si</sup> Sorrowful is | |; it is also defined to venerate.

鳥, <sup>si</sup> The character is thought to represent a magpie hopping, as people wearing clogs often hop from one spot to another; used for *ts'ioh*, 鵲 and the next three.

A wooden shoe open behind, to keep one out of the mire, or an over shoe into which the other could be slipped; they were anciently worn, and seem to have

been highly ornamented; large, said of beams; great reputation.

赤 | 几几 [the duke] was easy in his red pattens.

| 奕乎千載 how glorious and enduring!

蔦, <sup>si</sup> A plant. 蔦 | 馬 | an unusual name for the purslane (*Portulacca*), because its leaves resemble the sole of a shoe.

湯, <sup>si</sup> Land which has been overflowed by the tide and thus become salt; saltish.

鹹 | saltish, as lands that are overflowed.

碣, <sup>si</sup> The stone on which a pillar rests.

礎 | the base of a column; in Chinese houses it is solidly laid in brick work, and intended to support the structure; when of marble it is called 玉 | and usually projects several inches.

漫, <sup>sih</sup> A wave, the rolling of waves. | 減 the power and motion of waves as they rush on.

水波 | 減 the roaring waves, likened to a dragon's scales.

錫, <sup>si</sup> From *metal* and *change*; occurs interchanged with and used for *ts'ioh* 賜 to give.

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.

| 器 pewter articles.

粉 | white lead.

斗 | and 花 | are Straits' tin and Banca tin.

蠟 | bright pewter, a fine sort.

王三 | 命 the monarch thrice gave him his order.

| 縣 an old name for Yun-yang fu in the northwest of Hupeh.

連 | tin ore.

永 | 無疆 unending and illimitable — happiness.

掛 | 或 邊 | 或 包 | to tin a copper dish; to guard or bind with pewter edging.

褻, <sup>si</sup> From *dress* and to *change*. To expose the breast through a single garment.

袒 | to bare the bosom in bravado, to strip for a trial of strength.

| 衣 a thin jacket, which discloses the body or the under garment.

| 裘 a sort of duster worn over a fur garment.

Read *ti'* A night-gown; a swaddling cloth or wrapper.

載衣之 | [the girl] will be clothed with wrappers.

息, <sup>si</sup> From *heart* and *self*. 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.

氣 | an unusual smell.

一 | 間 for a moment.

| 肩 rest awhile, to intermit.

歇 | to rest, to hold up.

長太 | to draw a long deep sigh.

喘 | 不停 I can't stop panting.

有出 | 兒 they are very useful and profitable, — as children or servants; 出 | also means little perquisites, as shavings or scraps.

子 | children, posterity.

生 | to bear interest.

| 心 to have no more thought or anxiety about.

姑 | to over-indulge a child.

| 怒 pacified, appease-l.

| 兵 to suspend military operations.

抽 | to catch the breath, to sob.  
止 | to stop the breath; used by Buddhists for *śamadhi*, the highest degree of extatic contemplation.

熄, <sup>si</sup> From *fire* and to *stop* as the phonetic.  
To cover a fire in the ashes; to put out a fire; to quash.  
| 燈 put out the lamps.

打 | to knock out the fire, as of a link.

烽烟未 | the rebellion is not yet put down.

滅 | to quench; to put down.

救 | 不曾 is the fire yet put out?

王者之跡 | the relics of the [ancient] kings are obliterated.

瘰, <sup>si</sup> A polypus.  
| 肉 or 鼻 | a nasal polypus or tumor in the nose, so called because it interrupts the breathing.

息, <sup>si</sup> A place in the south of Tsi state taken from it by Lu; another town was called 新 | in consequence, lying north of the River Hwai in the southeast of the present Jüning fu.

媳, <sup>si</sup> The wife of a son, grandson, or nephew, is | 婦 or 子 |; in the northern provinces, it is used for the wife of any person, from the custom of regarding her as a daughter-in-law.

婆 | mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.

新 | 婦 a bride.

娶 | 婦 to get married.

餽, <sup>si</sup> To draw the breath; an ancient term used in Shantung; to eat.

夕, <sup>si</sup> Intended to represent the half moon; it forms the 36th radical of a few heterogeneous characters.

Evening of the day, dusk; late; the last day of a month or year; aslant, out of the perpendicular.

旦 | morning and evening.

除 | last day of the year.

| 室 a house out of line.

七 | the 7th night of the 7th moon, when women worship the Weaver.

朝不保 | the morning cannot secure the evening; — who can know what a day will bring forth.

今 | 何 | 見此真人 why is this the evening [of my joy], that I see again my goodman?

汐, <sup>si</sup> The evening tide, night tide; name of a stream.

潮 | 逐波浪 the ebb and flood beat off the waves.

窆, <sup>si</sup> From *cave* and *eve*.  
The long dark night of death; the gloomy tomb.

窆 | 之事 burial rites.

席, <sup>si</sup> From 巾 a *napkin* and 庶 *people* contracted, referring to the courtesies paid to guests; interchanged with the next.

A mat to sleep or eat on before tables were used; a table; an entertainment; a repast; to cover with mats; to spread out, to depend on; a chair of a teacher; rest, quiet.

酒 | a banquet.

西 | an instructor.

設 | to spread a feast.

赴 | or 坐 | to sit at table.

| 地而坐 to mat the ground and sit down.

同 | a fellow-guest.

| 上爆 fire-crackers let off at a feast.

割 | to break with, to cut one who was a friend.

一 | 話 a single remark.

| 卷天下 he rolled up (conquered) the empire like a mat.

| 珍待聘 arranging his rarities while waiting for official employment.

| 寵惟舊 relied on their long enjoyed favors.

蓆, <sup>si</sup> From *grass* and *mat*; now used for the last.

A mat of any kind; ample, flowing, wide, as garments; laid up for use; overgrown with jungle.

草 | grass mat; matting.

籐 | a rattan mat.

織 | to braid or weave mats.

| 包 mat bags, as of sugar.

蘆 | coarse rush mats.

緇衣之 | 兮 this black robe fits you well!

一包 | a roll of matting.

悉, <sup>si</sup> From 心 *heart* and 采 to *distinguish*.

To investigate throughout, to comprehend in all particulars; fully, altogether, minutely, entirely; every way; both, unitedly.

知 | to acquaint one's self with; inform yourselves about it.

熟 | I know all about it.

聆 | I fully understand it.

諗 | 一切 knows all the details.

| 自教工 yourself in every-thing train the officers.

蟋, <sup>si</sup> From *insect* and *thoroughly*.

The cricket.

打 | 蟀 or 鬪 | 蟀 to fight crickets.

膝, <sup>si</sup> From *flesh* and *varnish*, but the older radical was 卩 joint or seal.

The knee; to gather around the knee, as children do.

鶴 | a kind of shield; an enlarged knee-joint.

屈 | to bend the knee.

抱 | 長吟 to hold the knee and sing away; quite at leisure.

| 頭 or 磕 | the knee.

| 下 or | 下兒女 one's children.

| 行 to creep.

打半 | to bend one knee.

促 | 而談 holding their knees and talking.

下 | 下行 to go carefully, as one in the dark. (*Cantonese.*)  
 | 盖骨 or | 頭骨 or | 饅頭 the knee pan.

藤, An amaranthaceous plant, the 牛 | (or rather more commonly 牛膝 or cow's knees,) a cooling medicine used in dropsy; it is the bitter stalks of the *Pupalia geniculata* or *Achyranthes aspera*. both allied to the amarantths.

習, From wings and white.  
 A continued flight; to repeat the same act, to practice; skilled, used to, ready at; custom, use, habit; repeatedly, familiarized to; mellow.

學 | to learn about; apprenticed to.

| 熟 habituated to, versed in.

| 口音 to practice speaking.

| 慣成自然 practice will make it natural.

| 俗使然 I have learned all their usages.

| 尙 I learned to esteem him.

温 | 書史 to thoroughly con the classics and histories

| | 谷風以陰以雨 gently blows the east wind, and clouds and rain come.

| 染 corrupted by evil example.

| 而不察 superficial learning; to learn and not practice.

庶 | 逸德之人 men who counted idleness a virtue.

一 | 吉 [the omens] were all favorable.

相 | 成風 usages arise from everybody practicing them.

嶺, A noted mountain in Sih-ugo hien | 峨縣 in the south of Yunnan in Lin-ngau fu.

櫟, A hard wood; a weapon having this hard wood in it.

| 木 in Canton denotes any hard wood besides pine or fir, as olive, rose-wood, pride-of-india, &c

喟, The noise made by one shivering with cold.

| | the cry of one chilled through.

隰, From place and wet.

Low, marshy land; a morass or wet grounds, whence streams take their rise; what grows in swampy spots.

| 州 a department in the west of Shansi, near the Yellow River which includes the 汾 | marshes near River Fān.

| 田 marshy fields.

度其 | 原 he measured the marshes and low lands.

| 桑有阿 in the marshes the mulberries are beautiful.

緜, From silk and to change; used with 褌, a shirt.

Fine cloth of hemp, fit for under-clothing.

賙, From a property and blood.

To distribute largesses to destitute people.

賑 | to give aid to the poor.

| 孤 to help the friendless, — old or young.

襲, From garment and dragon.

The lining of garments; a court dress; a robe fastened on the left side; to line or attach to garments; collected; to invade, to make a foray, to steal into; to inherit; hereditary, descending in a family; repeated; because; united or drawn together; inherent; attached.

服 | a lining.

一 | 衣 one suit of clothes.

| 蔭 hereditary protection and pension — for the merit of my ancestors.

世 | 罔替 a hereditary rank having no alterations; — it is a special favor.

世 | 子爵 a hereditary baron.

承 | to come into the dignity.

追 | to pursue or surprise an enemy.

| 國 to make a raid.

| 彼後路 to come around upon the enemy from behind.

風 | 袂 the air blows up the sleeve.

不相 | they do not correspond or refer to each other.

| 以為利 this is regarded as advantageous.

抄 | 成文 to write another essay on the same subject.

卜不 | 吉 to divine because it was not lucky.

| 于休祥 the auspicious omen has been repeated.

嗜鴉片者氣 | 于人 the odor of the opium clings to him.

冷 | 骨 chilled to the bone.

庶繼承 | to adopt a nephew as my heir.

袞袞 | 一 | one priestly surplice.

乘隙 | 取 I availed myself of the chance and got the advantage; to seize on for a slight offense.

霽, From rain and practiced.

A great and continuous rain.

霽 | 靈 | a heavy rain.

奚 | a tribe of people living on the headwaters of the River Yaluh in Manchuria towards Corea, spoken of during the T'ang dynasty.

## SIN.

*Olā sounds, sin, sim, zim, and sūm. In Canton, sun, sǎn, sǎm, and ts'ám; — in Swatow, sin, sim, and ch'ín; — in Amoy, sin and chím; — in Fuhchau, sing and seng; — in Shanghai, sing and zing; — in Chifu, shin.*

辛  
*sin*

From 一 *one* and 辛 *error*, explained as depicting the arms of a man holding up a thing, and referring to the sorrow one feels at winter coming; it is the 160th radical of a few characters relating to bitterness; occurs used for the next and 幸' birthwort.

The eighth of the ten stems, which corresponds to metal and the west; a slightly bitter, sharp, pungent, or acrid taste; whence, by *met.* (because a peppery taste makes the tears run,) toilsome, suffering, grievous, sad; the melancholy feeling in autumn when vegetation turns sere.

金 or 俸 workmen's wages, a soldier's stipend, or courier's allowance.

五 | 盤 five varieties of alliaceous vegetables.

莫自求 | 整 I will not seek for myself its painful sting.

| 辣 biting, peppery.

高 | 氏 name of Ti-k'uh, B. C. 2435.

| 味 acid.

| 夷 the *Magnolia yulan*.

| 痛 sad and painful.

新  
*sin*

From 𠂔 and 木 *standing*.

To cut wood; to renew, to improve or restore; to add, to increase; to grow better; new, fresh, the latest; just made, the best; recent, late; a field tilled two years.

| 人 and | 郎 a bride and bridegroom.

起水 | 鮮 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.

| 近 lately, recently.

改過自 | to reform and become better.

薪  
*sin*

From *plants* and *new*.

Fuel; wood cut for the fire; brambles.

柴 | firewood.

| 草 grass for fuel.

樵彼桑 | cut down that mulberry for firewood.

負 | to carry faggots.

月給 | 水 give him his living every month.

| 之 標 之 cut it down and burn it.

心

The original form represents the two lobes of the heart; the second form is used in combination underneath as in 恭, and the third on the side; it is the 61st radical of characters relating to the feelings.

小

小

小  
*sin*

The physical heart, considered as the lord 主 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  $\alpha$  Antares and  $\zeta$  and  $\tau$  in Scorpio.

有人 | 的 he has human feelings; i. e. not like a brute.

| 清 or | 水清 not alarmed, imperturbable.

有 | 機 clear-headed, attentive.

在 | 坎上 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.

天理良 | 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 | 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.

| | 懷念 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 *svastā* 卐 when drawn on an image of Buddha.

他 | another's heart, a Buddhist term for *parachitta djanā*, the knowledge of another's thoughts.  
 隨 | 草兒 it is as you have a mind for it.

軛 <sub>sin</sub> The axle of a wheel, as the composition of the character indicates.

姚 <sub>sin</sub> Name of a small state, the | 此 existing in the Shang dynasty; its location is uncertain.

尋 <sub>sin</sub> From 工 *work* and 口 *mouth*, denoting *confusion*, with 又 *a hand above* and 寸 *inch below*, to indicate *measuring*.

To put things to rights; to search for, on the track of; to investigate, to seek; to use or employ; to continue; soon after, presently; commonly, usually; temporarily, unexpectedly; a measure in the Cheu dynasty like that of the outstretched arms, about a fathom, called eight *ch'ih*.

| 不着 or | 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.

| 歿 died suddenly.

| 找 to seek for.

千 | 之高 a thousand fathoms high; — very lofty, up in the clouds.

| 根究底 to investigate thoroughly.

| 繹 to study into the reasons of.

| 一條計 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.

澗 <sub>sin</sub> From *water* and to *seek*.  
 A steep bank where the water is deep.

| 州府 a prefecture in the south-east of Kwangsi.

| 陽琵琶 the guitar of Singyang, a small stream near Kin-kiang on the Yangtsz' River.

鐔 <sub>sin</sub> The knob at the end of the guard of a sword, called its nose; the edge of a sword; a sort of dirk.

懸 | 臥所 he hung a sword over his bed.

| 州 an ancient name of Yen-ping fu in Fukkien.

鄆 <sub>sin</sub> A place called 鄆 | in early times, now Wéi hien 濰縣 in the east of Shantung; another town anciently called | 中 in the time of Cheu, is now known as Kung hien 鞏縣 in the west of Honan on the R. Loh.

鱈 <sub>sin</sub> Also read *syin*.  
 A large fish, with a long nose, found in the Yangtsz' River, otherwise called 鮭 or the snouted sturgeon.

| 鱈魚 the sturgeon brought to Peking from the Songari River.

鱈 <sub>sin</sub> From *fish* and a *fathom*, from its length.

The sturgeon; it is often written like the last, but the fish are unlike; in Peking, this character is also erroneously written 鱈 from the similarity of sound

| 龍魚 the sturgeon at Canton, where it is sometimes reared.

蟬 <sub>sin</sub> A marine swimming crab (*Pilumnus*), called 青 | or greenish crab, from the color of its shell, which is rough and hairy; it is common about Lewchew and Formosa.

罍 <sub>sin</sub> An iron boiler which supports a wooden tub like a barrel in shape, with short feet; the cover was one third of its size, and the shapes were probably different; some of them were all iron; quick, speedy.

誰能烹魚溉之釜 | who cooks the fish? I'll wash his caldrons and boilers for him.

潛 <sub>sin</sub> An affluent on the north of the Yangtsz' River in Sz'ch'uen; interchanged with 潛 in the name of Tsien-shan  
 潛 | 山縣 a district near the capital of Nganhwui.

信 <sub>sin</sub> 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 伸 to declare.

Sincerity, truthfulness, integrity, faith; one of the 五常 or five virtues; a man of his word; to believe in, to confide in, to trust; to accord with, to follow; a seal, a stamp, which gives ground for trust; a letter or note; a messenger; two nights' lodging; to express or declare.

| 筒 the envelop of 一封 | a letter.

實 | authentic, worthy of belief.

未 | 得真 I cannot altogether believe it.

不我 | 夸 we cannot declare or make good — our promise.

輕易 | credulous.

不 | incredible; faithless, doubting.

失 | to falsify one's word, to retract a promise.

| 步行 to follow one's nose, to gad about.

| 口胡言 to talk at random.

音 | 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 Budha.

實 | 子 stopped up, obstructed, as a pipe.

石 arsenic in powder.

有客 | | to entertain a man four days.

| 使 a faithful agent.

似屬可 | it seems worthy of belief.

火藥 | 子 a gunpowder match.

汎 From *water* and *rapid flight*; it differs but little from *汎* to float.

To sprinkle; watery, wet; quick, as a courier; a guard-house or post-house, placed about ten *li* apart on the high roads.

| 掃 to sprinkle and sweep.

水 | a station along water-courses or canals.

| 地 a station for guards.

一塘 | a stage of a league between the stations. (*Cantonese*.)

各岸房 | each guard at the various banks.

營 | a guard-house.

迅 Quick, swift, hasty; to hurry like a wolf to its prey.

| 速 fleeting.

雷 quick as thunder.

奮 | 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.

| 步追踪 hurry your pace after him.

訊 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; to admonish; bickerings, squabbles.

| 問 to interrogate judicially.

審 | to try in court, to examine a prisoner at the bar.

執 | to seize and take to trial; a bearer of a warrant; to wrest people's words; captives to be questioned.

| 其所親 asked about his dealing and intercourse with him.

莫肯用 | none are willing to tell — the truth to the king.

堂 | a trial in open court.

| 供 oral testimony at a trial.

打問 | to salute after the manner of a Buddhist priest, with closed palms.

刑 | to interrogate by the question.

| 斷 to try and sentence.

蕈 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 | 菜 or 香信, the last term being an equivoque.

地 | ground mushrooms.

凶 } The first character is intended to represent the temporal suture before it grows up; it is now seldom used.

顛 } The sinciput; the calvaria.

顛 } | 門 the fontanel in a babe. 生理腦 | his fontanel has grown up — you can't

hoax him now. (*Cantonese*.) | 帽 the common skull-cap, worn in China.

## SING.

Old sound, sing. In Canton, sing; — in Swatow, seng, s'ò, and ch'ò; — in Amoy, seng, sin, and t'im; — in Fuhch'au, sing and seng; — in Shanghai, sing and zing; — in Chifu, shing.

星 From 日 *sun*, which is a contraction of 晶 *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 Alpherat a Hydra and others near it; a classifier of lights, and applied to islets or whatever studs a surface.

一粒 | or 一顆 | one star.

流 | or | 過度 a shooting-star.

一 | 之火 a single light, as of incense sticks.

| 暗 an aster.

| 象 the groups of stars.

| 散 scattered like stars; sprinkled over, as gold-leaf on lacker-ware.

| | 點點 a few only, sparse.

| 宿海 the sea of Stars, regarded as the source of the Yellow River.

行 | are the 五 | five planets, viz. 金 | Venus, 水 | Mercury,

火 | Mars, 木 | Jupiter, and 土 | Saturn.

經 | fixed stars.

| | the stars; stars; starry, spotted, numerous; white hair; hence a 數 | | 的手 one who can count the stars, denotes a careful accountant, a skillful and particular reckoner.

| 士 an astrologer, a fortune-teller.

火 | sparks.

| 次 the positions of the stars.

打破頭 | the affair is quite spoiled.

八敗 | 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.

秤 | marks on a steel-yard.

| 處 the starry dwelling, a Buddhist term for Magadha in India.

| 馳 a fictitious courier who goes by night.

定盤 | zero on a steelyard.  
 賊 | a robber.  
 | 期 the day set for a wedding.  
 | 君 the zodiacal star that rules the year.  
 昌金 | to see stars, as when one is hit on the eyes.  
 | 眨眼 the stars twinkle.  
 小 | my little concubine.  
 記星本命 | my thoughts are all on my business.  
 | 夜奔馳 to travel by night.  
 耍流 | to brandish a fire-arrow.  
 | 言夙駕 he yoked his carriage by star-light.  
 他是個 | | 兒 he is a cantankerous fellow.  
 | 速修墊 to fill up and mend the gap with star-light haste; i. e. as quickly as possible.  
 三 | 在戶 Orion's belt is seen in the door; some think three stars in Scorpio are meant.

熒 <sup>sing</sup> A raging, hot fire.

惺 <sup>sing</sup> } From *heart* and *star* or to *examine*; the second form is least used.  
 惺 <sup>sing</sup> } Intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; awed; tranquil, still, passionless, imperturbable.

| 悟 to recall to mind.  
 | 憶 astute, shrewd.  
 假 | | false, as a deceptive face.  
 | | 惜 | | 好漢愛好漢 a clever man feels for another, as a brave man loves a hero.

腥 <sup>sing</sup> From *flesh* and *star* as the phonetic; similar to the next.  
 Small, ganglionic protuberances growing in the flesh, pustules like rice; measly flesh; rank, noisome, strong, frowzy.  
 | 羶 a goatish smell.  
 | 臭 stinking, rancid.  
 | 聞 a bad reputation.

| 氣 smell of newly killed meat.  
 魚 | odor of newly caught fish.  
 肉 | a smell of meat; new flesh.

鯢 <sup>sing</sup> Putrid, bad fish.  
 又吃魚又嫌 | when you eat fish, lookout for the bad ones; — when you take a chance, don't mind the hazards.

簾 <sup>sing</sup> The curtain of a cart is 簾 | whether of cloth or not; the phrase is also written 屏星, meaning to screen from stars, and exhibits the tendency of the Chinese language to multiply synonyms.

鏗 <sup>sing</sup> } From *metal* and *born*; the first form gets the phonetic.  
 鏗 <sup>sing</sup> } The rust of iron, called 鐵衣 or dress of iron; some apply it also to verdigris.  
 銹 | 氣 a musty or rusty taste or smell.

猩 <sup>sing</sup> A singular colored ape, the | | a name derived from 惺惺 on account of its intelligence; probably the newly discovered *Rhinopithecus roxellana* 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.  
 | | 菓 a wild kind of Rhamnus or jujube plum.  
 | 紅氈 small red hair rugs.

駢 <sup>sing</sup> A red or chestnut color; a brown, loam color; lusty, fat, strong.  
 從以 | 牡 following with a red bull — in the offerings.  
 | | 角弓 how nicely adjusted is the horn bow.  
 | 且角 strong with wide horns.

解 <sup>sing</sup> Used with the last.  
 Lithe and strong, like a horn bow.

餈 <sup>sing</sup> } These two forms are considered identical, but are sounded differently; the second is *st'ang*.  
 餈 <sup>sing</sup> } A preparation of sugar molded into forms; cakes with sugar in them.  
 | 餅 sugar cakes.  
 餈 | sweet pastry.

簫聲吹暖賣 | 天 when the notes of the pandean pipe are heard, we'll then buy the soft bonbons in the warm days; this usually refers to the worship at the tombs in April.

醒 <sup>sing</sup> From *wine* and *star*; but the primitive is said to have been 呈 making it the same as *sch'ing* 醒 tipsy.

To awake from intoxication, to become sober; to rouse up; to wake one; to incite, to startle, to stir up one; awakening, arousing, as an appeal.

打 | 或 推 | 或 叫 | to wake one; wake him up.

醉 | to get over a debauch.

| 目 to attract one's notice, to catch the eye.

| 世之言 words to startle people, and excite them to thought.

| 覺 to give attention to.

喚迷不 | calling to besotted errorists who will not listen.

別吵 | 他 don't make a noise to waken him.

衆皆醉而我獨 | all are besotted except me, who alone am awake, — i. e. virtuous.

晨鐘驚 | 夢迷人 to arouse the dreaming age as does the matin bell.

性 <sup>sing</sup> From *heart* and to *bear*.  
 Natural disposition, temper, spirit; a quality, property, faculty; naturally, unconstrainedly; to enjoy from or by nature the limit given by nature.  
 | 情 the disposition.

硬 | obstinate, mulish.

無定 | flighty, unsteady; no perseverance.

好記 | a good memory.  
 有血 | tender-hearted; earnest in doing things.  
 | 拙 dull, as a stupid pupil.  
 天 | natural gifts.  
 | 命 life, existence.  
 | 子如何 what kind of a temper has he?  
 | 急 hasty, irascible.  
 藥 | 寒凉 the medicine is cooling.  
 索 | willfully, determined.  
 俾爾彌爾 | O that you may fulfill your life.  
 修真養 | to cultivate and develop the true spirit, as the Rationalists do.  
 | 理 mental philosophy, metaphysics.  
 小 | 兒 testy, peevish, a quick temper.

姓<sup>'</sup> A surname of a family or clan; a clan; to bear a son; a man, one of that clan.  
 sing'  
 | 氏 the surname.  
 同 | of the same surname.  
 貴 | or 高 | what is your family name?  
 敝 | or 賤 | my poor or humble name is Wang.  
 百 | the people, whose leading clan names are contained in the 百家 | or Hundred Clan Names; in the Shu King it occurs for famous officers.  
 萬 | people, mankind.  
 同 | 不宗 of the same surname but not relatives.  
 隱 | or 匿 | to conceal the name.  
 賣關 | to buy or bet on the names of the successful candidates; — a form of gambling.

| 甚名誰 what is his surname name and style?  
 崔林二 | the two men Tsui and Lin.  
 出 | changed his surname.  
 個 | 衛 that man Wēi.  
 雙 | a double surname, as 司馬 Sz'ma; in writing the 姓 and 名 of the Chinese, the two should properly be distinguished by capital letters, as 王有意 Wang Yiu-i, or 聞人義德 Wānjin Iteh, not Wangyiui or Wān-jin-i-teh; in some cases the surname and name are separated by the title of an officer, as 張遊擊焜 Colonel Chang Hwān; the Manchus do not use their clan names, and consequently their given names should be written together, as 穆彰阿 Muhchango or Muh-chang-o.

## SIOH.

Old sound, siak. In Canton, séuk; — in Swatow, siak; — in Amoy, siat; — in Fuhchau, siòk and swòh; — in Shanghai, sièk; — in Chifu, shòà.

削<sup>'</sup> From knife and a likeness.  
 To cut or pare off, to shave, to scrape off; to erase; to extort from; to despoil, to seize territory; to deprive of title or rank; impoverished; debility; a graver with which to erase characters.  
 批 | to trim, to mend, as a pen.

改 | to correct and polish.  
 | 職 to dismiss from office.  
 | 到薄 scraped very thin.  
 | 地 to seize territory.  
 其 | 也滋甚 his [state] is already greatly impoverished and reduced in size.  
 針尖上 | 鐵 petty gains.

| 骨難填 I could not make it up if I scraped my bones.  
 | 髮 to shave the whole head.  
 稀 | sleazy, as cloth.  
 斧 | to trim down; to revise and correct, as a composition.  
 | 面光 to lose the respect of others.  
 | 跡 no traces are left.

## SIU.

Old sounds, siu, ziu, sok, and zok. In Canton, sau, yau, tsau, and ts'au; — in Swatow, siu and ch'iu; — in Amoy, siu; — in Fuhchau, siu, séu, and wèng; — in Shanghai, siu and ziu; — in Chifu, shiu.

羞<sup>'</sup> From 羊 sheep and 丑 one of the twelve branches, meaning to enter, i. e. brought in as an offering.  
 Viands, delicacies, savory food, for which the next is also used; to present, to send in or offer up; to feel ashamed, to blush;

ashamed, bashful, confused; chagrin; to nourish; to bring forward, to employ; conscious of demerit or guilt, unworthy of.  
 知 | to know shame, to have a sense of honor.  
 | 辱 insulted, disgraced; feeling guilty.

| 愧 or | 慚 abashed, shamefaced, blushing.  
 珍 | 百味 all sorts of delicacies.  
 不害 | no feeling, callous to, brazen-faced.  
 惟口起 | he felt abashed after he had spoken.  
 含 | to redden, to blush.

饒  
膾  
脍

Used with the last; the first is most common.

To present savory food to another; to feed or nourish; delicacies.

膳 a present of food.

八 | 豈所敢望 how can I look for these eight kinds of dainties?

進 | to send a toothsome gift.

脩

From 肉 *flesh* and 攸 *that*; it is constantly interchanged with the next.

Dried meat; meat prepared with spices; to prepare; to enlarge; to play on; an *adverb* intimating difficulty in reaching, as a place or time.

治 to set to rights, to govern.

金 a teacher's wages.

遠 very far.

久 a very long time.

長 to make longer.

敬 to show respect by sending one a present.

山川 | 阻 hills and streams intervene between us; — far sun-dered.

修

From 攸 *that* and 彡 *pelage*; used with the preceding.

To adorn, to clean up or renovate; to repair, to mend;

to adjust, to regulate; to cultivate, to practise, to study how to do, — and often precedes other verbs as an auxiliary; to chasten, to examine and school; to increase; long.

飾 to dress elaborately; to beautify.

葺 to rebuild or repair, as a house.

補 to repair, to fit up.

理 to regulate.

身 to act correctly.

書 to write a letter.

陰功 to do good privately.

得到 his virtue has availed — to bring bliss.

百官 | 輔 the officers carefully assisted — their sovereign.

德之不 | he failed in acting rightly.

四牡 | 廣 the four steeds were long and stout.

代作蹇 | to act as the go-between.

前 | the former worthies.

好 | 好 nourish the good — that is in you, as the beggars cry out.

囚

From *inclosure* and *man*, indicating the purpose.

To imprison, to confine; to handcuff; imprisonment; a prisoner; a place of detention; the accusation, the plea.

籠 cage to carry prisoners.

犯 a felon.

掌 | a jailer; to oversee prisoners

監 | a jail.

幽 | 日久 imprisoned for a long time.

要 | 服念五六日 examine the evidence in criminal cases, and reflect on it five or six days.

泗

From *water* and *prisoner*; it is also read often *syiu*.

To swim; to float.

勇於 | bold in swimming.

水 to swim.

過海 to swim across the river. (*Cantonese*.)

茵

A kind of gynandrous plant, the | 芝 which is regarded as felicitous because it flowers three times in a year.

鱮

Another name for the 白鱈 魚 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 *tsiu*. A kind of fish with spines on its head, which are supposed to prove that it was transformed from a crested bird.

緼

To put a crupper on a horse; a crupper; another says, to shackle a horse's fore legs.

滌

Water in which rice has been boiled or rinsed.

澆 | 澆以滌之 make it slippery with rice gruel.

秀

From 禾 *grain* depicted with its ripe head hanging down.

Grain in seed, which then bends in an easy, graceful way; to flourish, to grow beautiful; adorned, fair, comely; accomplished, cultivated, elegant; first, best; to fill the ear; to seed.

才 cultivated talents, i.e. a graduate of the lowest grade, a bachelor of arts.

士 an accomplished scholar.

得天地之 | [man is] the best thing in nature.

氣 delicate lineaments, fine manners.

茂 green and charming, as a fine garden.

顏 | 麗 unusually fine looking.

色可餐 [it is, or she is] beautiful enough to feast on.

水縣 the beautiful waters, a district in Kia-hing fu in Chch-kiang.

眼 embroidered eyebrows, a tiny yellowish-green warbler (a *Sylvia*), with a white ring around each eye.

鏽  
鏽  
鏽

The rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals, called its 衣 dress; an oxide.

生了 | or 長 | rusty, rusted.

那個人是錢 | that fellow is very stingy.

銅 | verdigris.

繡  
綉

The second form is read *tsu* in the Dictionary, and defined a strip of cotton hatting; 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.

| 花 or 刺 | to embroider.  
 | 房 a young lady's chamber.  
 洋 | 毬 the Hydrangea flower.  
 玉 | 毬 the *Hoya carnosa*.  
 | 巾 a worked handkerchief.  
 錦 | worked in gold or colors.  
 描 龍 | 鳳 [handsome as] pic-  
 tured dragons and embroidered  
 phoenixes.  
 袞衣 | 裳 [Duke Cheu's] ta-  
 pestried coat and worked frock.  
 割花捺 | to stitch and em-  
 broider.  
 | 面 to tattoo or mark the face.  
 錦心 | 口 a finished and elo-  
 quent scholar.

袖 From *clothes and by or through*.  
 The sleeve; to draw up the  
 hands; to put a thing into  
 the sleeve; to receive in the  
 hand, to pocket.  
 | 口 the cuff.  
 抱 | a woman's embroidered  
 sleeve.  
 | 手 to hide the hands in the  
 sleeves.  
 | 頭 or 馬蹄 | an official sleeve  
 or cuff like a horse's hoof; it is  
 a Manchu style of dress.  
 駕 | to sleeve; to take a thing  
 with particular care, as a letter.  
 領 | a chief, a head, a chairman.

城中好大 | the whole city will  
 make a good sized sleeve, i. e.  
 store-room.  
 岫 A cavernous cliff under a  
 hill; a ravine or gorge.  
 窻中列遠 | to see the far  
 off glens and cliffs through  
 the windows.  
 巖 | a sheer cliff.  
 瑣 Also read 'yiu.  
 A coarse jade or jasper called  
 | 陽石, used in making  
 pipe mouths.  
 | 瑩 a variety of a whitish color,  
 used for ear-drops or ear-plugs.

SIÜN.

Old sounds, sin, zin, and dzin. In Canton, sun, sün, and ts'un; — in Swatow, sún; — in Amoy, sún and tsún; — in Fuhchau, sung and chòng; — in Shanghai, sing, dzing, teing, and sung; — in Chifu, shiün.

旬 From 日 *day* and 勹 *to inclose*,  
 which is regarded as a contrac-  
 tion of 勻 *a time*.  
 A decade of days or years;  
 a complete or finished time; all,  
 entirely; in mourning, it is a period  
 of seven days; a stated time for  
 reviewing lessons; wide-spreading.  
 | 日 ten days.  
 七 | the seven weeks of deep  
 mourning.  
 六 | sixty years of age.  
 三 | one month, divided into 上  
 | and 中 | and 下 | or  
 first, middle, and last decade.  
 三 | 客 the guests sat down at  
 the tables in three sets.  
 | 歲 a full year.  
 來 | 來宣 when [the princes]  
 have all come, then make it  
 known to them.  
 背到第幾 | how many times  
 have you reviewed them?  
 暮三百有六 | a year has  
 300 days and 6 decades more.  
 荀 A herbaceous plant, | 草  
 having a yellow flower and  
 red fruit, which fattens those  
 who eat it; used for the next.

郇 A small and shortlived feudal  
 state in the Cheu dynasty,  
 under the Tsin state, now  
 Pu-cheu fu 蒲州府 in the  
 southwest of Shansi.  
 洵 From *water and decade*; it re-  
 sembles 狗 in form, and the  
 next in sense.  
 A branch of the River Han  
 in the south of Shensi, on which  
 Siün-yang hien | 陽縣 stands  
 near its junction; to weep silently;  
 justly, really; distant; even, equal.  
 | 涕 to shed tears.  
 不如叔也 | 美且仁 they  
 are not like Shuh, who is really  
 admirable and humane.  
 | 堪 really suitable.  
 吁嗟 | 兮 alas, for our stipula-  
 tion!  
 恂 Interchanged with the last.  
 Sincere; respectful, stern;  
 pleasing, kind; to cherish  
 veneration for; attractive, as  
 virtue.  
 德行 | | his virtues were con-  
 spicuous.  
 | 實 sincerely honest.  
 | 懼 tremblingly attentive.

狗 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 every-  
 where; a camp; to follow, to ac-  
 cord; to cause; to employ; quick,  
 in haste; generally, somewhat.  
 | 疾 quick, witty, bright.  
 | 義 to follow rectitude.  
 | 齊 to fully and quickly under-  
 stand.  
 | 通 to comprehend fully.  
 | 庇 to uphold another, to stand  
 up for the undeserving.  
 珣 A species of gem anciently  
 brought by the tribes from  
 the eastward, called | 玕  
 琪 which seems to have been  
 branching coral; it is used as a  
 proper name.  
 詢 From to *speak and all* as the  
 phonetic.  
 To inquire about, to inform  
 one's self thoroughly; to  
 deliberate or consult.  
 | 訪 to investigate fully, as an  
 officer.

- | 問 to ask particulars.  
 | 事考言 to consult with and hear what is said.  
 | 及人 to ask about one.  
 | 爾仇方 take measures against the lands of your foes.  
 咨 | to plan with, to deliberate together.

峒  
*siün*

Hills stretching beyond hills; abrupt, up and down, as hills appear.  
 嶙 | 不群 a grotesque and singular hill.

巡  
*siün*

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 cruize, to patrol; a course at a feast, to fill up the glasses all around.

- | 撫 the governor of a province.  
 | 檢 a supervisor or judge in a 司 township.  
 | 捕 special aids to the chief provincial authorities.  
 | 更 on his beat, as a watchman, or a | 緝 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 rumors.  
 梳 | to patrol the streets like | 丁 tide-waiters or policemen.

循  
*siün*

From to *go* and a *shield*.

- To follow a leader, to revolve, go around with; to comply with, to accord; to go about and examine, to perambulate; to soothe or console; easy, docile.  
 | | orderly, leisurely.  
 | 規蹈矩 to accord with the custom or law.  
 | | 善誘 to comply with good influences.  
 | 法 to observe the laws.  
 因 | 誤事 lazily hindering an affair, dilatory and obstructive.

- 有所持 | something that can be depended on.  
 | 良 docile, conscientious.  
 天理 | 環 the disposals of Heaven go on in their circuits.  
 | 牆而走 he ran along close by the wall and got away.

紉  
*siün*

Fine silken cords for bindings; tassels, ornaments; a pattern or law.  
 | 以五采 bound it with many colored silks.

鐵 | spindle of a spinning-wheel.  
(Cantonese)

組 | silk bands and cords.  
 以道爲 | make reason its rule.

馴  
*siün*

From *horse* and *streams*.

A tame, docile, well-bred horse; yielding, mild, amiable, mellow; to tame; to attain to gradually.

良 | tractable, well-trained.  
 雅 | elegant, polished.  
 | 至 to reach gradually to.  
 | 畜 tame trained animals.

拊  
*siün*

To pat, to stroke; to encourage, to take a sympathizing interest in.  
 拊 | to condole with, to pacify by caressing.

笋  
*siün*

From *bamboo* and a *decade* or to *rule*; the first form is commonest.

The tender shoots of bamboo; a sprout, a shoot, as of asparagus; a tenon, a dove-tail; conical, pointed; projecting.

- 竹 | or | 芽 bamboo shoots; the 玉斑 | from Chehkiang are the best.  
 火 | or | 乾 split shoots dried for export.  
 合 | 符式 to join every part nicely according to rule.  
 青 | salted sprouts.  
 菱 | cone-shoots, the tender stalks of the *Hydropyrum latifolium*.  
 | 峰 a peaked hill; an aiguille.

- | 字樣 conical, pyramidal.  
 作 | to circumcise; a Moham-medan term.

Read *yun*. A variety of fine bamboo whose flexible splints make fine mats.

隼  
*shün*

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 | 憫胎 spare pregnant birds; it flies swiftly, and is fabled to be transformed from the pie.

- | 發必中' the falcon always hits its quarry.  
 歘彼飛 | rapid is that flying falcon.

栒  
*siün*

The cross-beam of the frame on which bells or drums are hung in temples; a species of tree; the first was an ancient district in Fu-fung hien 扶風縣 in the west of Shensi on the River Wéi.

峻  
*chün*

Dangerous; lofty, steep, as mountains; severe, stern, impetuous.  
 高 | exceedingly high.

- 險 | precipitous, dangerous.  
 克明 | 德 lofty ideas and commanding virtue.  
 | 嶺深坑 precipitous ridges and deep defiles.

峻  
*chün*

Early in the morning; bright, clear.

浚  
*chün*

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 cheu 濮州, in the west of Shantung.

- | 縣 a district in Wéi-hwui fu in the northeast of Honan on the River Wéi.

莫 | 匪泉 nothing is deeper than a spring.

| 井 to deepen a well.

深 | very deep.

稟 | to venerate.

| 我以生 he took of mine to live on himself.

| 哲文明 [Shun] was both profound and clear-headed.

| 明有家 to guide and enlighten the family.

鷓鴣 *sin'* A fabulous bird resembling a golden pheasant, a phoenix which lives in the sun, and illumines the heavens when it flies.

| 蟻冠 ancient caps with birds resting on them.

殉狗 *sin'* From *bad* or *dog* or *man* and a *decade*; the second is often interchanged with 徇 everywhere.

To follow the dead to their graves and be buried with them; to comply with, to follow after; to pursue an object zealously or inordinately, given up to, engrossed in, greedy for; to exhibit.

| 葬 to bury the living with the dead.

| 於貨色 addicted to gain and pleasure.

貪夫 | 財烈士 | 名 the covetous fellow desires gain, but the hero seeks for glory.

| 難之民 the people committed suicide to escape their miseries.

| 情 or | 私 favoritism, obsequious to other's wishes.

| 國 to lose one's life for one's country.

| 縱 subservient for selfish ends.

| 求 to seek after.

以身 | 道 to be a martyr for the truth.

斬羊以 | be killed a sheep as a sign — what would be done to them if disobedient.

烈女 | 節 an honorable woman most esteems purity, — and prefers death to its loss.

遒 *sin'* To go ahead, to begin a quarrel; a railing expression. 朋友不相 | friends should not strive to use the first harsh word.

## SO.

Old sounds, sa, sak, sat, and sap. In Canton, so and ts'o; — in Swatow, so, sui, swai, and sa; — in Amoy, soé, sa, sò, and ch'ò; — in Fuhchau, so and soi; — in Shanghai, eu; — in Chifu, sò.

蓑 *so* From grass and fading. 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 rain garments.

| 衣鶴 a white crane with pendent neck feathers.

| 笠 a leaf coat and hat.

負 | 救火 put on a grass cloak and then help put out a fire; — to run foolishly into danger.

荷 | 荷笠 to dress up in rain clothes, — as a watchman.

Read *sui*. Pendent, as flowers.

| | hanging down.

抄 *so* To rub in the hand. 摩 | to finger, to toy with; to rub on. 拈 *so* Read *sha*. To open. 手拈 | to open the hand.

莎 *so* From plant and sand; used for the last and next. A triquetrous grass, the 侯 | or | 草 a species of sedge, or *Cyperus*; to rub in the hand.

| 雞 a species of grasshopper or young locust; by some applied to the cricket.

| 羅樹 the saul or *sala* tree (*Shorea robusta*), under which Budha was born and died.

杪 *so* A tree, the | 樺 the buck-eye or horse-chestnut (*Aesculus chinensis*), prized by the Budhists, because they think it to be the *saul*; its nuts furnish a kind of arrow-root.

娑 *so* To dance, to frisk, to skip and trip about; to play with the dress; to lounge, to sit at ease; sound of the lute.

婆 | 世界 an idle careless world; some say, unending ages, long continued.

嫫 | to go sauntering along, to gambol; to display the dress; idle and dissolute; among the Budhists, to bear with patiently, as Kwanyin does.

| 詞 a phrase (*swaha*) like Amen, used by Budhists and Brahmins.

駉 | the galloping horse; — name of a palace of the Han.

| 羅王 a title (*sala-rajā*) given to every Budha, meaning 最勝 most victorious over vice and passion; the name refers to the stately saul tree.

婆 *so* Abundant vegetation. | 孽 exuberant growth; also roots of plants.

梭 *so* From wood and to walk slowly. A shuttle; to and fro, like a shuttle; darting here and there; swift.

龍 | a long narrow punt. 拋 | or 穿 | to throw the shuttle.

日月如 | the days and months fly like a shuttle.

魚 | a fish darting through the water.

鷹穿 | the falcon soars about.

Read *sun*. Name of a tree.

媵 <sup>so</sup> A woman's name, implying maidenly; it is given to highborn virgins, who are virtuous and retiring.

唆 <sup>so</sup> The prattle of children; to incite, to set at variance; to importune, to dun.  
| 訟 to stir up litigation.

調 | 挑 | to intrigue; to sow discord.

使 | 使 | to instigate to evil.

| 慫 to enrage, to provoke by sarcasm or dunning.

噓 | the talk of children; to irritate by implicating another; to involve.

傚 <sup>so</sup> A drunkard's reeling.  
屣舞 | | they gambled and danced without stopping.

心 <sup>so</sup> The heart thrice agitated; suspicious, doubtful.

Read *'ju*. A sacrifice after the grain had ripened, called 大 |, performed by ancient kings; used for 蕊 the stamens of flowers.

麩 <sup>so</sup> Coarse wheat grits; unbolted and coarse flour is | 麪 also applied to other grains.

鎖 <sup>so</sup> From metal and jingling shells. A lock, a clasp; to lock; to fetter; to frown, to contract the brow; to detain; to envelop; rings or chains for locking.

一把 | one lock.

| 匙 or | 鑰 a key.

| 子甲 chain-armor.

封 | to seal and lock, as an office at the newyear.

扭 | 或 擰 | to turn the key.

| 鑰之勳 the merit of keeping well the key of the country; — said of a high officer.

| 拿 to secure, as a prisoner.

| 不住心猿意馬 I cannot be restrained, for my heart is agile as an ape, and my thoughts swift as a horse.

| 鬚 or | 簧 the inner toothed part of a Chinese lock.

| 眉 to knit the brows.

雲 | 陽臺 the clouds cover the bright terrace.

烟 | 柳 the haze hides the willows.

荷包 | a padlock.

瑣 <sup>so</sup> Fragments; the tinkling of stones; fine, minute; petty, troublesome, annoying; connected, chain-like.

| 碎 trifling, impertinent.

| 兮尾兮流離之子 people drifted about, like fag-ends and remnants.

| | broken fine; fidgetty, petty; contemptible.

連 | connected; following, like beads in a chain.

| 聞 rumors, tittle-tattle, on dits.

繁 | troubled by petty cares.

青 | a poetical name for the palace.

## SOH.

Old sound, sak. In Canton, sok and sòk; — in Swatow, sòk; — in Amoy, sòk and sek; — in Fuchau, sauk and soh; — in Shanghai, sok; — in Chifu, sòu.

索 <sup>soh</sup> From 糸 silk and 木 wood or 束 exuberant growth above it; the second and third forms are unusual; occurs used for su' souneness.

索 <sup>soh</sup> Stalks or leaves of plants whose fibers furnish strings; in Yunnan, eighty cowries was once so called; a cord, twine; reins; to cord, to tie up, — and hence applied to some plants that furnish cordage; to get, to obtain; to ask, to demand; a rule, an obligation, that which binds the mind; to search into, to inquire; scattered, parted; loosening, ruin, as of authority; disquietude, apprehension.

一根 | a bit of cord.

纜 | sails and cordage. (Cantonese.)

| 取 to get a thing forcibly.

玩 | to delight to study a subject.

| 詐 to extort.

逼 | to get by threats.

| 思 to comprehend, to think out.

| 居 to live apart.

| 命 to involve one's life.

玄胡 | the tubers of a kind of fumitory. (*Corydalis ambigua*.)

| 欠 and | 賬 to sue or press for a debt.

宵爾 | 綯 in the evening you should braid grass ropes.

| 力 tension, as of a rope or strip.

惟家之 | indicates the dissolution of the family.

人家消 | the family cord is used up; money all gone, poor.

大 | 天下 to seek for over the whole empire.

| 性作完了再歇罷 let us stretch a point and finish it up now, and then we can rest.

| 然無味 it is insipid by itself.

Read *sih*, To seek, to ask.

揀 <sup>soh</sup> To select or pick a thing out by the hand.

Read *sung* To respect; to act on or move.

Read *shuh*, To bind tight.

## SU.

Old sounds, so and sok. In Canton, su, sho, and sò; — in Swatow, sò, su, and so; — in Amoy, sò; — in Fuhchau, sū and sò; — in Shanghai, su and sū; — in Chifu, su.

**蘇** From grain and fish, or life and to change; the second form is not usual; used for the next.

**甦** 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 | 西國言救世生也 Jesus is said by western countries to save the world of living — men.

| 軟 out of sorts, tired, apathetic, no strength for.

復 | to revive; [as if] restored to life, as when eased of pain.

| 醒 to revive, as from a fit or debauch.

**蘇** From plant and to revive; used for the preceding.

A species of thyme, whose fragrant, cinnamon smell refreshes and revives the weary spirits; to cheer up; happy; to take.

後來其 | we shall revive when our prince comes.

以 | 民困 to relieve the people from their distresses.

震 | | trembling and paunting.

| 子 a species of *Lophanthus*, (a *Perilla* or *Ocimum*?) cultivated in Chihli for its | 油 oil, which is burned in lamps; the seeds are fed to canary birds, and the leaves are eaten.

紫 | sweet basil. (*Ocimum*.)

| 合油 or | 合香 rose-maloes, a kind of liquid storax obtained from the liquidambar tree and the *Altingia excelsa*.

亞 | or | 仔 a new-born babe. (Cantonese.)

落 | a local name in Kiangnan for the egg-plant. (*Solanum melonogena*.)

| 州 Suchan city; also known as 姑 | from its riches.

| 相 features of the Kiangsu people, regarded as the comeliest in China.

| 木 sapan or brazil-wood; for which the next form is also used.

**榼** The | 枋 is sapan wood, a word in imitation of its Malay name *sapang*.

**搨** To rub or feel with the hand; same as 搨 in 摸 | to fumble, to rub over.

**廬** A convent.  
廬 | a nunnery.

**痲** Sickness; a caries or softening of the bones.

**酥** From spirits and grain.

A preparation of curd like butter, which melts in the mouth; it is made by the

Mongols, who call it *wuta*; flaky, crisp; short.

油 | butter.

福壽 | crisp sugar-cakes.

牛奶 | cheese.

| 餅 short cakes.

| 脆花生 crisply baked ground-nuts.

| 酪 kumiss.

**素** From silk and hanging down contracted.

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.

食 | a diet of vegetables.

| 手 empty handed.

葷 | common food and lenten food.

撲 | plain dressed and honest; sincerely spoken.

| 啟 for the mourner to open; address on a letter.

穿 | to wear mourning.

縞 | 衣裳 white or blue-tinted garments.

| 裝 simply dressed.

| 手無憑 empty-handed and nothing to act on.

| 貧 always poor.

| 不安分 he does not attend to his own business.

| 性 a uniform character; one always the same, whether good or bad.

| 王 the moral king or Confucius, so called because he exercises sway over men without being actually a sovereign.

彼君子兮不 | 餐兮 that princely man! he would not eat the bread of idleness!

寒 | 家風 a frugal and plain family.

| 富貴行乎富貴 when you are rich act according to your station.

平 | or | 日 commonly, usually.

| 不相識 we have not known each other much.

| 來 or | 本 the first state of; it was so originally; heretofore.

Read *soh*, and used for 索. To search into, to seek.

| 隱行怪 to search into hidden and strange things.

**僚** Towards, facing, inclined; to attend to one's proper duties.

南 | looking to the south, as a house.

**嗉** } The crop or gizzard of a bird;  
a fat, full crop; in furs, the  
skin on the throat of an  
animal.  
*su'* 倒 | 子 to retract a sale,  
to get the thing back.

**悫** } From *heart* and *simple*.  
Guileless, sincere; one's hon-  
est purpose, real intentions.  
*su'* 託 短 章 聊 伸 情 | let  
me in a brief note inform you fully  
of my real wishes.

**塑** } From *earth* and *new moon* or  
*simple*.  
To model things in clay, to  
mold into shape; to make a  
statue; modeled.  
*su'* | 像 to make an idol.  
繪 | to draw and color.

泥 | a clay image; *met.* a dolt,  
a stupid fellow.  
| 一 尊 佛 to make an image of  
Buddha. (*Shanghai*.)

**諳** } To understand, to thorough-  
ly comprehend; a man's  
name.  
*su'*

**餽** } From *to eat* and *simple*.  
To fast, *i. e.* to eat vegetables.  
*su'* | 菜 plain greens.  
食 | to dine on vegetables.  
有 葷 有 | there are meats and  
onions, and also simple greens.

**訴** } The second form is unusual, and  
the derivation of the first doubt-  
ful. it must be distinguished from  
*chin* 訴 joyful.  
*su'* } To tell, to inform, to make  
known; to expose; to reply  
in one's defense; to state;  
calumny, detraction.

赴 | to go and accuse in court.  
| 稟 或 | 呈 或 | 辯 a plea in  
reply, a counter statement.  
| 狀 子 the defendant in a case.  
| 冤 或 | 苦 to state one's  
grievance or wrong.  
| 訟 to accuse another.  
心 如 | 也 he has made known  
all his heart.

越 | to pass by the lower officer  
and irregularly complain to his  
superior.  
| 情 或 | 辭 to expose the facts.  
| 譏 to defame.

**溯** } Originally formed of 逆 *contra-*  
*ry* and 水 *water*, now changed  
to go and new moon; the first  
is most common; like the next.  
*su'* } To go against the stream,  
or with it; to go from; to  
meet one; to push up, as to a  
source; to revert to, to carry one's  
thoughts back; formerly, long ago.  
| 風 a head wind.  
| 洄 to go against the stream.  
| 遊 to go with it.  
遙 | 從 前 in generations past,  
long ago.  
追 | on reverting to that time  
or occurrence.  
| 流 而 行 to go against the  
current.  
| 自 since then.  
| 斗 a pail for bailing a boat.

**溯** } Nearly synonymous with the last.  
*su'* } To trace up to a source, to  
go against a stream; water.  
| 澗 clear, pellucid water.  
追 | 從 前 to trace up pre-  
vious things to their origin.  
| 洄 to drive a current  
back.

| 查 to inquire into the reasons  
or circumstances which origin-  
ated a thing.  
| 自 五 月 it appears (or it has  
been ascertained) that since the  
fifth moon.

**所** } From *door* and *ax*; the primitive  
is said to represent the sound of  
chopping wood.  
*su'* } To fell timber; the place it  
*so'* 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 pro-  
noun, that which, the things which,  
who, what; it follows the subject  
and precedes the verb it rules;  
in regimen with 者 or as | 以,  
it is usually separated by the  
subject of the verb; a cause by  
which; a lot or situation in life;  
to direct the mind to an act; a  
final expletive.

| 有 whatever there is.  
人 | 愛 what men like.  
人 人 | 同 men are everywhere  
alike.  
| 爲 何 事 來 why then has he  
come?  
| 在 wherever; where one lives;  
the place in.  
爰 得 我 | then shall we find  
our places.

處 | 或 房 | a place, a locality.  
屋 一 | 或 房 子 一 | a  
single building.  
幾 | how many houses?  
你 有 | 不 知 you are ignorant  
of some things.

無 | 事 事 nothing to do, no  
occupation.  
| 以 wherefore, therefore.  
| 以 然 for this cause; the rea-  
son why.  
| 自 whence it comes, the cause  
or origin of a thing.  
| 當 the right thing.

供 給 | place where the govern-  
ment receive or lodge students.  
得 其 | 哉 Ah! he has at last  
obtained his wishes.

各 得 其 | each is now in its  
place.  
無 | 不 能 omnipotent.  
在 | 不 無 it cannot but be; no  
one can do without it.  
必 有 | 思 there is still another  
view.

早 爲 之 | it should be thought  
of beforehand, must be taken in  
time.  
視 其 | 以 觀 其 | 由 see  
what it serves and mark whence  
it proceeds.

伐木 | ] the sound of the woodman's ax.

| 關係處 it is a very serious matter. (Cantonese.)

| 謂不孝者 those who are called undutiful

好'臣其 | 教 [princes] prefer officers whom they can teach or influence.

國之 | 存者幸也 it is happy if the state can, in this case, be preserved.

多歷年 | it extended over many years, that it did.

此行屋子有三 | this long street has three sets of shops; i. e. three well distinguished by a different style or size.

SÜ.

Old sounds, su, zu, sok, sot, zut, and nu. In Canton, sü, ts'ü, and tsü; — in Swatow, su, ch'iu, and ch'u; — in Amoy, su and u; — in Fuhchau, sü and süü; — in Shanghai, sü, zü, su, and dzi; — in Chifu, shü.

需

From ruin and still; q. d. to stop for the rain; it is interchanged with the next.

sü

Stopped by the rain; compelled to stop; to doubt, to hesitate; fixed, obstinately bent on; what is required, needful, legal, usual, or forced; necessary; the fifth of the 64 diagrams, appertaining to water

軍 | supplies of rations and pay for the troops.

些 | a little of.

急 | it is wanted soon, urgent.

| 索 obstinately bent on, to get anyhow; to extort; to levy.

以待子不時之 | he will wait till such times as you want him.

須

From head and hair; used with the last; the second form with water is common but erroneous, and is rightly read 'huwi, another form of 潤 still water; both resemble shun' 順 compliant.

sü

The hair on the chin, for which the next is now used; to wait for, to expect; to get what is asked or required; ought, must, should be; necessary, requisite; good for use, serviceable; slow, dilatory.

| 與 momentarily, for a little while.

| 用 necessary, needed for use.

必 | or | 要 must be had, absolutely necessary.

| 待時 you must wait awhile.

| 要小心 you need to be very careful.

| 如此 it must be (or let it be) this way.

少 | rather slow.

| 女 a waiting maid; a star in Aquarius.

終 | it will be wanted.

印 | 我友 I am waiting for my friend.

| 彌山 Su-Mern Mt., one of the Buddhist peaks.

| 至照會者 let this dispatch come before him — whose name is. . . .

還 | 若是 we had better follow the old way.

斯 | 之間 a short time.

鬚

From hair and necessary.

sü

The beard on the chin; cirri of fishes; whiskers of animals; long awns of grasses: silk of maize; the rootlets of a rhizome; bearded, hairy.

花 | stamens of flowers.

剃 | to shave the beard.

留 | to wear the beard.

捋 | to twirl the mustaches or beard.

吹 | puffing and blowing, as an actor.

鬣 | a stiff, flowing beard.

五綰長 | five long tufts of beard, as Kwanti.

| 眉凜然 a commanding, imposing man.

帽 | the tassel of a cap.

縹

sü

A coarse white hempen kerchief, 頭 |, which women wore at funerals in the Sung dynasty; end of a piece of silk.

縹

sü

Close-woven variegated silk like balzarine; the selvage of silk; the edge; loose fringed or rayed edges, frayed out, which when brought together would afford proof of the identity of the piece.

鑰

sü

The toothed-edge bolt which runs into a Chinese lock to hold it; also called 鎖鑰 and 鎖鬚 or the beard of the lock.

胥

sü

From flesh and a piece.

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, employes.

| 皆 all, every one.

儲 | to accumulate.

| 吏 clerks who attend to the cases or write papers, and serve in a yamun; they do not go on arrests.

子 | 斯原 he had looked at the region — he lived in.

君子樂 | 萬邦之屏 those princes are to be congratulated, they are screens to all the states.

精

From rice and to help.

Rations; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, official salary.

原 | large perquisites.

懷椒 | 而 要之 carrying pepper and rice, we approach towards — the gods.

徐

From to go and I.

A composed, dignified step; to walk carefully and daintily; serious, grave; slow, tardy; an ancient region along the Yellow River, now the prefecture of Sü chen | 州 in the northwest of Kiangsu; it was one of the nine divisions of Yü, extending along the Yellow Sea, from Tai shan in Shantung to the Yangtze River and westward to Poyang Lake, occupying large parts of Kiangnan and Shantung.

很舒 | quite at leisure, easy.

清風 | 來 a pleasant cooling breeze blows.

姑待 | | wait quietly for him a while.

| 行後長者 go slowly behind your superiors or seniors.

稟性安 | nature has given him a prudent mind.

醕

Used with the next.

To strain spirits; fine, pure liquor.

| 酒 excellent wine.

漚

To put herbs or grass in a basket or vat for spirits to drip through, and thus become clear; abundant; pure, limpid; in drops like dew.

零露 | 兮 how limpid the scattered dew-drops!

有酒 | 我 furnished me with the best of wine.

誼

Knowledge, discrimination; possessing learning and ability; sage, prudent.

才 | clever.

智 | a good judgment.

詐 | deceiving; untrustworthy.

謀無遺 | 舉不失策 if nothing is forgotten in the planning, it will not fail in the execution.

嶼

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 Fuhkien.

鼓浪 | Ku-lang su (lit. the Drum-wave I.) opposite Amoy.

孤 | 媚中川 the solitary islet looks prettily in the stream.

序

From a shelter and to give.

The east and west walls of a room; short walls to screen the private rooms in the palace; seated on the east and west sides, or right and left, as host and guest; a college or school in ancient times; order, precedence, as in ages; a series; a preface or argument to a book, in which its subjects are stated in order; to follow in order.

次 | in regular sequence, serially.

作一篇 | to write a preface. | 齒 to go by ages.

長幼有 | seniors and juniors have their regular order.

東 | and 西 | in the Hia dynasty, were retreats for aged scholars within the palace.

| 事妥當 to arrange everything properly.

敘

From 支 to tap, or 又 hand and 余 I; it is similar to, and used with the preceding.

To arrange in order, to put things in proper places; arranged; arrangements; to converse; to discourse or argue upon; to employ according to worth; a series; order, rank.

| 談 or 相 | to talk together.

| 論 to discuss in order.

議 | to deliberate upon the best way.

| 述 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.

鋪 | to detail minutely.

激

A stream in Shin-chen fu in the west of Hunan, the | 水 a small branch of the Yuen River; it flows near | 浦縣 Sü-pu hien.

緒

From silk and that.

The clue or end of a ball of thread or cocoon; a thread, a clue, a hint; the beginning; a guide or rule for what follows; course of events; what is handed down in a family, a calling, a patrimony; to succeed, as to an office; to search out; to perfect what others began.

頭 | the beginning or cause; the clue to, that which is necessary in order to understand what is to be done, or what follows.

接 | to connect with what has gone before or been done.

| 餘 a remnant, an addenda; something unimportant to the main thing.

心 | 不寧 I cannot fix my mind on it.

無情無 | disappointed; non-plussed, no means of effecting the object.

事已就 | the affair is likely to be effected, the clue will be found.

基 | the royal power or realm.

尋事 | to find the thread of the business.

絮

From silk and as.

Coarse, refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is reeled; woolly, silky; to stir up; compounded; to reiterate, to repeat; verbose; to pad or quilt.

柳 | catkins of the willow. | | 叨叨 jabbering, loquacious clack.

朔風捲 | the north wind brings the curled wool, — *i. e.* snow.

毋 | 羹 do not stir up the soup.

| 煩 or | 聒 talkative, tautological.

| 棉花 to line with cotton.

晴雲如擘 | the fleecy clouds are like the bowed cotton.

破 | old or refuse cotton.

芋

sü'

A species of sedge (*Carex*); used by some as a synonym of 'ch'u 芋 the coarse nettle hump, good for cordage.

| 粟 a kind of edible corn.

堅

sü'

From *earth* and to *take*.

To pile up earth, to make a wall of earth; a pile of dirt.

| 土爲垣 to pound earth to make a wall.

鱖

sü'

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.

其魚魴 | the fishes in it are the bream and tench.

蕙

sü'

From *plant* or *wine* and to *give*; the second form has become common.

Agreeable; pleasant, as good liquor, which has been well strained.

釀酒有 | I have strained my wine till it is clear.

Read *yii*. A fragrant plant; a tuber like the potato; tangled, weedy growth.

圩

sü'

The walls of an inclosure which lie on its east and west sides.

### SÜEH.

Old sound, sit. In Canton, süt; — in Swatow, so and sök; — in Amoy, swat; — in Fuhchau, siök; — in Shanghai, sih; — in Chifu, shüé and shié.

雪

'süeh

From 雨 *rain* and 彡 contracted from 彗 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 avenge, to be revenged; white, snowy, frosted.

| 花 flakes of snow, falling snow.

| 恥 to avenge the disgrace of an insult.

紛紛大 | a fine fall of snow.

陷 | 死 frozen to death.

米心 | round sleet like rice.

| 白 snowy white.

抓一把 | to make a snow-ball.

| 冤 to prove a person to be innocent.

| 山 snow capped mountains; *i. e.* white in winter.

消讎 | 恨 to wash out one's injury by revenging it.

| 青 a purple color.

下 | 或落 | it snows.

| 蛆 or | 蠶 the ice worm, a kind of insect found in the glaciers of the Ngo-méi Mt. in Sz'ch'uen.

剽

'süeh

A synonym of *sieh*, 削 to pare; to scrape or shave off.

搗

'süeh

To sweep away; to rub to pieces, to brush off or destroy by the hand.

### SÜEN.

See also under HÜEN. Old sounds, sien and zien. In Canton, sün and sun; — in Swatow, súau; — in Amoy, swan and ch'wan; — in Fuhchau, sòng and siòng; — in Shanghai, si', dzi', and tsí'; — in Chifu, shüen.

宣

'süen

From a *shelter* and to *revolve*; *q. 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;

perspicacious, to fully understand; a bald crown.

| 召 to summon, as to court.

| 示 or | 揚 to publish.

心照不 | I think there is no need to say more; — a phrase in letters.

| 讀上諭 to read out the emperor's order.

口 | to proclaim by the voice.

| 誥 an imperial proclamation.

| 化 to make known the principles of good order; whence Confucius is sometimes called

| 聖 the Holy One who diffuses transforming doctrines.

| 福音 to preach the gospel.

秘而不 | it is a secret (or abstruse), and cannot be made known.

| 室 the palace.  
| 洩積水 to drain off collections of stagnant waters.

**回** From two strokes representing heaven and earth and 回 between them to show the revolving of the air and wind; it is not the same as *käng* 互 a limit, and is now superseded by the last.

To revolve and return whence it came.

**擯** From hand and to make known. To raise the dress or bare the arm, in order to work easier.

裸袖 | 拳 to roll up the sleeves and bare the hand.

**瑄** A stone insignia or medal made of jasper, resembling the璧; it was six inches around, and held by courtiers in the Han dynasty, when attending at the imperial sacrifices to Heaven, and formed part of the offerings.

**朘** Shriveled, diminished; to take from.  
| 削民膏 to extort from the people, to exact unjustly.

民曰削月 | the people daily diminish in numbers.

Read *tsui*. The privates of an infant; to move the mouth.

**剝** To prune a tree.  
| 樹 to lop off the branches of a tree.

**旋** From 旗 a banner and 疋 a foot; *q. d.* the feet of soldiers go round after their signals.

To wave a flag so as to signalize soldiers; to skip, as stones over the water; to revolve, to move in an orbit, to come back to the same point; to do a thing in turn, as an officer who reports in course, or replies to a dispatch; then, next, forthwith; readily, quick; curling, rippling; a whorl; a spire, as in a whelk.

| 轉 to go round and round, as a clock's machinery.

| 輪 to revolve.

回 | to wheel round and round.

| 里 or 鄉 | 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 *süen'* and used for 颯. Revolving; to revolve, as on a lathe.

| 風 a whirlwind.

| 暈 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** A revolving gem, a valuable stone, called | 瑰, worn as an ornament by ancient monarchs.

| 璣 a kind of armillary sphere or planetarium, furnished with a 玉衡 or tube, through which ancient astronomers noted eclipses, the culmination and motions of the stars.

天 | star Merach  $\beta$  Ursa Major.

**蝓** The | 蝸 seems to denote a species of land snail, or perhaps a kind of *Bulimus*.  
| 螺 a spiral univalve with whorls, like a *Lymnea*.

(選 From to go and compliant.

**選** 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 paces in measuring land; apprehensive, timorous.

| 擇 or | 下 to 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 | chosen.

青錢萬 | a good cash out of myriads, one of ten thousand.

舞則 | 矜 his dancing so choice |

世 | 爾勞 generations have approved your labors

Read *süen'* To number, to reckon; to reckon with or take to task; selected for office.

候 | expectant officers.

即 | presently to be appointed, — said of expectant officers

| 補 appointed to fill the vacancy.

儘先 | 用 take the first on the list for the post.

弗去懼 | do not go, lest he take you to task.

文 | 司 under-clerks who select the names for appointments.

| 懦 cowardly, timorous.

**颯** A revolving wind, as the composition of the character intimates.

颯 | 風 a whirlwind which carries the dust on high; the people say the gods use such for ascending and descending.

**紼** A long rope with which horses and cattle are tethered.

**翼** A snare used by hunters for entangling the feet of birds or beasts.

**鏞**  
süen'

A metallic heater for keeping spirits warm; a copper or pewter tray; a pulley or windlass; to cut things round in a lathe.

床子 the chissel on a lathe.  
砍的沒有 | 的圓 you cannot make it perfectly round by hewing it.

小手 | 兒 a small wash-basin.

**匡**  
süen'

An osier basket for washing rice in; to bind the edges of sieves and baskets with cord.  
| 簾箕 to strengthen the basket-tray or fan.

### SUH.

Old sounds, sok and zok. In Canton, sük, tsök, and ts'ök; — in Swatow, sük, süa, and ch'ek; — in Amoy, siok, and sok; — in Fuhchau, séuk, sük, and sük; — in Shanghai, sük and zök; — in Chifu, su.

**肅**  
suh'

From 聿 a bamboo tube over an 鼎 *nyss*.

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.

| | decorous, stern and distant; quick; severe, as an officer; adjusted, as nets; regular, as flying geese.

嚴 | commanding, imperious.

一律 | 清 at once make it quiet, as a disturbed province.

| 客而入 he bowed in his guest and then entered.

| 霜 [nature is] bound up by the frost.

其音清 | its notes are clear and sweet.

端 | 斂衽 in a lady-like, modest, and respectful manner.

| 州 a city in the northwest of Kansuh on the confines of the Desert.

| 慎 an old name for the 女直 Jüchih tribes.

**翻**  
suh'

The sound of many birds flying.

| | 其羽 the rushing sound of wings, as of a flock of geese going by.

**驕**  
suh'

A famous horse belonging to 唐成公, of the Chen dynasty; it is now applied to a thoroughbred horse.

**鷗**  
su'

The | 鷗 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.

**擗**  
su'

To strike, to pound.

飛罕 | 箭 with rapid strokes they beat [the men] with bamboo poles.

**夙**  
su'

From 夕 *evening* and 夙 to *grasp*.

Early in the morning; dawn; early and careful attention to business; among the Taoists, belonging to or in a former life; to live retired.

| 夜 morning and evening; early and late.

| 夜在公 at earliest dawn she was in the hall.

| 仇 they were enemies in a former life; said by the Buddhists to explain casualties, as when a mad dog bites one.

| 緣 they were former friends, *i. e.* in a previous life; or were betrothed by fate in a previous existence.

祈年孔 | in praying for a good year, I was in good time.

| 聞聲 I heard of your fame long since.

**颯**  
su'

The noise of rain and wind.  
風雨 | | how furiously the wind and rain drive by |

**率**  
su'

From *cave* and *abrupt*.

To rush out of a den.

勃 | to crawl on all fours.

| 塔坡 a tope, (Sanserit, *sthopu*.) a tomb erected over the remains of a priest.

窸 | 有聲 there is a rustling, as of the wind moving things; a whispering sound.

**俗**  
su  
suh'

From *man* and *valley*.

What the common people desire or delight in; inelegant, uneducated; common; vulgar; the low and greiveling business of life; the laity; the world.

| 話 common talk, brogue, argot, a conventional dialect different from the book language.

世 | manners of the times.

| 字眼 a vulgar phrase.

還 | to leave the priesthood; a priest then resumes his | 家姓名 laic surname and name.

塵 | the busy world.

| 人 a vulgar person.

雅 | 共賞 both the educated and common people are able to profit by it.

鄙 | a base custom; unbred, vulgar manners.

習 | 移人 constant habit changes one's ideas.

| 物不娛目 base or inelegant things do not please the eye.

**粟**  
su'

From *rice* and *west*, but the primitive is a contraction of a character meaning pendent; it resembles *lih*, 栗 chestnut.

Rice in the husk, paddy,—and much used in Fuhchau; it was a general name for grains, and is still applied to the spiked millet (*Setaria*), and maize (*Zea*); the seed of panic grasses; small sand; rent in kind, tithes.

米 Indian corn or maize. (*Cantonese*.)

布 in *mathematics*, a term like rule-of-three.

金 | seeds of the *Olea fragrans*.

屋 | the rent or tax of a house.

輪 | to pay grain as tax.

一包 | an ear of Indian corn.

六一爲一圭 six grains of millet make a *kwéi*.

藏世界於一 | I can hide the world in one grain of millet; — a Buddhist comparison.

納職 | to buy a titular office.

**剉**  
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.

躬 | | 而不吾親 I am by myself, and he has no connection with me.

何以 | 我獄 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.

**藪**  
su'

A general name for vegetables, legumes, and kitchen herbs.

肴 | food; any provision.

其 | 維何 what viands had he to eat?

風威 the cold whistling wind.

方有藪 objects as they are, they will have their emoluments.

**悚**  
su'

To shake the head, as when doubting or hesitating.

**鯨**  
su'

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.

吾不忍其殼 | I can't bear to see him so frightened.

**涑**  
su'

A river in the southwest of Shansi flowing into the Yellow River through Kiang cheu.

Read *seu'*. To wash clothes; spoiled by water.

口 to rinse the mouth.

**楸**  
su'

A low tree, a sapling, a stock.

撲 | scrubby oaks, trees suitable for posts in wet grounds; the plant is called

榲 | and is probably a species of oak with smooth acorns, like the *Quercus serrata*.

**餼**  
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.

**續**  
su'

From *silk* and *to sell*; this and 廣 were once used as synonyms.

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.

絃 to join the guitar string, to marry a second wife.

陸 | 有來 coming one after another.

祀 he continued the ancestral worship.

在後頭接 | 做 did the rest of it afterwards.

假數日 extended his leave of absence several days.

麻 to splice the rope.

接 | to carry on another's work; to succeed to.

**諤**  
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 Wéi, in the days of the Three States.

**佩**  
su'

From *man* and *early* as the phonetic; it resembles *pei'* 佩 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.

**蕒**  
su'

A marsh plant, whose leaves resemble purslane; one synonym is 澤瀉, and the drawing resembles an *Angelica* in its inflorescence and *Latit*;

another name is 牛脣 or ox-lips.

斷 | 續斷 a medicinal plant which resembles a cardoon. (*Cynara*.)

彼汾一曲言采其 | along those bends of the River Fān they gather ox-lips.

**宿**  
su'

From a covering for a hundred men; occurs used for 夙 dawn.

A halting-place or choultry at the posts, anciently three leagues apart, designed as a small guard-station and sometimes defended by a picket of soldiers;

a stage where one rests for the night; a lodging-place; a night's rest; to allow to remain, to keep; to pass the night; to lodge, to sojourn, to stay at; early; to delay; of old, former, long standing; damaged, old, kept over; musty, turned; to advance with the cup when sacrificing.

留 | to detain one to spend the night.

| 鳥歸巢 the birds are going to their nests.

一 | 兩餐 a bed once and two meals,— is a rule of hospitality for travelers at temples.

求 | to ask for a night's lodging.

| 恨未除 the old enmity is not appeased.

| 昔 formerly.

隔 | 小菜 stale or moldy food.

有客 | | the guest who tarries over two nights.

住 | or 歇 | to lodge over night, as at an inn.

宮廬 | 衛 to guard the palace by night at the posts.

| 饅頭 stale or old bread.

| 肉 spoiled meat.

| 儒 an old scholar.

隔夜飯係 | rice left over night sours.

無 | 諾 do not delay to fulfill your promises.

| 貨 damaged goods, shelf-worn articles.

| 國 an ancient state, now part of Fung-yang fu in Nganhwui.

| | 的 rather musty.

Read *siu'*. A constellation; a night; during the night.

整 | 的睡覺 I slept the whole night through.

| 王戲 the sports of the star king, a Buddhist term (*nak-shatra raja vikramato*) for a high state of extatic meditation.

星 | or 二十八 | the twenty-eight zodiacal 宮 or houses; the names are given in the table, with their corresponding animals and elements, the longitude of their determinant stars in A. D. 1860, and their approximate constellations; half of them are lucky, and half are unlucky; 角 斗 奎 and 井, stand for Thursday in a weekly series, which is continued through the years.

THE TWENTY-EIGHT CHINESE ZODIACAL CONSTELLATIONS.

SIGNS.	ANIMAL.	LONGITUDE.	CONSTELLATION.	SIGNS.	ANIMAL.	LONGITUDE.	CONSTELLATION.
1 角 <i>kioh</i>	木蛟 dragon	201° 3' 0"	Spica, ζ Virgo.	8 斗 <i>teu</i>	木獬 griffon	277° 23' 6"	ξ λ Sagittarius.
2 亢 <i>K'ang</i>	金龍 dragon	211 42 1	ι κ λ μ Virgo.	9 牛 <i>niu</i>	金牛 ox	301 15 11	α β Sagittarius.
3 氏 <i>ti</i>	土貉 badger	222 17 35	α β γ δ Libra.	10 女 <i>nü</i>	土蝠 bat	308 55 54	ε μ γ Aquarius.
4 房 <i>faag</i>	日兔 hare	240 8 48	β δ Scorpio.	11 虛 <i>hiü</i>	日鼠 rat	320 36 16	β Aquarius.
5 心 <i>sin</i>	月狐 fox	245 0 25	Antares, Scorpio.	12 危 <i>wéi</i>	月燕 swallow	330 33 45	α Aquarius and ε Pegasus.
6 尾 <i>wéi</i>	火虎 tiger	253 27 15	ε μ Scorpio.	13 室 <i>shih</i>	火猪 boar	350 41 59	Markab, α Pegasus.
7 箕 <i>ki</i>	水豹 leopard	268 28 15	γ δ Sagittarius.	14 壁 <i>pih</i>	水猪 porcupine	6 22 9	Algenib, γ Pegasus.
15 奎 <i>kwéi</i>	木狼 wolf	17 48 12	Mirac, β Andromeda.	22 井 <i>tsing</i>	木犴 tapir	92 30 21	Gemini.
16 婁 <i>leu</i>	金狗 dog	31 10 39	α β Aries.	23 鬼 <i>kwéi</i>	羊 sheep	122 56 24	γ δ θ Cancer.
17 胃 <i>wéi</i>	土狗 pheasant	44 8 47	Musca.	24 柳 <i>liu</i>	土獐 muntjak	127 31 4	δ ε ζ Hydra.
18 昴 <i>mao</i>	日雉 cock	57 12 1	Pleiades.	25 星 <i>sing</i>	日馬 horse	144 29 44	Alphard α Hydra.
19 畢 <i>pih</i>	月烏 raven	65 39 58	Hyades.	26 張 <i>chang</i>	月鹿 deer	152 54 37	κ λ μ Hydra.
20 觜 <i>tsui</i>	火猴 monkey	80 54 47	λ Orion.	27 翼 <i>yih</i>	火蛇 snake	170 56 9	α Crater Alkes.
21 參 <i>tsan</i>	水猿 apo	79 34 6	Rigel, Orion.	28 軫 <i>chän</i>	水蚓 worm	187 56 52	γ ε Corvus.

**菘**, A clover grown in the central provinces for fodder, manure, and greens.  
su'  
菘 | the *Medicago sativa* or lucerne.

野苜 | is of two sorts, and uncultivated; one is a species of lupine, the other a succulent trailing plant.

**遽**, To step quickly into one's place on seeing a superior; attentive, alert; to hurry.  
su'  
疾 | nimble.

輕利剽 | light and active in all his movements.

**簌**, A fine sieve; to sift; close, thickset, as leaves on a tree.  
su'  
風動落花紅 | | the

breeze makes the flowers sift down like a red shower.

**棟**, A tree considered to be allied to the 栲, having a red and thick bark, of whose gnarled, tough wood felloes can be made; a birch?

白 | a kind with small bifurcate leaves.

SÜH:

See also under HÜ and HUH. Old sounds, sit and hok. In Canton, hök and sut; - in Swatow, hak, hiök, and süt; - in Amoy, hek, hiok, and söt; - in Fuchau, hek, héük, éük, and sök; - in Shanghai, hiök, hüih, and sih; - in Chifu, shü.

**洫**, From 水 water and 血 blood; occurs need for yuh, 洫 swift flowing.  
sü'  
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.

盡力乎溝 | let them exert themselves to open gutters and sluices.

| 水 ancient name of a branch of the Pei-ho in Chihli.

**旭**, From 日 sun and 九 nine, but the primitive is defined as being equivalent to the next, for nature is moved at the dawn.  
sü'

The dawn, the rising sun.

| 日之旦 at the day dawn; very early.

| | puerile joy at having got one's wishes.

**勗**, From 力 strength and 昌 a cap, arranged in two ways; the first form is unusual.

To excite, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.

| 哉夫子 exert yourselves, O men!

先君之思以 | 寡人 in thinking of our deceased lord, she stimulated worthless me.

**噉**, To whistle; to blow with the mouth; to call a dog.  
h'ü'

**頊**, From 頁 head and 玉 a gem.  
h'ü'  
Confiding; to walk carefully and erect; the vexed air of one who has failed in his object.

有 | | 而不自得之心 his mind is perturbed and off its balance.

顛 | a star in Aquarius, named after the ancient ruler Chwen-süih.

**戌**, From 戊 a horary character and 一 one inside of it, denoting fullness, for things start in 戌 and get ripe in 戌, when the sun's heat declines; it must not be mistaken for shu' 戌 to guard.  
h'ü'

The eleventh of the twelve branches; it relates to earth, and is denoted by the dog; nature fading, as it does in | 月 the ninth moon.

| 時 the 11th hour of the day, answering to 7-9 o'clock p. m.

**誑**, To induce; to allure, to beguile by false rumors.

誑 | to lead astray.

引 | an introduction.

惟賦詩酌酒相 | 曩日之懷 but let us make verses and take a cup, and thus we will forget our former troubles.

糧乏 | 飛 the rumors of insufficient rations spread abroad.

**血**, Still, quiet; silent, as the interior of a palace or a temple.  
h'ü'

秘宮有 | pure and still are the dim fanes.

**恤**, From heart or seal and blood.  
h'ü'  
The heart's blood affected; to feel for, to commiserate; to love; to be anxious about; pity, sympathy, sorrow for; anxiety; compassionate.

相 | mutual regard for.

憐孤 | 寡 to relieve the orphans and widows.

賑 | to give alms to the poor.

| 政 help given to the poor by government.

體 | to help and pity, to give body to one's compassion.

議 | to consult what is the proper reward to be given, as by the Board of Rites.

撫 | 局 a dépôt for relieving the poor.

毫無 | 念 a hard hearted man.

| 典 regulations for honoring the dead.

| 宅 the house or room where the emperor mourns.

**玦**, Another name for the 珂 or cone shell (*Conus*), which the Chinese fancy to be a metamorphosis of the eagle.  
h'ü'

## SUI.

Old sounds, sui, zui,  $\text{su}^2$ , sot, zot, and zap. In Canton, sui and ts'ui; — in Swatow, sui, sué, ch'ué, ch'ui, and hui; — in Amoy, sui, tsui, scé, ch'ui, su, and hui; — in Fuhchau, sui, sòi, chwi, swèi, ch'oi, and ch'oi; — in Shanghai, sè, si, sùé, and zùc; — in Chifu, sòi.

雖

sui

From 虫 insect and 唯 only.

A species of ground lizard; an old name for the 果然 or proboscis monkey; a conjunction, although, if, supposing, even if; to repel, to turn away.

| 然 albeit.

| 則係 even if it be so.

| 請遲可也 you can still decline, even if he does invite you.

| 非目擊然已耳聞 even if your eye can't perceive it, you still can hear it.

| 有這個不如那個 though you have this, it is not equal to that.

吾 | 留之不能去之不忍  
I cannot send him off, nor can I bear to have him go.

睽

sui

From eye and a bird; it is easily confounded with  $\text{ts}^2$  隹 a pigeon.

To look upwards; to gaze at; a large stream flowing into Hungtsih Lake.

| 恣 | a supercilious manner; to look at angrily or disdainfully.

| 州 a district in the northeast of Honan, in Kwéi-teh fu.

萬衆 | | 驚怪連日 all the people stared about for many days in great terror.

奮

sui

From great and bird; also read  $\text{sin}^2$ ; used as a primitive.

To spread the wings ready to fly off; to mantle the wings, as an eagle does.

萎

sui

The coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) is 芫 | or 胡 | which last name is also given to caraway (*Cuminum*); they are also known as 香菜 the fragrant herb; both names are occasionally given to 芹菜 parsley. (*Petroselinum*.)

綏

sui

From silk and stable; occurs used for its primitive and for 綏; also read  $\text{ch}^2$ ui and  $\text{t}^2$ o.

The traces of a harness; reins; a strap or stick to hold on by in a carriage; to tranquillize, to give repose to; steady, quiet; to retreat or decline a battle; settled, peaceful, firm; a fringe.

| 軍 to draw off troops.

死 | and 交 | military terms for maintaining one's ground firmly, and for a drawn battle.

| 執 | to hold the reins.

| 撫 | to tranquillize, to treat kindly.

永 | 吉兆 a happy omen of lasting peace.

鼎履多 | [I hope that] you have been every way prospered; — a phrase in letters.

有狐 | | that lonely fox goes about suspiciously.

| | 兮 how tranquil and placid.

| 定 to establish peacefully.

| 萬邦 how peaceful is all the empire.

Read  $\text{jui}$ . Feathery ornaments on a flagstaff-top.

浚

sui

A drizzling fine rain is | 激 like a Scotch mist; also the name of a river; muddy.

瘵

sui

From disease and failing.

Weak; feeble, as from long sickness.

瘵 | 不振 he is so weak as to be incapable of acting in his office.

夂

sui

ts'ui

The original form delineates a man dragging his legs; it is the 35th radical of a score of unusual characters; also read  $\text{ch}^2$ iu.

To walk leisurely, as if wearied out, or following another person.

翽

sui

To spread out the wings; gamboling and fluttering; said of the phoenix.

隋

sui

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 揚堅 altered the next character to that form to denote his dynasty, but it ended with his grandson.

贊 | worship of the ancestral effigy.

Read  $\text{t}^2$ o' and used for 惰. Flesh torn to pieces; idle; to fall; cylindrical; conical; a hollow place.

| 隕 | to fall down or off.

隨

sui

From 辵 to go and 隨 to fall contracted.

To accord, to follow, to comply with; to let, to permit; the way or usage of; like, as, according to; wherever, forthwith, presently; obsequious.

| 國 a small feudal state under the western Wéi 魏 state, A.D. 250, lying on the River Hwai, of which Sui chen | 州 in the north of Hupeh once formed a part.

| 時作 do it as you have time.

| 便 or | 意 as you please; very well; if you like.

| 我來 do you come after me.

| 下 | 凍 it freezes as it falls.

| 得他 let him do as he likes.

| 處說 everywhere talking about it.

| 即 immediately.

| 少來 bring a little as you can get it.

無縱說 | do not yield to the crafty and obsequious.

| 禮 vails paid to official attendants, about one tael in ten.

長 | a retinue, personal attendants.

| 常 common, not remarkable.

| 行偶坐 he goes with him everywhere, and stands by him as he sits.

各 | 所好' each one follows his inclination.

跟 | to follow after one, to tag.  
| 和 ■pple, lithe in limb.

距 | to stand in a dressed line, as soldiers.

| 身帶 carry it on the girdle, as a fan or a fob.

| 心所出 just as one's fancy suggests, as in ornaments.

| 寓而安 to feel at ease wherever one lives or stays.

In *Cantonese*. A smell, a stench; bad breath.

有的 | 息 the air is foul here, there is a stink.

髓 The marrow in a bone.  
牛骨 | beef-suet.  
恨入骨 | revenge has penetrated his very bones.

吸其 | to suck his marrow.

鳳 | 龍肝 like a phoenix' marrow or dragon's liver, — *i. e.* a rare delicacy.

淪肌浹 | [your kindness] has watered my midriff and wet my marrow.

猪脊 | hog's marrow.

漚 Slippery, smooth, a term used in Tsi; something which will make slippery.  
滫 | rice soup or congee.

餠 Cakes made of broken pulse mixed with sugar.

窩 Originally written 窩, but afterwards changed to this form to denote this place.

Name of a prefecture 越 | erected by the Sui dynasty in the northwest of Yunnan, now Li-kiang fu 麗江府 on the Kinsha or Yangtsz' River.

歲 From 步 to pace and 戌 fullness, which is explained that the year has paced through the 5 planets, the 28 signs, and the 12 moons; the contracted forms are common.

歲 A year of one's age; to pass over a limit; the revolution of the seasons; a harvest, the year's produce; age, years; yearly; by the year.

你幾 | or 幾多 | how old are you?

千 | a term for the heir-apparent, or a prince 王 under the Ming dynasty; anciently a feudal prince.

萬 | the Emperor, used in direct address, and changed to 萬 | 爺 in his titles.

| 次 the order of the year, according to the cyclic characters.

新 | next year.

去 | last year.

守 | to watch the old year out.

壓 | the year's settler, a present of money to children.

| 星 the planet Jupiter, twelve of whose courses through the zodiac make the 太 | great year.

太 | a return of the same branch character in the cycle, or twelve sidereal years; the image of a boy to represent the Chinese Cybele, carried in procession to meet the spring.

| 登大有 may you have a prosperous year.

壯 | robust, vigorous.

| 數 a man's age.

| 月如流 the months and years run by like a stream.

辭 | to wish the old year farewell.

| 成 acts or duties of the year.

縹 From silk and to be kind to; also read *hwui*?

縹 Fine cloth brought from the West, open and loose in texture; perhaps a sort of Dacca muslin, worn by mourners or for coolness.

采 From grain and claws; *q. d.* the grain which men seize; it is an unusual form of the next.

采 Grain in its fullness and beauty, when it hangs down in its ripeness; a term properly applied to rice and paniced millet.

穗 An ear of corn or spike of wheat; the head of a grass; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful.

花 | a panicle or thyre.

| 城 the New City at Canton.

一禾九 | nine heads on one stalk; *met.* an abundant year.

秀 | 兒 grain filling out.

嘉 | rank grain.

麥 | 兩歧 each stalk of wheat has two ears.

彼有遺秉此有滯 | there handfuls are left, and here ears untouched, — for the widows.

穠 Similar to the last.  
The fine appearance of flowering and ripening grain.

秀 | fine looking grain.

禾役 | | the rows of rice grow beautifully.

碎 From stone and dead.  
To break to pieces, to smash or pound fine; bits, fragments, pieces, endings; petty, troublesome; broken in spirit.

砸 | or 打 | to break in bits, to shiver.

| 貨 retail goods, driblets.

什 | or 零零 | | odds and ends, remnants, cabbage, leavings; miscellaneous things.

| 銀 broken silver.

心驚膽 | disheartened and chopfallen.

散 | 銀兩 to lavish money carelessly.

| 嘴子 a chatterbox.

| 磁 cracknel-ware.

| 工 odd jobs of work.

| 景 small views of scenery.

**粹** Sometimes used for the last.  
Pure, unmixed grain; alike, mere, all of the same sort.

**精** | unmixed.  
**純** | containing no mixture, unadulterated; perspicuous, as a clear style.

**而能容雜** he is so guileless that he will not be injured.

**啐** To sear; to sip, to taste, to take a smack; to chew; the noise of tasting; to spit out.

**唾沫** to spit phlegm.  
**人一口** to spit at one.  
**釀** to smack good wine.

**嘈** | babble, uproar, hubbub.

**晬** The revolution of a complete year in the age of a person.

**諱** To vilify, to scold, to rail at; to impeach, to accuse; angry.

**凌** | to disgrace.  
**罵** to vilify and abuse.  
**詬** | to abuse; opprobrious language.  
**忿** | **不恭** he raved and scolded most disrespectfully.

**睽** A clear, bright, pure eye; to look straight at; the angles or canthi of the eye.

**天** the fifth of the nine heavens.  
**然見於面** his honesty of heart appeared in his face.

**遂** From to go and according to one's wishes.

To accord with, to follow, not to oppose or hinder; to give loose to; an *adverb*, then, next, after that, presently, thereon, and so, forthwith, finally; to go through with, to do as one wishes; to speak of; to complete; a moor.

**不** | to resist, not to comply.  
**意** or **心** as one likes, agreeable to one's desire.

**順** | condescending, no hindrance.  
**至如此** if it then be thus.

**詛詐不** | forced to disregard his wishes.

**百事乃** | everything has gone right.

**有今日** therefore, to-day it is agreeable.

**容兮** | 兮 what a mien! what complaisance!

**遂** A sluice or ditch between fields to drain them.

**燧** From fire and to follow as the phonetic.

To get fire from the sun by a speculum mirror; to get fire by friction of wood is **木** | or **鑽** | **取火** boring for fire.

**人氏** the Chinese Prometheus.  
**烽** | **夜舉驚寇** beacons are lighted by night to give the alarm of banditti.

**鑿** Like the last.  
A speculum or burning mirror.

**陽** | a sun-glass or lens for drawing the sun's heat.

**邃** A deep apartment far in the rear; quite in the rear, as the banners of a rear guard.  
**深** | deep, far in; abstruse, recondite.

**閨中既** | **遠兮** truth it is, the women's apartments are very far back.

**璫** Gems hung at the girdle made of a certain shape for good luck; a chatelaine.  
**鞞鞞佩** | beautiful array of girdle jewels.

**綖** From clothes and to follow as the phonetic.

A shroud; to present grave-clothes to a family where one has died; money is now sent instead.

**衣** grave-clothes.

**縷** A string to hang things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel, an edge of loose threads.  
**帽** | a tassel on a cap.

**燈** | lantern tassels.

**一縷** | a tassel.

**珠** | a knotted fringe.

**辮** | a tassel on the cue.

**隧** A path leading down to a tomb, an underground passage to the vault; a side path leading to a tomb; a bye-path; a tunnel, a mine; to revolve; to return.

**墓** | the road to a tomb.

**出入不當門** | do not use the main path when going in and out.

**大風有** | high winds have a path, i.e. come from the valleys.

**道** a way, a road.

**彗** From **彗** or **又** a hand grasping two **竹** bamboos, altered in combination.

A besom of bamboo switches, for which the next is used.

**星** a comet, the besom star, commonly called **掃帚星** or broom star.

**日中不** | **是謂失時** "not to have a comet at noontide," is to say, he has lost his opportunity.

**篲** Altered from the last to denote a bamboo besom, one with which to sweep fields of their stubble.  
**擁** | to sweep.

**維** A spinning-wheel or **車** on which spools of thread are reeled of a certain size.

**崇** From **示** *omen* and **出** to exhibit; not to be confounded with *sch'ung* **崇** honorable.

Calamities sent from heaven, which men cannot prevent, as **禍** refers to those which men bring on themselves; an evil spirit, a ghost, a wraith.

怪 | a monstrous apparition.  
送 | 或 驅 | to exorcise or send off a sprite by rites.  
作 | to act wildly, as if possessed.  
河爲 | the rivers have ouphes.  
鬼鬼 | | perverse, cross, demented.

邪魔鬼 | haunted by a demon; possessed by a goblin of another-family.

榇<sup>sui'</sup> A small coffin, called | 橫, made of wood and used to send home the bodies of soldiers killed in battle.

榘<sup>sui'</sup> A whitish fruit like the pear, but small and sourish, which has different names; the tree resembles the aspen, its wood is fine grained and striped; compliant.  
隰有樹 | the wild pear is found along the bottoms.

## SUN.

Old sound, son. In Canton, sun and sūn; — in Swatow, sūn and chun; — in Amoy, sūn; — in Fuhchau, sung, saung, and chung; — in Shanghai, sāng; — in Chifu, sǎn.

孫<sup>sun</sup> From 子 son and 系 n connecting link; it occurs used for 遜 compliant.

A grandson; a grandchild; whatever is reproduced or grows by suckers; courteous.

| 子 a grandson.

子 | sons and grandsons, posterity.

曾 | 或 重 | a great-grandson.

玄 | 或 來 | a great-great-grandson.

外 | a daughter's son.

| 女 a granddaughter.

灰 | a remote descendant.

子 | 娘娘 a goddess worshiped for children.

稻 | a second shoot of rice.

子 | 物兒 a legacy, an heirloom.

蓀<sup>sun</sup> A fragrant and very pretty purple orchid, the 溪 | also called 石菖蒲 or rock sweet-flag, which is cultivated; the drawing is like a *Cymbidium*; the fresh roots are steeped in spirits as a tonic.

猴<sup>sun</sup> Also written 孫 in some places.

A monkey.

猴 | a small species of monkey (*Semnopithecus*?) found in the central provinces; it is also called 王 | and 胡 | in poetry.

搥<sup>sun</sup> To feel or rub with the hand.

殮<sup>sun</sup> From to 食 eat and 夕 evening, but the primitive is constantly written 歹 bad; it is also used for 餐 to eat.

An evening meal, tea, supper; to dine, to eat; the food in the dishes; cooked millet; to soak or separate rice in cold water.

饗 | 難繼 it is hard to keep up breakfast and supper; — poverty-stricken.

君未覆手不敢 | till the prince has withdrawn his hand, we (his courtiers) do not presume to eat.

捫 | to pat or feel, to rub or make sleek.

損<sup>sun</sup> From hand and official; it resembles *kuen* 捐 to reject.

To diminish; to wound, to spoil; to lose; to blame, to criticise; detrimental, injurious; ill luck, damage; the 44th diagram denoting to spoil and lessen.  
有益無 | it is altogether advantageous.

| 傷 or | 壞 to injure; to wound; it is spoiling.

| 破 broken, ragged.

滿招 | a display of riches invites misfortunes.

減 | 軍糧 to peculate in the rations of the troops.

打 | to damage.

治一經 | 一經 while it cures this part, it hurts that.

| 德 to outrage morality.

腩<sup>sun</sup> From flesh and to select.  
To cut up cooked meat with the bloody gravy; to make a hash of cold meat for re-cooking; to mix rice with meat.

榘<sup>sun</sup> From wood and falcon; the second form is not uncommon in badly printed books.

榘<sup>sun</sup> To fit a piece of wood into a hole; a tenon.

| 子 or | 頭 a tenon, a dovetail; a wooden pin.

| 牙 a dovetailed edge.

| 卯 tenon and mortice; a catch on a carrying-pole.

門 | to mortice in, to dovetail.

說話不對 | 卯 your talk is contradictory.

做 | 或 作 筭 a Mohammedan term for circumcision; they imitate a foreign word by the characters 交 奮 咿 嘛 呢 to express the same thing.

遜<sup>sun</sup> From to go or heart and grandson; the second form is unusual.

遜<sup>sun</sup> Complaisant, conciliatory; humble, modest, docile; retiring, respectful; obsequious; to accord; to observe docilely; to give in, to

yield to another; to get out of the way of; to be lying hid; to deteriorate.

| 志 an obedient mind.

吾家耄 | 于 荒 the old people in our households have withdrawn to the wilds.

梅須 | 雪 the plum of course yields in whiteness to the snow.  
 | 讓 to cede, to yield gracefully, to defer to.  
 退 | to give up, as one's seat to another.  
 恭 | respectful, reverent.  
 惟學 | 志務時敏 a learner should have a humble will, and strive to maintain his zeal.  
 五品不 | all the relations of life were utterly disregarded.

巽 From a stand having things arranged on it; used for the last.  
 sun' 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.

| 入 to insinuate; to ingratiate.  
 | 者亦無所不容 sun' means what agrees with everything.

噴 To spurt out of the mouth.  
 | 符水 to squirt water in which a charm has been washed, over a place, to drive off evil.  
 含酒三 | he drank the wine and thrice spurted it out.

SUNG.

Old sound, song. In Canton, sung, tsung, and ts'ung; - in Swatow, sòng, seng, and sang; - in Amoy, song, sióng, jóng, ch'iong, and ch'ong; - in Fuhchau, sung, sùng, séng, sòng, and stung; - in Shanghai, sung and dzung; - in Chifu, shung and sung.

松 From wood and duke, it being the chief of trees.  
 sung The pine tree; it is made to include firs and yews, but the word is not very accurately used; its sap is said to turn into amber after a thousand years, and hence it is an emblem of longevity.  
 | 香 or | 樹膠 rosin, pitch; also applied to a sort of mastich.  
 | 針 and | 子 and | 塔 or | 球 pine leaves, seeds, and cones.  
 水 | 韃 corky roots of cedar used to line the soles of over-shoes.  
 | 樹 the *Pinus sinensis*, common in southern China.  
 | 毛 a fascicle of pine leaves.  
 白葉 | the white pine (*Pinus Bungei*), of northern China.  
 羅漢 | the yew. (*Podocarpus thuyae*).  
 | 竹梅 pine, bamboo and plum, - are like three friends, because they keep green in cold weather.  
 | 花江 the Songari River.  
 | 江府 the department in which Shanghai lies.  
 甘 | 香 spikenard, the perfume obtained from the *Nardostachys jatamansi*, called *kumtsi* 苦彌 哆 by the Buddhists.  
 | 兒石 or 綠 | 石 turquoise.

淞 From water and pine.  
 sung The river which runs near Sung-kiang fu, and has given name to the town of 吳 | Wusung; the preceding is now used instead.  
 菘 From plant and pine as the phonetic.  
 sung A general term for cabbage, as the | 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.  
 鬆 From hair and pine as the phonetic.  
 sung Disheveled hair; shaggy hair; confused, disordered; to relax, to let go, to cast off; slack, easy, loose; flaky, flabby; not urgent, unimportant; not care-worn; spongy, soft.  
 雲鬢 | 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.  
 | | 肩兒 hold up a little, rest a while.

| 脆 crisp and soft.  
 太放 | lawless, reckless.  
 | 的手 do it quickly.  
 | 開的 or | 點兒 ease it off, loosen it a little, slack it; not too tight.  
 稀 | too loose.  
 | 動 no haste or urgency; in funds, in easy circumstances.  
 | 綁 let go his bundle; yielded up all; set him free; untied it.  
 稍 | not very urgent, give him a little time.  
 | 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 崇 high.  
 sung The highest and central peak of the 五嶽 or five sacred mountains, on which the ancient emperors worshiped Shangti; it lies in Ho-nan fu in Honan province, on the watershed between the Yellow and the Han Rivers; eminent, lofty, as a great statesman.  
 | 呼萬歲 his Majesty is exalted as the lofty Sung Mt.  
 | 高維嶽 how majestic and grand are the lofty peaks!

髮

From 髮 *hair* and 絨 *floss* contracted.

‘*sung*

Fine hair of the head.

髮 絨 velvety cloth, plush, cloth woven with a long nap.

娥

‘*sung*

Name of 妲己 the second concubine of Ti K'uh 帝 嚳 b. c. 2430, whose son 紂 was made prince of Shang, and was the ancestor of T'ang the Successful, founder of the Shang dynasty.

有 娥 an ancient state mentioned in the Book of Odes.

鷓鴣

‘*sung*

The second form comes from mistaking the primitive, but it is now most in use at Peking.

鷓鴣 A brown sparrow-hawk, the 鷓 兒 reared in northern China to catch sparrows and small birds; it closely resembles the *Accipiter nisus*; the best come from Mongolia.

慤

‘*sung*

Intelligent.

慤 子 an educated and clever man.

竦

‘*sung*

From *standing* and a *sheaf*.

To stand as if bound, stiff and precise; to bring forward, as good people for office; respect, fear; to shudder; the flesh creeping from awe or terror; moved, horrified.

竦 善 to incite to goodness.

竦 立 to stand trembling.

竦 動 excited, aroused.

毛 髮 竦 然 his hair stood on end.

竦 翅 而 上 也 to clap (or start) the wings and soar on high.

竦 敬 to greatly respect.

攬

‘*sung*

To fear; to hold, to grip; to push forward; like the last.

攬 身 to stretch one's-self to a full height.

悚

‘*sung*

Sometimes wrongly read *ch'uh*, the second form is rarely used.

‘*sung*

Fearful; agitated by hopes and fears; terrified.

悚 惕 tremblingly fearful.

悚 然 timorous, alert.

‘*sung*

From a *covering* and *timber*; *q.d.* timber made up into a dwelling.

To dwell; a habitation; a feudal state.

宋 朝 Sung dynasty of Liu Yü 劉 裕 as it is sometimes called from its founder, existed from A. D. 420 to 480 under eight princes.

宋 朝 the northern and southern Sung dynasty, founded by Chao Kwang-yun 趙 匡 胤 and existed 320 years, under the following princes:—

## EMPERORS OF THE SUNG DYNASTY.

TEMPLE NAMES.	NIEN HAO OR STYLES OF REIGN.	ACCESSION A. D.	REIGNED YEARS.	GENEALOGY.
太祖神德皇帝 T'ai-tsu	PEH SUNG, WHOSE CAPITAL WAS K'AI-FUNG. 建隆 3; 乾德 5; 開寶 9	960	17	Founder of dynasty.
太宗皇帝 T'ai-tsung	{ 太平興國 8; 雍熙 4; 端拱 2; 淳化 5; 至道 3	976	22	Brother of the last.
真宗皇帝 Ch'ân-tsung	{ 咸平 6; 景德 4; 大中祥符 9; 天禧 5; 乾興 1	998	25	Son of the last.
仁宗皇帝 J'ân-tsung	{ 天聖 9; 明道 2; 景祐 4; 寶元 2; 康定 1; 慶歷 8; 皇祐 5; 至和 2; 嘉祐 8	1023	41	Son of the last.
英宗皇帝 Ying-tsung	治平 10; 元豐 8	1064	4	Nephew of the last.
神宗皇帝 Sh'ân-tsung	熙寧 8; 紹聖 4; 元符 3	1068	18	Son of the last.
哲宗皇帝 Ch'eh-tsung	{ 元祐 4; 紹聖 4; 元符 3 建中靖國 1; 崇寧 5; 大觀 4;	1086	15	Son of the last
徽宗皇帝 Hwui-tsung	{ 政和 7; 重和 1; 宣和 7	1101	25	Brother of the last.
欽宗皇帝 K'in-tsung	靖康	1126	2	Son of the last.
高宗皇帝 Kao-tsung	NAN SUNG, WHOSE CAPITAL WAS HANGCHEU. 建炎 4; 紹興 32	1127	36	Brother of the last.
孝宗皇帝 Hiao-tsung	隆興 2; 乾道 9; 淳熙 16	1163	27	Nephew of the last.
光宗皇帝 Kwang-tsung	紹熙	1190	5	Son of the last.
寧宗皇帝 Ning-tsung	慶元 6; 嘉泰 4; 開禧 3; 嘉定 17	1195	30	Son of the last.
理宗皇帝 Li-tsung	{ 寶慶 3; 紹定 6; 端平 3; 嘉熙 4; 淳祐 12; 寶祐 6; 開慶 1; 景定 5	1225	40	Collateral branch of T'ai-tsu.
度宗皇帝 Tu-tsung	咸淳	1265	10	Nephew of the last.
恭宗皇帝 Kung-tsung	德祐	1275	2	Son of the last.
端宗皇帝 T'wan-tsung	景炎	1276	3	Brother of the last.
帝 昀 Ti Ping	景興	1278	2	Brother of the last.

國 a feudal state of renown, dating from Wéi-tsz' Ki 微子啓, a brother of the vile Chen-sin of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1113; the names of eighteen princes are given down to B. C. 285, when it was conquered by Tsi; it occupied the lower part of the valley of the Hwai River, and its capital was first in Kwéi-teh fu, and latterly in Suh chen 宿州 in Nganhwui; it gave its name to the preceding dynasties.

聾  
sung

From the ear and buzzing sound represented by the phonetic; it is interchanged with the last two.

Deaf, born deaf; to urge, to excite, to astonish; to incite, to egg on; high, elevated, ambitious; to rise, as leavened dough; to respect; to alarm.

高 | lofty, high.

高 | | immeasurably high.

| 人耳目 to arrest one's attention.

| 肩 high shoulders, chuckle-headed.

巧言 | 聽 his brilliant words make one's ears tingle.

| 起 to spurt out; to emit; to rise out of suddenly.

送  
sung

From 走 to go and 併 to escort a bride contracted; it can be easily mistaken for 迭, 迭 change.

To accompany, to wait on, especially a bride; to see a guest out; to send a present; to give; a gift.

| 行 to go with; to see one off, to escort.

拜 | to bow one out to the gate.

| 了命 to shorten one's life.

恕不 | excuse me from going out.

| 親 to see a bride to her house.

順風相 | may you have a fair wind.

| 下程 to give a man something for his journey.

| 一程 to go with one, a short distance.

| 禮 to send presents; the presents.

| 三 the ceremonies on the third day after death by the family and priests, when the manes is invited back, and the tablet first worshiped.

目 | to follow with the eye.

迎 | to meet [a guest] and after see him out.

| 貨 to send the goods to the buyer.

| 十蠟 to send [presents to a bride] ten days after marriage.

| 官 to hand up a prisoner.

| 給你 I give this to you.

一 | a ride in a cart one way. (Pekingese.)

| 肉上砧 to go with the meat on the chopping-block;—to run into danger.

In *Cantonese*. The vegetables or viands which are eaten with the rice; all on a table besides the rice. 去買 | he has gone marketing. | 菜大把 a great variety of dishes.

誦  
sung

To hum, to read in a murmuring tone; to chant or sing; to croon over; a recitative, droning way of reading;

to relate or repeat to; to dispute.

背 | to recite memoriter.

| 經 to chant the liturgy.

| 讀 to read aloud, to hum the words.

| 習 to get by heart.

默 | to repeat in the mind.

訟  
sung

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 an indictment.

拿 | or 扭 | to grapple one and carry a dispute into court.

息 | to quash a case, to settle it.

| 庭 the court-room.

涉 | to go to law, litigation.

官 | legal cases.

自 | self-reproach.

| 棍 pettifoggers, lawmongers, shysters.

健 | skilled in law cases.

頌  
sung

To praise publicly, to eulogize, to extol the virtues of; to laud; eulogy, panegyric; a song of homage; ballads to explain moral teachings.

| 讚 to commend.

調 | and 重 | hymns and chant refrains (*geya* and *gatha* of Hindu canons) of the Buddhists.

順 | 升祺 I avail myself of the occasion to wish you high advancement; used in official notes.

| 德 to commend virtuous acts.

| 揚載道 every body landed his great merits.

| 祝三多 may you be pleased in every way.

Read *jung*, and used for 容. The countenance, the face; free, easy.

從 | at leisure; in no haste.

凇  
sung

Frozen dew-drops or rain on the branches of trees.

霧 | frozen rime; icicles on twigs, like pearls.

## SWAN.

Old sound, son. In Canton, sün and tsun; — in Swatow, sāng; — in Amoy, swan and chw'an; — in Fuhchau, sòng and saung; — in Shanghai, so<sup>n</sup> and tsing; — in Chifu, sau.

酸

From *spirits* and *slowly* drawn off; occurs interchanged with the next.

swan

One of the five tastes, sour, acid; it belongs to wood, and is said to nourish the bones; the tart, sharp taste of vinegar or unripe fruit; prickling, harsh to the skin; irritating, distressing; grieved, afflicted; debilitated, loitering from weakness; acrid, fretful, irritable.

| 醋 vinegar.

| 嘔 | sour eructations.

| 菜 pickles.

| 鼻 cold, shivering, snuffling; afflicted, sorrowful for.

賣酒不說酒 | the grocer never says his liquor is sour.

心 | to commiserate, sympathizing.

| 漿氣 a sour smell; a frowzy odor.

寒 | bitter sorrow and suffering.

| 棗 acid dates; an ancient name of the present Yen-tsin hien 延津縣 in the northeast of Honan.

鹹 | begrimed, sordid, loathsome.

痠

Aching, painful.

swan

骨 | rheumatic pains.

| 疼 very painful.

走得腿 | my legs are tired with the walk.

| 軟 a prickling, aching feeling; uncomfortable, as the hand after writing a long time.

霽

A slight shower.

swan

狻

狡

swan

A young lion, called | 狻; it comes from Tibet, and is said to eat tigers; others describe it as a fleet wild horse.

算

筭

swan

From *bamboo* and to *play* with; both forms are common.

The Chinese abacns or counting-board; to cypher; to estimate, to regard; a plan, a calculation, a scheme;

slips of wood like counters to reckon with; a myriad.

| 卦 to divine the luck.

打 | to reckon on it, to calculate.

| 法 arithmetic.

| 命 to tell fortunes, to cast destinies.

合 | to estimate rightly.

| 計 a calculation.

妙 | a fine plan.

| 計人 to counterplot, to scheme against one.

無 | innumerable.

| 度 to calculate and estimate, as the cost.

| 盤密 or | 盤利害 very sharp; close-fisted and cunning.

| 我怕 I'll give in, I won't do it.

好打 | a good speculation; to guess right.

| 來 | 去 full of schemes, contriving this and that.

不出我所 | it turned out much as I supposed it would.

不由人 | it could not be expected.

| 得是 is regarded as, taken as

| 計着 while one was reckoning; one would have assumed.

打小 | 盤 he uses a little abacus; penurious, narrow-minded.

| 我差 do you think I am wrong? — i. e. I reckon I am not.

限營十 | limited the sum to ten myriads.

不 | it does not pay.

| 盤珠 the abacns balls, to which a stupid fellow is likened, as he goes no farther than he is pushed.

蒜

swan

From *plants* and an old form of the last as the phouetic.

Alliaceous plants with ligulate leaves, called 葷菜 or rank herbs by priestly people.

青 | fresh garlic.

| 頭 or 卵 | garlic bulbs.

| 瓣 the flakes of the bulb.

小 | a native kind of garlic or chives.

老鴉 | a plant like an asphodel in its habit, with sweetish tubers and yellowish flowers.

回回 | a kind of butter-cup. (*Ranunculus ternatus*.)

銀 | 條 hooks for a door-screen.

篋

swan

A bamboo case or box for holding the hats of officers, square and covered; a basket, a creel, such as rice is washed in.

冠 | a hat-box.

溢米 | a rice-basket.

## SZ'.

This sound and SH<sup>1</sup> or SH<sup>2</sup> closely approximate. Old sounds, si, sei, sai, zi, sit, zhit, dit, and sat. In Canton, sz', tsz' and ts'z';— in Swatow, sù and si; — in Amoy, su and si; — in Fuhchau, si, sé, sùò, and sù; — in Shanghai, sz' and si; — in Chifu, sz'.

思

From 心 heart and 田 field, the primitive being altered from *sin* 囟 the brain; it is to be distinguished from *ngán* 恩 kindness.

To think, to reflect, to consider; the desire or thought of the heart; to wish; thinking; to commiserate; a final or an initial particle rounding off a sentence, and used occasionally as a mere auxiliary.

| 想 to reflect 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.

Read *sz'*. Thoughts, ideas; pure-minded.

秋 | melancholy thoughts.  
不好意思 | 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.

Read *sai*. A heavy beard.  
其人美且 | this man is clever and has a fine beard; others render this, — he is fine looking and talented.

禱

Also read *shí* and *si*.  
Happiness.

禱

祈 | 禳災 pray for blessings and deprecate calamity.

思

A movable screen placed in the passages and gateways of a house.

思

累 | 然 think what you are to say, as an officer about to see his ruler.

總

A coarse kind of cotton cloth, reckoned to have 1200 threads in a piece; silken; fine threaded.

總

| 麻服 mourning worn at the funeral and three months after, by relatives at a fourth remove.  
四世而 | 服之窮也 the three months' mourning of the fourth generation is the limit for wearing mourning.

颯

From *wind* and *thought*.

颯

The first cool breeze of autumn; others say, a south-west wind.

颯

曾 | a high wind.

颯

涼 | a cool breeze.

榘

A tree whose timber is hard.  
相 | 豈 or 相思子 the red-spot seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, used for beads.

榘

斯

From *ax* 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 appended to names of animals, as 兒 or 子 are at present.

斯

斯

斯

斯

| 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 | 違 | 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?

如響 | 應 he answers or comes like an echo; said of a servant.

鹿 | 之奔 the stag is running off.

廝

From *shelter* or *man* and *this*.

廝

A menial, a servant, an attendant; to divide; a forager or woodcutter; to feed or take care of; to serve.

廝

| 殺 or | 打 a *melée*, a scrimmage; broken, hacked, split open.

廝

小 | my servant boy.

廝

| 徒 servants who get the forage.

廝

| 養卒 a camp-follower.

廝

女 | a waiting-woman.

廝

你這 | you mean fellow.

澌

Often written like the next.

澌

To thaw, to melt and flow off.

澌

泮 | to thaw the ice.

澌  
(sz')

Often used for 嘶 to neigh, and the last.

To exhaust, to run dry; the crash of ice breaking up.

滅 | to put out a fire; also to lose by throwing or dropping in the water.

殲  
(sz')

To die, to be no more; said of enemies.

殲 殆 盡 utterly destroyed and rooted out, as rebels.

撕  
(sz')

From 手 and to 分 as the phonetic.

To rend, to rive; to tear apart.

開 | to tear in two.

提 | to direct, as a tutor does, to nudge, to recall, to direct attention to.

破 | to tear and spoil.

臉 | to tear the face, as in a brawl.

攪 | to tear, to rip.

風 | torn or frayed by the wind.

爍  
(sz')

The smell of anything burning; scorched, as food when cooking.

覷  
(sz')

To peep, to steal a glance at, to pry and see; to get ready and wait for.

伺  
(sz')

窺 | to furtively look at.

司  
(sz')

From 后 prince reversed, to indicate that an officer serves his prince out of the palace.

To control, to manage, to preside over; the officer who presides; to attend to, to give orders upon; a commissioner, a superintendent, an officer; a court or office; a subdivision of a district like a township, over which a 巡檢 presides.

大 | 務 a capable man, one who can do and direct.

打官 | to go to law.

三 | at Canton denote the commissioners of 藩 | revenue,

臬 | justice, and 鹽運 | salt.

各有所 | each one has his own duties.

獄 | a jailer.

命神 the god of the kitchen.

所 | 何事 what department does he superintend?

員 writers in the Boards.

吃官 | involved in a lawsuit.

公 | a public company, like the old East India Co.; a mercantile firm; a managing committee of officers; a revenue let out by government, as 鴉片公 | the opium farm in Singapore.

彼 其 之 子 邦 之 | 直 that officer in the state will hold to the right.

耳 | 聽 the ear tries sounds.

絲  
(sz')

From 系 a fiber of floss repeated.

Silk as it comes from the cocoons; silk in general; the fibers of nettle hemp (*Bahmeria*) and other plants; fine, silky, flossy; small, minute; to reel off cocoons; to sew with silk; a cord, a line, a fiber; wire; veins in wood; in *decimals*, a hundred thousandth, or the hundredth part of a cash; stringed instruments of music.

髮 | silk goods.

湖 | raw silk from Chekiang.

紐 | to coil fine wire.

土 | Canton raw silk.

綿 | silk batting, used for linings or in shrouds.

微 | 細雨 a fine drizzling rain.

游 | or 飛 | wandering or flying silk, are streaks seen in the sky, gossamer webs.

打鳥 | to draw an ink line.

肉 | fine strips of meat, as in a fricassee.

抽 | or 紡 | to reel cocoons.

忽之間 the least bit of, as silver.

銅 | copper wire.

衣 the gentry, well to do people; in old days, a sacrificial dress.

音 stringed instruments.

蔞  
(sz')

A medicinal plant, 菟 | the dodder (*Cuscuta*), whose seeds are used as a mild tonic; that found on pines is deemed to be the best.

鷺  
(sz')

The *silken bird*, the white egret heron, 鷺 | so called from its fine crest of silken feathers; it is common in the southern provinces.

麂  
(sz')

From 虎 under a 崖.

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 Wän-ch'uen hien 文川縣 in Sz'ch'uen.

Read *chau* Uneven.

莠 | rough, uneven, as the ground.

私  
(sz')

From 禾 grain and 厶 private, because the proprietor of a field of grain was once called 主人 its private lord.

Private, personal; selfish, illiberal; to favor, to act selfishly; secret, partial; underhand, treasonable, nefarious; illicit, contraband; to take for one's own use; plebeian or below the throne; confined to a few; members of the family; a brother-in-law.

走 | to smuggle.

下貨 | smuggled goods.

客 | a smuggler. (*Cantonese*.)

心 | partial, unfair.

先公後 | public before private interests.

裏 | my private opinion.

家 | personal effects, private gear.

情苟合 | illicit intercourse.

賤 | 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.

丨地無出片言 not a word escaped him privately.

丨鹽越禁越好賣 the higher the salt tax the more the people will smuggle.

官 female officers in the palace during the Han dynasty.

△  
'sz'

Original form of the preceding, but is now used as a contraction of 某 certain; it is the 28th radical of a few incongruous characters.

Private; selfish; used as a sign of a blank to be filled in.

死

From 歹 evil and 人 man; i. e. the evil which parts men.

'sz'

"The running out of the vital energies, the emptying of the breath;" death; to die; said of young persons, while old people 終 come to an end; dissolution; pale, ghastly; dangerous, mortally; fearless, to the death; a superlative after a verb, and in Shanghai after an adjective; urgent, intense; to die for, a martyr for; firm, fixed, not loose; not open, closed, as a passage.

不知 | reckless, regardless of consequences.

心 | indifferent to.

丨心踏地 having no other purpose; single-minded and earnest in the work.

丨白 a livid, pale face.

丨性不改 even death won't make him change.

丨路 a dangerous road; an impassable or closed way; met. deadly habits.

丨巷 a cul-de-sac, a close.

忘 | 之士 one fearless of death, as a brigand or a hero.

氣 | 人 insolent, one who despises another's anger.

丨工夫 a work to which one is devoted.

丨水 stagnant water.

病 | died of sickness.

丨於非命 died by a casualty, a premature death.

嚇 | scared to death.

丨有餘辜 your crimes deserve more than death.

厭惡 | 我了 he disgusted me excessively.

打 | killed outright.

打 | 結 tied in a hard knot.

丨不明 [the cause of] death does not appear; a legal phrase, when foul play is suspected.

作 | you'll kill yourself, as by smoking opium.

釘 | 的 nailed fast, it can't be moved.

長生不 | immortal.

善 | a peaceful death.

丨守 defend it to the last, as a fort.

枉 | 城 the abode in hades of those who have been killed for revenge.

丨心眼兒 wedded to his own way.

丨樣 stupid, doltish.

丨去活來 he revived when nearly dead.

好 | 了不過如此 I'll have it this way if I die for it; he'll stick to his notion to the very last.

有用來 | absolutely necessary; I must have it. (Shanghai.)

四  
肆

'sz'

From 口 four-square with 八 to divide inside, i. e. to separate it into parts; the second is the complex form.

Four; all around, everywhere; it is the even number, and answers to earth.

第 | the fourth.

初 | the fourth of the month.

丨方 or | 處 or | 下裏 everywhere, all over.

丨角 or | 方 rectangular, cubical, square.

丨圍 [the length of] the four sides.

這人很 | 海 that man is hale-fellow with everybody, he is an agreeable man.

丨路無門 no resource which-ever way I go.

丨不象 unlike everybody; a self-wise man, so erratic he never does anything well; a name of the *Elephurus davidii*.

丨方木 [he is like] a block of wood. — and goes no farther than he is pushed; a dolt; but 丨方個兒的人 is a square-built, stout man.

不三不 | neither one thing nor another; he is of no use.

丨眼人 a pregnant woman.

往 | 下裡看 went everywhere looking around the place.

很 | 至的 very neat and precise.

丨平八穩 very firm; well done; no fear of a disappointment.

丨通八達 opens out on all sides, as a passage.

丨大天王 or | 天王 four demon kings (Sanskrit, *loka patas* and *chatur maharaja*) 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

'sz'

Mucus; a short river near Tsi-ning cheu in Shantung, and a feeder of the Grand Canal.

洙 | a place where Confucius opened a school; hence him or his teachings.

丨涕橫流 from her eyes and nose streams ran down.

丨州 a district in Fung-yang fu in the northeast of Nganhwui.

丨水縣 a district in the south of Shantung; it was one capital of Lu in early times.

駟

'sz'

A team of four horses.

丨馬車 a chariot and four, a stage-coach.

丨乘 a war chariot.

一言既出 | 馬難追 when a word has been spoken, four horses cannot overtake it.

天 | four stars  $\beta \delta \pi \rho$  in Scorpio.

丨鐵孔阜 the team of rust grays is in fine condition.

肆

sz'

From a *pencil* and *long*; the second form is seldom used, and the first resembles 肆 to practice, and is used for 四 four.

To expand or exert to the utmost; set forth, as a sacrifice; greatly; excessive, to

the verge; reckless, ruinous, dissolute, unrestrained; to be at ease, to take heart; a market-place, a shop in a bazaar; to display, as virtue; to expose, to arrange; to exhibit, as an executed carcass; an initial particle, now, although; therefore, formerly; abruptly; to refuse.

放 | profligate, disorderly.

| 行無忌 he cares for nobody in what he does.

| 筵設席 to make a great feast.

| 類於上帝 to sacrifice to Shangti.

市 | a market-place.

酒 | a wine-shop.

| 諸市朝 to expose bodies of criminals in the market.

涼彼武王 | 伐大商 assisting Wu Wang, he at one charge smote the Great Shang.

大 | 猖獗 the brigands ravaged the region.

侈 | profuse in spending.

| 掠 to rob by violence.

| 力 to exert one's strength

| 陳 to dispose in order, as goods.

| 口大罵 he abused him outrageously.

| 舍或四舍 the four divisions of the 28 constellations.

似

sz'

From *man* and *by*.

Like, similar; as, as if, as it were, appearing, resembling; to have the aspect of; to continue, as by inheritance.

好 | very like.

相 | alike; resembling.

| 不 | is it like him or no?

不很 | not much like him.

| 續妣祖 he took the inheritance of his ancestors.

教誨爾子式穀 | 之 teach and train your sons, and they will become as good as you are.

| 是而非 like the reality, but not it; apparently so.

| 手有理 it looks somewhat reasonable.

無 | incomparable, unlimited.

有勝 | 我的 there are others who can excel me.

清 | 水 clear as water.

| 不能走 as if he could not walk.

| 這等看來 I have seen like that before.

反 | 多了 he almost regretted that he had so many.

姒

sz'

An elder brother's wife; an elderly woman.

| 姊 sisters-in-law.

太 | name of Wān Wang's virtuous concubine.

赫赫宗周 | 衰滅之 the majestic capital of our honored Chou is going to ruin by Sz' of Pao, — the abandoned concubine of 幽王 B. C. 781, who caused the ruin of the Western Chou dynasty.

兕

sz'

Intended originally to represent the rhinoceros, which the ancient form shows more perfectly, the legs and horn appearing.

𧢲

sz'

The Mlayan rhinoceros, the

| 牛 described as having a horn three cubits long; its body is black, and weighs a thousand catties; its skin is fit for making armor.

| 觥 a cup of rhinoceros' horn.

匪 | 匪虎 we are not rhinoceroses or tigers, — to be kept in the wilds.

寺

sz'

From 寸 an *inch* and 之 *to issue forth*.

A hall or court from whence laws are promulgated; there are four at Peking; a council chamber, a bureau; an official residence, public chambers; a monastery of the Buddhists; Buddhists; a mosque; a eunuch.

| 丞 a clerk in the 大理 | or Court of Appeals.

府 | a public office.

| 門 Buddhists.

遊 | to visit the temples.

入 | to become a priest.

報恩 | the Porcelain Tower, once at Nanking.

宦 | a eunuch.

| 院 temples, fanes, mosques, &c.

耜

sz'

The 耒 | a kind of ancient ditching spade with a foot-rest, shaped like a plowshare or the Irish fac.

肄

sz'

Also read 肆.

To dig a grave in a void place; a grave opened to receive the coffin.

三日而 | 三月而葬 dig the grave on the third day, and have the funeral in the third month.

俟

sz'

From *man* or *to stand* and *so*; the second resembles *tsün* 竣 to stop.

竢

sz'

To wait upon; to expect, to look; to await; to prepare for; until.

| 候 or 等 | waiting for.

一 | a little while.

| 死 to prepare for death.

立 | 回音 wait for an answer.

| 下月 wait till next moon.

不 | 駕而行 don't wait to prepare your carriage, but go — when the prince calls for you.

儻儻 | | some rushing about, some waiting together; — said of herds of animals.

伺

sz'

From *man* and *office*; *q. d.* a man sent from the office.

To wait upon; to spy, to reconnoitre, to carefully examine.

叫 | 候 call the attendants.

窺 | to privily spy out.

伏 | 不來 the servants refuse to work.

**嗣** From 口 *mouth*, 冊 *records* and 司 *office*; *q. d.* to read the family records in the ancestral hall.

To connect, as a family; to adopt; to inherit, to succeed in a regular, lawful manner; to continue; the expectant heir; children, heirs, posterity; to learn fully, to employ or labor with; to practice; hereafter, till; then; the following.

後 | male descendants.  
無子 | he has no son to succeed.  
絕 | their posterity is cut off.

無 | 壇 an orbate temple, where tablets of extinct families are worshiped; common at Canton.

| 位 to succeed to the throne.  
| 子 an adopted son.  
| 王 the king who has succeeded, the new king.

| 音 to follow a father's profession.

因 | 別故 from other causes following it.

綿延其 | his posterity goes through many generations.  
以興 | 歲 in order to usher in the coming year.  
| 後 hereafter.

**枱** The first is used at Canton for a contraction of 枱 *table*.

**鈴** The handle of a bill-hook or sickle; the first is also read 鈴, the share or iron-bound end of a plow; the second also means a sort of spear.

**筥** A hamper; a square basket or trunk.

腹 | learned, well read.  
箱 | a clothes-trunk.  
書 | a portable book-case.

惟衣裳在 | let the robes and apparel be in their chests.  
| 匪囊空 their trunks were empty and the larder bare.

**飼** From to eat and man or office; the radical is also used alone with this tone and meaning.

**飮** To feed, to nourish; to set food before; provisions, food; provender.

酒 | wine and meat.  
牛羊人所 | men rear oxen and sheep.

| 鷹犬 to breed falcons and setters.

| 於人 to set food before one, to sustain.

寄 | to live on another.

| 虎傷身 rear a tiger and he will hurt you.

**賜** From property and to change.

To confer, to bestow on an inferior, the opposite of 貢 and usually denotes from an emperor or a god; imperial grants or favors; a benefit; used by suppliants when asking favors.

賞 | to reward.  
欽 | imperial favors.  
受 | to be rewarded.

| 公死 he allowed the duke to kill himself.

拜 | to return thanks for favors.

蒙 | 顧 obliged for your patronage; — a phrase on bills.

恩 | his Majesty's kindness.

| 帛 to send a scarf—for an officer to strangle himself.

| 頂戴 permit him to wear a button; to reward without giving an office.

乞 | 回音 I beg of you a reply.

| 命 to give orders.

**儻** Particular, scrupulous, petty; thoroughly deceitful.

救 | 莫若以忠 there is no better remedy or offset against deception and villainy than true loyalty.

**巳** The original form represents a serpent, the emblem of this branch; it is unlike 己 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.

上 | the 3d day of the 3d moon.  
| 飯時 the breakfast hour.

**祀** From worship and hour. To sacrifice to the departed; for one says, in explaining the word, that it means if,

like, and is like meeting with those who have gone before; to offer sacrifices to gods or devils; a sacrifice, sacrificial; to set up and worship a god; in the Shang dynasty, a year; like, as if.

| 神 make offerings to the gods.

| 祖 to worship ancestors.

元 | the first year of the reign.

惟十有三 | 訪于箕子 in the thirteenth year the king inquired of Viscount Ki.

春秋享 | in the spring and autumn [Confucius] enjoys the offerings; — each district magistrate makes them.

無 | 孤魂 nobody worships the orphan ghost.

**涘** The banks of a river; the embouchure of a stream.

水 | the bank, the shore.

河 | banks of the Yellow River.

**汜** A stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it; stagnant water.

| 水 a small river in Honan, west of Kai-fung fu, having the town | 水縣 of the same name on it.

## T.A.

Old sounds, da, dap, and täng. In Canton, ta and tai; — in Swatow, p'a, tai, and tóa; — in Amoy, tai and ta<sup>a</sup>; — in Fuhchau, ta, twai, and tai; — in Shanghai, tang and ta; — in Chifu, ta.

打  
'ta

From hand and man; it was once read 'ting in the phrase 捶 to cudgel each other.

To strike, to pound, to beat, to maul; to fight; to pummel and take blows; to excite or do; to add; to play on or with; a blow, a stroke; punishment by bambooning; to buy spirits, oil, or flesh; to act on, to operate on; to do, to perform, and always used in an intransitive sense; an auxiliary verb denoting action, or the present time, not the future tense; a preposition, by, in, at, through, from.

| 水 to draw water.

| 這兒走 go by this path.

| 那裏來 by which road did he come?

| 架 to squabble; a brawl.

| 不到 [the shot] will not reach.

有蟲 | the worms have eaten it.

| 鐵的 a blacksmith.

鐵 | 的 made of iron.

| 把式 or | 秋風 to raise the wind.

好 | 扮 elegantly dressed.

| 石頭 to cut stones; to throw stones at.

| 箇轉兒 take a turn, make him go a little way.

| 他一頓 gave him a beating; I punished him once.

| 雷 it thunders.

雷 | killed by lightning.

| 眼 to perforate, to make holes.

| 了中火 they had eaten dinner.

| 門前經來 I was passing before the door.

| 下你的驢頭來 I'll cut off your donkey head for you!

| 聽軍情 informing himself about military affairs.

不 | 緊 not very important.

| 礬水 the alum settles the water.

| 香油 to buy lamp oil.

| 魚 to fish.

大

'ta

The original form was intended to represent a man or king, the greatest of earthly things; it forms the 37th radical of many common and very miscellaneous characters.

Great, big; noble; chief, distinguished; plump; prominent, important; as an adverb before other adjectives, forms the superlative, entirely, highly, very; superior, best, as the quality of goods; the extreme or farthest; to enlarge; to exceed, to surpass; to grow large.

不 | is often used in the sense of 不多 not much, as 不 | 高 not too high.

不 | 老 not very old.

未 | 痊 not fully recovered.

不 | 對 not just the thing, not analagous.

| 不同 very unlike.

| 同小異 for the most part alike, not very different.

| 開門做的 do it with open gates, let everybody know it.

好 | 臉 you think yourself rather an important person.

| 千世界 the great thousand of the world; — *i. e.* its people and cares.

| 限 the great limit; — *i. e.* death.

| 畧 in general.

兩 | 小 wife and concubine.

| 想頭 a grand plan.

| | 的福氣 the highest happiness; extreme bliss.

| 着胆子 he enlarged his liver. *i. e.* began to brag of his courage.

| 有所益 he has made a great gain, it will be very advantageous.

| 不可 totally impossible.

其 | 無外 [his doctrine] cannot be surpassed.

| 叫 or | 呼 great howling, is the name for one of the eight hot hells or *maha ruurava*, surrounded by mountains of fire.

| 年 year of triennial examinations.

| 老爺 the official address of a prefect and lower officers; also applied to gentlemen in common talk.

| 人 a term for those higher in rank, but also used in letters and in direct address, like your Honor; a full grown man.

行 | 事 to strike a good blow, to make a decided impression.

至 | or 儘 | or | 極 the biggest.

| 抵 for the most part, perhaps.

| 衆 or | 家 or | 夥 we all, the whole, people, men generally, all of us.

| 棉 and 二棉 first quality of cotton, and second sort or inferior cotton.

不 | 穿 it is not much worn; not many wear it.

老 | an elder brother; a compellation for any respectable elderly man. (*Cantonese.*)

Read 't'o. Excessive; as a temper; very; grand, enormous.

Read 'ai' An epithet of a distinguished person, for which 大 is now more common; the chief of, great, high.

| 夫 a physician.

| 原府 a prefecture in the north of Shansi.

In *Pekingese* read 'chwa, 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 | 尖 pig's feet; pettitoes.  
Read *ta'* A large cash, in which sense it is a contracted expression for 一個 | 錢, referring to the 當十 ten-cash coin. In *Shanghai*, used for 多. Se-

veral, many; also a classifier of rows; a line, as of trees.  
| 回 several times.  
| 日勿來 you have not been here for many days.  
— | 兵 a platoon of soldiers.

T'A.

Old sounds, tā and t'ap. In *Canton*, t'a; — in *Swatow*, t'a; — in *Amoy*, t'a<sup>3</sup>; — in *Fuhchau*, t'a and to; — in *Shanghai*, t'a; — in *Chifu*, t'a.

他

From *man* and *also*.

A personal pronoun, he, she, it; that, the other; another.  
| 人 that man.  
| 們 they, them.

| 的 his, her's.  
誰管 | who oversees him.  
不必理 | don't interfere with him  
遠處 | 方 to live in another distant place.

是 | 的事情 that's his affair.  
至死靡 | even to the end of life, she should not have another.  
由 | 去罷 let him go; don't have anything more to do with him.

TAH.

Old sounds, tat, tap, dat, and dap. In *Canton*, tap, tat, and t'at; — in *Swatow*, tap, tat, t'at, and ta; — in *Amoy*, tat, tap, t'ap, t'at, and t'an; — in *Fuhchau*, tak, t'ak, and tan; — in *Shanghai*, tah and dah; — in *Chifu*, ta.

筮

From *bamboo* and *morning*.

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.  
輦 | flexible mats.  
竹 | heavy mats used for fences or sheds.  
鞭 | 一百 gave him a hundred lashes.

In *Cantonese*. A patch, a daub; a classifier of patches, spots, areas, lots, &c.

箇 | 地方 that spot, that plat.  
爛得大 | tore out a large piece.

怛

Also read 'tan.

Moved, grieved, distressed; alarmed, shocked, afraid; urged by oppression; to pity, to commiserate.

惻 | to feel for.

勞心 | | anxious, heart-broken.

何必驚 | why are you so shocked and afraid?

鞞

Soft leather; well dressed leather.  
| 革爲鞞 make boots of soft skin.

姐

An infamous woman, | 己 the concubine of King Shen 紂王 who caused the ruin of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1150.

拏

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.

先生如 | she had then a birth as easy as a ewe when lambing.

達

From *to go* and a small *sheep*; ewes are said to bear their young without pain.

Open, permeable; to reach all around; to permeate, to pervade; to see through, to perceive; to inform, to make known to; to give or transfer to; to promote, to

bring forward or advance; suitable; all, every, everywhere; intelligent; intelligible; penetrable; successful in life; a small sheep.

| 人 a shrewd fellow.

通 | 事理 well versed in the matter.

| 部 to inform the Board.

| 知 let him know.

發 | or 上 | advancing in office, rising as in degree or fame.

| 不離道 in his elevation [the good man] does not depart from right.

| 子河 [the water] flows in the river.

未 | 一間' not yet learned anything, not a line.

事極相 | the business is very proper.

| 縣 a district in the northeast of Sz'chu'en, in Sui-ting fu.

| 子 the Tartars.

'上 | 天聽 to make known to His Majesty.

生 | producing, growing up.

磨 (Sanskrit, *dharma*) the law or the Buddhist canon; also perception of character, and the god who personifies the first person in the Buddhist trinity.

摩難提 the Hindu priest Dharma-nandi, who came to China about A.D. 383, fabled to have come across the waters on a reed; he is revered in Japan as the discoverer of tea.

蓮 <sub>tu</sub> An edible plant, the 紅菘菜 a root like beet or mangel-wurzel; the root and leaves are both eaten.  
 莆 | the brinjal or egg-plant?

縫 <sub>tu</sub> An unauthorized character.  
 A knot.  
 紆 | 子 a knot in thread.  
 係打的紆 | tie a silken knot, for a button.

韃 <sub>tu</sub> The | 韃 was a nomadic tribe dwelling on the north-west in the days of the Kitan, in the ninth century.  
 | 子 or 臭 | 子 a term of contempt for the Mongols.

答 <sub>tu</sub> From bamboo and joined; often contracted to the next alone, and as a primitive.

A bamboo hawser 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.

報 | 君恩 to requite the emperor's favors.

回 | 他說 to reply to his remarks.

| 應 to answer.

總不 | I would make no reply.

聽言則 | answer when you hear the words.

豁 | 如流 he rattles on like a babbling brook.

不必對 | there is no need for an answer.

布 | a kind of coarse cloth.

| 謝 to return thanks; to send a return present.

苔 <sub>tu</sub> 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.

布渠 | to lay iron spikes to serve as a chevanx-de-frise.

鮓 | a concretion like the cow bezoar.

瘡 <sub>tu</sub> An unauthorized character.  
 A sore, a boil.

疔 | 破了 the ulcer has burst.

疔 | 事體 a difficult and mysterious affair.

踏 <sub>tu</sub> To jump or stride in walking, as when crossing a muddy or wet place; to lay hold of anything to jump by.

褙 <sub>tu</sub> From clothes and to reply.  
 A wrapper to wrap one's self.

| 被 a wrap for one person.

| 包 the band which holds the purse.

洋 | 襪 foreign drills.

| 縛難以遮其全體 it is hard to cover the whole body with only a tippet.

搭 <sub>tu</sub> From hand and to answer; it is interchanged with *t'ah*, 揚 and the two are nearly identical.

To place on, to pile up; to strike; to join; to engage a place or take a passage; to add to, to suffix; to suspend; to carry, as on the shoulder; to lean against; laid on or made higher.

| 船 to take passage in a boat.

| 客 passengers.

| 住 to stay at, as a guest; to sorn on for a room.

| 架 to make a scaffolding.

| 單 additions to a manifest.

| 桴橋 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.

| 夥計 people connected with the same house or business.

In Shanghai. A spot, a place; a copula, with; and.

日頭 | 之月 the sun and moon.

第 | 或此地 | here; this place.

故 | 去住 go and live there.

伊拉 | 儂 they will go with you.

瞎七 | 八 in confusion, blindly placing things at sevens and eights.

勿 | 講 I do not make them my friends.

食 <sub>tu</sub> The skin loosely hanging on the body.

耷 <sub>tu</sub> Great ears, those which hang over like a hog's or spaniel's.

| 拉着 dragging, going heavily; slovenly; applied to a sentence that is not well arranged.

馨 <sub>tu</sub> From drum and together.  
 The sound of little drums or tambourines.

| | a great drumming in concert, as in an orchestra.

芻 <sub>tu</sub> Piled on each other.

磊 | 芻而相廝 the rocks and shingle piled up and crashed over each other.

| | piled on each other.

割 <sub>tu</sub> The character *chah* 割 is often wrongly contracted to this form.  
 A hook; hooked, curled; a quire.

毛 | curly hair.

| 鉤 a long hook.

一 | 子紙 a quire of paper of 50 sheets.

沓  
ta'

From 水 *water* and 曰 *to speak*; *g. d.* the murmuring of water is like babbling words.

Rippling water, the bubbling of a stream; jabbering, prattling; to join, as the sky does the earth; to pile on; sluggish, remiss; greedy, avaricious; to backbite; foolhardy; blindfold.

|| 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.

In *Cantonese*. A division or separate house in a long row or hong; to lay on; to pile up.

— | 屋 one house in a hong.

— 座 | one division of it.

— | 紙 a pile of paper.

| 起 pile them up.

搯  
ta'

The noise made when a body falls to the ground, a thud; to pile up earth or dirt.

檣  
ta'

The chapter of a pillar, the capital of a column.

踏  
ta'

To cover a thing with iron to protect it; to shield the heel with an iron plate.  
| 距 iron-bound for defense.

幪  
ta'

A covering to protect a tent or carriage, and keep out the rain; a large screen or tester.  
| 幪 an outer tester to a large bed.

鞞  
ta'

Shoes made of leather.  
革 | 不穿 hide shoes do not quickly wear through.

偌  
ta'

To idle.  
偌 | to neglect business, and idle away the time.

髻  
ta'

The hair on an infant's head when born, otherwise called 胎毛 or womb hair.

踏  
ta'

To put the foot on the ground, to tread; to walk and beat time when singing.  
踐 | to trample or step on.

| 青 to step on the green, *i. e.* to worship at the tombs.

— 脚 | 兩船 a foot on each boat; *met.* two strings to his bow; or he has two wives.

| 破 broken by stepping on it.

| 實地步 feel a firm tread; — *i. e.* look before you leap; he is trustworthy, you may rely on him.

| 雪尋梅 to go over the snow looking for plum flowers.

足 | 王土 all you tread on is still his Majesty's land; *i. e.* China is a vast region.

| 勘 to carefully investigate, as the place and manner of a murder by an official.

蹋  
ta'

Interchanged with the last, though they are not identical; the second form is little used.

蹋  
ta'

To tread heavily; to stamp; to make a noise in walking.  
| 鞠 to kick a football.

| 倒 to slip down.

芒鞋 | 破楚山青 his grass sandals have trodden down the green hills of T'so; — a great traveler.

| 伏 to steal along the ground in a manner not to be discovered, when coming on the enemy.

蹋  
ta'

These two are nearly identical.  
To eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.

毋 | 羹 do not eat soup with a noise.

|| the slobbering noise made by pigs.

鞞  
ta'

A coat of skin or fur, a sheep-skin made into a coat.  
|| sweltering, hot, as from wearing many garments.

剔  
ta'

A clash.  
| 鉤 the noise of knocking and pounding with sticks.

毳  
ta'

A kind of coarse woolen serge, first called | 毳 but now 氍毹 and brought from India and Tibet; the dictionary regards it as similar to the 多羅絨 plush or broadcloth brought to Canton.

簾  
ta'

A window; one sash or window frame; it is also called 客扉 the guest's door.  
| 篩日影 the latticed light shines in here.

逡  
ta'

Repeated; abundant.  
雜 | mixed.  
衆靈雜 | all the spirits came trooping on together.

迨 | following on, as people in a crowd.

湯  
ta'

To dampen, to soak through; soaked.  
溼 | | 的地方 a very boggy, wet spot.

汗 | 溼了衣裳 the perspiration has soaked through my dress.

搯  
ta'

From *hand* or *leather* and to *pile on*; some use it as a synonym of 搯 to rub.

鞞  
ta'

A thimble used in sewing; a skin cover for the fingers when playing a guitar.  
指 | a thimble.

| 碑搨帖 to take a rubbing from a stone tablet.

躅  
ta'

To walk proudly; to step off, as when one straddles.  
| 跣 (also written 蹠) | tired, as from walking or travel. (*Shanghai*.)

## T'AH.

Old sounds, t'at, t'ap, and dap. In Canton, t'ap and t'at; — in Swatow, t'ap, t'a, t'òa, and t'at; — in Amoy, t'at and t'ap; — in Fuhchau, t'ak and t'iak; — in Shanghai, t'ah; — in Chifu, t'a.

**塌** To fall in ruins, as when the foundation sinks in; to crumble down; to slide, as the earth on a hillside; a first ploughing; underground.

房屋倒 | the house fell down.  
垂頭 | 翼 hung its head and folded its wings.

死心 | 地 all hope is lost, in despair.

那個人 | 鼻子 that man has no bridge to his nose.

天 | 地陷 [as if] the heaven had fallen and the earth caved in.

遭 | to knock about; to waste uselessly; to vex people.

都塌 | 了 it is in ruins; all fallen down; also applied to utter exhaustion and weariness.

**偻** Disquieted in mind; a low-minded brutal man.  
| 葺 a stupid brutish man; sordid, mean; plebeian.

**榻** From wood and a rushing flight of birds.  
A long bed; a couch, a settle to sleep on; a sort of cotton cloth.

榻妃 | a sofa, a long couch.

半 | 清風 lolling in the soft breeze; — at leisure.

一張 | a couch.

上 | to go to bed.

下 | to lodge at, to sojourn.

籐 | a rattan-bottomed couch.

**碯** } The first means a mortar for  
**碯** } pounding and hulling rice  
in; to beat; the second is  
unauthorized, but both are  
used at Canton for large,  
brown, unglazed jars to  
warm or hold things.

埴 | earthenware jars and jugs.

**闌** A door in an upper storey opening on a terrace; a window in a loft.  
樓 | a lookout loft.

**邇** To walk carefully; hurried, careless.  
邇 | 的很 very slovenly in his work.

屋裡邇 | the house is greatly neglected.

| 穩地步 to walk with careful steps.

邇 | 從事 he attends to his duties negligently.

| 掙鞋 or | 拉鞋 shoes down at the heels.

**惕** Depressed, lost to all hope, in despair.  
死心 | 地 my soul is utterly cast down; I've no longer any hope.

情性悞 | a nerveless, insipid character.

**鰂** Also read nah.  
A synonym of the 鮑 or dugong, an animal of the seal kind, also called 鮐 |, and strangely confounded with the sole-fish.

| 沙魚 the plaice or sole fish. (Cantonese.)

**翳** From wings and to speak; used only as a primitive.

The rushing sound of wings, as of a flock of scared wild fowl suddenly rising.

**漈** Ancient name of a stream in north of Shantung, perhaps a branch of the Ta-tsing River, or one of the streams north of it, as | 陽縣 was an old name of Tsing-ch'ing hien in that region.

漈 | rushing waters.

**嗒** To be absent-minded; in a flurry, to lose self-possession; to lose a half of; to lick or lap, to sip up.

| 然 bewildered, stupefied, as at the loss of a partner or husband.

**塔** } From earth and answer; the second and ancient form is now disused.

**塔** } The sound of dirt or earth falling down; a pile of dirt; used as a contraction for the Sanscrit *sthoupa*, a tumulus,

to denote a pagoda or tower, for what the English call a pagoda, the French more correctly call a *tour* or tower; a dagoba or pile erected over a relic of Budha, or tope raised over a Buddhist priest; applied to a tower, a lighthouse, monument, or pillar; pagoda-like, as the cone of a pine.

一座 | one pagoda.

文 | a three-storied pagoda, dedicated to the God of Literature; it resembles a writing-pencil.

寶 | a dagoba or pagoda, regarded as precious.

普同 | a cemetery of Buddhist priests; a receptacle of infants.

鴈 | 題名 he has written his name in the wild goose tower, — he is a *tsin-sz'*, alluding to a building at Chang-an 長安 the capital in the T'ang dynasty, where successful scholars wrote their names.

| 肚 a fearless man (Cantonese.)

**搨** Used with 搭, to strike, in this sense alone.

To rub over, to take an impression of a writing on stone; a fac-simile, an impression; to echo; to sheathe, to cover.

宋 | impression [of inscriptions] in the Sung dynasty.

| 摸 to rub.

元 | an original copy.  
 | 地錢 to levy a duty on produce; the present made to the gate keepers or servants.  
 舊 | ancient fac-similes.  
 | 胃 stupid, easily imposed upon.

鞞, *t'a' hō'*  
 A leather cuirass; it occurs written 鞞; the clamor of drums and tambourines.

健, *t'a'*  
 To run away, to abscond, to desert.  
 佻兮 | 兮 how impertinent! rude and mulish in disposition.

撻, *t'a' 'u'*  
 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.

鞭 | to horsewhip.  
 | 以記之 whipped him that he might remember it.  
 | 子 the Tartars or Mongols.

楚 | to fernle.  
 若 | 于市朝 as if bamboed in the market or court.

In *Cantonese*. A dead loss, entirely gone; to throw at; the residue; to press down; a flat.

| 乾淨 lost the whole, cleaned out.  
 | 埋墻 throw it against the wall.  
 | 賬目 a bad account.  
 | 身家 to injure one's self, to waste one's patrimony.  
 | 沙魚 the sole fish.

澆, *t'a'*  
 Slippery and miry.  
 甚是滑 | it is very muddy walking.

闥, *t'a'*  
 An inner door, a small door in a palace; a screen.  
 闥 | the door of the women's rooms.

排 | 直入 open the inner door and go straight in.

黃 | door of the hareem.  
 臥 | a niche or recess where the bed stands; the recesses or nooks of a country.

蹠, *t'a'*  
 The feet slipping; to stamp on.  
 | 倒 he slipped down.  
 | 足 to slip, to slide.

躋 | to revile, to slander, to defame.  
 | 躋鞋 slipshod shoes. (*Cantonese*.)

獺, *t'a'*  
 An otter.  
 山 | a fresh-water otter; applied also to the beaver.  
 海 | a seal; the sea otter.

臧 | a species of otter from Tibet; the fur is short and a bright brick red.

| 皮領 otter skin collars or tippets.

水 | 帽沿 otter skin trimming on a winter cap.

| 仔 a boat-woman at Canton.

## TAI.

Old sounds, ta, da, tat, dat, tak, and dak. In *Canton*, *toi* and *tai*; — in *Swatow*, *tai*, *t'ai*, *t'oi*, *to*, and *tōa*; — in *Amoy*, *tai* and *t'ai*; — in *Fuchau*, *tai*; — in *Shanghai*, *dé*, *t'é*, *ta*, and *t'é*; — in *Chifu*, *tai*.

愷, *tai'*  
 From *heart* and a *terrace*; it is also interchanged with *ngai* 𢇛 a common character, which has taken the same sound and sense.

Alarmed, frightened; silly, acting like a fool.

| 𢇛 a silly, needless terror.

書 | 子 a pedantic booby.

賴 | careless, dress out of order, inappropriate.

歹 } The original form delineates cutting up bones; it is the 78th radical of characters denoting misfortunes, deaths, corpses, &c.  
 歹 } Bad, vicious; evil, perverse, in some places it was once used for the pronoun I, my.

不知好 | he does not know good from bad.

| 人 a bad man.

心懷 | 意 he cherishes evil thoughts.

這人 | 毒 that fellow is a villain.

爲非作 | to make confusion and evil.

戴, *tai'*  
 From 戔 to injure and 異 *different*; i.e. to divide things and pile them on each other.

To carry or wear on the head or face; crested, as some birds; to bear, to sustain, to uphold; to cover, as the sky does; to respect, to honor; to occur, to happen; to meet; in epitaphs, to love the people.

| 帽 to put on a cap.

| 眼鏡 to wear spectacles.

愛 | to love and respect.

感 | 深恩 to be deeply sensible and grateful for.

| 月披星 to wear the moon and wrap in the stars; — i.e. to travel and peddle.

擔 | to undertake for.

頂 | [allowed] to wear the knob or button.

賞 | 花翎 allowed to wear a one-eyed peacock feather.

不共 | 天 I will not live with him under the same sky.

| 高履厚 high as the sky and thick as the earth; said of favors.

| 日 place where the sun's rays reach in the solstice.

| 州 an old name of Ch'ing-wu-hien 城武縣 in the extreme south-west of Shantung.

| 德 imbued with virtue.

**穢** Unskilled, inexperienced.  
 穢 | 子 a raw hand; an unpracticed stupid fellow.

**待** From to go and a court.  
 To wait for or on, to await, to expect; to treat, to behave to; provided against.

| 時而動 wait till the right time and then act.

| 價 to watch the price or rate.

寬 | to treat liberally.

慢 | to treat rudely.

接 | 賓客 to wait on guests as they enter.

以 | 來年 you must wait till next year.

相 | to behave towards.

| 人厚道 to treat very kindly.

無 | 商辦 there is no occasion for discussing and arranging the matter.

**瑁** From 玉 *gem* and 毒 *poisonous*, afterwards altered to 代 *instead*, probably for the phonetic.  
 Tortoise-shell is | 瑁殼, especially the precious sort from the hawk's bill tortoise. (*Chelonia imbricata*.)

假 | 瑁 imitation shell made from horns.

**代** From 人 *man* and 弋 *javelin*, which is a contraction of 代 *instead*, 忒 *to change*.

To alter, to supersede; to substitute; to change; for, instead, in place of; delegated, vicarious; a generation; a reign, a dynasty.  
 年 | or 世 | a generation.  
 | | age after age.

五 | 同堂 five generations alive at once.

殘唐五 | the Five Dynasties (A. D. 907-959) trode down the T'ang dynasty.

三 | usually denotes the Hia, Shang, and Chen dynasties; but sometimes the first three monarchs, Fuhhi, Shinnung, and Hwangti.

後 | posterity; after ages.

歷 | successive reigns or ages.

| 辦 to manage for one.

| 你往 I'll go for you.

以且 | 某之身 let me Tan, be a substitute for his person.

力民 | 食 their work as common people supersedes their living on their salaries.

| 月光明 a fancy name for a lantern.

| 書 an attorney; a copyist.

| 署 a deputy.

| 印 holding a seal for another officer.

| 勞 to labor for another.

**裨** 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.

彼候人兮何戈與 | those escorting officers have their lancers and halberdiers.

**岱** From *hill* and *reign* as the phonetic.

The high peak in T'ai-ugan fu in Shantung, the 東嶽 or eastern and most famous of the five mountains; it was once known as | 宗 but now is called 泰山 and is a place of great resort by devotees who crawl to its top and visit its temples.

至于 | 宗柴 [Shun] came to Tai-tsung, where he made a burnt-offering.

**袋** From *napkin* or *dress* and a *reign* as the phonetic.

A bag, a sack, a case; a pocket, a purse; a covering to inclose or protect things.

風 | wind sail.

衣 | or 衫 | a coat pocket.

搭 | a fob inside the girdle.

火藥 | a cartridge-box.

酒囊飯 | a wine sack and rice-bag; — *met.* a glutton.

書 | a book-sack or satchel; *met.* a pedant.

打砂子口 | to play with sand-bags, as in a game of boxing.

卷 | a satchel carried by candidates.

撒 | a quiver.

襯 | embroidered fobs hanging to the girdle.

昭文 | ancient name of a satchel used in court by officials.

In *Cantonese*. A pipe.

食 | 烟 to smoke one pipe.

水烟 | a hubble-bubble, or water pipe.

**黛** To blacken the eyebrows, or paint a black mark instead; umber, black; an invisible green.

青 | a dark color, as the hue of distant hills.

環螺 | the dark circling hills, as around a temple.

眉 | black eyebrows.

粉白 | 黑 to whiten the face and blacken the eyebrows.

**貸** To lend on interest; a loan; to intrust to another; to confer, to give; to release.  
 借 | to loan money.

乞 | to ask a loan.

責罰不 | he will punish and not pardon.

決不寬 | I will not let him off.

Read *t'eh*, and used for 貸. To borrow.

**怠** From *heart* and *raised*.  
 To treat harshly; rude, careless, impertinent; supercilious; to be idle; remiss,

lazy; discourteous, inattentive, self-indulgent; idly; to grow weary.

| 惰 indolent, heedless of.

| 慢 disrespectful.

得時無 | don't hesitate when the right moment comes.

| 倦, irked and tired of a work.

| 緩 remiss, negligent, slow.

**殆** <sup>tai'</sup> Dangerous; imminent; perilous; to endanger, to hazard, to run risks; beginning, approaching, and thus like the next, at, about, at the limit, nearly; occurs used for the last.  
 行 | to run into danger.  
 危 | hazardous.  
 民今方 | the people are now amid their perils.  
 無小人 | do not approach vulgar people.  
 | 及 nearly to, drawing near.  
 | 至一載 nearly a whole year.  
 天下 | 哉 the empire is in great danger.

**迨逮** <sup>tai'</sup> } An adverb of time, till, to, even until; when, and when; to reach, to come up with.  
 | 今 till now.  
 | 後 till afterwards.  
 | 至其時 up to that period or date.

水火相 | [uncongenial, as] when water and fire come in contact.  
 皇恩下 | the emperor's kindness reaches to all.  
 求我庶士 | 其吉兮 for those gentlemen who seek me, this is their lucky time!  
 | 天之未陰雨 wait till the rains cease.  
 追 | to come up to, as a pursuer.  
 不 | it cannot be effected; also deficiencies; to be deficient.

Read *ti'* Harmonious; affable.  
 威儀 | | his air and presence were very agreeable.

**逮** <sup>tai'</sup> Original form of the last, now used as the 171st radical of half a dozen characters; it is made from 又 *hand* or 及 *reaching* and 尾 *tail* all combined.  
 To reach to, to overtake; a surplus.

**埭** <sup>tai'</sup> A dam; a noted water-race in Shih-tai hien 石 | 縣 in the southeast of Ngantwui, 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.

**韃** <sup>tai'</sup> From *clouds* and *reaching to*.  
 Cloudy.  
 天雲韃 | the sky is cloudy and dull.

**帶** <sup>tai'</sup> From *kerchief* and a diagram of *clothes bound*, intended to represent a girdle; the second form is only used as a noun; interchanged with the next.

A sash, a girdle, a belt; men's were of leather, women's of silk; a compress, a bandage; a tape, ribbon, or scarf; a region; a zone in geography; places connected with each other, as a neighborhood; a classifier of regions of country; to take along with one, as if in the girdle; to lead, to conduct; to remind; connected with, implicated in, related; rather, somewhat, slightly; to latch, to close.  
 褲 | 或腰 | 或大 | a girdle.  
 襪 | garters; knee-pads.  
 絲 | 舖 a tape and thread shop.  
 峨冠博 | a high cap and a broad sash.  
 連本 | 息 principal and interest altogether.

黃 | 子 and 紅 | 子 a son of the yellow and red girdle, denotes one of the imperial family, and one allied to it.  
 | 手 to do by the way.  
 飄 | streamers or bands appended to a scroll or flag.  
 山環水 | the circle of the hills and line of the river.  
 拐 | 人口 to entrap and carry off people, — usually children.  
 冠 | 起來 to dress in good clothes.  
 | 累 involved in, implicated with.

一 | 地方 a region of country; a plateau, an expanse.  
 曠 | in *rhetoric*, associated ideas, a continuous idea.  
 | 水艇 a pilot-boat.  
 引 | to introduce one, to guide.  
 出入 | 門 latch the door when you go out or in.  
 無掛 | no cares on my mind.  
 所屬一 | whatever places are under his jurisdiction.  
 管 | 幫 | the officer in charge of a force or fleet, and his deputy.  
 海 | sea-weed, especially the long *Laminaria* used for food.  
 | 點愁意 he shows his sorrow.  
 順 | a kind of lady's fob; to take along with one.  
 | 封信 to take a letter.  
 面色 | 黃 his complexion is rather sallow.  
 忠孝 | the court girdle worn by all who see the Emperor.  
 In *Cantonese* used for 太. Overmuch, rather.  
 | 熱的 it is rather too hot.

**瘧** <sup>tai'</sup> From *disease* and *girdle*; the last form is most usually written.  
 A disease of women.  
 | 症或白 | fluor albus, whites, or leucorrhoea.  
 赤 | a bloody discharge from the womb, not menstrual.

Read *chi'* A dysentery or bloody flux; a diarrhea of great violence; the head half covered with sores.

**懣** <sup>tai'</sup> Ill at ease.  
 | 怏 disturbed in mind, distressed.

**蒂** <sup>tai'</sup> Interchanged with *ti'* 蒂 a peduncle; and used for the last.  
 The rootlets of herbs or grasses; unimportant.

細故 | 芥何足以疑 what is the use of being suspicious about such a trifling affair?

**噫** <sup>tai'</sup> To talk fast and continuously.

T'AI.

Old sounds, da, dat, t'ai, and t'ap. In Canton, t'oi and t'ai; — in Swatow, t'ai and t'o, — in Amoy, t'ai; — in Fuhchau, t'ai and tai; — in Shanghai, t'è, dé, tè<sup>n</sup> and ta; — in Chifu, t'ai.

**台** From 口 *mouth* and 厶 (contracted from 以) *by*; occurs used for 臺 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.

| 駕 your honor.

| 甫 your honored style; written in letters before the 字 name.

| 照 for your honor's inspection.

三 | three stars  $\iota \kappa \lambda$  in the feet of the Great Bear; also applied with 三鼎 to the three highest dignitaries of the empire.

| 州府 a maritime department in the southeast of Chehkiang.

Read  $\xi$ , and used for 怡. Pleas- ed, gratified; to rejoice; in classical use I, me, when said by rulers.

非 | 小子敢行稱亂 it is not me alone an obscure person, who dares to act so as to call it a rebellion.

夏罪其如 | what are the crimes of Hia to us?

**鮐** A globular fish, the *Tetraodon* or 鱈 | 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.

黃耆 | 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.

懷 | 或有 | with young.

| 衣 the placenta.

石 | 或不做 | barren.

墮 | 或落 | an abortion.

| 生 viviparous.

安 | to compose or quiet the womb, — and prevent miscarriage.

脫 | parturition, to be born.

投 | to quicken.

鹿 | unborn favns, used as a medicine.

帽 | an official cap without any fringe or button.

殺不及 | do not kill pregnant — animals.

| 瞽 born blind.

化 | to make an abortion.

| 禽 the crane, from a notion that it is viviparous.

頭一 | the first born.

**郃** A small ancient fendal state, made by Wān Wang, situated in the modern Kien chen 乾州 in Shensi, north of the River Wéi.

**髻** A woman's headdress of false hair; it is sometimes fancifully arranged.

**臺** From 至 *extreme*, 之 *to go and high* altered in combination; it is often contracted to 台 and used with the next three.

A square and high open terrace built up for a lookout; a turret; a staging; an observatory; a fort; a watchman's post over a gate; a stand, a frame; a title of respect to officers; an underling, a servant; a kind of marsh grass.

晒 | a terrace to dry things.

作一 | 戲 to perform one play.

幾時開 | when will the play begin?

築一座高 | to build a high terrace.

戲 | the stage, the boards.

南山有 | the sedge grows on the southern hills.

燈 | a lamp-stand.

靈 | a marvelous tower; among Taoists, the physical heart.

水 | punk, tinder.

門 | a guard-place over a gate.

平 | a flat roofed house without tiling. (*Pekingese*.)

| 前 in your presence.

| 翁 your worship.

制 | , the 撫 |, the 臬 |, the 藩 | and the 道 | denote the five highest provincial officers.

憲 | a censor; the magistrates.

容 | the Board of Rites.

提 | a captain-general.

| 榭 a pic-nic arbor in a garden.

**檯** From *wood* and *terrace*; the second form is properly read  $\xi$ ' but at Canton is the common contraction of the first.

**檯** Name of a tree; a table; a theater; a stage, and then interchanged with the last.

一張 | one table.

寫字 | a desk, a writingtable.

日字 | a sofa table.

開 | 或擺 | to set a table.

一 | 送 a table full of viands.

大 | 人 and 二 | 人 a partner and his clerk.

**僮** A servant or major-domo, 陪 | in an officer's house. 田 | a farmer's help, a field laborer.

輿 | a charioteer.

**臺** A triquetrous grass (*Scirpus maritimus*) growing in boggy spots, of which hats and cloaks are made; the flower stalk of a vegetable, as of cabbage or turnip.

菜 a culinary vegetable also called 油菜 the *Brassica chinensis*, or oil cabbage, grown in Chehkiang, and eaten like spinach.

乾 dried slips of lettuce.

中心 | 謂之蕪首 the fleshy center of its stalk [the *Hydrophyrum*] is called *ku sheu*.

擡抬 } From *hand* and *elevated*; the contracted form is also used as a synonym of 筴 to bamboo.

To carry between two or more on a pole; to move; to raise, to lift; to elevate; put above the rest; to praise.

八人 | eight bearers to carry his chair.

頭字 characters raised above the line.

扛 | to carry on a beam.

高 | 市價 to raise the current price.

責手 to own one's error and beg pardon.

不動 we cannot carry it.

舉 to advance, to recommend.

回去 or 返來 carry it back.

苔 Moss; also small plants like liverworts, growing on rocks, confervæ and crystal-worts on water, and scale-mosses (*Jungermannia*) in damp places; moss-grown, mossy.

菜 a species of algae used for food.

青 | fucus on water; green mold along the shore; mossy growth on stones.

蒼 | green moss.

痕上塔綠 the mossy marks covered the green steps.

錢 patches of moss — won't feed beggars.

青 | 石 a moss-covered stone; *met.* a swindler, a slippery chap.

駘 A wearied or worn-out hack of a horse freed of his bits; jaded; useless.

馬 | 其銜 the horse has dropped his bits.

蕩 unrestrained, vast; the joyous free appearance of spring.

鈍 free of restraint, doltish.

哀 The soot or cinders from a fire; smoky soot.

炭 | ashes and soot.

煤 cinders.

口鼻 | 黑 the mouth and nose blackened with the soot.

噓 To speak erroneously or pettishly; to mock.

噓 | 噓 to talk without cessation.

噓 To sharpen or smooth wood against the grain; small sticks used by children to play a game like quoits.

給 Silk thread raveled; tangled; dilatory; to doubt, to jeer at. 惡公子之 | to hate the young prince's ridicule.

泰 Composed of 水 water inside of 井 both hands and 大 great combined; it is often contracted to the next.

Slippery, smooth; exalted, honorable; large, extensive, liberal; superior in station or excellence; extreme, extravagant; pervading; the 11th diagram denoting vigor.

天地交 | heaven and earth vigorous and productive.

而不驕 exalted without being proud.

國 | 民安 may the state be prosperous and the people peaceful.

山 in the west of Shantung, the 東嶽 which gives fame to Tai-ngan fu.

山 and 水 terms used in speaking of another's wife's parents.

否 and | are opposites, disorder — peace; misfortune — prosperity, referring to their diagrams.

運 a prosperous reign.

太 Contracted from the preceding, but the two are not used alike.

太 An intensive *adverb* implying an extreme; too, very; excessive; a term of high respect.

| | or 老 | | an officer's lady, Madam, her ladyship.

亞 | a lady. (*Cantonese*.)

| 夫人 your mother.

| 子 the heir-apparent.

| 子 | 保 senior guardian of the crown prince.

| 過 or | 多 too much by far; intrusive, forward.

| 早 too early.

| 不及 it is quite insufficient, will not do at all.

| 上老君 an honorable name for Laotsz'.

何 | 無禮 why such great discourtesy?

| 平洋 the Pacific Ocean.

| 好 better than, I wish.

| 小 much too small.

| 冷靜些 a little too cold or haughty.

題目 | 出容易' the theme is very easy.

| 古 in very early times.

說也 | 說重了 you said it with too much severity.

不要 | 謙 do not be too modest.

汰 Slippery; excessive, overpassing; waters swashing over; to wash and rinse, to clean; to correct, as style.

沙 | to scour with sand.

淘 | to purify by scrubbing or rinsing.

恣 The first form is also written 恣 and read *shi*, and defined to practice.

恣 Extravagant, careless.

侈 | or 奢 | wasteful, profuse; dissolute.

黠 From *black* and *exceedingly*. Very black.

黑 | excessively black.

**船** A long narrow vessel having two masts; some of them can be armed; they resemble the revenue cutters at Canton.

In *Cantonese*. A rudder.

撞 | to steer.

拉 | to crane up the rudder; to let it go.

推 | to ease off the helm.

**態** From *heart* and *able*; *q. d.* when the mind feels its ability to act, the body takes the impress; it resembles *chiung* 熊 a bear.

Figure, form; the gait, air, habit, or attitude of a man; the expression of an idea; configuration; circumstances.

不忽爲此 | I can't endure such an air; it is insufferable.

驕 | a haughty bearing.

度 behavior.

天治之 | a seductive, ogling way.

小人 | the manner of a rascal.

情 | exhibition of the feelings, amorous; the circumstances.

世 | 炎涼 the cordiality or coldness of people.

故 | 復作 he has gone back to his old way of acting.

僞 | affected, pretending, put on.

## TAN.

Old sounds, tan, dan, and tam. In *Canton*, tan, t'an, and tam; — in *Swatow*, tan, tam, t'a, and t'oa; — in *Amoy*, tan, tam, and t'an; — in *Fuhchau*, tang; — in *Shanghai*, tē, tē<sup>n</sup> and dē; — in *Chifu*, tan.

**丹** The point is supposed to represent the red stone, and the other part a 井 *pit*, 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 內 |, one holding for the external application, the other that the reformation of the heart was itself immortality.

沙 cinnabar.

紅 | red lead, minium

一片 | 心 entirely devoted to one.

色 light red.

家 or | 爐家 a chemist, an alchemist.

用盡 | 田之力 used all the strength he possessed.

田 in *anatomy*, the pubic region; the base or power of the breath.

| 娘 or | 鳥 a fire-fly.

| 灶 the pomegranate flower.

顏如渥 | ruddy cheeked, florid.

散 | 花 a red lily (*Lilium tenuifolium*) common near Peking.

| 青 a painting, because red and blue enter into every painting.

**舐** To loll the tongue, as a dog when heated.

玄熊 | 舔 the black bear lolled his tongue.

**聃** Ears without a rim on the lobe; an ancient term for teacher.

老 | a name of Laotz'.

**眈眈** From *eye* or *body* and *hesitating*. 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.

| 攔我們的工 he retards our work.

| 延 to procrastinate.

| 悞 careless and neglectful.

**耽** 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 gloating over it with his eyes.

和樂且 | excessive delight in sensual pleasures.

女之 | 兮不可說也 when a lady goes astray, nothing can be said for her.

| 羅 Quelpaert I. near Corea.

**醜** Also read *chiau* when used for 醜 a poison.

Given to drink; fond of wine.

| 嗜 gluttonous.

荒 | 酒色以伐體膚 to be excessively 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.

歲暮衣裳 | one's wardrobe gets scant at the end of the year.

| 兵守孤城 a single company [trying to] hold the solitary post.

其軍三 | his army was, in three corps.

| 獨 only one.

開一張 | 子 make out a bill.  
收 | a receipt.  
匯 | a draft, a bill of exchange.  
| 薄 thin, not durable; poor; deficient; weak.  
貨 | an invoice.  
支 | an order to pay money.

| 身 one alone; as | 住 to live by one's-self, and not with the parents.  
| 身漢 a bachelor; one who lives or trades alone.  
| 日作 do it on the odd days.  
| 寒 thinly dressed; poverty-stricken.  
自己 | 走 I went alone.  
乃 | 文祖德 to carry out the virtue of your grandfather Wān.  
| | 清 only one, one kind, unique.

Read *shen*. A famous chief of the Huns, | 子 about n. c. 25, and used afterwards as a title like *khan* or *rajah*; vast like the deserts these tribes lived in.

| 闕 the years of the cycle which have 卯 in them.

Read *shen*. A district, | 縣 in Tsao-cheu fu in the west of Shantung.

匱 From *receptacle* and *alone*.  
A shrine where the effigies or tablets are kept in the ancestral hall.

木 | 主 the ancestral shrine of the defunct.

殫 From *dead* and *alone* as the phonetic.  
The extreme, last stage of; the utmost; entirely; to exhaust.

| 力 with the whole energy.  
歲既 | 矣 the year has quite departed.  
| 究 to thoroughly investigate.  
| 厥心 devoted his whole mind to it.  
| 思極慮 deeply meditated on it.

禪 From *dress* and *single*; it closely resembles *shen* 禪 meditation.

禪 A garment without lining; single, as a thickness.  
被 | a sheet for a bed.

| 襦 an under-shirt.  
汗 | a shirt, a chemise, a shift.

痺 Also read 't'aa, and interchanged with 瘰 and 疽 though the last is rather a contraction than a synonym.

Disease arising from overwork; worn out, wearied with; ulcerated, vitiated, as the blood; discontented, angry.

彰善 | 惡 to praise the good and punish the wicked, — in order to encourage the people.

火 | a bloody discharge to which children are subject; strangury, arising from debility.

下民卒 | the common people are full of distress.

黃 | jaundice; sallow-looking.

喉 | an ulcerated throat, diphtheria.

鄆 An old region in the south of Chihli and Shantung, and Luh-yih lien 鹿邑縣 in the east of Honan.

邯 | 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 *to*. A region in the valley of the River Han, of which 周隱 was made prince A. D. 149.

篔 A small round open basket of different sizes, for holding rice when steamed, or after it is cooked; a round hat-box; fine bamboo splints; to put rice into a basket.

| 瓢屢空 the panniers and calabashes were repeatedly empty. — in the famine.

— | 食 only one dish to eat; — poor.

挂 | 和尙 a begging priest with a basket.

竹 | a bamboo basket

驪 A blackish horse with yellow or white flanks and forelegs.  
有 | 有魚 there were white legged horses and those with fish-like eyes.

儻 Interchanged with the next.  
A load of two peuls of grain; a long necked vessel for holding fire.

| 州 a large town in the north-west of Hainan Island.

擔 From *hand* and *talkative*; also contracted to the *dawn*, as in the next character.

To carry on a pole across the shoulders after the manner of peddlers; to bear, to undertake, to sustain; to be responsible for, to go as security; to grab at; to reduce on account of defects.

| 這個箱 carry this box.

你 | 得起嗎 can you lift it?

| 保 to go as bail for; to insure; to be responsible for.

| 上來 take it up stairs.

| 頭 one's bail or security. (*Cantonese*.)

| 勿起 it's too heavy to lift. (*Shanghai*.)

| 上身 I'll take the responsibility.

| 任 adequate to the post.

| 贏 to stake one's credit on the luck.

| 當不起 he is incompetent for the situation.

不敢 | 承 I am not able to undertake it.

狗 | 糶 the dog grabbed the pudding; — he did not take the hint.

| 心害怕 to be terribly alarmed.

你格外 | 戴我 you have often borne with my faults.

Read *tan*. A burden, a load; a peul of a hundred catties.

好重 | a very heavy load.

| 干 or 扁 | a colstaff, a carrying-bean.

一 | 重 it weighs a peul.  
 | 頭 a peculage levied by tide-waiters.  
 家有 | 石未足爲貧 we have a peul of rice in the house, and so are not yet beggared.  
 一 | ' , | take it at one load.

**担** Much used for the last as a noun; and also for *'tan* 擯 a duster.  
*'tan* Properly to brush off; to exact, to raise; a duster.  
 | 灰塵 to brush off the dust.  
 | | 衣服 to dust clothes.  
 布 | 子 a duster of tape or strips of cloth.  
 意恣睢以 | 擯 his ideas are comprehensive, so that he will surely raise himself to fame.

**礮** A mineral from Sz'ch'uen, described as having a liquid  
*'tan* or juice like gall; it is now used with the last for | 礮 or 石 | blue vitriol or sulphate of copper.

**膽** The gall; the gall-bladder; courage, bravery, because it is supposed to be connected with this organ; fortitude, endurance.  
*'tan* | 水 the bile.

黃 | the gall.  
 | 量小, or | 細 timid, fearful.  
 嚇破 | 子 seared almost to death.  
 | 生毛 his gall has got hairs; — dauntless, audacious.  
 | 大 and | 虛 are opposites, courageous and craven; brave and white-livered.  
 肝 | liver and gall; intimate, mutually dependent.  
 | | 大大 indomitable courage.  
 喪 | downhearted.  
 瀝 | 披肝 [he has a] a dropping gall and rent liver; brave.  
 | 志 moral courage.  
 | 識 intelligent and determined.  
 | 作 | 爲 we are not afraid to do as we plan.

炭 | fine lignite or jet. (*Pekingese*.)  
 龍 | 草 a bitter plant used in rheumatism; perhaps the *Gentiana usclepiadeta*.

**薈** A white and very fragrant flower from India, the | 薈 which is called 冠諸香 the cap of all fragrances; this is probably the champaca (*Michelia champaca*), also written 旃 迦 in Buddhist books; and called 白玉蘭 from its purity.  
*'tan* | 棘 a timber tree, perhaps the *Michelia Rheedii*.

**紉** 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.  
*'tan*

衡 | side fringes on a crown.

**芡** The drawing resembles an *Iris*; the plant has many names, of which 知母 is the most common; the root is whitish and slightly mucilaginous.  
*'tan* | 薹 the dried water orris root.

**菖** An opening flower, especially those of the lotus and *Hibiscus mutabilis*.  
*'tan* 白菡 | 香初過雨 the white lily gives out its scent just after a rain.

**刑** To cut; others say, to trim or sharpen a little, to scrape off somewhat.  
*'tan*

**亶** From 廩 *granary* contracted and 旦 *morning*.  
*'tan* Plenty of grain; to trust, sincerity; really; to render sincere; the name of Wān Wang's grandfather.

| 其然乎 will you not find it really so?  
 誕告用 | veracity should be in every proclamation.  
 不實于 | your sincerity is not real.

古公 | 父來朝走馬 the old Duke T'an-fu came in the morning on the fast horses.  
 | 洲 probably an island lying southwest of Hainan.

**蛋** } A tribe of aborigines, the  
 } | 蠻 who once lived south of the Mèi-ling in Fuh-kien and westward; it was a term of abuse, and derived from a colloquial name for egg, for which the first form only is now used; an animal's testicles.  
*'tan* 雞 | a hen's egg.

鴨 | a duck's egg.  
 皮 | or 卞 | eggs preserved in salt for exportation.

| 家 the boat-people at Canton, who are supposed to be allied to the Miaotz' in the north of the province.

| 戶 boat-people.

| 家婆 a boat-woman.

**旦** From *sun* above a *line*, i. e. the horizon; it is often written carelessly like 'ts'ie 且 moreover.  
*'tan*

The morning, the dawn; light, clear; daylight; to be clear seeing; occurs wrongly used for 神 a god; actors who take the parts of females.

元 | newyear's day.

自夜達 | to watch through the night for the dawn.

坐以待 | to sit and wait for daylight.

一 | in a morning, instantly.

花 | those who act the parts of women.

打武 | to personify female warriors.

生 | 戲 a play of a love affair.

明 | 而行 we will go in the morning.

昊天曰 | 乃爾游衍 great Heaven is clear as the rising sun, and is near you in all your roaming and dissipation.

信誓 | | we were clearly pledged to good faith.

**但** <sup>tan'</sup> A disjunctive conjunction, but, but very; an *adverb*, only simply; whenever, as soon as,—and usually begins a sentence to add force, or serve as an introduction; unrestrained, set at liberty.

| 不知 but I don't know.

| 係 but so it is.

| 凡 but, however, whosoever.

| 願如此 I simply wish it so.

| 見人山人海 he sees the men like hills or waves; — a vast multitude.

| 特無匹 only one, no mate.

| 坐不妨 you may sit down.

不 | 如此 it is not only this way.

| 說不怕 come, speak out boldly.

豈 | 如何 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.

**但** <sup>tan'</sup> Also read *tah*, and *toh*. To call to each other; to recriminate; others say, to hum, to sing low.

| | or | 噤 to stammer, to pronounce badly.

**疸** <sup>tan'</sup> From *sickness* and *morn*; similar to 癰, but not to be confounded with 瘡 an ulcer.

A disease which turns the eyes yellow and the urine red, and makes one hungry and sleepy.  
黃 | the jaundice.

**鳴** <sup>tan'</sup> A species of nightingale or thrush, the 鷓 | which 求旦 waits for dawn with its song; this name is also written 渴旦 thirsting for the sunrise; other names are 城旦 guarding the dawn, and 獨春 first or alone in spring.

**彈** <sup>tan'</sup> From *bow* and *alone*. A cross-bow to shoot bullets; a bullet, a ball, a shot; a pill.

子 a pellet.

| 丸 a bolus, a pill; *met.* a small piece of ground, a little country.

打 | 弓 to shoot clay balls.

鉛 | leaden bullets.

炮像 | 觀 the fire-crackers snap against one.

Read *tan'*. To fillip, to thrum on stringed instruments; to snap, to throw at; to mark, as with a line; to decry, to depreciate; to accuse, to find fault with, as a censor.

| 棉花 to bow cotton.

| 琴 to thrum a lute.

| 墨線 to strike a mark with a line.

| 染 to dye by sprinkling.

| 唱 to play and sing for hire.

| 指頭與 [like] a snap of the finger, a brief moment.

| 糾 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.

| 腦鑿子 thump your noddle and get out the character.

| 冠出任 to snap the cap and go to take the office.

| 瘡者痛 to open a sore is painful.

**擲** <sup>tan'</sup> 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 Burmah, along the Irrawady River.

動 | to take exercise, to stretch the limbs; to move.

Read *chen*. To pull along.

| 援 to drag or lead, as an animal.

**憚** <sup>tan'</sup> Quick, impetuous; the whole heart in a thing; urgent; to annoy, to move.

逢天 | 怒 to meet the dire anger of Heaven.

**憚** <sup>tan'</sup> From *heart* and *alone* as the phonetic.

To dread difficulty or pain; to shirk; fearful; worn out with.

肆無忌 | reckless, fearing nobody or nothing.

不 | 煩 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.

**誕** <sup>tan'</sup> Great; large.

**誕** <sup>tan'</sup> From *words* and *protracted*; in the south only the second form is commonly used for a birthday.

**誕** <sup>tan'</sup> To boast, to talk wildly, to brag; to be disorderly; foolish or unfounded, incoherent; great, wide; to magnify, to make great; to enlarge; greatly; to bear children; to bring up; to be widely separated; an initial particle.

放 | he is careless how he talks.

怪 | strange talk.

口銳者多 | 而寡信 people with sharp tongues brag much, but do not heed the truth.

| 告萬方 he proclaimed it abroad to all regions.

何 | 之節兮 how wide apart are the joints—of the dolichos!

妄 | a fabulous story; to talk wildly.

| 子 to have a son.

| 彌厥月 to complete the first moon after birth.

聖 | 或寶 | the birthday of a god.

賀 | to congratulate the emperor on his birthday.

| 日 or | 時 or | 辰 a birthday.

朕 | 膺天命 Ourself has been magnified by receiving Heaven's decree.

| 日 a birthday, the day in which the person is magnified, and therefore applied only to gods, saints, and the emperor, whose natal day is called 降 | in allusion to his appellation as the son of heaven

甌  
tan'

A large earthenware jar, capable of holding a pecul.

愔  
tan'

Interchanged with the next.

Tranquil, easy; contented; sense, judgment.

| 然寡欲 he is satisfied, having few desires.

遊子 | 忘歸 the wanderer is so contented, that he has forgotten his home.

淡  
tan'

From water and hot; q. d. fire thins or carries off the water.

Insipid, flat, tasteless; fresh; weak, insipid, watery; heartless, volatile; cold or distant, as an offended friend; light, as color; dull, as trade; indifferent to.

心 | no liking for.

人 | 如菊 he is remarkable as the aster flower, — which can resist the frost.

清 | poor, flat.

生理冷 | business is dull.

平 | ordinary and inferior.

輕雲 | 月 the clouds are light and the moon glimmering.

| 食粗衣 simple food and coarse clothes.

| 定 dispassionate, unbiassed.

| 菜 dried mussels or clams.

| | 薄薄 insipid; profitless.

啖  
tan'

Used for the last; the third form which is rarely met, is read 'kòm at Canton, for which see 敢 to dare.

啗  
tan'

To eat, to chew, to masticate; to entice, to hold out lures; a bite, a morsel; a bait; a swallow; wild, unfounded.

| 棗 to bite dates.

一 | 飯 a mouthful of rice.

| | to gulp or take all at once.

味 | insipid, not salt enough.

| 以利乎 can he entice him with the hope of gain?

施捨 | 飯 give [a poor beggar] a bite of food.

食 | a poor table.

淡  
tan'

Having no salt, tasteless, flat, insipid.

T'AN.

Old sounds, t'an, t'am, dan, and dam. In Canton, t'an and t'am; — in Swatow, t'am, t'an, and t'òa; — in Amoy, t'an, t'am, and tam; — in Fuhchou, t'ang and tang; — in Shanghai, t'án, t'án and t'án; — in Chifu, t'an.

貪  
fan

From wealth and now.

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 yamuns to warn officers against covetousness.

| 心不足 the covetous man is never satisfied.

| 婪 avaricious.

| 前 eager to get on.

| 頭 the object of desire.

| 酒 fond of drink.

| 人敗類 the covetous man injures his fellows.

| 得無厭 not at all particular what he gets, wishing everything.

| 天之功爲己功 he covets the merits of Heaven as his own.

探  
fan  
tan'

From hand and issuing from a cavern.

To feel for with the hand; to feel and search; to speculate on, to explore, to sound; to try, to bring on one, to experience.

見不善如 | 湯 to find that a man is evil is like being scalded.

| 天之威 to dare (or bring on) Heaven's wrath.

| 囊取物 to feel for things in the bag.

| 願索隱 to investigate what is confused and deduce its hidden order.

Read t'an'. To go in search of, to visit; to examine, to spy; to essay.

| 聽 to try to hear about.

| 友 to ask after a friend.

| 馬 or | 子 a spy.

打 | to inquire about.

| 討 to explore, to search for.

| 一 | inquire a little.

| 試 to essay; to experiment on.

| 一個確信 try to get some authentic news.

| 花 the third of the Hanlin academicians; the name has reference to the metaphor of plucking the sprig of *Olea fragrans*.

| 沙水 to find soundings.

坍  
fan

From earth and carnation as th phonetic.

A bank or wall thrown down, as by water dashing against it.

| 塌倒壞 the wall has all tumbled down.

| 了半截 one face of the wall has fallen; — a common occurrence during a rain from the bricks being laid in mere mud.

水沖 | 了堤 the water has burst the dike.

樓 | 倒 the tower has fallen in ruins.

以防續 | to guard against another breach — in the bank.

崩 | a crevasse.

**灘** } From *water* and *difficulty* or *alone*; the second form is unusual.

**湍** } Rapids made by a stream rushing through a pass, or over a rocky descent; the obstruction arising from rocks or sandbanks.

沙 | rapids and shoals.

| 師 a pilot through rapids.

| 頭小調 boatmen's songs, bacchanalian songs.

足踏白石 | he stepped across on the white stones.

In *Cantonese* read 'tan. Beach covered at high tide; a flat shore; reclaimed land lying along river banks.

| 田 reclaimed rice fields.

一幅 | a strand.

坭 | a mud flat.

黃浦 | the river banks at Shanghai.

駛上 | run the boat ashore.

**癱** } A numbness, paralysis, or stiffness of the tendons, thought to arise from damp and cold.

| 子 a palsied cripple.

瘋 | or | 癱 paralysis, palsy; rigid muscles, as from rheumatism.

| 手 a crippled hand.

**攤** } From *hand* and *difficulty*.

**攤** } To open and spread out, as for sale; to spread out thin; to rate, to apportion, to share, to divide amongst; to pay instalments; to defer to another time, to adjourn; a stall or mat on which goods are displayed in the street; a dividend, a share; slow, easy going.

菓 | fruit stalls.

| 手 | 脚 to gesticulate much.

| 開 | 薄 to spread out thin, as a plaster.

| 派 to assess, to proportion rateably.

擺 | to display on a stall.

| 凍 wait for it to get cold.

算命 | a fortune-teller's stand.

| 錢 an allotment, a share.

壓 | or 賣 | to bet on and put down the stakes.

番 | 館 or | 局 a gambling-house, where cash are 扒 | or divided by four. (*Cantonese*.)

搖 | to shake dice.

| 賠 to make up a loss by assessments.

| 分' to pay a share.

**拏** } To hold a thing up, or carry it in both hands.

**喘** } To breathe fast, to pant; horses snorting.

| | 駱馬 the black-maned creams snorted and panted.

| | joyful, hilarious, as of many people; vigorous; numerous, said of chariots in full array.

Read *chen*. Slowly.

| 脛 leisurely, at ease.

**瘵** } Also read *to*. Jaded, ill, worn out, as a horse.

Read *shi*. Reckless, vicious, like a libertine.

**壇** } From *earth* and *sincere*; the contracted form is occasionally used.

**壇** } An open altar on which to offer sacrifices; an altar before a shrine; a high terrace for worship; an arena for a concourse and trial, like the literary competitions.

文 | a hall for literary trials; as the 文 | 老將 or hero of the hall is a *facile princeps* among scholars.

臨 | the spirit is here.

開 | to begin the ceremonies of the lemuria.

築 | to erect an altar.

設 | to begin religious services; to set up the implements of worship, as the Taoists do.

仙 | fairy land.

祭 | an altar for sacrifices.

**檀** } From *wood* and *sincere* as the phonetic.

**檀** } A hard tough wood resembling the rosewood, suitable for axles; the term is not confined to one plant, as the *Casulpinia* is sometimes so called.

紫 | 木 a fine-grained, hard wood like mahogany, used for carvings and furniture; it is probably a species of *Laurus*.

赤 | 木 the *Pterocarpus santolinus* which furnishes a kind of gum kino and a dye-wood.

| 香木 common sandal-wood.

苦 | a heavy wood like beech, good for handles.

| or | 那 (in Sanscrit *dana*), are | 越 the benefactors 施主 of a convent, the offerers of gifts, who thereby traverse 越 the sea of poverty, *dana* being the virtue of religious charity and self-denial.

**纏** } A rattan cord or string for binding; a baudage or inner girdle.

Read *chen*. A single garment, otherwise called 涼衣 the cool dress; to bind, to wrap.

| 緼 a ligature or membrane which Chinese physicians suppose encircles the stomach, probably meaning the mesentery.

**蕁** } Used as a synonym for 苑 *'tan*.

**蕁** } A wild plant whose leaves resemble an onion or chives; a kind of marine alge or delicate seaweed likened to hair.

| 麻 a variety of the nettle (*Urtica bulbifera*), whose fibers can be used.

覃

tan

From 兩 to cover, contracted from 鹵 salt, and 早 early.

An enduring taste; reaching to, extending to; great; vast, spreading out wide; long, prolonged.

痰

tan

Spread out thin, like gold leaf or a large sheet of paper. 窟 | a deep cave; flat and thin.

In Fuhchau. Large rocks; boulders.

粉 | a soft sandstone used in making crockery.

潭

tan

The name of a river near Tungting Lake; deep, unfathomable; deep pools in a river; an expanse of water, a vast pond.

黑龍 | a noted pool near Peking.

萬丈深 | very deep waters; met. no end to the affair or subject.

恩下逮 | his vast kindness reaches to the lowest.

閤 | 均吉 my best wishes to all your family.

乾白鵝 | as well dry up the Macao Passage [near Canton]; i. e. you talk wildly.

州 | an old name of Chang-sha fu in Hunan.

醴

tan

Sour spirits which have lost their flavor; a rich taste, sweet; generous, like good wine; fine, as music.

宅心 | 粹 his whole heart is pure and like generous wine.

良 | 而有味 most delightful was the music, and its relish still remains.

譚

tan

From words and big; occurs interchanged with the next, but not as a surname.

To talk big, to boast; contented; extended; extravagant; a small fendal appanage lying east of the present Tsi-nan fu in Shantung.

參 | 不絕 continuing on without cessation.

修業居久而 | they boast of him because he has long been diligent in his post.

公維私 the lord of T'an was her brother-in-law.

談

tan

From words and hot as the phonetic.

To converse familiarly, to discuss; to talk about, to cavil; a patois, a local speech; conversation, chitchat.

論得當 to discuss a thing sensibly.

閒 | easy conversation.

土 | the local pronunciation.

高 | loud talk.

抵掌而 | to gesticulate while talking.

手 | to play chess.

笑 | to talk playfully; repartee.

共你 | | let us chat awhile.

今夕只 | 風月 let us give this pleasant evening to chitchat.

兵 to discuss the war.

俟

tan

To pacify, to quiet; at peace.

然無懼 I am quite at rest about the matter.

靜 loving quiet and ease, keeping at home.

邲

tan

A small ancient principality occupying the present T'an-ch'ing hien | 城縣 in the south of Shantung, which was conferred on the son of Shao-hao 少皞 B. C. 2560.

痰

tan

Phlegm, mucus from the lungs.

涎 slimy spittle.

化 | an expectorant.

吐 | to cough up phlegm; to hawk and spit.

中 | suffocated by phlegm; to fall dead.

孟 or | 罐 a spittoon, a cuspidor.

喘症候 his disease is expectorating and shortness of breath.

傷頸 or | 壅 in the death rattle.

堵住嗓子了 he cannot raise the phlegm.

餡

tan

To serve up food; to enter; to eat; cakes done up with meat inside, a sort of sandwich or croquet; to allure, to bait.

亂是用 | the disturbances will soon reach this.

餅 | a meat cake.

餌 | a bait, a temptation.

趨

tan

To hurry and run, as people do to see a show.

趨 | to run together, to crowd up.

罈

tan

From earthenware or earth and cloudy.

Earthenware jars or jugs for spirits, oil, or other liquids, holding four gallons or less; they are inclosed in netting with handles.

破 | 子 a cracked jar.

耍 | 子 to throw up jars and catch them; — a play.

酒 | 子 a great wine sot.

曇

tan

From sun and cloud.

Clouds spreading themselves over the sky.

lowering, black clouds; overcast.

繞白雲飛 the white scud flies beneath the dark cloud.

澹

tan

Name of a river; tranquil, placid, like flowing water; to move.

心 to disturb the mind.

平 | smooth and undisturbed.

淡 rippled water.

欲 satisfied desires.

樨

tan

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.

**燂** Also read *tsan*.  
 To dry at the fire; to scorch;  
 to put in the blaze; to singe;  
 to warm or boil.

| 船 to bream a boat's bottom.  
 | 水 to heat water.  
 | 啖茶 warm a cup of tea.

火 | 鑊底就知窮 when the fire scorches 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.

**毯** From *wool* and *hot*; at Canton *tah*,  
*篋* is occasionally used for this.  
 Rugs, carpeting, or drugget,  
 made of wool or hair yarn;  
 serge, ratteen.

摟 | coir matting.  
 鋪一條 | 子 spread down a carpet.  
 五彩線 | a beautiful carpet.  
 栽絨 | 子 yarn carpets with colors inserted; used on beds.  
 床 | a bed-wrapper.

**悵** From *heart* and *fiery*.  
 The mind much distressed,  
 as though fired up; to burn.  
 憂心如 | my heart is burned with grief.  
 如 | 如焚 like scattering flames and fire, said of a drought.

**莢** A species of marsh grass or  
 rush (*Imperata*?) useful for  
 making brooms.  
 葭 | 揭揭 the rushes and sedges grow rank.

**糴** 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.

**惴** From *heart* and *seeking*; like  
 the next.  
 Disquieted, anxious.  
 | 忒 not at ease, afraid.

**志** From *heart* and to *rise*.  
 Disquiet of the mind, incon-  
 stant, no fixed will.  
 | 忑 tinorous; the compo-  
 sition of the phrase seems to allude  
 to a palpitation of the heart, or a  
 fluttering as when startled.

**禫** A sacrifice offered at the  
 end of the twenty-seven  
 months, or the three years'  
 mourning for a parent, when  
 the garments are put off.  
 | 服 to lay aside mourn-  
 ing.

**袒** From *garment* and *early*; the  
 second form is rather pedantic.  
**袒** To bare the arm to do work  
 or otherwise; to strip, to  
 take off the upper garments;  
 to disclose; bared, naked.  
 羞 | an undershirt.

| 而示之背 he stripped and showed him his back.  
 上司 | 庇屬員 superior officers screening their underlings.  
 左 | to help one when in the wrong, or underhandedly.  
 勞毋 | it is improper to disrobe, even when suffering from heat.

**膺** Used for the last; also for *shen*  
*膺* frowzy.  
 The sternal region or center  
 of the thorax, between the  
 mammae, is called | 中 in ana-  
 tomy, and Chinese physicians say  
 it is the seat of the breath; they  
 probably intend to describe the  
 mediastinum, or membrane that  
 divides the lungs.

**坦** A plain, level place; tran-  
 quil, composed, quiet; a son-  
 in-law.  
 令 | your son-in-law.  
 履道 | | to go in a fine even path.  
 | 然不疑 a guileless, unsuspecting heart.  
 | 腹東床 a son-in-law.  
 寬 | liberal-minded.

心裏舒 | happy and contented, quiet and unconcerned.  
 | 平的路 a level good road.

**瘡** Often interchanged with 瘡  
 weariness.  
 Disease; to vex, to punish;  
 a ringworm; an epidemic.  
 下民卒 | the common people at last got sick, — from the evil deeds of their rulers.

**窖** From *cave* and a *pit* for beasts.  
 A small pit or recess in the  
 bottom or the end of a large  
 cave, entered from the side.  
 入于坎 | it then goes into a deeper pit, — said of cosmical and other influences of the *yin* and *yang*.

**醢** Salted mutton or pork de-  
 viled; the meat is fried and  
 then minced and mixed with  
 salted soy; the condiment  
 is used with bread and soy.  
 | 醢以薦 sauces and pickles are furnished — to the guests.

**噉** The noise of many people  
 eating with haste; the slob-  
 bering and munching of a  
 full table.  
 有 | 其饅 [the field hands] gobbled down their broth.

**髻** From *hair* and *moving*.  
 Tresses or curls on child-  
 ren; a fringe of hair on the  
 crown left by the barber;  
 the hair falling on the fore-  
 head.

| 彼兩髻 with his two locks over his forehead, — he was my only one.  
 莖 | falling curls. (*Cantonese*.)

In *Cantonese*. A fringe, a valance; ornamental carvings under eaves; a fathom.  
 蚊帳 | curtain around a tester.  
 幾多 | 冰 how many fathoms deep is it?  
 | 口 the eaves.

炭 From 火 *fire* and 岸 *bank* contracted.

t'an' Charcoal, charred wood; embers; black.

柴 | or 木 | charcoal.

燼 | burning coals.

白 | charcoal with the bark of the wood.

生靈塗 | everything, men and beasts, were involved in the calamities.

搗 | 基 to make charcoal cakes.

石 | or 煤 | mineral coal.

麩 | charcoal balls.

愛戴 | 簍子 you seem to like to wear a coal basket for a hat; — said of vain persons or conceited fellows, who swallow ridicule as praise.

| 渣兒 charcoal fragments.

水火 | coke made from bituminous coal.

歎 } From to breathe or mouth and a kind of bird.

嘆 } 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 infrequent meaning, but the two characters are used as synonyms; a drawl, a final tone in singing.

長 | a long groan

| 息 to regret.

| 一口氣 to heave a deep sigh.

可 | how sad!

不勝浩 | he ceased not to bemoan and cry.

有心一 | 千古知音 if the heart grieves once, after ages will hear the moan.

開 | 情 to bewail with companions before marriage, as girls in Canton often do.

長吁短 | sighing and crying.  
| 美 to admire and praise.

In Cantonese. Given up to vicious courses, as to gambling or drink.

| 鴉片 victimized by opium.

好 | lustful, licentious.

揮 } To feel for with the hand, to take out with the hand; to seek out; a swab, a duster.

t'an' | 帚 or | 子 a feather-duster.

儉 } Out of one's head, foolish.

t'an' | 儻 silly, acting nonsensically; having a foolish, fuddled look and manner.

賤 } From wealth and burning.

t'an' 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 täng; — in Amoy, tong; — in Fuhchau, tòng and taung; — in Shunghai, tong and dong; — in Chifu, tang.

當 } From field and honor or value set upon it; as a primitive its use is chiefly phonetic.

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 mete out; to withstand, to bear against; to screen.

我擔 | I'll assume the responsibility, I'll bear the cost.

不敢 | I cannot presume; i. e. you are too kind.

| 家 to be head of, as an abbot; to take charge of, to oversee.

| 國 to rule a state

| 兵 to be a soldier.

| 不起 inadequate to.

| 時 at that time.

| 下 or | 今 or | 卽 just now, presently, immediately.

| 街 in the streets, abroad.

| 天 out of doors; open; under the sky.

| 中人 to act as the midman.

禮所 | 然 etiquette requires it.

相 | convenient, suitable.

| 差使 an officer of government, one who manages or fills the commission.

莫能 | 之 nothing could withstand it.

不 | it ought not to be; i. e. I ask pardon; excuse me.

難 | insupportable, irksome.

勾 | to usurp another's place, a job, an intrigue; underhand.

| 罪 he then was punished for it.  
一夫 | 關萬夫莫開 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, as, 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.

妾不 | 妻 the concubine cannot equal the wife.

去 | or | | to pawn.

費銀 | 水 to spend money like water.

我 | 上他的 | I've been taken in by him.

| 得多人 equal to many persons.

贖 | to get out of pawn.  
 餉 | a licensed pawnshop.  
 | 票 a pawn-ticket.  
 穩 | settled firmly, secure.  
 他 | 我呆 he thinks I am a fool.  
 | 作 to use one thing for another.  
 有錢只 | 沒錢 he has money, but pretends that he has none.  
 | 十 worth ten [cash], — a de-based coin used in Peking.  
 | 日 to-day; that day, then.  
 的 | all right, proper.  
 | 爲無事 he thinks I've nothing to do; he regards it as a mere trifle.  
 決事不 | to decide a matter unfairly.  
 只 | 耳旁風 only a passing rumor; a wind by the ear; in at one ear and out at the other.

璫 *tang* Ear-pendants made in short links of pearls or plates of jade; jewel like a chatelaine, worn on the girdle or head.  
 耳 | an ear jewel in three strings.  
 金琅 | jingles swinging in the wind; in Canton, a silk-peddler's gong; also a kind of locket.

璫 *tang* An ear whose lobe reaches to the neck is called 耳 |; such are seen on images of gods and arhans, and regarded as a mark of intelligence.

簞 *tang* A species of bamboo, with long internodes, the 簞 | in whose joints is the likeness of a man; it is said to be found in Fuhkien in Kien-ngau hien.

褱 *tang* From garment and suitable.  
 Breeches, trowsers; coverings for the legs; the crutch of a pair of trowsers.  
 肥褱 | wide trowsers.  
 繡 | embroidered pantaloons.  
 這褱子兜 | these trowsers are too strait or small.  
 開褱 | children's trowsers.

轎 *tang* The tail of a cart.  
 後 | 車 a cart whose body reaches to the end, used only by grandees.  
 四六 | 車 a common cart. (Pekingese.)

鐺 *tang* A lock or elasp; a tripod for warming wine; a small gong struck by peddlers; the twang or tang of the instrument.

喚頭 | 的一聲 the twang of a barber's call; it is like long tweezers.  
 | | a hand gong like a cymbal.

党 *tang* A name of one of the sons of Ta Yü of the Hia dynasty, upon whom the office of general was conferred.

In Fuhchau. A classifier of packages, as several quires of paper or rolls of incense-sticks.

黨 *tang* From black and high; it is often contracted like the preceding.

Not a few, not rare; a village of 500 houses, or the elder of such a village; to aid in concealing or doing evil; to club together, to fraternize, to form a cabal or union, — the idea always partaking of opposition to government; a faction, an association, a league, a junto or seditious company; associates, fellow-villagers; to intrigue, to side with; to compare; to bring to mind; a place, a time; a sort or class; kindred; to expect; to implicate.

鄉 | 自好者 the best man in the village.  
 | 正 a head-man or elder.  
 君子不 | the good man will not join secret doings.  
 無偏無 | neither taking sides nor cabaling.  
 同 | of the same faction.  
 母 | a mother's kindred.  
 吾 | my company; our class.  
 賊 | a band of robbers.

匪 | a company of thieves.  
 各於其 | each one holding to his calling.  
 | 羽 adherents, partisans.  
 結 | to form cabals.  
 不朋 | do not join factions; not to follow the fashion — in evil.  
 往 | past times.  
 | 州 an old name for part of K'ing-yang fu in the northeast of Kansuh.

擋 *tang* Sometimes interchanged with the last; the second is also read *tang* and the third is unauthorized.  
 擋 *tang* To strike; to impede, to obstruct; to push; to screen, to cover, to stand in the way of.  
 攬 *tang* 阻 | to obstruct.

| 住 to prevent, to stop effectually.  
 | 頭陣 the vanguard of a battle.  
 用手 | 住 brace it with your arm.  
 錢來 | | it is easy enough if you'll spend the money.  
 抵 | 不住 you cannot withstand them.  
 | 網 a scoop to take fish out of a net.  
 兵來了將 | if the enemy's troops come, I will resist them.  
 攔 | to embarrass and resist.  
 推 | to put off or aside; to defer, as a request.  
 | 駕 to detain the carriage; i. e. to receive the card and let the visitor go, in order to save him time.

曠 *tang* Obscure, as the sun when bidden by clouds.  
 | 莽 dull, cloudy.

諫 *tang* Right words, proper advice, persuasive speech.  
 忠 | faithful remonstrance.  
 善 | good counsels.  
 正言 | 論 right advice, and faithful talk.

**櫳** } A wooden bench or settle;  
purlins on a roof; a tub;  
**檔** } a cross-piece, as a rung of a  
ladder; small sticks to  
*tung'* } 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  
**燙**. A heat on a course.

**闔** } Wrongly used for the last.  
To run across a doorway;  
*'tung* } the sound of a drum; full.

**蕩** } From *plant* and *hot water*; the  
next and abbreviated form is con-  
*tang'* } stantly used for it.

Large, vast, magnificent;  
unsettled, vagrant, dissipated;

to overturn, to subvert; to squan-  
der, to waste; agitated, unsettled;  
ready to spill over or upset; in  
*rhetoric*, an exclamation of the  
nature of a comparison; level, as  
a road.

倒 | 花消 to waste riotously.

| 產 to spend an estate.

| 失 lost his way or reckoning;  
misaid, not to be found.

| | vague, vast; incomprehen-  
sible; said of the greatness of  
Shangti.

王道 | | the royal road is  
broad and long.

以 | 陵德 they, become loose  
and injure all virtue.

諸生 | all nature is bursting  
forth.

流離浪 | gadding about, no  
fixed employment.

閒游浪 | idle, loafing, doing  
nothing.

掃 | or | 平 make a clean  
sweep of it; destroyed utterly.

放 | 不拘禮貌 heedless, rude,  
no regard for decorum.

| 檢踰閑 to violate laws and  
overstep all bounds.

| 然 all spent, wasted.  
把這欸懸 | 着 let those items  
remain unsettled; we will not  
now take up that affair or point.

**宕** } From *宀* a shelter and the next  
character contracted; it is mostly  
*tang'* } used as another form of the pre-  
ceding.

A covered way or gateway;  
a passage through a house.

文筆跌 | the style is very  
paraboliical; to make an allu-  
sion whereby to imply the real  
meaning.

佚 | easy, mild, leisurely.

| 渠 the covered sewer, an old  
name for places in Shun-k'ing  
fu in the southeast of Sz'ch'uen.

**碭** } From *stone* and *expanding*.

A beautiful stone of brilliant  
*tang'* } colors, with striae or veins  
running through it; to over-

run, to exceed; old name of a  
region now occupied partly by |  
山縣 in Sii-chen fu in Kiangsu,  
derived from 芒 | a hill in P'ei  
hien.

| 溢 to overflow.

**茗** } An herb that is reputed to  
stop the flow of milk, and  
*tung'* } produce hysteria and deli-  
rium; its seed-vessels are  
shaped like the *Thlaspi*.

水蓼 | or water scammony, an  
acid and dangerous kind; it has  
round, glabrous leaves.

**惕** } From *heart* and *expanding*; it  
resembles *t'eh*, 惕 grieved.

*tang'* } Reckless, dissipated, proflig-  
ate.

| 悍 wild and wasteful, as a pro-  
fligate.

Read *shang*. To go ahead  
without turning to the right or left.

| | one intent on a purpose, like  
a fleet courier.

**娼** } From *woman* and *expanding*; it  
resembles *sh*, 娼 a woman's name.  
*tung'* } Dissolute; wanton in con-  
duct; ogling.

阿 | an old term for one's self  
in some parts of Sz'ch'uen.

**党** } From *earthen* and *elevated*; it  
occurs wrongly used for *tang* 党  
*tung'* } a surname.

A large basin or bowl of  
earthenware; the lining or  
wall inside of a well.

**燙** } Gold of the purest kind;  
yellow and beautiful, as a  
*tang'* } gem.

**蕩** } A large species of reed or  
bamboo whose joints, some  
*tang'* } say, are six or ten feet apart;  
it was found in Yang chen in  
the days of Yü.

**盪** } From *dish* and *hot water*.  
*tang'* } A tub for bathing; large,  
great; moved, disturbed; to  
shove a boat over the mud;  
to propel a boat by oars.

震 | to startle.

滌 | to swash about, to cleanse,  
to agitate much.

動 | 血脈 to stir up one's feel-  
ings 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.

| 風冒雪 take a drain to with-  
stand the snow storm.

雙槳 | 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.

| 炭 to plaster.

## T'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ong and dong. In Canton, t'ong; — in Swatow, t'ang and t'ang; — in Amoy, t'ong and tong; — in Fuhchau, t'ong, tong, t'aung, and taung; — in Shanghai, t'ong and dong; — in Chifu, t'ang.

**湯**  
t'ang

From water and to expand.

Name of a river in the south-west of Chihli; warm water; broth, soup; gravy; warm, as a spring, and is found in many proper names in this sense; clouds passing in showers; a scald; to bathe in warm water; to remove grievances; repelling injustice; awesome, grand; the founder of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1766, commonly called 成 | T'ang the Successful.

| 兜 a soup-tureen.

| 水 gravy, broth of meat.

猪肉 | a pork soup.

煲 | 熬 | to boil a soup.

| 麪 vermicelli soup.

茶 | a sort of flour porridge.

赴 | 蹈火 [not afraid] to get scalded or burned.

熱 | boiling water.

見不善如探 | regard an evil action like putting your hand in boiling water.

哈 | 泥 slush, mire. (Pekingese.)

鞏固 | 池 the everlasting and awe-inspiring moats and walls — of the imperial palace.

Read shang. Waves in motion.

| | 洪水方割 see the roaring billows of the flood, how injurious they are |

江漢 | | the impetuous waves of the Yangtsz' and Han Rivers.

**割**  
t'ang

An unauthorized character used in Canton.

To butcher, to kill and dress meat; to dissect; to dismember.

| 牛 to slaughter an ox.

| 開 rip it open.

生 | to cut up alive.

| 死牛 a foot-pad.

**搵**  
t'ang

From hand and warm water; interchanged both with 當 and 攔 to oppose.

To stop or brace up a thing with the hand; to oppose, to stand against.

誰敢 | 他 who dares resist him?  
你只管 | | 試一試 try if you alone can oppose it, or can do it.

**趟**  
t'ang

To step in the mire; to get wet or mired; to go ahead. 水過不去只好 | 罷 you can't get over the water, you'll have to wade through it.

| 一脚的泥 I got one foot covered with mud.

| 濕了 wet and muddy.

**鑿**  
t'ang

Noise of a drum.

把鼓打的 | | 的響 make a great clamor with the drums.

**鏜**  
t'ang

Like the preceding.

Noise of gongs and drums; to bore through.

擊鼓其 | 踴躍用兵 when the instruments make a great noise, the troops are inspired.

**蟻**  
t'ang

A species of field spider, named 王蛛 | which resembles the burrowing spider (*Mygale* or *Actinopus*) in the form of its nest.

**堂**  
t'ang

From 土 earth and 尙 honorable.

A dignified, honorable mansion; a hall, a place to which steps lead up; a court, an official room; a public establishment; the principal room in a house; a hospital, a church, a chapel, and often applied to large shops; the officer who presides in a court; the persons assembled in a hall; to control, as with

authority; honorable, venerable; to complete or build a hall; designation of relatives of the same clan; a household or family, because the | 名 sept name is set up in the ancestral hall; a plateau or glade among hills; in Buddhist temples, the assembly-hall and confessional; a classifier of trials and graves.

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; met. the prefect himself.

正 | and 左 | and 右 | a district magistrate and his two deputies; used also for other officers and their aids.

當 | 分開 divided it in the open hall, i. e. fairly.

審過一 | I have examined the case once.

一 | 墳墓 one grave.

高 | my parents.

令 | your mother.

拜 | a bride's worship in her husband's house.

客 | the guest-room or parlor; a visitor's room in a temple.

| 兄弟 cousins and second cousins.

禮拜 | a church; rarely applied to mosques.

| 客 a lady, a madam.

相貌 | | a stern, forbidding expression.

中 | style for cabinet ministers, members of the Néi Koh.

本閣部 | I, the cabinet-minister and governor-general; used in edicts and proclamations.

| | justly, honorably.

| 號 the particular style or branch of a family.

祠 | an ancestral hall.

洗澡 | a bathing-house, upon which 浴 | or this character alone, is often painted.

哄 | a general laugh.

棠 A species of sorbus or crab of the genera *Pyrus* and *Cratogeomys*; certain boards or bars on a cart's side to stop its way.

海 | 花 the *Cydonia Japonica* and *Pyrus spectabilis* or *baccifera*.

海 | 樹 the crab-apple, cultivated for its fruit and flowers.

春海 | the *Begonia discolor*.

| 棧之依 a brother (or friend) to rely on; the tree here referred to is probably the *Corchorus pyriformis*.

甘 | 之蔭 the shade of the sweet crab-tree; *met.* powerful protection.

蜜餞海 | sugared crabs, made by dipping the fresh fruit into melted sugar.

臃 From *flesh* and *hull*. Fat, plump, corpulent; the swell or bellying of a jar; the capacity of a vessel.

膺 | the bosom; the breast.

上 | roof of the mouth.

| 子大 it has a great bulge; it holds a great deal.

開 | open the crop.

淚 | the space under the eye.

唐 From 口 *mouth* and 庚 to *alter*. Boasting talk, gasconade, exaggeration; a trailing plant, the dodder (*Cuscuta*) now called 兔絲 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.

爰采 | 矣 I am going to gather the dodder.

| 朝 a famous dynasty which ruled China from A. D. 618 to 913, founded by Li Yuen 李淵 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.

| 山 and | 人 are used in the southern provinces for China and Chinese.

那個實在荒 | that man is really talking wildly.

| 虞之世 the haleyon times of Yao and Shun.

| 國 a small state occupying the southwest of Chibli; the present T'ang hien | 縣 near the | 河 was its chief town.

僥 } The second form is most used.  
Wayward; to stretch.  
僥 } | 突 brusque, froward, presuming, lacking in humility.

| 塞 or | 抵 to evade, to turn one off; to decline politely, to put a makeshift, to make promises in order to avoid importunity; to make up for one thing by another.

| 不得風 he is too stupid to do anything.

煇 To warm, to toast.  
煇 | 煇 to put before the fire.  
煇 | 煇池 a fire-well or inflammable spring in the north of Liaotung, which gives light in the night.

塘 A pool, a pond, a tank; a stagnant or artificial reservoir; a bund, a dike to resist the waters; a post-station about a league apart.

魚 | 池 | a fish-pond.

三 | 沃遠 it is three posts' distant.

蓮 | a lotus pond.

乾 | to drain a pond.

春草池 | 處處蛙 lo, the frogs in every pool announce the spring.

提 | 官 the provincial officer over the postal department.

海 | a sea-wall of stone.

糖 A stone on the bank; a strange, supernatural stone.

蟬 A kind of cicada, the 蜩 | which is common in the North, and called 髻鳥兒 the crested bird; by others written 螳螂 but referring probably to another species.

糖 } Sugar; honey; candy; sugared, prepared in or with sugar; sweet.

糖 } 沙 | granulated sugar.

糖 } | 水 molasses, syrup.

糖 } 冰 | sugar-candy.

| 霜 or 冰 | 粉 powdered candy or pingfa sugar.

片 | brown sugar in cakes.

冰 | 子 sugar-plums; boubons.

| 菓 preserved fruit.

揸 | 或 研 | to press the cane.

吹 | 人兒 to blow sugar images.

刀尖上舔 | the sweetmeat is on the sword's point; — *met.* the risk is too great.

糯米 | barley sugar.

螳 A mantis.  
螳 | 娘 the *Mantis precatarius*.  
螳 | 臂擋車 [like a] mantis' shanks [trying to] stop a carriage; refers to an old story of prince 莊公 of Tsi, mentioned in early history.

儻 Interchanged with the next.  
儻 An unforeseen thing; accidental.

| 來之物 fortuitously; a thing which unexpectedly came to hand.

儻 | extraordinary, unusual.

倘 From *man* and *superior*.  
If, perhaps, supposing, may,  
'tang should; unexpectedly.  
| 若 if; premising.

| 然不行 then it will not do.  
| 或可得 it can probably then  
be done.  
| 其不願 if he be unwilling.  
心 | | an intelligent, liberal  
mind.  
| 能够作 if he will (or is able),  
then it can be managed.

帑 From *cloth* and *slave*.  
A store of gold or precious  
'tang things, such as are offered  
to or given as presents, by  
the emperor; a treasury, a jewel-  
house.

國 | 或 府 | a national store-  
house; the treasury.

耗 費 | 銀 to squander the  
wealth of the country.

| 藏 a store-house.

Read 'nu, and used with 孀.  
The children of the legal wife.

樂 爾 妻 | rejoice in your wife  
and child.

鳥 | a bird's tail, which must be  
looked after as if it was its  
child.

濠 From *water* and *elephant*; simi-  
'tang lar to tang' 蕩 vast.  
Water roaring and rushing  
along.

浩浩 | | a rapid, surging tor-  
rent.

躺 An unauthorized character.  
To lie stretched out, to lie  
'tang down, to sprawl, unable to  
get up.

| 着 沒 睡 I was lying down  
but not sleeping.

| | 歇 歇 lie down and rest a  
while.

| 板 an ambulance chair; a  
kind of lounging sedan.

| 下 fallen flat; he is down.

踢 From *foot* and *wide*; not the  
'tang same as 踢, 踢 to kick.  
To slip down; to fall on the  
face; to fall along; to lie  
down.

栽 | 下 了 fell down flat.

| 了 好 半 天 to lie down half  
the day.

跌 | to walk stumbling and  
reeling.

| 倒 了 stumbled and fell.

邊 Like the preceding and next, but  
'tang different from 邊, 邊 far off.

To pass by or miss; to fall,  
to miss a step and fall; a  
classifier of times, rows of charac-  
ters, acts; a heat on a course; the  
narrow road in which horses race  
at the military trials.

醉 | 地 he was drunk and fell  
down.

心 | heart palpitating.

In *Cantonese* also written 檔 A  
way; a course.

一 | 街 one street.

轆 The iron covering of an axle;  
'tang used like 次 a time; a classi-  
fier of a journey or trip; a  
row; a ruled line.  
一 | 瓦 a row of tiles.

| 軸 an axle of a cart.

只 走 一 | I went there but  
once.

掃 地 一 | swept the ground once.

搗 To separate, to sunder.  
'tang 排 | to part, as people who  
are quarreling; to settle a  
dispute.

燙 From *fire* and *hot water*; i re-  
'tang ssembles its primitive.

To wash; to smooth or iron,  
to rub smooth; to scald  
with boiling water; to boil, as wa-  
ter; blistering hot, as iron which  
will burn the hand.

| 衣服 to iron clothes.

| 斗 a chafing-dish, a flat-iron.  
把 水 | 一 | boil some water  
for it.

熱 水 | 手 scalded his hand  
with the water.

| 了 泡 兒 a scald blister.

錫 From *iron* and *hot water* as the  
'tang phonetic.

A carpenter's plane; to  
smooth.

磋 以 鏢 | to smooth (or take  
out creases) with a plane.

摩 | to rub smooth, as a slab of  
stone.

## T'ANG.

Old sounds, teng and deng. In *Canton*, t'ang; — in *Swatow*, teng and seng; — in *Amoy*, teng; — in *Fuhchau*, teng,  
ting, and taing; — in *Shanghai*, t'ang and d'ang; — in *Chifu*, t'ang.

登 Composed of 豆 a vase with *flesh*  
'tang 肉 in it, raised up by 又 the  
hand; to be distinguished from the  
next.

Coarse sacrificial platters  
which hold the soup or gravy of  
offerings.

設 三 | lay out three dishes of  
sacrifices.

于 豆 于 | the stands of wood  
and earthen — for the offerings.

登 From 升 to stride and 豆 a dish  
'tang that is stepped on; unlike the pre-  
ceding.

To ascend, to step up; to  
advance, to go higher; to attain;  
to commence, to start; to ripen, to

complete; to record, to note; an  
*adverb*, as soon 'as, specially, at the  
time.

| 時 presently, immediately.

| 簿 charge it in the account.

| 科 to succeed at the examina-  
tion.

| 程 to start on a journey.

五穀豐 | the products of the earth are abundant.

| 對 suitably matched.

| 高 to ascend heights, a custom on the 9th day of the 9th moon, when people fly kites; to go on a walk over hills.

| 時變相' be incontinently changed countenance.

| 極 or | 位 to begin to reign; the first is restricted to the emperor of China.

| 記 to record, to make a note of.

共 | 青雲梯 they together mounted the azure cloud ladder; i. e. became high graduates.

築之 | | [the men] pounded the wall in concert.

| 州府 a department on the north of Shantung promontory; the city is about fifty miles west of Chifu.

In *Cantonese*. To push off with the foot.

燈 } From *fire* and to *elevate*; the  
灯 } contracted form is common,  
 } and is also read *tīng*, a flame.  
 }  
 } A lamp; a lantern; laws or  
 } precepts of Budha; moral  
 } lights.  
 }  
 } 一盞 | one lamp.  
 } | 籠 a lantern.

天 | or 月爲 | the moon; a  
midstreet lantern.

走馬 | horse-racing lanterns.

點 | light the lamp; but 長 |  
的時侯 means early candle-  
light or early in the evening.

洋取 | matches.

吹 | or 滅 | put out the lamp.

烏 | a lamp not lighted.

| 謎 or | 虎 a riddle, a conun-  
drum.

在 | 節雪打 | [once] on the  
Feast of Lanterns, the snow put  
out the lights.

| 心草 the *Scirpus capsularis*, a  
grass whose pith furnishes lamp-  
wicks.

玻璃 | a glass lantern; a name for  
a crystal button of the fifth grade.

紗風 | a gauze safe for food.

傳 | to teach the laws of Budha.

海 | a lamp burning before a god.

葢 } A plant, the 金 | allied to a  
葢 } *Hypericum* or tutsan, allud-  
 } ing to the shape of the flowers.  
 }  
 } *tāng*

簾 } A long handled bamboo um-  
簾 } brella; a bamboo mat shade  
 } or screen, like those used  
 } by lucksters to shade their  
 } stalls.  
 }  
 } *tāng*

擔 | 就道 to raise an umbrella  
and go on the road or journey.

等 } From *bamboo* and a *court*.

等 } A comparison; to compare, an  
 } order, class, sort, or quality;  
 } equal, like, same; a grade or  
 } rank; a sign of the plural for infe-  
 } riors, for things, &c.; others, such  
 } like; it often renders the preceding  
 } verb a noun, as 該逆 | these se-  
 } ditionous persons; to wait, to per-  
 } mit, to let; to graduate; to class.

| 緊用 it is instantly wanted.

| 一 | wait a little.

| 候 waiting for one; I am now  
waiting.

| 得許久 I've waited long  
for him.

| 我作 let me do it.

| 水過河 when there is water,  
we will cross the river.

爾 | 各守本分 let each of  
you attend to his own business.

同 | of the same sort, without  
distinction.

晝夜 | day and night equal.

不 | not to be compared; unlike;  
a variety.

下 | inferior, the second-rate, said  
of things or people.

| 閒不出 ordinarily she did  
not go out.

| 因 or | 由 or | 語 such and  
such circumstances or words; so  
and so; often winds up a quo-  
tation.

| 百世之王 to arrange the  
kings of all ages by merit.

戩 } From *spear* and *star*, alluding to  
戩 } its shape and notching; it is un-  
 } authorized.  
 }  
 } *tāng*

A small steelyard used for  
weighing money or jewels.

| 子 a money steelyard.

| 星 the marks on its beam.

較 | 盤 to test its accuracy.

鷓 } A bird resembling a hen,  
鷓 } called | 鷓, 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 秧  
 } 鷄, both of them being probably  
 } marsh birds allied to the ibex.  
 }  
 } *tāng*

鄧 } A small feudal state, now  
鄧 } mostly occupied by Tāng-  
 } cheu | 州, a district in  
 } Nan-yang fu in the south of

Honan, on a branch of the River  
Han; the capital of the princi-  
pality was near Siang-yang fu fur-  
ther south.

凳 } From 几 a *bench* and 登 to *as-*  
凳 } *ceend*; the second character is  
 } used in Canton, and resembles  
 } *sch'āng* 橙 an orange.  
 }  
 } *tāng*

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.

脚 | or 脚踏 | a footstool, a  
crieket.

梯 | a step-ladder.

三隻 | a three-legged stool,  
which will let one fall; a cheat.

In *Cantonese*. A stem, a petiole.

柿 | the stem of the persimmon.

憊 } Exhausted; to walk lame  
憊 } and wearily.  
 }  
 } *tāng*

凌 | exhausted; unfit for  
work, incapable of exertion.

殢 } Like the last.

殢 } Ready to perish.

殘 | sick, moribund.

殘 | exceedingly sick.

**磴** } A ledge on a precipice; stone  
step; projecting rocks lead-  
ing up hills.  
**磴** } 懸 | a suspension bridge.  
t'ang' } 躡石 | climb up by the  
ledges.  
石 | 縈紆 the path winds up  
the hill-side.  
| 道穿雲 the winding path  
cleaves the clouds.

**磴** Like the last; also read *tun'*  
Stairs leading to a loft or  
belvidere; a slight or gentle  
ascent; to go up such an  
ascent; streamlets, as they flow  
down.  
| | the thumping sounds of  
workmen pounding down a wall,  
for which the primitive alone is  
oftener used.  
| 流 diverging rivulets.

**蹬** From *foot* and to *ascend*.  
To hurry but not get on, to  
lose one's strength; doubt-  
ful; to step, to tread.  
蹬 | wearied; at one's wits' ends;  
not to attain the end.  
功名蹬 | disappointed in reach-  
ing his honors.  
In *Cantonese*. To pity.  
| 你鼠鼠 I am sorry for your  
misfortunes.

**蹬** A stirrup; occurs used for  
燈 a candlestick.  
t'ing' } 馬 | or 鞍 | a stirrup.  
願隨鞭 | I am willing  
to hold your whip and stirrup; —  
to be your servant.

**蹬** Food offered to the gods or  
ancestors; to hiccup.  
t'ang' } 打嗝 | to hiccup (*Nanking*.)

**瞢** From 瞢 to *dream* contracted,  
and 登 to *ascend*.  
t'ing' } To wake from sleep; just  
opening one's eyes, or half  
awake.

**瞪** From *eye* and to *ascend*; it is also  
pronounced 'ch'ang or 'ch'ing.  
t'ing' } To stare at, to fix the eyes  
on; to look one through.  
| 眼望 gazing at fixedly; to look  
angrily.

眼 | 的銅鈴那麼大 his eyes  
stuck out like sleigh-bells.  
| 神 in a fixed gaze.

**搯** From *hand* and a *sack*; also read  
*tun'*  
t'ing' } To carry on the shoulders,  
to bear away; the straw  
matting which covers a bag-  
gage cart.

## T'ANG.

Old sounds, t'eng and deng. In *Canton*, t'ang; — in *Swatow*, t'eng and tin; — in *Amoy*, teng, t'eng, and t'ong; —  
in *Fukcheu*, teng; — in *Shanghai*, dang; — in *Chifu*, t'ang.

**鞀** The sound of drums is | |,  
an imitative phrase like rub-  
a dub.  
t'ang

**滕** Water spurting out or burst-  
ing up; to open the mouth  
wide when talking; empty.  
t'ang } | 國 name of an ancient  
state near the present Sü-cheu fu  
in Kiangsu, and now given to T'ang  
hien | 縣 in the southeast of  
Shantung near the Grand Canal.  
| 口說也 to talk loud and  
fast.

**藤** A general name for *lianas*,  
vines, creepers, and trailing  
plants, especially the rattan;  
the word is perhaps an imi-  
tation of the Malay *rotang*.  
t'ang } | 黃 gamboge.

沙 | rattans, as they are known  
in commerce.  
| 縣 a district in the east of  
Kwangsi on the West River.  
| 條 or | 肉 split rattans.

| 絲 rattan shavings.  
打 | to bind with rattan.  
青 | rattan cordage.  
| 柄 a braided whip.  
無葉 | dodder. (*Cantonese*.)  
好花空被老 | 纏 the old  
creeper (or man) has entwined  
itself around the fair flower.  
紫 | the *Wistaria* or gleyine.  
他們上葛 | they have fasten-  
ed their tendrils on him, — as  
pestering duns.  
鉤 | the hooked vine, i. e. the  
gambier plant. (*Nauclaea*.)

**騰** A serpent or dragon, the  
| 蛇 which, though wing-  
less, is fabled to fly above  
the clouds and fogs; 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 locust,  
probably when it is wingless.

**騰** From 馬 *horse* and 滕 to *spout*  
contracted; the second and old  
form is now only found in com-  
bination as a primitive; used  
with the next.  
t'ang

To leap on, to mount, to  
ascend; to gallop, to run;  
to communicate, to inform.

議論沸 | a wordy discussion.

| 馬 to cover mares; an old term.

百川沸 | the streams every-  
where bubble and overflow.

飛 | to soar 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.

| 出伙傢 turn out the furni-  
ture and things.

黯

t'ang

Dark.

黑 | | 的 dark, pitch dark.

天欲雨而先 | it grows very dark before a shower.

謄

t'ang

From 言 words and 朕 1.

To copy, to transcribe; to trace a copy by superposition.

| 錄生 a copyist.

| 出底稿 make a copy from the original.

| 真 or | 清 to copy exactly, to make a fac-simile.

| 抄 or | 寫 to copy off.

尋風捕影難 | 口舌 to write from his flippant tongue, is like seeking a breeze or seizing a shadow.

| 黃 a manifesto or address issued by the emperor himself in times of trouble.

| 羅兩日 our work must be deferred two days.

滕

t'ang

To bind; to fasten, as with ropes; to cord, to secure; bands for confining a thing to prevent it warping; cords.

行 | a sort of galligaskins or buskins, used by pedestrians.

金 | the banded coffer or record chest, a chapter in the Shu King; met. statutes, fundamental laws.

甲不組 | mail-armor cannot be tied together.

緘 | to secure the cords; i. e. to guard the contents.

僬

t'ang

Tall; idle, heedless; sullen.

倭 | long, stretching up; spindling, said of very tall, slender people.

疼

t'ang

From sickness and winter as the phonetic.

Pain, ache; affection for, great regard; to love, to have a fondness for.

| 痛 a dolorous pain.

| 愛 ardent love.

怪 | acute pain.

心 | I greatly regret it, as something lost.

| 腫 a painful swelling.

不見 | it does not hurt.

好了瘡疤忘了 | when the scab is well, then he forgets the pain; — a rich man forgets the miseries of his poverty.

叫人 | he gets the love of others.

騰

t'ang

A kind of mailed fish, a guard or *Scorpaena*, having a greenish body and red tail; also a fish resembling a crab, with red marks.

滕

t'ang

Fine eyes.

霽

t'ang

A heavy rain.

澄

t'ang

From water and ledge.

Little streamlets or drippings running into a brook; carried away, as by a flood; soaked, saturated; to settle, as sediment.

| 落海 swept out to sea.

| 倒 overflowed and swept away.

| 得清 it has settled clear.

In Pekingese used for 滌, 澆. To drain off.

| 米湯 or | 飯 to drain the water from rice.

| 出來 strain off the liquor, — and leave the sediment.

| 漿盆 earthen-ware made of drained mud; it is a cheap black kind of pottery.

## TAO.

Old sounds, to, do, tot, and dok. In Canton, tò; — in Swatow, to and tau; — in Amoy, tò and tiau; — in Fuhchau, to and t'ò; — in Shanghai, to and do; — in Chifu, tao.

刀

tau

The old form represents a weapon's blade and handle; it is contracted to 刀 in combination as the 18th radical of characters relating to cutting, &c.

A sword or cimetar; a knife; a punt, a canoe, for which the next is preferable; a quire of paper, containing from 20 to 100 sheets, a knife-shaped coin, first made by Wang Mang of the Han dynasty. 一把 | one sword.

小 | 子 or | 仔 a pocket-knife.

| 口鈍 the edge is dull.

| 背 back of the blade.

切菜 | a cleaver, a chopper.

腰 | a rapier; a short sword.

兩面 | a two-edged cleaver, such as is used by bean-curd sellers; met. a double-faced sycophant.

馬前 | a guard of swordsmen.

舞 | 花 to fence; broadsword exercise.

二把 | a scullion or cook's-mate. (Pekingese.)

關 | a claymore, such as Kwanti used.

弄 | 筆吏 writers of petitions or law papers.

| 子匠 sword-wracks or banditti.

快 | 或利 | a sharp knife.

| 斧手 a headsman.

誰謂河廣曾不容 | who says the river is wide? it will hardly admit a canoe.

| 嘴 or | 鋒 the point of a knife.

舢

tau

A long narrow canoe or barge; a load of 300 斛 bushels or 1500 斗 pecks, probably because this sort of boat would carry so much. 征 | a passage-boat.

**切** From *knife* in the *heart*; it was once written like *切忍* patience.

**切** Overwhelmed with care; grieved or cut to the heart.

無思達人勞心 | | do not think to win people far away, for your aching heart will grieve.

緒緒 | | tiresome verbiage; garrulous.

**劍** From *fish* and *knife*, alluding to the row of spines on the belly.

**劍** A fish of the herring family, the *Thryssa mystic* or an allied species, common off the Yangtze 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.

| 稍魚 a kind of sucker about eight inches long, common in the Pei-ho.

**島** From *山* hill and *鳥* bird contracted.

**島** An island out at sea; i. e. a hill on which birds can alight in crossing seas.

海 | islets; this term is chiefly given to isles in northern China.

蓬萊仙 | the isles of the genii.

**壙** Like the last, but not in the sea.

**壙** A tumulus; a solitary hill rising in a plain; a butte.

**搗** From *hand* and *age* or *islet*.

**搗** To beat with a mallet; to pound or grind fine, as in a mortar; to ram down, to make solid, as adobe walls; to lean on; to collect; to misuse, as a woman.

| 出汗 to squeeze out the juice.

| 爛 to beat to pieces or fine.

愁焉如 | I sorrow till I feel as if I had been pommelled.

| 衣聲 the clatter of [washer-men] beating clothes.

| 實 to beat down solidly.

| 米 to hull rice, in a mortar.

**憊** Also read *chen*.

**憊** Grieved to excess, injured by grief and sorrow.

| 恨不釋 my grief and rage have no vent.

吾心 | | I am really heart-sick.

**禱** 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 to make known to the gods.

是 | thus I intreat; — used at the end of letters.

默 | secret or inaudible prayer.

獲罪於天無所 | 也 if you sin against Heaven, there is none [higher] to pray to.

丘之 | 久矣 I, Confucius have long since prayed.

既伯既 | we sacrificed to the Father [of horses], and prayed — for success in hunting.

**倒** From *man* and *reaching to*; it is similar to the next.

**倒** 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 也 its force is increased, or it indicates the end of the matter.

打 | knocked him over.

打不 | did not knock him down.

他 | 大意 he went contrary to his best interests.

| 床 to take to one's bed.

死 | 地 fell dead to the ground.

辯 | convinced him, argued him down.

| 運 unlucky; a misadventure.

我 | 不言語你 | 說長說短 I have said nothing, but you prate as you like.

絕 | very laughable, excessive laughter.

| 行 the bankruptcy of a firm.

| 地蒞蘆 [just a sot rolling] on the ground like a gourd.

| 運 unfortunate, unlucky.

| 不如大雨 there's nothing like a heavy rain after all.

把舖子 | 出去 gave up the shop to him; sold its good-will.

| 像 why, it is like, &c.

今日無酒 | 莫如喝點茶 as we have no wine to-day, we shall have to drink tea.

別隨風 | don't follow after the wind; i. e. don't steer by another's compass.

索性拉 | 不賣罷 then that's the end of it, and I'll not sell it.

跌 | he fell down.

推 | pushed it over.

本來笨的 | 說聰明 he was stupid, but he now speaks very cleverly.

我唱你 | 不彈 though I sing, yet you won't play.

傾 | 是非 to confound right and wrong.

你是那裏人 | 會說話 where are you from, for you speak very well?

| 頓 trousers to pull over others.

Read *too* To subvert; to turn over or upside down; to pour out.

| 茶來 pour out the tea.

| 像厭惡人 it looks as if you had taken offense at him.

| 背着手 to put the hands behind the back.

| 也罷了 well, let it pass.

| 掛鳥 the bird which turns upside down, the love-bird of Formosa. (*Loricula*.)

| 草 or | 嚼 to chew the cud.

是非 | 置 to confuse truth and error.

猶解 | 懸 as if the people had been given up to every kind of disorder and evil, or were between two fires.

In Cantonese, used for the next.

A sign of the past tense.

捉 | 佢 seized him.

到

From a *knife* and to *reach*; used with the last.

To arrive at, to attain, to reach; to go or come to; often merely a sign of the past tense, finished, completed; as a *preposition*, to, at, up to; from, of; a disjunctive particle still, but, yet, on the contrary; when followed by 也 its force is elegantly increased.  
 | 處一樣 it is everywhere the same.

來 | he has come.

| 那裏去 where is he going?

| 如今 even till now.

| 底 to the bottom; after all finally, however, at last.

無所不 | it reaches everywhere, omnipresent.

借 | 紋銀一百兩 borrowed from him a hundred taels.

收 | received; it has come.

| 過了 I have been there.

| 了沒有 has he come?

想得 | I have thought of it.

事 | 頭來 the matter is even now pressing.

這 | 也說得是 this is said with truth.

週 | complete; all around.

不 | 處 not quite perfect; still some defect.

作不 | it cannot be effected.

事 | 其間 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-

hists called themselves | 人 men [seeking for] reason or intelligent men, denoting thereby their aspirations after *pu-ti* (Sanskrit, *bod-dhi*) intelligence; the Reason or Logos of the Rationalists, denoting an emanation, the unknown factor or principle of nature, the way it acts in matter and mind; to lead; to direct, to follow out; to go in a designated path; to speak, to talk, to converse; as a *preposition*, by, from; the way or cause a thing comes; a classifier of courses at a feast, edicts and dispatches, gateways, walls, rivers, bridges, &c.; a coating, a layer.

不知 | *q. d.* 知不到 I don't know; *lit.* I am not yet up to that, or not acquainted with it.

| 理 reason, propriety, what is right evidently.

不合 | unreasonable, un-conscionable.

| 德 virtue, virtuous.

這八字是坤 | 的嗎 is this horoscope for a lady?

國有 | 其言足以興 if the state be well governed, he is sure to rise by his words.

| 心惟微 the principle of right in the heart is small.

正 | right reason.

| 家 Taoists or Rationalists.

| 綱司 or | 錄 the civil head of the Taoists in a prefecture.

| 士 a Taoist; he calls himself 小 | or | 末 the little Taoist.

王 | the royal road, the perfect way of the ancient kings; public spirit or regard for the general welfare.

赤 | the equator.

穀 | the rectum.

| 路 or | 途 a way; a road.

找一條 | 路 I try to find something to do; some livelihood.

不 | not to say.

| 聽途說 everybody is talking about it.

說 | to converse.

自古 | as saith the proverb.

內牆六 | the six inner walls.

| 隆 | 污 a doctrine or faith in favor and in disrepute, — as when accepted or despised by people.

| 臺 an intendant of circuit or *tuotai*; — he speaks of himself to his superiors as 職 | the officer of the circuit.

一 | 公文 one public dispatch.

志以 | 寧言以 | 接 aims should rest in their right, and words be accepted if right.

當 | now in the road; *i. e.* at present exercising the power.

外 | 師 heretical teachers (*tir-thaka*) — who do not believe in Buddha

得 | to become perfect and enter *nirvanā*; used by Buddhists.

| 也者不可須臾離也 a reasonable man will not for a moment abandon his principles.

繞 | a roundabout way.

耨草三 | weed it three times.

上頭 | 菜 bring on the first course.

抹灰二 | put on two coats of plaster.

街

From *to walk* and a *head*; interchanged with the preceding.

街

A street; a highway.

街 | the streets and avenues of a town.

導

From an *inch* and *road*.

導

To lead, to conduct; to point out the way, to induce to do right; to lay down the way or plan; to exhort, to urge to follow.

引 | to direct in right courses.

鄉 | a village guide.

開 | to undeceive, to show the right way.

先 | a messenger, an avant-courier.

訓 | to teach easy doctrines, to lead where people wish to go; a district instructor.

**悼** 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.  
七年日 | when seven years old he is called pitiable.  
| 哭 to bewail and cry.  
悲 | to compassionate.  
| 嘆 to sigh for.  
| 亡詩 a monody, a mournful poem on the death of a friend.

**稻** From *grain* and *to lade out*.  
Rice when growing in the field, paddy; rice.  
撒 | to sow rice.  
早 | early rice.  
陸 | or 旱 | 米 upland rice.  
水 | 米 family rice.  
打 | 子 to thrash rice on the |  
場 or thrashing-floor.

**踏** From *foot* and *to lade out*.  
To tread on, to put down the foot; to violate, to disregard; to tread in another's steps.  
自 | 法網 to willfully violate the laws.

足之 | 之手之舞之 the feet dance and the hands gesticulate, -- as in extreme joy.

高 | to travel far.  
赴湯 | 火 to get scalded and run into the fire; -- heedless.  
踐 | to walk on or along.

**幃** From *napkin* and *eye*; also read *sch'cu*.  
The everlasting canopy, i. e. the sky; a curtain, a veil; to canopy over; a carriage screen or partition.  
無不覆 | there's nothing which is not covered -- by the sky.  
素 | a plain curtain.

**燾** Like the preceding.  
To cover over, to overspread, as the sunlight; to envelop, as a mist or smoke.

**盜盜** From 皿 a vessel and 次 an old form of 涎 spittle; the primitive is constantly contracted to 次 a time.  
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 peculate; to rob, to plunder; to appropriate another's goods or country.

強 | a bandit.  
洋 | or 海 | pirates.  
| 賊 or 大 | a highway robber.  
小 | a pilferer, a footpad.

| 言孔甘 the scoundrel's words are very plausible.

掩耳 | 鈴 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.

慢藏誨 | to be careless of things tempts to thievery.

遇 | waylaid and robbed.

**導** From *rice* and *way*.  
To chcese; to remove the husk from grain and make it ready for food; rice with six spikelets.  
| 去粃糠使成精鑿 take off the chaff that the clean grain may be ready for use.

## T'AO.

Old sounds, t'o, t'op, t'ok, do, dot, and dok. In Canton, t'ò; -- in Swatow, t'au, t'o, and to; -- in Amoy, t'ò, t'ò, and tiau; -- in Fuhchau, t'o and to; -- in Shanghai, t'o and do; -- in Chifu, t'ao.

**叨** From *mouth* and *knife*; it is unlike *chao* 召 to call.  
To desire food; to love honor or gratification; to long for; addicted to; inordinately; in polite phrase, to feel deeply grateful for, sensible of, ashamed of having had a strong desire for.  
| 蒙 deeply thankful for.  
| 光 earnestly desirous of your favor; ashamed of asking you.  
幸 | 天眷 all enjoyed the care of Heaven.  
貪 | 凶淫 addicted to cruelty and lust.  
| 教 desirous of seeing you.

| 忝 ashamed of so many favors.

貓 | 着 just in the cat's mouth.

Read tao. To talk or gabble; muddled, hard to unravel.

他的事情 | 極了 his affairs are very much involved.

**饕** From *eat* and *to cry out*; its use is like the preceding.

饕 | Gluttonous, gormandizing; rapacious, covetous.

| 腹 to make a god of the belly.

| 饕性成 he is a confirmed gormand.

何能滿其貪 | who can satisfy his greed?

**詔** To doubt, to suspect.  
天道不 | heaven's doctrines are not to be suspected.

**條** From 糸 silk and 條 string contracted, or 昏 to lade; it is used with the next, and the second form is unusual.

條 | A plaited sash; a band or cord; a fringe of threads; silk gimp or edging.

絲 | a silk cord or girdle.

| 子 辮子 silk braided in the cuc.

打 | 子 to twist cord.

狗牙 | 子 a notched or scalloped edging.

**韜** } A bow-case; a scabbard; a  
 旗-bag; a vantbrace; to  
 sheathe; just, liberal.  
**馱** } 將帥須知 | 畧 a general  
 must know all about military  
 strategy.  
 弓 put the bow in its case.

六 | ancient books containing  
 rules of war, written by the  
 Great Duke Kiang 姜太公  
 for Wán Wang.

**恠** From *heart* and to *laid out*.  
 To rejoice; indulgent, ex-  
 cessive; reckless; to store,  
 to lay up; to treat badly;  
 to doubt; slow, lazy.

| | a long time.

| 心 reckless, careless.

| 閒 not hurried; leisurely.

天命不 | Heaven's decrees are  
 certain.

以樂 | 憂 to conceal sorrow by  
 a joyful air.

無卽 | 淫 let there be no insol-  
 ent dissoluteness.

**搯** } To pull out by the hand; to  
 tug at; to fumble for; to  
 draw, as a sword; to knock  
 on; to lay hold of.  
**掏** } | 虱子 to crack a louse.  
 | 錢 to take out some cash.

| 耳聾 to clean the ears.

| 家雀兒 catch the sparrow.

左旋右 | he presented his  
 shield and drew his blade.

小洞 | 不出大螃蟹 I  
 shan't find a big sea-crab in this  
 little hole; — your paltry shop  
 has nothing fit to buy.

**楫** A tree resembling a *Sophora*,  
 but by others classed with the  
 楸 or *Catalpa*; it is not now  
 certainly known.

**滔** From *water* and to *laid out*.  
 The rapid continuous waters  
 of a stream; to overpass  
 bounds; name of an upper  
 branch of the River Han in  
 Shensi.

| 濫 to overflow and inundate.

| | 不斷古今流 it has never  
 ceased to flow in this same great  
 current.

白浪 | 天 the waves touch the  
 sky, — at the horizon.

汶水 | | the never-ceasing  
 River Wán.

| 風 the east wind.

| | 者天下皆是也 the  
 whole empire is in the same dis-  
 turbed state.

**洮** From *water* and an *omen*; inter-  
 changed with 洵 to rinse.

Name of a large affluent of the  
 Yellow R., west of Lan-chen  
 fu in Kansuh, flowing near the town  
 of | 州 lying southeast of Koko-  
 nor; an ancient region in Shan-  
 tung; to wash.

| 湖 a lake in I-hing hien 宜興  
 縣 in Kiangsu, a part of Ta-hu.

汰 to rinse; to cleanse.

臨 | a former name of Min chen  
 in the north of Sz'eh'nen, where  
 is produced the | 羊 a great  
 goat, nearly as large as a donkey.

**本** From *great* and *ten*; i.e. ten men  
 together; easily confounded with  
 本 root.

To enter, to go in gladly; go-  
 ing and coming, in and out.

**陶** } From 匱 a dish and 阜 a place;  
 the primitive was once used for  
 it, but has now become obsolete,  
 and is also sometimes regarded  
 as a synonym of 窰 a mine.

A furnace for burning pot-  
 tery or earthenware; a hill  
 like a kiln; to make like a  
 kiln; name of the domain of Tao  
 in Ping-yang, now Ta-yuen fu in  
 Shensi, whence he is called |  
 唐氏 Lord T'ang of Tao;  
 mournful thoughts; to please,  
 to give vent to the feelings; cor-  
 rect, straight; used for the next.

| 人 a potter.

甄 | a kiln.

| 冶 to burn pottery.

駟介 | | the mailed team prances  
 proudly.

| 正 an ancient term for a dis-  
 trict superintendent of schools.

| 鎔 to melt; to transform and  
 reform.

| 然 jolly, exhilarated.

| 暢 to relieve one's feelings, to  
 enjoy, to give rein to.

| | 自得 very well pleased  
 with himself and others.

君子 | | my husband looks  
 delighted.

竈父 | 穴 Tau-fu made  
 them kraals and cave-houses.

Read 堯. The upright judge  
 of Shun, named Kao Yao 皇 |  
 n. c. 2200.

**萄** The cultivated vine is 葡  
 |; the name is supposed  
 to be of western origin, as  
 the grape was brought from  
 the Caspian Sea in the Han dy-  
 nasty.

葡 | 蔓子 a grape-vine.

牛奶葡 | white malaga grapes.

**鉤** Dull, as a knife.  
 In *Cantonese*. A saw, with  
 a dull edge to cut metal.  
 鋸 | saws; a saw.

**禱** Happiness; divine, spiritual,  
 pertaining to the gods.

**綯** To bind up; to braid cord.  
 to twist; a cord, a strand  
 | 住 to tie up, as a dog.  
 宵爾索 | in the evening  
 braid the grass ropes.  
 結 | to secure fast.

**袖** The sleeve of a robe; a  
 term used in olden time.

From *spirits* and a *dish*.

Drunken, tipsy.

惜花連日醉醜 |  
 while lamenting the transient  
 flowers, he got tipsy and went reel-  
 ing about day after day.

淘

From *water* and *kibi* as the phonetic.

淘 To scour, to wash out, as rice; to sift, to stir about; to search for, as gold dust; to clean out, as a well; to excite; to play; to fidget.

淘米 to scour rice.

淘乾淨 to sift clean.

淘沙 to wash sand or rubbish, as to find things.

淘井 to clean out a well.

淘氣 playful, tricky, mischief-loving; sprightly.

流水 | | rippling waters.

In *Shanghai*. An adverb of quantity; altogether.

一 | one wash; *i. e.* at once.

擺拉一 | put them altogether.

替我一 | 去 go with me.

啣

Used with the last, but not correctly.

啣 Loquacious, verbose; the prattle of a child.

號 | to cry, to bewail, to weep.

咷

From *mouth* and *omen*; the preceding is often wrongly used for this.

咷 The wailing of infants; to cry and weep.

號 | 痛哭 the noise of bitter wailing and agony.

嗷 | lawling and squalling, as children.

桃

桃 A peach, a nectarine, considered as 五木之精 the best of all trees; it is used as a metaphor for females and nuptials; a flower-bud, alluding to its plumpness.

鸚嘴 | the beaked peach.

扁 | or 剛兒 | or 合 | or 蟠 | the flat peach.

| 子 a peach.

合窰 | the honey peach from Khamil.

| 仁 peach-meats.

碧 | 花 the white double peach.

| 紅 peach bloom.

核 | a walnut; but 核 | 骨 is a term for the ankle.

洋 | the sweet carambola (*Averrhoa*); but in Kiangsi, this name is applied to the 爛猴 | a fruit like the *Actinidia* or *Dillenia*.

含 | a cherry.

董斯目 | a kind of white peach at Peking.

| 氏爲刃 the cutler made swords.

仙 | a poetical name for a fig.

| 葉 | 根 peach leaf and root; *i. e.* a wife and concubine.

| 乳 or | 膠 peach gum.

| 虫 the peach bug; *i. e.* a wren.

香 | a lemon. (*Pekingese*.)

| 花水 spring freshes.

| 符 the peach charm, hung over the lintel about newyear.

綿花 | flower bud of cotton.

| 園結義 they (Liu Pi and others) made their compact in the peach-garden.

| 月 a poetical name for the third moon.

佛 | Budha's peach, a fragrant variety of orange which does not become fingered.

鞞

鞞 } A hand-drum or tambour, furnished with buttons tied to strings on each side, and twirled by peddlers as a cry; it is called 播楞鼓 and 玲琳鼓 by many.

逃

From *to go* and *omen*; the second form is common but rather vulgar.

逃 } To abscond, to elude search, to desert; to flee, to escape; to hide; escaped, skulking; a vagabond, a wanderer; fugitives.

| 跑 or | 走 to run away.

| 學 to play truant.

拐 | to abduct, to carry off children.

| 人 a fugitive, a deserter.

天下通 | 主 this chief of the vagabonds in the land.

| 避 to shirk, to hide, to skulk; to flee, as from the police.

| 奴 a runaway slave.

| 籠鳥 a well trained bird.

| 荒 fugitives, wandering outcasts.

| 不出去 cannot get away, as from the besiegers.

| 旗 he deserted his flag, said of a Bannerman.

| 軍 to escape, as a banished man.

脫 | to sneak away, to skulk off.

騮

騮 A horse four years old, according to the P'au Ts'ao; though some say a three year colt.

檣

From *wood* and *age*.

檣 A block of wood; a useless stick; to stab.  
| 杌 an inauspicious animal; name of a noted bandit spoken of in the Ch'un Ts'iu; an ignorant dolt, who cannot be trusted or taught; a history of the Tsu state.

| 昧 ignorant of, stupid.

Read *ch'eu*. Unworthy of a mate, one whom nobody will consort with; a coffin.

翳

翳 A sort of flabellum used by mummers; a banner ornamented with feathers, used by actors, similar to the 翳 a feather insignia.

旗 | standards which distinguish officers.

右執 | in his right hand he holds his feather panache.

濤

Great waves; billows dashing on the shore; a river in Sz'ch'uen.

波 | billows following each other, and dashing ashore.

松 | the wind sighing through the pines.

海 | 翻滾 seething, foaming billows.

討  
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 seditious; 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.

賊 to extirpate robbers; to attack the foe.

債 or 賤 to dun.

伐 to reduce to subjection.

保 to guaranty; answerable for

厭 or 嫌 to get people's ill-will, to incur dislike.

飯 to ask alms or food.

情 to intercede for a criminal.

不着好 I won't have it so; don't put it that way.

好 to toady, to cater to.

個公道 I only wish to get a fair price.

檢 | a Hanlin reviser of low rank.

取 to exact, to demand and take.

自 | he brought it on himself.

套  
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.

一 | 書 encase the books.

一 | 褲 overalls, leggings.

一 | 衣服 one suit of clothes.

通 | 的 or | 用的 generally in use, commonly known.

圈 | a noose, a snare.

客 | 話 polite greetings.

住 cover it; noose it; keep him.

脫 | he escaped that snare; also, not to conform to the fashion or current opinion; peculiar, puritanical.

手 | a pair of gloves or mittens.

一件外 | an overcoat or outer robe

言不叙 no need of many compliments.

板 blocks for two colors

一 | 戲法 a conjurer's trick.

河 | 冬涸 the bend or cut-off in the river dries in winter.

俗 | vulgar or common.

一 | 全傢伙 a complete set of tools.

In *Pekingese*. To put on; communicating by.

車 to harness the cart.

二房 | 間 the two rooms open into each other, as by a door.

TEH.

Old sounds, tek and dek. In Canton, tük; — in Swatow, tek and tit; — in Amoy, tek; — in Fuhchau, taik; — in Shanghai, tük and dük; — in Chifu, tō.

德  
t'eh

From 彳 to go and 直 straight and 心 heart; the combined primitive is the ancient form of the character; as a proper name, it is often written without the radical, and like the second form.

Moral excellence or virtue, goodness; benefit, favor; energy, virtue; quality, power, whether good or bad; to show kindness; accomplishments, to flourish, as the seasons; good example; sensible of a favor; grateful; good instruction; to improve, to increase in; to benefit others; happy; in epitaphs, mild and yet just, humble when reproved.

有 | he is worthy.

祖宗之 | 行所致 [his success] is owing to the virtuous acts of his fathers.

仁 | humanity, beneficence.

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.

改於其 | correct their [bad] qualities.

作功 | to perform meritorious acts, as a devotee.

喪 | or 損 | reckless, to violate right.

大 | 教化 great virtue converts many.

女有四 | females have four accomplishments; viz., | chastity, 言 words, 容 manners, and 工 skill.

色 appearance of good.

己 to take merit to one's self.

之不忘 ever grateful for it.

六 | six virtues, viz., 和 knowledge, 仁 humanity, 聖 innate goodness, 義 rectitude, 中 integrity, and 和 conciliation.

修 | to give in charity.

潤身 virtue adorns the person.

禽 a cock, chanticleer.

大 | used for *bhadanta* a title like Reverend given to Buddhist priests.

三 | three virtues, viz.; 正 真 even justice, 剛 克 stern rule, and 柔 克 mild rule; these are the essence of the 九 | nine virtues of mankind in all relations.

得  
t'oh

From 彳 to go and 曷 an obstacle; *q. d.* going on till the object be attained.

To attain, to get the object of one's wishes; to wish, to desire covetously; special; between two adjectives it is an *adverb*, very; an auxiliary *verb*, can, may, able to be done; after another verb, expresses the potential mood, or a form of the past tense; to do; to become, to gain; gain, a possession; covetousness.

不 | unattainable, very difficult; when it follows a negative, it indicates inability; when it precedes it, unwillingness; as 來不 | he will not come; 不 | 來 he cannot come; 不 | 了 there is no end; after 巴 or 很 it indicates desire, or the optative; as 我巴不 | 要來 I greatly desired to come; after adjectives the highest degree of; as 少不 | infallibly, certainly enough.

不大 | 意 I am rather disappointed; mortified.

| 錢賣放 to take bribes to let a thief escape.

沒有 | 說 there is nothing to say.

| 手天 got it from heaven; came naturally.

| 着 or | 了 it is got; I've got it.

今日 | 見 I had a sight of him to-day.

走 | 多 I walked too much.

是用不 | 于道 and therefore we did not advance on our road.

省 | 路上泥 you will thus avoid the mire.

| | 來 I came here on purpose.

不 | 已 cannot but, necessary, not able to stop.

看 | 見 I can see it; it is visible.

焉 | 知 how can he obtain wisdom?

凡民自 | 罪 all people who commit [these] crimes.

等不 | I cannot wait.

使 | or 做 | very well, it will do.

| 一失一 got one and lost one.

戒之在 | restrain your covetousness.

| 手夥計 fellow-workmen.

必 | you will get it.

| 意 | 狠 exceedingly well satisfied, just what I wanted.

極甚相 | they agree together (or fit) very well.

| 其所哉 what a fortunate man I am!

那 | 不爾 how can it but be so?

In *Pekingese* read *te*. Ought, should; required of.

| 用多少 how much is needed?

| 甚麼時候去 at what hour must we start?

得  
t'oh

Often erroneously written for the last.

Water, watery; the appearance of water.

搥  
t'oh

To strike with the fist, to thump; to crowd close up to each other, to scrouge.

貸  
t'oh

From *precious* and *dart*; it is interchanged with *tai* 貸 to lend.

To ask a loan, particularly of the crop for future needs.

假 | to borrow.

有積穀者 | 得十分之三 he borrowed one third of the crop of the corn-dealers.

## T'EH.

Old sound, t'ek. In Canton, t'äk and t'ik; — in Swatow, t'ek; — in Amoy, t'ek and lek; — in Fuchau, t'aik; — in Shanghai, t'äk; — in Chifu, t'ö.

特  
t'ö

From 廌 and a court.

A bull, a male beast; a three year old beast; a bullock fit for sacrificing, three years old; a stallion, three mares were allowed to one; alone, single, separately; prominent; special, purposely; to stand forth; to isolate; a mate; a man eminent among others; grain shooting up.

不 | not alone, not only; and followed by 即, as 不 | 愚民 即士大夫亦信 not only did the common people believe it, but the scholars also.

| 意 or | 地 single, specially; a special design.

| 要 I specially wish it.

| 牲 a sacrificial bullock; to pair, to wed.

| 來 I came on purpose.

不 思 舊 姻 求 爾 新 | you do not care for our old affinity, and seek to please your new mate.

| 白 to announce particularly.

| 旨 or | 諭 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.

牠  
t'ö

Almost the same as the last.

One, a single one; special, single.

不 | 弟 not alone to condole; *i. e.* one who is a near friend does not make a formality of the condolence.

| 言同時也 specially spoke of it at the same time.

Read *ch'ü*. The margin or selvedge of the dress.

忒  
t'ö

From *heart* and *dart*.

An excess, an error; to alter, to change; to err; to doubt; as an *adverb*, a synonym of 太 highly, too, very.

| 兇猛 very furious.  
 疑 | to suspect.  
 | 小 too small.  
 年紀 | 輕 too young.  
 四時不 | there is no deviation  
 in the seasons.  
 昊天不 | high Heaven never errs.  
 下手 | 很了 you hit him quite  
 too hard.  
 | 晚 very late.  
 孰無差 | 哉 who is there who  
 has never erred?  
 | 精細了 too refined and de-  
 licate.  
 In *Shanghai*. Instead of, for;  
 with, along with.  
 | 我去買 go and buy it for me.  
 | 伊一淘去 go along with him.  
 | 煞要緊 in too great haste.

忒,  
 t'ò

Foolish.  
 儉 | silly.

忒,  
 t'ò

From *heart* below *under*.  
 Downhearted; timorous.  
 素固志 | he is always just  
 so cowardly.

慝,  
 t'ò

From *heart* and to *hide* from; it  
 differs from *nih*, 慙 mortified.  
 Secret vice and a depraved  
 heart; dissolute, lewd; filthy;  
 noxious; to gloss over vice, to  
 act hypocritically, to do evil.  
 隱 | to bide one's vile conduct.  
 姦 | profligate, licentious.  
 修 | to put away evil habits.  
 方 | local balderdash or ribaldry  
 —should be avoided.  
 邪 | vicious, depraved.

無俾作 | do not let them act  
 out their evil.  
 匿 | 而言善 he conceals his  
 vice by talking good.  
 | 於惡雜 abandoned to vile  
 practices.  
 次 | the moon seen after sunrise.  
 旌別淑 | to discriminate be-  
 tween the pure and impure.  
 負罪引 | taking punishment  
 to himself and bearing all evil;  
 —said of Shun.

蟻,  
 t'òh

Insects which eat leaves;  
 plant-lice or aphides, called  
 蠶虫 in Peking, and 花虱  
 in Canton.  
 去其蠹 | [that thou mayest] re-  
 move the grubs and lice — from  
 the grain and vegetables; part of  
 a prayer to the gods of the land

## TEU.

Old sounds, tu, du, t'ut, dùt, and dùk. In Canton, tau; — in Swatow, tau and tò; — in Amoy, tau and tò; — in Fuhchau, tau, téu, and tau; — in Shanghai, t'ù and dù; — in Chifu, tò.

兜

From 兜 *form* and an old form  
 of 替 *blind*, which incloses it.

teu A kind of helmet or morion;  
 helmet shaped; to carry in a  
 napkin, to make a loose parcel; to  
 retain; to get by crooked ways;  
 to reach.

| 盔 an iron casque.  
 | 肚 or 肚 | a stomacher; a sup-  
 port to the breast like a corset.  
 | 了好些東西 he tied up  
 many things in his kerchief.  
 放驢 | 于崇山 [Shun] sent  
 Hwan Teu (a villainous officer)  
 into confinement on Mt. Chung.  
 下巴 | an old man's chin.  
 | 貌 repulsive, ill-looking.  
 | 轉來 I came by a round-  
 about way.  
 | 頭 to dodge and run ahead.  
 風 | a hood or cowl to keep the  
 head warm.  
 | 收 to keep wrongfully.  
 | 到 I have got it.

攬

teu

In *Fuhchau*. At, by; near in  
 time or place.

To lift up, to raise in the  
 hand; to correct, to criticize;  
 to retain, to control; to get  
 hold of; to seize; to meddle  
 with; to fit; to bring near to.

| 領 to get commissions.  
 | 攬 to engross, to grasp after.  
 | 紙 a percentage taken by a  
 house-broker from the nominal  
 price.  
 | 開 to lift aside, to raise and  
 put elsewhere.  
 | 得水 to take up water in the  
 hands.  
 跟 | to fit tightly, as a shoe.  
 | 緊 take it up carefully.  
 | 起轎 to tilt or lift the sedan-  
 poles, and thus causing the sitter  
 to go under them.

In *Fuhchau*. To befriend, to  
 care for; to fold under, to tuck in.

筓

teu

A horse-trough or bucket to  
 give the animal drink; a bas-  
 ket to muzzle it; a classifier  
 of trees.

一 | 樹 one solitary tree.  
 驢 | the muzzle on an ass.  
 山 | or | 子 a mountain chair;  
 a basket to carry things.

咬

teu

From 口 *mouth* and 投 to *throw*  
 down contracted.

Talkative; trifling discourse.  
 譁 | very loquacious.  
 嘍 | garrulous.

瞇

teu

From *eye* and *wine vessel*; it is  
 often read *teu*.

Sunken or hollow eyes;  
 deep-set eyes, arising from  
 high eyebrows; unwashed  
 eyes.

眶 | 眼兒 beetle-browed eyes;  
 hollow-eyed.

骷髏 | 子 the sockets in a skull.



筵 | 之事 matters relating to sacrifices and worship.

木 | a wooden platter.

君婦莫莫爲 | 孔庶 the presiding women are still and reverent, and prepare the numerous trays.

In Cantonese. A phrase said to come from mispronunciation of the northern term 老頭 or 老頭子 used like "the governor."

荳 A recent character constantly used for the last.

Legumes of every kind; peas, beans.

| 角 or | 甲 string-beans; peas in the pod.

青 | green peas.

地 | or 土 | ground-nuts.

| 糜 糜 (or 花) bean-curd jelly.

紅 | lentiles, also, the bean of *Aborus precatorius*.

| 石 and | 餅 bean cakes.

胡 | a Buddhist name for lentiles.

殘 | kidney beans.

蠶 | common bean (*Faba sativa*), from the fancied similarity of the hirsute pods to silkworms.

水 | 兒 a lacustrine plant with thread-like leaves, which produce small edible tubers like peas.

豆 Interchanged with its primitive.

A sacrificial vessel, that which holds the meat.

椀 Like the last. A wooden trencher to hold meat; an old measure of four 升 pints, less than half a peck.

獨 | a high tree, whose fruit resembles colored bags, and leaves bright mirrors; perhaps the bladder tree or *Kalruteria paniculata*.

痘 From disease and pea. The small-pox.

| 疹 the pustules.

| 漿 vaccine virus.

染 | caught the small-pox.

出 | or 出 | 子 the smallpox has appeared.

種 | or 種 牛 | to vaccinate.

天行 | took naturally.

| 皮 pox-marked.

| 疤 the scabs.

| 毒 a broken pustule.

| 母 or | 神娘娘 goddess of the small-pox.

逗 To delay, to loiter, to remain without permission; to stop, to detain; to avoid, as an enemy; to peer and peep, to skulk around in order to escape detection.

在路 | 逗不能直赴任所 he loitered by the way and could not go right to his post.

引 | to beguile and lead astray.

| 住 to delay, to dawdle.

脰 The neck, the throat. 絕 | to break off the neck; as in hanging.

| 頸 the neck.

蛙以 | 鳴 frogs croak through (or in) their neck.

餽 To set out food. | 釘 the part of a feast which remains, and is spread for the servants.

醞 To distil again. 猶一 | 之 it must be distilled once more.

竇 From 穴 cave and 瀆 disgraceful contracted.

A hole, a burrow; a duct, an aqueduct, a drain; a waste-weir; an error by which some one is disappointed; loss, waste, damage; to dig a hole or channel through a bank or wall.

水 | a water sluice or drain.

狗 | a kennel.

弊 | 百出 from a trifling error (or damage) many bad results follow.

| 路 a narrow road, as in a gorge.

保無疑 | we can assure them that there will be no remissness.

塞 | to let down the sluice-gate.

In Cantonese. A rendezvous for thieves and their plunder; a *guet-apens*.

圍 | 口 to beset or watch a lurking-place.

T<sup>s</sup>EU.

Old sounds, ㄊ, ㄊ, ㄊ, ㄊ, and ㄊ. In Canton, ㄊ; — in Swatow, ㄊ and ㄊ; — in Amoy, ㄊ, ㄊ, and ㄊ; — in Fuhchau, ㄊ, ㄊ, and ㄊ; — in Shanghai, ㄊ and ㄊ; — in Chifu, ㄊ.

偷 From 手 and to answer; it was originally written like 偷 to deceive.

Remiss, careless, as to incur loss; stealthily, underhand; secretly disrespectfully; to pilfer, to steal to obtain unfairly; to undervalue, to despise.

| 安 to take one's ease, when he ought to work; to let things slide.

忙裏 | 閒 to shirk work even when very busy.

| 生 to shamefully save one's life.

| 拈 to pilfer, to purloin.

| 走 to go silently, as a thief.

| 盜 to steal and rob; a brigand.

| 狗 | a petty thief, a shop-lifter.

| 得浮生半日閒 I have escaped the frothy bustle of life, and am going to take a half holiday.

| 去 to steal away; to slink off.

- | 巧 to save human labor.  
 | 薄 remiss, negligent.  
 | 看 to steal a look at.  
 | 工減料 to deceive in work and stock; dishonest work and scant materials; to peculate in a job.

# 鑰

eu

An ore called | 石 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.

# 頭

eu

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.

- | 殼 the head, the skull.  
 | 癩 vertigo, dizziness.  
 包 | a fillet or headband.  
 回 | to turn the head.  
 出 | to take one's part, to undertake for, to interfere; distinguished, rising.  
 一 | 親事 this marriage affair.  
 走那 | go by that way.  
 上 | and 下 | upper and lower people, as master and servants, the boss and his men.  
 下 | down-stairs (Cantonese).  
 | 貨 carriage animals.  
 | 腦 a headman, the guiding hand; a clue, a way.  
 無 | 公案 no cause for an action, it is a doubtful case.  
 作事有 | 無尾 he begins a thing but never finishes it.  
 | 一個 the leading man, the first or most famous.  
 他 | 一天 the day before that.  
 | 等 | 兒 the very best of.

無想 | no other way, no help for it.

走 | 無路 no opening anywhere; I can find no occupation.

| | 是道 he can easily find employment.

出人 | 地 he excels most men.

點 | to nod assent; to bow.

| | 個時 that first time.

凡事 | 難 the first time of doing anything is hard.

In Shanghai. An adverb, about.

| 二百里 about 200 li.

# 一

eu

Read like the last, and used only as the 8th radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

It has no meaning.

# 投

eu

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 | 緣 not pleased with.  
 出 | 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 raffle.  
 | 文書 to hand in dispatches.  
 | 井 to drown one's self in well.  
 | 其所好' to agree to whatever another likes, sycophantic.  
 說話 | 機 to agree with in opinion, to coincide with, to bear the same testimony.  
 | 遞 to take to, to give over to.  
 自 | 羅網 he fell into his own snare.  
 | 西 going westwards.  
 | 桃報李 to send a peach and get a pear in exchange.  
 | 誠 or | 降 to submit and return to allegiance.

| 軍 to enlist, to enter the army.  
 自行 | 首 he went and owned his misdeeds.

話不 | 機半句多 half a sentence is too much to say to one whom we dislike.

# 骰

eu

shai

From bone and weapon; it is sometimes used for 骰 a part.

Dice are called | 子 from their being made of bone

耍 | 子 or 打 | 子 or 擲 | 子 to throw dice.

# 罍

eu

The character is designed for a rude delineation of a wine cup; and is now reduced to 斗 a measure.

An ancient sort of beaker or flagon.

# 涇

eu

Said to be used for the last, and defined to wash.

A small affluent of the Yellow River in the southwest corner of Shansi in Jui-ch'ing hien, where once was | 津 a mart.

# 歎

eu

From to breathe and pulse; used in Cantonese, and incorrectly written 抖 to shudder.

To pant, to take breath, to breathe hard and sigh; to rest, to hold up.

小兒歎 | the child is very passionate.

- | 一日 to rest for a day.  
 | 涼 to take an airing.  
 | 吓手 hold up for a while.  
 嘆 | to moan and sigh.  
 | 一 | rest a little while.  
 | 氣 to puff the breath; to pant.

# 對

eu

To loot; to carry off things.  
 | 對 to plunder, as lawless soldiers do.

# 黃

eu

From yellow and lord.

Yellow, a dark yellow; the | 纒 were yellow cotton flaps or tabs which hung from the crown over the ears, intimating that the king must not listen to rumors.

料

From *silk* and *peck*; it is used with the preceding, and is not the same *料* a cord.

Yellow ear-covers; to inform.

透

From *to go* and *beautiful*.

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.

情講 or 地說 to tell one's feelings, to make a clean breast.

心涼 to chill one through, as when drinking iced-water.

徹 or 通 to understand fully.

光 an opening for light, a kind of skylight.

光者 a transparent thing.

家子 a shrewd, artful, clever fellow.

好 perfectly well, just right.

測不 I do not comprehend the subject; it is hard to fathom.

化人心 to convert the heart.

看他的機關 I see through his scheme.

密不風 do not let a lip of it be spoken.

勿曾熟 not ripe, underdone, not ready. (Shanghai.)

濕了 wet quite through.

In *Cantonese*. To offer, as a price; to light, as a fire.

着炭 the coal has lighted.

底撈 to price a thing dirt cheap.

火爐 light a fire in the grate

計

To deceive.

引 to lead into evil ways, to vitiate.

杏音

From 否 *not* and 杏 *lord*, denoting one who hening something back, spits it out and rejects it; the second form is now only used as a primitive.

To spit out.

TI.

Old sounds, té, dé, da, tét, dé, and dék. In Canton, *tei* and *ti*; — in Swatow, *ti* and *toi*; — in Amoy, *ti*, *té*, *t'é* and *tòe*; — in Fuchau, *ti*, *t'i*, *tò*, *tie*, *tè*, and *t'é*; — in Shanghai, *ti* and *di*; — in Chifu, *ti*.

隄

From *place* and *right*; similar to the next.

To dike, to bank; to prepare against, to guard, to oppose a barrier; to stop, or fill a levee; a defense; a causeway, a bank.

防小人 be careful of evil people.

水漫了 the water has overflowed the dike.

堤

From *earth* and *right*; used with the last.

A dike, a bund; a ridge, a barrier; to divide by dikes; to fix a thing on its base.

築 to build a causeway.

岸 a bank of earth.

邊 near the bank.

鞮

Skin shoes; plain shoes; a single thickness without ornament.

屨 buskins.

絡 leathern greaves or shin plates.

狄 an old name for a region near Koko-nor.

低伍

From *man* and *low* or *mutual*; the second form is pedantic.

To bend or hang down, to droop; to incline; to sink, as money; in a low place; below, down; base, humble, low; under the standard; ordinary, vulgar, common; the lower classes.

高 and 昂 are opposites, high — low; honorable — base.

頭 to hang the head.

價 cheap, low-priced.

出身 low born, a humble origin.

水向流 water runs downward; — the heart turns to evil

愁壓眉 to knit the brows when sorrowful.

說道 he spoke in a low tone.

薩菩眉 the gentle look of Buddhist gods.

一格 put the line one character or place lower.

徊欲絕 to revolve in the mind when in sheer despair and ready to kill one's self.

音 or 聲 in a low voice.

偽 counterfeit; low, mean, as a disreputable business.

不三下四 I am not going to submit to do everything.

礧

A mineral 石 used in dyeing silk black; it may be a sort of iron-alum or massive alum shale; it occurs in the southeast of Shantung.

羝

Used with the next.

A ram or buck; a lie-goat; a ram three years old.

羊觸藩 the ram butts against the fence.

牴觸

From *ox* or *horn*, and *reaching* to as the phonetic.

To gore, to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.

觸 to push and drive with the horns.

角戲 pushing and pulling, an ancient sort of wrestling.

將異端 to resist heretical or strange doctrines.

**髓** <sup>'ti</sup> The sacral extremity, or the end of the spinal marrow, by which it communicates with the brain; the *os coccygis*.

**氏** <sup>'ti</sup> From 氏 *reaching* and 一 *one* denoting the earth; *q. d.* one tumbling down; used for the next, and for 低 to hang down.

The third zodiacal constellation, consisting of  $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon \zeta \eta \mu \nu \xi \theta$  in Libra; to revert to; a foundation; fundamental, radical; to lodge a night; the bottom of.

大 | on the whole, generally.

| 羌 a tribe in the Shang dynasty which occupied a region on the upper waters of the River Wéi in Kansuh.

Read <sup>'ti</sup>. To reach; to hang down; cheap.

其價 | 賤 the price is low.

**邸** <sup>'ti</sup> From a *town* and to *reach*; it is interchanged with the next and last.

A hotel where feudatories lodged at the capital; a royal residence, where courtiers repair; a lodging-house; the basis, the support of a thing; fundamental, going to the bottom of; a stand for a tablet; a screen; to arrive at.

| 舍 a lodging-place.

根 | 堅固 a firm foundation.

旅 | a tavern, one's hotel.

| 抄 the Peking gazette, so called because it is supposed to be copied out at the royal hotel.

| 京 to reach the capital.

**抵** <sup>'ti</sup> To oppose, to ward off; to rush against, to butt; to hit together; to substitute; to forfeit a pledge; to atone for; to sustain, to bear; to get what one deserves; to offend; to reach, to arrive at; up to, reaching to; a pledge, a security, a lien.

| 擋關係 to bear the consequences.

| 住 hold it up; stop it, as from falling.

| 得住 it will sustain it; it will not give way.

| 換 to barter, to swap.

| 罪 to atone for crime, to bear the blame.

| 賒 to settle a debt; to compound for a money payment by other property.

| 兌 to give an equivalent for.

| 銷 to make compensation; to pay a mulct, to settle an affair with money.

| 命 or | 償 to forfeit one's life; to atone by life.

| 水 tide or current against one.

| 掌 to gesticulate, to flourish the arms.

| 几 to slap the table, as when talking.

相 | to give in return as good as he gave; to revenge upon.

大 | in general, for the most part.

Read <sup>'chi</sup>. To clap.

| 掌而談 he clapped his hands and said.

In *Cantonese* used for 低 To value; worth, valued at; cheap, at a bargain.

不 | 錢 not worth much.

| 手 clever, skillful.

真正唔 | I was not up to him, I was taken in.

| 得略 well worth it.

真係 | 嘅 it was very cheap.

**疴** <sup>'ti</sup> Also read <sup>'ki</sup> and <sup>'chi</sup>; the primitive is also written <sup>'shi</sup> 氏.

Disease; sickness caused by constipation; afflicted, sorrowing.

疴自 | 吟 you will just make yourself ill, — by brooding over these troubles.

**砥** <sup>'ti</sup> From *cliff* and *bottom*; it is not the same as the next, but is constantly used for it; and for <sup>'chi</sup> 砥 a hone.

A soft stone, like steatite; to come to; to cause to approach; to fix, to settle; to produce; to ex-  
cente; to reach; a whetstone.

既 | 法 had decided on the plan.

周道如 | the highway is level as a whetstone.

三邦 | 貢厥名 the three regions contributed their best sorts.

我祖 | 遂陳于上 our ancestor rendered his deeds manifest in former days.

**底** <sup>'ti</sup> From *shelter* and *bottom*; to be distinguished from the last.

At the base of, under the shadow of; the bottom of; below, underneath; below the level of; low, menial; a servant; to the end, lasting; to reach the bottom; to impede; to settle, as sediment; a copy, a rough draft; natural vigor, constitution; a *conjunction*, but, only; in the Sung dynasty and before, used for 的 as a sign of the possessive.

| 面 the under surface.

不到 | it don't reach the bottom.

到 | 怎麼樣 how will it turn out at last?

下 | down stairs, below.

| 下 under, underneath.

小 | servant boys.

打 | put it last, goes last; to lay on priming in painting.

你先打 | do you first broach the matter.

好 | 子 vigorous, hearty; of good ancestry, respectable parentage.

什麼 | 子出身 what was his start in life?

眼 | 無人 he cares for nobody; supercilious, upstart.

伊子胡 | what do you think will be the end of it?

地 | underground; hades, in the abyss; the underworld.

家 | family possessions.

後 | behind, rear, last, after all.

細 | carefully, in detail.

靡所 | 止 so that there is no end or final rest.

知 | you know it to the bottom; that's very wise, you see the whole thing clearly.

| 稿 a draft, a first copy.

**弧** *ti* The famous bow of the emperor Shun, which was red and ornamented with carvings.

**詆** *ti* To vilify, to slander, to defame; to accuse wrongfully; to blame.  
| 毀 to calumniate.

醜 | vile slanders.

誣 | 是非 to pervert the right or call it wrong.

| 陷人於罪 to implicate one in a crime unjustly.

Read *tih*, Artful, crafty.

**瞠** *ti* From *ear* and *cavity*; also read *chih*, and *tuh*,  
Hard of hearing from disease; a disease in the ear.

**地** *ti* From *ground* and *also*.  
The earth, "the heavy gross particles which sank at the time of separating the primeval ether;" the second of the three prime powers, worshiped as 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.

天 | the whole world, the empire.

| 面 or | 方 a place, the locality, the region; a spot referred to.

| 脚堅固 the ground is firm; his friends are influential; the firm is sound.

| 保 or | 防 or | 方 constables, police-men, headmen.

| 主 a landlord; god of a spot, his shrine is usually in the hall.

| 租 ground rent.

他有 | he is a man of substance.

心 | the disposition.

| 皮兒是太緊 the times are very hard, the market is tight.

本 | 人 a native of a place or country.

落 | to fall to the ground.

| 利 productions, produce.

金 | a gilt ground in lackerware.

餘 | vacant ground; a resource; a character or principle.

| 瓜 or | 蛋 sweet potatoes.

暗 | a dark room or spot; in secret, *sub rosa*.

人 | 相宜 the man and the spot agree, he is familiar with the place.

好 | 位 a good locality or situation.

未到他的 | 步 I have not attained his skill (or standing.)

心懸兩 | his thoughts wander, his mind is not on the subject.

| 理 geography.

In *Cantonese* often written 地.

A sign of the plural of persons; used for 的 as a sign of the possessive; also read *ti* an adjective denoting a little of, rather, a diminutive.

我 | mine; ours.

中中 | ordinary, poor quality.

佢 | 錢 his money.

好得 | a little better.

送 | 點 give me a little more.

快 | 行 go quicker, hurry!

**抵** *ti* The root of a tree or the part of the trunk near the ground; the bole; root, origin, foundation.

深根固 | a firm and deep set root.

**棣** *ti* A white crab or small apple, larger than a cherry, but there is much discrepancy in the descriptions of the plant; the 唐 | is evidently a sort of plum, and is known as | 李; it is common in Shensi; there is also another sort described like a wild cherry.

| 棠花 a yellow flower like the *Spiraea* in form; probably a *Kerria* or *Corchorus*.

Read *tai*. Mannerly, polished, elegant.

威儀 | | a grave and highly decorous deportment.

**泚** *ti* Name of a stream in Lin-ch'ing hien 臨城縣 in the southwest of Chihli.

**弟** *ti* The ancient form represents a strap rising by degrees as it is wound round a stick; used with the next, and as a primitive interchanged with 夷 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 | 兄幾個 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.

亞 | a boy, a lad; my boy!

出則 | when in active life, fail not to act the part of a younger brother.

不 | disrespectful to superiors.

異母 | half blood relatives.

作兄 | to act like a brother.

齊子豈 | the daughter of Tsi is happy and unconcerned.

**悌** *ti* From *heart* and *brother*, to indicate the feeling; used with the preceding.

To act as a younger brother; respectful brotherly; indifferent to.

慈祥愷 | 身之德也 courtesy and respect are virtues honorable to all.

**第** *ti* From *bamboo* and a *strap* screwing around and ascending; it is often contracted to 第 a grass.

A series, an order, a class, a gradation; to grade; a consecutive rank or place; to make or arrange in a series; placed before figures it forms the ordinal numbers; a literary degree; a mansion, a house; a conjunction, but, yet, also an adverb, merely, however.

一 number one, the first  
 次 | a regular order.  
 一好 the best.  
 幾號 which number is it?  
 二處 or 一處 another place.  
 宅 | an officer's house; a fine mansion.  
 得 | he has got a higher grade.  
 不 | not graduated higher.  
 及 | attained to the degree, as of  
 甲 | a Hanlin doctor.  
 賜 | to confer a house on a deserving officer.  
 落 | failed in getting the degree.  
 潭 | 凝床 a fine spacious establishment.  
 詩書門 | the literary profession.  
 不 | 如此 not merely this way.  
 In *Shanghai*. A demonstrative pronoun, this, that.  
 個 this.  
 頭好跑 is it good walking here.  
 塊 this place.  
 邊 this side.

遛 | To go off, to migrate; to leave; a knife-case.  
 鴻雁 | the wild geese have gone south.

鬚髮 | From *hair* and *also* or to *change*.  
 Hair falling over the shoulders, disheveled or unbound; women's false hair; to shave.  
 不屑 | 也 do not desire false hair; — you have enough.  
 歛髮毋 | bind up the locks and do not let them fall negligently.

蜩蝻 | From *insect* and *girdle* or to *connect*; the first read *t'ai*; means also a snake; and the second read *ch'oh*, also means a spider.  
 天地淫氣之所致 heaven and earth's noxious vapors produce.  
 蜩在東莫之敢指 when the rainbow is in the east, nobody ventures to point the finger to it, — lest a boil grow.

嚏 | A sneeze; a running at the nose.  
 嚏 | 鼻 | snivel.  
 一連打了好幾個 | 噴必定有人說我 somebody is talking of me, for  
 I have been sneezing many times.

軼 | From *cart* and *great* or *dog*; the first form only is authorized, but the other two are met with.  
 軼 | The linch-pin in an axle; to put in the pin; in *Tso*, a wheel was once so called.  
 軼 | 齊王 | 而並馳也 the king of *Tsi* put in his linch-pin, and the chariots raced off together.

Read *tai*' A district in the Han dynasty near the present Wu-chang in Hupeh; the marquis of *Tai* | 侯 was the title of the king's son.

杙 | From *wood* and *great*; occurs used for *to*' 舵 a scull.  
 杙 | Standing alone, like a fine tree; distinguished, eminent; flourishing.

有 | 之杜生子道左 there was a single spindle-tree growing on the left of the road.

鈇 | Fetters of iron; to fetter.  
 羨鹽者 | 左趾 those who [illegally] made salt were fettered on the left leg.

娣 | From *woman* and *brother*.  
 A younger sister; a bridesmaid.  
 娣 | 婦 a younger brother's wife.

仔或亞 | a waiting boy; a lad. (*Cantonese*.)  
 娣 | 娣 brothers' wives, both older and younger.  
 家生 | a slave-girl born in the house.  
 諸 | 從之 all the maidens followed her; — *i. e.* the bride.

瑛 | A piece of whitish jade, once worn on the girdle as a symbol of sincerity.

睇 | From *eye* and *brother* or *is*; the second form is seldom used.  
 睇 | To gaze at, to stare, to look at boldly and disrespectfully.  
 不敢 | 視 do not presume to stare at him.  
 而弗識 | to look at without recognizing, to cut.

既含 | 兮又宜笑 Ah! how furtively she glanced, and then smiled!

In *Cantonese* read *'tei*. To keep watch of, to lookout for; to suppose, to deem, to see, to look.

我 | 得有 I think there are some; I guess it is so.  
 更 | to watch, as a watchman.  
 慣 | used to it; I've seen such things before.

俾人 | 笑 you'll make people laugh at you.

銀 | to shroff money.  
 過 | I've seen it.

仔細 | look carefully after it.  
 頭 | 尾 I've seen that all is right.

眼 | | not taking his eyes off, staring at.

帝 | Said to be formed of 上 (an old form of 上) above and 東 to pierce; but its composition is obscure.

To judge, for which the next is now used; one who rules by his own power, a god, a divine being; one writer, says | 者生物之主 *ti*' is a lord of living things; an audacious designation of him who rules the world, *i. e.* China; of one whose virtue, being like that of heaven and earth, is made their vicegerent among men; — *ergo*, a sovereign, a potentate or autocrat, an emperor, of whom the world can properly only have one; Heaven; the Taoists apply it to heroes and genii; a deity supreme in one department or endowed with a peculiar attribute; as 關 | or 武 | the god of War; 文昌 | the god of Letters; and 炎 | or 華 | the god of Fire.

上 | the Supreme Ruler, the highest being in the heavenly pantheon, and now worshiped by the emperor alone, as the source of his vicegerent power; he is known by other names, as 皇 皇上 | the highest august Shangti; 天 | the heavenly Ruler; 天皇上 | heavenly august Shangti; and 昊天 上 | bright heavenly Shangti; the Rationalists have degraded the term by making many Shangti, among whom 玉皇上 | the perfect august Shangti, whose throne is supposed to be in the Dipper; 玄天上 | the somber heavens Shangti, and 協天上 | helping heaven Shangti (Kwanti), are much worshiped; these have almost wholly taken the place of the ancient divinity in the minds of the common people in China.\*

上 | 天也 Shangti is Heaven.

\* 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 上 | was sufficient for the guardian of the empire, and continued on from one dynasty to another, whatever family was deputed to hold the throne, and unlimited dignity and powers were ascribed to him while the monarch holding the seat would include in his devotions and sacrifices all his predecessors whose spiritual favor he desired. The idea therefore involves many monarchs who have been deified, and as the guardians of the throne they once occupied, they have been and are still all supplicated for their spiritual aid by its actual incumbent down to this day.

To understand many passages in the Books of Odes and Records, they need to be read with this understanding, and no other so well explains them. See especially the Odes called 女王 and 皇矣 in the Shi King, and the Chapter 湯誥 in the Shu King. It is doubtless true that the radical idea of 帝 is a ruler of the highest kind, but there is not that proof that the designation 上

| ever denoted the true God, which is required to enable one to use it for Jehovah in teaching Christian truth to the Chinese without great risk of serious error.

| 王 the sovereign and | 后 his queen.

皇 | the emperor.

五 | the five elected rulers before Yü the Great, B.C. 2597-2255; also five gods of the Rationalists which rule the four quarters and the zenith.

| 星 the star  $\beta$  in Ursa Minor.

胡然而 | 也 how strikingly beautiful she is!

| 子 a class of beings like angels or created spirits; genii.

諦 From words and autocrat as the phonetic.

To judge, to examine into; to fix the mind on; to decide between.

審 | to inquire into a case.

徵 | careful attention.

四 | the four truths (*arya satyani*) which must be mastered by all converts to Buddhism.

| 毫末者不見天地之大 though he can investigate small subjects, he has not a wide reach of mind.

禘 From worship and autocrat as the phonetic.

The religious ceremonies observed by the sovereign twice a year in honor of his ancestors and predecessors, both remote and near.

大 | a great Imperial sacrifice offered once in five years; it was mixed with that of 上帝, and indicates that both were directed to the same objects, and partook of the ancestral worship.

| 始帝舜 the royal sacrifice originated with Shun.

滂 To run by drops; a drop of water.

| 哭 crying and weeping.

| 下水來 to run drop by drop.

一毛一 | 一沙一塵 a hair, a drop, a sand, an atom of dust, — Buddhist metaphors for minute objects.

締 An indissoluble knot; bound so as not to be loosed; closely joined.

| 結 betrothed, engaged.

| 交 closely allied, as friends; bound closely.

氣縹轉而自 | the smoke curled upwards wreathing itself into knots

蒂 From plant and autocrat; it is also interchanged with 蒂 in this sense, and the dictionaries uphold the latter, but this has supplanted it.

The peduncle or footstalk of a flower or fruit; the persistent calyx, as of brinjal or persimmon; stem of a melon; a root, a stem; baseless, unfounded.

花 | a flower-stalk; the leafy calyx.

並 | 蓮 a lotus where two stems have united.

| 盤 the receptacle of the flower and calyx; it usually includes the green calyx.

上無所 | nothing to support above.

瓜熟則 | 落 when the melon is ripe the calyx falls; applied to a birth.

懋 High, exalted; the highest or best of; tired out, weary of.

高 | lofty.

極 | the extreme of.

Read *chai* A stout thorn | 芥; whence the simile 曾不 | 芥 I have not offended a hair's breadth.

遞 From to go and a screaming tiger, contracted to the second form; it is also read *tai* to encompass around.

To transmit, to send on, to convey from hand to hand; to hand in, as reports are given to a superior; to exchange, to alternate; a *preposition*, for, instead of.

傳 | to send, as by post; to transmit intelligence; traditional, handed down.

| 稟 to petition for another.

年 next year.  
 煩你 | 傳 may I trouble you  
 to send this for me.  
 迢 | 難追 it will not be easy  
 to catch him so far off.  
 | 起脚 to change the legs over.

| 代 substituted for, instead of;  
 takes the place of.  
 | 迭 to exchange.  
 長 | gone a long way, — and not  
 returned.  
 | 到 or | 至 send; has been sent.

| 相往還 alternating, changing  
 about.  
 | 更 to change, as the seasons;  
 to pass from one to another.  
 | 給我 hand it to me; bring it  
 here.

## T'cI.

Old sounds, t'ai, dai, t'at, and dat. In Canton, t'ei; — in Swatow, t'i, ti, and t'ui; — in Amoy, t'é, t'è, t'i, and i; — in Fuhchau, t'i, t'è, t'é, and t'ai; — in Shanghai, t'i and di; — in Chifu, t'i.

**梯** From wood and brother as the  
 phonetic.

A ladder; movable steps;  
 stairs; the steps of a stair; a  
 means to reach an end; to recline  
 against; to scale, to mount.

一都樓 | a flight of stairs.

樓 | 房 a closet under the stairs.

樓 | 口 the opening of the stairs.

| 子 a ladder.

板 | 或 香 | a step-ladder.

輦 | a rope-ladder, scaling-ladder.

天 | a ladder leading to the roof.

| 樑 or | 子 檔 the rungs or  
 boards of the ladder.

上雲 | to ascend the cloudy  
 ladder; — to become a Hanlin.

蜈蚣 | 子 a ladder of one rope  
 with runcles.

毋虐民以爲亂 | don't op-  
 press the people and give them  
 cause for revolt.

上屋微 | to leave one in the  
 lurch.

| 几 深思 he leaned on the  
 stand in deep thought.

| 城 爬入 they scaled the walls  
 and scrambled into the town.

**腓** A bent bone; a wry nose.  
 連 | the spleen of a hog.

膺 | a crooked nose.

**鶻** A species of grebe called  
 鶻; it has a whitish,  
 streaked plumage, very fat,  
 and rather smaller than the  
 common wild duck; its legs are  
 placed so far behind that it walks  
 with difficulty.

**第** From plant and to wreath around;  
 it is often used as a contraction:  
 of 第 a series.  
 Name of a grassy plant.

**稊** Tares found among rice or  
 wheat; it is a species of panic  
 grass, not at all like darnel;  
 weeds, cockles, tares.

| 米在田亂生混目  
 when the tares are in the  
 field and growing together, it be-  
 wilders the eyes to distinguish them.

| 稊 a panic grass cultivated in  
 Chihli for its grain.

**蕒** Interchanged with the last.

Sprouts or suckers; tares;  
 leaves opening out; plants  
 starting; a whitish grass re-  
 sembling paniced millet.

手如柔 | her hands were like  
 the soft white grass.

Read, i. To cut down grass;  
 to root up weeds.

芟 | to cut up grass and weeds.

**緋** Greenish, thick plain pongee.  
 suitable for robes or skirts,  
 and given as presents.

| 袍 a silk robe.

身衣 弋 | he was clad in dark  
 silk.

**罟** A net for entrapping rabbits,  
 which was made by a bow  
 that sprung and caught them  
 by the leg.

| 中之兔不復獮豸兮 alas  
 for the hare in the trap, it will  
 jump no more!

**鵠** The pelican found along the  
 Chinese coast.

| 鵠候魚無獵食騷  
 人共目信天翁 the peli-  
 can waits for the fish, never  
 hunting for his food, whence

bards have called him the old man  
 who trusts in Heaven.

Read, i, for the second. A plea-  
 sant.

| 鷓 an unusual name for the fly-  
 ing squirrel.

**提** From hand and is; occurs used  
 with the next.

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 ma-  
 gistrate; a kettle drum used on  
 horseback; a Buddhist syllable, as  
 in | 婆 for *deva*, the gods of the  
 Brahmans; unconcerned.

| 及 to speak of, to refer to.

| 起 to bring to notice or mind;  
 to suggest.

| 拔 to raise up, to promote.

| 升 to advance.

| 携 to take up in the arms, to  
 carry; to nourish, to help on.

| 攝精神 to rouse to action,  
 to reinvigorate the energies.

| 水 to carry [a pitcher] of water.

| 防 to watch against.

| 塘 a courier of the government.

| 醒 to bring to mind.

| 牢廳 keeper in the Board of  
 Punishments.

好人 | | this wealthy person moves about at ease.

| 刑 a provincial judge.

| 督 a major-general, marshal, or captain-general; the highest military grade.

| 調 a proctor or manager of colleges; the overseer of candidates at examinations; he also has the general care of the chancellor's yamun, and marks off the names.

| 撕警覺 to bring forcibly to notice.

面命耳 | to give orders personally with authority.

| 鞋 to pull up the heel of the shoe.

招 | the location of a dagoba.

Read *shi*. To collect, to flock together.

歸飛 | | [the crows] come flocking back.

題

The forehead, the front or head; conspicuous; the title or argument of a book; a subject for writing upon, a theme, a proposition; an inscription; to compose, to write; used for the last, to notice, to discuss, to bring forward; to praise; to subscribe; to do or attempt; to look at.

| 詩 to compose verses.

| 額 or | 匾 the inscription on a tablet.

大 | 目 an important matter, an urgent order from high officers to attend to a thing.

破 | the exordium or argument of an essay; it must be only two sentences, and is followed by the

承 | or enforcement; there are other terms of this kind in rhetoric, as 出 | to repeat the theme; 長 | a long text; and 文不對 | it contradicts the theme.

小 | 大作 to make too much of a little matter.

| 醒我 he has aroused me.

書 | the name or purport of a book; a text or theme.

不消 | or 不 | 出口 be silent, don't say anything about it; don't let a word drop.

| 簽 the title printed on a book.

難 | 目 an undertaking hard to do, a difficult job.

一經品 | 便作佳士 they then discussed his merits, showing him to be an excellent person.

休 | 起 say no more, let the matter drop.

你先 | 個頭 do you broach the matter, or speak of it.

| 頭 to prompt, as one repeating a lesson.

雕 | 交趾 the tattooed-forehead Annamese, who anciently marked their brows with colors.

蜚

An insect.

| 螻 or | 蟻 a light colored, small cicada, common in the north of China.

Read *shi*. A bird, the | 蛙 or night jar.

禔

From *worship* and *is*; also read *shi*, and used for *chi* 祇 but.

Rest, repose; at peace, in accord with; happiness.

| 福 great happiness.

| 躬 in full health and prosperity.

| 取辱 I got nothing but disgrace.

醅

From *spirits* and *is*.

Reddish, but pure clear liquor; the essential oil of milk or elaine, a liquid refined from butter.

案 | 在堂 the rich wine is on the buffet.

| 酬 an unctuous rich liquor skimmed from boiled butter or ghee; *met.* the beneficent mildness of Budha.

媿

At ease; name of a woman.

| | beautiful, winning as Si Shi 西施 the beauty of Wu in olden time.

Read *chi*. An old term for mother in Ganhwui.

隄

A frisking, fine horse.

隄 | a swift-footed palfrey.

| 茲 an ancient place in the Han dynasty, situated in the east of Shantung.

鴝

Also read *shi*.

A bird of the accipitrine order, which is thought in spring to turn into a dove.

啼

From *mouth* and *sovereign* or *tiger*; it is also written other ways, but differs from *shi*' 誓 only.

嘯

To howl and bewail; to lament, to cry; to crow; to caw; to coo and call; to scream, as an ape or parrot.

| 哭 to weep and moan.

鷄 | a cock's crow.

鷄初 | the third watch.

日夜悲 | constantly wailing and mourning.

月落烏 | 霜滿天 when the moon sets [near dawn] and the crows caw, the hoar-frost fills the air.

| 叫 the cries and calls of birds.

踉

From *foot* and *is*; occurs interchanged with the next.

To tread on; to step; to kick.

分背相 | [angry horses] turn back to back and kick each other.

| 跋為義 exhort him to be just; to urge one to practice uprightness.

奔 | to gallop.

蹄

蹠

A hoof, solid or cleft, either of horses or oxen; a horse; a trap to catch hares; to kick; a leg of pork or mutton.

| 角 hoofs and horns, *i. e.* horses and cattle.

猪 | pig's feet or petticoes.

牛 | 子八瓣子 the four hoofs of an ox have eight phalanges —but they are so matched they cannot unite; *i. e.* we seem to be unable to agree upon this matter.

得意春風快馬 | in the joyous spring weather one likes to gallop his horse.

大沙 | elephantiasis. (Cantonese.)

赫 | a variety of red paper very thin and strong

七星 | a seven spotted [pig's] leg; — women often eat it to increase their milk.

獸 | 鳥跡之道交於中國 the paths made by the tracks of animals and steps of birds crossed one another over the whole land.

羊 | 草 the dock (Rumex), used as a vermifuge.

鴨捺 | a sprawling duck's foot; i. e. a poor man who never wears shoes. (Cantonese.)

馬二百 | horses two hundred hoofs; — i. e. fifty horse.

鯢 A newt or water lizard; an eel; the name is applied to a large carp in some books.

鑊 A vessel used in making spirits; a sort of boiler.

霽 The clouds breaking and the rain ceasing; fair weather.

鯁 鯁 These two characters are synonyms in the Pán Ts'ao, 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.

體 From bone and sacrificial vessel; it is constantly contracted to 体 so that the proper sound p'án of that form is almost lost.

The body; a frame consisting of many parts; the whole person; a solid, a cube or other solid body; a class, a body of officers; the im-

portant, real parts of, the essentials; the substance, the capacity, which is shown by 用 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.

大 | 面 having a great reputation; honored and dignified.

一 | the whole, all concerned; in accord.

禮 | courtesy, politeness.

四 | the four limbs.

全 | 或百 | the entire organization; the body complete.

識大 | to understand the highest principles of propriety.

失 | impolite, rude.

好 | 裁 elegant, fine-limbed.

| 恤 to befriend.

夫婦一 | husband and wife are one flesh.

文武二 | two classes of civil and military officers.

| 局 the general look, the effect.

不合 | 式 inelegant, as a bad style; unusual or outré, as the dress of a clown.

貴 | 達和 I fear your good self is indisposed.

形 | the frame, the aspect and body of.

身 | 平安 enjoying bodily health.

聖 | the Emperor's person; also used by some for the Eucharist.

一篇之 | 要 a resumé of the whole work.

就賢 | 遠 assimilate to the virtuous, and you will have a love for those who are distant.

| 國經野 to apportion out the state and mark off the territory

— to feudal princes.

| 貼人心 willing to help another; sympathizing.

| 統 decorous, befitting.

替 From 立立 or 並 together contracted, and 白 white altered.

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.

我 | 你去 I will go for you.

| 身 a substitute.

| 工 one who takes another's work.

| 他說 speak to him.

世襲罔 | hereditary titles are not abrogated.

| 死鬼 a criminal's substitute.

無 | without change, no abrogation.

| 換 to change or rotate.

屨 Anything that intervenes or fends off; a buffer.

鞍 | 子 a saddle-cloth.

抽 | the drawer of a table.

紗 | gauze over a window.

籠 | a bamboo steaming-frame on which cakes are laid to cook.

駱駝 | a rug of camel's hair.

涕 From water and brother; the other two forms are unusual.

Tears; the water from the eyes; to weep; the second is also read 涕, and more properly means snivel, mucus; but the two are much interchanged.

泣 | 如雨 to weep bitterly.

鼻 | running from the nose.

| 零 sorrowful tears.

剃 From knife or hair and brother; the second form is seldom used.

To shave.

| 頭 to shave the head.

| 得乾淨 shaved smooth

| 頭的 or | 頭佬 a barber. (Cantonese.)

| 鬚 or | 鬚 to shave the beard.

| 髮修行 to shave and turn priest.

| 眉 to trim or dress the eyebrows.

**薙** Considered to be wrongly used for the last.

**剃** To shave a child's head; to root up grass, to weed out completely.

**燒** | burn [the underbrush] and eradicate the grass, — before planting.

**芟** | to clear off the weeds.

**櫛** An old name for a long, round hair-pin, which women used to coil their hair on, and to scratch the head when dressing it; it may have been like that still used by the women of Lew-chew.

**佩其象** | she hung her ivory hair-pin on her girdle.

**掃** Used for the last; also read *ch'ao* and *t'ao*,

**掃** To go away, to leave; to put away; a comb-pin; to play, to point at.

**意徘徊而不** | he thought of walking about, and not at all of leaving; — he did not wish to leave the service.

## TIAO.

Old sounds, t'io, dio, tau, tok, tot, and dok. In Canton, t'iu; — in Swatow, t'io, t'io, t'io, and chau; — in Amoy, t'iau, t'iau, and tsan; — in Fuhchau, t'iu, t'iu, and chau; — in Shanghai, t'io and dio; — in Chifu, t'iao.

**瑠** Like the next, and interchanged with it.

**瑠** To engrave gems, to work jade and other stones; to ornament and carve; a sort of fine, gem-like stone.

**雕** From *knife, bird, or pelage*, and *around*; the first is also a synonym of **鵬** and the others are interchanged with the next.

**彫** To engrave, to cut figures on, to carve and adorn; to polish, as when finishing off a composition; to tattoo; ornamented, engraved.

**花** | to carve figures or pictures.

**刻** | to engrave, as blocks.

**峻宇** | 牆 the wall of the great hall was adorned with carvings.

**工** carvers.

**必使玉人** | 琢之 you must employ a carver to work the gem.

**凋** From *ice and all around*; it is interchanged with the last.

**凋** To be exhausted; injured and lost its vitality; fading; falling, as the old leaves.

**卸** or **落** fallen, as blossoms; withered, as the leaves in autumn.

**枝葉不** | the foliage does not wither; evergreen.

**爲** | 爲瘵 he is debilitated and enervated.

**零** the leaves are scattered.

**早** | to fade early.

**鵬** From *bird and all around*.

**鵬** The great sea-eagle, a large and fierce bird of prey, called **皂** | 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 bearcoat, the *Aquila albicella*.

**翎** eagle plumes; — a name for an arrow.

**扇** a fan of eagle's feathers.

**一矢貫雙** | with one arrow he pierced two eagles.

**盼青雲倦眼開** the eagle gazes at the clear clouds and his weary eyes are refreshed.

**碉** A stone house, usually called **石室**, common in the western and northern provinces; they are rude structures.

**寨民房並倒** the stone houses, forts, and common dwellings all fell down, — from the earthquake.

**貂** From a *reptile* and to *call*.

**貂** The Siberian sable (*Mustela zibellina*), of which several varieties are known; the finest are called **梭倫** | from the region of the Songari; the **芝麻** | is not so dark, and the tips of the long hairs are whitish; but not so white as the **白針** | which are longer, and give the fur a speckled hue.

**紫** | undyed or reddish sable.

**尾** sables' tails, worn by military men.

**狗尾續** | a dog's tail tacked on a sable; — incongruous, unfit.

**帽沿** a winter hat trimmed with sable.

**太平** | a kind of thick, short, fine fur, like sea-otter skin.

**刁** Said to be originally the same as **刀** *sword*, afterwards altered in the writing.

**刁** Perverse, recusant, seditious; cabaling, restless; unscrupulous and aggressive.

**風** depraved manners, truculent.

**筆** rabid writings.

**惡之至** outrageous and bad beyond endurance.

**斗** a soldier's cooking basin; it is sometimes used for beating the watches at night.

**蠻** barbarous and violent.

**放** | dogged, unrepentant.

**乖** a knave, a perverse rascal.

**刮** | gusty; wind coming in blasts.

**逞** | dictatorial, overbearing.

**頑** spiteful but trifling.

**叨** An unauthorized character, used for **含** and probably altered from **叨** greedy.

**叨** To hold in the mouth; to suck, to seize.

**狗** | 一條骨 the dog bites a bone.

**鷹** | 肉 the hawk snaps the meat.

**鴉** The | 鸛 seems to be allied to the 鸛 or wren, but a larger bird, which gets the name of 割葦 or reed splitter, from its cutting open reeds to get the insects; also 葦串 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 *Euspiiza aureola*.

**淳** Also read *ctun*.  
An ornamented bow.  
天子 | 弓 the emperor's painted bow.

**嫵** Upright, trustworthy.  
| | going to and fro.  
| 歌 local, barbarous ditties.  
| 燒 vicious, inhuman, ruthless.

Read *t'iao*. Slender waisted; handsome.

**船** A boat.  
客 | a passage-boat, used on small rivers; it is shaped like a scow, blunt and wide, and carries 15 tons, or half a dozen men.  
吳 | boats of Kiangnan.

**屛** From *body* and *pendulous*.  
The penis.

**弔** Composed of 弓 a bow grasped by a 人 man, because the watchers of the dead shot at the birds which pecked them; only the second form is now usually applied to a string of cash.

To condole with mourners, to ask respecting the dead; to wail or otherwise assist at a burial; condolence; to compassionate others, to pity; to suspend, to hang; to lift up, as by a cord; to demand, to ask for; a thousand cash.

弗 | not to mourn with others.  
| 案 to order a rebearing; to revise a case.

| 生 | 死 to feel for the living and lament the dead.

開 | to perform the funeral rites before the burial; usually the previous day.

| 紙 to assist at a funeral; the friends often write | 文 or monodies, which are burned.

| 起來 hang it up.

| 客 the ghost of a suicide.

| 頸 to hang by the neck.

| 桶 a well-bucket.

一 | 錢 a string of cash, nominally a thousand; also a bank-bill representing the money.

| 驗 or | 覈 to ask and verify, as a passport; to request an inquiry into, as records.

| 民 to lead on the people.

吉 | a half fabulous, amphibious animal in southern China, having the body of a tortoise and a snake's head; it may denote a kind of mailed triton.

Read *tih*. To reach to; to move; to get to the extreme; in good order.

神之 | 矣 the gods have come! — speaking of the fumes of incense.

無敢不 | be careful that none are not in order.

**押** From *hand* and *suspended*; an unauthorized character, apparently altered from the last.

To take; to carry.

提心 | 膽的 he took up his heart and carried away his gall; said of one in excessive fear.

**俤** Uncommon.  
| 儻 unusual, not uniform or regular.

**緋** To hang up or suspend; to tie up any one with cords.  
| 賊私刑 to tie up a thief and beat him one's self.

**忉** From *heart* and *ladle*.  
Sorrowing, cast down.  
憂 | mournful.

**釣** From *metal* and *ladle*.  
A hook, a fish-hook; to fish; to bait, to set a trap for; to use something as a means; to fish for, as praise; to seek.

其 | 維何 what are used in angling?

| 魚 to angle.

沽名 | 譽 to buy a reputation and fish for praise.

| 竿 a fish pole.

| 撻沙 to hook a sole-fish; *met.* to steal shoes. (*Cantonese*.)

他不上你 | he don't take your hook; he'll not be gulled.

子 | 而不網 Confucius angled and did not use a net.

香餌 | 金鰲 to hook a golden grampus with fragrant bait; — *met.* to swindle one, to inveigle.

**杓** The full, ripe ear of grain hanging down; to hang up.

**牀** The boards of a bed; the bars which support them.  
| 凳 benches for upholding bed-boards.

**窳** From *cave* and a *prognostic*.  
Secluded, reserved, elegant, refined.  
輕 | delicate.

窳 | admirable, attractive; said of beautiful women, pleasing landscapes, or spacious mansions.

**詭** From *word* and an *omen*; occurs interchanged with 調 tone.

To speak alluringly; to excite by dallying words, to tamper

with in sport; to woo, to court; to seduce; suddenly.

| 弄 to lewdly play with.

| 戲 to entice to lewdness.

| 姦 fornication.

聲音 | 噉 the chords harmonize; clear, accordant sounds.

雖 | 合刃臣天下 if the two armies suddenly join battle in the empire, — who will dare to lead them?

窺  
tiao'

From *cave* and *bird*; alluding to their mode of concealing nests.

Deep; to go far into a recess.  
| 窺 dark and deep, cavernous.

離城 | 遠者 one who lives very remote from the city, — and is inconvenient to reach.

| 角 a secluded spot, out of the way and hard to find.

| 窺 far off; to penetrate far into.

谷 | 不可測 the cavernous recess cannot be explored.

In *Shanghai*, altered in sound from 鳥. A bird.

| 窺 a bird's nest.

| 籠 a bird's cage.

褊  
tiao'

Short clothes.

| 衣待戰 short garments are the best for fighting in.

掉  
tiao'

From *hand* and to *exceed*; occurs incorrectly used for *chao* 棹 to row and 調 to change.

To move, to shake; to clash or strike against; to change, to interchange; correctly placed; to adjust; to row; to change; occurs used as an auxiliary verb following another, as 殺 | to kill; 滅 | to exterminate.

心裏有點 | 動 I have thought of a wise step or a nice plan.

| 磬 to strike stones together; *met.* people's opinions clashing.

| 脾 obstinate, perverse. (*Shanghai*.)

| 舌 to speak thick or with an impediment.

| 臂 to brace the arms, to stand defiantly.

反 | an indirect argument; to prove by indirect means.

| 尾 to wag the tail.

Read 'tiao. To joggle.

| 動 to shake, as a table.

In *Pekingese*. To fall into or down; fell down, slipped off and fell; to shake off; to come off, to part.

| 在地下拾起來 it has fallen on the ground, pick it up.

天上 | 下來的 it fell down from the sky.

心中 | 不下 I certainly shall not forget it.

| 過胎 cast her young.

去 | 身上的泥 shake the dirt off from yourself.

| 猴 a slippery fellow, one who will play a trick on you.

甌  
tiao'

An unauthorized character.

Black-glazed earthen jars, made at Canton; they are usually without ears.

水 | a water-jar.

## T'IAO.

Old sounds, t'io, dio, t'au, t'ok, and dok. In Canton, t'iu and tiu; — in Swatow, t'io, tiò, t'ie, and siò; — in Amoy, t'iau, tian, and siau; — in Fuhchau, t'iu, tiu, téu, and siu; — in Shanghai, t'io and dio; — in Chifu, t'iao.

挑  
tiao'

From *hand* and *omen*; it is interchanged with 調 to change.

To lift, to carry on the shoulder, or sometimes by a beam; to mix, to stir about; a load, or what one can carry on the shoulder; sprightly, lightly, quickly.

担 | to carry a burden as a porter | 夫 does, slung on a pole across his shoulder.

| 唆 to make mischief, to set at variance.

| 開 to open, as a boil; to clear out, as a channel; to put aside, to scatter.

| 分達分 how volatile, how unsteady |

一 | 子菜 the whole load of vegetables.

肩 | 賣易 to peddle, to hawk; a huckster.

| 不起 too heavy to carry.

| 燈 raise up the wick.

| 引 to lead into evil.

| 攀線 scratch-cradle.

| 水的 a water-carrier.

| 剔 to cavil at, to find fault without cause.

Read 'tiao. 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.

| 秀女 to select Manchu girls for the harem.

大 | 一等 the great decennial selection of graduates for district magistrates.

| 選 or | 揀 to pick out.

不 | 換 in changing this bill, there can be no choice of particular banks; — a notice on bank bills in Peking.

| 動 to disturb; to excite suspicion; to sow strife.

| 事 to embroil.

| 不起 there is not one fit to select.

| 戰 to challenge to battle, to provoke a fight.

| 好的 pick a good one.

沒人 | 撥我 nobody has shown me how to do it.

In *Cantonese*. To baste, to sew in an edge.

| 衫骨 to sew clothes.

| 花 to embroider.

剝  
tiao'

To cut open; to cut.

| 破了繭子 to open a boil.

| 足筋 to hamstring; it is sometimes illegally done to criminals.

**佻** Weakly, young; going unsteadily, as if wary of the path; invidious; impatient of labor.

佻成風 their manners and usages are loose and impudent.

佻天之功 to assume the merit of Heaven.

佻公子行彼周行 the elegant gentlemen travel that road to Chen.

Read *tiao'* To provoke; to regard lightly, to disregard.

惡其佻 I dislike his contemptuous way of depreciating others.

Read *yao*, and used for 徭 a vassal. Slow, dilatory.

**禛** 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.

遠廟爲 | the far off shrines [of the chief] are our founders.

守 | to guard the lares; name of an ancient office.

一子雙 | a son who inherits two estates.

**腍** From *flesh* and *omen*. To offer flesh at a sacrifice; the flesh thus offered.

Read *yao*. Good.

**銚** From *metal* and *omen*; also read *yao* and *ts'iao*. To burn, as in a kiln; a pau with a handle and spout; a warming ladle; a bill-hook or zcythe; a mattock; a spear.

長 | 利兵 long spears and sharp military weapons.

銚 a ladle; a warming griddle.

**悵** Mournful; to despise, to be mean to; to have little kindness for.

悵民不 | do not look down upon the people with contempt.

**庖** A place that is not full; a sinus, a cavity.

**調** From *words* and *all around*. To harmonize, to blend; to restore the peace, to adjust; to mix or compound; to tame; to temper, to regulate, to moderate; to intrigue, to induce; to tune; to try a note on an instrument; to find the tone of a character; to spell; to combine initials and finals according to tone, as the Chinese manner is.

音 to harmonize, to put in good tune.

味 to spice, to season nicely.

羹 a spoon; to season soups.

理 or 養 to nurse one's health.

笑 to laugh at.

處 to revise and rearrange an affair.

勿入 | inharmonious; a troublesome, peevish person. (*Shanghai*.)

字聲 to find the right note or tone.

濟 to assist, to speak in favor of.

絃 to tune the strings.

琴瑟不 | the lute and lyre do not chord; *met.* domestic discord.

戲 to insult a female; lewd dalliance.

諧音 | to harmonize the musical chords.

伏 to moderate and subdue the passions; — a Buddhist term for *vinaya*, or the division of Buddhist dogma referring to the discipline and organization of the sect.

Read *tiao'* A tune, a song; a ballad; to move, to transfer, to station; used for 挑 to seek; to select.

一枝 | a tune.

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.

用 to remove an officer to another post.

多 | 度 many alterations and changes, never satisfied.

上 | 下 put this higher and bring that down.

才 | clever, capable.

降 | to appoint to a lower office.

唱小 | to sing street songs.

In *Cantonese*. A classifier of a meal and a beating.

打 | 佢 he gave him a thrashing.

食 | 工 I had a good meal.

**蜩** A cicada or katydid, that chirps in July; another name 秋涼兒 refers to its din in autumn.

甲 the exuvia of the cicada.

膠僵蹇 to roll the head from side to side, as when suffering pain.

鳴 | 嘒嘒 the chirping cicadas cry *wi wi*.

如 | 如螞 [country all in confusion] like the din of cicadas and grasshoppers.

五月鳴 | the broad locusts are heard in July.

**條** From 木 *wood* and 攸 *hanging*. A branch, a twig; an old name for the pumelo tree; anything long and slender; to prolong; a classifier of long slender things, as a river, a chain, a string, a towel, a snake, a worm, a rainbow, a feather; also of a bill, an item, an article, a section or a law; a manner; to strip a twig of leaves.

髮 | the hair-spring or main-spring of a watch.

一 | 手巾 a handkerchief.

桑 to strip the mulberry of its leaves.

有 | 理 every sort of thing, or every section, has its rules.

規 | bye-laws, or the several rules of a thing.

上 | 陳 sent up a lucid statement to the Throne.

隔幾 | 街 only a few streets off.

- 一 | 題目 one thesis; a topic.  
 天 | moral principles; natural, reasonable rules.  
 | 風 the northeast wind.  
 | | thrown into disorder, no regularity.  
 | 例 rules for procedure.  
 不 | 達 this item (or these portions) is not well explained.

In Pekingese. A rectangle; oblong.

- 一 | 兒紙 a strip of paper.

- 條 } From fish and slender; the second is also read *yii*, explained by one author to mean a dark color.  
 條 } Small white fish, like dace; long narrow fish such as the *Trichiurus* or *Thryssa*, called  
 白 | 魚; many sorts are common along the coast of China.  
 | 魚出游 the white minnows sport on the water.

- 條 } From 革 leather and 條 a strip contracted.  
 條 } The reins of a bridle.  
 | 革沖沖 the reins are amply long.

- 鯛 } A general name for hard spinous fishes like the perch; also applied to the sturgeon's nose, with its india-rubber like flesh.

- 苕 } Clover, or a small leguminous plant (*Lathyrus*?) like a pea.  
 苕 } 陵 | a marshy plant, called  
 苕 } 鼠尾 or rat's tail, whose leaves furnish a black dye, and when boiled will blacken the hair; it is perhaps a *Bignonia*.

- 錢 | a kind of leguminous plant.  
 | | high, tall, like a spindling reed.  
 邛有旨 | along the bank grows the pretty pea.  
 | 之華芸其黃矣 the *Bignonia* flowers are deep yellow.

- 筮 } Like the last.  
 筮 } A broom made of reeds; divining-blocks made of bamboo roots.  
 | 帚 a broom made of the sorghum top; a coarse besom.  
 扞 | or 打 | or 擲 | to throw the divining-blocks, as is done in the temples.

- 峒 } A lofty peak.  
 峒 } 嶺之山亭亭獨立 how grand and lonely the lofty peak stands out!

- 迢 } From to go and to call.  
 迢 } Far off, remote; cut off from constant intercourse.  
 | 遙 remote.  
 路途 | 遠 the journey is very long.  
 千里 | | a thousand miles off.

- 髻 } The tuft of hair on children's heads; ringlets.  
 髻 } 齡 or | 年 young, under six or seven years.  
 | 髮厲志 precocious in his energy and wisdom.

- 齠 } To shed the teeth; young, childish.  
 齠 } 未逾 | 龀 before I had shed my teeth.  
 尙在 | 年乳猶臭 you still have your first teeth, and the smell of milk is in your mouth; — *i. e.* what do you know?

- 肉 } It is fancifully drawn to represent hanging fruit.  
 肉 } A tree laden with fruit.  
 一樹朱櫻垂 | | see the red cherries hanging from this tree!

- 眇 } From *body* and *omen*.  
 眇 } A tall man.  
 細高 | 兒 a tall, slender person.

- 朧 } From *moon* and *omen*.  
 朧 } The moon appearing in the morning before sun-rise.

- 跳 } To leap, to skip, to jump; to dance, to hop about; to palpitate, to beat; to shoot upwards, as sprouts; to intrude on; a board to pass over; a plank to reach a boat.  
 跳 } 下來 jump down.

- | 過來 jump over it.  
 耍 | skipping about.  
 | 粉牆 to leap a whitewashed wall; — *i. e.* to have an assignation.

- 搭上 | 板 step on the plank.  
 嚇了 | | gave me a great fright.  
 | 槽 he bolts his manger; — *i. e.* leaves the employ recklessly.  
 龍 | 天門 the dragon has jumped the heavenly gate; — a rapid rise in degrees.  
 心 | my heart beats.

- | 神 to exorcise or invoke spirits, witches do.  
 | 躍 to leap and skip, as a kitten.

- Read *t'iao*. To raise both the feet, or leap up on them.  
 | 然後出 they all at once reappeared.

- 眇 } To look aslant, to glance or peep at.  
 眇 } 望 to gaze at from afar, to look at.  
 凝眸而 | to gaze fixedly.

- 頰 } From *head* and *omen*; it is also read *fu*, to stoop; like the next.  
 頰 } High officers sent to court from feudal princes; to have an audience.  
 享 | 有璋 when they enjoyed the banquet of audience, the gems or rarities were displayed.

- 覘 } From to see and *omen*.  
 覘 } To see; to have an audience once in three years, as feudal princes, who sent presents by their ministers; to see afar.  
 | 聘 to bring presents to the emperor.

**蓆** } A bamboo basket or | 草  
in which laborers carry muck  
or produce.  
**蓆** } 以杖荷 | carrying his  
basket across his staff.  
| 子 a local name for  
chives in Kiangnan.

Read *yü*, for the second character only. Oats, a name mostly confined to the north of China.

| 麥 growing oats.

| 麩 oat-meal.

**糶** } From 米 *rice*, 出 to go out and  
翟 a jungle fowl; but 糶 by  
itself means ripe rice.

To sell grain, to dispose of breadstuffs.

出 | to sell grain.

| 糶 to sell rice.

**窅** } Deep, profound as a cave;  
distant.

杳 | gloomy and lonely, as a glen or shaded gorge.

望窅 | 以徑延 I see the distant paths winding along the silent glades.

**藿** } A weed resembling the hellebore (*Veratrum*); also a kind of violet.

| 梁 a variety of sorghum which grows very tall.

Read *t'ih*, A kind of amaranth.

灰 | the pigweed (*Chenopodium album*) with mealy leaves.

TIÉ.

Old sounds, tia and tap. In Canton, tò; — in Swatow, tia; — in Amoy, tia; — in Fuhchau, tiè; — in Shanghai, tia; — in Chifu, tié.

**爹** } From father and many; it is also read *to*.

An appellation for a father.

阿 | or | | papa; daddy!

| 娘 or | 媽 my parents.

老 | venerable Sir | addressed to old men.

乾 | an adopted father.

In Cantonese. Remiss, inattentive-to duties.

| | 吊 very heedless and untrustworthy.

TIEH.

Old sounds, dit, dip, and tip. In Canton, tip, tit, and tát; — in Swatow, tiat, tiap, t'a, and chui; — in Amoy, tiat, tiap, and tát; — in Fuhchau, tiek and tòk; — in Shanghai, dih, deh, and tih; — in Chifu, tié.

**耄** } From 老 *old* and 至 *extreme*, indicating hoar years.

Age of seventy or eighty, an octogenarian; aged, infirm; dim featured and colored like iron, whence this and 鐵 are read alike.  
今者不樂逝者其 | if we are not joyful now, the days will glide on till we are eighty.

**經** } From silk and extreme.  
Badges of coarse white hempen cloth, worn by the nearest mourners on the head and waist at funerals.

首 | a mourning cap; it is like a skull-cap without a crown.

喪 | mourning apparel.

**蹀** } To step, to put the foot down.  
| 足 to stamp, to take firm steps; a step.

**垤** } A high hillock.  
泰山之於丘 | the lofty Tai-shan [in Shantung] is one in looks with this hillock.

Read *chih*, An ant-hill, because in piling it, the ant though so tiny, exerts itself to the utmost.  
鶴鳴于 | the cranes were screaming on the ant-hill.

**蝶** } From insect and a slip or quick; the second was once read *sieh*,

A butterfly, the *Papilio*.  
夢爲蝴蝶 | he dreamed that he was a butterfly.  
穿花蛺 | 深深見 see the butterflies flitting in and out among the flowers.

瘦 | a late butterfly, one seen in November.

風 | a purple *Vanissa*.

**褶** } Regarded by many as another form of *cheh*, 褶 to plait, and often thus used; also read *sih*.

A double garment, but not wadded; used to protect from the dust.

黑袴 | black overalls; a riding jacket or spencer.

| 衣 double robes, lined with thin cloth.

| 褲 a sort of buskin worn by ladies around their ankles.

**堞** } From *earih* and a slip.  
A battlement on a wall, having embrasures 堞口 like a parapet; to surround with a parapet or breastwork.

雉 | or 城 | a parapet.

| 其宮而守之 make a breastwork around the palace, and guard it.

**漉** Waves surging along; clever, smart.

<sup>tié</sup> 長波洑 | the long billows roll in over each other.

曠眊不 | stupid and unintelligent.

Read *sieh*, and very similar to 洑. To ooze; to desist; dirty, unsettled, muddy.

井 | 不食 don't drink from a turbid well.

爲歡未 | he could not stop for joy.

**謀** Interchanged with the next two in some senses.

<sup>tié</sup> To tamper with soldiers; to sound the minds of others; to inform the enemy, to spy; a minute, a paper.

往來間 | (or | 賊) a secret agent of another party, a spy.

| | 利口 an eloquent, constant talker.

伺 | a spy.

**喋** To chatter; locutions, fluent; to taste or smear blood, as when taking an oath; flowing blood.

| | wordy.

唼 | 平蕪 [the ducks] are noisily feeding in the duckweed.

**牒** From board and a slip. Tablets for writing on; a diploma; a warrant; records of families; official instructions, dispatches; archives.

玉 | royal genealogies.

文 | official dispatches; an indictment.

譜 | family records.

戒 | a priest's certificate, entitling him to three days' lodging.

簡 | boards on which orders used to be written.

**眊** From eye and sheep's horns; it is often read *muh*, but not correctly. The eyes squinting or distorted.

**牒** Used for *yeh*, 牒 in some of its senses.

<sup>tié</sup> The boards of a bed; also the mat on it.

牀 | the boards on which one sleeps.

詢事呈 | to investigate an affair and send in a report on it.

**碟** From stone and a slip. A plate, a dish; a platter, flat and broad.

漆 | lackered plates.

盃 | bowls and plates, table furniture.

賞 | a douceur to a waiter, a vail.

醬油 | or 豉油 | side plates for condiments.

四 | 一盃 put four plates to one bowl.

Read *shéh*, To cure or tan leather.

| 里國 a country in the Indian Archipelago.

**鰈** From fish and a slip; it is also read *t'ah*.

<sup>tié</sup> A flounder, a plaice, whose peculiar conformation leads to the belief that two fish are required to clasp each other in order to swim; other names are | 沙魚 and 鞋底魚 or sole fish.

| 國 an old name for Lewchew.

**眊** The sun beginning to decline towards the west; the hour from two to three o'clock P.M.

**眊** The eye-ball very protuberant, like some varieties of gold fish.

| 瞶 bulging eyeballs.

Read *chih*, The eyes unsteady, resulting from imperfect vision or nearsightedness.

**誅** To forget; to be mistaken. 天門開 | 蕩蕩 the gate of heaven opens (i. e. the clouds part), and discloses the clear firmament.

**瓠** From melon and *lost*. Melons or cucumbers just set on the vines; gherkins; *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.

**送** From to go and to lose; used for *yih*, 軼 to risk, and for *yih*, 佚 ease; 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.

| 爲賓主 they treated each other as host and guest.

| 興 | 廢 now rising and then declining.

| 次 again and again, repeatedly.

逃命不 | unsuccessfully ran for his life.

| 不的去逛 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.

| 着 fallen; he is down.

| 打損傷 hurt badly by a fall.

| 破 or | 爛 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.

| 蕩放言 unfounded and wild talk.

東西 | 倒不扶 when a thing falls he never picks it up, — the lazy fellow.

魚 | 子 the fish jumps.

**踏**, Like the last.  
To fall, as a bird from the sky; to dart down into the water.

飛鷲 | | the swift hawk darts — on its quarry.

Read *t'ieh*, To keep time with the foot in singing and playing.

彈絃 | 屣 she thrummed the strings as she tapped with her slipper.

Read *t'ien*. Lame; to walk limping; to stand on tiptoe.

| 脚兒 his leg is lamed.  
| 着脚在架上拿書 stood on tiptoe to reach down the book from the shelf.

**凸**, The character is intended to depict its meaning; the original idea is derived from 垤, an ant-hill; it is also read *tuh*, *t'oh*

Protuberant, jutting, anything above the surface, as a wen, a boss, a mole-hill; convex; that which causes a convexity; elastic, springy; a tenon.

| 眼 protruding eyes.  
| 字 letters cut in alto relief.  
| 嘴凹鼻 pouting lips and flattened nose; — sullen, cross.  
挺胸 | 肚 a high breast and capacious belly.

| 出 extruding.  
| 然出水 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.  
囉 | to disgorge more than was received, as a swindler is made to do.

**疊**, } Formed first of 日 *day* repeated thrice as 晶, which were afterwards changed to 田 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 | | tiresome reiteration: to pile on.

| 次 several times.

遠山 | 翠 the distant green hills rise one above another.

莫不震 | everybody was trembling with fear.

**摺**, To pile on; to fold over and over; to gather up; to suspend.  
摺 | to fold together.

| 起行李 pile up the luggage.

整 | pile them in the form of a square; fold it even.

鋪牀 | 被 make the bed and fold up the bedding.

| 埋 to pile up; to put in order, to close up a business transaction. (*Cantonese*.)

| 埋心水 don't give yourself anxiety on that point. (*Cantonese*.)

**疊**, 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 高昌 the Uigur country; the Tangut people have 霞 | embroidered goat's hair cloth, which seems to be something like Cashmere shawls, but the old 白 | brought from thence is now called 紅氍毹 or red pilot-cloth.

**蹙**, A short step; a small pace.  
| 足 to stamp the feet, as when vexed.

**籪**, A fine sieve or fan called  
| 籪 which farmers use to winnow grain.

**艫**, A punt, a shallop.  
| 子 a canoe, a dingey, such as poor people use.

藥花裝小 | put the lotus flowers in the shallop.

From *ice* and a *slice*.  
Frozen hard.

泮 | frozen together or into, as water in a pitcher.

**櫨**, The ceiling of a room, which is often divided into panels and painted.

| 板 the boards below the tiling.

**滯**, To hoard, to lay up, to engross.

| 財役貧 [when merchants] engross the stocks, it produces poverty — among dealers.

Read *ti'* Lofty, elevated; to intercept, to hide from.

霓旌 | 翳 the starry banners dazzled the view, — alluding to their number and beauty.

**慄**, Afraid, timid; fearful of trespassing.

憂心 | | with great care and apprehension.

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.

Old sounds, t'it and t'ip. In Canton, t'ip and t'it; — in Swatow, t'iap, t'i, and t'iat; — in Amoy, t'iat and t'iap; — in Fuhchau, t'iek and t'aik; — in Shanghai, t'ih; — in Chifu, t'ie.

**帖** From *napkin* and to *divine*.  
Written scrolls; writings; documents, manuscripts; a billet; a visiting-card, which has many sorts; a placard; settled, decided.

名 | a visiting-card.

紅單 | a blank card.

單 | a single card; and 全 | one of five folds, a more formal sort.

法 | black paper copyslips; rubbings of inscriptions on stones.

出白 | to issue anonymous bills.

招 | proposals for a contract.

行 | or 投 | to send a card.

訪 | to send out invitations.

賞 | notice of reward offered.

| 套 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.

**帖** Quiet, peaceable; convinced; resigned.

安心 | 服 quietly submissive to, as to God's will.

| 靜 appeased.

Read *chen*. Discord.

| 滯之音 the tones do not harmonize.

**帖** From *mouth* and to *divine*.

To taste, to sip.

| 血爲盟 to lick blood when swearing.

Read *ch'eh*. 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 attached to; contiguous.

| 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.

**摺** From *hand* and a *slip*; it is used with 擗, to fold, and also read *sheh*,

To fold, to pile up; to grasp divining straws in the hand.

| 著 to cast lots.

摺 | to fold, as paper.

**鐵** From *metal* and *great, lost, or good*; the second form is very common.

**鉄** 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 | tin-plates.

黃 | brass.

| 砂 iron filings.

| 匠 a blacksmith.

| 石人 a man of fixed will, a mulish man.

| 筆不開 an unalterable writing, like a verdict.

| 主意 an iron will; a fixed resolve.

| 公鷄 or | 沙梨 an iron cock or iron pear, denotes a mean and stingy prig.

| 面無私 a man of integrity and firmness.

| 華粉 a preparation for cyanizing iron with vinegar.

**鐵** From *horse* and *iron* contracted.

An iron-gray horse.

駟 | 孔阜 the team of four iron-grays is in fine condition.

**饕** 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.

**僭** From *man* and *instead of*.

Artful, cunning.

| 佞 villainous, crafty, cruel.

**蛛** A kind of burrowing spider, called | 母 and | 蟻; it resembles the *Mygale* in the manner of making its nest.

## TIEN.

Old sounds, tin, tim, and dien. In Canton, tin and tim; — in Swatow, tiam, tian, and t'oi; — in Amoy, tian, tiam, chiam, and liam; — in Fuhchau, tieng and taing; — in Shanghai, ti<sup>n</sup> and di<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, tien.

**顛** From head and true; it is interchanged with the next three.

**顛** *tién* 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.

| 頂 the vertex, the crown.

| 倒 turned upside down.

事有 | 末 everything has a beginning and ending; — there is a right way of doing it.

| 而不扶 he has fallen and nobody will help him; his fate is remediless.

| 滯 calamities; distracted with troubles; to fall utterly.

書 | devoted to, as to a particular branch of art or science.

乃爾 | 覆 they will come with you to utter ruin.

| 連 trouble from anarchy and rebels; embroiled, as an affair; at sixes and sevens.

**癲** From disease and inverted.

**癲** *tién* Crazy, deranged, the mind overthrown; mad after; infatuated; silly, giggling, wild; in convulsions, fits; afflicted with.

發 | insane; delirious; also used as an obijuration, are you mad?

| 狂 raving mad.

| 氣 hot-headed, rash.

多喜爲 | too great joy causes madness.

| 狗 a mad dog.

想銀 | mad after money.

**顛** Interchanged with its primitive.

**顛** *tién* To turn over or upside down.

| 倒衣裳 clothes put on wrong; *met.* people in their wrong places, things topsyturvy.

| 之倒之 turn it end for end, or top for bottom.

**巔** A word indicating a high degree of distance or height.

**巔** *tién* | 遠 very far off.

| 高 extremely high.

**榦** The topmost or outer boughs of a tree; a fallen tree.

**榦** *tién* 狗 | a species of yew or larch.

Read *chän*. Trees growing too closely, and their roots interfering with each other.

**齧** To get one's wisdom teeth; the large double teeth.

**齧** *tién* | 牙 to get the last molars, which in man the Chinese place at 24, and in women at 21 years of age.

**巔** The peak or apex of a hill. 山 | the highest peak of a number of mountains.

**滇** A lake south of Yunnan fu, the | 池, about forty miles in length; it is connected with the Yangtze River by the Pu-to River 普渡河 flowing northerly about a hundred miles.

| 國 a wide region near it, formerly occupied by Lolos and other tribes; and | 省 or 古 | are still used for Yunnan province.

Read *t'ien*. Vast, full.

| 污 a wide expanse of water.

**趨** To go unequally; to trot, as a horse or donkey; to jolt in trotting.

馬 | 的慌 this horse jolts one unmercifully.

**擗** To beat, to knock a thing to pieces, as when throwing it away; to lead; to spread out.

| 鳴鼓些 to beat a rub-a-dub on the drums.

**躓** To stumble, to trip. | 仆 to fall down, as from weakness or fatigue.

**驥** A horse with a white spot in his forehead.

**掂** To weight a thing in the hand; to jolt or bob up and down, as a nurse does a baby. | 揉 to estimate the weight of anything in the hand.

**掂** *tién* | 搭 to shake in the hand. | | 有多少重 heft it and guess the weight.

In Cantonese. To lay up and down, to lay straight; directly ahead, straight on.

計唔 | cannot be numbered.

| 路 a direct road.

| 頭吞 to bolt the food.

打 | 放 to lay along.

唔得 | I can do nothing, I am headed off.

| 線 straight, a bee-line.

**刮** From knife and to divine; used with 玷 a flaw.

**刮** *tién* A nick in a blade; broken off or having a flaw.

白圭之 | an official baton with a spot; *i. e.* not a pure color.

**典** Originally written with 儿 *a. stand* now contracted to 八 *eight*, with 册 *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; ordinance; 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.

田 to mortgage land, as a 出  
mortgager does to a 主  
mortgagee.

老 | 永 | to mortgage for ever.  
| 守 to keep in charge.

尚有 | 刑 still you have the  
statutes and laws.

| 籍 books, records.

古 | ancient records, like the  
Domesday Book.

恩 | 或 大 | [your] great favor,  
or bounty.

| 史 a writer of the court, or a  
clerk who has no grade; an inferior  
justice under a *chi-hien*.

五 | the five social relations.

卹 | a grant to deceased soldiers  
of merit.

自作不 | doing what is illegal.

出經入 | [such a style] comes  
from the classics and savors of  
the canons.

考 From 老 *old* and 點 *spot* con-  
tracted.

*'tien* The grimy spots on the face  
of an old person, — defined  
by 老人面上如點 something  
like spots on an old man's face.

葳 Occasionally used as another form  
of the next.

*'tien* The name of a grass.

曾 | the father of the com-  
mentator Tsángtsh' 曾子 a dis-  
ciple of the Sage.

點 } From *black* and to *divine*; the  
contracted form is common in  
cheap books.

點 } A black spot, a speck; a  
dot, a little, a mite; a comma;  
the stroke of a clock; an old  
name for the fifth part of a night  
watch, or about 13 minutes; in  
*mechanics*, a point, the spot where  
the weight or power acts or touches;  
a particle; speckled, starred, dotted;  
to punctuate, to italicise with dots;  
to nod, to bow slightly; to blot out,  
to mark for correction; to point out;  
to prick off; to soil or spot; to light,  
as a

lamp; to nod in assent; in *penman-  
ship*, a slanting dot, a 丶 which is  
also read 'chu.

指 | to point out; to show which  
or how.

| 眼 to give one the wink.

打 | to sort or arrange, to put in  
order.

幾 | 鐘 what time is it?

擺 | 心 to spread out a luncheon.

欽 | designated to be a *hanlin*.

一 | 一 畫 a point and a line;  
to write.

| 過 數 made out the list.

一 | 氣 頭 a little vexed.

一 | 好 心 a goodhearted man

一 星 半 | 或 半 | 子 a very  
little.

多 一 | 兒 a very little more.

長 一 | rather long.

自 | to bring ridicule on one's self.

| 景 to describe and illustrate,  
as in describing a region.

| 染 甚 都 it is beautifully  
adorned.

In *Cantonese*. An *interrogative*,  
how, in what manner? what?

| 呢 how is it then?

| 樣 how, in what way?

| 心 事 what does he intend  
to do?

| 做 得 呢 how shall it be done?

| 知 how do you know?

| 算 好 which is the best way?

In *Pekingese*. The iron plate  
or 鐵 | on which watchmen strike  
when about to shut the city gate.

店 } From *shelter* and to *divine*.

店 } A place to put goods; in  
*'tien* Canton, it usually denotes  
a shop, a stand; but at the  
North rather an inn or tavern, be-  
cause of the abundance of animals  
and teams there.

老 | the old stand.

一 座 | one inn; one shop.

客 | a rest-house, an inn, an eat-  
ing-house.

管 | 或 出 | a coolie, a porter  
in a shop. (*Cantonese*.)

| 客 travelers, guests, lodgers.

收 | to shut up shop.

| 主 或 | 家 an innkeeper; the  
latter term also includes servants.

野 | a rest-house.

住 | 或 歇 | 或 下 | to stop  
at the inn.

酒 | a wine-shop, a grocery; a  
restaurant.

站 } An earthen table or ledge,  
*'tien* used as a sort of earthen buf-  
fet or stand, and indicating  
rank; it was placed between  
two pillars at state interviews  
among feudal princes.

土 | 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  
*'tien* wood or iron inserted in the  
wall.

| 楔 to bar the gate by  
inserting the beam into the  
side-posts.

玷 } A flaw or stain in a gem; a  
*'tien* defect, a spot; to disgrace,  
to injure; to split; chipped;  
*'tien* disgraced.

| 污 to deflower; to defile.

| 辱 to be disgraced; debauched.

| 缺 a defect; deficient, imper-  
fect.

In *Cantonese*. To run against,  
to hit unintentionally.

睇 | lookout for yourself | — a  
street cry of porters.

| 頭 殼 to bump the head.

是 | 是 着 it is a good hit for  
you.

店 } The fever and ague; inter-  
*'tien* mittent fever.

單 | tertian ague; a fever  
that comes on odd days.

雙 | one that recurs on the se-  
cond or fourth day.

**堯**  
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.

| 穩 to steady by a prop.

| 平 even it off, as the ground; make them of the same level.

| 棹脚 wedge the table's legs.

| 高 raise it higher.

**惦**  
tien'

An unauthorized character.

To remember, to think of, as of the absent.

| 念 to ponder, to reflect on.

| 記 to bear in mind; to recall.

**殿**  
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 啓, 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.

| 陸恩濃 your Majesty's bounty is vast.

**佃**  
tien'

From *man* and *field*; occurs used for 畝 *shien* hunting.

To till the ground; to dress fields; to hunt; to catch wild animals.

| 戶 farmers; field hands.

| 丁 or | 夫 a husbandman.

| 以 | 以漁 by hunting and fishing.

官 | government lands.

坟 | graveyards, cemeteries.

**甸**  
tien'

From *field* and to *envelop*; occurs used with the last.

Anciently, a royal domain around the capital, extending 500*li* each way; government lands, measuring 64 square roods, which furnished one war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 72 footmen; a squad of this size; to rule; to cultivate; to extend; to stretch out; to hunt; frontier lands; the imperial domain of Yü.

禹 | the empire.

| 人 foresters.

**甸**  
tien'

From *insect* and *domain*; it is also often written 鈿 *sh'ien*.

Inlaid shell-work, made by laying scales or powder of thin nacre in wood, and filling it up with lacker-paste.

螺 | lackered ware with shells in figures inlaid.

**電**  
tien'

From 雨 *rain* and 申 to *emit*, 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.

| 線 the telegraph wires.

| 報 a telegram.

| 光 glare of lightning.

閃 | a flash of lightning.

| 氣表 an electrical machine.

| 照 [please to] give this a careful look.

| 母 the goddess of Lightning.

目光如 | you will see it all at one glance.

暗室欺心神目如 | when deeds are done with scoffing hearts, the eyes of the gods notice them instantly.

**奠**  
tien'

From 大 *great*, altered from 几 a *stand*, with 尊 a form of 酒 *spirits* above it for worship.

Fixed and settled, as the hills and streams; to set up or enshrine, as a god; to offer libations; to lay or put down; to discriminate the qualities of.

| 酒 to pour out a libation.

| 土 to put up the mound for the terminalia.

祭 | offerings and libations.

| 定 the country is now quiet.

| 雁 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 consubdate 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. 椅 | a chair cushion.

籐 | rattan 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.

| 鋪 a cushion shop.

樑 | or 榻 | a coir-mat frame on which a bed lies.

沒錢 | I've no money to advance.

| 本 to advance money, as to one opening a shop.

昏 | overwhelmed by the flood.  
代 | to pay for another.  
賠 | to make up for a loss.

Read *tieh*, Ancient name of a river and district in Chung chen 忠州 in the south of Sz'ch'uen.

墜 | A synonym of the last.  
To descend, to sink down.  
*tien'* Read *nieh*, Advantage; to benefit; to involve, to fall into.

Read *mien'* and used with 壩. A bank, a dike, and especially a levee to protect the land.

隄 | a causeway to restrain an overflow.

簾 | 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.  
*tien'*

| 席 fine variegated mats; good ones come from Nganhwui.

布之 | | 然 he spread it out very smoothly.

下莞上 | 乃安斯寢 with a coarse mat under and a fine one above, he can repose quietly.

靛 | From *azure* and to *fix*.  
Indigo, or any of the blue dyes found in China; an indigo color.  
*tien'*

洋 | prussian blue.

藍 | the blue dye made from the *Isatis*.

| 缸裏扯不出白布來 you can't get a white napkin out of a bluing jar; — *i. e.* a good fellow will not be found among thieves.

漚 | to rot the indigo leaves.

京 | best indigo.

| 花 the indigo as it floats on the liquor.

唸 | From *mouth* and to *read*.  
To sigh for; others say clear, bright.  
*tien'* | 呷 Oh! alas! to mourn over.

淀 | Shallow water.  
*tien'* 西 | a lake in Chibli near Pao-ting fu.  
海 | a small pond north of Peking, near which is a great Manch Cantonment.

鞞 | The roof of a house fallen in from decay, caused by the damp earth and heavy tiles upon it; this often happens to neglected buildings which admit the rain.  
*tien'*

有 | An unauthorized character.  
In *Fuhchau*. Firm, solid, durable; hard, not soft; obtuse, stupid.

| 道 firm, strongly made.

| 心 a hard kernel or center; dull.

## T' IEN.

Old sounds, t'in, t'im, d'in, and dim. In Canton, t'in and t'im; — in Svatow, t'ian, tian, t'iam, and chan; — in Amoy, t'ian, tian, t'iam, and chin; — in Fuhchau, t'ien and tien; — in Shanghai, t'i' and di'; — in Chifu, t'ien.

天 | From 大 *great* with 一 *one* above it, denoting that it is incomparably the greatest; it is much used in anatomical terms and names of places; it resembles *yao* 夭 weird, and the second form, denoting the *blue ether*, was introduced by the Rationalists.  
*t'ien*

The highest of things, heaven both physically and divinely; it is defined, "the condensation of the original ether; it appears blue and vaulted, having a shape but no substance; it envelops the earth on all sides, and beyond it the sun, moon and stars are attached to it; it nourishes all creation, going through the four seasons; it revolves on the north and south poles as on an axis, once each entire day in its regular course without change;" the sky, the air, the firmament, the heavens; a

day, a season; weather; ages of the world; celestial; the Power above, Nature, Providence, Heaven, — and though without definite personality is employed more than any other term to indicate God; the emperor, who is Heaven's vicegerent; to regard or honor as heaven; among the Budhists, used for *deva* or gods, and explained by | 神 gods of heaven, and by 梵 | 人 or inhabitants of the Brahma-lokas.

| 地 人 heaven, earth, and man, the three ruling powers in creation

| 下 一 家 all mankind are one family.

| 眼 近 Heaven's eye is near; the gods know it.

| 大 過 神 Heaven is greater than the gods.

| 下 或 通 | 下 the empire, the world, that which the | 子 son of Heaven rules over.

| 顏 the emperor's face.

蓋 | and 渾 | the concave sky and the chaotic sky, are two ancient terms for different modes of drawing the stars.

| 然 naturally, of itself.

| 老 爺 the ruler of the sky.

非 | a Buddhist term for strange beings like titans, who are not *deus*.

| 堂 paradise, Heaven; the term is of Budhistic origin, as | 宮 is used for *deva-loka*, or celestial worlds above the earth; they also speak of 33 heavens (*traya strimsas*), in which the city of Belle-vue 善見城 the abode of Indra, is in the center.

| 分高 he has noble endowments.  
 滿 | 神佛 gods and budhas enough to fill Heaven.  
 | 開眼 Heaven has observed it.  
 | 生 | 養 Heaven produced and brought it up.  
 飛 | 本事 extraordinary talents.  
 好 | fine weather.  
 好半 | full half a day, a good while, an hour or more.  
 夏 | summer times.  
 | 氣 vapors, air, climate.  
 | | 或每 | every day.  
 隔一 | every other day.  
 | 然圖畫 Heaven itself draws pictures or landscapes.  
 響晴的 | a clear bright day.  
 | 元 a term for a system of mathematical symbols like algebra; | and 地 are also used like *x* and *y* for unknown quantities.  
 六 | 水路 a passage of six days.  
 今 | to-day.  
 家 | 下 and 公 | 下 a hereditary monarchy, and one where the ruler chooses a successor.  
 民乃王所 | the king regards the people as heaven.  
 | 朝 the celestial dynasty, i. e. the reign of the son of Heaven.  
 | 涯 or | 邊 the horizon.  
 | 爵 nature's nobleman; nature's gifts, as humanity, justice.  
 鈞 | heaven's music.  
 | 師 the head of the Tao sect who lives in Lung-hu shan 龍虎山 near Nan-chang fu in Kiangsi; he is known as 張 | 師 from his family name, and is invested with power to appoint spirits to rule in all municipal temples.  
 添 From water and disgrace.  
 添 To add, to increase; to put in more, to throw in; extra- additional, more than the limit.  
 | 多 put in more.

| 價 raise the price.  
 | 丁 to have an increase in one's family; also expressed by | 人進口 to add in another mouth.  
 | 補 add something to make it enough.  
 | 差使 to add to a clerk's official duties.  
 In *Cantonese*. An adverb indicating certainty; really, too, exactly.  
 無解 | it has no meaning either.  
 有雨 | it is coming on to rain too.

田 tiên

The character delineates the divisions of a field; it forms the 102d radical of characters relating mostly to fields and land; as a verb read *tiên*?, and used with the next.

A field, a spot laid out in plats; to arrange for planting; cultivated fields; lands; a plantation of; to hunt; to plant, to cultivate.  
 井 | lands anciently held in fief which surrounded the royal domain.  
 屯 | lands assigned to military.  
 水 | fields overflowed, tidal lands.  
 | 租 ground-rent.  
 書 | fields whose rental is given to scholars.  
 籍 | the field plowed by the emperor.  
 十畝 | a field of ten [Chinese] acres.  
 竹 | a bamboo plantation.  
 | 賦 the crown tax.  
 | 祖 the god of Agriculture.  
 有幾多 | 畝 how many acres are there in all?  
 | 庄 a farmhouse.  
 | 家 farmers, agriculturists.  
 | | 然 orderly arranged, like beds and fields.  
 滄海桑 | the blue sea has become woods and fields; — *met.* times have much changed.  
 掘 | or 刮 | to hoe up the earth.  
 叔子 | Shuh has gone hunting.  
 解組歸 | to unloose the girdle and go home; — to resign office.

無 | 甫 | do not try to cultivate fields too large.  
 公 | imperial domains.  
 硯 | literary pursuits or wages.  
 心 | 福地 the ground of virtue and happiness.  
 蓮葉何 | | the lotus leaves spread out like plats.

畝 tiên

From *field* and to *strike*.  
 To prepare a field for cultivation; to hunt for a living.  
 | 獵 to pursue game.

| 食 to live by agriculture.  
 爾尙 | 爾田 you still cultivate your fields.  
 盤子游 | his occupation is to roam and hunt.

鈿 tiên

Metallic flowered or inlaid work made into headdresses.  
 釵 | two broad enameled hair-pins or clasps, worn on the sides of the head.  
 金 | golden enameled gear.

鳳 | the empress' headdress, with feather work and jewels.

Read *tiên*? and used for 蚶. Inlaid shell-work.

| 子 a head ornament used by Manchu ladies covering the hair, made with enamel, nacre, or feathers.

轉 tiên

To caper or hop about from joy is | | expressing both hilarity and health.

湫 tiên

From *water* and *peaceful*.  
 The gentle flow of water; a tranquil noiseless stream.

填 tiên

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.

寘 tiên

| 還費空' to pay back the waste or outlay.  
 | 補 to supply enough.  
 | 房 to take a new wife.  
 | 大計 [this officer is] noted as superannuated.  
 再 | 滿 fill it up again.  
 | 命 to give one's life for another.  
 | 穀 cancelled, paid up in full.  
 讀書爲益心非爲 | 心 study should strengthen the mind, and not stuff it pedantically.  
 | 履歷 to note the age, residence, &c., of officials in the register.  
 | 鴨 to stuff and fatten ducks.  
 倒 | 年月 to ante date a document.  
 | 塞 to stuff up, or fill in, as a pillow with hair.  
 | 格 the details and report of the coroner at an inquest.

闕

t'ien

From door and true; used for the last.

To fill up, to stuff; the noise of drums; full, ample.

轟轟 | | the noise and tramp of a vast army or procession.

振旅 | | he led out a great troop.

賓客 | 門 guests and friends filled his doors.

Read tien' The name of a country.

忸 | now called 和 | or Khoten, a region north of the Koukun Mts., of which Ichi is the capital.

鷓

t'ien

A wader, probably akin to the gallinule or water hen, found in the southern provinces, of a black color with yellow stripes and a large bill; it frequents marshes and feeds on fish; its note is said to resemble a dove's, or a man vomiting; one name is 蚊母鳥 from the flies or mosquitoes which infest it, and which it is supposed to vomit.

顛

t'ien

The sound of drums is | |, probably imitating the sharp rapid sound of a réveillé.

甜

t'ien

From sweet and tongue; q. d. the tongue distinguishes sweetness.

Whatever is sweet or pleasant to the taste; one of the five tastes; savory, agreeable, well-tasted; to like.

| 醇 oily, smooth, as old wine.

| 言蜜語 smooth and honeyed words.

| 睡 sweet sleep.

得點 | 頭 had small winnings at first, pleased with a little success.

| 思思 very sweet.

黑 | 香 sound asleep.

| 水 spring or sweet water.

磙

t'ien

The noise of stones falling with a crash; the plinth or base of a pillar.

實石聞其 | 然 he heard the whiz of the falling zéroite.

恬

t'ien

From heart and sweet contracted.

Peaceful, contented; to pass life tranquilly.

| 靜 tranquil, as after a storm; undisturbed.

波 | 海內 the waves are now everywhere quiet; the rebellion is quelled.

以 | 養志 strengthen the resolution by cultivating placidity.

引養引 | to lead [the people] to enjoy plenty and peace.

恭

t'ien

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.

忸

t'ien

From heart and heaven; q. d. the heart implores heaven with a feeling of self-reproach and intention of reforming.

Ashamed, humiliated, stricken with grief; unworthy of being or doing; to disgrace, to incur infamy; out of favor.

| 在相好 to be intimate with; — a polite phrase.

| 辱 feeling disgraced.

| 備 unworthy of being used to serve — as a guard.

| 不知羞 brazen-faced.

無爾 | 所生 don't disgrace those who bore you.

否德 | 帝位 a want of probity dishonors the diadem.

毋 | 厥職 do not reproach the office.

| 蒙教誨 I am ashamed that I have given you so much trouble to teach me.

丙

t'ien

Regarded as representing the tongue protruding; it resembles ping 丙 and is now superseded by the next.

To lick.

| 嘴唇 to lick the chops.

| 菜碟 to lick the platter clean.

舔

t'ien

From tongue and reproach or to eat; the second is also a synonym of 甜 sweet.

餽

t'ien

To lick, as animals do; to taste; to hook, to catch, as by tripping one's speech; to try with the tongue.

| 一 | taste it a little.

| 破了窗紙 [the thief] licked and thus broke open the lattice paper — to look in.

是以言 | 之也 by his words catching some one, and thus seeking an end of his own.

| 乾淨 licked clean.

腆

t'ien

From flesh and rule.

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.

辭無不 | his words are all well chosen.

設膳 | | to spread out a rich and bountiful repast.

| 忘 I've forgotten it entirely.

| 着險 thick-skinned, shameless.

『澳』 Dirty; muddied; to sink in water.

『t'ien』 | 認 filthy, sordid  
| 染 defiled.

『愧』 Ashamed, bashful; to feel disgraced or cowed; to blush.

『t'ien』 先 | 而後語 she first blushed and then spoke out.

苟無 | 可乎 if you have nothing to be ashamed of, can't you do it?

『靦』 From face and to see or rule; like the last.

『t'ien』 To show one's face; to feel ashamed; mortified because of one's plain features.

余雖 | 然而人面哉 if I am ugly, still I have a man's face.

有 | 面目 to blush up to the eyes.

大有 | 色 she colored deeply.

還 | 着臉不知恥 he acts in the highest degree brazen-faced.

未見人先面 | she blushed lest she should see a man.

『沾』 In confusion, disordered, out of harmony.

『t'ien』 陰陽之氣有 | the elements (or the weather) are all in confusion.

| 戾 opposed, counteracting each other; said of the forces of nature.

Read 戾' Stagnant or still water; malarious, injurious.

| 氣 a bad air.

| 崖 a deep hole in a stream near a steep bank.

『殄』 From body and spots.

『t'ien』 To terminate, to prevent, to make to cease, to finish; to root out, to exterminate; to cast off; to waste, to use up; good.

| 絕 to destroy utterly.

| 滅 to extirpate, as rebels.

餘風未 | some of the [bad] customs are not yet eradicated.

暴 | 天物 to recklessly destroy Heaven's gifts.

| 草 to injure the herbage.

朕聖讒說 | 行 [the emperor Shun said.] I dislike slanderous speakers, and those who destroy right ways.

邦國 | 瘁 the countries are all disabled and exhausted.

| 戮 to inflict death, to destroy many.

『竚』 To stand in a respectful attitude, waiting for one.

『t'ien』

『瑱』 Name of a gem; ancient ear-ornaments attached to the headdress or cap, which hung down and covered or stopped the ear, as if to prevent its hearing what was improper.

耳 | ear-covers or plugs.

『栳』 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 檜 or larch, prized for its durable wood; it is also read *kuah*, and used for 苦 in the name | 樓 the bitter gourd or *Tricosanthes*.

『捺』 From hand and disgraced; an unauthorized character.

『t'ien』 To raise, as a wick. |  
| 鎖 to pick a lock.

| 燈 push the wick out of the oil.

| 筆 to rub the pencil on the stone.

『譌』 To hesitate; one says, to put in a word, to interfere in another's talk.

『t'ien』 | 譌 undecided talk.

『譖』 To loll out the tongue.

『t'ien』 | 舌 to put out the tongue.

## T' I H.

Old sounds, tik and dik. In Canton, tik and tek; — in Swatow, tek and tin; — in Amoy, tek; — in Fuhchau, tek, tik, and tiah; — in Shanghai, tih and dih; — in Chifu, ti.

『的』 From 白 white and 勺 a ladle, but the original radical was 日 sun, intimating brightness.

『t'ih』 Clear, evident, as the sun; bright, clear; real; an important circumstance; a spot which shows distinctly, as a bull's eye in a target; a red spot on a woman's face; much used in speaking for 底 below, which was formerly employed by the scholars of the Sung dynasty as a possessive; after nouns and

pronouns, or between two nouns, it is a synonym of 之 and denotes the genitive; as 我 | 書 my book, 中國 | 人 a Chinese; after verbs it makes a participle; a relative pronoun, who, what, the one who, — and answers to 者 making the phrase a noun; as 寫字 | he who writes words, i. e. the writer; after adjectives, it becomes a sign of comparison and qualification. 貴 | dearer.

白 | whitish.

小 | the smaller; I, your junior; — used by servants and inferiors to denote themselves.

是 | really so; just that.

有 | there is some.

| 確 evidently true; certainly, really, honestly.

對他說話 | 是誰 who is that who spoke to him in reply?

| 當 careful; properly.

打鉄 | a blacksmith.  
打 | 鉄 wrought iron.  
愛 | loved, loving; what is loved.  
吃不 | he will not (or cannot) eat.

| 然而日亡 certainly the [vile man] will day by day go to ruin.

射箭中 | to hit the bull's eye in archery.

端 | the original cause, the root of the matter.

In *Cantonese*. A small quantity; a diminutive.

爭 | 音 the tones differ slightly.

一 | very little.

無點 | you don't take any care-

近 | come nearer.

| 咁耐 a little while.

鞚 <sub>ti</sub> Reins; a bridle.  
執羈 | 而從 he took the reins and followed after.

罾 <sub>ti</sub> From *net* and *ladle*.  
To string fish.  
貫鰓 | 尾 to tie fish by the tail and gills, as on a twig.

駒 <sub>ti</sub> A bay horse with a white spot in his forehead is | 穎, regarded as an unlucky sign.  
| 盧 the name of Liu Pi's steed.

掬 <sub>ti</sub> To lead with the hand; to strike quick.  
Read *yoh*, To point out with the fingers.

玳 <sub>ti</sub> The color of a bright pearl is | 璫 to which the reflection of the moon in the water is likened.

蒨 <sub>ti</sub> Also read *'hiao*.  
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.

狄 <sub>ti</sub> From 犬 *dog* and 火 *fire*, but this is said to be a contraction of 赤 *red*; occurs used for 逖, 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 | 道州 in Kansuh preserves a remembrance of them; a stag or elk; inferior officers; menials about the court in old times, probably men of these tribes; to drive off, as invaders.

夷 | 之人尙有廉恥之節 even savages also regard modesty as a virtue.

荻 <sub>ti</sub> Water grasses with solid or hard stems, like the sugar-cane or sorghum.

蘆 | water rushes generally; coarse mats are woven from some of them, but they are mostly gathered for fuel, or to make dikes.

蕭 | or | 蒿 a variety of *Artemisia*, which in autumn gathers a woolly foliage.

| 蔗 the sweet sorghum from which sugar is made, grown on Tsungming I.

商 <sub>ti</sub> Originally written like *shi* 音 but, and afterwards altered; it resembles *'shang* 商 to consult, and is used chiefly in combination.

The part on which others rest, as a stalk or stem, a foot or hoof, a root, &c; the basis or origin of.  
不求根 | 而欲茂盛 he does not care for the root, and yet thinks to get leaves and fruit.

槁 <sub>ti</sub> The short rafters that support the projecting eaves, the 檐 | or 椽子, which are painted; a spool on which silk is wound.

鏑 <sub>ti</sub> The barb of an arrow; the head of a javelin.  
鳴 | a whizzing arrow.  
鋒 | the sharp arrow-head.

躡 <sub>ti</sub> From *foot* and *basis*; the second form specially denotes petitoes.

躡 <sub>ti</sub> The hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join.

有豕白 | there was a white footed pig.

| 于彼者 I am going to that place.

躡 Read *chih*, as another form of 躡 To stop walking.

| 躡 embarrassed, stopping and going on, not settled what to do.

嫡 <sub>ti</sub> From *woman* and *basis*; 適 also occurs used for it.

The consort of a man, the proper wife, called 正室 or the one in the main house.

| 室 and | 子 the wife and her children.

| 母 the mother of the house, said by a man's children or the domestics, when speaking of his wife.

| 堂兄弟 cousins german of the same surname.

| 親 blood relatives.

滴 <sub>ti</sub> From *water* and *basis*.  
A drop of water; a very little; to drip, to ooze.

| 血 to drop blood — into water; if the drops from two people coalesce, it is thought to prove their relationship.

| 水成冰 the drops make ice as they fall.

點點 | | drizzling and dropping as the rain.

| 瀝 dripping slowly.

一 | 何曾到九泉 [get drunk here], for how can a drop of wine get into hades?

| 多一點 drop one drop more.

| | 金 a local name of the 旋覆花 or 覆盜庚 the elecampane or *Inula sinensis*, with a head of yellow flowers, clasping leaves, and milky sap; an infusion of it relieves coughs.

俾 | 油 put in a drop or two of oil. (*Cantonese*.)

挑一 | take a little in a spoon.

敵

From *to strike* and *basis*.

An opponent, an antagonist; a match, a competitor; an enemy, a foe; an equal; to withstand, to fight; to match; to compete, to strive for mastery, to be resisted; to control, to super-  
vise, as an outlay.

對 | 或 相 | inimical, opposed.

匹 | well matched, equal in force.

| 國 the enemy's country.

| 得住 well able to match him.

不 | unequal, not matched.

| 手 a competitor, as in a game of chess.

大恩人怎做 | 頭 how can one who has received great kindness turn to be such an ingrate?

仁者無 | the humane man has no enemy.

| 體同尊 equally honorable; — said of a married pair.

| 兵 the enemy's troops; it is never applied to insurgent forces.

寡不 | 衆 the few can't withstand the many.

甌

A jar, like a fish-jar, called 甌 | having small ears.

翟

From *feathers* and *fowl*; it occurs used for 狄, a tribe of Scythians, and when denoting a bird, sometimes is written like the next.

The Tartar pheasant, whose plumage furnishes feathers for flabellums and other articles; its feathers; a panache held by worshipers; dresses ornamented with feather-work worn by royal ladies at pageants; a feudal state near Gobi, now Yen-ngan fu 延安府 in the north of Shensi.

右手秉 | their right hands held the plumes.

| 羽飾車 a carriage ornamented with feathers, used by court ladies.

| 者 underlings about court who taught the use of these plumes.

夏 | and 青 | the wild pheasant.

鸚

Same as the last, applied only to the bird.

青

The Tartar pheasant, called | 雄 and | 鷄, reared for its long tail feathers, which are used in many ways.

青 | a fabulous and felicitous bird in the days of Yao, which was probably based on this bird.

糴

From 糴 *grain* and 入 *coming in*.

To lay in rice, to buy grain; hurrying.

| 米 to purchase rice.

無遏 | do not prohibit people from buying grain.

檄 | quickly.

籊

Long tapering bamboos suitable for fishing-poles.

| | 竹竿以釣于淇 with slender bamboo rods fishing in the River Ki.

笛

From 竹 *bamboo* and 由 *from*, alluding to the material; the second form is obsolete.

簞

A fife or flute; it had seven holes, and now has ten, one of which has a skin over it; the Tartars are said to have invented it.

吹 | 子 a flute player.

玉 | a flute inlaid with jade.

短 | 無腔 you cannot play tunes on a whistle.

長 | 一聲人倚樓 the trill of a flute came from a man leaning on the balcony.

迪

From *to go* and *from* or *by*; the first is most used.

迪

To follow, to tread where others have been; to advance in knowledge; to bring forward; to direct in right paths; to lead forward, to develop; to go to a place; to intimate to; the right way.

啟 | 後人 to set a good example to one's descendants or others.

惠 | 吉 he will be blessed who follows the right path.

由 | to admonish each other.

允 | 厥德 he fully followed his virtuous example.

不 | unprincipled men; also not to follow, not to treat properly.

覲

From *to see* and *to buy*.

To see a person face to face; to be admitted to an audience.

私 | to see the prince alone; a private audience.

三歲不 | he came not to court for three years.

| 用幣 at audiences they gave gifts.

| 面相失 they did not recognize each other at the interview.

滌

From *water* and a *slip*; occurs used with the next.

To wash, to scour, to cleanse vessels; to clear, to purify; to reform; to dilute; a stable or pen for keeping cattle when fattening; arid, parched.

| 去 to wash away.

| 塵 to wash off the dust.

蕩垢 | 瑕 to rub off the grime and wash away the flaws; — *met.* to reform.

| 硯 to scrub the inkstone, — and be ready for study.

洗心 | 慮 to purify the heart from sordid cares.

藪

Arid; hot air, a scorching air; used with the last.

旱既大甚 | | 山川 the drought is distressing, parched are the hills, and the streams are dried up.

Read *ts'iao*. Hills on which the grass is dried up.

蹶

From *foot* and *uncle*; it is also read *tsuh*, and used with 蹙 *embarrassed*.

To travel along a smooth road.

| | 周道鞠爲茂草 the road to Chen is level and easy, yet it is overgrown with weeds.

## T'IH.

Old sound, t'ik. In Canton, t'ik and tek; — in Swatow, t'ek and tek; — in Amoy, tek and t'ek; — in Fuhchau, t'ek, t'iah, and chaik; — in Shanghai, t'ih; — in Chifu, t'i.

**剔**, From *knife* and to *change*.  
To cut the flesh from the bones, to scrape away; to hew off; to pick or dig out; to reject.

**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.

**攘之** | **之** he hewed and thinned out — the trees.

| **骨肉** meat without bone in it; — pork is usually sold with the bone, beef and mutton without.

**揚**, Like the last, and not the same as *yang* 揚 to spread.  
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.

| **起去** hurry off with it.

| **埋** to lay by.

| **落個處** put it down there.

| **起心肝** to rouse one's spirits.

**惕**, From *heart* and to *change*; the second, from *savage* combined with *heart*, is a form less used.

**愁**, Respect, regard and fear for; to stand in awe; surprised in, alarmed; careful of giving offense, and diligent to fulfill duties.

**怵** | sadly cautious; to be alarmed.

**朝乾夕** | in the morning respectful, and vigilant at evening.

**心焉** | | the heart afraid of offending.

**卒無怵** | at the last he lost all his respectful conduct.

**倜**, From *man* and *all*; occurs used with *shuh*, 俶 to begin.

Not restrained; no embarrassment; a law to one's self; worthy of promotion.

| **儻** noble and kind, courteous.

| **然** recommended, as one fit for high employment.

**踢**, From *foot* and *change*.

To kick; to kick up.

| **毬** to play foot-ball.

— | **腳** at one kick; i. e. lumping the lot. (*Cantonese*.)

| **韃子** or | **燕** to kick the shuttlecock.

| **死人** to kill by a kick.

| **球** to roll iron or stone balls with the foot; — a common game.

Read *shoh*, Excited, greatly moved and fearful.

**邊**, From to *go* and to *change* or a *horde*; the first is mostly used, and occurs used for the last.

To remove far away, to send off; far, remote.

**離** | **爾土** get far away from your country.

**移爾遐** | move yourself off far away, as an exile.

**悼來者之** | | **Alaek** | what hard-fisted fellows these are that have come here!

| **矣難追** he is too far, it will be hard to overtake him.

**擲**, From *手 hand* and *適 to meet*; it is often written like *chih*, 擲 to fling.

To select; to break up; to agitate, as by close examination.

**發奸** | **伏如神** he discovered traitors, and detected intriguers with the sagacity of a god.

| **巢探卵** [he forbid] disturbing nests and seeking eggs — in the spring.

## TING.

Old sounds, ting, teng, ding, and deng. In Canton, ting; — in Swatow, teng and t'ia; — in Amoy, teng; — in Fuhchau, teng, ting, and tieng; — in Shanghai, ting and ding; — in Chifu, ting.

**丁** Originally written with **人** man above and **丨** below it, standing for **心** the heart; but others with more probability say it represents a bee's sting; occurs used with the next four.

The fourth of the ten stems, connected with fire, and denoting that things are perfected; a sting; a nail, for which **釘** is now used; to lose a parent; robust; a full grown

person, a yeoman, a workman, an individual; a brave; to sustain, to bear; to order.

| **憂** or | **艱** an officer mourning three years.

**抽** | a levy, a conscription; to call for soldiers.

**人** | a man; used when individualizing people, or speaking of population.

**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.

**目不識** | he does not know a single word; i. e. not even so simple a character as **丁**.

**六** | a god of the Taoists who sways the demons.

| 香花 | the lilac, because its flowers resemble | 香 cloves.

發 | to have posterity; fortunate, as a grave.

砂 | a workman who digs sand; a miner.

| 年 a young man of 16 or 18.

寧 | 我躬 rather would I myself bear it.

| 東 jingling stones hung in the wind.

| 子 a tadpole.

地 | 錢糧 the land revenue as estimated in money.

Read *chǎng*. The sound of chopping.

伐木 | | merrily sound the woodmen's axes.

行 Alone, no protector or support.

伶 | 洋 the bay of Lintin northeast of Macao, so called from the islet of this name in it.

孤 | | quite alone by itself.

叮 To enjoin on one.

| 嚶告戒 repeatedly bade him to take heed.

| 囑 to order strictly; friendly council from a superior.

In *Shanghai*. Bitten or stung by insects.

| 之一個塊 bitten in one spot.

| 一口 I was stung once.

疔 From *disease and nail*.

Boils with a nail-like head; a venereal ulcer, a bubo; syphilitic sores.

生 | to have pox sores.

火 | 瘡 a pimple, a burning sore.

指 | a felon or whitlow.

口 | fever boils on the mouth.

玎 The jingling noise of stones hung in the wind; a clattering noise.

| | a jingling noise.

| 玲 sound of jingling stones.

月 | a blind fortune-teller's gong.

| 鐘 a band gong hung in a hoop with two buttons to strike it when twirled; sometimes called 喚嬌娘 the beauty's call.

叮 A synonym of 螳 the dragon-fly, alluding to its nail-like form.

| 蛭 or 蜻 | a dragon-fly.

Read *ch'ing*. The razor sheath the 蛭 or *Solen*.

Read *ch'àng*. A kind of ant.

釘 A nail, a spike, a bolt; to work metal into bolts.

鐵 | iron nails.

螺絲 | a screw.

以 | | 物 to nail things together.

| 靴 nailed boots for wet weather.

可中 | | hits the nail; i.e. admirable.

拔去眼中 | take out that nail (or eyesore) from my eye.

Read *ting'* To nail together; to bind, as books.

| 牢 or | 死 to nail securely.

| 封 a very important dispatch to provincial officers from their superiors.

| 書 or | 裝 to bind books.

釘 To mend shoes; to patch, to put on a patch.

| 底 to patch up soles.

打補 | to put a patch on a rent or hole.

鼎 The lower part and sides represent the legs and body of a tripod in which metals are fusing, the contents being depicted in the contained eye; it forms the 206th radical of a few characters.

A caldron with three feet and two ears, a tripod kettle; then; firm, settled; to secure, to establish; the 50th diagram, denoting new; the state.

定 | or 立 | to establish a new dynasty.

革 | abrogate the old dynasty.

| 足之勢 three of equal power. 扛 | to lift a caldron; i.e. great strength.

三 | 甲 the three highest of the new Hanlin, referring probably, to the three legs of a tripod.

喪事 | | 爾 attend to the funeral rites with deliberation and gravity.

望祈 | 力 I humbly intreat your powerful influence.

| 臣 a high minister of state.

天子春秋 | 盛 the emperor's years were then many.

鐘鳴 | 食 when the bell sounds the food comes from the kettle; *met.* rich and honored;—the expression refers to an ancient patriarchal custom.

人聲 | 沸 the clamors of the people bubbled up, as a scething caldron.

頂 From *leaf or head and nail*.

頂 The top, peak, or summit; the crown; a knob or button adopted by the Manchus, and worn on official caps to indicate rank; a classifier of

hats, caps, sedans, and state umbrellas; to carry on the head or apex; to point the head at; very, superior, a form of the superlative; to substitute, to put instead; food rising on the stomach; opposing; ahead; contradictory.

| 頭風 a head wind.

一個 | 子 or 一粒 | an official button.

紅 | a red or coral button; the insignia of the highest rank.

革 | or 摘去 | 戴 to degrade an officer.

把頭 | 着 carried it on his head. | 脫 baldheaded.

招 | or 召 | to invite offers for a shop; to sell the stock or the goodwill.

| 換 or | 包 to slyly put worse in, as shopmen do at times.

天立地 one whose crown reaches to heaven; — very talented.

中意 I like it best.

銀 adulterated sycee.

好 the very best.

氣 | 心 my food does not set well.

冒名 | 替 to enter the examination under a false name; a crime.

不住 unable to manage, inadequate for.

謝 | to become bald.

絕 | 聰明 of the very highest talent.

灌 | to sprinkle or wash the crown, a kind of Buddhist baptism (*murdha-bishikta*) administered to children, idols, &c.

自 | 至踵 from the crown to the sole.

爛市 to spoil the market by underselling. (*Cantonese*.)

戴雀 | to wear the bird crest, *i. e.* to be a *siuts'ai*, alluding to a peculiar shaped button.

灑 A rivulet or brook.  
灑 the appearance of a watery expanse.

藁 A lacustrine plant like a bulrush, called | 葦 whose leaves can be woven into sandals or withes; it is probably a species of *Scirpus* or *Juncus*.

酩 From *spirits* and a *nail*.  
Drunk; stupefied with drink.  
酩 | 無所知 too drunk to know anything.

聃 The secretion in the ear.  
聃 | 聃 ear-wax or the dry seurt formed in the ear.

訂 From *word* and *nail* as the phonetic.

To arrange satisfactorily, to settle terms; to criticise, to compare; to edit, to collate; to adjust, to equalize, as taxes; to fix on; to loiter; a meeting, a consultation.

明 to settle clearly.

盟 to make peace, to promise.

較 | or | 正 to revise, to edit, to prepare for publication.

期 to set a time.

拜 | to invite to a consultation.

飭 To set out a table handsomely; plates arranged for show, like the six offered to ancestors.

坐 ornamental dishes for show.

餽 | 之文 fancy, high-sounding expressions, and not very sensible.

盤松徑下 spread the handsome dishes by the path under the pines.

定 From 宀 a covering and 正 correct (others say 乏 wanting) changed to 疋 a foot.

Tranquil, secure, fixed, steady; used after an expression to enforce it; really, certainly, absolutely; brought to a proper state; at rest, set; in a trance-like state; to fix, to settle on; to curdle or set by means of an acid, as when using rennet to curdle milk; to decide, to adjust finally; to stop; the forehead; contracted, settled, determined; the star  $\alpha$  Markab in Pegasus, so called because it is a good time to fix on a work when it culminates; in Buddhism, a state of fixed contemplation.

一 | positively, surely.

必 | it must be, certainly;

親 to betroth.

貨 to contract for goods, when a | 單 bill of particulars is drawn, and | 銀 the bargain money is 下 | paid.

未 | or 不 | uncertain, not yet settled.

無 | 准 nothing decided finally.

局 it is fixed.

歸 settled on; all is arranged.

保不 | I can assure you it is not fixed.

入 | lost in abstraction, or mesmerized, as Budhists pretend to be; a state called | 覺 the wisdom of tranquillity or quietism; it has a particular organ (*indrya*) by which it is perfected, called | 根 *samadhi-indrya*; a previous state to this is termed 欲入 | wishing to enter perfection (*sama-patti*).

做的 made to order.

而后能靜 fix the mind on it without distraction, and then you will quietly receive it.

晨昏 | 省 at morn and eve salute your parents.

論 to speak to the purpose and settle the argument.

因功 | 符 to promote according to merit.

之方中 Markab was then in the zenith.

In *Cantonese*. A spot, a place.

有 | 無呢 is there a place for it?

個筴 | that spot.

唔知 | I don't know the spot.

砣 From *stone* and *nail* or to *fix*; occurs used with the next.

砣 Ballast to steady a boat; a stone which serves to anchor a boat; a grapnel.

下 | or 拋 | drop the anchor.

住海面 anchored in the roadstead or offing

錠 A platter or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or spelter; an ingot or shoe of bullion;

often used for 錨 an anchor, and because anchors are often made of wood, it is wrongly written with that radical; a medical preparation made into hard round sticks; the needle of a spinning wheel.

十兩一 | ten taels in one ingot; in Canton, this phrase often means, the affair is certain, from the usual weight of ingots.

元寶 | or 南銀 | paper ingots burned in worship.

- 一 | 銀子 an ingot of bullion.  
 一 | 墨 a cake of ink.  
 粉 | 兒 cosmetic of white lead.  
 燭 | 一 a candlestick of tutenague.  
 紫金 | 一 a medical pastile used to rub on sores.  
 寄 | 一 to anchor.  
 筆 | 式 a button on a door or box.  
 馬蹄 | 一 a hoof-shaped ingot.  
 糊 | 一 to paste hollow wooden ingots with silvered paper.  
 硃 | 一 a cake of vermilion.

掙  
ting'

From *hand* and to *fix*; also read 'chäng.

To throw away or abroad; thrown down, as hail from the sky; to throw at; to smash.

- 一 | 破頭 to get one's head cracked in a fray.  
 一 | 茶盃誓願 to smash a tea-cup when taking an oath.  
 無銀 | 一 口 no silver has been put into his mouth; *i. e.* you cannot believe his word, alluding to the custom of putting silver in a corpse's mouth. (*Cantonese*.)

稊  
ting'

- 一 | 佢 throw it at him. (*Cantonese*.)  
 一 | 栗包 to thump a boy's head with the knuckles.

Grain, as rice or wheat, standing upright and full eared; the culm of grain.

麥 | 兒 the stalk of wheat.

In *Cantonese*. The stem of a fruit.

口嚙 | 一 the adam's apple.

角 | 碌柚 a pumelo with a broken stem; — a worthless fellow.

## T'ING.

Old sounds, t'ing and ding. In *Canton*, t'ing and t'eng; — in *Swatow*, t'eng and t'ia; — in *Amoy*, teng and t'eng; — in *Fuhchau*, t'eng, t'ieng, t'ing, and ting; — in *Shanghai*, t'ing and ding; — in *Chifu*, t'ing.

聽  
听  
ting

From 耳 ear and 聽 correct with 壬 as a phonetic; the contracted form is very common, and is also read *syn*, to smile; smiling.

To hear, to listen; to understand; hearing; quiet, still.

一 | 而不聞 to hear and pay no attention.

一 | 聞 I heard about it.

一 | 得見 I can hear; I have heard.

一 | 得出 I understand it all.

一 | 不明白 I do not quite understand; I did not hear well.

一 | 事 one who waits, an attendant.

高乃 | 一 think highly of what you have heard.

好 | 話 docile, obliging.

Read t'ing' To receive, to comply with; to hearken to; to accord; to hear and decide judicially; to be listened to; to acknowledge; to wait for, to tarry, — and in this sense often answers to according to, as, let.

打 | 一 or 探 | 一 to learn the news; to inquire of.

一 | 從 to comply, to agree with.

一 | 訊 to determine a cause.

一 | 審 to abide the examination, to stand a trial.

一 | 他良心 as his kindness prompts, — let him act.

重 | 一 hard of hearing.

一 | 天由命 just as Heaven decrees.

一 | 他來 wait till he comes.

一 | 任 to allow.

一 | 其自然 let it be as it likes, let it go.

道 | 途說 to hear on the road and talk of in the way; *i. e.* heedless of what he hears.

一 | 罪 to own one's offense.

In *Cantonese*. To-morrow.

一 | 日 next day.

一 | 朝 to-morrow morning.

廳  
ting

From *shelter* and to *hear* as the phonetic.

A hall, a parlor, a saloon; a court, a place where cases are heard; the officer in his court.

大 | 一 a drawing-room.

客 | 一 or 花 | 一 a reception-room; a parlor.

門 | 一 the porter's lodge.

官 | 一 a police-station.

神 | 一 the room for the oracle or shrine in a house.

汀  
ting

A low spit or tongue of land; an isthmus; a low, level bank along a stream.

沙 | 一 a sandy beach.

一 | 州府 prefecture in the southwest of Fuhkien.

一 | 澗 a small beach left by deposit.

打  
ting

Also read chäng and ch'äng.

The sound of chopping timber; to strike.

楔 | 一 the door-posts; the sockets of a door with their entering tenons.

虛 | 一 an ancient place in the state of Sung 宋, now the northern part of Kiangsu.

程  
ting

A stand near a bed; a head-board of a bedstead, or the board which binds it firmly together.

**鞅**

t'ing

The straps of hide, the 箱 | which fasten and strengthen the top of the trunk after it is locked.

**髀**

t'ing

The thigh bone or femur is 腿 | 骨, but it is also applied to other long bones.

**廷**

t'ing

From 廷 to go and 壬 good; it much resembles 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, regular; 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.

**庭**

t'ing

From shelter and a hall.

The family rooms, a boudoir, the rooms used by children for study or work; parental; domestic; to grow straight; the court of a palace, the hall of audience; to appear at court.

| 訓 parental instruction.

家 | home, one's own residence, a family seat; one's relatives.

家 | 樂 domestic enjoyment.

丹 | 或 彤 | 或 天 | 或 禁 | all denote the imperial palace, especially the private apartments.

門 | 如 市 his door-way is like a fair, speaking of an officer besieged by applicants.

天 | 飽 滿 a high spacious forehead; a term in physiognomy.

迥 | very unlike; greatly mistaken.

四 征 弗 | he punished all those chiefs who would not appear at court.

椿 | a father.

**蜨**

t'ing

A dragon-fly.

蜻 | a name for all *Libellulidae*; the common names are

老 流 利 the water courser, 螳 尾 the mantis' tail; 赤 卒 the red soldier, 螞 螂 and others.

Read t'ien. A kind of livid striped lizard, called 蜺 | found about damp walls.

**霆**

t'ing

Thunder; the first clap; the noise of many animals.

雷 | rumbling thunder.

電 | 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 like a clap and a crash of thunder, — was the onset.

**莛**

t'ing

The culm of grasses; the peduncle of flowers; small beams in a roof.

以 | 撞 鐘 to hit a bell with a blade of grass; i. e. to use very inadequate means.

舉 | 與 楹 he raised the purlines with the pill rs.

麥 | wheat straw.

花 | a flower stalk.

**亭**

t'ing

From 高 high contracted and 丁 a nail, as the phonetic.

A portico; an open roof or dome supported on pillars; an arbor, a pavilion; a shed for travelers to stop at or lodge; straight, even, level.

不 | irregular, awry.

茶 | a tea-booth.

涼 | 或 花 | a summer-house.

| 長 或 地 保 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.

| | 聳 立 exalted and lofty, like an isolated peak.

申 明 | a sort of porch or hall, where the names of bad people are hung up for exposure and general information.

香 | an open, sedan-like stand, to exhibit things in a procession.

**停**

t'ing

From man at a shed.

To rest, to stop; to hold up, as when there is enough; well-arranged; suitable, fitting, honest, trusty; to delay; after another verb, denotes the cessation of the act.

| 工 或 | 手 to rest from work.

| 止 to cease.

| 一 會 子 rested once.

| 當 all arranged rightly, everything in its place.

打 扮 | 當 well dressed; painted up; to put on a gay dress.

調 | to part, as quarrelsome people; to set to rights, to arrange; to cooperate in attaining an end.

十 | 已 折 其 七 about seventenths were defeated.

| 車 道 左 stopped the carriage at the roadside.

臂 闊 三 | the three joints of the arm were brawny and proportioned.

| 驂 to put up a horse, as for the night.

| 勻 even, uniform; well proportioned, or corresponding, as the parts of a thing.

淵 | the water course has stopped running.

| 屍 首 to lay out a corpse.

痛 得 | it has stopped aching.

哭 不 | she continues to weep.

**滯**

t'ing

From water and arbor; used with 汀 and the last.

Water stagnating; water running back and making a still deep pool in a stream.

決 | 水 致 之 海 to let the stagnant water flow out to sea.

亭

t'ing

A fluid and fetid secretion from the ear.

| 耳 a running ear.

婷

t'ing

Lady-like and beautiful.

當年不嫁惜娉 | Alas, she did not marry that year, the luckless beauty!

葶

t'ing

A peduncle springing from the axil, and bearing many flowers.

| 葶 a plant found in Honan, said to kill fish like a *Lepidium*.

| 蔴 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.

汀

t'ing

Used with the next.

A raised path through fields, such as are seen in rice grounds; a smooth place.

田 | 有人行 people are walking through the fields on the paths.

町

t'ing

From *field* and a *nail*.

A raised path or dike through or between fields for passengers; a piece of waste land,

a neglected corner; a lane, an alley; a parcel of land.

田 | 畦 a bit of a garden.

甸 | an old name of Lin-ngan fu in Yunnan.

Read 'tien. A paddock, a park.

| 鹿場 our paddocks will be like deer-parks; — uncultivated.

挺

t'ing

From *hand* and *erect*; used for the next, and easily mistaken for *shen* 挺 to lead on.

To pull up or out; to strain, as at stool; to lead out; to rush

or stand forward; to push out; to relax a little, as with prisoners; straight, to straighten; to carry one's self stiffly; decided, resolute in principle.

| 身 to stretch one's self up straight.

| 出 to project or grow out.

| 胸 to stretch and expand the chest.

| 節冰心 to firmly adhere to chastity.

直 | | 的 very stiff and upright.

| 刑 to bear a punishment without flinching or confessing.

| 不住 not to give in, good pluck.

以 | 與刃 to use the stick as a sword; — i. e. to punish offenses too severely.

| 立 to stand stiff, as a grenadier.

In *Pekingese*. Very, greatly.

| 粗 | 槌的 very coarse and bulging, as a water-jar.

| 擲子硬 a hard bit, as a nut to eat, or a piece of tough beef.

梃

t'ing

A club, a stick; a single branch or stalk.

甘蔗百 | a hundred stalks of sugar-cane.

可使制 | I can manage [the enemy] with even a shillelah; — a boast of a general.

奪 | 相逐 he grasped the staff and drove him out.

| 幹之人 an efficient and clever man.

珽

t'ing

From *gem* and *erect*.

The name of a gem; a flat baton or scepter made of stone, held by the emperor in ancient times as a sign of authority; some were three feet long, others six inches.

天子搢 | 方正於天下 the emperor took the scepter, and straightway the realm was regulated.

脛

t'ing

Meat which has been dried in the sun and cut in strips; straight, stiff.

十 | 爲束 ten strips of jerked meat form a bundle.

| 祭 a carp used in offerings.

與四 | 脯 gave him four slices of dried meat.

艇

t'ing

A punt, a canoe, a dug-out; long and small boats, such as people live in at Canton, of which there are many sorts; inland boats, small craft.

小 | 仔 a small boat.

快 | a fast-boat.

書信 | express or post-boats.

花 | 花艇 flower-boats, used for parties.

| 家 boat-people.

二水 | a sort of lighter.

採菱 | punts to gather caltrops.

鈿

t'ing

A bolt or rod of iron or copper; the hollow barb or bolt of an arrow; finished, exhausted; to hasten.

| 而走險 to run away from danger.

頰

t'ing

A narrow head or forehead; straight.

| 庭 a direct path.

姪

t'ing

From *woman* and a *court*.

A woman who has recovered from disease.

眡 | to disguise one's feelings; stolid, imperturbable.

眡 | 人家 to rail at another.

Read *t'ing*. Handsome.

| | fair and graceful.

壬

t'ing

From 土 *earth* and 人 *a man* but it is not the same as 壬 as this usually has the lower stroke longest; it is thought to resemble sprouts coming out of the ground.

Good; complete; full; to verify; whatever is the business of life.

## TIU.

Old sounds, tiu and t'iu. In Canton, tiu; — in Swatow, tin; — in Amoy, tiu and pin; — in Fuhchau, tu cad liu; — in Shanghai, tiù; — in Chifu, tiu.

**丢** From 一 one and 去 gone, 丟 to return.  
 (tiu) To cast away; to rid, relieved of; to cast off, to throw aside; to throw at, to pitch; to leave, as a family when going from home.  
 | 開 to put away; to throw aside; not to mention.  
 | 下去 left it behind.  
 | 下 lay it aside, as for a future occasion.  
 | 下水 thrown into the water.

| 着就走 he threw it down and then ran off.  
 | 臉 or | 人 blasted his own reputation.  
 | 了一匹馬 lost one horse; — strayed.  
 | 棄 to reject, to discard finally.  
 | 開手 don't do it; let it alone; leave off.  
 | 不下 I cannot get it off my hands; cannot avoid the question.

| 眼色 to ogle.  
 | 不準 you did not hit — the hub.  
 | 空 to miss every other row.  
 | 冷 to utter a bon-mot.

**颯** From wind and pelage; read 𠵼 piu in the dictionary.  
 (tiu) To fan; to move with the wind, as the trees.  
 | 了僧伽 the breeze fanned the priest.

## TO.

Old sounds, ta, da, tap, and dap. In Canton, to and t'ü; — in Swatow, to and t'oa; — in Amoy, tò and tui; — in Fuhchau, to, t'ü, and t'ü; — in Shanghai, tu and du; — in Chifu, t'oa.

**多** From 夕 evening repeated; 夕 evening after evening.  
 (to) An adjective of number, numerous, many, often, and is usually placed before the noun; not a few, more; much; mostly; how many? a superlative, very, excessive, too; to crave for more; to add; to become many; to praise; after a noun, it has in some places the force of a distributive adjective, as 年 | every year.  
 | 事 officious; interfering.  
 幾 | how many?  
 | 少 or | 寡 how much?  
 | 得你 much obliged to you.  
 | 蒙你 I thank you much.  
 重得 | this is the heaviest.  
 太 | or 許 | too much.  
 | 言 or | 嘴 loquacious.  
 差不 | nearly the same.  
 | 見 or | 聞 well informed.  
 期逝不至而 | 爲恤 the set time has passed, and he is not here. to the increase of my sorrows.

| 手 a meddlesome fellow.  
 | 大年記 how old are you?  
 替我 | | 問候 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 Ouigur word for papa.  
 | 羅呢 a charm-word (Sanskrit *dh rani*) used by Buddhists.  
 | 嗒來 when will he come?  
 | | 益善 the more [troops] the better.  
 既 | 受祉 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.

**袞** A long sleeve, 襖 | such as were worn in olden times.  
 (to)

**朶** From 木 wood and 乃 or 儿 to represent pendent things above it.  
 (to) 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.  
 繡 | 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.  
 一 | 花 a sprig of flowers.  
 觀我 | 顧 are you looking at my chin moving — as I eat?  
 花 | flowers; many blossoms.  
 一 | 火 a flame.  
 | | all sorts of flowers.  
 | 殿 the side buildings in a palace court.  
 放長耳 | 聽聽 keep your ears open and hear all that is said.

**採** A round target made of straw hung near a race-course, to be shot at by archers going at full speed.

射 | or 箭 | a straw target.

城 | 口 openings in the crenulated battlement of a wall.

城 | 子 buttresses to the wall.

| 頭 side rooms or galleries in which to practice archery; so called in Kiangnan

**躲** The body; to conceal one's self, to hide away, to skulk, to secrete, to slip away; to escape.

| 懶 to shirk work.

| 學 to play truant, to idle at books.

| 藏 to secrete one's self.

| 匿 or | 避 to lie perdu, to be out of the way; to escape from, as 收口 | 避 to seek shelter from a storm in port.

| 債 to take leg bail, to evade one's creditors.

| 閃 to dodge out of one's sight.

| 不開 you cannot shun him.

| 一會子 he dodged him once

**踩** To walk.  
| 脚 to stamp the foot in anger

**採** To guess the weight of, to heft a thing; to drop a sail.  
| 付其理 carefully estimate its qualities or value.

**捶** From earth and falling.  
Hard compact elods; firm ground.

土 | a mound; a hillock raised for any purpose.

**墜** To fall down, to come to pieces; to tumble down or be carried away.

石盤欲 | the great boulder threatens to fall.

**鬚** Hair which has been cut from the head; the hair left on children's heads when they are first shaven.

**剁** To chop fine, to hash with a chopping-knife, to mince; to carve.

| 排骨 to cut up chops.

一 | 兩段 cut it in twain at one stroke.

| 碎了 hacked or minced it fine.

| 成肉醬 hashed it into fine mince meat; used as a threat

**稔** From grain and bunch.  
A heap or stack of grain.  
柴火 | a pile of fuel.  
堆成一 | heap it up into a stack.

糞草 | a dung-heap; a pile of compost

花稽 | a stack of wheat straw.

**舵** Also read 𦨭, and written 𦨭 but not accurately.

A rudder.

| 公 a helmsman

把 | to steer.

者 | a captain or manager of the crew.

| 尾 the part of the rudder in the water.

推 | or 裡 | to port the helm.

無 | 隨 飄 rudderless, at the mercy of the winds.

外 | starboard the helm.

船到江心拿穩 | be careful how you steer when in the Yangtsz'; — be steady in danger

**踉** The unsteady walk of a young child; to lead a child.

Read tai' To overthrow; upside down.

Read chi, and used for 踉. Unsteady; undecided.

| 踉 embarrassed and vacillating.

**惰** From 心 heart and 隨 to fall; contracted.

The mind nerveless, flagging and heedless; indolent, remiss; rude, indifferent.

意 | careless, never completing a thing.

語之而不 | 者 tell him that he must not be lazy.

股肱 | 哉萬事墮 哉 the members (or officers) are idle, and all affairs will go to ruin.

臨祭不 | do not be negligent at worship.

儒 | 已極 a stupid, useless dolt.

| 遊 to loaf about.

| 耕作 they are careless of plowing; — i. e. they do not attend much to agriculture.

**墮** From 土 earth and 隨 to fall, or an old form 墮 which represents it; used to, die preceding.

To fall in ruins; to fall over; to hang down, to sag; to fall, as tears; setting, as the moon sets; fallen, dilapidated, ruined; decayed, poor; disused, effete.

推 | push it over

| 馬 fell off the horse.

門戶 | 落 a decayed family

| 胎 a miscarriage.

團 | to beg food, and throw the morsels into a clap-dish 鉢, as Buddhists do on begging excursions.

| 落後 to fall behind.

**褙** A jacket without sleeves; a kind of long gown like a cassock.

**墮** An obeliscal aiguille or peak; some say, the undulating line of a range of hills.

| 山喬嶽 the slender mountains and magnificent peaks.

T'Ō.

Old sounds, t'a, t'ap, da, and dap. In Canton, t'o and tui; — in Swatow, t'o and t'ŋa; — in Amoy, t'ò and t'ò; — in Fuhchau, to, t'o, tw'a, t'io, and swoi; — in Shanghai, du and t'u; — in Chifu, t'ŋa.

**拖** } From hand and to bear; the first form is most used.  
**拖** } To pull, to drag along; to draggle; to lead, to take by the hand; to implicate, to drag into; to protract.  
 累 involved, as in loss or danger.  
 一條棍 to trail a stick after one.  
 花翎 to wear a peacock's feather.  
 紳 ends of the girdle hanging low; an official girdle.  
 泥帶水 I was dragged through the mud; met. turbid, verbose, as a style.  
 罟船 a fishing-smack which drags the net after it.  
 大 | a large smack.  
 延 to put off, to procrastinate.

**拖** } The second is also used as another form of 拖; also read t'hi, t'ci, and ch'ai  
**拖** } 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.  
 椁 an inner coffin.  
 析薪 | 矣 when cleaving faggots, follow the grain.

**糒** } From wheat and to carry; the two are nearly synonymous.  
**糒** } Cakes made of bean-flour; the 粉 | 子 are boiled with soy in little tin cups.  
 粘糕 | 子 cakes of glutinous rice mixed with flour.  
 羅 a fancy wheaten cake in three round stories, common at Nanking, used in the worship of ancestors at newyear.  
 黃米 | a cake made of bean-flour and millet meal.

泥 | 子 the clod of earth wrapped around plants when transplanting them.

**陀** } The second is also used for 'ch'i  
**陀** } 地 a slide.  
**陔** } Steep and rugged paths; dangerous acclivities.  
 羅尼 a dharmi, a 呪 or magic formula.

沙 | sandy steppes and wilds.  
 趨下陂 | he hastened down the steep declivity.

**跲** } To slip; to miss; to stumble, to misstep, as a horse.  
 命運蹉 | an unlucky fate; missed the chance.

驥垂兩耳兮中坂蹉 | this old horse, whose ears lop down, has stumbled with me half way on the journey; — referring to missing an opportunity, or a superannuated officer.

**佗** } From man and that; it was once written 他; the second is a synonym of the next, and an old form of 蛇 a snake.  
**它** } That, another; to charge.

背 | humped.  
 委委 | | elegant and easy in manners, as a virtuous dame.  
 君子正而不 | the princely man regards [their doctrine as] true, and seeks for no other.  
 | 髮 to adjust the hair.

Read t'o' To add to; to impute.  
 舍彼有罪予之 | 矣 he remits that man's crime, that I may have the more.

**馱** } From 馬 horse and 大 great; but the second is the common form.  
**馱** } An animal that carries burdens; to lade on, to back a load.

背 | to carry on the back.  
 牲口 | 着 let the animals carry it.  
 負 | to carry, as a pack; to load on.  
 | 不動 it is too heavy to carry.  
 | 上山去 carry it up the hill.

In Cantonese. To suspend, as from the neck or girdle; to hang upon.  
 | 肚 with child.  
 | 在襟頭 hang it on the lapel.

**駝** } Used for the last.  
**駝** } A camel.  
 子 a burden.  
 帶 | to a carry on camel's back.

少所見多所怪見驢 | 以爲馬背重 he who has seen little, and exaggerates in describing it, is like the man who saw a camel, and said it was a horse with a swollen back.

**駝** } A large gallinaceous bird, the 鳥 which probably refers to the ostrich, or to the cassowary of the Indian Archipelago; it is also called 天馬爵 the large horse prince; and 蹄鷄 or 駝鳥 camel fowl, from its large feet; it is said to be 8 or 9 feet high, and the wings spreading ten feet.

**鼯** } A name for the beaver, | 鼯 which is said to be found in western countries, and among the Mongols; it resembles the otter, and makes its nest in the ground.

**驪** } A sort of wild horse; a horse of a dark color with marks causing the whole to resemble fish's scales.  
 有 | 有駮 there were many sorts of dappled and spotted horses.

**柁** 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. 一對 | a pair of girders; a room with such a pair is regarded as having 三間 three partitions. | 頭彩畫 painted beam-heads or corbels which project outside; the Chinese often carve characters on them.  
 凌波縱 | in a strong tide-way, humor the helm.

**鞍** From 它 to bear and 東 sheaf. Panniers, saddle-bags; slings used in securing the burdens with which animals are laden; to carry on the back.

**痾** Humpbacked; having a diseased and crooked spine. | 子 a hunchback. | 背 crook-backed.

**鮫** The *snake-fish*, as its name imports; a species of bill-head which burrows in the sand, and spurts it out; it is also called 鯊魚 or sand fish, a name oftener given to the shark.

**鼉** From 鼃 a frog and 單 alone contracted; it is apparently confounded with the last by some authors.

A large triton, gavial, or water lizard, found to the south of China, ten feet long, of whose hard skin drum-heads are made; its gruff voice is heard at night and indicates rain, whence the phrase | 鼓逢逢 the bass roar of the drums; the animal digs a deep hole in the bank; its eggs are numerous and eaten by itself; the flesh is prized, and served up at weddings.

伐蛟取 | to kill the dragon and catch the gavial.  
 | 更 to strike the watches.

**酡** Face flushed with drink; rubicund.  
 顏 | red in the face.  
 醉 | half drunk.  
 朱顏 | 些 her rosy face was quite flushed.

**沱** Water diverging into streamlets; a name anciently applied to small branches of the Yangtze River in part of its course, especially to one west of King-chen fu in Hupeh: an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears; forms part of the names of many streams, of which the 滹 | 河 an affluent of the Pei-ho, is one.  
 出涕 | 若 the tears fell like rain.  
 潭 | waves surging and foaming.  
 | 江 a branch of the Yangtze in the southeast of Sz'chi'nen, near Lu-chen 瀘州.

**紵** A skein or hank of silk or floss; braiding to ornament furs.  
 素絲五 | five braidings [adorned] their plain silk dresses.

**砣** The third is applied to iron weights; it is also read 砣, a short spear.

**碯** A stone roller; a game called 飛磚 or flying bricks, swinging heavy stones from hand to hand; a weight or ball on the end of cords; the weight on a steelyard; a pilot's lead.

打飛 | to swing weights.  
 秤 | a steelyard weight.

**墮** 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.

**玼** A fabulous animal like a ram, having nine tails and four ears.  
 | 羅呢 broadcloth; and | 羅絨 velvet; to-lo being an imitation of an Indian word, and written in different ways.

**訛** To deceive; to lie to, to impose on.  
 訛 | Read 訛. Self-possessed.  
 | | satisfied.

**廣** From to measure and a foot.  
 To measure anything by stretching the arms out.  
 | 不過 you cannot span it, as a big tree.  
 量一 | it measures one fathom.

**妥** From 安 quiet contracted to 女 woman and 爪 claws; q.d. what the claws have safely.

Secure, safe, stable, firm; to seat well; at ease, settled, quiet; ready, prepared.—and often merely a sign of the past tense.

| 咯 an exclamation at the end of a sentence indicating the end, that's right; so; well now!  
 | 當 or 穩 | everything right; properly done, secured.

作不 | 貼 he did not do it satisfactorily.

有的不 | there is something unsafe; there's a screw loose.

極 | or | 極 very well, that's just right.

設祠以先 | 靈 erect a hall to quiet the ancestral manes.

講 | well said.

周 | all correct, as well and safe as it can be.

欲 | 協則不能迅速 if the thing is to be done safely, it must not be hurried.

**橢** Anything round, long, and slender, like a pipe, pencil, or rod; a mathematical term for cylindrical; a tube for holding salt.

| 圓 long, slim and round.

摺

t'Ō

To clip the four corners of a thing that is too long; to lessen by clipping; to throw aside; to cover, to feel over.

蹕

t'Ō

Full and ample, as a dress where the skirts spread out. 垂肩 | 袖 drooping shoulders and ample sleeves; said of a beauty.

媮

t'Ō

Fascinating, engaging, seductive; not correct, heedless of propriety; idle, careless. 妾不敢以燕 | 見帝 I dare not see his Majesty in the least dishabille.

唾

tu'

From *mouth* and to *drop*; the second also means a port, a place to land at.

唾

tu'

To spit; saliva; to do a thing easily.

| 面 to spit in one's face.

| 涕 to blow the nose.

| 沫盒 a small spit-box.

| 生花 to compose off-hand.

讓食不 | do not spit when giving one a dish of food.

不顧而 | to heedlessly hack up phlegm — is ill manners, because one can't well hear.

| 口水 to spit.

| 罵 to spit on and revile.

蛻

t'Ō'

From *insect* and to *weigh*; it is also read *tui'* and *shui'*.

The exuviae or cast-off skins of cicadas, snakes, or crabs; to slough off the skin.

蛇 | a snake's skin.

| 殼 cast-off shells or skin.

一朝忽虛 | one morning he suddenly became an empty skin; — his spirit left the body.

蟬 | 龍變棄俗登仙 when the katydid molts and the dragon transforms itself, it is like my discarding the world and going among the immortals; a Taoist sneer at life.

TOH.

Old sounds, tat, dat, and dak. In Canton, tok, tüt, and chüt; — in Swatow, tók, tat, and tak; — in Amoy, tòat, tok, and tò; — in Fuchan, twak, chwók, tòk, and t'òk; — in Shanghai, tōh, dōh, and dok; — in Chifu, tōa.

掇

tŌ'

From *hand* and to *join*.

To collect, to arrange, to gather up; to take up with both hands.

| 採 to gather.

拾 | to put in order, to furbish up, to make as new; to put to rights.

薄言 | 之 now we pluck the ears — of the plaintains.

剗

tŌ'

Used with the last; also read *chōh*,

To cut, to prick; to cut blocks, to engrave; to cut open and rob.

| 訂 to print and publish books.

戩

tŌ'

To estimate the weight of anything by lifting it; to eat slowly.

戩 | 准不准 can you guess its weight exactly?

| 戮之食 a present of food, as a delicacy.

緜

tŌ'

To mend clothes.

緜針請補 | thread the needle and ask him to mend this.

鷓鴣

tŌ'

From *bird* and *connected*; it is also read *chōh*,

A small bird, the | 鳩 whose cry is *tī-tī*, found in the northern deserts in flocks; it has a crest, a forked tail, and no hind claw or hallux; it is noted for its thieving, and one name is 突厥雀 or Turk's sparrow, because it comes down on the fields like the nomads and devours the crops; it probably belongs to the grouse or plover tribe.

奪

tŌ'

Formed of 大 *great* 佳 *bird* and 寸 *inch*, but the last part is regarded as a form of 又 or 手 *hand*, united with 奮 to *spread the wings*, referring to the fowler's skill in trapping birds.

To take by force; to snatch; to get by striving or anyhow; to carry off, as when a prize is gained; to take away, as when rank is lost; to criticise or expunge.

| 路 to pass another on the road.

却 | to rob boldly in bands.

| 取 to carry off, as against one's wishes.

| 標 to take the prize.

| 命金丹 a golden pill that will snatch your life from death.

爭明 | 利 to contend for fame and gain.

| 春魁 to get one of the first five places in an examination for *tsints'*.

漁 | 百姓 to catch and plunder the people.

| 賭籌 to take the gambling reeds; — a mode of playing.

光彩 | 目 the dazzling brightness blinded the eye.

察 | [please] examine and lop off — what is improper; a final phrase in petitions.

酌 | to deliberate and then fix upon the points.

定 | finally settled on.

| 胎 to drive off the soul of a fetus and take its place; averred to be done by old Rationalists.

| 倫 discordant, out of place; said of instruments in a band.

| 秀氣 he has carried off all the literary fame.

君子不 | 人所好' the princely man does not covet what others prize.

**戕**, *t'oh*  
Interchanged with the last.  
To take forcibly, to seize; to rob.

| 擄 to appropriate without right.

| 搶 | to plunder.

**鐸**, *to*  
From *metal* and to *peep*.

A square-mouthed, oblong bell, like a cow-bell, usually made of iron, with a long clapper; a kind of jingle or rattle used in the army to convey orders; one who arouses the age; a limit.

木 | a wooden-tongued bell.

風 | bells hung on eaves to ring with the wind.

司 | a native priest in the Roman Catholic churches.

天將以夫子爲木 | Heaven brings forth a sage to arouse the world.

| 德 to incite to virtue.

**澤**, *t'o'*  
Iceicles; a more common name is 氷柱 ice pillars.

**度**, *to'*  
Formed of *heart* and *limit*; a synonym of 度, to distinguish it from 度' a rule.

To guess, to calculate.

**剗**, *to'*  
To cut and hew wood, as carpenters do; to divide.

| 木 to work in wood, the joiner's craft.

**渡**, *to'*  
To delude by false representations.

僞 | to deceive by falsehoods.

**鷓**, *to'*  
A species of water-bird, the 鷓 | which resembles the rail; it is mostly found in the southern provinces.

**嘍**, *to'*  
Also read *ch'ah*, and used for *ch'a'* 咤 to grumble.

To gabble; to talk incessantly.

口 | | 無度 a constant stream of talk flows from his mouth.

**踱**, *to'*  
To tread or step on; to walk to and fro.

| 來 | 去 to walk back and forth.

任步閒 | to walk for pleasure.

| 步亭心 walking inside of the arbor.

**涖**, *to'*  
From *water* and *stone*; used for 澌 赭 ocher.

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, t'ak and t'at. In Canton, t'ok and t'ut; — in Swatow, t'ut, t'ak, t'ap, and t'o; — in Amoy, t'at and t'ok; — in Fuhchau, t'auk, tw'ak, and nöh; — in Shanghai, t'öh, döb, and t'ok; — in Chifu, t'ön.

**脫**, *t'o*  
From *flesh* and to *arrange*.

The flesh leaving the bones; emaciated, lank; spoiled and dissolving; to undress, to strip; to let go, to escape from, to relinquish; to get out of, to evade, to avoid; to leave; in *rhetoric*, to touch on slightly, to allude to; if perhaps; when following another verb, often becomes a mere dissyllabic auxiliary, or a form of the perfect tense; as 漏 | to leak out; 放 | 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 resumé.

| 難 to escape trouble.

| 了圈套 slipped out of the noose.

| 然無累 I got away, and was not entangled.

| 俗 elevated, not vulgar; to avoid the world.

| 灑 | in good spirits, well, bright; talented, clever.

| 生爲馬 to be born as a horse, — in the next existence.

金蟬 | 殼之計 the spotted cicada is plaining how to get rid of its skin; — i. e. he is contriving a way to leave.

出 | to sell, to part with.

Read *tui'* Leisurely.

| | 而去 went off very slowly.

In Cantonese. A classifier of suits of clothes and messengers.

幾 | 人來 several men came one after the other.

一 | 衣服 a suit of clothes.

**掙**, *t'o*  
Similar to the last.  
To exclude; to remove; to mistake; to leave behind.

Read *shui'* To rub and clean.

坐 | 手遂祭酒 on sitting down rub the hands, and then pour the libation.

**佻**, *t'o*  
Cunning, artful.  
人情僭 | men's dispositions are crafty and guileful.  
| 合於教 education has much to do with the character

**毳**, *t'o*  
From *hair* and to *fall*.  
To molt the hair or feathers, for which 脫 is now generally used.

| 毛 to molt, to shed the hair.

拓 To loosen the neck-cloth or collar; to free the neck; a sort of knee-pad.

天地開闢宇宙 | 袒 when heaven and earth were spread out, it was like loosening the bands of the universe; so the Taoists say.

托 To open the dress for air and freedom.

毛 The original form represents ripe grain bending down, with the stalk continuing into the root, and entering the ground, this being represented by the horizontal line; another says it represents the plumule just opening above the ground.

To depend on; to engage one to act for; now written like the next.

In Fuhchau. A thing, a matter; articles, goods; an idol, things carried in processions.

骨頭 | worthless things, no better than old bones.

生 | to have an eruption.

託 } From words and a shoot; the second form is little used.
托 } 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, | 你老入家的福 I have availed myself of your favor to be happy; — a polite phrase for which | 賴 is another form.

| 你作事 I beg of you to do this affair.

| 庇 by your auspices.

不可 | not trustworthy.

| 人情 to engage another's aid and kindness.

寄子 | 妻 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.
上士可以 | 色 only very high minds can resist lust;

中士可以 | 辭 inferior ones can carry out others' wishes;

下士可以 | 財 and the lowest can use others' property honestly.

受人之 | I am engaged by some one to do it.

| 音 to play on an instrument.

托 } 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.
拓 }

To carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand, to take up with the hand; at Canton used for 扛 to carry on the shoulder.

| 子 or | 盤 a waiter or tray; the first also denotes the satin lining of a sable robe.

| 上膊頭 shoulder it.

| 腮 to lean the head on the hand.

推 | to equivocate, to dissemble.
| 塔天王 the god who holds the pagoda in his hand.

落落 | | unfavorable times, disheartened, unsuccessful.

不 | what can't be handled; i. e. gruel, porridge, &c.

| 落 (also written 魄落) mortified; reduced to poverty.

囊 From 木 wood and 囊 bag modified, say some; it resembles 囊 a case.

A sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie or belt worn around the waist.

| 簫 a tube through which to blow the fire; bellows used by potters.

| 糶 a kind of satchel for carrying food and clothes.

槌之 | | the continuous sounds of rammers — were heard.

| 駝 the camel; 駝 a bag-carrier.

裹餼粮子 | 子囊 he tied up dried meat and grain in packs and bags.

驢 From horse and bag; q. d. the quadruped who carries bags.

The camel was once known as | 駝, but the term is now obsolete.

牧 | a superintendent of camels.

餬 A bun or cake made of wheat-en flour; in some places, a cake of any kind.

饅 | a flour cake.

柝 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.

擊 | to strike the watches.

更 | the watchman's clapper

蹶 Negligent; to disregard rules.
| 弛之士 an officer who is remiss, and gives no heed to law.

| 落 heedless, indifferent to restraint, like a bow unstrung, which flies back.

籜 The sheath which envelopes the joints of the bamboo; the first leaves of bamboo shoots; a shoot growing from the roots, like a sucker.

初篔簹綠 | the first bamboo stalks growing rank with green leaves.

摵 Fallen, as leaves in autumn; cracked, as the bark of some plants, which peels off.

十月殞 | in November the vegetation decays and falls.

其下維 | only withered leaves are below it.

莞 A plant allied to the sarsaparilla, the 活 | or 寇脫 found in Kiangnan; it grows ten feet high; the leaves are large, and the pith very white; it is the Aralia edulis.

TU.

Old sounds, to, toi, tok, do, dot, and dok. In Canton, tò and tu; — in Swatow, tò, tu, and chu; — in Amoy, tò; — in Fuhchau, tu, tò, and tòk; — in Shanghai, tu and du; — in Chifu, tu.

**都** From 邑 a city and 者 this.  
 (tu) The place of the palace or imperial ancestral temple; a metropolis or capital; a large city; under the Chen, a region equivalent to four 縣 districts; a fief granted to princes; an imperial city whose revenue was granted to statesmen; the suburbs of a capital; the state, the country; elegant in manners; abundant, fine, full; an adjective of number, all, altogether, usually used after the noun; in general; also, together with; still, possibly, probably; followed by a negative, as 不 or 沒, 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 Chehkiang, 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.  
 洵美且 | very beautiful and excellent.  
 | 爲一集 it all formed one collection.  
 送 | 不要 I don't wish it even as a gift.  
 我 | 去 I will go too.  
 | 督 an old name for a | 統 or Manchu major-general.  
 副 | 統 a brigadier-general.  
 一切 | 收 all were collected.  
 陪 | the double capital; — a term for Mukten.  
 大 | 如是 they are generally like this.  
 身 | 卿相之位 I personally filled the post of prime-minister.  
 貌雖不 | she would not be reckoned a great beauty.

| 未去過 I have not been there.  
 | 察院 the Censorate; its members are commonly called | 老爺 at Peking.  
 | 司 or | 府 or | 閫 a major; or in the navy, a commander; one is found in each prefecture.  
 In Pekingese. To grumble, to mutter; to be unreasonable and gruff.  
 | 嚙 or | 噉 to be dissatisfied and scold unreasonably.

**朶** A paunch; erroneously used for a beetle or heavy mallet.  
 (tu) 瓜 | a big belly.

**蓓** Name of a plant.  
 (tu) 菇 | a flower bud; it is applied especially to conspicuous ones, like the rose or pomegranate.

**覩** From to see or eye and that.  
 (tu) To look, to observe; perceived, manifested.  
**睹** 目所未 | what eye hath not seen.  
 明 | to be evident.

耳 | 之所 | 記 what the senses have seen and remembered.  
 | 而不見 to look and not observe; absent-minded.

**堵** To obstruct, to guard, to close, to shut or ward off; to fill in; to invest; a wall around a yard, a stretch of wall; 50 cubits length of a wall; at peace, quietly at home.  
 (tu) | 塞 to wall up, to close against.  
 | 死 to smother to death.  
 | 口 to gag; to stuff the mouth.  
 防 | to defend, to resist.  
 | 截 to guard, to cut off approach to.

阿 | pelf, lucre; — an old or poetical term.  
 觀者如環 | the spectators were like a wall around him.  
 巡 | to patrol and guard, as revenue-cutters.  
 民皆安 | the people were all at peace.  
 百 | 皆作 five hundred poles' length of wall rose at once.  
 | 住寨門口 stopped the doorway to prevent him entering.

In Fuhchau. A panel; a compartment; an apartment; a piece of wall.

**賭** To wager, to risk, to stake; to gamble, to play for money; gaming, play.  
 (tu) | 棍 or | 鬼 a gambler.  
 | 博 or | 錢 to play for stakes.  
 開 | 場 (or 局) to open a table.  
 | 彩 try your luck; it depends on luck.  
 爛 | a confirmed gambler.  
 | 呪 to take an oath.  
 | 當頭 or | 押賬 a pledge for a gambling debt.  
 | 命 to risk life, as soldiers do.  
 久 | 無勝家 a gamester in the long run never wins.  
 | 東道 to bet something, as a dinner.  
 | 氣 to throw up an affair in disgust, to become angry at.  
 聚 | to get gamblers together; to induce men to play.  
 | 眼力 to get another to decide upon the value of a thing; or between two as to its nature.  
 花 | female gamblers involved in a criminal case.  
**曙** The morning, the dawn, when the day begins to grow bright.  
 (tu) | 色 the blush of day.

肚

'tu

From *flesh* and *earth*; the character is rather a modern one, and is sometimes read *tu*'

The belly; the stomach; a bellyfull; a good deal; the temper or mind.

兜 | 或 暖 | a stomacher, a corset.

小 | the region of the bladder; the pubic region.

有 | 子 pregnant.

腸 | the inwards; entrails.

跑 | 的 a looseness, diarrhea.

痛 | the belly-ache.

一 | 火 irascible, fiery; very feverish.

腹軟 indigestion, heart-burning.

裏明白 of a clear perception, intelligent.

一 | 子氣 angry and obstinate.

量 大 very patient, forbearing.

渡

'tu

From *earth* and to *measure*.

To stop up, to stuff; to prevent water flowing from a sluice; to obstruct.

住 stopped, filled.

罐子口 to shut the jar's mouth.

窟窿 stuff it into the hole.

把話 | 他的嘴 he said what stopped the other's talk.

杜

'tu

From *wood* and *earth*.

A fruit of a yellowish-red color, called | 梨子, and regarded by the Chinese as akin to the crab-apple; the wood is used for blocks by printers, and for bows by archers; there is some confusion about this plant, for other details point to a tree resembling the *Euonymus*, but the fruit of that tree is uneatable; to shut out, to restrict, to impede; to allay.

門不出 to close the doors, and remain at home — for study.

絕文契 a deed in fee simple.

絕了 to suspend intercourse with; to ent.

伯 a scorpion.

鷓花 the Azalea flower.

閉門 | 客 to deny one's self to visitors.

畔端 to remove causes of strife.

有杵之 | a solitary spindle-tree.

野 | 仲 a vine with black spotted stalks, and leaves shaped like those of the orange; the bark is infused in spirits.

仲 the *Euonymus japonicus*, a tree allied to the spindle-tree; the bark is used in medicine.

塢

'tu

Name of a bird, | 鶻 which applies best to the cuckoo, but seems also to include the goatsucker or night-jar.

度

'tu

to

Formed of 庶 *people* contracted, and 又 a *hand* under it: used for the next.

A measure; a test, a degree, a limit; a degree of latitude or longitude; an interval in music; a rule, a regulation; capacity, endurance; to arrange or spread; to bring under rule; to form by law; to pass, as time; to ford.

日 to spend the day.

費用過 | to spend extravagantly.

數 certain times, periods, or distances

曲 to keep time in playing.

無 | illimitable; no restraint; lawless, reckless.

滿 | and 虧 | a major and a minor interval in music.

寬宏大 | liberal-minded and generous.

風 | courtesy, politeness.

節 | 使 special officers in the Ming dynasty sent to see after the revenue of the provinces.

五 | the five measures of length; viz., 分 line, 寸 inch, 尺 foot, 丈 rod, and 引 fathom.

六 | the six *paramitas*, or means of reaching *nirvana*, viz., alms, morality, zeal, patience, meditation, and intelligence.

節 | economy, a definite outlay.

局 | capacity; enlarged views.

Read *toh*, To guess, to calculate, to estimate; to throw in, as dirt into a caisson or wooden frame, when raising adobe walls.

予付 | 之 I can estimate him fully.

量 | to reckon the measure of.

諒入 | 出 to calculate by what comes in, how much to spend.

以意 | 之 to revolve it in the mind; to consider and get an idea of it.

渡

'tu

From *water* and to *measure*; interchanged with the last.

To ford, to cross a stream or sea; to go through, as a road; to pass, as time; to go from one subject to another; a ferry-boat.

船 a ferry-boat; a passage-boat.

頭 or 擺 | a ferry.

淺 to ford shallows.

人之 | 生如客 | 海 the life of man is like a voyager crossing the sea.

化人 a neophyte, a convert to Buddhism.

古 | an ancient ford.

端陽競 | to see the races on the Dragon-boat festival.

鍍

'tu

To gild, to adorn with gold; to plate.

一層金 washed once with gold.

首飾 gilded head ornaments.

金作 a goldsmith's shop.

妒

'tu

From 女 *female* and 戶 *inner door*, occasionally changed to 石 *stone*, implying barrenness.

Jealous, as a wife sometimes is of her husband; envious of another in the heart; averse to.

婦 a jealous woman.

忌 envy, as seen in actions.

生 | 心 to bear envy against.

篙高者人 | 之 men envy the high in rank.

蠹  
蝨

From 虫 insect and 藁 hay contracted, the second form is more ideographic, but is very seldom met.

Grubs in wood; worms in books or clothes, like the larvæ of the 蛀 or various genera of *Tineites* and *Ptinus*; weevil-grubs; cheese mites.

| 魚 the *Lepisma*; worms in books; *met.* a close student.

積穀生 | heaped up grain breeds weevils.

| 吏 or | 役 extortionate rulers or police.

| 毛虫 hairy caterpillars.

戮

From 支 to strike and 畢 to peep.

To destroy; to ruin; fallen in ruins; to besmear; to smudge.

墮 | ruined, dilapidated; unsuccessful.

耗 | 下土 it damages or destroys earthly things; — *i. e.* the inhabitants — as a drought.

Read *yih*, and used for 釋. To discharge; to dislike, to put away; to tire of, to weary of, to loathe; to put an end to, to suffice; to explain.

服之無 | I have worn this garment without disliking it; — alluding to a concubine of Wán Wang whom he liked.

解 | 甚明 he explained it very clearly.

庸鼓有 | the drums and bells fill the ear with melody.

鞫

Similar to the last.

To break; to ruin, to injure. | 壞決裂 destroyed and spoiled completely.

事 | 垂成 the matter was nearly done when it was ruined.

T'U.

Old sounds, t'o, t'ot, do, and dot. In Canton, t'ò; — in Swatow, t'u, tò, and t'ò; — in Amoy, tò and t'ò; — in Fuhchau, t'u, tu, and t'ò; — in Shanghai, t'u and du, — in Chifu, t'u.

圖

From 口 to surround and 箇 difficult; *q. d.* how to escape from difficulties.

A plan, drawing, diagram, or chart; to delineate, to sketch an outline; to plan, to scheme; to plot, to intrigue; to reckon on; to remove; to estimate, to calculate; to wish or try for; forethought, care.

貪 | to earnestly wish; greedy.

| 籍 books and drawings.

| 形 the idea or sketch of, a plate of; the contour; to draw a form.

| 書 a private or personal seal.

| 章 the motto on a seal.

| 名利 to plan how to be famous and rich.

惟懷永 | he still cherished a fixed resolution.

你 | 什麼 what plan have you?

天文 | a map of the stars.

| 維 plans, propositions, imaginings, schemes.

| 像 a picture of, as a god.

滋蔓難 | their wide ramifications were not easily extirpated.

我 | 爾居 I have consulted about your residence.

| 畫 to draw pictures.

屠

From 刀 and 止.

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 | 或 斷 | to prohibit the slaughter of animals; — it is often ordered to propitiate the gods in times of distress.

鼓刀以 | he flourished the sword and was about to slay.

瘡

A horse worn out by travel. 我馬 | 矣 my horses were quite used up.

予口卒 | my mouth was all sore.

途

From 辵 to go and 途 it is also used with the next two.

A road, a path; a pursuit, a way of doing things.

長 | a long way or journey.

| 路 a road.

沿 | 平安 well and quiet the whole way.

半 | 而廢 to fail half-way in any pursuit.

歧 | erroneous ways or doctrines.

殊 | 同歸 they got home by different roads.

自顧前 | to see ahead on the road; — to care for the future.

正 | 人員 he attained distinction by the right mode.

宦 | officials, those in service.

涂

Name of two streams, branches of the 汾河 in Shansi near Ta-yuen fu; also of one in Shantung which empties into the Gulf; and of another in Sz'ehnen; rut of a wheel.

| 月 a classical name for the twelfth moon.

| | a heavy dew.

溝 | bridge or way over a sluice.

塗

From 土 and 塗; occurs used for the next.

Mud, mire; miry; to daub, to besmear, to dirty; to plaster, to wash; to blot out or efface; to fill cracks; untrustworthy; dull, stupid, pig-headed; a noted hill in Nganhwui.

糊 | inapt, unready, blundering; to mismanage.

雨雪載 | the snow is falling and the roads are muddy.

塵 | dirt and dust; i. e. the world.

| 抹 to erase, to scratch out.

| 牆 to plaster a wall.

| 飾 to plaster in colors.

| 面 to daub the face, as actors or burglars do.

| 鴉 to write badly; said of rude penmanship.

| 粉 to use cosmetics.

如 | | 附 it is like putting mud on one in the mire.

見豕負 | to see a hog and carry dirt; i. e. to still more defile one's self.

| 山 a small fief named from this hill, lying along the River Hwai in Fung-yang fu in Nganhwui.

畚 | Usually written like the last.

畚 | Name of a peak, some say in Sheu cheu 壽州, but others put it in Hwai-yuen hien in Fung-yang fu, where Yü the Great married a wife called | 山氏 from the name of the state.

醪 | Rum or arrack that has not been strained; the mother in spirits.

| 酥酒 or | 醪酒 unstrained, whitish, thick liquor, of a sweetish taste, also called 江米酒 Kiangnan rice wine; an old custom existed of drinking it on the 15th of the first moon as a prophylactic.

惓 | Sorrowful looking; distressed. 惓 | anxious about, as an event coming to pass.

Read yü' Delighted, much gratified.

栝 | A fine tree allied to the catalpa; sharp-pointed; an old name for thorny trees in Kiangnan.

| 木 a Canton name for the best kind of pine timber used in making furniture.

茶 | From grass and 1; not to be confounded with 茶 tea, with which it was once synonymous.

A bitter herb containing a whitish juice, like the sow-thistle (Sonchus) or endive (Cichorium); to inroad on prerogatives; weeds; a marsh flower.

| 毒 noxious weeds; bitter calamities, sorrows.

有女如 | the maidens were there like marsh flowers.

| 苦 afflictions; and the tea-shrub is said to be still known as 苦

| in Sz'ch'nen, though this is probably a mistake for some other plant.

倩 | to borrow.

| 露花 a yellow or white rose.

神 | and 鬱壘 the names of two brothers, now deified and worshiped as the wardens of doorways; their names or pictures are pasted on outer gates.

榘 | From wood and weed; used with the last.

榘 | A kind of tree found in Yunnan, an infusion of whose leaves is drunk.

| 梁 name of a timber tree.

Read ch'a, and used for 茶. Old tea leaves are still called | 莽 in some places.

徒 | From a step and to walk, or to go and earth, the latter being the original form; it resembles ts'ung

從 to follow, and 徙 to move.

徒 | 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 multitude, a crowd; a cabal; empty, as an open hand; as an initial adv. rb, futile, vainly; only, barely; the punishment of transportation.

| 弟 an apprentice; a neophyte, a pupil.

| 步 or | 行 to foot it.

無禮之 | 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.

問 | 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 | 數十人 his followers number scores of men.

公 | infantry.

實繁有 | there is really a large crowd.

跣 | Barefoot; to stand on one foot.

| 跣科頭 barefooted and bareheaded.

虬 | Composed of tiger and hare.

虬 | In the country of Tsu or Hunan, a tiger was anciently called 烏 | probably a local name represented by these characters.

菟 | From grass and rabbit.

菟 | A medicinal plant, the | 絲, or | 絲子 Cuscuta or dodder.

| 葵 a kind of Anemone.

伏 | another name for China root.

於 | an old and local name for the tiger.

| 瓜 probably another name for the sweet potato.

餘 | A yellowish-blackish bird, found in Wéi-yuen hien on the River Wéi in Kansuh, which lives in the same hole with the marinot, keeping watch on the outside; it may be allied to the Strix cucularia or burrowing-owl.

駟 | A famous palfrey, called 駟 |; also a wild animal like a horse, perhaps the onager, found in the northern deserts.

**稌** <sup>tu</sup> An old name for a kind of glutinous rice used for making thick liquor; in ancient times it was reckoned as one of the six grains.

**豐年多** | glutinous rice is abundant in fruitful seasons.

**土** <sup>tu</sup> The character is intended to represent two strata of soil with plants growing up through them it is defined **地之吐生萬物者** what [the divinity] Earth vomits to produce all things; it is the 32d radical of a large natural group of characters referring to forms and uses of earth.

The fourth of the five elements; the god Earth, Tellus, or Cybele; earth, soil, clods, ground; a region, a place; in commerce often refers to Canton; territory, possessions, lands; earthy; a pale or ochery color; on the ground; local, peculiar, native to the place; in Kiangsi, a designation for a quantity of soil about 12 ft. square by one thick, a ditcher's day's work; to appear, as ground where the water has run off; to till or work the soil.

**不服水** | the climate (or peculiarities of the place) do not agree with me.

| **人** natives, aborigines.

| **絲** Canton raw-silk.

**風** | **人情** local manners and feelings.

| **房** an adobie house.

| **產** products of a country.

| **工** sextons, undertakers.

| **庫** the ground story; a basement, a cellar; a treasury. (Cantonese.)

**黑** | or | **大** or **小** | slang names for opium.

**脾** | **不和** I have no appetite.

**破** | or **探** | to test the soil, as geomancers do for a grave.

| **神** local deity; in Canton, only the terminalia are usually so denoted.

**歸** | or **返** | to return to dust, to be buried.

**故** | one's native place.

**守** | the local officials.

| **地神** or | **地老兒** local divinities, agricultural gods, worshiped on the | **地誕** second day of the second moon.

**告于皇天后** | I announced it to Imperial Heaven and Sovereign Earth.

**爾** | **宇** 版章 your territory is great and glorious.

**面如** | **色** very pale-faced, sallow.

| **木偶人** a blockhead, a dolt.

**國** | government lands, the emperor's land.

**日居月諸照臨下** | O sun and moon, which shine on this lower world.

**桑** | mulberry fields; also the white bark of its roots.

| **星** or **煞** | the planet Saturn; identified by the Buddhists with *Sani*, the Hindu regent who rules it; the nose in physiognomy.

**雲** | **夢** 作父 the land of Yun appeared above the surface, and the marsh of Mung was put under cultivation, — after the deluge was drained off.

**吐** From mouth and earth.

<sup>tu</sup> To vomit, to disgorge; to spit out; to open, as flowers; to disclose, to tell all, to make a clean breast.

<sup>tu</sup> **上** | **下瀉** vomiting and purging.

| **出來** to vomit up; to confess everything.

| **舌** to run out the tongue, as when disconcerted.

| **花** to blossom.

**一飯三** | **哺** thrice he spit out one mouthful; — such was Duke Chen's application to business.

**詩人** | **屬** a poetical man speaks words like his art.

**半吞半** | he did not tell nearly all.

**嘔** | **淋漓** to vomit continually.

| **血** to bleed at the lungs

**剛則** | **之** decline hard tempered, hasty people.

| **氣揚眉** he is contented now that he has reached his degree.

| **番** Tibet or Tangout, a powerful state destroyed by Genghis Khan, north of Lake Koko-nor.

**芒** <sup>tu</sup> A sedge grass, | **夫** probably a sort of *Scirpus*, found in Chehkiang near the seaside, and used in making mats.

**茻** | the *Cyperus rotundis*.

**兔** <sup>tu</sup> } 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.

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 bardash has the same sound.

**山** | or **野** | a hare.

| **子** or **家** | or **白** | a rabbit; it was also called **明視** when used in sacrificing on certain occasions, because it is said to look at the full moon or the **玉** | or **仙** | in it, at 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 *sakti*) one who made a sacrifice.

**狡** | **有三窟** the wily hare has three holes to his burrow.

**守株待** | he watched the tree for a hare, — refers to a bumpkin who seeing a hare kill himself by running against a tree, watched it for months to get a second.

**赤** | the red rabbit; — the name of Kwant's horse.

| **穎** or | **毫** a rabbit's awn or bristle; — i. e. a fine elastic pencil.

**跳** | the jumping rabbit, is the *Dipus annulatus* or Siberian jerboa.

## TUH.

Old sounds, tot, tok, dot, and dok. In Canton, tók and tát; — in Swatow, tók, t'ak, tak, and tít; — in Amoy, tok, t'ok, tít, and ch'it; — in Fuhchau, tók, tiik, and t'úk; — in Shunghai, deh, tók, dòk, and tseh; — in Chifu, tu.

突

tu

From *cave* and a *dog* putting his head out of it; it is interchanged with *tuh*, 秃 bald, and several of its derivatives.

Abruptly, suddenly; to rush against or out; to bolt; to despise; precipitate, audacious; insolent, offensive; to bore or work through a hole; a bolting horse; bald on the head; a flue.

然而來 came on very suddenly.

衝 | to rush against, to collide.

唐 | to offend by rude manners, unceremonious.

滑 | inconsiderate.

門 | to guard a gate.

厥 the Toorks or Turcomans.

未幾見兮 | 而弁兮 when you see [the lad] after a short time, lo, he wears the cap!

突

tu

From *earth* and *sudden*.

The door or flue of a furnace or range, usually called 竈火門; the grate where the ashes fall.

突

tu

To offend by assurance or pride; to rush against.

來的僥 | he came in at an unlucky moment.

突

tu

From *rat* and to *bolt*.

A burrowing animal, probably a kind of marmot, whose habits resemble the prairie-dog of America, and lives in its holes with the bird 餘, which is regarded as the female; it occurs in Kansuh, and is perhaps the *Arctomys robustus*.

突

tu

The stump of a tree.

樁 | the leafless, branchless trunk of a tree.

Read *nah*. Cut off; to break off

咄

tu'

From *mouth* and to *go out*; *q. d.* words passing to and fro.

To speak to one another, to talk; an exclamation of surprise or of joking.

| | alarmed, surprised; noise of urging.

叱 | to order to stop; to scold.

In *Pekingese* read *ch'w'a*. An interjection of displeasure.

我被他一頓 | 一頓 I got a sharp scolding from him.

榑

tu'

To set out trees; to fix a door pivot in its socket; a lock-bolt.

踈

tuh'

Impeded; to make no progress; not advancing; to kneel.

督

tuh

From 目 *eye* and 叔 a *younger uncle*.

To examine closely; to lead, to encourage, to command; to

follow and see how an order has been performed; to warn, to reprove; an overseer, a superior; to set in order, correct; to go in the middle, so as to oversee; weak eyes.

| 人作工 to act as overseer of work.

| 理 to direct.

| 兵 or | 陣 to head the troops.

總 | a governor-general.

海關監 | collector of customs at Canton.

提 | 學政 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 the details.

| 催 to urge on.

In *Cantonese*. To prick in, to fork up, to take up on a stick; to point the finger at, to jeer at.

行前 | 後 a mark for ridicule.

| 過幾深 pole its depth.

| 我眼人 he is an eyesore to me.

篤

tu

From *bamboo* and *horse*, the radical giving the sound; see *chuh*, 竺 India.

A sure, slow-going, or ailing horse; dangerous, as a disease; sincere, honest; firm, stable; generous, magnanimous; unmixed, pure; to give importance to, to be great, to regard seriously; to consolidate; to augment, to establish; in regimen with other adjectives, often makes the superlative.

| 實 in reality, very truly; trustworthy.

| 信 earnest belief.

病 | or | 疾 a dangerous illness; a complaint that disables one.

| 學 diligent at study.

| 宗族 pay great regard to ancestors and relatives.

| 行不倦 to work sedulously without weariness.

危 | imminently dangerous.

| 厚 very great, as kindness.

| 恭 sincerely respectful.

公劉克 | 前烈 Duke Liu was able to consolidate the merits of his predecessors.

| 生武王 [Heaven] made her great in bearing Wu Wang.

獨

tu

To shake the head, as when dissatisfied or refusing.

| 悚 an ugly look, irritated.

獨

tu

From *dog* and a *caterpillar*; "the dog goes by himself, the sheep in flocks."

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, | 一鳴而猿散 the baboon cries and the gibbons scatter.

| 自己 only myself.  
 | 子 an only son.  
 單 | only one, by itself.  
 孤 | orphan-like, unassisted.  
 | 有 sole, unequaled, by itself.  
 | 是這樣 only that sort.  
 念我 | 兮 reflecting on my solitary condition.  
 | 步 going on alone; a clever man skilled in some art which takes the palm.  
 不止 | 一 not one only.  
 夫 | 無族姻乎 is it that he has neither family nor relatives?  
 | 斷 | 行 to decide and act on his own responsibility.

**鞬** The covering or case for a bow.  
 鞬 | a sheath to preserve the bow.

弧 | a case or wrapper for a flag.

**髑** The skull; the bones on the top of the head; used by Roman Catholics in 聖 | for relics of every kind.

莊子之楚見空 | 髑 when Chwangtsh' went to Tsu, he saw a hollow skull.

**毒** From 毒 vicious and 艸 plants contracted above it, alluding to noxious weeds which grow in the way of people.

Noxious, poisonous; hurtful, destructive, baneful, malevolent, cruel, malignant; a poison; a virus, a baneful exudation; an injury; angrily, in hate; to hate, to abominate; to be indignant at.

| 心 malicious, cruel.  
 | 藥 a poison, a dangerous remedy.

| 手 a flagitious villain.  
 | 害 to do evil to others.  
 | 死人 to poison one.  
 | 氣 a malaria; a noxious vapor or exhalation.  
 寧為茶 | the people prefer bitter and poisonous ways.  
 服 | poisoned.  
 流 | a pervading, general injury, like opium-smoking.  
 三 | the three banes — of the Taoists: viz., cupidity, wrath, and folly.  
 癡狼瞎 | the lame are hateful and the blind dangerous.  
 便 | venereal ulcers.  
 盲精啞 | the blind are clever and the dumb dangerous.  
 以 | 攻 | to counteract one poison with another.  
 五 | the five poisonous reptiles; viz., the viper, scorpion, centipede, toad, and spider.  
 蜂蠆小 | a petty revenge; lit. a malicious bee's sting.

**纛** From 縣 to suspend and 毒 noxious; also read tao'

A banner or streamer carrying a feather, used to show the way at a funeral; a large triangular standard, carried before the general-in-chief to mark his presence; it was adorned with red silk tassels, or a tail or feathers.

殺人祭 | the blood of the slain was offered in sacrifice to the standard.

大 | 旂 the general's standard.

**后** From body and mouth; it is regarded as a contraction of 后 臀 the seat; and is sometimes read tsien'

The anus of the rectum; among butchers, the ramp; the end on, the bottom, the adit or exit.

| 底 the bottom of, as a long row of houses.

后 | 路 a cul-de-sac; no thoroughfare. (Cantonese.)

買豚 | to buy pork cutlets or steaks.

**碌** A stone roller, the 碌 | used by farmers for rolling down the fields when sown.

**瀆** From water and flowing harmoniously; now written like mai' 賣 to sell; interchanged with the next.

A ditch, an outlet, a sluice; the large drain of a country, as a great river; foul, muddy; to annoy, to despise.

溝 | a gutter; dirty, filthy.

四 | the four great drains of China, viz., the Yangtsh' 江, the Yellow 河, the Hwai 淮, and the Tsi 濟 or New Yellow River 大清 河 in Shantung.

嶽 | 諸神 the gods of the mountains and streams.

**瀆** 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.

褻 | 煩數, to trouble by repeated calls.

| 聽 or | 聽 you annoy my ears, or abuse my attention; said by officials.

諷 | I have presumed to annoy you; — a polite phrase.

冒 | to fail in respect.

上交不諂下交不 | neither cringe to your superiors, nor insult your inferiors.

干 | to offend one, to act against propriety.

**賈** Analogous to the last and next.

賈 | To blacken, to dirty; to annoy, to insult; black, soiled, filthy; a mucky, black color.

| 濁 dirty, begrimed.

蒙 | to defame, to render opprobrious.

媒 | 貴幸 to offend or insult one of the emperor's favorites.

狎 | rude to; to cause to blush; to betray confidence.

**孺**, <sub>tu</sub> Analogous to the last two. Indecent familiarity with; to disgrace a woman.

**牘**, <sub>tu</sub> Boards or tablets for writing on, such as were anciently used; blocks for books; documents, books, archives, registers; a bamboo to keep time on, when beating adobie walls.

尺 | a note; a brief of; a card or short statement; a model for letters.

案 | the papers in a law case; the case itself.

取筆 | 受之 he gathered the pencil and tablets, and I received them.

長篇累 | long drawn and tedious documents.

無案 | 之勞形 here I have none of the turmoil of a court.

**犢**, <sub>tu</sub> A calf; a heifer, a victim for sacrifice.

老牛舐 | the old cow licks her calf; — old folks dote on their children.

**瓊**, <sub>tu</sub> A whitish kind of fine jade from the Kwánlun Mts., once used for | 圭 tablets.

**匱**, <sub>tu</sub> } A case or drawer; a sheath; a coffin; a charger or bowl; a receptacle for books.

劍 | a scabbard.

啟 | open the casket.

韞 | 而藏 to lay by carefully, as jewels.

**殞**, <sub>tu</sub> } An abortion; dead before birth; still-born.

胎生者不 | females (either women or animals) did not cast their young; *met.* a time of prosperity.

**讀**, <sub>tu</sub> 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.

| 書 to study, to go to school; in Canton, to read aloud.

| 禮 reading the ritual; — a notice put up at the door, written on blue paper with white ink, declining visits when mourning for parents.

| 出病來 he studied till he became ill.

伴 | a schoolfellow; a student.

熟 | to recite perfectly.

| 夜書 to study by night.

默 | to read to one's self.

侍 | a reader in waiting; an honorary sinecure at court.

| 賦 to recite irregular meters, to scan.

中聾之言不可 | 也 the tattle of the inner chamber need not be recited.

對 | to read and compare.

著童授 | let Tung be appointed to teach them to read; — be their tutor.

Read *tu*?. A clause or short sentence, in which the sense is incomplete; a stop like a comma.

點清句 | punctuate the sentences and clauses distinctly.

**讀**, <sub>tu</sub> From *wrangling* and *flowing smoothly*.

Discontented, seditious; people slandering one; murmurs against rulers; deep hatred expressed in bitter words.

謗 | slanders.

怨 | to hate and rail at.

誹 | calumnies.

## T'UH.

Old sound, t'uk. In Canton, t'ok; — in Swatow, t'ek; — in Amoy, t'út; — in Fuhchau, t'úk; — in Shanghai, t'ok; — in Chifu, t'u.

**秃**, <sub>tu</sub> From 禾 *grain* over 人 *man*, said to have been formed by 蒼 *green* when he saw a bald-headed man, and hid himself in the grain.

The hair entirely gone; a scald head; bald; stripped, bare; blunt; to make bald; to injure.

老 | a priest.

| 子 a bald-head.

老 | 翁 an old, bald-headed man.

賊 | you bald-pated rascal!

| 頭光棍 an unscrupulous rascal.

筆 | a blunt pencil.

| 尾騾 a mule with a hairless tail.

光 | | no hair on his head; a leafless tree.

木葉盡 | stripped of trees and herbage, as a bare hill.

| 巾 to let the cap fall off.

髮 | the hair is all gone.

In *Shanghai*. All; also.

| 有 also have; all are there.

| 有個 I want it all.

| 勿有 not a single one.

| 拉拉笑 every body laughs at you.

**鵝**, <sub>tu</sub> The composition of the character denotes the *bald-headed bird*.

A bird when bare of its feathers during molting.

| 梟 an owl.

| 鶩 a long legged bird, perhaps a crane akin to the adjutant, having a bare head.

**袈**, <sub>tu</sub> The rustling of new garments; the seam down the back of a garment.

偏 | 之衣 garments where the back seam is not in the middle, and the sides are of different colors.

疾  
t'u

The scald head; sores covering the scalp.  
| 瘡 boils or eruptions on the head.

詭  
t'uh

Bald words, as the etymology shows.  
詆 | sly, cunning, deceitful; slanderous, recriminating.

僻 | 之言以汚人耳 slanderous insinuations defile men's ears.—as anonymous placards.  
| 詐 to deceive, to cheat.

TUI.

Old sounds, tui, dni, tát, and dát. In Canton, tui; — in Swatow, tui, chui, tué, and tun; — in Amoy, tui and toá; — in Fuhchau, tòi, toi, and tai; — in Shanghai, té and dé; — in Chifu, tòi.

堆  
自  
泊  
tui

The second and original form delineates a pile of earth, now changed to 土 earth and 隹 birds; used with the next, and for t'ui 推 to push.

A heap, a mass, a mound; a stack, an accumulation of; a guard-house; a crowd; to heap up, to pile, to store; and hence a classifier of

piles, heaps, and mounds; to incumber by crowding; to push away.

官 | a police-station.

草 | a stack of hay.

| 作 — | throw it all into a pile.

— | 柴 a heap of firewood.

— | 人 a crowd of people.

— | 煤 a pile of coal.

| 積如山 a great heap like a hill; said of goods in a market.

滿面 | 着笑 the face convulsed with laughter.

打灰 | to pound the ash-hill; — an old sport on newyear's eve by domestic slaves to get luck.

人多 | 塞了 the people crowd in and stop the way.

| 房 a storeroom, a warehouse, a wholesale dealer's shop.

| 花燒酒 wine which shows its goodness by the bubbles remaining.

饅  
tui

Interchanged with the last.

Dumplings made of flour and steamed; bait made of flour.

油 | globular hollow cakes.

隔年前 | cakes left from last year; met. the old stock; not inclined to anger; it has now gone by and so let it go.

甞  
tui

An unauthorized character.

To sit stock still, like a statue.  
一邊兒 | 着去罷 go away, you statue. sitting here!

礎  
tui

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.

碓  
tui

From stone and birds.

A foot-pestle, commonly used to hull rice; to pound in a mortar; one beat of the pestle; a heap.

| 架 or | 牀 the mortar framework.

| 臼 a rice stone mortar.

| 身 the treddle of the pestle.

春多幾百 | 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 clouds surround the inaccessible heights, the water does its own pounding, — by cascades.

對  
对  
tui

From 寸 an inch and a compound of 幸 luxuriant and 士 scholar; it is defined echoing without rule; the contraction is common.

Parallel sentences on scrolls, hung in Chinese houses for ornament; to front, to correspond to; to suit, to pair; to answer, to

respond; to correspond; consistent with, agreeing; opposite; inimical; an opponent; a pair; equal to the occasion; a sign of the dative.  
一副 | or — | | a pair of serolls.

| 聯 or | 子 parallel sentences.

| 他說 speak to him.

我 | 儂去 I bid you to go.

(Shanghai.)

| 頭 a foe, an enemy; hostile.

| 親家 to form a marriage affinity.

其樂無 | no joy equal to that of Heaven.

| 數 to compare accounts.

— | 鴿子 a brace of doves.

| 合利 cent. per cent. profit.

| 眼 agreeable to, liking.

| 得住人 not afraid of what men say, equal to men's remarks.

| 一 | set it over against, as a dial to the sun; see if it fits.

不 | not correspondent; not on good terms, inconsistent, incongruous.

| 子燈 a pair of lantern-bearers who march opposite each other in a procession.

| 証 eye-witnesses; personal evidence.

| 質 to confront, as opposite parties do in a law-suit.

| 換 to swap, to barter.

In Cantonese read 'tui. To push towards; to bridge or hand along to another; to make up a lot, to have a batch; to coalesce.

| 埋一起 lump it all in one; — this use seems to be a mistake for 堆 by a change in the tone.

**慝** } From *heart* and *opposed* or *sin-*  
**慝** } *cere*; also read *chui*; the third  
**慝** } is also found in many authors.  
**慝** } To dislike, to avoid; to  
**慝** } abhor; disliking, displeas-  
**慝** } ed, angry with; to cause  
**慝** } dissatisfaction; an adversary;  
**慝** } inimical.

元惡大 | great dislike  
 to the chief criminal.

怨 | 紛紛 everybody is scold-  
 ing and grumbling, as at the of-  
 ficials.

凡民罔不 | not one of the  
 people but disliked him.

**隊** } From 阜 *place* and 遂 *to follow*  
**隊** } contracted; also read *chui* and  
**隊** } used for *sui*, 隧 *to follow*.

To fall or slide from a higher  
 place, losing one's footing; a dan-  
 gerous pass through the mountains;  
 a noun of multitude, like a crowd,  
 a group; a military term, a rank,  
 a file, a squad; a company, at first  
 of ten 伍 or fifty men, but now of-  
 ten numbering a hundred men; a  
 platoon; to fall down.

成羣結 | people gathering in  
 crowds and knots, — ready for  
 a disturbance.

難于歸 | it will not be easy  
 for me to regain my place, — as  
 a truant clerk.

馬 | cavalry regiments.

一 | 入 a number of people.

兵 | a detachment, a company.

擺 | to dress ranks, to fall in.

演 | to drill; to parade.

| 伍 in ranks; the army; its rank  
 and file.

出 | to engage the foe.

車 | 接行騎就 | when the  
 chariots go in their courses, the  
 cavalry will then deploy in rank.

洋鎗 | foreign drilled troops.

**兌** } From 儿 *man* and 台 *a damp*  
**兌** } *place*; but others say from 口  
**兌** } *mouth* and 入 *effluence*, repre-  
**兌** } senting the aura of evaporation.

The 58th diagram, to permeate;  
 straight, direct; gratified from hav-  
 ing enough; satisfied; to exchange,  
 to barter; to weigh against, to give  
 an equivalent; to be made open or  
 permeable.

| 會 to turn a debt by paying it  
 through another.

| 換 to exchange coin or jewelry.

| 銀子 to weigh silver for ex-  
 changing.

出 | 或 發 | to sell by weight  
 or retail.

七二 | weighs seven mace two  
 candareens.

松栢斯 | paths made through  
 the firs and cypresses.

行道 | 矣 the roads were all  
 passable or open.

匯 | to cash an order for money.

**藪** } Abundant vegetation.  
**藪** } | | thick, flourishing.

**駢** } A horse marching out at a  
**駢** } rapid pace.

| 突 to rush out in terror.

**鐵** } From *iron* and *substantial*; oc-  
**鐵** } curs used for 槌 *a mallet*.

**鐵** } A spear with a brass ferule  
**鐵** } which guards the butt; this  
**鐵** } end must be put forward when pre-  
**鐵** } senting the weapon; a beater.

**鐔** } From *metal* and *to enjoy*; occurs  
**鐔** } used for the last.

**鐔** } The brass or gilt butt of a  
**鐔** } spear.

本矛鏃 | the trident spears with  
 their bright ends.

Read *tun* and *shun*, and used  
 with 淳. A spheric metallic bell,  
 with a piercing sound, called | 于  
 intended to accompany a drum,  
 hung upon a frame; to border on.

Read *to*. A pall, a catafalque  
 over a coffin.

## T'UI.

Old sounds, t'ui, t'ot, dui, and dot. In Canton, t'ui; — in Swatow, t'ui, t'ue, and t'o; — in Amoy, t'òe, t'ui, and ch'ui; —  
 in Fuhchou, t'oi, t'oi, and chw'i; — in Shanghai, d'ò and t'ò; — in Chifu, t'oi.

**頹** } From *head* and *bald*; it is inter-  
**頹** } changed with the next two.

**頹** } The jowl or under the chin;  
**頹** } a bald pate; a rapid gust of  
 wind; subrissive, flowing, yielding;  
 to view kindly; to fall; broken  
 down, ruined.

| 然而下 it is gradually de-  
 caying or growing worse.

| 壞 ruined, helpless.

玉山 | a poetical name for a  
 drunkard's rubicund visage.

泰山其 | 乎 how is the great  
 mountain falling!

維風及 | the breeze increases  
 into a whirlwind.

| 惰 lazy and weak, inert.

| 思而就牀 while lazily think-  
 ing of him he fell asleep.

**饋** } Jaded, worn out; a disease  
**饋** } like broken wind.

**饋** } 我馬馳 | my steed is ut-  
**饋** } terly broken down.

**隕** } From *place* or *earth* and *honor-*  
**隕** } *able*; it is used for the next; the  
**隕** } second, rare form is also a syno-  
**隕** } nym of *ku'ai* 塊 a clod.

**隕** } To fall in ruins; decayed,  
**隕** } ruined, lost; to ruin, to over-  
**隕** } throw, to involve in ruin; to  
**隕** } cause to fall or descend; to  
**隕** } push over.

| 名 to blast a reputation.

| 柔 soft; pliable, as a disposition.

傾 | to tumble down, as a wall.

**菴**  
t'ui

Also read *chui*.

A labiate plant like borehound (*Marrubium*), in appearance, common in the southern provinces; it is now called 白益母 and 菴蔚, but several plants are probably included under these and other names.

中谷有 | 嘆其溼矣 the motherwort down in the valleys is scorched by the heat.

**藟**  
t'ui

A labiate plant called 牛 |, a foot high, with square culms and long pointed leaves, purplish-yellowish flowers in an imbricated head, which furnish a drink when pressed; it seems to be the *Leonturus sibirica*, and the same as the last.

**癩**  
t'ui

From *disease* and *broken down*.

A pain in the groin, a fit of strangury, or a spasm caused by the stone.

**魃**  
t'ui

From *demon* and *bird*; it is also read *chui*.

A supernatural animal, described as like a small bear, with short yellow fur; perhaps a species of wolverene was intended by this goblin.

**推**  
t'ui

From *hand* and *bird*; it is also pronounced *ch'ui*, 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.

| 辭 to decline, as an appointment.  
| 出去 to escape from, as a duty; to put off on another.  
| 究 to investigate the principles.

| 食 to yield a dainty, to a guest.

| 亡國存邦乃其昌 by abolishing the weakly and strengthening the vigorous, all the states will flourish.

| 磨 to turn a mill.

| 舉 or | 薦 or | 陞 to promote higher, to advance in office.

| 開 to have nothing to do with, to evade, to put aside; to change the topic.

| 不開 you can't shirk that.

| 倘 to put off with excuses.

寒暑相 | cold and heat succeed each other.

三教 | 之喇嘛 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.

— | 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.

| 了他 or | 却他 I've got rid of him.

| 頭別人 to blame another for one's own misdeeds.

| 他起身 push him to get up.

**腿**  
t'ui

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 火 | or fire-ham.

快 | or 飛毛 | a fast runner.

跑細了 | 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-lwa in Chehkiang.

探着 | to stand at ease.

**援**  
t'ui

Lame in the legs.

委 | rheumatism in the legs which disables from walking.

**退**  
t'ui

From *to go* and *indignant*; but the first elements were 干 a *step*, 日 *day* and 欠 *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 faded; beauty gone.

| 讓 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.

我成不 | war has done its work, but he stays not his hand.

| 却 to decline, to refuse.

**毳**  
t'ui

From 毛 *hair* and 脫 *exuvia* contracted; an unauthorized character, probably altered from 脫 to cast off.

To cast the hair or feathers.

**焯**  
t'ui

From *fire* and *to pursue*.

To scald off the hair or feathers.

| 小鷄 to scald a pullet.

用開水 | 毛 use boiling water to get the hair off.

## TUN.

Old sounds, ton and don. In Canton, tun; — in Swatow, tun; — in Amoy, tun; — in Fuhchau, tung, t'ong, and taung; — in Shanghai, t'ang and dang; — in Chifu, t'än.

敦  
惇

tun

From 支 to strike or 心 heart and 享 to enjoy; it much resembles shuh, 孰 who; the second form is not usual.

Irritated, angry; to revile; honest, simple, generous;

firm, solid; affluent, substantial, big, of consequence; generously; to give honor to; to make a reality, to regard or prove of great importance; a mass of troops; to impress upon, to urge; to station, as pickets; to impel to do; who then?

厚 or 大 liberal, honest, considerate.

五 | 哉 the five generous ways of acting.

孝悌 give great weight to filial and fraternal duties.

化 transforming influences.

請 a sincere invitation.

王事 | 我 the king's business presses on me.

友於誼 be sincere in dealing with friends.

牂 a name for those years which contain the branch 午 *wu*.

Read *tu'an*. A succession of, as fruit or plants.

有 | 瓜苦 the bitter gourds hung one by one.

彼行葦 those patches of springing wayside rushes.

Read *tui*. To lodge alone; solitary, one by one; to regulate; to cut up, to deal with, to finish up.

商之旅 he disposed of or destroyed the forces of Shang.

彼獨宿 quietly and solitarily we passed the night.

Read *t'iao*. To carve; ornamented.

弓既堅 the ornamented bows are all strong.

噉

tun

Another form of 嗔 the breath.

To swallow down, to gobble, as a bird.

得好多 he has gulped down a great deal. (Cantonese.)

墩

tun

From earth and solid; the second unauthorized form is used at Canton.

壘 A heap or tumulus, a mound or barrow of a regular form, while 堆 is one hastily made; a hillock on a plain; a

square pillar; a plinth or base; a block, as of stone or wood; low, squat; sometimes used for the English word *ton*.

烟 | 或烽火 | a fire signal, a hollow brick cone, in which a lighted fire serves as a signal.

繡 | low cushions used by favored courtiers to sit on at an audience.

蠟燭 | a rude candlestick.

五里 | a five *li* mound, used to mark distances.

臺 a beacon terrace.

高 | a knoll.

In Cantonese read *tun'* To shake the dust off a thing by a fillip; to slap; to strike on the ground; a company of boat-people settled ashore

甄

tun

An earthenware dish shaped like a basin, used in distilling spirits.

馱

tun

To castrate animals; 鑿 is also used for this.

雞 to cut a cock.

蠹

tun

A water insect, the | 蝸 also called 蠹; a dytiscus or water beetle (a *Hydrophilus?*) whose larvæ resemble shrimps.

檄

tun

The wooden cover of a coffin; others define it, a wooden seat or rest.

褻

tun

A satchel or bag to put clothes in; a haversack.

擊

tun

To strike with the fist.

盾

tun

An eye with a defense over to guard it, rudely representing a shield; also read *shun*, and used for 遁 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.

龍 | a shield with dragons painted on it.

掌五 | to grasp five shields; — i. e. to manage military matters.

檣 | the defensive nettings and guards on a junk's poop.

盹

tun

Sometimes read *shun'*

Dull, heavy eyes; half asleep.

困 | fast asleep.

打 | 兒 to nod, as when asleep.

目 | 難分善惡 weak eyes are unable to distinguish the good from the bad.

淹心 too sleepy to work.

地

tun

Water so obstructed by grass and mud that it cannot flow; marshy places, which like a dike, retain water.

子 the north and western sides of a farm; also a grange.

田 | fields and plats.

In Pekingese used for its primitive. A hamlet, a farmstead.

鄉 | 兒 a small village.

不 Used for 整 a tumulus in Canton; 白 | 子 petuntse, the fine quartz powder which porcelain makers use as an ingredient in the best ware.

債 | an unlucky day for lending money. (Cantonese.)

Read *yeh*, The stump of a tree; a sprout.

葛 An. overplus; a dépôt or storehouse; to store, to house. | 船 hulks, receiving ships.

亞片 | opium-hulks.

| 家 opium dealers. (Cantonese.)

債 | an insolvent.

In *Cantonese*. To stop when it ought to go; to lie down.

| 在門口 put it in the doorway.

| 貨 goods left on hand.

| 當 to sell goods by wholesale.

沌 From *water* and *sprouting*.

The rush of a torrent; confused, chaotic, mixed; unable to discover the cause or purpose of; impervious.

渾 | 無端 in utter confusion, without any clue.

渾 | a certain monster, into which 謹兜 a bad man in the days of Shun, was transformed.

拖 To move, to shake; to rub with the hand.

From *inclosure* and *resprouting*; occurs used for its primitive.

囤 } A kind of round bin like a great hamper, made of coarse matting with an osier bottom, to contain grain; it is prepared in the barn.

| 積 to hoard or collect grain.

米 | a rice bin.

開 | 發糧 open the bin and give out the grain.

頓 From *head* and *sprouting* or *turf*; used for the next.

To bow the head, to prostrate, to fall before; to sa-

lute; to grieve for; an inn or resting-place; a meal, or the time of a meal; a spell, a turn; a period in a discourse; a rest in music; to rest or put in order, as at a halt; in haste, suddenly; to injure, to impair; to part with, to let go; used in the treaties for the word *ton*.

| 首拜 I respectfully bow the head; — written on cards.

打一 | gave him one knock.

一 | 飯 one meal.

甲兵不 | not a soldier was lost.

| 改前非 he all at once reformed his ways.

整 | 人馬 to get ready troops for war.

句 | a caesural stop.

| | 食黃魚 he ate mango fish every meal.

無一 | 飯工夫 a very small job of work.

安 | to prepare, as a room for a guest; to get ready for.

委 | ruined.

一氣不 | 盡 the breath cannot be stopped in a moment.

| 捨 to suddenly discard in a freak.

In *Cantonese*. To lay down, as one lays aside a burden.

倒 | turned about; beside himself.

| 穩 place it securely.

鈍 Dull, blunt; stupid, obtuse, half-witted; superannated; rude because uneducated.

刀 | a dull knife.

| 角 an obtuse angle.

頑 | obstinately stupid; mulish.

訥 | stammering; a hesitating speech.

遲 | incapable for business, always behind time.

鋒 and | denote acute or blunt at the point.

饨 Also read *chun*, when used for 脛 *shicere*.

*tun*' Sad, sorrowful, depressed.

悒悒 | | altogether out of spirits, heart-sick.

遁 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.

| 跡山林 to retreat to the wilds, — and live.

奇門 | 甲 to skillfully dispose troops in ambush.

| 世無悶 to leave the world without regret.

| 法 rules for becoming invisible.

隱 | to put one's self out of sight, as by disguising or retiring.

賢人 | the worthy people secluded themselves.

膾 From *flesh* and *shield*; also read *tub*, and similar to *tun* 豚 fat.

*tun*' Fat, obese, referring especially to hogs; shielded by fat; full, in good liking.

肥 | well favored.

充 | heavy and fat.

泵 In *Cantonese*. From *stone* and *water*; an unauthorized character.

To drool; to drop down; to sound; to hang down, as a weight.

| 魚 to fish with a line.

| 落來 suspended; to hang down.

聽重 | to make a large fortune.

Read *t'im*. To pound; to strike with the fist, to rap; to thump, to throw at or away; to lower, to let down.

| 錨 to drop anchor.

船打 | the vessel thumped.

| 印 to stamp or chop, as dollars are certified in Canton.

| 骨 to pommel, to shampoo.

Read *tâm*² To stamp, to paw; to press on, to crush; a low, boggy place.

底 | a low wet spot.

馬 | 地 the horse paws the ground.

厚 | | very thick.

## T'UN.

Old sounds, t'un. In Canton, t'un and t'ün; — in Swatow, t'un; — in Amoy, t'un, tun, and t'ai; — in Fuhchau, t'ong, t'aung, and t'oi; — in Shanghai, t'ang and dang; — in Chifu, t'an.

吞

From *mouth* and *heaven* above it, giving the sound.

t'un

To swallow, to gulp; to absorb, to seize on and swallow up; to appropriate, to merge all in one; to grasp.

| 丸 to bolt down a pill.

| 天 to swallow the sky; — *met.* inordinate.

| 天下 to seize the empire.

| 并 to engross all; to seize the whole.

| 騙 to overreach.

忍氣 | 聲 to be patient and silent — under obloquy.

半 | 半吐 I told only half of it.

| 金 to swallow gold-leaf; it is a mode of suicide.

| 不下喉 he can't swallow.

| 狗之魚 [grasping as] the fish that gulped down the dog.

哼

The breath; slow-going.

t'un

大車 | | his great carriage went slowly and heavily.

Read *chun*. Garrulous.

| | to say over and over; repetition.

瞰

The sun just appearing above the horizon.

t'un

朝 | sunrise.

涸

To vomit after eating; some say it is a name for the planet Jupiter.

t'un

| 灘 a term for the five cyclic years containing 申 in them.

Read *yun*. Meandering.

| 鄰 tortuous, as a serpentine stream.

屯

From 艸 a *sprout* rising above — a line representing the *earth*, and intended to delineate the struggles of a sprouting shoot.

t'un

The beginning of growth; to collect together; to bring under one control; a village, a place where soldiers live; a resident camp.

草木 | 然 vegetation is beginning to start.

| 兵 military colonists, soldiers settled to till the | 田 fields allotted to them.

| 糧 to hoard up grain.

| 積 to amass; to prepare stores, as a commissary.

| 蟻 trooping ants.

| 養 to support others on a strike.

人馬 | 聚 brought together the men and horses.

分 | 要害 detailed garrisons to the important posts.

| 溪 a rivulet near Yen-chen fu in the west of Chehkiang, 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.

| 難 great labors.

| 厚 very gross or thick.

| 其膏 sparing of his favors.

餇

t'un

A meat cake or ball, rolled in flour and fried in fat called 餇 |; a kind of hashed pork-dumpling, simmered in broth.

京 | cakes used in Fuhkien in ancestral worship.

鮪

t'un

A scaleless fish found in the Yangtze R., called 河 | or 河豚 river pig, shaped like a tadpole, white belly, and striped red and yellow back; it can distend its throat and wink its eyes, and is regarded as poisonous; it is probably a species of *Tetraodon*, and not a *Torpedo*, as this

power of inflating the body belongs to the former; it is a foot long, has no gills and no gall; the 鮪 鮠 is the same fish.

輶

t'un

A war-chariot, used in the Tsin dynasty.

使 | 車逆之 he sent a war-chariot to meet and bring him.

豚

t'un

From *hog* and *flesh*, it is easily confounded with *choh*, 豚 the rump.

豕

t'un

A sucking pig, a porker, a shote; one says, a sow; to draggle along, and not lift the heels in walking.

肥 | a fat porkling.

| 蹄 pettitoes.

| 兒 my son; — a demeaning term.

江 | a porpoise found in the Yangtze River; one maxim. 拚

死吃河 | if you wish to die eat porpoise, indicates the nature of its flesh when badly prepared; while the proverb says, when it is well cooked, 一吃河 |

百無味 all other food is tasteless after once eating porpoise.

不察于鷄 | he minds nothing of the pigs and chickens; — cares not for trifles.

如追放 | like chasing after a runaway pig.

買利 | buy my fat pigs! — a Macao cry.

In *Fuhchau*. Medium in size or age; half grown, not reached puberty.

臀

t'un

From *flesh* and *palace*.

The seat, buttocks, or nates; the lower side, the bottom.

坐 | to sit down.

後 | the seat of honor.

| 無膚 his rump has no skin, — the thing has no bottom.

**庵** To dwell; a place of course; to come together.  
 鄉 | a village residence.  
 | 居 to live in a place.

**燉** A blaze, a raging fire; red, fiery; to boil by putting the dish into that which holds the water; to dress by steam; to stew.

| 煌 the noise of burning; name of a town and region at the western extreme of the Great Wall in Kansuh in Ngan-si chen.

| 飯 to steam rice.

| 一 | 熟 cook it properly. as food.

清 | to simmer slowly.

| 茶 to make tea.

| 水 to boil water.

| 鷄 a steamed fowl.

**𣵀** From *water* and *one* to represent *whole*; an unauthorized character used at Canton.

A cess-pool; a pit, a tank, a manure reservoir.

坭 | a hole for setting out trees.

Read *t'am*. To whirl, to revolve; round, rolling over.

| | 圈 the circuit of, as an islet; a round plat.

**余**

From *water* under a *man*.

Floating on the water, as a drowned body; drifting.

隨風飄 | drifting at the mercy of the winds.

| 來 | 去 floating about on the water.

**褪**

From *garment* and to *retire*.

To disrobe, to put off clothes; to pull the arm within the sleeve; flowers falling off; retractile; to take bones out of a fowl; to push along.

花瓣 | the petals have fallen.

| 出 overrun it, as a printer in correcting matter.

倒 | 一步 to back a step.

| 頭 draws in his head, as a turtle.

| 下行 drive it into the next line; — a printer's phrase.

| 用 to slip out of, as a jacket; (Cantonese.)

| 了顏色 the color has faded out.

| 骨鷄 a boned chicken.

**遯**

From *to go* and a *pig*; it differs but little from *tun*; 遁 to escape.

To hide; to go into obscurity; name of the 33d diagram, denoting invisible.

高 | too lofty to leave his seclusion.

昊天上帝寧俾我 | O Heavenly Shangti let me retire into obscurity.

| 跡 to conceal one's retreat.

我不願行 | I do not desire to act in retirement or make my escape.

乃 | 于荒野 then I was concealed in the little settled regions.

## TUNG.

Old sounds, tong and dong. In Canton, tung; — in Swatow, tang and tung; — in Amoy, tong; — in Fuhchau, täng, tung, tong, and taing; — in Shanghái, tung and dung; — in Chifu, tung.

**東**

From 木 *trees* and the 日 *sun* shining through them; in combination it is easily confounded with 東 *to bridge*; the three characters 東 *tung*, and 杳 *yao*, representing the *sun* above, through, and under a tree, are instances of ideographic symbols.

The spring of the year, because then all things develop themselves; the east, the place whence light rises; sunrise; eastwards, eastern; towards; in presence of; the place of honor, or the person in it, as a master, a pater-familias; a friend; a feast, a treat; an abbreviation for the province of Shantung.

| 方 or | 邊 the east.

| 頭 or 我財 | our boss or head-partner.

| 家 the master of a household.

| 北 northeast.

向 | easterly.

| 南不怕 no fear [of a gale] from the southeast. (Cantonese.)

老 | a Shantung man.

| 土 China, a Mohammedan term.

作 | to act the | 道 manager or host; to spread a feast.

出 | to foot the bill; or 我的 | 兒 I'll act the host, I'll pay it.

附之 | 流 it has gone drifting eastward; — it is no great matter.

| 道銀 treating money; presents given to turnkeys to soften an imprisonment.

| 拉西扯 pulling here and hauling there; — *met.* — to borrow money.

| 西 a thing. — *i. e.* anything between the east and west; it is also a term of reproach, as 什麼 | 西 what, that thing!

| 成西就 everything arranged and concluded, all things getting on prosperously.

| 倒西歪 out of line, reeling.

| 帶南 east bearing south.

南 | 其畝 to cause the land to lie towards the south and east.

平秩 | 作 to adjust and arrange the labors of the spring.

**凍**

From *water* and *east*.

A tributary of the Yellow River; a heavy shower or dew in summer; drenched.

| 雨 a furious rain in summer.

| 灌 wet through with dew.

蝀

From *insect* and *east*.

The rainbow.

虹名蝀 | the rainbow is called *ti-tung*.

棟

Stupid, inapt.

懵 | | without method, incapable of understanding a subject.

鬢

From *hair* and *east*.

Hairy.

鬢 | 鬆 white hair; hairy.

冬

From *ice* and an old form of *終* end contracted, referring to the completion of the seasons; used for the next.

The last or winter season; the close, the end; to store up; to fall into the winter torpor; wintry.

| 天 or | 景天 or | 令 or 隆 | the winter season.

| 至 or | 節 the winter solstice, known as the 長至節, and observed as one of the popular festivals.

做 | or 過 | to keep the solstice  
嚴 | 時候 snapping cold weather.

| 藏 winter provision.

三 | the winter months.

漚 | a rainy solstice.

| 子月 or 仲 | the eleventh month.

斗柄北指天下皆 | when the handle of the Dipper points to the pole, winter prevails.

苺

From *plant* and *winter*; *q.d.* the winter vegetable; usually written like the last.

A kind of sow-thistle used for greens, which stands the

winter, the 天門 | allied to the *Scorzonera*; also the fleshy translucent tubers of the *M. lanthum cochinchinense* found in Chehkiang, and made into a comfit.

蔓天門 | a trailing plant.

麥門 | a liliaceous plant (*Ophopogon japonicum*), whose tubers are used in fevers and as a tonic.

儻

Weak.

儻 | feeble, weary, no vigor.

倨 | unmannerly, stupid looking.

董

From *plants* and *heavy*; it occurs interchanged with the next.

To rule or lead people on to right ways; to influence for good; firm, made stable; to store up; to hide away; to withdraw.

振 | to clap the hands.

紳 | the gentry and elders; the latter are also called | 事 those who discern wisely.

買古 | to buy curiosities or antiques; old stored-up things.

| 之用威 use dignity in leading them on.

當 | 其身以自潔 he then withdrew into retirement in order to preserve his purity — from treason.

| 勸 to urgently intreat.

| 藥 a plant whose synonyms ally it to the *Ir.*'s or orris root.

懂

From *heart* and to *lend*.

Disturbed, out of one's wits; to understand, to perceive the meaning clearly.

憊 | or 憊 | confused, bewildered.

| 呢勿 | do you understand it?

| 情理 to understand the fitness of things.

一個字不 | 得 I don't know a single word of it.

一顏勿 | I don't understand it at all. (*Shanghai*.)

你 | 我意思麼 do you see my meaning?

不 | 眼的 not to take a hint.

澆

Occurs interchanged with *chw'ang* 幢 a scroll, and wrongly written like 凍 ice and *tung* 澆 a place, even in books.

Milk of mares or cows, once used to wash the emperor's feet; muddy water; a noise.

| 然 the roll or reveille of drums.

| 容 a kind of carriage curtain.

牛 | or 乳 | milk.

酪 | cream ready for making cheese.

澆

The noise of anything falling into the water.

洞

From *water* and *united*; occurs used for *tung* 峒 a region.

tung'

A rapid current; a cave, a grotto; a dell, a gorge, a deep ravine or cañon; a deep recess cut out like a grotto; a cavity, like a cupboard let in a wall; a hole, such as a rat makes; to understand thoroughly, as a mystery; acquainted with; to see through a subject; a territorial division under the Ming dynasty.

| 庭湖 Tungting Lake in Hunan.

水 | a deep hole in a channel.

| 悉 to know fully.

| 識 I see through it all.

仙 | a fairy's grotto; — *met.* a beautiful spot.

門 | 裏 in the gateway, under the portal.

胡龍 | a Mongolian praying-machine.

| 察 a thorough examination.

| 獨其奸 I see through his villainy.

| 房 a nuptial chamber, to consummate a marriage.

| 疑 undecided.

| 穴 a cavern, a grotto.

| 然于心 my mind is clear on that point.

空 | the sky, the canopy.

鴻 | connected, bound together.

| | 乎 how reverent and grave!

戩

The first is defined beams and boards used in the construction of a boat: but by others the two are regarded as alike, and defined the beam to which the hawser is secured; a cat-head.

戩

| 板 pine boards. (*Pekinges*.)

**胴**<sup>1</sup> The 2d large intestine or colon is | 腸; a medical term.  
 侗 | honest, straightforward; also, form, appearance.

**侗**<sup>1</sup> A straight, graceful neck.

**衢**<sup>1</sup> From to go and united, because it connects great streets; it is often contracted to its primitive.

A side street leading from an avenue is 衚 | in Peking; an alley or cross-street.

穿衚 | 兒 pass by the cross street. (Pekingese.)

**凍**<sup>1</sup> From ice and east.  
 To freeze, to congeal; to cool, to stiffen; to expose to the cold; icy; freezing.

不免 | 餓 can't avoid cold and starvation.

| 水 cold icy water. (Cantonese.)

| 死 frozen to death.

| | 的 rather cold. (Cantonese.)

攤 | spread out to cool.

| 瘡 sore from a frost-bite.

凝 | to freeze.

雪 | snow and ice.

東風解 | the east wind melts the ice; — spring is coming.

**棟**<sup>1</sup> From wood and east.  
 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.

| 樑 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.

**動**<sup>1</sup> From 力 strength and 重 heavy, here read *t'ung*, a kind of grain.

*tung*<sup>1</sup> To excite, to move; to affect; to influence, to move the mind;

to remove; to shake, to stir; to come out, as a chick from its shell, or leaves in the spring; to set on foot; to take action; momentum, action, working, motion, movement; excited, affected, surprised, agitated; movable, restless; irritable, the opposite of 靜 quiet; when following another verb, 不 | answers to cannot, indicating that the action cannot be carried out, as 害不 | he can't (or shall not) hurt you.

起不 | I cannot lift it.

| 怒 to exasperate.

| 輒 repeatedly, again and again.

| 作 work, workmanship.

日月運 | the sun and moon revolve in their orbits.

幾時 | 身 when do you start?

搖 | to shake, to joggle.

行 | or 舉 | behavior, conduct.

不好 | 靜 improper conduct.

| 土 to stir the clods; to commence digging, as when building.

驚 | 你 I have annoyed you, or taken your time; a polite phrase.

| 粗 to resort to blows.

| 不 | whether stirring or at rest, i. e. incessantly; with or without cause; continually moving or acting on.

發 | to be taken in labor.

亂 | to take up carelessly.

| 容貌 to change countenance.

性情好 | a restless disposition.

非禮之 | 寧不愧心 if an act be indecent, will it not cause mortification?

走 | 不前 unable to advance, as from infirmity.

| 力率 the moving force, as in mechanics.

| 不得 it must not be stirred.

| 聽 to move one's hearing; i. e. eloquent.

不必 | don't be meddling; let things alone.

**慟**<sup>1</sup> The heart moved by something affecting and showing it in action; much excited.

| 哭 crying from sorrow.

抱冤哀 | the feelings aroused at suffering injustice.

心 | grieved, sympathizing.

### T'UNG.

Old sounds, t'ong and dong. In Canton, t'ung; — in Swatow, t'ong, tang, and t'ang; — in Amoy, t'ong and tong; — in Fuhchau, t'ung, tung, tong, and t'ung; — in Shanghai, dung and t'ung; — in Chifu, t'ung.

**通**<sup>1</sup> From to go and sprouting buds.  
 To permeate, to go through; to see clearly, to perceive; to make known to others, to have dealings or political relations with; to communicate with; to interchange, as two characters of the same meaning; to succeed, to bring about; prosperous; pervious, per-

meable, pervading: clear, as a perspicuous style; current, as money; reaching everywhere; thorough, general; uniform, as a hue; generally, the whole of, complete; entire; illicit, adulterous; a field containing a square league; found in the names of many places.

| 寶 current money or value.

| 曉 he fully understands it.

| 知 to notify, to inform.

| 志 a general topography.

| 風 a thorough draft.

打 | 鼓 three taps of the drum.

打 | to get a thing through; to bribe.

| 道 to open roads.

事 an interpreter; a broker who transacts business, once called linguists at Canton, where they were recognized by their rulers, and each had a 事館 linguist's hong.

私 illicit intercourse; treacherous; to secretly inform.

稱 a general designation.

路不 | 行 no thoroughfare.

書 a calendar, an almanac.

貨不流 | no sale for the goods.

共 the whole of, all.

明 perspicuous, intelligible.

未 | 中國 it hitherto has had no intercourse with China.

事事變 | in all things accommodate yourself to circumstances.

諭各省 a general order to all the provinces.

是我的 all are mine.

使 an agent, an envoy.

達世情 well versed in the affairs of life.

不 | obstructed, costive, no outlet; inelegant or vulgar, as a phrase.

文 elegant language, perspicuous style.

相 | intercommunicating, interchanging.

州 the port of Peking on the Pei-ho.

五神 | the five supernatural gifts (*pancha-bh'djna*) of the Buddhists, which every arhan takes possession of by contemplation.

蓮

From *plant* and *permeable*.

An herbaceous plant, the 草 *Aralia papyrifera*, found in Formosa and Yunnan,

whose pith sliced into sheets and ironed out, furnishes the substance wrongly called rice-paper, used in making | 紙花 or | 草花 artificial flowers; pith of any kind.

| 紙畫 pith-paper pictures.

炆

The aspect of a flame; a furious fire.

| 紅的火苗 a bright red blaze.

恫

Pain of body or mind; in pain, aching; mourning from pain; sighing, lamenting.

恫

呻 | groaning.

奉其 | he felt the smart.

悵 | grief and disappointment.

哀 | to grieve over; alas, alas!

神罔時 | the spirits [of the ancestors] were not dissatisfied.

痼

Interchanged with the preceding. An ulcer suppurating; groaning.

痼

| 聲徹耳 a moan pierces my ear.

| 痲 sick and pained; grieved for, pained in heart.

| 瘵在抱 [the good ruler] takes the calamities of the people as if they were his own.

同

From 口 *mouth* and 冂 *a covering*; *q. d.* many talking together and agreeing; the second form is common.

全

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 superordinate; a *conjunction*, and, with; in common; the same as; a meeting of feudal princes every twelve years.

同

| 一塊去 they all went together.

| 居 to live together.

| 一樣 or | 一般兒 they are of the same sort; just alike.

不 | different; unusual.

| 知 a joint or sub-prefect.

| 胞兄弟 brothers of the same mother.

會 | to assemble together.

大 | 小異 for the most part alike; the difference is less than the similarity.

| 姓不 | 宗 same surname but no relationship.

| 行 partners; fellow travellers.

| 類 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 階 and 階 steps.

不 | 人 eccentric, strange.

| 人 the 11th diagram.

| 心 in accord.

| 年 of the same age; [graduated or appointed] the same year.

| 榜 the same tripos or concurs.

| 道 the same profession.

| 道若 a fellow in joy and sorrow.

我 | 你去 I will go with you, (*Cantonese*).

詞

Occurs used with the next.

詞

All at once; hasty, hurried, so as to violate etiquette.

詞

輕薄諛 | she (the queen) was frivolous and hasty in her manners and disposition.

侗

From *man* and *as*; *q. d.* like a man.

侗

Ignorant and rude; inapt and plain, neither talent nor learning; untrained and unfit.

侗

侗 | an ignorant boy.

侗

| 然而來 came in his simplicity.

蒿

A small, wild, syngenesious plant resembling an *Erigeron*, the | 蒿 having yellow flowers, and the smell like the artemisia, — of which it is probably a species, rather than the camomile or an allied plant.

蒿

峒

Interchanged with 洞 a cavern, and wrongly replaced by 洞 an earthenware vessel.

峒

A territorial division under the Ming dynasty; uneven; up and down, as a defile; a group of islands off Shantung.

**搆**  
t'ung

To lead; to draw out; to churn and bring butter from milk.

| 馬 an officer in the Han dynasty who superintended the preparation of quass.

**桐**  
t'ung

A large tree belonging to the *Euphorbia*, the | 樹 or *Elaeococcu sinensis*, whose light durable wood is used in making musical instruments; the name seems to be applied as a generic term to similar large leaved trees, as the *Catalpa* and *Bigonia*; name of the place where T'ang is said to have been buried, in Yung-ho hien 榮河縣 in the southwest of Shansi.

梧 | (or 井 | or 孤 | alluding to its stately appearance,) is the national tree of China, and grows over the central provinces; it is probably the *Elaeococca verucosa*, and its small edible seeds are mixed with the tea given in bridal presents.

油 | or 蠟子 | cultivated for its large and acrid nut, (*Elaeococca vernicifera*) from which the | 油 oil is pressed for painting and calking, and its soot used for ink; at Canton the oil of the *Curcas purgans* is used under the same name.

海 | a species (*Elaeococca spinosa*) with spinous trunk and branches, whose bark is used medicinally.

臭梧 | a species of *Clerodendron*.

| 油灰 chunan used in calking; putty.

| 葉灰 fine ashes put in censers.

| 杖 a staff used when a mother dies.

花 | the *Pawlonia*, so called from its large flowers and stately appearance.

**筒**  
t'ung

A tub; a pipe used as a musical instrument, made from a long and knotless bamboo; a duct; a pipe open at both ends.

射 | a sumpitan.

號 | a speaking-trumpet.

烟 | a tobacco-pipe.

萬花 | a kaleidoscope.

一 | 鼻涕 a sniveling booby.

信 | or 封 | or 紙 | an envelop for letters.

**筩**  
t'ung

Very similar to the preceding.

A measure made of bamboo; a cup; a pipe; a creel.

箭 | a quiver.

筆 | a pencil cup.

十二 | the twelve reeds of the pandean pipe.

大花 | a Roman candle in fireworks.

**銅**  
t'ung

Copper or 紅 | is also called the 赤金 red metal; brazen, coppery.

黃 | brass.

| 箔 brass foil; tinsel.

打 | 舖 a brazier's shop.

自然 | native copper; including also iron and copper pyrites.

白 | white copper, argentan, or tutenague.

| 綠 verditer or carbonate of copper; verdigris after it is scraped off, but called | 青 when on the copper.

| 銀錢 copper dollars.

食 | it eats the copper; — *met.* covetous.

| 燒青 copper enamel or cloisonnée.

滿身 | 臭 his whole body smells of copper; — *met.* proud.

| 池 water-spouts, gargoyles.

| 板印 printed on copper plates.

化 | to fuse copper.

廢 | old copper.

| 葉 brass leaves put at promotion in a graduate's cap.

**獠**  
t'ung

A variety of dog.

| 獠 a name of one of the Miaotz' tribes in Kwéichou, given to them because they were as savage as dogs.

**舸**  
t'ung

A long and swift boat like a galley, called 艚 | now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

**鯛**  
t'ung

A kind of perch, small and resembling a *Labrus*.

| 綠魚 a fresh-water perch, in Peking 20 inches long, color whitish, and flesh good tasted; the 鱧魚 is quoted as another name for this fish, but that is probably a kind of *Ophicephalus* or mullet.

Read *cheu* Name of an ancient district | 陽縣 lying in the southern part of Honan in the present Jü-ning fu.

**硯**  
t'ung

To rub or smooth.

總 | to trim and pierce the nodes of a bamboo when making a file.

**佟**  
t'ung

Name of T'ai T'ung 台 | a famous sorcerer in the Han dynasty.

| 萬 T'ung Wan, a scholar of Liaotung.

**童**  
t'ung

Composed of 立 to stand and 里 a village; but others derive it from 辛 a crime (like 愆) and 重 *weighty* contracted, referring to the condition of slavery to which some lads were subjected; it is interchanged with the next three.

A boy, a lad under 15 years and unmarried; a slave boy; one who has no house, unprotected; a student, a bachelor; a virgin; undefiled, pure; bare of trees; boyish, youthful; young, said of rams.

成 | at the age of puberty.

| 女 a spinster, a virgin.

| 子 a boy, a youth.

| 年 youthful, about 14 or 15 years.

頭 | a bald head.

山 | a hill bare of trees.

書 | a schoolboy.

神 | a bright lad.

文 | a young student.

小 | a term by which feudal princesses spoke of themselves.

| 心未離 he has not given up his boyish disposition; — said of a man who acts childishly.

反老還 | second childhood; in his dotage.

鶴髮 | 顏 white hair and youthful complexion.

守 | 貞 to take vows of chastity.

| 牛 a calf without horns.

| 叟不欺 no imposition on young or old; — a shop sign.

桑樹 | | the thrifty, green mulberries.

僮 A slave boy; a lad who has not yet been capped at marriage; a slave girl or concubine; reverently: rude, unpolished.

家 | a waiting-boy.

| 僕 a young slave.

被之 | | her head-dress rises high and gracefully.

狂 | a wild, crazy fellow.

幼 | a youth.

瞳 From eye and a lad. The pupil of the eye, which the Chinese say becomes square at the age of 800; to stare at; a vacant look; a silly stare.

| 人 the baby in the eye.

綠水灌 | 人 or | 人轉背 a cataract.

重 | a double pupil, which Shun is said to have had.

絳 A sort of cloth. 鴻 | 捷獵 they hastily went on, following straight ahead in the hunt.

蕒 The roots of the nelumbium; a kind of sedge or *Scirpus*, the 蕒 | from whose stalks sandals are made.

| 蒿菜 an edible pot-herb like celery.

犗 A calf whose horns are not yet grown.

犗 A lamb whose horns have not grown.

彼 | 而角實誑小子 to say that the lamb has horns, is to deceive the child.

澆 Also read *ch'ung*; used for 澆 conglutated milk.

澆 A tributary of the Yellow River which flows into it near | 關 the celebrated pass at the elbow of that stream in T'ung-chu fu 同州府 in Shensi; to overflow and destroy a road; damp, wet.

| | 崇麗 a lofty, fine edifice.

槿 A tree in Yunnan, from whose soft, crisp flowers cloth, called | 花布 can be made; it may denote the cotton tree (*Salmalia*), whose stamens are used to stuff quilts.

Read, *ch'ung*. A stick of squared timber; a high staff, from which a pennon 幢 is flown.

毳 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.

鷓 A bird with a yellow bill a foot long, the 鷓 | *Buceros* or hornbill; it is described as having a brilliant, variegated plumage, and living on the leaves of trees.

種 From grain and lad; it is also read *chung*, and used for 種 to sow grain.

種 Grain which, though sown the first, is gathered last: late, autumnal grain.

瞳 The sun about to rise. | 瞳 early dawn, the sun just illuminating the sky.

瞳 The moon just rising is | 朧, spoken of it as it comes above the horizon.

藜 } The rattle of drums.  
| | 响 the great clamor of drums.  
馨 } 鞀鼓 | | the drums are making a loud din.

甃 } The upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a 甃 tube; also called 覆瓦 covering tiles and 陽瓦 upper tiles.

彤 From feathered and vermilion. Red, rosy; painted with vermilion, briuddled; a peach-blossom color.

| 弓 a bow colored with vermilion; used by ancient emperors.

| 雲 rose colored clouds.

| 管 a pencil with a red tube.

| 伯 the Baron of T'ung, whose ancient principality lay on the River Wéi, not far from the elbow of the Yellow River.

捅 From hand and a measure. To lead on, to advance; to strike against; to stick into, as through a paper window.

| 一個窟窿 punch a hole in it.

| 鳥巢 to break up a bird's nest.

不要 | 他 don't burst it through.

In Cantonese. To baste; to run one thing into another, as two sleeves.

| 好個件衫 put those jackets into each other.

| 骨 a basted edge.

桶 From wood and measure. A cask, a tub; a square wooden measure of six pints; a deep wooden case.

水 | a pail, a bucket.

| 梁 the bale or stick to carry it.

櫃 | a drawer in a table. (Cantonese.)

靴 | the leg of a boot.

太平 | a street tub to hold water for fires.

馬 | or 恭 | a close-stool.

傢伙 | a baggage box.

冰 | an ice box for cooling rooms.

扶 | to support a woman in parturition.

褌 A coat with short sleeves, a kind of waistcoat.

*t'ung* Read *lung* and used for 褌. Overalls worn in winter; outside trowsers; children's trowsers; an apron or petticoat.

統 From *silk* and to *fill*.

*t'ung* The end of a clue, or beginning of a thread; first of a subject, a hint, a clue; origin, beginning; the whole, general, entire; all under one head; to rule, to control; followers; a classifier of tablets.

一 | the whole, one entire view.

| 共數目 the total amount, the whole number.

| 領 general control over; a military officer of the second grade.

步軍 | 領 the commander-in-chief of the infantry at Peking

總 | to oversee the whole.

天下歸一 | the empire is now under one sway.

| 計多少 how much does it all amount to?

垂 | to transmit the whole; said of the empire.

| 承 to carry on as it was received, as a doctrine, or the succession to a throne.

一 | 碑 one stone tablet.

正 | central or main government.

| 屬文武 all civil and military affairs belong to him.

| 緒 a clue to the whole; a succession in the dynasty.

失了體 | lost his character; disgraced.

痛 From *disease* and *common*.  
*t'ung* A pain, an ache; disease that causes pain; acute feelings; heartrending, distressing; to commiserate; with energy; a sign of the superlative, extremely, painfully.

| 哭 to weep bitterly.

| 飲 to drink too much,

| 悔 deep repentance.

憐 | to compassionate.

| 快 extreme joy.

| 心切齒 to gnash with rage.

| 哉 alas, alas!

牙 | a toothache.

| 改前非 I sincerely regret my past errors.

| 恨 intense hatred.

哀 | 不己 incessantly sorrowing for others.

In *Cantonese*. To love, to feel for.

我 | 你 I like you.

## T'WAN.

Old sounds, *twan* and *dwan*. In *Canton*, *rün*; — in *Swatow*, *tün*, *to*, and *täng*; — in *Amoy*, *toan* and *tsün*; — in *Fuhchau*, *twang* and *taung*; — in *Shanghai*, *tö*; — in *Chifu*, *tan*.

端 Designed to represent the *plumule* above a *line* denoting the ground, and the *radical* or rootlets below it; now written like the next, while this is used as a contraction of *chwen* 專 only.

The spring or cause of anything.

端 From *standing* and *shoots*.  
*t'wan* Springing forth, commencing, sprouting; the origin, the head, elementary principles; strait, direct, correct, upright; modest, grave, decent; to examine into the cause; to begin or commence; an ancient ceremonial robe; a classifier of subjects, a mystery, and a piece of silk; a measure of eighteen cubits in the *Chou* dynasty.

| 正 or | 方 correct; integrity; upright, either physically or morally.

| 整好 all is well arranged.

作 | 整 arrange it properly, put it in order.

執其兩 | [Shun] maintained the two correct extremes.

無 | 生有 there is no sufficient reason for it.

用 | 命于上帝 having thus the right favoring decree from *Shang-ti*.

不止一 | not one affair only.

四 | the four decorous principles, are 仁 humanity, 義 rectitude, 禮 propriety and 知 knowledge; — to which all 異 | strange doctrines or heresies are opposed.

| 的 or | 頭 the cause, the reason of.

造 | to make a start.

天 | spring, the time of sprouting.

不 | improper, immodest, indecent.

| 莊 proper, modest.

| 午 or | 陽 the dragon-boat festival on the fifth day of the fifth moon.

| 門 the south gate of the palace.

| 人正士 a correct, high principled man.

萬 | all kinds of causes or affairs.

品行 | 方 naturally correct and just.

| 緒 a hint or clue; a means of reaching the subject.

玄 | an official dress of the *Chou* dynasty with enormous sleeves.

端 To cut even; to cut and trim; to arrange; to act a grave, prim deportment.

依仁 | 行 to conform his acts to humanity.

| 義 to decide by just rules.

**猫**  
*twan*

From 豸 *beast* and 耑 *to spring*, for 團 *a lamp or ball*, probably alluding to its rolling itself up in its burrow.

A species of small badger, also called 猪獾 *the pig badger* from the resemblance; found in Shansi and westward; fur of a sandy color, slow in its motions and very fleshy; eats ants and grubs; the description allies this animal to the *teledu* (*Mydaus meliceps*), and its odor is noticed.

**短**  
*twan*

From 𠂔 *dart* and 𠂔 *dish*, referring to measuring lengths by a bow.

Short; brief, contracted; shortcomings, failures; few, not common or plenty; to shorten, to curtail; to come short, to be in fault.

- | 見 not much experience.
- | 命 short-lived, died before 16.
- | 處 a defect; a mean act, a flaw or shortcoming in one's conduct.
- 氣 | short-winded, not strong in the lungs.
- | 工 a job; piece-work.
- 日 | or 天 | short days
- | 功 short days for work.
- | 行 to act overbearingly, to treat rudely.
- 不長不 | just right, as a well fitting shoe; 'twill do.
- 臉 | testy, quick-tempered.
- 人各有 | everybody has his faults.
- 勿言人之 | don't talk of people's defects.
- 志 | incapable, not much mind.
- | 少 few, insufficient; not many.
- | 情 without proper feelings, indifferent to other's rights.
- | 禮得恨了 I am deficient in civility, don't think me rude; — a polite phrase.

**斷**  
*twan*

From 斤 *hatchet* and an old form of 絕 *to break off*, ns silk is parted.

To cut asunder or in pieces; to snap, to break off or in two, to

divide; to prohibit, to put a stop to; to discontinue; cut, sundered, broken, snapped; to settle, to give a judicial opinion; a doubt, a dilemma; before a negative, forms an *adverb*, surely, certainly, decidedly.

往來不 | uninterrupted intercourse.  
| 屠 to suspend the slaughter of butcher's meat.  
| 路 to break off intercourse.  
| 後 to bring up the rear in a retreat.

決 | to decide, to give sentence.  
公 | a just, open decision.

| 絕 broken, completely disconnected.  
| 氣 breath has stopped; dead.  
| 水米 to stop the supplies.  
| 舟纜 cut the hawser of the boat.  
| 然 assuredly, verily, positively.  
| | 不敢 I cannot presume; I dare not do so.

| 得定 it has been finally settled.  
| 事 to dispose of a case.

家音已 | I have no longer news from home.

| 開 to make a division or average, as for losses.

望 | 鄉關 I can no longer see my native village.

| 勝人 one who is greatly grieved or afflicted.

| 其疑惑 cleared up all his doubts.

In *Cantonese*. A *preposition*, by, according to.  
| 斤賣 sold it by the catty.

**段**  
*twan*

From 攴 *to kill* and 耑 *origin contracted*; not the same as *kia* 段 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, plats of ground, stag(s) in a journey, or other similar portions.

| 半 half of a thing.

一 | 地 a patch, a parcel of ground; a lot.

大 | the largest piece; for the most part.

好手 | good work, fine performance.

一 | 水 a piece of water, a reach in a river.

言無倒 | to talk incoherently; muddle-headed.

**煅**  
**鍛**  
*twan*

From *fire* or *metal* and *piece*.  
To forge metal; to heat and hammer it; to work upon, to practice, to make perfect; mature, practiced.

| 鍊 worked over, wrought, well hammered; well versed in.  
| 灰 to calcine, to drive off the moisture, as when preparing drugs; to reduce by analysis.  
| 鍊入人罪 to bring a man in guilty by perverting the law.

**緞**  
*twan*

From *silk* and *piece*; also read *shia*, the heel of a shoe.

Satin, which word is probably itself derived from *sz'*-*wan* 絲 |; glossy silken or other fabrics.

花 | or 局 | brocade  
綢 | 犒勞 conferred many silks on him for his valor.

閃 | changeable satin.

斜文 | twilled levantine silk.

貢 | silks made for court.

**鞞**  
*twan*

Once used for the last.  
The heel of a shoe, or the stiffening put in to strengthen the heel, and line the shoe.

**臛**  
*twan*

Meat boiled with ginger and cinnamon put in the pot, called 脩; after cooking it was dried.

大饗尙 | 脩 at the great feasts the cinnamon-flavored flesh was thought much of.

**葭**  
*twan*

The flower of the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, usually called 木槿花; it is much cultivated.

**椴** A large tree resembling the aspen in size, and called 白楊; but its timber is like beech, white, with an even grain; it is used for coffins; a beam or pole.  
 爲 | 昇物 to carry things on a pole.

**碓** Otherwise read *hia*.  
 A rough coarse stone for whetstones; others say, a term for emery or corundum.

**籐** An involved weir of bamboo stakes, arranged across a stream or canal to catch crabs or fish; they are common in Kiangnan.  
 蟹 | a crab weir.

TW'AN.

Old sounds, *tw'an* and *dwan*. In Canton, *t'ün* and *t'un*; — in Swatow, *t'üan* and *chwän*; — in Amoy, *t'üan*, *hwan*, and *ch'üan*; — in Fuhchau, *tióng*, *twóng*, and *tw'ang*; — in Shanghai, *t'ün*; — in Chifu, *t'an*.

**湍** Water gushing out; a rapid current; the reflex current or undertow.  
 | 河 a branch of the River Han in the west of Honan.  
 急流曰 | a rapid current is called a torrent.

**熾** Fire blazing up, red as fire; a statesman in the Han dynasty.  
 臣入雲 | 之幕 the officers entered the ornamented red tent.

**團** From *to surround* and *condense*; interchanged with the next three.  
 A globular mass, a lump, an agglomeration; united, agreeing, as a company; a band, as volunteers; the district that furnishes one; a guard; round, lump-like; to collect, to group; to dwell together; to environ, to surround; to round off, to end; the female of crabs; a classifier of pellets and balls, of collections or harmonies.  
 一 | 麪 a lump of dough.  
 | 圓 full, as the moon; altogether, lumping it; closely united, as husband and wife.  
 一 | 和氣 a harmonious blending of interests; coalescing, as when gases unite.  
 一 | 聚 to curl up, to endle, as a worm does when touched.  
 點 | to review or visit the guard.  
 此月千古 | 圓 this full moon has for ages been just so round.  
 | 練 to drill bands — of troops; a ward drill or organization.

| | 的轉着 [the dust is blown up] and whirled round and round in flurries.  
 | 結 to include in; to condense neatly, as in a resumé; compact.  
 縮做一 | all contracted; shrunk into a lump, as a sea anemone does on touching it.  
 | 籠 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 *hand* and *to condense*; it must not be confounded with *po*, 搏 to beat.  
 To roll into a ball; to make round; to pat and roll, as dough or clay; to beat flat; to push or drive together.  
 毋 | 飯 do not roll your food into a ball.  
 | 合 to roll together.  
 | 三國之兵 to lead the troops of the three states.  
 黃土 | 人 he worked men out of yellow clay.

Read *chwen*. A parcel of a hundred feathers; to attend to one thing; to unite; to bind, to roll up.

**溥** Dew descending in abundance; a river in Shantung.  
**搏** Intense mental emotion; care.  
 勞心 | | in a state of great trouble and anxiety.

**糰** Dumplings or dough-nuts made of flour or glutinous rice; a round cake.  
 湯 | a new year's dumpling.  
 | 子 small dough cakes.  
 歡喜 | crisp rice crackers.  
 菜中之 | 粉名勾汁子 the forced meat balls in a dish are called stir-the-soup-boys.

**墮** From *field* and *lad* or *heavy*; it is also read *tung* and *t'an*; the last form is unusual.  
 Waste land near a city; an alley in a town; a long street in the country, forming a hamlet; paths made and frequented by wild beasts.  
 | 怨 careless, wayward in conduct; one who does not mind the corners in his traveling.  
 蘇家 | the village of the Su family; this usage is common near Pao-ting fu.

**象** From *耳* a hog's head and *豕* a pig; in combination it resembles *lah*, 象 to carve, and *siang*, 象 an elephant.  
 A hog running; some say, it is the hedgehog; in the Yih King, a summing up of the application of the diagrams, and the good or bad embodied in them.  
 | 曰 the application thus says.

**緣** Robes anciently worn by the empress, black, with a plain gauze lining; afterwards they were of a yellow color.

## TSA.

In Canton, tsa; — in Swatow, cha; — in Amoy, tsa; — in Fuhchau, cha; — in Shanghai, tsa; — in Chifu, tsa.

**咱** From *mouth* and *self*; it is properly *tsah*, in Kungli, and seems to have been formed to indicate the elided pronunciation of *tsan*.  
 咱 We, the persons speaking; our, used in the abstract.

們 we, our; it includes the speaker and the hearers, and refers to country, occupation, or friends; as 們的馬 one of our native horses.  
 兩個 or 兩兒 we two.

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.

## TSAH.

Old sounds, tsap and dzap. In Canton, tsap, sap, and ka; — in Swatow, chap; — in Amoy, tsat, tsap, and tsan; — in Fuhchau, chak; — in Shanghai, tsah, seh, sah, and k'a; — in Chifu, tsa.

**匝** From a *receptacle* and *napkin*; the second unusual form, which is regarded as the obverse of *tsan*.  
 匝反 to return, is the original one.  
 匝 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.

一 | a row; a curl; a circuit.

一 | 月 a whole month.

彌山 | 地 [the crowd] covered the hills and spread over the land.

In *Cantonese*. To please, to delight: lastrous.

不 | 眼 does not please the eye.

藍 | | a bright blue.

**啞** To enter the mouth; to suck in; to taste; to lick, to smack; the motion of a fish sucking or moving its gills.

啞 | 兒 the nipple.

啞 | 嘴 to put in the mouth and suck, as a child a nursing-bottle.

拿人 | 味 taken in by his guile.

碎 rubbish; odds and ends.

In *Cantonese*. Deceived, deluded; to coax, to wheedle; trifling. of no importance.

聽人 | taken in. overreached. diddled.

細 | | much cut up; small. minced.

不受人 | not minding people's blarney.

**魚** The motion of a fish's mouth and gills.

魚 Read *hoh*. A kind of reptile. 鱗 | but not defined.

**沛** Damp, wet; bubbling up; splashing, as boiling water.

**砸** An unauthorized character. To strike; to rap on, to hit; to knock and shiver.

砸 | 碎 to reduce to fragments.

砸 | 着頭 knocked my head by the fall.

摔 | to smash by throwing on the ground.

摔 | 爛 shivered by the blow.

啜 Also read *ts'an*.

啜 To suck up, as a musquit or fly does; to hold in the month, as a sweet morsel.

啜 | 乾了 sucked him dry.

啜 | 人的血 to suck the blood from one.

**噴** Sound, clamor, noise. 噴 | the noise of a drum; a hubbub, as of people talking.

Read *tsan*. To reiterate tiresomely; to ridicule; to swallow or gulp.

**乖** From *not* or *look* and *heaven*; both forms are used. Sordid, vile, evil; irreverent, for which 僿 is now used, and both these are only employed in combination.

**雜** From 集 to *stock* together, and 衣 *garments*, altered in combination; the first is commonest.

雜 | Mixed, variegated, part-colored, streaked; a mixture of colors or ingredients; unassorted, mingled, confused; heterogeneous, not alike; to mix confusedly; to bore through; to pervade.

雜 | 貨 all sorts of goods.

雜 | 色 many colored.

雜 | 亂無章 without regulations; in confusion.

佐 | 官 official underlings.

心 | distracted, no perseverance.

打 | a man of all work; a coolie.

打 | 種仔 a bastard. (*Cantonese*.)

五方 | 處 a place where all kinds of people live.

物撰德 to collect or specify the virtues of many things.

閑 | 人等 loafers, idlers.

| 紋 irregular veins or streaks.

衆皆 | 然曰 they all at once began to cry out and talk.

蘿 A grass from which door-blinds can be woven; a small floating grass, like a Hippuris, with linear leaves in whorls, and cultivated in gold fish

ponds; it is called | 草 or 雜草 in Peking, and 金魚苗 at Canton.

磔 A high peak. 磔 | the sound of things breaking.

卡 A guard-house at a pass; a station; the official residence of a military officer; to get stuck, as a bone in the throat.

魚刺 | 喉 the fish-bone sticks in his throat.

| 路 or | 口 a guard-house, a police-station; called 街 | in Canton, and applied to the men.

| 房 the quarters for the guards.

| 倫 a low post in the maritime customs.

守 | a frontier station.

潑 Used with tsien 灑 the common form.

潑 To spatter, to scatter water about.

TS'AH.

Old sound, ts'at. In Canton, ts'at; - in Swatow, ch'at; - in Amoy, ch'at; - in Fuhchau, ch'ak and ch'aè; - in Shanghai, ts'ah; - in Chifu, ts'a.

擦 The first form is the most common, and the second is also read sah,

擦 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.

| 身過 to brush against one, as when walking.

礫 A coarse stone; to rub, to grind.

噉 The noise made by spectators in applauding acrobats and mummies.

TSAL.

Old sounds, tsai, tsat, tsap, dzai, and dat. In Canton, tsoi and tsei; - in Swatow, chai and to; - in Amoy, tsai; - in Fuhchau, chai and ch'ai; - in Shanghai, tsó and dzó; - in Chifu, tsai.

哉 From mouth and wounded. An exclamation of praise or surprise; an interrogative particle implying either doubt or conviction, according to the scope; or often merely a high degree of; an interjection placed after important words to draw attention to them; occurs in poetry as an expletive; to begin; to burst forth, as plants in spring.

其故何 | on what account, pray?  
何有於我 | what, after all, is this to me?  
豈可惜 | would you pity him?  
沽之 | 沽之 | sell it! sell it!  
仁遠乎 | has humanity so far gone?

嗚呼哀 | alas, it is sad indeed!

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.

初三 | 生明 in the third moon all nature begins to spring forth.

快 | how pleased!

至矣 | Oh, how admirable!

野 | 由也 what a clown is Yiu!

有是 | indeed, is it so!

庶乎 | what a crowd of people!

何其繆 | what a wretched blunder!

君子多乎 | does a wise man ask so much.

何足道 | should it even be mentioned?

栽 From tree and wounded. To set out, to plant trees, to put suckers in the ground; to heap earth about the roots, to hill; a sapling.

| 花 to set out flowers.

花 | layers of plants, cuttings.

| 種 to plant and sow.

可以 | 培 he is worthy of one's patronage.

多 | 花少 | 刺 plant more flowers than thistles; - met. act so as to reap a good reward.

| 樹 to set out trees.

In P'ingese. To fall down, to tumble over.

| 折了腿 fell and broke his leg.

| 躺下 stumbled and fell.

| 倒了 fell down.

災  
灾  
裁  
tsai

From fire and water or shelter; the first is most used.

Calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars, blight; divine judgments; plagues; miseries, misfortunes; adverse, calamitous, dangerous. | 害 afflictive, injurious.

| 禍 afflictions, miseries.

降 | [Heaven] sent them calamities.

救 | to relieve calamity.

招 | to bring evil on one's self.

天 | 流行 a general visitation, as a pestilence.

送火 | to dismiss the fire risk, by worshipping the god of Fire.

天 | 橫禍 unforeseen judgments from Heaven.

| 難 sufferings, calamities.

| 田 fields that for any reason do not yield full crops.

宰  
宰  
殺  
tsai

From 宀 a shelter and 辛 bitter; i. e. he who has the trouble of affairs in a house; the second form is sometimes used to specially denote the slaughtering of animals.

To govern, to rule; to preside, as at a table; to fashion to one's liking; to slaughter, skin, and dress animals; to fry; a ruler, a head; a steward, a major-domo.

| 相 a prime-minister; once called 太 | or highest ruler.

主 | the ruler over all, as a sovereign or general; *mt.* the mind.

家 | anciently an officer of the rites.

邑 | a district-magistrate.

| 制 to direct, to oversee.

| 殺 to butcher.

| 夫 or 膳 | the chief cook.

萬靈真 | the true lord of all beings.

烹 | to dress and cook food.

諸 | 君婦廢徹不遲 the servants and head-women quickly remove — the dishes.

| 婦 a son's wife.

崽  
tsai

From hill and to think; also read *shai*; the diminutive 仔 in Cantonese; is derived from *t.sis*.

A common term for a child in Hunan and Kiangsi; to bring forth, said of animals.

狗 | 子 the bitch has l'tterel.

下 | 子 to bring forth.

猴兒 | 子 the monkey has a eub; used in contempt for persons.

爛 | a rascal, a worthless fellow.

緯  
tsai

An affair, a business; what is contained.

上天之 | that which is doing in the high heavens, the operations of nature or of the gods there.

載  
tsai

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 | half a year.

| 記 contemporary annals.

Read *tsai*? To contain; to lade a ship or cart; to fill in, to convey, to carry with one; to load; to bear; to complete; to act, to sustain, to do; to record; to adorn, to beautify; to begin; recorded, written in; an undertaking; acts, doings; filled, loaded; a cargo, a load; an *adverb* of time, then, thereupon; the highest number in numeration, a hundred millions, an incalculable number.

| 滿 stowed full; quite loaded.

| 子何書 in what book is that contained?

不够 | not enough for a load.

能 | 幾擔 [the boat] can carry many peuls.

厚德 | 福 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.

| 輸爾 | what you have loaded will be upset.

上天之 | 無聲無臭 the acts of Heaven have neither sound nor smell.

厥聲 | 路 their cries filled the road.

| 戢干戈 he thereupon laid up his weapons.

| 籍繁衍 many errors are found in their narratives.

記 | to record, to note down.

載  
tsai

An unauthorized word, derived from the preceding to indicate the noun.

The cargo, the loading of a boat; the capacity or tonnage of a vessel; to stow cargo; to contain such an amount, as a bank-bill, on the back of which it is stamped.

幾十 | several scores of cargoes.

船滿 | the ship is loaded.

| 脚 freight money.

裝百 | she carries a hundred — peculs.

過 | to tranship or take out cargo.

在  
tsai

From 土 earth and 才 the hand on it.

To be in or at; present; to belong to, to consist in; to live, to dwell, to reside, to remain; to be preserved or continue; consisting in; involved in, depending on; existing, living, being; a *preposition*, in, on, at, within; and often precedes adverbs of place and time; a place, a home; to examine.

他們不 | 家 none of them are at home.

父母不 | parents are both dead.

| 學堂 at school.

| 何處 where is he living?

不白 | not feeling well, not very well pleased.

祭如 | worshiped him (a father) as if he was still alive.

| 下 b. low; a common man.

罪不 | 我 it is not my fault.  
 | 你 that is your affair.  
 不 | 心上 you need not give  
 yourself a thought about it; no  
 great matter.  
 敬爾 | 公 carefully attend to  
 your public duties.  
 載 | 條約 it is in the treaty.  
 你 | 心 you should remember it.  
 所 | 必有 it is everywhere, in  
 all places.  
 不 | 乎此 it does not consist in  
 this; I don't think it is so.  
 現 | 給銀 you must pay the  
 money now.  
 住 | 那裏 where do you live?  
 固一世之雄也而今安 | 哉  
 where now are all the heroes of  
 olden time?  
 | 寬 be gentle, act with lenity.

再

tsu'

From — one and 葦 a frame-  
 work contracted; *q. d.* as when  
 one stick is added on another;  
 it resembles *yen* 冉 in form and  
 纜 in meaning.

To raise up once and then again;  
 doubled, repeated; twice, a second  
 time; then, again, also, likewise,  
 after all, — and by extension, be-  
 comes merely a form of the com-  
 parative; continued, longer; to re-  
 peat.

明天 | 來 come back to-morrow.

| 過幾天 again after some days.

| 三 | 四 again and again I —  
 told him.

| 估不中 I should not have  
 guessed it.

| 斯可矣 a second discussion of  
 it will do.

請 | 說 please say it again.

| | 叮嚀 to reiterate the orders.  
 候言不 | We shall not say it a  
 second time.

| 無他人定是他了 it is  
 nobody but he himself.

| 沒得說 they never even had  
 a word between them.

| 看過 I have looked at it again.

我 | 不來 I'll never come back.

不 | 來 he will not return here.

| 生 restored to life, rescued from  
 death; used for regeneration.

至于 | 至于三 they came  
 again and again.

| 者 again, furthermore; used at  
 the beginning of a new subject  
 or a postscript.

| 醮 a remarried widow.

青春不 | 來 youthful days  
 never return to one.

## TS'AI.

Old sounds, ts'ai, ts'ap, dzai, dzat, and dzam. In Canton, ts'oi and ch'ia; — in Swatow, ch'ai; — in Amoy, ch'ai  
 and tsai; — in Fuhchau, ch'ai; — in Shanghai, ts'é, dzé, and tsa; — in Chifu, ts'ai.

猜

ts'ai  
ch'ai

From *dog* and *green*.

To doubt, to dislike, to sus-  
 pect; to conjecture, to guess;  
 to fear, to apprehend.

| 恨 to cherish hatred, to abhor.

| 疑 to suspect, to doubt of.

| 一 | guess once.

| 不中 I cannot say at all.

| 不着 he did not guess right.

| 嫌 to suspect and dislike; a  
 suspicious disagreement, as be-  
 tween two statements.

| 謎 to guess riddles.

你拭 | | just make a guess.

難以 | 量 it is not easy to esti-  
 mate them, referring to numbers.

| 忌 to envy.

| | 看 give a guess; divine now |

一 | 就着 to divine rightly at  
 once; a shrewd guess.

| 心機 to guess one's thoughts.

胡 | 亂想 to fidget and get  
 disturbed.

才

ts'ai  
ts'oi

The upright line | represents the  
 stem of a plant forcing its way  
 above — the ground, and bear-  
 ing a root beneath; it often looks  
 like *tsun* 寸 an inch.

Materials, the substance of a  
 thing, for which the next is used;  
 mental capacity, power, talents, en-  
 dowments, or gifts; an educated  
 person, a graduate; genius; to be  
 strong.

| 子 a man of parts.

一表人 | a fine looking man.

文 | literary talents.

| 幹 or | 能 or | 情 ability to  
 manage; capacity, energy, and  
 tact.

| 也養不 | 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  
 peccol — in weight.

偏 | perverted or useless accom-  
 plishments.

三 | the three Powers, — heaven,  
 earth, and man, who are sup-  
 posed to rule all things.

| 大于身 his talents exceed (or  
 are not to be judged by) his ap-  
 pearance.

蠢 | what a goose!

中人之 | man of common ability.

不 | 子 a stupid fellow; this or  
 不 | are sometimes used as  
 depreciatory terms by persons  
 speaking of themselves.

無 | 不足以濟奸 having no  
 ability he is incompetent to help  
 the rebels.

| 具 executive talent.

材

ts'ai

From *wood* and *substance*; used  
 with the preceding, and resem-  
 bles *ts'un* 材 a village.

天下 | 共一石 the gifts of all  
 men may be reckoned at only a  
 peccol — in weight.

| 木 timber, as for a house.

料 materials, ingredients.  
 頁 | good stuff; *met.* upright ministers.  
 五 | the five elements.  
 六 | the six liberal arts; in which the 八 | *viz.*, pearls, ivory, gems, stone, earth, metal, skin, and plumes, are materials used.  
 好身 | likely, well-formed, personable.  
 天之生物必因其 | 而篤焉 Heaven, in the production of things, is bountiful according to their qualities.  
 不成 | of no use whatever; superannuated.  
 質 abilities, capacity.

財 | From *pearl* and *substance*; the old form, composed of 入 to enter and 日 *daily*, is more ideographic.  
 資 | Property, wealth, substance, possessions, goods, whatever men can use; presents, bribes; profits.

發 | to get rich; may you make money; — a good wish.  
 得 | to make some profit.  
 禮 complimentary gifts, presents to make way for one.  
 主 or 主老 a rich man.  
 東 a capitalist.  
 天 | a windfall; good luck, as a prize in a lottery.  
 神 or 帛星君 the god of Wealth, Plutus or Mammon.  
 你不是 | 神 you've given me no custom; you have bought nothing.  
 破 | 搗災 to lavish money to ward off calamity.  
 偷家 | a thief of a cook. (*Cantonese*.)  
 人為 | 死 men lose their lives in the pursuit of wealth.  
 可以通神 money can even move the gods.  
 能壯胆 wealth gives a man courage.  
 官吏受 | officials receiving bribes.  
 不義之 | unjust gains.

裁 From *clothes* and *wounded*; occurs used for the preceding.  
 裁 | To cut or fashion garments; to cut, to trim, to tear; to moderate, to diminish, to reduce, to deny; to regulate; to calculate, to plan.  
 裁 | 縫 a tailor.  
 裁 | 徹 to disband, to dissolve.  
 自 | to decide for one's self.  
 衣 | to cut out garments.  
 化 | to trim and alter.  
 總 | curator of essays at an examination.  
 大 | and 小 | a full pattern or a scant one.  
 聽候 | 奪 wait till he has decided.  
 製 | to use materials advantageously.  
 其有餘 to cut off superfluity.  
 減些 cut off a little, reduce it some.

戔 From 戈 a *weapon* and 才 *talent* as the phonetic; it is now used only in combination, but some say it is another form of the preceding.  
 戔 | To wound with weapons; to injure.

纒 From *silk* and *crafty*; it resembles 再 in many uses.  
 纒 | An *adverb* of time, near, at hand, thereupon, presently, then, just now, scarcely.  
 來 or 到 just arrived.  
 剛 | just then.  
 去了 he has just gone.  
 好 then it will do; at the end of a sentence, answers to just so; that's the case.  
 方 | just now, then, at it.  
 給他 I have given it to him.  
 辦妥 | 說 when it is all arranged, we can then see about it.  
 這樣 | 是 that way will be just the thing.  
 明白了 it is now quite clear.  
 Read *san*. A dark gray color, like the top of a sparrow's head.

采 Formed of 爪 *claws* on a 木 *tree*, and occurs interchanged with the next three; it much resembles *pien* 采 its radical.  
 采 | 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.  
 邑 territory once set apart for grandees in the service of the monarch.  
 納 | to choose and send betrothal presents.  
 衣服 splendidly adorned is its dress; said of a pretty fly.  
 食 | to get a certain allowance as salary from land set apart for the particular officer.

彩 Variegated; mixed or ornamented with different colors; elegant, gay, colored; beautiful; lucky, pleased; it is added to some nouns to intensify their meaning.  
 光 | brilliant; animated; glitter or show; smooth, as a shaven head.  
 好 | or 頭 fortunate, a lucky hit, a good chance.  
 無 | unprosperous, no chance.  
 雲 | clouded; clouds, a cloud.  
 雲易 | 散 pretty clouds easily scatter; *met.* human joys soon go.  
 喝 | to clap and encore an actor.  
 五 | the five colors; *viz.*, blue, yellow, carnation, white, and black; variegated, colored.  
 奪 | to win the prize, to reach the goal.  
 錢 the winner's treat, what he gives his competitors.  
 畫 to adorn or paint in colors.  
 異 | unusually beautiful.  
 金花 | 紅 tinsel and fine gay silks, such as are used on joyful occasions.  
 無精打 | no spirit for a game, no relish for the venture.

**睬** An exclamation.  
In Cantonese. An interjection of contempt; tush! pish!  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>  
<sup>ts'oi</sup> to show contempt for.

**重唔 | 佢** I cared nothing for what he said.

**| 瘟你** pox take you!

Read *hiao*. Agitated, not at ease; moving about; great.

**採** To select, to choose; to pick, to pluck, to gather; to take up with the hand; to sip, to suck.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>  
<sup>ts'oi</sup>

**| 桑** to gather mulberry leaves.

**| 買** buy the choicest; to buy for government.

**| 納** to choose out and take.

**| 取** to select.

**| 薪之憂** the trouble of gathering fuel; also, a trifling ailment, out of sorts.

**| 補者流** one whose breath has been sucked by a fox.

**| 訪** to spy out, to get information secretly.

**蜂 | 花** the bee sips the flower.

**| 蓮歌** songs of picking lotuses, sung at the Dragon-boat festival.

**採** Cities or districts allotted for the revenue of princes were anciently termed **| 地**, and the lands to maintain their tombs; also, the grave itself.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>  
<sup>ts'oi</sup>

**案** An officer set over these lands or cities was called **| 官**.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>  
<sup>ts'oi</sup> **寮** | fellow officers; those in the same office and rank.

**綵** Similar to **彩**, applied to silks and other fabrics; particolored, variegated.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>

**綾** | colored sarsnet, used for linings.  
<sup>ts'oi</sup>

**挂 | 紬** or **結** | to hang festoons of colored silks, as at festivals.

**鬚** Slings for carrying presents, made by four long cords fastened to a ring, called **| 帶** in books, but better known now as **絡子** or slings.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>  
<sup>ts'oi</sup> **髮** | a sort of turban.

**栳** Name of a tree allied to the oak, the timber of which is suitable for making rafters.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>  
<sup>ts'oi</sup> **唐虞 | 椽** in the days of Shun the oaks furnished rafters.

**睬** To notice, to pay attention; to greet.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>

**不 | 他** don't mind him.  
<sup>ts'oi</sup>

**洋洋不 |** to act like a gawky; to heed nothing.

**不 做不 |** to give the cut direct.

**菜** From *plants* and *variegated*.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup> Vegetables; greens, edible herbs; food, viands.

**青 |** greens in general.  
<sup>ts'oi</sup>

**| 色** cadaverous, emaciated, as if one had lived on pulse only.

**好 |** good eating.

**美 |** delicacies.

**去買 |** he has gone to market.

**海 |** what comes from the sea, as fish, seaweed, or prawns.

**生 |** raw greens; lettuce.

**大 |** the chief dishes; and **小 |** are the smaller and side dishes, condiments, relishes, &c.; the dessert.

**野 |** wild greens, as the dandelion.

**香 |** celery, or parsley, or sweet-basil.

**殼 |** or **淡** | dried mussels.

**葷 |** meats and onions, such as priests should not eat.

**| 攤** a vegetable stall.

**鹹 |** salt or pickled greens; sour-kroust.

**送 |** a Canton phrase for the dishes on the table besides rice, called **小 |** elsewhere.

**| 花** the rape of Kiangnan, from which the **| 油** or cabbage-oil is expressed.

**| 佛** a vegetarian, a herb Budha.

**大頭 |** salted turnips.

**脯乾 |** dried turnips brought from Hwni-cheu in Kwangtung.

**傳家惟有 | 根香** in our family we have always lived on greens and roots for generations.

**蔡** Weeds, herbs, esculent plants; a species of tortoise, because they were common in **| 國** a small feudal state conferred on **| 叔度** a brother of Wu Wang, B. C. 1122, which held its separate existence till 446, when it was incorporated in T'su; fifteen rulers only are mentioned; it lay on the River Hwai in the present Jü-ning fu, and **商 | 縣** was its capital; the border of a parterre or grass plat; name of a mountain in Ya-cheu fu in Sz'ch'uen.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>  
<sup>ts'oi</sup>

Read *sah*, as a synonym of **蔡**. To let go, to loose; criminals undergoing a banishment of 500 *li*.

**縲** New garments; the noise made in spinning thread; yarn made from hemp.  
<sup>ts'ai</sup>

**績 |** to spin linen yarn.  
<sup>ts'oi</sup>

**紛綵 | 兮統素聲** behold her new and variegated dress, and hear the rustling of her plain silks.

TSAN.

Old sounds, tsan, tsam, dzao, and dzam. In Canton, tsan and tsam; — in Swatow, chiam, chao, and chiam; — in Amoy, tsan, tsam, chiam, chim, and san; — in Fuhchau, chang and chwang; — in Shanghai, tsé, tsè, and dzè; — in Chifu, tsan.

簪  
'tsan

From bamboo and a phonetic particle; but the original form was 无, composed of 人 man and 匕 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.

丨子 or 丨棒 a hair-pin.

丨花 to wear flowers.

玉丨花 the tuberose.

丨纓世胄 the emperor's descendants, or of a statesman; alluding to the ball of floss once worn on coronets.

丨筆 to carry a pen in the hair.

In Cantonese. To peck, as a fowl.

贖  
'tsan

To boil; a defect in the lip, a harelip; dirty.

膾丨 filthy; dirtied; this phrase is written several ways.

鑽  
'tsan

A skewer to pass through things, a pin; to darn garments; to pierce, to nail.

縫聯補丨 to sew and baste, patch and darn.

用雜金丨 use various metallic nails — to fasten the coffin.

咎  
階  
借  
'tsan

The first also means to vomit; the second to taste; and the third is unanctioned.

A personal pronoun, synonymous with 嗰 I, me; then, a time; a period.

丨們 we, our's.

多丨 or 多丨子 when; at the time; — a word probably adopted from the Manchu.

那丨我還幼 I was then only a boy.

丨不依 I will not yield; I am set on it.

拶  
'tsan

Strips of wood called 丨子 placed between the fingers of both hands, and pulled together by cords to torture prisoners.

拶  
'tsan

Like the last. To torture by finger sticks; to urge, to press.

丨他的手 squeeze his fingers.

排丨 to shake branches, so as to get the snow off.

儻  
'tsan

To accumulate, to hoard up, to collect or bring together.

趲  
'tsan

To hasten, to urge, to quicken, to get on; to scatter each his own way, to hurry away; to put to flight.

丨他走 make him go faster.

丨步 walk quicker, hurry your pace.

催丨 to urge on.

丨路 to travel fast.

丨遲 to go very slowly, step by step.

毫無走丨 he never moved a step.

捷  
'tsan

Also read tsieh, as a synonym of 捷 quick.

Promptly, quickly; to accelerate, to hasten one's pace.

無我惡兮不丨故也 do not hate me, for old intercourse should not be hastily broken off.

贊  
贊  
'tsan

From pearls and to advance; the second form is not quite correct, but is much used in combination; occurs used for the next.

To come before a superior bringing a present; to assist, to second; to introduce; to clear up, to bring to light; to give evidence; to praise.

丨助 or 丨佐 to assist.

丨成 to help to bring about.

丨堂 bailiffs in court who aid in keeping order.

丨一辭 helped him by one word.

幽丨于神明 [the sages helped to] make clear the decrees of the gods.

丨理 to help to manage.

少退丨命 the juniors retired and aided in carrying out the orders.

思日丨丨 I wish daily to be helpful.

讚  
'tsan

From words and to aid; it resembles 譖 to slander.

To commend; to sing praises to; to record praises or good deeds; to explain; to aid.

丨美 to praise, to laud and extol.

稱丨 to speak in praise of.

得人丨 to be praised; praise-worthy.

丨得過 laudable.

丨頌 to resound one's praises.

丨賞 to commend and reward.

丨嘆不已 praising and lamenting him greatly.

嬾  
'tsan

Fair, handsome; a clear complexion of a female.

嶺  
'tsan

Mountainous.

丨崑 the lofty summits of mountains.

潰  
'tsan

To stir up water, to soil; to spatter, to splash; shallow; turbid water; to hit one with water.

丨了一點泥 he spattered me a little.

丨出火星 strike sparks out of it.

丨濕身 spattered and wet me.

In Cantonese. To recoil, to rebound; resilient.

丨起 to bound or spring back.

**瓚** From *gem* and to *aid*; also read *chan*.

*tsan* A kind of baton called **圭** | or **玉** | used in the Chen dynasty by a marquis during the state worship; others describe it as a sort of stone cup on a handle, shaped like a cythara, holding five pints, and used for libations.

**釐爾圭** | I give you the large libation cythara.

**暫** From *day* and to *cut off*.

*tsan* A part of a day; briefly, shortly, for the time being; in *chan* the interim, meanwhile; suddenly.

**可** | **不可長** it will only do temporarily.

| **時** for a little while.

| **且** for the time being.

| **忍** be patient a little.

| **遇** suddenly met him.

| **住** a temporary lodging.

| **且燃眉** just escaped singeing my eyebrows; — *i. e.* I was near ruin or starvation.

**擊擄** } From *hand* and to *cut off*; the two characters are usually interchanged.

*chan* } To strike; to raise up; a turn or time; temporarily; to cut in two; to throw into; to exclude; to place planks for crossing water.

Read *shan* for the second form.

To cut up plants; to raze.

| **葛** to cut and gather dolichos stalks.

**有** | **而播之** he mowed the grass and scattered it about.

**斲** From *metal* and to *cut off*.

*tsan* A fine chisel; a cold chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut out, as characters on stone;

to cut in; to pound on the back of a plate of metal so as to raise or enchain on the other side.

| **字** to enchain letters.

| **刀** an enchaining graver.

**雕** | **印信** to cut out a brass official seal.

| **花** to emboss flowers.

**細** | fine enchaining.

| **開邊** to split open the edge. (*Cantonese*.)

**陽** | to enchain flowers, as on silver

**禱** To implore, to pray.

*tsan* **祝** | to supplicate the gods.

Also read *tswan*.

**鬢** Black glossy hair; much hair; a woman's chignon or coil of hair.

*tsan* **梳** | to do up the hair in a tuft.

TS'AN.

Old sounds, ts'an, ts'am, and dzam. In Canton, ts'an, ts'am, and ch'am; — in Swatow, ch'an, ch'am, and cham; — in Amoy, ch'an, ch'am, ch'im, and tsan; — in Fuhchau, ch'ang, chang, chw'ang, and ch'eng; — in Shanghai, ts'c'a, zé, dzé, and tsó; — in Chifu, ts'an.

**餐** } From to *eat* and *broken*; contracted to *ice*; it is interchanged with *sun* **餐** supper.

**飡** } To swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; a cake; to gather and choose.

一 | **飯** one meal.

一日二 | two meals a day.

**聽** | **食** he works just for his food.

| **雲臥月** dines in the clouds and sleeps in the moon; *met.* an enthusiast.

**維子之故使我不能** | **兮** but for your sake, Sir, I made myself unable to eat.

**早** | breakfast.

**晚** | supper or dinner.

| **頭飯** a common meal.

| **粥** | **飯** a meal of congee and rice; *met.* very poor.

**惟加** | **自愛爲囑** but add a meal that pleases you, is my request; a conclusion to a letter, hoping one's friend is enjoying himself.

**秀色堪** | she is handsome enough to be eaten.

**飽** | **戰飯** to get a bellyful of rations.

**虎嚙狼** | to bite like a wolf and swallow like a tiger; — to eat voraciously.

| **霞客** a water-melon eater.

**參** } From **晶** *starry light* contracted, and **參** *streaming hair* or **心** *heart* underneath, referring to three joined, or to Orion; the second form is common.

*ts'an* } 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.

| **奏** to memorialize upon.

**打** | to make an obeisance.

| **拜** to visit a superior; to worship.

| **革** or | **處** to degrade a subordinate and report on it.

| **雜** to throw into confusion.

| **贊** to advise and aid; to act as adviser to; a joint commissioner.

**朝** | or | **見** to go to a levee; the first also means, to worship or see the Supreme by lower spirits.

| **將** or | **府** a colonel; a post-captain.

| 詳 to consult upon.  
 | 差 unassorted, incongruous.  
 | 訂無訛 I have examined it and there are no errors.  
 | 禪 to sit absorbed in contemplation as Buddhists do.  
 請 | to request dismissal from office; to resign.  
 料 | to impeach.  
 轅門聽 | heard of his accusation at the viceroy's gate.  
 | 政 councillors in the court of Appeals.

Read *shan*. A star, the second zodiacal constellation containing  $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon \zeta$  and  $\kappa$  in Orion.  
 竟若 | 商 after all they will be like Orion and Lucifer, — who never see each other.

筭 Bamboos varying in length; the tubes in a pandean pipe; used for 簪 a hair-pin.  
 筭 | divining sticks or slips.

In Cantonese. An open basket or tray.

摠 | a wicker scuttle or hod.  
 灰 | a mortar hod.  
 穀斗 | a winnowing-fan.

趁 To run after or to see a sight is | 趨; said of a crowd of people; to collect, to gather, as at an assembly.

驂 From horse and three.  
 The horses outside of the thills, which thus make three abreast.

乘 | three sitters in a carriage; the left was the seat of honor.  
 兩 | 不犄 the outside horses did not bolt.  
 脫 | to unhitch the off-horse.  
 停 | to stop the carriage; to reach the lodging.

嶂 Uneven; ascending and descending.  
 增宮 | 嗟 the palaces rising one above the other, like the hills and peaks.

倭 Good, fine-looking.  
 陸 | Luh Ts'an, a noted man in the T'ang dynasty.

鱮 } From fish and meal.  
 鰲 } A fish otherwise called 鱮魚 the slender fish, whose description shows that is another name for the hairtail or girdle fish (*Trichurus armatus* and *intermedius*), so common along the coast.

殘 From evil and to wound; *q. d.* as if 踐 trodden on and hurt.  
 To ruin, to destroy; to injure, to spoil; to mangle, to kill, to butcher; broken food, leavings; deficient, mischievous, ravaging, cruel; pillaged, spoiled; withered; an oppressor.

| 害 to injure, to harry; truculent, savage; to act like brigands.  
 手足相 | fraternal strifes.  
 | 花 a withered flower; a whore.  
 | 年 an old man, one whose years are failing.  
 | 忍 cruel, hardhearted.  
 | 杯 or 酒 | heel-taps.  
 食 | 1aving; o. ts.

| 廢人 or | 疾 a maimed or deformed person, who has lost an organ, or has an infirmity.  
 | 廢傢伙 injured, ordinary goods; second-hand.  
 | 缺 deficient, imperfect.  
 | 月如弓 the old moon is bow-shaped.  
 | 賊 to oppress and to do evil.  
 | 夢 to partly remember a dream.  
 | 兵敗將 the discomfited troops came scattering back.

誑 From words and impious; also read *ch'an* and *tsin*.  
 To slander, to vilify; to exaggerate another's error; calumny, defamation; to discredit.  
 | 言 unjust aspersions.  
 誣 | to defame one; false charges.  
 | 始竟背 first unbelief and then comes disobedience.

去 | to dismiss slanderers.  
 | 言則退 when slandered then you withdraw.  
 蝎 | scorpion bites; *i. e.* treacherous vilifications.

慚 } From heart and to cut off, as if from good or perfection.  
 慙 } Ashamed, mortified, chop-fallen; to blush for, to feel ashamed of; sensible of one's incompetency or failure  
 | 色 blushing.

| 德 conscious of one's defects.  
 | 愧 a feeling of shame; said politely when praised.  
 心內懷 | lost to all shame.

蠶 } From insect and impious; the second is a common abbreviation, but is also read *'t'ien*, an earth-worm.  
 蚕 } The silkworm (*Bombyx*); applied also to all naked caterpillars which weave cocoons; to tend silkworms.

| 虫乾 or | 紐 dried silkworms, used for food.  
 | 眠 the sleep before molting.  
 | 食 to gnaw as a caterpillar; *met.* to inroach stealthily, as on another's lands.  
 | 姑 or | 神 goddess of silk-growers.  
 喂 | to feed the worms.  
 石 | seems to denote the larvæ of the dragon-fly.  
 槐 | the looper caterpillar on the *Sophora*. (*Pekingese*.)

慘 Cruel, inhuman, hardhearted; afflicted, injured; wounded or lacerated in feelings; miserable; excessive, as suffering.  
 傷得 | horribly wounded.  
 | 酷 callous, hardfisted.  
 悲 | or 心 | | extreme grief.  
 | 遭橫禍 to meet with cruelty and unlooked-for misfortunes.  
 | 澹經營 a clever plan well written out.  
 悽 | sorrowing much.  
 | 極 very oppressive.

**參** A mottled gray; white with black spots or vice versa; turbid; speckled, stained, as a decayed or moldy thing.

**黑** | | 的 grimed, blackened, sordid.

| **白鬚子** a grisly beard.

**陰陰** | | dark, gloomy; clouded, as a dark sky.

**愔** From *heart* and *impious*; the second is regarded as the correct form.

**替** Feeling acutely, distressed for; sickened at and discouraged, because of former sufferings; hardened against; already, even now; also.

**胡** | **莫懲** how can you be so pained, and not blame yourself?

**肢體傷則心** | **怛** when the limbs or body are injured, then the heart is grieved.

| | **日瘁** I am daily sick with grief.

**替** From **日** to say and **替** acute; but others derive it from **並** together and **白** bright; it is now superseded by the last.

**替** Not to fear the light; impious; an introductory particle, if, supposing.

**僂** From *man* and *crafty*. Disorderly, like an undrilled troop; mulish, perverse.

**僂** | ngly, bad.  
| **頭** a vile rascal, a worthless fellow; you scamp!

Read *ch'an*. Uneven, unequal; unsteady; not at once, as a charge in battle; quick, indecorous.

| **信** incoherent, talking at random.

| **互** improper, slightly, indecent.

**粲** From *rice* and *broken*; used with the next.

**粲** Half a peck 斗 of grain; a meal, a feast; many, much; a multitude; bright, clear; fine white rice; excellent; to laugh; smiling; pure; three women together.

**白** | to pick over rice to get it white; an ancient punishment.

| | **衣服** elegant apparel.

| **然而笑** he laughed boisterously.

**授** | to give one a feast.

**精** | fine rice; *met.* a gallant fellow.

**宴宴** | | luxurious living and style.

**嫫** Used with the last. Three women (*i. e.* a wife and two concubines) in one house; beautiful.

**今夕何夕見此** | **者** this evening, or what evening, shall I see these three women?

**諺** To rail at, and make people angry or fear one; to provoke; to spy; to satirize.  
| **譚** angry speech.

**璨** The luster of a gem; a beautiful stone.

**璨** | **璀璨** pendent gems; strings of pearls; said also of fine racemes of flowers, like those of the *Vanda* or *Wisteria*.

**燦** Resplendent, brilliant.  
| **爛** bright, lustrous, glittering; applied to a reputation or an action.

**星** | **漢明** the glittering stars in the luminous Milky Way.

**讖** From *words* and *small*. To verify; to fulfill; a prognostic, a sybilline hint, an omen.

| **語** a prophecy, a secret intimation or hint.

**將來之** | an unfulfilled prediction.

| **緯** a verification of a prophecy.

**圖** | or **符** | a diagram or picture indicating future events.

**軍** | a pass-word.

**拜** | to worship wandering spirits; to get prayers said for a long life.

Read *ch'an* and used with **懺**. To confess; to repeat priestly incantations for the dead; masses.

| **願** to annul a vow, which is done with some ceremonies.

In *Cantonese*. Loquacious.

| **氣** silly and talkative, like a dotard.

TS'AN.

Old sounds, tsen and tsem. In Canton, tsäm; — in Swatow, cha and chak; — in Amoy, chim; — in Fuhchau, chéng; — in Shanghai, tsäng; — in Chifu, tsän.

**怎** From *heart* and *suddenly*; it is pronounced 'tsäm, 'tsäng, 'tsa, 'tsun, and 'tsin, in different parts of the country.

An interrogative word. denoting manner or cause; what? how? why?

| **麼** why is it?

| **敢不低頭** how could I decline assent?

| **樣** how? what is the mode?

| **生是好** what is left then as the best? — *i. e.* there's no help.

| **的** what's the way?

| **得成工** how can we finish the job?

| **麼沒風** why does not the breeze come?

| **說** why does he say so?

| **得** how shall I get it?

**不** | **麼樣** not anything; no great things; not much.

**怕他** | **的** or **怕** | **麼的** why should I fear him?

**你問他** | **的** | **不** | **的** why do you ask him? no matter.

**不知畢竟** | **生結果** I cannot tell how it will turn.

TSANG.

Old sound, tsong. In Canton, tsong and song; — in Swatow, chang and ch'ang; — in Amoy, tsong and ch'ong; — in Fuhchau, ch'ong and ch'ong; — in Shanghai, tsong and dzong; — in Chifu, tsang.

**臧** From 臣 a statesman and 戕 a spear; it occurs used for the next, and for 贓 and 藏 but is now chiefly used as a surname.

Good, generous; virtuous; dexterous, apt; to approve; to think good; to scold.

| 獲 to liberate captives.

何用不 | how is it that there are none not good!

不 | 厥 | you do not commend what is good in them.

**贓** } From *value* and to *secrete*; the contracted form is common.  
**贓** } To receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to secrete, as plunder; booty, spoil, prizes, loot; stolen goods.

起 | to recover the plunder.

領 | to get one's effects back through the yamun.

| 物 spoil, plunder.

繳 | to restore the stolen things.

坐地分 | to get a share in the booty, though not going out, as the 窩 | or custodian does.

作 | to implicate by secreting a thing.

收買贓 | to buy stolen goods.

貪 | 官 an avaricious, unjust ruler.

**祥** A ram; others say, an ewe. | | flourishing, as the aspen in full foliage.

| 朔 an extensive principality in the Han dynasty, comprising parts of Sz'ch'uen, Kwéi-chu, and Hukwang.

**驢** A strong horse; a stallion; dirty, ordinary.

| 駭 a fine large horse.

| 儉 a broker or middle-man.

| 子 an epithet of reproach, a scheming rascal.

| 兒貨 poor goods. (Pekingese.)

Read 'tsu. A peculiar insignia of office, called | 圭 made of stone, and held before the face.

**葬** } From 艸 grass with 死 dead under it, and above 土 earth or 井 hands supporting.

**葬** } To bury with decorum; to inter a coffin; to lay a body in the tomb.

| 埋 to bury.

送 | to carry to the grave.

厚 | to bury in rich dresses and a fine coffin; a deep grave.

金 | a coffin suspended in a vault.

火 | cremation.

**藁** | buried in a mat; an old custom still observed in the army.

遷 | or 改 | to change bodies to another grave, because of the *fung-shui*.

合 | buried together, as husband and wife.

| 于魚籠之腹 buried in the fishes' or turtles' bellies.

In Pekingese. To spoil; to rip; to break accidentally.

**髒** Large, obese; to dirty, to deface.

抗 | abrupt, churlish.

**髒** | corpulent, fat; dirty, filthy, like old bones.

別弄 | mind, don't dirty it.

弄 | 了 he has defaced it.

**臟** The parenchymatous viscera, what is stored in the body.

五 | the five chief organs, viz., the heart, lungs, spleen, liver, and kidneys.

五 | 六腑 all the inwards of a body.

神 | or 靈 | the viscera put inside of an idol to give it its feelings.

猪肚 | the entrails of a hog.

TS'ANG.

Old sound, ts'ong. In Canton, ts'ong; — in Swatow, ch'ang and ch'ang; — in Amoy, ch'ong and ch'ong; — in Fuhchau, ch'ong, and ch'ong; — in Shanghai, ts'ong and dzong; — in Chifu, ts'ang.

**倉** From 口 an inclosure and 食 to eat contracted; occurs used for *chw'ang'* 愴 to pity; and for the next.

A granary of a square shape; government storehouses; a box or bin; a compartment; to store in a granary; a pigeon-hole.

穀 | a storehouse for grain, especially rice.

| 箱 bins in a granary.

| 庫 granary stores.

開 | to dispense grain to the people; to give out rations.

貨 | a pack-house; a go-down; a dépôt.

| 兄填兮 how my pity fills me!

乃求千斯 | he will seek for a thousand granaries of food.

| 監督 overseer of granaries.

神 | grain cultivated to offer to the gods.

Read 'ts'ang. Flurried; startled, like frightened cattle.

| 皇 fearful, urgent.

| 卒 flurried, quick, bustling.

| 猝之至 excessively hurried.

**蒼**From *plants* and *granary*; interchanged with the last.*ts'ang*

The green tint of plants; the azure of the sky; hasty;

hoary, old in one's service; flourishing, prospering.

| | 者天 the high empyrean.  
君 | Providence.

| 生 the people; sometimes includes all living beings.

彼 | Heaven.

青 | a greenish blue color, like the distant hills.

黑 | | a dark sallow complexion, as an opium smoker's.

上 | the firmament, the vault.

| 頭 veterans, so called from their green caps; retainers, old servants, whose hair is grisly gray.

| 老 or 老 | an old man; waxing effete.

水 | 玉 aqua-marine or precious beryl.

| 黃 excited; running here and there; also a greenish yellow.

| 耳 one name for the *Xanthium strumarium* or burweed.**蟪***ts'ang*

An unauthorized character, for which the last is probably the correct form.

The house fly; flies in general.

| 蠅無縫下蛆 flies will get their eggs in even where there is no crack.

**滄***ts'ang*

Vast, like the sea; cold.

| 州 a superior district south of Tientsin, near the Canal.

| 海 the deep blue sea.

| 河 and | 派 old names of two rivers in or near the present Shantung; the last name was also once applied to the lower portion of the River Han.

| 海之量 [ready to] drink up the sea; said of a wine-bibber.

**瑤***ts'ang*

The tinkle of stones and bells.

八鸞 | | the eight bells on the bits tinkled.

| | color of gems; i. e. a pale green.

**鷓***ts'ang*

A kind of crane, plumage ash-colored and cheeks red.

| 鷓 or | 鵠 the black crane, called at Canton 田  
萊鷓 or field puddle hen.

有 | glittering, as the rings on reins.

| | tinkling like sleigh-bells.

**鯧***ts'ang*From *fish* and *prosperous*; but the second form, though unauthorized has supplanted it at the South; while at Shanghai it refers to a species of herring, and the first is the pomfret.

The pomfret, and similar

shaped fishes; the 白 | 魚 white (*Stromateus argenteus*), and the 黑| black (*Stromateus niger*), are most common; 黃蠟 | yellowpomfret (*Trachinotus auratus*); 瓜子 | or long-finned pomfret (*Trachinotus asper*); and 花 | smallpomfret (*Caranx malabaricus*); all these sorts are found at Hong-

kong.

**艙***ts'ang*From *boat* and *granary*; *q. d.* the bin in a vessel.

The compartments of a ship or junk; the hold.

船 | the hold of a ship.

開 | to begin to unlade.

清 | the cargo is all discharged.

封 | to seal the hatches; to forbid trade at a sea-port.

| 位 the stowage of a vessel.

大肚 | the main hold

**藏***ts'ang*From 艸 *plants* and 臧 *good*; it is interchanged with 臟 *viscera*, and was at first identical with its primitive.To hide away, to conceal; to store up, to put aside safely; stores, property; the viscera; to accumulate; to gather, to fix, as a mordant; a classifier of piles or stores of; to store, as a student his knowledge.  
一 | 箱 a heap of boxes.

收 | to receive, as in trust.

家 | heirlooms laid up; family treasures.

包 | to keep private, not to divulge.

隱 | to conceal.

| 的影兒都不見了 even of your shadow I saw nothing, — as I looked for you.

| 匿 to hide away.

| 頭露尾 to give a partial account of; to get an inkling.

其葉燒灰以 | 所染之色 the ashes of its leaves are used to fix colors in dyeing.

笑裡 | 刀 smiled as he grasped his sword; — treacherous.

| 奸 to harbor guile.

| 器待時 to engage the services of an able man against the time they were needed.

無盡 | insatiably greedy or avaricious.

一 | 紙頭 a pile of paper in reams or quires.

厥終智 | 瘵 in after these things, wise men kept in obscurity and wicked men ruled.

漫 | 誨盜 a careless usage of valuables tempts thieves.

聲 | a deadened sound.

Read *tsang*. A storehouse, a receptacle; a retreat; a strong-box; a pile of things laid regularly.  
地 | 王 a Budha who saves souls.  
西 | Tibet, divided into 前 | Anterior Tibet, adjoining Sz'ch'uen; and 後 | Ulterior Tibet, of which Teshi-lumbu is the capital.三 | the three repositories of Buddhist writings (*tri-pitaka*), viz., aphorisms, disciplines, theology.

入 | to lie dormant; to keep out of sight.

| 庫 an arsenal, armory, or government storehouse.

**剗***ts'ang*From *knife* and *narrow*; it is unauthorized.

To bruise the skin; to bark, rip, or injure the surface.

搬石 | 手 barked his hand in moving the stone.

| 破了一塊皮 rubbed off a piece of my skin.

| 臉 bruised his face.

TSÄNG.

Old sound, tseng. In Canton, tsäng; — in Swatow, cheng and chan; — in Amoy, cheng; — in Fuhchau, chêng and chaing; — in Shanghai, tsäng; — in Chifu, tsäng.

**增** From earth and to add.  
To add to, to double, to increase; repeated, more; over, many.

加 | to augment.

| 價 to raise the price.

不見 | I don't think there are many.

| 高 to make higher.

戶口歲 | the population annually increases.

| 減無定 it may be cheaper or dearer, as a price.

| 益 to increase.

| 埋 to throw in; to add to, as price or quantity. (Cantonese.)

**憎** To hate, to dislike, to abominate.

可 | hateful.

得人 | to be hated.

| 嫌人 to dislike one.

| 愛不同 capricious; now hating, now loving.

取 | 於人 to get people's dislike.

**曾** To add to one's words; to increase, to add.

**鄧** A small state anciently situated in the east of Shantung, near the present Yen-chen fu, not far from the sea; an old place in Ching 鄭, now Sui cheu 睢州 in the east of Honan, on a branch of the River Hwai.

**緝** A general name for common silken fabrics, like pongee. sarsnet. lutestring; ancient name of a place in the south-east of Shantung; used with the next.

以避 | 繳 [the goose flies high] so as to avoid the marked arrows.

**矰** A kind of dart or short javelin; an arrow used in hunting birds with the cross-bow, having a mark tied to it.

**罾** A square lifting net, suspended to a frame and let down by a long rope.

罾 | 或 投 | to let down the net.

拉 | 或 拉 擷 | to raise the net.

鰕 | a crab-net made of millinet.

扳 | 守店 he hauls the net and watches the shop too; — diligent in business.

**礮** Rocky, stony, as the surface of the land; a dangerous stone, one threatening to fall.

**櫓** 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 | 巢 intimates that they lived in

booths on the trees, as is done to this day among the Laos and Cambodians; a pig-sty; a watch-tower for the one who watches fields.

**瞢** Dim eyes, small or poor.

瞢 | indistinctly seen.

陵 | to stare at; to gaze at half awake, like one collecting his senses.

**鐃** The noise or ring of metal or gems.

| 鎗 a metallic sound; a tinkle given out by metal when struck, as a silver coin.

**脛** From flesh and to wrangle; perhaps it is oftenest read *chäng*.

脛 | the tendon Achilles; the heel; to kick back; to elbow; the elbow.

達 | 鞋 to go slipshod.

枕 | to lean on the 手 | or elbow.

一 | 打過 佢 elbowed him off. (Cantonese.)

**贈** From property and to add.  
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 to give a present.

餽 | parting gifts for a journey.

誥 | 或 封 | to honor an officer's parents when dead for his merits.

待 | waiting for promotion, as an aged graduate.

| 言 a flattering compliment.

例 | promoted according to rule, as a scholar when dead is in the ancestral hall.

折柳 | 行人 to give a traveler a willow-twig at parting.

| 光前人 to reflect honor on one's ancestors.

無以 | 別 I've nothing to give you on going.

何以 | 之 what can I give him?

**甑** 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.

飯 | an earthenware boiler.

以釜 | 爨 to steam food in a boiler.

| 上生塵 the dust lies on the boiler; — *met.* extreme poverty.

**黑曾** A black face.

奸 | a swarthy visage, like the Hindoos.

**檯** A napkin or cloth to wipe the perspiration, so called formerly in Honan.

TS'ÄNG.

Old sounds, dzeng and ts'eng. In Canton, ts'äng; — in Swatow, chau and cheng; — in Amoy, cheng; — in Fuhchau, chéng and cháing; — in Shanghai, tsäng, dzäng, and zäng; — in Chifu, ts'äng.

**會** *ts'äng* Composed of 日 to speak, 四 a window, and 八 to separate; it must not be confounded with *hui* 會 to meet.

An *adverb* of time, past, already finished, done; a sign of past time; how; at the beginning of a sentence, often implies a strong negative; when in regimen with a negative, it makes an adversative phrase, but yet, still.

| 經 having been, already done.

未 | not yet; it is often used in reply as a polite form of denial.

| 有 there were some.

| 是以爲孝乎 how can that alone be considered to be filial piety?

何 | where is it? — *i. e.* there is none.

| 莫惠我師 and still never act kindly to our people.

可 | or | 否 is it so or not?

京中可 | 下雨 has it rained in Peking or not?

| 是不意 but you have not thought of that.

Read *tsäng*. To add, for which 增 is more used; to duplicate, said of generations.

| 子 the author of the 大學 or Great Learning.

| 孫 a great-grandson.

| 祖母 a great-grandmother.

**層** From *body* and to *add*.

A layer, a tier, a strata, whatever is piled or laid on, as a lamina, a plate; also one behind another; still more, added that; a step, a degree; a classifier of storeys.

— | an item, a count, a specification.

上第三 | go up to the third storey.

加重一 | it is one degree heavier.

糊兩 | 紙 pasted two layers of paper.

| 出不窮 the depths [of this doctrine] cannot be exhausted.

| 次 gradations; series.

| 巒聳翠 see the lofty peaks rising in emerald verdure.

| | 疊疊 piled up; tier on tier.

三 | 房 three series of apartments or buildings.

千 | 紙 foliated mica.

**嶺** *ts'äng* Hills rising one above another. 山勢峻 | the hills overtop one another in lofty peaks.

**躓** *ts'äng* 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.

| 蹣不前 not to get on; slow-paced; logy.

磨 | very slow; fumbling, as when half awake.

木排 | 動船 the raft collided with the ship.

**嘈** The noise and hubbub of a market.

*ts'äng* 泓 | a liberal feeling; unprejudiced.

**割** From *knife* and *already*.

*ts'äng* To wound by a sudden cut or stroke, as when a knife slips.

| 傷 he has been cut severely.

TSAO.

Old sounds, tso, tsok, tsau, and tsoy. In Canton, tsò; — in Swatow, chau, ch'au, cho, and cha; — in Amoy, tsò, sò, and tsau; — in Fuhchau, ch'o and chau; — in Shanghai, tso and zo; — in Chifu, tsao.

**糟** From rice or spirits and a *class*; the second form is unusual.

**漕** *ts'ao* The sediment, the dregs; remains of malt; the grains left after distilling spirits.

酒 | distiller's grains. 醋 | vinegar grains, made of the spiked millet grain.

| 糕 a dreg-cake; — *i. e.* a bad business, unlucky.

| 燒 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.

**漕** *ts'ao* A skirt or petticoat; dirty clothes; a knee-pad; to strip up the sleeves; well fitting garments.

**槽** In confusion; disordered.

*ts'ao* Read *ts'ung*, and used for 棕 To be anxious about.

**遭** The second form is common but not authorized, and the third is obsolete.

**遭** **躓** **漕** **遭** *ts'ao* 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.

| 賊劫 to be waylaid and robbed.

白走一 | I went once for nothing, as to make a call, and found nobody at home.  
 | 逢 to meet.  
 | 難 to experience troubles.  
 | 風 to meet bad weather.  
 | 連夜雨 we had rain all night long.  
 閔予小子 | 家不造 wo is me, a little boy, on whom has devolved this unsettled Realm.  
 | 塌人 to abuse and treat harshly.  
 | 塌東西 to waste and misuse things.  
 | 遇不幸 unlucky: everything goes wrong.  
 | 然 at last, finally.  
 | | 走錯路 every time I went the wrong road.

璣 Also read 'so, and sometimes used for 瑣 petty.  
 'tsao 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.  
 | 蛞 a name for the hermit crab.  
 蛇類 | 語不可類從者 the kinds of snakes are so numerous that they cannot be minutely classified.

早 From 日 sun, and 甲 first contracted to 十 ten; q. d. the start of the sun.  
 'tsao The early morning; at an early hour, soon; betimes, beforehand, early; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently.  
 一 | very early in the morning.  
 | 晚兒來 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.  
 | 些回來 come back soon.  
 | 點 beforehand, earlier, sooner.  
 | 走 | 到 if you start early you will get there early.  
 | | 兒的來 come a little earlier.  
 | 知有此 I knew it was so long ago.  
 預 | 隄防 to take precautions in good time.  
 | 晨 or 清 | early dawn, sunrise; the first phrase is used in Cantonese like *Good morning!*  
 急 | 回頭 I will straightway reform — this evil habit.

蚤 蚱 蟻 } From 虫 insect and 爪 claws altered; it occurs used for the preceding.  
 } A sand flea or fly, such as are produced in sandy places; a flea; to scratch; the mortices in the hub for the spokes of a wheel.  
 虻 | 或 狡 | 或 跳 | a flea.  
 | 起施從良人之所之 she arose early and privately followed her goodman as he went about.  
 不 | 鬚 do not scratch your tresses.  
 狡 | 做事累貳母 the cunning flea does the deed and leaves the old louse to suffer, as sharpers involve their dull comrades.

棗 From 東 thorn duplicated, 'referring to its abundance of thorns.  
 'tsao 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 蜜 | or cured honey date to the true date of Arabia; the 紅 | 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 saporifera*); it has a small sourish fruit.  
 維其 | 矣 we must use dispatch.  
 孔 | 且 殆 very perilous and full of hazard.  
 如矢斯 | like the swift arrow.

澡 From water and many birds on a tree.  
 'tsao To bathe, to wash the body; covered with icicles; to cleanse the heart.  
 | 身 to take a bath.  
 | 盥 or 洗 | 盥 a bathing-tub.  
 | | 欲沸 it seems as if it would bubble up.  
 | 瓶 the kundika or water-bowl of a Buddhist mendicant.

縹 Silk of a reddish color like crimson.  
 'tsao | 帛 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.  
 曩 | 之士 scholars who take delight in literature.  
 備承 | 飾 thanks for your happy commendation — of the house prepared for you.  
 海 | 藻; long leaved seaweed.  
 | 井 a skylight in a house.  
 | 采紛披 elegant and ample, as a fine composition.  
 詞 | apt and elegant expressions.  
 水 | applied to an aquatic grass, the *Myriophyllum spicatum*.

**環** Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around a coronet, so called because they resemble the veins in the 水藻 water grass.

戴冕 | 十有二旒 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; fierce, harsh.

**趨** } 浮 | light and irascible; a peppery temper; forward, presuming.

| 動 unsteady, noisy.

| 暴 bustling; cruel; prone to anger.

急 | techy, hasty.

| 人多辭 a voluble fiery fellow.

In *Pekingese*. Moldy, damp; to tread on.

| 踢 spoiled by damp.

用脚 | 他 stamp on it, with your foot.

天氣發 | 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.

愁 | to conceal one's sorrow.

煩 | troubled, harassed in mind.

**卓** } From *white* and *ten* or *seven*; it is distinguished from 早 early by being usually written like the second.

**皂** } A black, or very dark gray color; lictors, underlings; runners who execute commands; grain in the milk; very early in the morning; used for 槽 a manger or pen; a stud of twelve horses.

既方既 | the fruit forms and becomes milky.

衣 | black dresses.

| 斗 cupules of the acorn.

| 角 legumes of the *Gleditsia sinensis*, used in making the 肥 | or coarse soap.

| 班 or | 隸 lictors, criers in a cortège, under-strappers, torturers.

| 裙 a poetical name for a pie.

不分 | 白 [the foolish boy] can't tell white from black; said too of unreasonable people.

**竈** } From a *cave* and a *toad*; the contracted form is very common.

**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.

幾 | 火 fired up several times.

打 | or 搭 | to build a range.

倒 | he has upset the furnace; — *i. e.* failed, bankrupt.

分 | to set up housekeeping, to live by one's self.

| 戶 houses, householders.

| 神 or | 君 or | 王 the god of the Kitchen, regarded as the arbiter of the family prosperity, whence the phrase 寧媚於 | you had better not fail to propitiate the Kitchen god.

| 馬 the house cricket, also called | 雞 the furnace chicken.

送 | to dismiss the kitchen god to report to Shangti.

上 | 下 | the head-cook and scullions.

觀內無仙丹 | 冷 this monastery has no Taoist in it, and the crucible is cold; — deserted.

**造** } From *to go* and *to inform*.

To make, to construct, to build; to create, to form; to do, to act; to begin; to seek for; to prosper; established; a party in a cause.

| 化 to create, to form out of.

初 | to invent, to originate.

好 | 化 good fortune; a happy chance.

如同再 | to rescue from great misery and danger.

巧 | skillful work.

| 端 to originate, to invent.

起 | to establish, to begin.

| 冊 to put on the records.

大 | the great Builder; much the same as | 物 Maker of things.

改 | to rebuild or alter a house.

| 言生事 he made words to cause disturbance; an entire fabrication.

兩 | the plaintiff and defendant.

自 | 其禍 he has brought on his own sorrows.

| 舟 to make a bridge of boats.

一錢 | 一錢 for one cash spent lay by another.

此才恐爲 | 物所忌 such talents might excite the envy of the gods.

Read *ts'ao'* To reach, to arrive; to go to, to advance; to contain.

| 次 in a hurried, thoughtless manner; disorderly.

| 就 to accomplish.

| 府拜候 I came to your palace (or house) to salute you.

小子有 | the young men made progress.

輕 | my miserably built hovel.

| 之 to make an advance.

賓客 | 焉 the guests all came.

In *Cantonese* read *tsao'* A crop, a harvest.

Also read *ts'ao'* To collect, to lay by or up; to heap up; to pay instalments; to deposit savings.

割禾 | to cut the rice harvest.

| 常新出 the last of the season is as good as a new crop.

| 埋 to lay up.

TS'AO.

Old sounds, ts'o, ts'ok, ts'an, and ts'op. In Canton, ts'o; — in Swatow, ch'au and cho; — in Amoy, tsò and ch'ò; — in Fuhchau, ch'o and cho; — in Shanghai, ts'o and zo; — in Chifu, ts'ao.

**操** To take, to hold; to take in hand, to manage; to exercise, to drill; expert at, used to; to maintain or restrain one's desires, to act moderately; holding one's purpose of mind; in rhetoric, to stick to the subject, to keep to the point.

演 or 練 to drill troops.

看 to see a review.

大 the triennial review.

持 resolute, fixed in holding to the right.

心 careworn, anxious.

券而獲 to take the document and get the money — without delay or difficulty.

琴 to thrum a lute.

Read ts'ao' A principle, a purpose, a design; a self-restraint; moderate, consistent.

節 principles; fixed rules of conduct; to maintain them.

風 deportment and purpose combined; the air and intention of a man.

冰霜之 a pure and steadfast principle, — as of widowhood.

**曹** From 日 to speak and 東 east doubled and contracted, referring to officers who decided in the east halls.

A revisory judge or judge of appeals; a meeting-place of officers; a company or class; those who have fellowship, and thence a sign of the plural; a trough; a place where cattle are kept.

國 a small feudal state, conferred on 叔振鐸 a brother of Wu Wang, B. 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 州府 in the southwest of Shantung, along the Yellow River.

爾 you all.

天 and 陰 gods and devils.

乃造其 執豕于牢 he sent to the corrals, and took a pig from the pen.

官 officials generally.

秋 officers of the Board of Punishments.

操 the famous general who overthrew the Han dynasty, A. D. 250; his name is used in the phrase 說操操就到 when you talk of a man he is sure to come.

**嘈** From mouth or words and company.

Noise, clamor, as of birds; a confused din, as of a crowd.

啾 an outcry.

鬧 wrangling, squabbling.

詭 to make a din, to make a hubbub.

雜 a noise and running together.

嘲嘲 a tumult; crying and wrangling.

味 人耳 don't deafen people with your noise; don't make a row. (Cantonese.)

**槽** A trough, a manger; a flume, a sluice; a channel, a fissure, a groove for a thing to run in; a trench or ditch;

a seam or vein in a mine, a bed; a vat, a tub for spirits; a classier of frames, doorways, bed-places, &c.

馬 a manger.

酒 a wine vat.

坊 a grog-shop; a distillery.

水 a watering trough.

漏 an eaves-trough.

搗 兒的 the boy at an inn.

枸 子 a kind of sweet fruit.

炮打一條 to kill a row of men at one discharge.

鑿 to chisel out a trough.

**漕** A mill-race, a canal or channel through which water runs and boats go; a gulf, a gorge; to lead on water, to turn a water course; to convey revenue to Peking; revenue junks.

運 to transport grain; to take it to the army.

河 the Grand Canal.

船 transport grain-junks.

督 and 道 the Imperial Commissioner of Grain and his provincial deputies.

糧 grain tax, supposed to be in kind, on which 規 grain-tax fees are often demanded.

**漕** A junk, a smack.

白 船 sea-going junks, like those from Amoy.

仔 small junks, like a heavy scow. (Cantonese.)

**嘈** Short, crisp, as crust; a rumbling in the stomach; one says, to grease and dirty the dress.

In Fuhchau The part above the thigh in a quarter of pork.

**漕** From insect and a company.

Grubs in plums; those in the ground are 蟻, and well represented by the grub of the cockchafer.

食實者過半矣 the grub has eaten more than half the flesh — of the plum.

**漕** Dirty, useless, broken, spoiled; coarse, rough.

朽 old, decayed.

了 broken, ripped.

爛 or 舊 spoiled, worn out.

壞 broken down, used up.

的希驢 this thing is very dirty and worn out.

〔草〕 From 艸 a sprout repeated, but the first is now used for plants; it is said to be formed of 艸 plant and 皂 black; the latter in its contracted form is the 140th radical of a natural group of characters relating to plants.

Plants with herbaceous stems; herbs, grass; vegetation, plants in general; hastily, carelessly; the running hand; a rough copy or original draft; to mow, to cut grass; an acorn used in dyeing black.

丨木 vegetable productions.

禾 | rice straw.

花 | flowers; adorned with plants.

青 | green grass.

丨地 Mongolian pastures.

丨丨了事 to do a job anyhow; to finish it heedlessly.

文書 | original drafts of documents.

丨創 a rough copy.

丨字 the running hand.

丨丨 careless, lenient, troublesome; in sorrow, cast down.

天造 | 昧 Heaven at first made things in the rough.

丨棚 a thatched roof.

勞人 | | to trouble people exceedingly; very distressed.

一過 | 兒 once get through the grass; — *mut.* get it off anyhow.

丨包 an irascible, mulish man.

丨次 precipitately.

丨殲 (or 菅) 人命 to trifle with people's lives, as charlatans do; to look upon the lives of the people as grass, of no account, as harsh officials do.

〔驀〕 A female of equine animals.

丨驢 a she-ass.

丨馬 a mare; — not a common term.

〔槽〕 To stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

〔糙〕 Paddy which has only been hulled, and not cleaned; rudely, unworkmanlike; unbleached, darkish. as brown paper or sugar.

太 | rough, not well done.

丨米 coarse rice, not yet skinned.

粗 | in a coarse rude manner.

丨貨 poor goods, a bad article.

丨細不同 coarse and fine are not at all the same.

皮膚發 | the skin is covered with goose pimples, or itches from cold.

〔慥〕 From heart and to act. Heartily, sincerely, from the heart.

丨丨耐 verily, honestly, faithfully.

〔臯〕 The name of a town belonging to the state Ching, not far from Ho-nan fu, where Duke Hi was murdered. B. C. 565.

## TSEH.

All these characters are also read CHEH. Old sounds, t'ieh, tek, dek, dzek, and dak. In Canton, tsák, ts'ak, chak, and chäk; — in Swatow, chek, ch'ek, ch'at, ché, chá, and tin; — in Amoy, chek, cha, and t'ek; — in Fuhchau, chaik, chék, chah, tek, t'ek, and tah; — in Shanghai, tsák, tsah, tsék, zék, and zák; — in Chifu, tsü.

〔則〕 From 刀 knife and 貝 precious things, because articles are trimmed for use.

A rule, a precept, a law, a regulation; a pattern; a standard a measure by which to try an act; to conform to rule, to imitate; to be a pattern; to outline, to mark; an illative particle denoting a result, reason, or cause; wherefore, then, and so, immediately; a conditional particle, then, after that, in that case; even then; therefore, next, consequently, — according as the preceding proposition is positive or hypothetical; a conjunction, which may be placed either before or after a negative.

法 | a rule; a pattern to go by.

然 | if so, then, &c.

丨箇 or | 可 forms a request, as

恕罪 | 箇 Oh, pardon the offense.

皇天可憐垂救 | 個 O Heaven, pity and save me.

言而世爲天下 | he speaks, and the world takes his words for a rule.

丨可 well then; it is possible.

是 | 不可無者也 if so then I cannot do without it.

何 | how then?

一 | when repeated, answers to either — or, now — then; as —

丨以喜 — | 以懼 now it causes joy, and then it excites fear.

準 | like the pattern, by the rule, as a carpenter's line; at the time.

一 | 也 then they are alike.

有物有 | there is matter and principle, or what is immaterial.

例 | statutes and regulations; laws and bye-laws.

天下 | an example to the empire.

天 | Heaven's unerring rule.

雖 | 如是 then I shall do so.

哭 | 不歌 he wept without whining.

丨古稱先 to imitate the ancients and do like one's ancestors.

修身 | 道立 if the person be cultivated, the principle will be strengthened.

丨其中 the just or middle course.

美 | 美矣 | 未大也 it is indeed beautiful, but not in the highest degree.

昊天上帝 | 不我遺 nor will the Highest Shangti except even me.

閑之維 | [the horses] were trained into all the rules.

側, From *man* and *law* as the phonetic; occurs used for the last.

側, <sup>tsō</sup> The side; on the sides; lateral, inclining, awry; prejudiced, perverted; mean, low; undistinguished; rebellious, seditious; to incline, to bow, to turn towards; to take a one-sided view; in *penmanship*, a point, usually called 點 a dot.

| 耳而聽 to place the ear and listen.

| 臥 to sleep on the side.

反 | the rear, the back; a faction; rebellious.

侍我 | stand at my side.

揚 | 陋 to bring forward [one of] the lowly and mean.

不要放 | don't tip it; don't turn it on the side; this side up, as a box.

| 便 at the side; aside a little.

歪 | it leans dangerously.

| 目 sidelong looks, envious glances.

| 身 not erect, lopsided.

時無背無 | you have now none at your back or side — to guide you.

擗, To beat, to strike.  
| 打 to punish; to ferule a school-boy.

巔, A sierra or ridge of hills like the spines of a dragon's back.  
群巔 | 男 a gallery of hills, a succession of lofty ridges.

一望巔 | a view of a lofty peak.

節, The crashing, splitting sound of breaking things to pieces.

賊, From 則 a rule or transgression of law contracted, and 戈 a weapon.

賊, <sup>tsō</sup> <sup>tsēi</sup> To rob, to plunder; to put to death; to oppress, to maltreat; cruelly; outrageously, murderously; a thief, a bandit, an open robber; those who resist the government, seditious, insurgents; the enemy; a term of contempt, you thief, you wretch; depredations, maraudings of banditti; whatever spoils, as a grub or fly in grain, for which the next is better; rats; to escape, as thieves do.

殘 | to injure, to ruin.

| 害 to damage another.

| 兵 the enemy's force.

| 頭 or | 首 a leader of freebooters or rebels.

海 | a pirate, a dacoit.

| 賢良 to oppress the peaceable.

寇 | a bandit, a highwayman.

| 性 ungrateful, reprobate.

蠹 | a grub in grain; a robber, those who, like Cataline, destroy the state.

响馬 | mounted highwaymen.

窩 | a retreat of brigands.

做 | to turn thief.

| 夫人之子 he did evil to that man's son.

| 子 a wicked youngster.

| 賊 booty, loot, pillage.

| 眼 sharp-eyed, suspicious.

木 | the scouring rush (*Equisetum*), used for polishing wood.

怙終 | 刑 those who persisted in transgression were to be capitally punished.

頂着小枷罵 | one wearing a cangue and railing at the rascals — who got him there, but not blaming himself.

壁, The *thief-worm*, is the larva of a kind of Hessian fly which eats the joints of rice; the Cantonese call the fly 黃虫 the yellow insect.

劍, From *fish* and *then* or *robber*; the first form is most common.

劍, <sup>tsō</sup> The cuttle-fish (*Sepia*), but the term would include the loligo; it is dried for food, and also known as 墨魚

ink-fish and 烏賊 black thief; it is described as being like a bag without scales, and having two long cirri like straps, and eight legs growing on the sides of the mouth, which is like a horny beak; when it sees men or big fish, it spurts 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 海鱈 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.

責, From 貝 precious and 束 to bind contracted.

責, <sup>tsō</sup> To ask, to demand; to reprove, to reprimand; to fine, to punish; to sustain, to be responsible for; to impose responsibility; to lay a weight on, to press or crush; charged with; a charge, a duty; a fault.

自 | self reproaches.

| 罪 to condemn and punish.

| 罰 to beat, to bamboe.

| 問 to put to the question, to torture.

| 成 to charge with, to carry through.

求 | to exact service of one.

| 善 to incite to good by reproofs.

過 | punishment for crime.

刻 | to reprove or punish excessively.

| 望 to reprove in hopes of reform.

| 爛 crushed to pieces, smashed.

| 死 crushed to death

| 賂 to ask a largess.

| 任 charged with official duties.

| 償 to compel remuneration.

載 to ballast a ship.  
吾亦無所過 | 矣 nor have I done more than I ought.

住恒 keep it down. (*Cantonese*).

有言 | 者 it is the duty of some to speak.

躬自厚而薄 | 於人 be who requires much of himself and little of others, — will prosper.

Read *chai* and used for 債. A debt; to owe.

聽稱 | 以傳別 let [the people] arrange their debts in such ways as they may agree.

嘖

From *mouth* and to *blame* as the phonetic; occurs used with the next.

To cry and bawl; to quarrel, to wrangle; meddlesome; a tumult, an uproar; to praise.

| | note of a bird; the inarticulate expression of the feelings by a hiss or grunt.

謹 | to speak clearly.

塞 | to banter with; evasive talk.

| | 稱善 everybody proclaims his goodness.

| | 不已 unceasing praise.

贖

Interchanged with the last.

Deep, abstruse, hidden; occult, recondite, so subtle that only sages can perceive it; the secret springs of action.

見天下之 | to detect the working of principles in the world.

探 | 索隱 search out hidden causes, and get at its secret ways.

至 | very abstruse.

歎

To talk and laugh.

歎 | the sound of merriment; laughing.

鸕

From 鳥 *bird* and 澤 *marsh*.

A bird that frequents pools, because it takes in water and fish for its food; it is also called

護田 or guardian of the fields, from its sedentary habits.

幘

From *napkin* 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.

介 | this sort of cap worn by civilians.

喪 | a mourning cap made of white cloth.

平上 | the military style of it.

簣

From *bamboo* and to *blame* as the phonetic.

The boards or mat of a bed; a mat used as a seat where an officer was placed in his rank; growing or brought close together; luxuriant; slender reeds for binding; splints or slips.

易 | changing his mat; — *met.* at the point of death.

大夫之 | the post or dignity of a grandee.

卽捲以 | he then rolled up his mat.

綠竹如 | the green bamboos grow thick as a mat.

Read *chai* and used with 釀. A strainer for spirits; a wine-press.

擇

From *hand* and to *peep*.

To select, to choose, to pick out; to prefer.

取 | to prefer and take.

| 親 to choose a son-in-law.

| 日 to choose days, especially lucky ones.

揀 | 人材 to select and promote talented men.

| 交 to choose one's associates.

| 食 to pick out persons who can be fleeced.

| 鄰處 [Mencius' mother] chose a good neighborhood.

罔有 | 言在身 they did not need to choose words in reference to their conduct.

| 其善者而從之 find the good way and follow it.

良禽 | 木 good birds choose their roosts; — good men their associates.

澤

A marsh, a fen, a pool; to fertilize, to enrich; to anoint, to cause to shine; to benefit, to show kindness to; to moisten, to cause to grow; humid, smooth; glossy, slippery; fertile; imbued with, redolent of; favor, kindness; laenstrine, marshy; a sword haft; breeches or under-clothes, for which the next is used.

雨 | moistened with showers; — *met.* heaven's favor.

| 手 to wash or soften the hands.

恩 | imbued with favor, — from God or the emperor.

潤 | agreeable, in good order; kindhearted; to enrich by favors; glossy.

大 | a boggy place — is not fit for troops.

滑 | 或光 | glabrous, shining; smooth, as skin.

香 | to anoint with fragrant oil; to put on cosmetics.

肥 | fat and sleek.

其耕 | | their plows lay open the porous soil.

川 | streams and pools, such as are made by rain.

| 及枯骨 his kindness extends even to the remains.

| 州 a prefecture in the southwest of Shansi.

| 宮 the damp palace, a Taoist temple for the treasury of rain.

白 | an old name for a lion; applied to the embroidery worn by civilians in the Ming dynasty.

手 | 猶存 this relic of him is still kept.

釋

Used for the last; and also read *t'oh*.

Under-garments; breeches which have become dirty;

sleeping clothes; a night-gown.

與子同 | I will give you my under-clothes, — so that you may go to the war.

舴

A boat to paddle about in.

| 舴 a junk's pinnace, a dingy, a punt.

蚱,  
tsö

From *insect* and *suddenly* as the phonetic; occurs used for *cha* 蚱 fish sauce.

A species of locust, the 蚱 which is regarded as edible.

1 蟬 a small cicada which comes in September.

竿,  
tsö

From *bamboo* and *suddenly*; occurs used for the next.

A quiver made of plaited bamboos; the short rafters or ceiling under the tiling of a roof; a hawsor to assist boats to cross a river; to brand or tattoo as a punishment; narrow; to squeeze; to strain and clarify spirits; to go out hastily.

1 錢 an ancient kind of coin.

1 鑽 to brand or mark a criminal.

1 門 to catch the door his fingers.

窄,  
tsö  
chai

From *cave* and *suddenly*.

Narrow, strait, contracted, compressed; insufficient, the opposite of 寬; mean, narrow-minded, illiberal; groveling; unusual, limited; less than the full import or quantity.

1 太 too narrow, very cramped.

1 淺 insufficient, straitened.

1 路 a narrow lane.

1 肚量 little-minded, critical, exacting; unable to drink much.

1 狹 confined, closely hemmed in.

1 胷 petty, stingy, contracted.

1 隘 a defile, a narrow pass.

摘,  
tsö  
chai

From 手 *hand* and 適 *to meet* contracted; like the next; also read *t'ih*, but not altogether the same as 搯 to stir up.

To pick; to pull, as fruit; to grasp in the hand; to deprive of, to lay hold of with the fingers; to move on; to start; to point out.

— 1 one pull, one picking.

1 頂 to take away the button; the officer's power is often left that he may retrieve his errors.

1 印 to deprive an officer of his seal.

1 船 to send off a boat.

指 1 to point at one as unworthy; to warn him.

1 根 pull out the root; nip it in the bud, as a bad habit.

1 茶女 tea-pickers.

譴,  
tsö

To blame; to remove or suspend officers; to scold, to find fault with; angry at; a flaw, an error; a change in the weather.

1 罰 to punish by fine.

1 好 to disgrace a recreant officer.

無瑕 1 no ground for blame; cleared of all imputation.

1 咎 to find fault with it.

怒 1 angry at.

罪 1 criminal, culpable.

室人交徧 1 我 my family friends are emulous to reproach me.

交 1 a wife's upbraiding, a curtain lecture.

日始有 1 the sun then showed the change.

仄,  
tsö

Composed of 人 *man* stooping under a projecting 厂 *cliff*; regarded as another form of 側, the side.

Inclined, slanting, leaning; oblique; refracted, as a ray of light in passing into another medium.

傾 1 ready to fall; toppling.

1 聲 or 韻 the inclined tones, those beside the two 平 聲 even tones.

1 頭 1 腦 one who holds his head awry.

赤 1 a kind of money.

身不要 1 don't loll — in the presence of superiors.

1 厯 the new moon in the east; — *met.* behindhand.

福 1 murmuring, grumbling; grain growing close.

歉 1 實深 I am fully conscious of my defects; — a polite phrase.

昃,  
tsö

From *sun* and *declining*.

The sun past meridian, the opposite of 昇; afternoon; waning, as the moon; days past the prime, declining, growing serene.

日 1 而市 hold the market in the afternoon.

1 區 geomantic terms for an east and west position.

自朝至于日中 1 from morn till noon and on till eve, — he gave himself no time.

宅,  
tsö  
chai

From *shelter* and *springing* plants.

A dwelling; a good situation, a site, a locality; a residence; dwellings, a neighborhood;

house of the dead; the location of a house; a position in life; to consolidate, to settle; to reside, to occupy, to dwell; to conform to; to fill an office; to put into office.

1 門 the door that opens into the rear hall.

火 1 二 1 the houses of the eldest and second son.

陰 1 a grave, a lot in a cemetery; an ancestral shrine.

陽 1 houses, mansions.

卜 1 or 1 兆 to divine for a burial place or day.

田 1 fields and houses.

1 園 a court-yard.

內 1 the inner apartments.

1 舍 a dwelling-house, a cottage.

1 眷 inhabited dwellings.

1 于天命 he accepts his fate.

官 1 an officer's private residence.

朕 1 帝位 I have held the imperial dignity.

1 經 or 1 鏡 a treatise on geomancy and lucky graves.

乃用三有 1 克則 1 he employed to fill the three posts those who were capable.

1 是鑄京 [he divined] about settling in the capital Hao.

In *Fuhchau*. A village.

駝,  
tsö

Also read *loh*, and used for 駝 a camel.

A hybrid, 駝 described by the Pán Ts'ao as the offspring of an ass and a cow; but others say more rightly of an ass and a mare.

## TS'EH.

These characters are also read CH'EH. Old sounds, t'iek, t'ak, kap, and tit. In Canton, ch'ak and ch'ak; — in Swatow, ch'ek, tia, ch'é, and k'i; — in Amoy, ch'ek and chiat; — in Fuhchau, ch'aik; — in Shanghai, ts'ak; — in Chifu, ts'ó.

測

From water and rule as the phonetic.

ts'ó'

A deep place in water; to fathom, to sound; to estimate, to measure; sharp; clear, as fine varnish.

| 度, to conjecture, to calculate; to sound.

不 | inscrutable, unexpected, unfathomable.

| 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.

| | sharp, as a keen blade.

惻

To pity, to sympathize; acute feelings of pain or grief.

ts'ó'

| 仁 to compassionate; humane, kind-hearted.

痛 | grieved, sorrowing for.

| 隱之心人皆有之 all men have natural sympathies.

心 | my heart aches for him.

拆

From earth or slip and to eject; the second form is unusual.

拆

ts'ó'

To burst, as buds; to open, to crack from some inward force; split, riven; chapped, as fields in a drought.

甲 | the buds are bursting.

| 副 a difficult parturition, involving laceration.

不 | 不副 neither straining nor rending, as when Heu-tshih was born.

聲喉 | a cracked or querulous voice; a weazened tone.

欲 | cracked, as to fracture or break a bowl.

| 口膏藥 a plaster for chapped hands.

龜 | the earth creased and riven, like the back of a tortoise.

拆

ch'ai

From hind and to eject; in some of the meanings it is like *ch'eh*, 折 to bend.

To break up or open, to split by external force; to unrip; to destroy; to pull down, to take away; to take to pieces; to take out the bones; to disgrace, to abase.

| 信 to open a letter.

| 屋 or | 舍 or | 毀 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 | 法 there is a way to get it.

| 散 to take to pieces and scatter.

| 壞 to break up, to spoil utterly.

難以分 | it will be hard to divide it.

| 開 to tear open, as a package.

皺

ch'ó'

ch'ui

From skin and to eject.

The wrinkles on the face.

皺 | a wrinkle, as on the forehead.

揀

ts'ó'

To support or assist; to select out a thing; one defines it, a switch for a horse.

策

ts'ó'

From bamboo and thorn.

Bamboo slips on which writings were once engraved or etched, and then joined by their edges; they consisted of several 篇 or sections; a book; a plan, a stratagem; a scheme, a proposition; questions proposed to candidates and replies; writings; a means, an expedient; a whip; to switch; a divining-slip; in *penmanship*, a turned-up or sharp stroke.

簡 | the slips of bamboo books; books, writings.

無 | without plan, schemeless, no resource.

| 書 a sage's exhortations; the instructions of superiors.

書 | books; essays.

警 | 後人 to warn posterity or one's successors.

籌 | a stratagem, good at contriving.

良 | or 神 | a good plan, one made by a | 士 clever strategist, which he 獻 | offers to government.

| 星 the star  $\gamma$  in Cassiopeia.

金 | a priest's baton, made like a pewter staff.

束手無 | folded his hands and did nothing.

執 | a courier or postilion.

| 馬 to whip a horse.

計 | or 方 | a plan, an expedient.

對 | the reply given by the candidate to the | 問 subjects or inquiries proposed by the examiner.

殿試 | open replies on subjects proposed to *tsinsz'* at the final examination for Hanlin.

筮

ts'ó'

From bamboo and to clasp; it is often interchanged with the last.

To divine by slips or straws. 筮 | to cast lots.

天授神 | Heaven gave him a divine pattern or plan.

Read *kiah*, and used 夾 To take under the arm.

| 箸 bamboo chopsticks.

刺

ts'ó'

From plant and thorn; a synonym of *ts'z'* 刺 a thorn.

A prickle, a thorn; to prick; this form is said to have been used in Yen and Corea.

## TSEU.

Some of these are read CHEU. Old sounds, tsu, dzu, tsup, tsut, and dzop. In Canton, tsau; — in Swatow, chò, chu, jiò, and ch'au; — in Amoy, tsò and tsòk; — in Fuhchau, ch'aiu, chéu, and chau; — in Shanghai, tsù; — in Chifu, tsó.

**諏** From words and to take.  
To consult with others, to inquire into, to take advice in governmental affairs; to choose.

| 吉 to select a lucky day.

共 | 其正 to jointly discuss the right of the matter.

周爰咨 | everywhere consulting or making inquiries.

擇 | to consult about the best way or man; to hold a caucus.

**撮** To strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat; to take or grasp with the hand.

| 擊 to beat the watches.

賓將 | 主人辭 when the guest proposes to leave at night, the host does not detain him.

In Cantonese. Tight.

緊 | | tie it up very tightly.

**楸** A kind of wood good for fuel; fuel; a shield; a watchman's beater or alarm; a kind of spear.

| 樺 a tree, whose whitish wood is suitable for combs.

**陬** The angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired or cut off; a nook, a corner; to live together; abashed.

| 隅 a corner, a retreating angle.  
列仙之 | the realm of the geni.

遐 | a distant place.

偏 | a secluded spot.

四 | the four corners or ways, as when looking from a height.

孟 | or | 月 a classical term for the first moon of the year.

鼻 | abashed, disconcerted.

| 邑 the village where Confucius was born, and properly written like the next.

**鄒** The second form is not commonly used.

**鄒** } The town | 鄉 in Lu was the birthplace of Confucius; it is now in Kiuh-feu hien in Yen-chen fu in Shantung.  
| 人 a term for the sage.

**鄒** The old name of a small state near Lu, in which Mencius was born, B. C. 371; now the district of | 縣 in Yen-chen fu not far from the Grand Canal in the southwest of Shantung.

| 平縣 a district in Tsi-nan fu in the northeast of Shantung.

**騶** From horse and plants; occurs used, for ts'ü 趨 to run and the preceding.

A groom or an officer who calls in the horses on a hunt; quick as an arrow or a fleet horse; to go.

虞 | a fabulous beast from the west, which attracts others to its side by its mildness; it is drawn like a white tiger with a very long tail; its kindness to animals is such that it will not even tread on living grass, and eats only what died of itself; some think that fleet hunters are meant.

因 | 從不日 since you, Sir, are to leave at an early day.

**訶** From words and plants; also read 'ch'ao, and interchanged with '詔 and '吵 to disturb.

Sportive or irritating words which annoy; jesting, raillery; to cry out, to halloo; to rail at; to exaggerate.

胡 | to talk wildly.

| 鬧 rumor, wild stories.

弄 | 悅聽 he loves to hear repartees and gibes.

| 讓 to bawl out, to reprimand.

| 心 or | 經 a fancy story, a wild narrative.

Read ts'eu. To whisper.

| 諗 to speak in a low tone.

**菘** 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.

| 子 a nest of young hawks or eaglets.

左射以 | on the left side, one shot an aspen arrow.

Read tsuan for 攢. To put wood or poles around a coffin as it lies on the ground, before covering it in the tumulus.

| 塗 to heap earth on a coffin thus protected.

**鯁** Minnows, little white fish that skip over the water; met. an artful man.

| 生說我 this scheming fellow is pleased with me.

**緹** Silk first dyed thrice, and then twice dipped in black, making a dark puce color; a purplish tint.

**走** Composed of 天 to bend and 止 to stop; i.e. to bend the leg and set it down; it is the 156th radical of characters relating to modes of going.

To go, to run, to get on; to sail; to travel; to hasten, to gallop; to get away; to depart, to clear out.

| 過幾省 he has traveled over several provinces.

| 得慢 it goes (or sails) slowly.

鬪鷄 | 狗 to fight cocks and race dogs; | 狗 also means a spy or betrayer.

| 水 to voyage; to raft logs; to leak.

| 不動 unable to walk.

- | 脫 to slip off.  
 | 了水了 hastened the water — to put out the fire; a conflagration. (*Pekingese.*)  
 | 使 a servant.  
 牆壁 | 動 the wall has cracked.  
 | 一遭 been there once; I have taken the journey.  
 | 不過去 the way is impassable, either from robbers or an obstruction.  
 奔 | 事厥考厥長 bustling about in the service of fathers and elders.  
 不 | 樣兒 not to follow the model; to vary from the copy.  
 | 漏消息 or | 風 to let out a secret; the news has transpired.  
 棄甲曳兵而 | threw off their armor, trailed their weapons, and ran.  
 | 氣 a crack, a place where water or air leaks out.  
 | 一個乾淨 all went away leaving a clear space.  
 不要替他 | 攏 do not associate with him; don't cotton to him.

**僇** To hire one's self out as a laborer by the day or longer time; one says, a staid, sincere demeanor.

文 | | big-sounding, pedantic talk.

**奏** Composed of 本 a paper held in both hands, and 夨 to advance, altered in their combination; it much resembles 秦 grain.

To report to the Throne by a memorial, or by word of mouth; to cause the government to hear or know; to exhibit, to display; success; to celebrate, to congratulate one upon, as a victory; to introduce, to bring forward; to perform the

- music of a certain part of a piece, like a fugue; songs or tunes.  
 | 本 or | 章 a memorial to the throne.  
 | 上 to send up a report.  
 片 | a slip or minute for the sovereign.  
 暨益 | 庶鮮食 with Yih I showed the people how to get food.  
 准 | to assent to a memorial.  
 面 | to state personally to the emperor.  
 陳 | or 敷 | to state carefully and particularly.  
 封口 | 摺 a sealed memorial.  
 題 | a dispatch on one point; and 彙 | one on several matters.  
 | 劾 to report against an officer, as a censor.  
 節 | to mark the parts.  
 樂既和 | the parts were played in harmony, or at proper times.  
 | 樂 to strike up the band.

**𦘔** From *eyebrows* and *creaking*; an old form of the next now disused.  
 To knit the eyebrows is | 眉, whether in anger or to screen the eye.

**縐** From *silk* and *plants*; used with the next.  
 Fine fibers of hemp; crape; ruffled, wrinkled, crinkled, crisp, frizzled; drawn in; to corrugate; to shrink; to contract.  
 | 紗 crape; like crape.

綿 | camlet, senshaw.

水面風來綠 | the breeze raises the green wavelets on the water.

| 紬 wrinkled silk.

蹙 | puckered, shriveled.

- | 子 or | 紋 marks of wrinkles; folds; gathers.  
 線 | crinkled thread.  
 縮 | shrunk, folded, creased.

**皺** Regarded by some as an erroneous form of the last.

Wrinkled, as the skin from age; shriveled; furrowed, as the surface of a country with valleys; frowning; creased.

| 眉頭 to scowl, to frown.

面皮 | an old wrinkled face.

額上堆 | the wrinkles cover his brow.

| 金 imitation gold leaf.

葉上起 | corrugated leaves, like the broccoli or kale.

紅 | dried dates.

**襖** Clothes creased and wrinkled, not laid out or smoothed.

| 摺子 wrinkles, folds, creases; plicatures.

**驟** From *horse* and *assembled* for the phonetic.

A horse going swiftly; a racer; to race; quick, urgent; rapidly, suddenly; again and again, frequently.

| 然而來 he came in abruptly.

不可 | 得 it cannot be done in an instant.

天 | 下雨 it suddenly rained.

馳 | to ride the horse fast.

足不及 | he cannot go so fast as the other.

載 | 駉駉 they hurried off with speed.

**鞑** The lining of a well; to repair a well; to lay the brick-work in it.

井 | 無咎 the well has now no defect.

TS'EU.

Some of these characters are read CH'EU. Old sounds, ts'u and dzu. In Canton, ts'au and shau; — in Swatow, ch'o and chau; — in Amoy, tsò; — in Fuhchau, ch'an, ch'eu, and chain; — in Shanghai, ts'ü and zü; — in Chifu, ts'ò.

**筲** A vat or strainer like a basket, made to hold the mash when straining off the liquor.

**擱** From *hand* and *plants*. To hold in the fingers; to curb; to grasp, as a guitar; to crumple up; a local name for a fan; to pull up the skirt or roll up the sleeves; to overhaul; to unloose.

1 金 to crumple gilt paper by rolling and then pressing it.

1 琵琶 a kind of guitar with five strings; it is found in Corea.

兩手 | 衣 to hold up the dress with both hands.

**擱** The ring or stick in a bullock's nose to lead it; boards lying unevenly.

**愁** From *heart* and *autumn*; not the same as ts'iao' 愀 careful.

Mournful, grieved; sad, chagrined; apprehensive, afraid; to assenible.

1 悶 sorrowing, broken-hearted.

消 | to assuage sorrow.

1 腸百結 my anguished bowels are tied in a hundred knots; — I am utterly cast down.

1 顏 or | 容 a rueful face.

含 | gloomy and silent from grief.

1 煞花前月下人 the bard is a doleful man, who writes among the flowers and drinks in the moonshine.

1 佢不要 I fear he won't want it. (Cantonese).

1 眉不展 lowering eyebrows.

Read ts'uo. Confused, in disorder.

牢 | tangled, weedy; disorderly, troublesome, irregular; a source of grief.

攻破 | 城 [the good news] has dispersed all his griefs.

**瞋** From *eye* and *plants* or *grieved*; all are unauthorized, the first is commonest.

**瞞** To look at steadily; to gaze intently.

**瞷** | 不見 I cannot see it clearly.

**瞷** 眼 | 着 while I was looking around.

1 着字念書 when you read, look closely at your book.

你 | 什麼 what are you looking at?

龜 | 蛋 the turtle watches its eggs — till they hatch.

**鞣** To bind with thongs of hide. Read tseu' and used for 縲. To wrinkle; creases in leather.

**儗** To scold, to blackguard; sad; irritated at, morose.

儗 abusive, scurrilous language; to rail at.

**窈** An attendant, a maid-servant; a concubine, euphuistically called 副伴 or secondary half; equal to.

聽 | 弄者 hearing one hum the old ballads, — causes the mind to revert to early times.

**湊** From *ice* or *water* and to *memorialize*; the first is most common, but is unauthorized; occurs used for the next two.

**湊** 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.

1 巧 just as; a fortunate coincidence; a lucky guess.

1 够數 just enough for the occasion.

1 合 people collecting, as to see a show.

1 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 | 你好 I'll have nothing to do with you.

你去 | 我打聽 will you go and learn about it for me?

睇來 | I'll see about it, or what I had better do.

**輳** Used with the last.

The center of a wheel; a focus, where things center; to bring together; concentrated.

萬方輻 | 之區 [Peking is] the resort of people from all quarters.

**腠** Flesh next the skin; the muscle.

1 理 the grain of the flesh, the fiber or brawn.

膚 | the skin of a man; the flesh next to it.

疾在 | 理 the disease is in the muscle.

**剝** To mince or hash meat; to cut up wood into small pieces.

1 斷 to come to pieces, as an old fir; cut fine.

## TSL

Old sounds, tsai, sai, sak, and tsat. In Canton, tsei; — in Swatow, chi; — in Amoy, chò; — in Fuhchau, chò and chie; — in Shanghai, tsi; — in Chifu, chi.

齏  
齏

From *even* and *scallions*, or with *plants* added.

The second form only is a species of leek; to prepare and mix, as condiments; to compound; to blend, as opposite tastes; to make salted preparations, such as the poor use; blended; spoiled, pounded; to compare, as various opinions.

和 | to mix, as spices.

斷 | 畫粥 a piece of cabbage and a streak of congee; — *i. e.* a poor scholar's fare.

黃 | a saffron color.

碎米 | poor fare, broken cakes and pulse.

鹽 | 菜 salted cabbage, sour-kraut.

齎  
齎

From *even* and *property*; the contracted form is mostly used.

To take in both hands and offer to; to give, to send a present; to prepare things for a journey; to send, as a dispatch; to supply; to leave behind in store; a sigh of admiration.

親 | to give to personally.

| 送 to present to an equal.

| 奏官 a courier of government dispatches.

| 至 let this be sent to . . . part of the address on a dispatch.

| 賜 to bestow on.

捧 | to offer up to.

| 咨 to sigh, as when thinking of something unattainable.

| 裝 to pack up to forward, as baggage.

躋  
躋

From *foot* or *place* and *even*; the uses of these two words differ slightly.

To ascend, to go up, as stairs; to scale, to climb steep cliffs; to rise, as the clouds; a vapor or rosy clouds; to be ruined, to fall.

攀 | to clamber up.

氣 | rising vapor or clouds.

| 升 to go up; to attain high positions.

道阻且 | the way is difficult and steep.

聖敬日 | his perfect reverence daily advanced.

告予顛 | you tell me now of impending ruin.

朝 | 于西 the morning [rain-bow] rises in the west.

檇

A fruit tree in Honan, called 白棗 the white date; it is a variety of jujube, but is sweeter than the common black sort; the wood is good for cart-hubs and felloes.

擠

Also read, *tsi*.

To crowd, to push against or over; to upset; to fall into; to rest against; to press or squeeze, as a boil.

擁 | to crowd and press upon; to scrouge.

| 不動 I am so crowded that I cannot stir.

| 上前去 pressing to get first.

亂 | to crowd tumultuously.

| 奶 to milk an animal.

| 水 to pump up water.

Read *ts'i*. To arrange, to place.

| 排入短處 to detail and tell over people's shortcomings; de-traction.

In *Cantonese*. To put down, to to lay aside; to place.

隨便 | put it where you please.

齎

From *net* and *even*.

To squeeze out juice or water with the hand; to press and strain out.

| 手巾 to wring out a napkin.

| 蔗汁 to crush the juice from sugar-cane.

| 出汁來 press the juice out.

濟

From *water* and *even* or *regularly*; also occurs used for the next.

*tsi'* To aid, to succor, to relieve; to furnish gratuitous aid; to cross a stream; to bring about; saddened; to stop, as the rain;

to complete, to further; able, clever.

救 | to save and relieve; to rescue, as wounded men.

不 | 事 he won't do; he won't help the matter; insufficient.

以 | 燃眉之急 to rescue one from imminent danger.

同舟共 | to cross in the same boat; — *i. e.* fellows in a work.

道 | 天下 to reform the world.

| 涉 to cross or go over.

不 | 的貨物 inferior goods, either second rate or injured.

Read *tsi*. The river | 冰 in Shantung, whence Tsi-nan fu | 南府 the capital receives its name.

辟王 | | dignified and elegant was our prince and king.

衣冠 | | a large concourse of [people in] robes and caps.

四驥 | | the four black steeds look beautifully.

霽

The rain holding up; the clouds clearing away, and blue sky appearing.

晴 | a clear sky.

| 色 the clear blue sky.

雨 | the rain has stopped.

仰祈 | 威 looking up, I implore a mitigation of your sternness.

劑

From *knife* and *even*.

To trim, to pare, to cut even; to equalize, to adjust, to portion out; to compound, as a pill; a dose; a prescription.

一 | 藥 one dose of medicine.

分<sup>7</sup> | 兒 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.

救世砒 | a sovereign remedy against illness, a panacea to relieve mankind.

齍<sup>7</sup> | To taste, to sip; to wet the lips.

tsi' | 嘗 to try the taste.

| 福 to taste the offerings.

Read *kiu*. Noise of birds.

鷓鴣 | | the jungle fowls cackle and crow.

Read *chui*. Smiling.

| 哢 a pleasant countenance.

In *Cantonese*. A superlative, extremely, to the end.

大得 | far too large.

係得 | certainly it is so.

齧<sup>7</sup> | To bite; to take a bite of; some say, irregular teeth.

tsi' 齧 | to eat a mouthful of.

瘖<sup>7</sup> | From *disease* and *even*; *q. d.* sickness disturbs the equilibrium of the body and mind.

tsi' Sick, ailing, diseased; in

Hunan, a dwarfed, stunted or half developed thing.

親 | my parents are unwell.

薺<sup>7</sup> | The *plant* of *Tsi*.

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.

穡<sup>7</sup> | To cut grain and lay it in a swath by the hand, afterwards to be bound and stacked.

tsi' 東 | 而回 bind up the scattered grain and then return.

此有不斂 | let this be left ungathered — for the widows.

祭<sup>7</sup> | 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.

| 文 a prayer, burned after it is offered; an elegy differing from the | 軸 and hung up before 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-tsz' kien, because they pour libations to Confucius.

| 掃 to worship and sweep — the tombs at Tsing-ming term.

| 神如神在 to sacrifice to the gods as if they were present; *i. e.* reverently.

| 幽 to appease ghosts by oblations.

上馬 | offerings made at coffin-ing a body. (*Fuhchau*).

| 品 articles used for sacrifices.

際<sup>7</sup> | From *place* and *sacrifice*, referring to the place where walls join.

tsi' A border, a region; a medium or average; a limit, as in time or place; the line of junction or division, as the horizon; the time when something else begins; as an *adverb*, then, since, now; between, the moment of occurring; to begin, to join; among the Taoists, form as distinct from substance.

死生之 | between life and death.

| 接 to receive, to blend, to help. 此 | this occasion.

好 | 遇 a favorable juncture.

風雲 | 會 the winds and clouds have met; *met.* to receive a favor.

交 | intercommunication, blending; associations.

| 昌 a prosperous time.

事當不 | 之 | the affair was then in an untoward way.

無 | unlimited.

實 | a real case, true grounds for.

稌<sup>7</sup> | From *grain* and *sacrifice*, as the phonetic.

tsi' A variety of paniced millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) cultivated in Shansi and Chihli; it resembles the 稷 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.

蘆 | and 木 | are two sorts of sorghum cultivated in Kiangsu, having sweet juice.

憤<sup>7</sup> | Angry, irate; used for 猜 suspicious; grieved at.

tsi' | 疑 full of suspicions.

天之方 | Heaven is now showing its anger.

## TS'IL

Old sounds, ts'ai, dzai, dzak, and ts'it. In Canton, ts'ei; — in Swatow, ch'i, ch'è, and ki; — in Amoy, ch'è and ch'è; — in Fuhchau, ch'è, ch'ai, and ch'ü; — in Shanghai, ts'i; — in Chifu, ch'i.

妻  
(ts'i)

From 女 woman, with 又 a hand and 男 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.

賢 | my good wife.

平 | equal to a wife; i.e. a concubine.

路頭 | a wayside wife, one taken while sojourning elsewhere; she is not a 客 | or courtesan, and the usage is allowed.

兒老小 all the family.

嬌 | 美妾 an accomplished wife and handsome concubine.

露水夫 | a dew marriage, one of convenience.

Read ts'i? To give in marriage; to wive.

以女 | 之或以其子 | 之 he married his daughter to him.

凄  
(ts'i)

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.

風雨 | | chilly wind and rain.

凉景况 in desperate misery.

楚甚 in urgent necessity.

美寒烟衰草 | 迷 I like the chilly autumnal vapors, and the paths hidden in the high grass.

luxuriant or thick, as rushes.

悽  
(ts'i)

Similar to the last.

Grieved, sorrowing; suffering, pained; indignant from a sense of wrong.

悲 | pitiable; to feel for.

| | famishing, gaunt.

感時吟 | 清 my sad feelings comport with the gloomy weather.

鄆  
(ts'i)

An old town, named 新 | in 魏, now 商城縣 in the extreme southeast of Honan, on a branch of the R. Hwai.

丘 an ancient place in 齊, towards its eastern border.

縣 a former name of 射洪縣 on the River Tao in Sz'ch'uen.

萋  
(ts'i)

Luxuriant foliage; courtly in one's manner.

且敬 stately and respectful.

兮斐兮成是貝錦 elegant, waving lines may be made to look like shell tapestry.

有塗 | | the clouds roll up in dense masses.

縷  
(ts'i)

Like the last.

The stripes or shades in silken fabrics; elegant, blended colors; ornamented.

霽  
(ts'i)

Clouds driving along the sky and clearing up after a storm.

雲 | the clouds are clearing away.

齊  
(ts'i)

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 interchangeable 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.

收 | 賬目 collected all the accounts.

整 | well arranged; all repaired and in order.

| 全 complete throughout.

一 | 去 all go at once.

我沒 | 截 I have not yet finished it all, as a job of work.

| 心 of one mind.

等 | 纔來 wait a little and they will come.

| 備 all are ready, fully arranged.

| 家 to govern a family.

不 | uneven, incomplete, deficient.

歸 | 怎樣 how will it be at last? what will be the end of it?

| 國 an important ancient fental kingdom, existing just nine centuries down to 224 B.C., and comprising a large part of Northern Shantung and Southern Chibli; the capital was Ying-kiu 營丘 now Lin-tsz' hien; it began B.C. 1122, when it was conferred on Shang-fu 尚父 the marquis of Kiang, by Wu Wang, and its records continue till 265 until King Siang 襄王 under 26 rulers, who always exercised a powerful influence in the empire.

蟻  
(ts'i)

A large maggot; a grub in the ground or in trees.

領如蟻 | her neck is as slender as a carpenter grub.

蟻 | a tumble-dung

臍  
(ts'i)

From flesh and even. |

The navel; to cut even, to adjust; the stem or peduncle of a seed or grain.

肚 | the navel. |

噬 | 何及 how can a man bite his navel? — i.e. it is impossible.

青腰白 | green body and white stem, said of grain half filled or not well ripened. |

| 帶 the umbilical cord.

**臍** <sup>ts'i</sup> The peg or pivot for resting the scull on is **臍** |, so called because it makes a hole in the scull like a navel.

**鱈** <sup>ts'i</sup> Also read 'tsz'; the first form is common; the etymology denotes the thin fish.

**鱈** <sup>ts'i</sup> A thin fish with a silvery belly and sharp back, having barbels and spines; it is also called **刀魚** or knife fish; a mullet; also applied to some of the mackerel family; the approach of the shoals of mackerel is said to be announced by a drumming sound.

**馬** | a kind of anchovy. (*Coilia platyfu'rii*.)

**黃尾** | the yellow tail mullet. (*Mullus xanthurus*.)

**白** | the greenish mullet. (*Mugil ventriosus*.)

**刀** | **魚** a species of *Thryssa*.

**砌** <sup>ts'i</sup> From stone and carved; it is also read *tsie* as a noun.

A stone step; ornamented tiles used in steps; to lay, as tiles or bricks; to pave; to fit in, to lay regularly.

| **詞捏控** to heap up false accusations against one.

| **牆** to lay a wall.

**階** | stone-steps.

| **不直** this is not laid erect.

**玉** | a white marble step.

| **石路** to pave with slabs of stone.

Read *tseu'* and erroneously used for **挖**. To dig a pit.

| **井** to dig a well. (*Pekingese*.)

**棲** <sup>ts'i</sup> An unauthorized character.

In *Fuhchau*. Flour made from rice.

| **送** | to send a present of rice-flour to mourners.

| | **白** very white; snowy.

TSIANG.

Old sounds, tsiang and dziang. In Canton, *tséung*; — in Swatow, *chiéng and ch'ie*; — in Amoy, *chióng*; — in Fuhchau, *chióng and ch'ióng*; — in Shanghai, *tsiang and ziang*; — in Chifu, *chiang*.

**將** <sup>tsiang</sup> Composed of **寸** *inch*, and **醬** *condiment* contracted for the phonetic; the second form is not uncommon; occurs used for *ts'iang* **鏘** to tinkle.

To take, to hold in the hand; taking, considering, regarding, in which use it resembles **把** and becomes a sign of the accusative, — as | **金博寶** to exchange a rarity for gold; a form of the present participle; a sign of the future, shall, will, about, — as | **死** dying; or | **如之何** how shall we then act? about, ready to do, as | **入門** about to go in the door; a form of the optative, — as | **其來食** would that he would come and eat; an *adverb*, then, soon, presently; to help, to 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 endued with; great; to make great; long; passing away, as time; stout; the side, as of a river. | **安** | **樂** to encourage others' peace and happiness.

| **可以走** then he can go.

**吾** | **問之** I will ask him.

| **妖言傳布** availed himself of the rumors to make it known.

| **焉用彼相矣** how then can we employ this man to help — the blinded king?

**輸** | to help the government.

| **軍** a commandant, a captain-general; they are always Manchus, and are stationed in command of garrisons; as an *adjective*, the best, the principal; great, extra, — as | **軍帳** a large awning over a court.

**百輛** | **之** escorted her with a hundred chariots.

| **就** it will pass, it must do; passably, let it go; as **幾分** | **就** occasionally overlooks things, he is indulgent at times.

**日就月** | the sun comes on and the moon follows; — time flies.

| | the tinkling of gems; noise of bells; also the frowning look of a high gate; blending, as notes.

| **來** presently.

| **近動身** nearly ready to start.

**不知老之** | **至** he is unaware that old age is close upon him.

**亦孔之** | it was really very large.

| **有爲也** it will soon be

Read *tsiang'* To take charge of a force; to lead on men in fight, as a general; a leader; to ask; the white king in chess; and a notice like *check!*

**兵** | a military leader

**副** | chief of staff, a second to the general; a brigadier or commodore.

**陛下不善** | **兵而善** | | your Majesty is not skilled in leading troops, but you are clever in guiding the generals.

| **子無怒** I beg you not to be angry.

| **令** general orders.

**擗** <sup>tsiang</sup> To lead, as a child; to pierce with a spear.

**用手** | **他** lead him by the hand.

**蟿** <sup>tsiang</sup> A small species of locust or cicada, called **寒** | having green elytra; it is probably a species allied to *Cicada virid's*.

漿  
牀

tsiang

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. 汁 | gravy.

地 | 或 泥 | slush; mire.

天 | 或 瓊 | a poetical name for dew.

| 衣服 to starch clothes.

冲 | to prepare starch.

酒 | a banquet.

太 | too pasty; too stiff and sticky.

合 | a muscle fish.

獎

tsiang

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.

| 勸 to exhort by praising.

| 賞 to hold out rewards to; a prize or reward.

何用過 | why such extravagant praise!

| 恤三軍 he enheartened the three divisions with largesses.

請 | to request that a testimonial may be conferred.

| 勵 to stimulate to exertion.

槳  
艇

tsiang

An oar; a keel-board, in which sense it is also read *ts'iang*.

打 | 或 搖 | 或 掉 | to row with oars.

艇子盪雙 | the boat was rowed by two oars.

| 船 a revenue cutter, because it has many oars. (*Cantonese*.)

急水下 | let down the keel-board when in swift water; don't be in a premature hurry or fear.

蔣

tsiang

A species of aquatic grass, the *Hydropyrum latifolium*, like the wild rice of Canada, cultivated for its sweet stalks

in most parts of China; it is also called 荻 and 菱 and the stalks 菱笋 or 菱白 cane-shoots; its leaves are fed to cattle, and the grain is boiled; an old name for Kwang chau 光州 in the southeast of Honan, given as a fief to one of Duke Chen's family.

| 茅 stubble.

醬

tsiang

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.

茹 | to eat relishes of food.

乾 | a dry relish.

| 坊 or | 園 shop for sale of oilman's stores, and condiments.

豈 | bean sauce; this is the basis of most of the Chinese relishes.

| 色 a drab color.

播 | to mix relishes.

枸 | tamarind preserves.

| 小菜 vegetables seasoned in soy.

匠

tsiang

From 冂 an inclosure containing an 斤 *ax*, indicative of a workman who uses a square and compass in working.

A mechanic, a workman, an artisan; one who makes things requiring skill.

| 人 an artificer, a workman.

| 頭 the overseer, the boss.

瓦 | 或 泥水 | a mason, a bricklayer.

木 | a carpenter; a housebuilder.

銀 | a silversmith.

頗費 | 心 rather hard work, as difficult composition.

小爐 | a mender of dishes, a tinker.

| 作主家謀 the workman should follow the master's plans.

## TS' IANG.

Old sounds, *ts'iong* and *dziong*. In Canton, *ts'èung*; — in Swatow, *ch'èng* and *ch'èng*; — in Amoy, *ch'iong*, and *ch'iong*; — in Fuhchau, *ch'iong*; — in Shanghai, *ts'iang* and *dziang*; — in Chifu, *ch'iang*.

槍

ts'iang

From *wood* and *granary*; it is much interchanged with the next, but this is disapproved by the dictionaries.

A spear sharp at both ends; a lance, a boarding-pike; to bend the head to the ground, or very low; to resist; one who is quick and ready.

| 法 the hand manual; a soldier's profession or discipline.

回馬 | to give a back thrust when unhorsed; to leave in the lurch, to outwit.

長 | a long spear.

| 手 a substitute who enters the examination for *siuts'ai*, or who writes themes for another.

鎗

ts'iang

A gun, a musket; a spear; an opium pipe; a sort of wine boiler or still; the tinkling of bells, a jingling sound, — in which it is used for the next.

食 | 糧 to be a soldier.

刀 | a musket with a bayonet; also, swords and spears.

鳥 | a fowling-piece; a match-lock.

手 | a pistol.

風 | an air-gun.

服藥丟 | take this medicine and throw away the *pi'a*.

鏘

ts'iang

Used with the last and *ts' primitive*.

The ringing of bells; jingling of stones; a tinkling noise; harmony; musical.

和鳴 | | jingling in concert, a pleasant tinkle.

音節鏘 | harmony of sound, as in singing.

**踰**  
**踰**  
ts'iang

To walk rapidly; to skip about; to approach a superior quickly.

濟濟 | 濟濟 to move about in a hurried, busy way, as officers do in a court, or people in a crowd.

奔走趨 | to bustle about, as if obeying orders at a levee; to move quickly.

鳥獸 | | the gobbling sound of birds and beasts when feeding; the second form is used in this phrase.

**諍**  
ts'iang

From word and spear contracted.

To contradict; to oppose; to speak harshly to one.

白一頓 | scolded him once.

**斨**  
ts'iang

From 斤 hatchet and 另 a couch.

A heavy broad-ax, with a square hole for the helve; 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 | 賊 to injure and weaken one's own party or friend.

**牆**  
**牆**  
**牆**  
ts'iang

From 另 couch or 土 earth and 齋 frugal; 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 | 谷如 before the days of Confucius.

葺 | 或 砌 | to lay a wall.

泥 | an adobie wall.

邊 | 或 抹 | to plaster a wall.

照 | a screen wall.

在 蕭 | 之內 within the screen of the court, i. e. in the ruler's presence or among his officers.

山 | 或 金字 | 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.

撤我 | 屋 he has removed our houses.

禍起蕭 | an émente in the household, usually refers to palace intrigues and treason.

幽子園 | 之中 hidden in a private house.

**嬙**  
ts'iang

Female officers in the imperial harem; ladies of the bed-chamber in the Han dynasty, called 嬙 |; they are not now employed.

王 | a noted beauty of the Han dynasty.

媛 | respectfully waiting on, as a maid of honor or concubine.

**檣**  
**檣**  
ts'iang

A mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail.

桅 | 或 女 | a mast.

帆 | sails and masts.

**薔**  
**薔**  
ts'iang

A red rose; the | 薇花 or cinnamon rose, of which there are varieties.

| 薇露 dew of roses, or rose-water, in which a princess of the Han always washed.

Read seh, A species of water polygonum or smart weed.

**戕**  
ts'iang

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, as by excess; injurious

| 傷 to wound.

| 暴 cruel, ruthless.

| 官 to rise and kill rulers.

| 賊 to plunder.

自 | to commit suicide.

| 害生民 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.

**搶**  
ts'iang

From hand and a granary.

To take openly by force; to snatch, to ravish, to rob; to dispute and struggle for; abrupt, rude, sudden.

| 劫之案 a case of plundering.

| 白打 | 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.

| 白幾句 denounced (or opposed) him in many words.

| 攘 in confusion, disordered.

| 着買 to buy at auction.

Read ts'iang. To withstand, to oppose; to rush against, to thrust at; ahead, as a wind.

以頭 | 地 to hit the head on the ground.

| 風 the wind is very scant.

Read ts'iang. To cut up, as a butcher does.

**踰**  
ts'iang

Interchanged with 踰 to skip.

To walk quickly; to go across.

| | to run together, as a crowd.

趨 | 不遑 quick but not at all hurried.

踉踉 | | to walk away, to hobble; to reel.

**籊**  
ts'iang

To split bamboos without paring away the joints or nodes; a mat.

籊 | the cross sticks which strengthen the bottom of a basket.

**糲**  
**漿**  
ts'iang

From wheat and taking; the second form is unauthorized, but has mostly superseded the first.

Paste made of flour.

打 | 子 或 冲 | 子 to make paste.

| 糊刷 a paste-brush.

**噙** To peck, as a bird; a coughing caused by an obstruction in the throat, a hacking; foolish looking; idle fear.  
| 噉 groundless alarm.  
| 着嗓子 he coughed up his uvula; i. e. coughed very hard.

| 的出不來氣 he can't cough it up, as a bone in his throat.  
**喉** | 或 | 了 a coughing irritation; to hem and clear the throat.  
**塵土** | 人 the dust irritates the throat.

**戩** Another form of *ch'wang* 創 to wound.  
**戩** To etch on lacker-ware.  
| 金 to paint or gild lacker-ware.  
| 花文具 articles on which designs are etched.

## TSIAO.

Old sounds, tsio, dzio, tsio, and dzop. In Canton, tsiu; — in Swatow, chié, ch'au, and chio; — in Amoy, chiau and tsau; — in Fuhchau, chiéu; — in Shanghai, tsio; — in Chifu, chiao.

**焦** From 火 fire under 焦 a bird; used with the next and 焦 vexed.  
**焦** Scorched, burned; singed or blackened by fire; dried up; the smell of fire; vexed, anxious, harassed; ancient name of a feudatory state included in the modern prefecture of Shen cheu 陝州 in the west of Honan.  
炒 | to burn in roasting.  
飯 | a crust left after boiling rice.  
| 頭爛額 head and face scorched, as by powder; met. exposed to great hardships.  
| 范乾 dry as a scorched scab; met. at the last gasp; withered.  
| 悶 or | 心 sad at heart; greatly distressed.  
| 月 an old term for the sixth moon, because of the great heat.  
| 尾 a lute, alluding to a story of one made from a charred log.  
| 黑 or 晒 | 了 sunburnt.

**焦** The parts of the body between the heart and groin, 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.  
Read tsiao' A want of flesh; out of season, as a fish.

**瘠** Thin, shriveled, lean; peaked and cadaverous.  
**瘠** | 瘠 emaciated; all dried and shrunken.

**蕉** The plantain or banana, | 子 of which there are many sorts; fuel, firing; a mere straw.

香牙 | green-skinned plantains.  
鼓槌 | the triangular plantain.  
| 葛 linen made from plantain fiber.  
| 酒 a decoction of plantains in spirits.  
水 | 花 the Indian shot. (*Canva indica*.)  
鳳尾 | the phoenix-tail plantain (*Cycas revoluta*), a sort of palm.  
| 蕪 fuel of a poor kind.  
綠 | 葉上作字 he wrote his thoughts on the green plantain leaf, — an ancient incident, whence 種 | 學書 denotes a diligent, self-made scholar.

**鑊** A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, holding about a peck.  
| 斗 a pan for cooking.

**焦** To understand clearly, to perceive quickly; clever looking.  
以己之 | | 受人之 | 擿 he thought himself to be acute enough, but he was fooled by the man.  
| | 到 to hurry along, to walk fast and carelessly.

**礁** An unauthorized character.  
**礁** Half-tide rocks; rocky islets near the coast; rocks in a stream, or stones placed for fording.  
觸 | to run on a rock.

**縹** Raw fibers of the nettle hemp (*Boehmeria*) not yet rotted.  
| 麻 unhatched or undressed hemp.

**醜** A faded face, not plump or fresh.  
| 頰 careworn and old, as an aged, withered face.

**鷓** A grass warbler; a small bird like a wren.  
| 鷓 the little tailor-bird (*Orthotomus*), and other small birds like it.

好 | 鷓 frisky, inattentive, playful, skittish. (*Cantonese*.)

**熏** From *tortoise* and *fire*; at present 焦 is more used.  
To scorch a terrapin's shell in order to prepare it for divination.

**椒** From *wood* and *uncle*; it is altered from an old form.  
Warm, spicy plants like the *Xanthoxylon*, *Capsicum*, *Boymia*, and *Piper*; hot, peppery, burning.  
辣 | 或 紅 | cayenne pepper.  
胡 | black pepper.

花 | red pepper; also the fruit of the *Xanthoxylon alatum*; the 川 | Sz'ch'uen pepper is another species.

| 末 ground black pepper.

| 房 the pepper-room; i. e. a queen, or a queen's apartments, because an empress of the Han had a room smeared with pepper to keep it warm.

有 | 其馨 like pepper is their smell.

| 月 a poetical name of the last moon of the year.

| 花頌 a congratulation presented to the monarch on newyear's day.

山 | the peak of a hill.

剿 From *sword* and *nest*.  
To attack or fight with rebels; to destroy and scatter them; to put down, to extirpate.

| 絕 to destroy utterly.

| 捕淨盡 to take all, to make a clean sweep.

追 | to chase, as a flying enemy.

征 | to make a conquest of.

勦 From *strong* and *nest* giving the sound; often wrongly used for the last.

To trouble, to annoy; to toil at. to fag; light. nimble.

非 | 不能為 if you are not active you cannot do it.

| 其民 to vex and harass his subjects.

| 勞 to weary.

醮 From *spirits* and to *scorch*; occurs used for the next, and resembles *char* 薰 to dip.

To sacrifice to ancestors or spirits, by pouring out libations; to pray at an altar by a priest; to make a responsive service for mercies; a requiem, a sacrifice; to give a cup to a son at his marriage; completed, finished, terminated; emptied, all used up.

打 | 或建 | 或設 | to celebrate the All-souls festival, which at Canton is in autumn; also applied to a Taoist worship of their gods to thank them for deliverances.

再 | to remarry; usually said of widows.

父 | 酌子 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.

打火星 | the autumnal festival at Canton to the god of Fire.

平安 | a Taoist service held in an infected region after the disease has gone.

焦 From *fire* and to *scorch*. Properly used for the last.

tsiao' To burn the moxa; to char wood, to scorch; to sear; to scorch a terrapin's shell for divination; to burn over dry grass.

灸三 | to apply moxa thrice.

| 心 the heart-burn.

| 木 to char wood to bend it.

矚 From *eye* and *nobleman*; some regard this as more correct than 覺 in the phrase 睡覺 to sleep.

To close the eyes, as in sleep; an angry look.

| 貝 a strange shell, the sight of which causes miscarriage; others say that it is administered in the form of a powder to produce abortion.

酌 From 西 *spirits* and 罇 to *bite* contracted.

To drain a goblet; to finish the glass.

長者舉未 | 少者不敢飲 the juniors did not presume to drink until their elders had drained their uplifted cups.

割鮮飲食舉烽命 | he dressed the fresh viands for their entertainment, lighted the fire, and ordered them to drink their fill.

TS'IAO.

Old sounds, ts'io, dzio, t'ok, and dok. In Canton, ts'ia and ts'an; — in Swatow, chio and ch'io; — in Amoy, ch'iau, chiau, and siau; — in Fuhchen, chieu and ch'iu; — in Shanghai, dzio and ts'io; — in Chifu, ch'iao.

鏊 From *metal* and *autumn*; the second form is rarely met; occurs used with *sao* 鏊 iron.

鏊 A shovel, an implement for raising or moving earth; to dig up, to shovel out.

| 塘 to dig a fish-pond.

大動 | a crowbar.

| 鍤 a spade.

| 泥 to dig the ground.

一 | 泥 a shovel of dirt.

髻 From *kerchief* and *autumn*.

髻 A fillet or wrapper for the head, made of unbleached hemp, formerly worn by women as mourning; one defines it, to sew.

髻 Like the last and used with it.

髻 A turban or fillet; a cloth cap once worn by women or musicians to protect the coiffure.

燥 Hemp spoiled by excessive rain, and turning black; one says, black spots on the face caused by excessive use of cosmetics; they are called 黑 | 子 in Peking.

樵 From *wood* and *scorched* as the phonetic; used with the next.

樵 Wood fit for fuel; billets of wood; to cut fuel, to gather fire-wood; a lookout terrace.

- | 夫 or | 子 a woodman.  
 | 徑 a goat-path, a bridle-path.  
 | 薪 or 採 | to cut fuel.  
 | 青 a servant, a young lad in attendance, a Ganymede.

譙  
ts'iao

From *words* and to *scorch*; occurs interchanged with 焦' to parch, and 諒' to blame, and the last.

To reprehend, to scold; to bawl at and blame with a loud cry; to ridicule, to satirize; a lookout tower or loft where drums are beaten on watch; injured, worn.

| 樓 or | 門 a kind of gallery over a gate or fort to observe the enemy.

| 車 a high turret for archers set on wheels.

| 責 to scold.

| 邑 an old name of 亳州 in the north of Ngranhwui.

予羽 | | my pinions are broken and frayed.

憔悴  
ts'iao

The heart distressed and pining; mind depressed and body growing thin.  
| 悴 becoming thin and haggard, from sorrow or anxiety.

瞧  
ts'iao

From *eye* and *scorched*.  
To look at hastily, to glance at; to see.

| 一 | take a look at it.

| 着 I just saw him.

白 | to have a look at for nothing.

| 了又 | looked at again and again.

| 不見 I cannot see it well.

東 | 西看 looking about carelessly.

| 見麼 have you seen it?

| 不上 or | 不起 to hold cheap.

| 一個夥計 to engage an assistant.

拭拭 | taste and see if you like it.

嶠  
ts'iao

Mountainous.  
| 燒 lofty ridges and summits rising one above another.

悄  
ts'iao

From *heart* and *similar*.  
Sad, disheartened, downcast; secretly, unobserved; urgent; quiet, still.

憂心 | | sick at heart; sorrowing in secret.

勞心 | 兮 how sad is my lacerated heart | bitter disappointment.

靜 | | 的 still, retired, no bustle.

| 沒聲兒的 nobody's voice is heard, no sound at all.

愀  
ts'iao

From *heart* and *autumn*.  
To blush, to redden, to change color; very careful.

| 然變色 he blushed and colored up.

原野 寥 | the wilderness is desolate and dreary.

焮  
ts'iao

To change the color of, as to blacken by smoke, to colly; to cure by smoke.

| 黑 smoked quite black.

火燻 | the fire has blackened it.

被烟 | 之 cured [by hanging] in the smoke, as a ham.

俏  
ts'iao

From *man* and *similar*; it is often read *siao*, like its primitive.

Like, as if, similar; appearing; handsome, beautiful, pretty; excellent.

| 皮 pretty; winsome, attractive, as a gaily dressed child.

賣 | to show off a pretty face, as by standing in the doorway.

| 佳人 a remarkably handsome woman.

| 步 to stretch one's steps; to lope.

| 然 good looking; as if, like.

| 生 life like, as puppets or images.

俊 | or | 麗 fine, beautiful.

生得 | bright, as the eyes; handsome.

面孔 | a beautiful face.

諒

Sometimes written 譙 but this form is regarded as better.

ts'iao' To blame, to scold and upbraid; to speak harshly at.

譏 | to ridicule; to jeer.

| 讓 to reprehend.

| 皮人 to rail at one.

背後 | 人 to asperse the absent.

峭  
ts'iao'

The second form is seldom used.

A steep, abrupt hill, a cliff that obstructs the way or separates places; strict, vehement, quick; dangerous, as a cliff.

| 壁 a sheer precipice.

| 直刻深 he is stern and suffers no trifling.

| 風 a biting wind.

劓  
ts'iao'

To cut off or in two; to mow or reap.

| 禾 to cut the grain.

| 穫 to harvest grain.

俶  
ts'iao'

From *man* and *autumn*.

Ill, disabled.

傻 | 不仁 palsied, unable to use the joints.

Read *ts'iu*. To stare at; to look at, as a gawky does; sad, distressed.

不 | 不睬 not to regard, to give the cut direct.

佯 | 不睬 to seem as if regardless of.

TSIÉ.

Old sounds, tsia, tsap, tsak, and tsat. In Canton, tsé and tsik; — in Swatow, chia, ché, chié, sek, and chia; — in Amoy, chia and ché; — in Fuhchau, chié and chioh; — in Shanghai, tsia, tsí<sup>2</sup>, and zió; — in Chifu, chié.

**嗟** 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.

| 嘆 to sigh.

咨 | 太息 how very unfortunate it was |

| | 臣工 alas, alas, this official life |

猗 | 昌夸 behold, how he has prospered |

| 來之食 you too have come to get alms; said to an officer of Tsi who resorted to the alms' kitchen.

**嗟** Interchanged with the last.  
To sigh, to regret; also, strange words.

**罝** From net and moreover.  
A net for catching hares or rabbits.

**姐** From a woman and moreover; see also 姊 a dam.

Formerly applied in Sz-ch'uen to a mother, and now

by the Manchus and Mongols, but by the people only to an elder sister; a miss; saucy, pert.

| 妹 sisters.

大 | my eldest sister; a maid-servant who is marriageable. (Cantonese.)

小 | a young lady.

令 | your sister.

家 | my elder sister.

| 夫 or | 丈 a sister's husband.

| | sister I used in direct address by a brother; women, ladies.

鴨 | a dwarf duck; — a stupid fellow. (Fuhchau.)

亞 | a sister; in Canton, also denotes a father's concubine; used by the Manchus when calling their mother.

恃愛肆 | to dote on without restraint.

**借** From man and formerly, but the primitive was at first like the next.

To assist; to lend, to borrow; to ask for, to beg of; to pretend, to assume, to make a pretext of; supposing, if, for example; fictitious; to use for illustration; to commend.

| 去 to lend.

| 來 or 挪 | to borrow.

| 單 or | 約 a borrower's note.

| 水行舟 to get water to float the boat; — i. e. to borrow capital.

推窗 | 月 open the window to let in the moon.

相 | to borrow of each other.

| 如 or 假 | supposing that.

| 名 to use another's name or card.

| 問 to inquire of civilly.

| 勢爲惡 to use power to do wickedly.

| 意 metaphorically, in a figure.

| 路行 or | 個光 to get aid or introduction of another; to get on by another's influence; to be recommended by another.

| 刀殺人 borrowing a sword to kill one; — met. to injure one through a third person.

不 | not to be borrowed; — a name for straw sandals.

有 | 無償 he never pays back his loans.

**藉** From plant and imperial field; it is much interchanged with the last, and its two sounds of tsic and tsih are often interchanged.

tsik A kind of mat to hold offerings; to make a means of, to avail of; to help; to borrow; to lean on for aid; to call in aid.

| 神庇佑 he relied on the help of the gods, — or of God.

慰 | 真厚 to sympathize heartily with.

枕 | pillow and mat; mutual aid; to countenance each other; close together. as animals crowded in a field.

醜 | accomplished, liberal, polite.

| 口 to repeat other's words; to make a pretext; to lay the blame on others.

| 端生事 to make trouble about nothing.

| 故推辭 to excuse one's self for a trifle; to malingering.

| 呈 beg you to take [this note] for me.

Read tsih, In confusion, disordered; to lead by a cord; to tread on; to offer, as tribute.

| 田 fields cultivated for the emperor; a kind of scutago service.

口語 | | much talking, jabbering.

| 恩 or | 福 by your kindness I am well; a polite answer to an inquiry for one's health, meaning I have availed myself of your mercy or happiness, and am well.

狼 | confused, in disorder.

**襤** Children's clothes; mats in which their clothes are wrapped.

## TS'IE.

Old sounds, ts'ia and ts'at. In Canton, ch'è; — in Swatow, ch'ia and ch'è; — in Amoy, ch'ia"; — in Fuhchau, ch'ie and chü; — in Shanghai, ts'ia; — in Chifu, ch'ie.

且  
'ts'ie'

The original form is composed of 儿 a stand, with two inner strokes for the legs, and the lower one for the rung.

A table used at sacrifices; a particle implying doubt, if, or, perhaps, should; also of induction, or the relation of one quality with another; a copula implying some opposition or inference; moreover, and, further, and now, still, also, yet; thus, so, according to the scope of the sentence; a pronoun, this.

高而 | 寬 high and also broad.  
相公 | 不要 哭 I beg you, Sirs, not to weep.

| 信 | 疑 half believing, half doubting.

貧 | 賤 poor and so is despised.

暫時 | 不回去 for the present he will not return.

| 如 supposing that, if.

富 | 貴 rich and also honorable.

姑 | 且 let it go, it is excusable; for the moment, it may pass.

我 | 問大人 let me now ask your honor.

| 夫 or 今 | now; furthermore.

| 然 it is also; it follows.

| 以文王之德 there is also to be still again considered the virtue of Wän Wang.

| 說 let us further speak of.

不如子之衣安 | 吉 兮 my dress is not like your's, Sir, so proper and so lucky!

| 別 temporary separation.

Read tsü, a synonym of 起. To make no progress; a final affirmative particle; many, enough; names of three ancient worthies, called 唐 | T'ang-tsü, an orator of the Ching 鄭 state; 龍 | Lung-tsü, a warrior under Chn pa-wang; and 豫 | Yü-tsü, a fisherman, about A. D. 420.

其樂只 | his happiness is extreme.

有 妻 有 | how reverent and dignified they looked!

乃 見 狂 | but see that fool.

越  
'ts'ie'

To stand awry, as when one leg is longer than the other.

Read ch'è. Angry; to drag.

## TSIEH.

Old sounds, tsit, tit, dzit, ts'ip, and dz'ip. In Canton, tsit and ts'ip; — in Swatow, chat, chiap, ch'ip, and choi; — in Amoy, chiat, chiet, chiap, ch'ip, and kiap; — in Fuhchau, chiek and chök; — in Shanghai, tsih and dzih; — in Chifu, chie.

節  
'ts'ie'

The nodes or joints of the bamboo; a joint, a knot; a verse, section, or article in a composition; or writing; the capital of a pillar; a limit of time; a festival, a term; a time; a regular interval; a patent, credentials; an emergency; the period or way of doing a thing; economy, temperance, moderation; continence

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 limbs and affairs; in epitaphs, pure and self-restrained.

| 令 or 時 | or 二十四 | 氣  
24 terms or semi-monthly solar

periods, which correspond to the day on which the sun enters the first and fifteenth degree of a zodiacal sign; when an intercalary month occurs, they are reckoned on as in other years, but the intercalation is made so that only one term shall fall in it; their names and approximate positions in the foreign year are here given.

## TWENTY-FOUR SOLAR TERMS.

Feb. 5	立春	spring begins;	Sun in Aquarius.	August 7	立秋	autumn begins;	in Leo.
Feb. 19	雨水	rain water;	} in Pisces	August 23	處暑	limit of heat;	} in Virgo.
March 5	驚蟄	excited insects;		Sept. 8	白露	white dew;	
March 20	春分	vernal equinox;	} in Aries.	Sept. 23	秋分	autumnal equinox;	} in Libra.
April 5	清明	clear bright;		Oct. 8	寒露	cold dew;	
April 20	穀雨	grain rains;	} in Taurus.	Oct. 23	霜降	hoar-frost descends;	} in Scorpio.
May 5	立夏	summer begins;		Nov. 7	立冬	winter begins;	
May 21	小滿	grain fills;	} in Gemini.	Nov. 22	小雪	little snow;	} in Sagittarius.
June 6	芒種	grain in ear;		Dec. 7	大雪	heavy snow;	
June 21	夏至	summer solstice;	} in Cancer.	Dec. 22	冬至	winter solstice;	} in Capricorn.
July 7	小暑	slight heat;		Jan. 6	小寒	little cold;	
July 23	大暑	great heat;	in Leo.	Jan. 21	大寒	severe cold;	Sun enters Aquarius.

八 | the solstices, equinoxes, and beginning of the four seasons; they are ascribed to Shinning.

時 | time, stated times; the terms.

| 飲食 temperate in one's food.

分兩 | do it two ways; pay it at two payments.

無 | 制 no limits to his expenses; lavish.

守 | and 失 | refers to widows marrying or not remarrying; also to maintain dignity or lose it.

| 義 chaste, as a continent widow.

過 | or 做 | to keep holiday.

天中 | the dragon-boat festival.

收 | 賬 to collect bills at the four terms in a year.

那時 | at that time or juncture.

買關 | to get degrees by bribery.

多生枝 | full of cares and business.

| | 高 gradually rising higher, in office or wealth, or as storeys.

| 樂 or | 湊 to mark the time in music.

| 用 or | 儉 frugal, within one's means.

| 畧 an abridgement, a summary.

小 | a little affair, a small matter.

臨大 | 而不可奪也 on a great emergency he cannot be forced to desert his principles.

名 | 攸關 what is said depreciatory of his fame or character.

事分三 | the affair is divided into three periods.

口 } An original form of the preceding, and intended to represent a stamp, each rank having a different kind; it is the 26th radical of a small group, relating mostly to caps, and not unlike 巳 }  
tsié }  
| } the contracted form of 邑 a city; when placed at the bottom it is written in the second form.

An officer's seal or signet in olden time, made in two parts that tallied, one being kept at court and the other taken away; it was made of stone, horn and metal; a joint, a knot.

信 | a check or tally.

癩, 瘡 | a small sore, a pimple. 瘡 | a boil, an ulcer.

tsié 長 | 子 to have a little boil.

火 | 子 a rash; prickly heat.

櫛, 梳 | A comb with the teeth on one side; to comb the hair.

tsié | 風沐雨 combed by the wind and washed by the rain; i. e. the hardships of travel.

巾 | towel and comb; whence a concubine is called 侍巾 | the waiter with towel and comb.

棗, 斗 | The queen or king-posts put in the truss of a roof, called 斗拱 or 短柱; also the cornice or capital of a pillar.

截, 戈 | From 戈 spear and 雀 bird contracted.

tsié To cut in pieces, to cut off or in two; to saw; to amputate; to intercept, to obstruct; to make secure, as a frontier; to make nice distinctions, to discriminate; a portion of.

| 斷 to divide, as a field; to part off, as a room by partitions.

兩 | 褂子 a gown or robe whose waist and skirt are of two colors.

惟 | | 善譎言 but as to those who are only skilled in quibbling discriminations and cunning distinctions.

| 路 road infested and the travel stopped, as by robbers.

| 住 to stop one, as in a road.

| 一段去 cut off a piece.

| 選 to divert an officer from the post he was sent to fill another.

有 | 其所 those localities were kept in check, or brought under sway.

接, 手 | From hand and concubine. To receive in the hand; to succeed to, to take, to connect; to follow on, as in office, or a son his father; to take in, as a workman does a job; to

receive, as reflected light on a surface; to interlock; to meet, to associate with; combined with, united to; contiguous, near; spliced, scarfed; to hasten; quick.

迎 | to greet; to go out and meet a visitor.

| 陪 to conduct a visitor to his seat.

| 到 to receive; come to hand, as a letter.

| 風 to welcome one back.

| 長一尺 one more foot must be added.

無得 | 續 nobody takes it; there is no successor.

| 任 or | 印 to take another's office or seals.

| 待 to wait on a guest.

| 風酒 a feast to welcome a friend.

| 入 or | 收 or | 受 to receive, as a package; to get.

承 | to take orders — for work.

| 骨科 a surgeon.

水光 | 天 the water seems to join the sky.

| 手 to take in hand, as doing the duties of another.

| 不上 cannot follow the guiding mark; can't do the job; nothing to match it; cannot equal it.

接, 榫 | To graft trees; to splice; to rabbit on.

tsié | 杏 to graft apricots.

| 械 a collar for criminals.

| 木為柱 to insert or scarf in wood to make a pillar.

綰, 絢 | To join; to braid in or splice, as a string.

tsié | 續 to splice together.

睫, 睫 | From eye and to compress, or quick like a treddle.

毛 or eye-lash hairs.

忽忽承 | in a twinkling, only an instant.

眉 | 間 very near to, contiguous, as the eyelashes and eyebrows.

交 | to wink or close the eyes so as to rest them.

俯 | 視己 to drop the eye-lashes to see one's self; self-culture.

Read *chah*, and used for 眨 To wink.

不能勿 | he cannot help winking.

婕, Handsome; a female officer in the time of the Han called *tsie'*. | 好, whose duties were to direct the ceremonies, and oversee the palace hareem.

捷, Similar to the last, and used with the next. *tsie'* Convenient, like a cross-cut or a side path; a female officer in the palace.

捷, From *hand* and *treddle*; occurs used for 捷, to gabble. *tsie'* To hunt, which demands quickness; to gain a victory, to overcome, to win the battle; to announce, as a victory or promotion to a degree; to complete; joyful news; prompt, as a herald; anciently, the weight of twelve 銖, which was nearly half a tael; to talk rapidly. --

征夫 | | the traveler or man of business hastens on his way; the combatants were very agile.

紅旗報 | the red flag announced the victory.

連 | to attain degrees at successive examinations.

直 | or 急 | prompt, energetic, nimble, ready at.

一月三 | three victories in one month.

| 徑 to take a short cut; to dispatch an affair anyhow.

快 | or | | quick and spry; clever and smart.

| 足者先登 the nimble-footed got up first; — the most active will win.

| | 幡幡 clever and unstable.

挾, From *water* and to *compress*; it is often read *hiak*, and interchanged with *kiah*, 挾 to assist. *tsie'*

Water flowing, or moisture penetrating through a body; imbibed, moistened, dampened; to instil into, as by gradual instruction; a complete turn, a circuit. *hia*

| 辰 a whole day of twelve hours in which the twelve branches make a circuit.

| 日 a decade of days.

周 | to extend benefits or aid everywhere; to help all.

| 洽 fully imbued with; to treat cordially, as friends; to conciliate; blended in views and feelings; converted to entirely.

楫, An oar, a paddle, or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of something to serve one's purpose. *tsi'* 刻木爲 | to hew wood into an oar.

若濟巨川用汝作舟 | if I cross this big stream, I shall use you as my boat and oars; said of high officers carrying on the state.

統 | 群元 a term for the emperor, as the chief oar and head of the flock.

烝徒 | 之 all the rowers pulling at their oars.

林 | a thicket, a bosky grove.

崑, From 山 *hill* and 卩 a *knot* altered. *tsie'*

The peaks in a ridge. 黃緣山嶽之 | to ascend a high peak at night, — is like going to a high grandee for a favor; i. e. a useless effort.

## TS'IEH.

Old sounds, ts'it, tit, and shap. In Canton, ts'it, sit, and ts'ip; — in Swatow, ch'iet and ch'iap; — in Amoy, ch'iap, chiap, and ch'iet; — in Fuhchau, ch'iek; — in Shanghai, ts'ih; — in Chifu, ch'ie.

切, From *knife* and *seven* to give the sound. *ts'ie'*

To cut, to carve, to mince, to slice; to urge, to press; a particle expressing urgency, earnestness; important, pressing, eager; earnestly; in earnest; the chief or important parts of, a résumé; sincere; to feel, as the pulse. *ts'ie'*

| 肉 minced meat.

| 要 very important.

| 近 nearly related as kinsfolk.

| 不可去 you must not go.

| 愛 a warm love for.

反 | or | 音 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 *f-ang* 方 and *w-än* 文 make *fän* 分.

關 | friendly with, intimate, interested in.

確 | 不疑 unchangeably fixed, irrevocable.

| 碎 to cut or hash fine.

| 實 wholly sincere.

| 諫 urgent remonstrance.

如 | 如磋者道學也 as we cut and file [to make things.] so is the work of education; also to plead with a friend.

| | urgent, immediate.

朋友 | | 惇惇 among friends, [a scholar should be] earnest and urgent.

Read *tsi'* All, every, the whole. — | the entire lot, altogether.

照顧 — | I thank you for buying the whole quantity, or for all your custom.

**竊**  
**窃**

ts'ie'

Explained as from 穴 a cave with 米 rice and a kind of insect in it, and 廿 twenty above them giving the sound; the contraction is very common.

To steal, to pilfer; clandestine, underhand, privately; what one does or thinks one's self, I, my; when used alone means my opinion, I did so, I was there; to offer an opinion or assume a place; unfit for, usurped; tinged with light.

| 聞 I have heard.

| 身 I myself.

偷 | to steal.

| 取 to take silyly.

失 | stolen.

| 意 or | 思 my humble opinion.

| 位 to neglect one's own official duties; to assume authority.

| 藍 a light blue.

| 脂 a bird like the Java sparrow, fond of fat.

| 謂 I venture to say.

鼠 | a petty theft.

| 察 my personal observation.

草 | to lurk, to lie in wait, as a foot-pad.

**妾**

ts'ie'

From 女 woman and 辛 a crine contracted to 立 to stand, explained as denoting a woman who has committed an offense and been put to service; it resembles 姜姜 a name.

A concubine, handmaid, or secondary wife, like Hagar; one who is taken without betrothal or other legal ceremonies, and recommended only when there is no male issue; a demeaning term by which ladies call themselves; female camp-followers.

立 | or 買 | or 置 | to bring a concubine into the family.

| 氏 a concubine.

| 身 I, your handmaid.

小 | or 賤 | my concubine.

愛 | your concubine.

臣 | 逋逃 the sutlers and women of the camp absconded.

處 | a virgin damsel bought for a concubine.

侍 | waiting-women.

**唼**  
**唼**

ts'ie'

From mouth and 捷 handmaid; they are interchanged with 捷, quick, and 啖, 歃 to smear the mouth; also read 啖, 啖.

The noise of geese and ducks when feeding is | 喋; also applied to water fowls swallowing fish; to talk sharply.

| 佞 malicious speech, slander, backbiting.

**沏**

ts'ie'

ts'i

The noise of water running; the rippling of a rapid current.

In Pekingese. To pour water on tea leaves is | 茶 (in Cantonese 局茶); a rapid mode of making tea in covered cups.

TSIEN.

Old sounds, tsen, tsem, tsin and dzen. In Canton, tsin, tsem, and tsim; — in Swatow, chian, chian, ch'wa, and chin; — in Amoy, chien, chian, and sian; — in Fuhchau, chieng and chieng; — in Shanghai, ts'ien and dz'ien; — in Chifu, chien.

**煎**

tsien

From 火 fire and 前 before.

To fry in fat or oil; to simmer in water or fat in a pan, until the fluid is evaporated;

to dry in a pan; to decoct; to vex, to harass.

| 膏 to express lard.

用油 | fry it in fat.

慢火 | 魚 a slow fire fries fish; met. small bets drain the purse.

急 | | 不耐煩的二親 anxious and vexed that my husband's parents cannot bear trouble.

| 茶 to prepare brick-tea, as the Mongols do.

熬 | to fry in much fat; met. harassed, annoyed, grieved.

| 炙 to grill by holding over the fire.

| 藥 to simmer medicines.

Read tsien' To cover and candy fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.

蜜 | 菓子 to candy fruit, as apples, crabs, &c.

**湔**

tsien

The name of a river north of the capital of Sz'ch'uen; to sprinkle, to spatter.

| 洗 to cleanse thoroughly.

**尖**

tsien

From 小 small above and 大 great below; it was originally the same as the next, but the two are now distinguished.

Tapering, pointed; acute, sharp; wedge-like, pyramidal, or conical; needle-like; clever, ingenious; the males of crabs.

頂 | very smart.

| 利 sharp, quick-witted.

玉指 | | a woman's tapering fingers.

扳 | 鞋 to act female parts at theaters.

| 指頭 a peculator, one who makes a profit unjustly.

打 | or 打坐 | to lunch when traveling; to bait at an inn.

筆 | the tip of the pencil.

| 嘴縮腮 lantern-jawed, hatchet-faced.

發 | 寒 to shudder; a shivering.

| 團蟹莫辨 the male and female of this kind of crab could not be distinguished.

**鐵**

tsien

An iron instrument, sharpened like an awl; to cut or sharpen.

| 峩 a slender high peak, an aiguille.

| 擔 a beam with sharp iron ferules to stick into faggots.

殲

From *bad* and a *slip*.

To destroy, to exterminate; to pierce, to kill.

一刀 | 死他 stabbed him dead at a blow.

草 | 人命 recklessly destroyed people.

| 厥渠魁 killed the chiefs themselves.

| 除 or | 滅 to exterminate.

灑

Occurs used for the last.

To destroy; a spring appearing and disappearing at intervals; an intermittent fountain; to moisten, to soak.

| 漬 to imbue; to soak in the water.

鞞

A saddle-cloth or housings.

| 屨 the part or pad placed under the saddle.

菱

From two *spears*, indicating the appearance or danger of marauders; it occurs used for *ts'an* 殘 cruel.

Small, narrow, cramped; prejudiced, contracted.

束帛 | | a miserably poor present.

| 狹 straitened.

箋

From *bamboo* or *slip* and *narrow*; the first form is most used.

牋

A tablet or slip on which to make memoranda; note-paper with pictures or water-lines marked on it; a note, a billet; a document or writing.

| 紙 fancy note-paper.

花 | flowered billet-paper.

蠟 | glazed or waxed note-paper.

寫在鸞 | 方寸紙 he wrote his note to her on a slip of the phoenix billet.

| 幅 a set of four scrolls on fancy paper.

籤

A man, named | 鏗 who is said to have lived in the Shang and Cheu dynasties to the age of 767 years, and then vanished.

翦

From *feathers* or *knife* and to *advance*; the first is sometimes distinguished as a verb, and the other as the noun; used with *ts'ien* 淺 shallow, and the next.

剪

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 | 子 or | 刀 a pair of scissors or shears.

鉸 | 或 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.

佞人之心 | | 者 a flatterer's disposition is to be very plausible; — *i. e.* nice at argument.

| 伐 or | 去 to trim and prune; to clip.

| 斷後隊 the rear regiment was cut off.

戩

From a *spear* and to *advance*; used with the last.

戩

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 | 穀 [I hope that] you may be granted all excellence; the phrase | 穀 is often placed before gateways as a good wish.

譎

From to *speak* and *shears*.

譎

Superficial, shallow-pated; unskilled; not expert or deep. | 陋 stupid, inapt.

才識 | 淺 his talents and acquirements are very ordinary.

| 劣 feeble, inefficient.

諂

From 言 *words* and 淺 *small*. Skillful talk, such as will win over people; to adulate, to flatter; sly, artful insinuations.

悅 | | 之言 to be pleased with subtle flattery.

鬢

The hair hanging in tresses on the sides of a woman's face; to dress or cut the hair.

掬

To take from, to cut off; to tie the hands behind the back; to select; to strike, as the watchman does the hours.

掬

倒 | 着兩隻手 to tie both hands together.

| 起手來 tied up his hands.

箭

From *bamboo* and to *advance*.

箭

An arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out quickly; swift as an arrow; bristling;

a slender bamboo fit for arrows; the peduncle of certain orchids.

弓 | bows and arrows.

漏 | the gauge in a clepsydra.

火 | a congreve, or other rocket; a fire-dart.

響 | a whizzing arrow.

好 | a good shot.

馬 | mounted bowmen.

一 | 一花 each stem bears one flower.

放冷 | to shoot at a venture, as in battle.

一 | 之地 a bowshot, about 120 *ch'ih*.

光陰似 | time flies like an arrow.

暗 | secret and unpropitious influences which come against a house by a narrow lane opposite the door.

暗 | 傷人 to injure one with a secret arrow; to slander.

潮流 | 至 the tide comes in like a dart.

| 搭上弓 the arrow is on the string; — you cannot draw back.

| 離弦 the arrow has left the string; the time (or the affair) will soon arrive.

穿耳 | to wear ear-arrows, — as an exposed thief.

讎

Without integrity.

讎

| 嗜 avaricious; grasping and greedy.

**薦**  
tsien'

From 艸 grass and 爲 a griffon, 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.

寫 | 書 to write a letter of introduction.

自 | to recommend one's self.

草 | coarse grass matting; straw wrapping.

| 羞之事 religious acts when spreading out sacrifices.

| 菜 take a little something — with your wine; said to a guest.

殷 | 之上帝 [his Majesty] brought his offering to Shangti.

| 賢 to bring forward worthy men.

In Cantonese. To wedge in.

| 檯脚 wedge the table-leg.

有 | 頭 there is an opening.

| 起 raise it up a little.

**荐**  
tsien'

From grass and to preserve; occurs interchanged with the last.

To continue; to keep or do as before; to repeat, to recur often; again, repeatedly.

| 居 to live a nomad life, moving about for pasturage.

| 饑 repeated famines.

**洊**  
tsien'

Water flowing out and reaching to a place; to duplicate or come again.

水 | 至 the water flowed in again.

| 瀝 successive; continuously, like dripping water.

**誦**  
tsien'

Used with the two preceding.

To double; to come again, to repeat.

| 雷震 the diagram for thunder is repeated in the 51st diagram.

**踐**  
tsien'

From foot and small.

To tread upon, to trample on or over; to step, to walk mincingly; to arrange in place; a row, a range.

| 言 to fulfill one's promise.

| 踏 to tread down or in.

毋 詐 坐 | people are not allowed to squat or stop here.

不 | 跡 to disregard precedent; not to follow another's steps.

| 其位 he occupied his rightful throne.

| 人之約 to go to meet an appointment.

作 | to deface; to injure, as by treading on or soiling a thing.

| 殘 to smash; to spoil an affair.

東門之栗有 | 之屋 by the chestnut trees at the east gate is a row of houses.

**楛**  
tsien'

Wood

竹箭如 | the bamboo arrow is like wood.

Read tsien' An ancient drum, six Chinese feet six inches long.

**賤**  
tsien'

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.

| 內 or | 房 my wife.

| 姓張 my surname is Chang.

| 相 a bad physiognomy, a thief's face.

價錢太 | the price is very low.

| 骨頭 or | 壞人 a miserable loafer; a shiftless fellow.

| 人 or | 坯 worthless baggage; said of or to women.

| 格 my poor talents; inferior abilities.

作 | he disgraced himself.

| 者 people not in office, the plebs.

素貧 | 行乎貧 | in a poor and low condition [the scholar] acts according to it.

下 | the degraded classes.

輕 | to depreciate.

| 貨而貴德 you may disesteem riches but you should honor virtue.

**餞**  
tsien'

To present food to one about starting on a journey; to give a farewell dinner to a friend; a parting present of money or food; confits.

| 行 to entertain one going on a journey or traveling.

匆匆 | 別 during the hurry of the farewell dinner, — I can't express all my feelings.

| 禮 presents to a traveler.

飲 | or | 酌 to present the stirrup cup.

**濺**  
tsien'

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.

| | a rapid flow of water.

激 | to dash up.

| 了一身水 it splattered me all over.

| 泥 to spatter dirt.

請得以頸血 | 大王 I beg that my heart's blood may spurt on your Majesty, — to prove my sincerity; — said by Lin Siang-jü of the Han dynasty

雪浪 | 衣 the white surf soaked my dress.

| 色 to make of a uniform dusk color, as a fur.

| 的到處 splattered all over.

**犖**  
tsien'

A prop to shore up a rickety or leaning house; a sluice or ditch to lead water through.

犁 | a plough-beam.

| 一 | 屋 prop up the leaning house.

**漸**  
tsien'

From water and to cut.

A short affluent of the Yangtsz' River near Ngankung fu in Nganhwui; to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, stealthily,

little by little; to flow; to penetrate; to permeate, to be affected; to cross, as a stream.

丨丨來 came on gradually.

丨次 in order, one after another.

丨冷 it is growing colder.

丨丨之石維其高矣 how grandly those frowning crags rise on high.

丨入聖道 he gradually enters the true or holy path.

循序丨進 to follow on regularly; advancing in order.

涕丨 the tears flowed.

丨丨兒的 very gradually.

丨大 growing larger.

丨卦 the 53d diagram, referring to wind and hills.

Read *tsien*. To tinge, to imbue with; to soak into; to reach.

丨仁摩義 imbued with benevolence and rectitude.

丨染 to tinge, to moisten with.

丨臺 the stars  $\beta \delta \iota$  in Lyra

東丨于海 on the east reaching to the sea, — as Yü's influence.

借 From *man* and *impious*.

To arrogate to one's self, to usurp; to assume what does not belong to one; usurped, despotic, assuming; dubious, confused; disorder; discord in music.

丨位 to aspire to the throne.

丨妄 out of order, not in place.

丨先講 he speaks before his turn.

丨分 to overstep one's powers or position.

丨稱 to arrogate an improper title or rank.

丨尊 to usurp dignity or honor.

Read *tsin'* Slandorous insinuations; to overstep one's place or rank; to be in error.

亂之初生丨始既涵 disorder begins to spring when slanderous suspicions are received in the mind.

覆謂我丨 on the other hand, he says my words are not true.

## TS' IEN.

Old sounds, ts'en, ts'em, ts'in, and dzen. In Canton, ts'in, ts'im, and sin; — in Swatow, chian, ch'oi, ch'iam, ch'i, ch'eng, and ch'ian; — in Amoy, ch'ian, ch'iam, jan, chian, ch'an, and ch'eng; — in Fuhchau, ch'eng; — in Shanghai, ts'in and dzi<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, ch'ien.

千  
*ts'ien*

The character is described as composed of 十 *ten* with 人 *man* on top of it, but the idea is obscure; this with *kan* 干 and *yii* 于 are very liable to be confounded in poorly printed books.

A thousand; many, an indefinite number; very, earnestly; perfect.

丨萬要作 it must by all means be done.

丨方 versatile.

丨年紅 the bachelor's button.

丨金貴體 your good self; said either to a man or woman.

丨祈回來 I earnestly beg you to return.

丨斤 a wrench to draw nails. (*Cantonese*.)

丨奇百怪 exceedingly strange indeed.

丨一不改 a thousand to one he will not reform.

亦服爾耕十丨維耨 look after the plowing with your ten thousand pairs of plowmen.

打丨 to bend one knee.

老丨 name of the winning card; *met.* an old gambler, a blackleg.

大丨世界 the whole universe.

恭祀丨秋 to congratulate the empress or princess on her birthday.

丨繫 a great embarrassment.

丨山萬水 over thousands of hills and streams; — far off.

仟  
*ts'ien*

From *man* and a *thousand* whom he rules; it is now chiefly employed as the compound form of the preceding.

A chiliarch, now usually called 千總; anciently a thousand cash.

扞  
*ts'ien*

From *hand* and *thousand*; occurs wrongly used for the next.

To graft into; to stick in or between, to put in.

丨脚 a chiropodist.

丨子手 or 丨手 a tide-waiter, an underling in the customs, in which sense it is recent and local.

丨插果木 to graft fruit trees.

杆  
*ts'ien*

A tree of a *thousand*; a kind of conifera akin to the fir, (*Abies leptolepis*), a lofty and straight tree found in Shansi and Hunan, whose fruit is edible; there is much discrepancy in the way of writing the name of this tree; its wood serves for making furniture and dwellings.

迁  
遷  
扞  
*ts'ien*

From *to go* and a *thousand* or *great*; some distinguish between these two characters, confining the first to moving things; the second occurs used for *tsien* 仙 a fairy; but the third is nearly obsolete.

To move, to remove, to put elsewhere; to ascend; to be promoted, as in rank; to go up; to transpose, to change, to improve; to be removed; to deport, to dismiss.

丨移 or 丨居 to remove, to go elsewhere to live; to change one's lodgings.

帝丨明德 Shangti caused the removal thither of this intelligent and good — ruler.

| 善改過 to reform and become good.

| 移或喬 | to move, as one's residence; to be sent to another post.

| 延時日 to put off the day, to procrastinate and dawdle.

左 | to degrade to a lower rank; used in former times when the right was the honorable side.

押 | to eject, to evict, to turn out a tenant.

| 避 to clear out, to skedaddle, to make off.

**阡** A road or way leading north and south through a grove or forest, as 陌 is the old name for a path leading east and west; a path leading up to the grave; occurs used for the next.

嗟 | 陌之將蕪 alas, whichever way I look, there is nothing but weeds and rubbish.

**裕** Used with the last. A road; green, verdant. 望山谷 | | see how fresh and green the valleys are |

**芊** From grass and a thousand. Exuberant and vigorous foliage; a tint, like the color of topaz.

茂 | luxuriant. 草色 | | the herbage is very green.

**鞦韆** A swing; to swing to and fro. 鞦 | 架 a swinging frame.

**僉** Composed of 集 or 合 as assemble over two 口 mouths, and two 人 men; q. d. all the party consulting.

All, the whole; unanimous; the general opinion; a flail.

| 以爲是 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.

**簽** From bamboo and all; interchanged with the next.

**簽** Bamboo slips used for drawing lots; a sort of cage; the written response of an oracle; to subscribe; to write one's name; to sign.

| 字 a circular, a subscription paper, a round-robin.

| 子 the slip on a letter or box on which the address is written.

| 名 to write one's name; to subscribe. (Cantonese.)

| 題 to subscribe for.

| 館 to join another in engaging a teacher.

剔牙 | a tooth-pick.

| 押 to stamp a paper, or a pass; a clerk who stamps papers.

| 書 a kind of paper knife; a family register.

**籤** Used with the preceding. 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.

一筒 | a cup of the 竹 | or bamboo slips, such as are seen in temples, or before a judge.

求 | 問卜 to divine by drawing lots.

火 | an urgent warrant.

綠頭 | wooden slips an inch wide and ten long, with the name and lineage and post of officers written on the green end; used as a card to hand into the emperor at a levee.

| 語 the response of the lot.

| 譜 the book of answers.

| 掣 (or 揲 | in Cantonese) to assign officers to a station by lot.

出 | 或 給 | to issue a permit or warrant.

抽 | to draw lots.

訣 | 靈極 the response of the lot is very intelligible.

插 | 的 one who gives the tallies.

**籤** Often, but erroneously used as the contracted form of the last.

**籤** A species of wild garlic or onion.

**幟** To signalize; to make a note of, to record; a slip; a form a model; a label; a title of a book.

簿面題 | write a label on the cover of the blank-book.

貼 | 子 paste on a label.

垂 | a slip pasted to a book or roll, stating the name and price.

法帖 | label on copy slips.

**籤** To cut; to stick in. | 巨喉' 嚙 pierce his weasand. (Cantonese.)

| 猪 to stick a pig.

**前** Originally composed of 舟 a boat and 止 to stop above it, indicating a progress without effort; the 刀 knife was afterwards added; occurs used for 剪 to clip.

To advance, to progress; to come before; to lead forward; to present or hand to one, as a sword; in front of, in presence of; before, in advance; the former; the van; formerly, previously, anciently; at the beginning of a sentence, often answers to when, at the time; to. clip; a light black color.

| 後 before, after.

| 日 or | 兒 the day before yesterday.

| 經 already, before done.

| 月 last month; month before last, months ago.

| 頭 ahead; the first.

眼 | before one's eyes; now, this very time.

| 來 come here; about coming; this coming before me, as a document; on learning this, as a fact.

在 | before, then, that time.

| 程難料 it is hard to guess how it will turn out; or what rank he may attain.

上 | 走 go on, go ahead.

月初 | 後可到 he will be here about the first of the month.

| 人打怕後人 I am suspicious of him, — as I have been once deceived.

雨 | 茶 hyson tea.

| 人 a predecessor; progenitors.

| 進 to advance.

御 | in the Imperial presence, as the body guard or chamberlains; also applied to privy councillors.

做事不 | not to get on in the world; to make no progress.

儘 | 先 to advance one over his equals; to overslaugh.

| 路 such an one, as 業已告知 | 路 I have already told Mr. So and So.

| 言戲之耳 those words were rather in joke.

孀 From woman and before. The planet Venus is 女 | 星, applied to it as the morning star; and regarded as the wife of 太白上公, which is the same planet when it is the evening star.

涎 From water and to walk or to owe: it is also read sien, and perhaps most frequently yen.

次 Spittele; the watering of the mouth; flowing on and over, as water; succeeding, continuously flowing, as a line.

口 | the mouth watering.

| 衣 a bib.

龍 | dragon's blood, a medicine or paint; some think that ambergris is or was denoted by this term.

粘 | viscid saliva.

吐 | 沫 frothing at the mouth.

水 | 流 | 過 | 漫 | drooling.

漫 | a puddle made by water overflowing.

蝸 | nucleus of snails.

垂 | 已久 my mouth has watered for that a long time; he has been greedy for it.

瀨 | water flowing in a channel.

潛 From water and impious or for; the first is the most usual form.

潛 An ancient name for small branches or feeders of the River Han, and now for one of its headwaters near Hanchung fu; to ford or pass over water; to swim or dive; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; reserved, reticent; underhand, secretly; carefully, heedful, feeling one's way; a cess-pool.

| 步 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.

| 伏 concealed, lying close.

鱗 | fish hid in the water.

| 身聽 to secretly listen.

| 修 to reform in retirement.

錢 From metal and narrow; the composition of the character had reference to some implement of husbandry like a pick or bill-hook.

小 Copper money, coppers; a mace, the tenth part of a 兩 or tael; the only coin of the Chinese now made, called the sapeque or sapeca and cash, — the last from a Moorish word cuiaca, applied to a tin coin made at Malacca A.D. 1500; it originally weighed a full mace, and was once wages for a day's work; the term mace is derived from the Malayan word mas, abridged from the Hindu masha, a weight of 15 grains troy; a coin of any kind; cash, wealth, property, money.

銅 | copper coins; a cash.

有 | wealthy, rich.

| 局 a mint.

守 | 奴 a miser.

換 | 或挑 | to exchange into cash.

紅 | red paper slips with 福 cut on them hung on doors at newyear.

飄 | slips of red and white paper placed on graves.

放路 | to scatter the 白 | or the 紙 | paper cash along the road at a funeral.

爛 | 或 小 | light, bad cash.

| 糧 revenue in cash.

| 落下 or | 水低 the rate of exchange is low, or has gone down.

值多少 | what is the price of it?

有 | 使得鬼推磨 a rich man can get the devils to grind his mill.

銀 | silver coins.

| 眼當枷帶 he looks upon the hole in a cash as big enough for a cangue; — he's a niggard.

| 神擺布 money serves for every thing.

| 可通神 money will move the gods.

幾 | 重 how many mace does it weigh?

| 一 one mace, one candareen.

| 債細故 a trifling matter to dispute about, as a case at law.

綠 | a poetical name for a lichen or liverwort. (Marchantia.)

青 | 萬選 one good cash can be got out of a myriad; — one honest man found in ten thousand.

Read 'ts'ien. A mattock.

以 | 鍤發土 they turn over the ground with their mattocks.

淺 Shallow, as sial water; superficial, not profound; light, as a pale color; easy, simple, as a character having few strokes; short, as fur or pelage; weak, as spectacles; dripping; to sprinkle or dash water.

不知深 | unacquainted with the difference of things.

| 則揭 if it is shallow then walk through it.

| 學 easy to learn; unlearned, empirical, not profound.

| 近之徒 a superficial scholar.

|| 可說 he can talk a little, as an infant.

| 率 vulgar and superficial; airy, pretentious, as a composition of little merit.

| 黃 a light yellow.

甚 | very simple and easy.

眼 | impatient, testy; not very respectful.

害人 | very disastrous to him; a serious injury.

| 而易見 its meaning is easy; he is easily understood.

| 毛 short fur.

| | rapid, rattling, as a stream.

深入無 | 語 deep thinkers never talk shallow words.

擱 | to run aground; on shore, grounded.

| 陋 vile, lowlive.

倅 Used with the preceding.

Thin; beaten out, as a plate of metal; shallow.

| 甲 a sort of armor made of plates to put on war horses; the front boot in a chariot.

小戎 | 收 the small war chariot boarded in.

茜 From plant and west.

A climbing plant with large ovate leaves, found in Shantung, also named 地血 or earth-blood, and 茅蒐, and other names; its roots, collected in May, were used to dye a reddish or carnation hue, which in the Han dynasty was used only for imperial

robes; it was also employed as a tonic medicine and in dysmenorrhoea; it is applied to two or three species of madder, perhaps the *Rubia angustissimus* or *cordifolia*, and the *manjistia*.

In Cantonese read *swi*. A kind of floating grass 金魚 | with the linear leaves in whorls, grown in goldfish ponds; a *Hippuris*.

茺 | caraway.

莠 The name of a tree; luxuriant and vigorous herbage; fine grain; used for the last.

茂 | vigorous vegetation.

| | 嘉穀 a flourishing and rank field of grain.

倩 From *man* and *azure*; some read it *ts'ing* wrongly.

A commendatory term applied to personable maidens and comely youth, denoting becoming, good, or fair, that they are like beautiful plants; a pretty, smiling mouth; to serve an occasion, to borrow for a purpose.

巧笑 | 兮 what a bewitching smile!

美 | fine-looking, beautiful.

代 | for, instead of.

離魂 | 女 I am quite entranced by the sight of this pretty woman.

僱 | to hire, to engage to work.

Read *ts'ing*. A daughter's husband was formerly so called in Shantung.

箒 A sort of basket or cage; a cross-bow of bamboo; fine, delicate bamboos

柵 A fence or wattle of thorny plants; a palisade across a canal or water-course; a fishing-weir; to fence in or hedge around.

塹 The moat or fosse around a town; a ditch to lead water in irrigation; to dig out.

坑 | a gutter.

掘 | to dig a sluice.

深 | 而守 to guard the place by a deep fosse.

槩 Boards for cutting inscriptions or books on; tablets for memoranda.

簡 | a written tablet.

牘 | blocks for writing or printing on.

輜 A pall to cover a hearse, now called 棺罩 or coffin cover; that of a prince was of carpeting, an officer's of cloth, and a scholar's of matting; the adornments of a hearse.

縞 From *silk* and *dark*; also read *ts'ang* and *ts'ing*.

A dark reddish color dyed by the Chinese madder (*Rubia*) on silk; a light azure color; to tighten a string that it will not loosen.

| 葆旃旌 banners of a dark red.

TSIH.

Old sounds, tsik, dzik, dzit, dzip, and tsip. In Canton, tsik, tsät, tsek, tsap, ts'ap, and chip; — in Swatow, chit, chiat, chip, chek, and chin; — in Amoy, chit, chek, chip, and siok; — in Fuhchau, chik, chök and chieh; — in Shanghai, tsih and dzih; — in Chifu, chi.

疾 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 diseases; also read *chwang*.

Disease which makes one take to his bed.

疾 From *sickness* and *dart*, intimating the sudden quickness with which disease strikes men; used with the next.

Sickness, disorder, illness; a natural defect; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt;

hasty, touchy; infelicitous, unlucky, injurious; to be angry; to envy, to hate or dislike.

| 病 ailments, diseases.

問 | to go and inquire after an invalid's health.

忙 <sub>tsi</sub> | 忙 testy, quick, irritable.  
 並無 | 言 still be never spoke impatiently.  
 染 | 染 infected by, as malaria.  
 | 速 in haste, quickly; fast as possible.  
 | 人 a leper. (*Cantonese*.)  
 則 | 視其長上 the people therefore looked angrily at their superiors.  
 厥 | 弗瘳 he had not recovered from his illness.  
 | 雷 a crashing clap of thunder.  
 無言不 | I never speak but I get hatred.  
 患 | 患 to be taken sick.  
 | 威 impetuous and haughty in temper.  
 急 | 急 hurried, urgent.  
 | 便回來 then immediately come back.

嫉 <sub>tsi</sub> From woman and sickness.  
 嫉, Envy, jealousy; to dislike, as a competitor: to be grieved at another's prosperity.  
 | 賢 to envy the good.  
 同藝者相 | people of the same craft are usually envious.  
 | 妬 jealousy.  
 深懷憤 | she harbors the most rancorous envy.  
 | 忌 to repulse one from dislike.

蒺 <sub>tsi</sub> Gorse, furze.  
 | 蒺 the *Tribulus terrestris* or caltrops, found in Chihli; it is fed to camels, and the seeds are employed in diseases of the eye and coughs.  
 鉄 | 蒺 iron caltrops used in war  
 據子 | 蒺 like grasping a sprig of caltrops; *met.* the task is very hard to do.  
 黃 | 蒺 probably a kind of gorse or furze with yellow flowers.

卽 <sub>tsi</sub> From 卽 a seal and 皂 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.  
 | 充實 an abundance, too much, crammed full.  
 | 刻 or 立 | or | 時 forthwith, presently, instantly, now.  
 | 事詩 ballads for the times.  
 | 然 instantler.  
 | 日 to-day; the same day.  
 | 是 or | 係 just that, it is so; the same as.  
 | 今 just now, meanwhile.  
 | 使間 supposing that.  
 | 回來 come back immediately.  
 | 現銀 money on the nail.  
 | 或 or | 如 if, supposing.  
 今我 | 命于元龜 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 | 飛 urgently, as speedily as possible.  
 | 位 to ascend the throne.  
 | 去 | 來 go and come back right away.  
 年晚在 | newyear's day comes soon.  
 大難臨 | a terrible calamity is very near.  
 | 速 quickly; hasten him.  
 苗頑弗 | 工 these Miao still refuse to do their work or duty.  
 胡爲我作不 | 我謀 why does he make us act without coming to consult us?

望 <sub>tsi</sub> To make bricks of earth and line a grave with them; used for the last, the snuff of a candle; to dislike; to have a horror of; to snuff out.  
 右手折 | [hold the candle in the left hand,] and snuff it with the right.  
 | 除暴行 he utterly extirpated them by his cruelty.

唧, The hum of insects; the noise of a crowd.  
<sub>tsi</sub> | | 徐來 the sound gradually increases, as of a cicada.  
 嗽 | 甚久 groaning a long time.  
 | | 復 | | 木蘭當戶織 without the door sat Mallan, her busy shuttle humming its quick sound.  
 | 噤 low hum, as people talking.  
 | | 呱呱 quick gabble: an earnest talk, which the speakers do not want others to overhear.

柳, Name of a tree, allied to the ash called | 栗, used to make staffs for old men.  
<sub>tsi</sub> | 人 a workman who makes arrows, or carves gems.  
 病憐 | 栗隨身慣 the weak old man feels kind towards his staff, which he takes with him everywhere.

螂, The centipede | 蛆, which is fabled to eat snakes.  
<sub>tsi</sub> | 蠃 loopers, geometrical worms.  
 倉 | a species of beetle.

鯽, A common fish belonging to the carp family.  
<sub>tsi</sub> | 鱈魚 a bream (*Cyprinus gibelio*) with a long dorsal.  
 縮骨 | the blunt-headed bream. (*Cyprinus abbreviatus*.)  
 金 | the red tailed bream. (*Cyprinus auratus*.)  
 海 | a species of perch, 20 inches long, found in the gulf of Chihli.  
 鮮 | 銀絲膾 fresh bream and sliced pork dumplings; *met.* fine eating.

噉, The noise of insects; but more commonly the squeak of mice.  
<sub>tsi</sub> 老鼠 | 的一聲竄入穴 the rat gave one squeak and ran into his hole.

泚, From water and spoon.  
<sub>tsi</sub> 泚, Water issuing secretly; to sprinkle.

集  
△

*tsi*

From *birds* on a *tree*; an old form repeats the *佳* thrice; the contracted form of *人* *men* coming into — *one* place is common; used with the next, and occurs interchanged with *tsah*, 雜 mixed.

To flock together, as birds; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to collect; to settle; collected; accomplished; to bring together, to convene; to succeed, to be accomplished; to set down quietly; to mix properly, to blend; to go directly to the mark, to reach at once; to compile, to make a collection, as of writings; a miscellany, *ana*; a market or fair.

齊 | to have a full meeting; all came together

文 | a collection of essays.

我行既 | when our expedition was ended. — we said we should return.

一 | one division of a book, what is under one head.

終日來 | many affairs and people came upon me all day.

修 | to compile and arrange papers or writings.

| 會 to convene; to assemble.

安 | peacefully gathering, as people in their villages.

| 成 to collect into a whole.

| 州 an old name of Shun-king fu in the south of Sz'ch'uen.

赴 | to go to the fair.

輯

*tsi*

From *carriage* and a *whisper*; occurs used for the last, and 楫, an oar, and *yih*, 揖 to bow.

To connect and arrange the parts of a carriage, to put every part in its proper place; union, concord; 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.

辭之 | 矣民之洽矣 if your words were affable, the people would become united.

修 | 隣邦 to urge neighboring states to be at peace.

| 歛 to gather.

| 柔爾顏 let your countenance be mild.

漶

*tsi*

A fountain gently bubbling up; the noise of boiling or bubbling.

寂

宋

*tsi*

From *cover* and *younger uncle*; the second form is unusual.

Still, silent, as an uninhabited house; quiet, unmoved, like a recluse; lonesome, solitary.

| 歷 alone, retired, unemployed.

| 靜 silent, as if dead; nobody to disturb; the Buddhists use it for the hermits (*aranyaka*) or strict recluses, of whom there are three classes.

| 無人聲 not a voice heard in the stillness.

| 然不動 sitting still, as a meditative priest; quite inactive.

| | quiet, as in a settled melancholy; immovable.

嗽

*tsi*

Used with the preceding.

Silent, quiet.

念經 | 聲 to mumble prayers, as priests do.

空 | solitude and silence.

Read *chuh*, To sigh and lament.

| | sounds of sorrow and grief.

迹

跡

蹟

*tsi*

From *to go* or *foot* and *also*; the last two are common.

A trace, a foot-mark; vestiges, effects, consequences; the results of previous conduct; to trace out, to follow up, as in search for results; examples or words of former great men.

無形 | no clue of him.

形 | 可疑 a suspicious appearance or act.

神 | or 異 | evidences of divine or supernatural power; miracles.

萬 | 自身 to pursue one's own course steadily.

足 | a footstep; a track.

並無蹤 | I can find out nothing about him.

痕 | a streak, a stain; a grudge, bad feelings left in the mind.

陳 | old effects of; examples, influences handed down.

功 | insignia of merit.

風 | effects of wind; influence of usages.

深 | 其道 examine into its nature deeply.

勝 | overpowering energy, as of a god.

心 | sentiments.

王 | royal deeds, or fortunes.

藉

*tsi*

From *plow* and *ancient*; used as another form of *tsie*, 藉 to borrow.

The emperor's field of a thousand *mu*, called the 帝

| 田 was anciently that on which he began the plowing himself in order to encourage the people; the crops were used in offerings.

藏帝 | 於神倉 store the crops from the crown lands in the sacred granary.

籍

*tsi*

From *bamboo* and *field*; interchanged with the preceding, and with *tsie*, 藉 to borrow.

A book for records; a list, a register of the people; the place for registration, one's original family seat or village; to enrol.

祖 | 是在 his forefathers were of this place.

書 | records; books.

狠 | violent, savage; destructive.

民 | or 戶 | or | 貫 census; the register of the people; returns of the population.

回 | to return to one's birth-place or family seat.

| 諸路兵 he enrolled all the circuits for military service.

原 | the original family seat.

無 | 遊民 *vagrants, gypsies, people that have no home.*  
 在 | 養痾 *he is at his own village recruiting his health.*  
 | | the sound of much talking.

踏, *From foot and ancient.*  
 To stride; to step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step formally. with a measured pace.

毋 | 席 *don't step on the mat; said of those days when chairs were not used.*

跟 | 如也 *thus, go slowly and precisely.*

執爨 | | they attended to the furnace with dignity or alacrity.

脊, *The original form delineates the vertebrae above 肉 flesh, still imperfectly figured in its present form; in common books this character often resembles 春 the spring.*

The spine, the backbone; the back; the ridge of a roof, or on a plant; a sierra, a ridge; the fur on the back of an animal; convergent, as the ribs; a bone; a principle.

背 | 骨 or | 骨 or | 梁骨 *the backbone; the vertebrae.*

| 髓 *the marrow in bones.*

梁 | *the timber in the roof-tree.*

山 | *a ridge of hills.*

無骨 | *no dependence can be placed on him.*

有倫有 | *I have right and reason for it.*

窮斷 | 梁筋 *so poor that his backbone is broken and his muscles twisted, — for want of food.*

死 | *dead men's bones.*

瘠, *From disease and the spine as the phonetic.*

Lean as a stick, emaciated, reduced to mere bones; poor, as barren land; to make lean; to impoverish; to retrench. to restrict.

損 | *died from his sickness; lit. thrown off his leanness.*

| 土 *meager land.*

何必 | 人以肥己 *why impoverish another to enrich one's self?*

| 瘦 *thin, lank.*

| 馬 *a lean horse.*

堦, *Poor land, such as is on the tops of ridges and hills; a low ridge.*

| 田 *lean, unproductive land.*

崗 | *the ridge of hills.*

躡, *A short and careful pace; a mincing walk; to step here and there.*

跼 | 不安 *uneasy, oppressed, restrained.*

足 | 不前 *he does not advance.*

謂地蓋厚不敢不 | *though we say the earth is so thick, one cannot but tread on it carefully.*

鵲, *The house-top bird, perhaps alluding to its habits.*

A bird, the | 鵲 or pied wagtail (*Motacilla luzoniensis*), common in southern China; it has a mottled neck, and is called 雪姑 the snow-lady, and sometimes 錢母 or money-mother; it 飛鳴行搖 sings when it flies, and wags when it walks.

| 鵲在原 *the wagtail is on the ridge; — a simile for brothers in trouble.*

漶, *From ear or demon and gradual; they are also read tsien?*

The death of the ghost of a man; these characters with others are pasted over doors in times of pestilence, under the notion that the devil of this name will drive off sickness.

績, *The plait or folds of a woman's skirt; the plait in a frill.*

勛, *From strength and responsible; it is nearly synonymous with the next.*

Merit, praiseworthy acts; conduct worthy of reward.

績, *From silk and responsible.*  
 To spin thread, especially of hemp; to splice threads; merit from doing laudable

works; duties, services; the place where they are done; an affair; to complete an undertaking; to be achieved; to be operated on; finished; to join or piece.

| 藤 *to twist hemp.*

紡 | *to spin and join thread.*

| 績 *to tie on.*

勞 | *meritorious works.*

三載考 | [Yao] *triennially examined into their acts.*

庶 | 咸熙 *the worthy deeds of all were quite complete.*

敗 | *utterly routed.*

積, *To gather, as to store up grain; to hoard, to accumulate, — and spoken chiefly of things; to pile upon, to add, to increase; increasingly.*

發 | *to accomplish, to get rich.*

| 福 *much happiness derived from good works of supererogation, — applauded by the Buddhists.*

| 年 *during many years, for a long time.*

| 財 *to heap up riches.*

| 蓄 or | 儲 *to lay by, to hoard, to amass.*

日 | 月累 *days and months multiply.*

禍因惡 | *his misfortunes have been caused by his evil deeds.*

水 | 埋 *water standing in puddles. (Cantonese.)*

堆 | *to pile up rubbish.*

Read 'tsz' *Stores of grain; to pile it in stacks on the floor.*

有實其 | [the reapers] *pile up their stacks.*

積, *Also read tsz?*  
 Grain piled up on the floor for thrashing, in which sense it is like the last, and is sometimes used with 穡 to reap.

| 之秩秩 *the piles of grain are very great and numerous.*

**積** From stone and responsible.  
Rocks under water, half-tide rocks; stony places that check the current, were once so called in Honan.  
砂 | the desert of Gobi.

**耒** From 田 field and 人 man, with 父 to go in.  
A share or plough used at the commencement of spring.  
| | 耒耜 well sharpened are the good shares.  
瓊 | an old local name for dice in the south of Chihli.

Read *mi*. To point out; used by Buddhists as a final particle in writing Sanscrit words.

**僂** Small, diminutive.  
| 民之勞 the toil and labors of the poor people.

**稷** Paniced millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), also called 稭 one of the five grains; quick.  
| 子 or 黍 | these two are merely varieties of the same species, whose seeds differ in size and colors; it is rather glutinous.

后 | or Prince Tsih was Shun's minister of Agriculture, and the high progenitor of the Chen emperors; he was made the god of Agriculture.

后 | 教民稼穡 the gods taught people sowing and reaping.

社 | 之臣 a noble statesman, the prop of the realm.

是日下 | the day will soon be done.

| 山 a district in the southwest of Shansi in Kiang cheu on the River Fän.

既齊既 | all ready quickly.

TS'IH

Old sounds, ts'ih, ts'ik, ts'it, and ts'ip. In Canton, ts'ik, ts'at, and ts'ap; — in Swatow, ch'et, chit, and chip; — in Amoy, ch'it, ch'ip, and ch'ek; — in Fuchau, ch'ek and chök; — in Shanghai, ts'ih; — in Chifu, ch'i.

**戚** Composed of 戔 a hatchet and 未 (or 叔) uncle; it is interchanged with the next.

A sort of pole-ax; to pity, to commiserate; to cause pity, to distress; mournful, sorry; near, related to, of kin; attached to; angry, vexed, roused; deformed, as a hunchback.

親 | one's relatives not of the same surname.

憂 | 相關 to feel for other's woes, mutually afflicted.

得此 | 施 she has only got this hunchback.

小人長 | | the mean man is always dejected.

| | 兄弟 uterine brothers.

干戈 | 揚 with shields and spears and axes displayed,— he marched out.

未可以 | 我先王 you may not so grieve our former kings.

哀 | sorry, mourning for.

**感** Used for the last.  
**憾** Grief, sorrow; to be afflicted; sympathizingly; sad, pained, mournful.  
自貽伊 | I have involved him in sorrow.

**城** The steps of an ascent or stairway, otherwise called 階 | and 階齒 teeth of the stairs.

左 | 右平 on the left a stairway; and a flat place on the right.

**鉞** A kind of pole-ax, used with spears in war; an ornamental sort of halberd carried in processions.

**七** The original form is composed of one crossing 中 middle deflected; *q. d.* one of the odd numbers; the second character is the complex form used in bills, and like the next.

The number seven.

第 | the seventh.

十 | seventeen.

| 十 seventy.

| 零八落 or 亂 | 八躓 near destruction, devastated; at sixes and sevens; ruined.

瞎 | 瞎入 to blindly arrange things, to misplace all around.

| 手八脚 too many at it; *met.* too many cooks spoil the broth.

| 巧 or | 夕 the seventh evening of the seventh moon; — a festival for women.

理 | or 做 | to attend to the funeral rites of each seventh day till the 49th day, after which the burial takes place.

| 絕 a verse of four lines pentameters; and | 律 a verse of eight lines.

| 嘴八舌 confused or incoherent talking; a gabble.

| 七圖 the Chinese puzzle of seven pieces, the tangram.

**漆** From water appearing to issue from a tree; the second and third forms especially denote the lacker tree, now superseded by the first.

The varnish or lacker tree, (*Rhus vernicifera* or *Vernix vernicia*), from which the Chinese collect sap for lacker

ware; viscid or resinous juices used in varnishing; to paint, to varnish; black, as lacker; adhesive; friendly, coating on; the first form also means a small branch of the River Wéi in Shensi, which flows by T'ung-kwan, and joins the Tsü before entering the latter; and an ancient city in that region.

油 | paint, varnish; to paint.

油 | 匠 a house-painter.

樹 the varnish tree; it is applied to other oil-producing trees, as the *Croton* and *Elaeococca*.

雕 | 器 Suchau red carved lacker.

火 | sealing-wax.

火 | 片 wafers.

| 食 or | 咬 人 poisoned with lacker.

上 | to paint.

金 | 器 gilded lacker-ware.

| 精 clear varnish.

情如膠 | his disposition is very affectionate.

| 車 a black carriage.

Read *tsich*. A staid, composed mien is | |; said of persons engaged in performing ceremonies.

耳 From mouth over the ear.

耳 To whisper in the ear; to asperse, to blame one; the sound of the voice.

無 | | 以悅聽 do not be fond of hearing slander.

緝 To twist a cord; to join, to continue, to come after, to succeed; to pursue after, to be on the search for in order to arrest; continuous, successive; occurs used for the last.

| 獲 to pursue and seize.

| 私 to watch smugglers.

| 私船 revenue-cutters.

| 着 he has been caught.

查 | on the search.

頭 | a jib set under a junk's bow.

| | 翻翻謀欲譖人 babbling and talking around, planning how to slander people.

| 熙 to continue the reputation of; lasting brightness.

巡 | to get on the trail of.

In *Pekingese*. To hem; to sew together; a seam, a hem.

密密的 | a close-stitched seam.

| 縫子 to sew a seam.

| 邊 to hem or baste.

戢 From *spear* and *whisper*.

戢 To store up weapons, to put them back in an arsenal; to gather in; to fold, as wings; to collect one's self; to lay aside, as arms in time of peace; to surcease.

載 | 干戈 to lay by arms, — and keep the peace.

兵猶火也弗 | 將自焚 war is like fire, those who do not cease from it burn themselves; like Matt. 26 : 52.

| 斂 to gather in, to guard.

| 翼 to fold the wings.

較前斂 | these are fewer in comparison with the former.

In *Cantonese*. To make even or smooth; to press together.

踹到實 | tread it down slyly or close.

劑 | | trim it off evenly, as the edges of sheets.

澗 Water rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing.

其角 | | his horns are harmless as a sheep's.

| 然曷沒 how quickly the mallard was out of sight!

葺 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 | 花圃 to fence in and prepare a garden plat.

| 覆 to cover or roof in.

| 理舊址 to repair the old foundations.

葢 From *plant* and to *store up*.

葢 A kind of *Iridis* growing in damp places in Chehkiang and Hunan, whose leaf is likened to the buckwheat; it preserves fish, and has a sharpish taste.

| 菜 the *Houttuynia cordata*, whose leaves are sometimes eaten.

| 山 a peak in Chehkiang, where this plant is found.

霰 From *rain* and to *store*.

霰 The noise of a driving rain; a dash of hard rain; applied to the din and clangor of musical instruments.

## TSIN.

Old sounds, tsin, tsim, and dzin. In *Canton*, tsun, tsán, and ts'ám; — in *Swatow*, chin and chim; — in *Amoy*, chin, chítu, and sin; — in *Fuhchau*, ching and chéng; — in *Shanghai*, tsing and dzing; — in *Chifu*, chin.

津 From *water* and *accordant*.

津 A ford, a ferry; a place where streams meet; a narrow; a mart where boats stop; to moisten, to imbue, to soften by soaking; saliva; the sap of trees.

迷 | to miss the fording-place.

關 | guard-houses or *douanes* at fords.

問 | to ask the way; *met.* to seek a wife.

| 口 a ferry.

生 | to produce | 液 saliva, as acids do.

| 滲 the water oozes in.

| 梁 a bridge over the ford.

問 | 過來人 to get hints from other's experience.

| | running over, full and more; as in | | 有味 I relish [the study] more and more.

武陵 | the path to elysium or fairy land.

貼 a *douceur* or something over the regular pay; *batta*.

天 | the port of Tientsin, for which the second character alone is much used in the vicinity; the star  $\gamma$  in Cygnus.

寢

tsin

The ancient name of a river in the north of Kiangsu; a place where waters collect, as in a marsh; gradually, increasingly.

以成俗 it gradually became a fixed habit.

稷

tsin

To influence, to act on; a malign halo around the sun; abundant, full.

氛 | noxious, malarious.

陰陽相 | the powers of nature act and react on each other.

妖 | an ominous, pernicious influence.

璣

tsin

A stone resembling jade; a man's name.

儘

tsin

From *man* and *exhausted*; it is often interchanged with the next.

To finish entirely; completely, easily; all; the utmost degree.

够 quite enough.

可以行 it can easily be done.

自不來 he has not been here for a long time, — or at all.

下得去 it can be easily put in (or go down).

東 the farthest east.

先拔補 first on the list for promotion.

教蜂蝶忙 the bees and butterflies flit about as they please.

盡

tsin

From *dish* and remains of a fire or *cinders*; the contracted form is common; used with the next in some senses.

盡

tsin

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.

已 | all gone, used up.

我心 | with my whole heart.

有餘不 | there is still a little left.

命 | his life is ended, his span is run.

家財散 | his patrimony is all dissipated.

殺個 | 絕 he slew them all.

月 | 給你 I'll pay you at the month's end.

感謝不 | I cannot express all my thanks.

人事 | to fulfill the duties of life.

職 | to perform well one's official duties.

自 | to put an end to one's self.

書不 | 言言不 | 意 books do not exhaust words, nor words ideas; 一不 | at the end of a note, intimates that the writer has not said all he would or ought.

無窮 | inexhaustible, as reason.

節 | died a martyr to chastity.

係水漬 all are soaked through.

大 | a moon of thirty days.

情 | to indulge the feelings, as in acts of kindness.

往 | 天涯 to go to the ends of the earth.

頭 | at the very end, reached the limit.

一網打 | took them all at one haul.

在不言中 the idea is not clearly said, — but it is hinted at in the words.

貪玩 he wishes and thinks of nothing but play.

燼

tsin

From *fire* and *exhausted*.

Ashes, embers, snuff; a residuum after combustion; a quenched brand; the relics, the remnant, as of a conquered people; the remains of.

餘 | what is left after the fire.

化為灰 | all is turned to ashes.

民 | the remnant of the population.

燈 | snuff of a lamp.

蓋

tsin

Like the preceding.

A plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to promote to a high post, as a faithful minister who is | 臣 or an officer placed near his sovereign; sincere, attached to.

忠 | a loyal officer.

進思 | 忠退思補過 when in office he proved his fidelity, and when he retired to private life he reformed his ways.

湓

tsin

A rapid flow of water; a branch of the River Han in Hupeh, and of a small stream in the south of Shensi; used for 津 saliva.

湓 flowing swiftly.

贖

tsin

Presents given to friends when going on a journey, or exchanged as tokens of remembrance.

儀 parting gifts.

納 | to receive presents.

餽

tsin

to send some delicacies to a friend going away.

浸

tsin

From *water* and to *sweep by hand*.

To soak through, to penetrate; to steep in, to wet, to macerate, to immerse; laid under water, as an inundated field; it has even been used by some for Christian baptism; wet, drenched, imbued with; gently, gradually.

死 drowned.

糖 soaked in syrup.

潤 to imbue with, to bias, to prejudice against.

不透 not soaked through.

水 | 街 the water overflowed the street.

汗 | 紅顏 the perspiration rolled down her face.

了幾次 soaked several times.

- | 晝 broad day.  
 | 一 | 透 sprinkle it till it is wet through.  
 | 在酒 steeped in spirits.  
 | 濕 wet it, as by immersion.  
 其說 | 淫 his words are insidious and seductive.

In *Cantonese*. A coat, as of paint; a thickness, a skin; callous skin, which can peel off.

- 漆三 | varnished it three times  
 一 | 皮 one envelope, one cover.

**緞** From *silk* and to *advance*.  
 A sort of light red or carnation silk; to wrap or gird, as with a sash.

- | 紳 red girdles denote the gentry and officials, whose names are in the | 紳錄 or | 紳全書 or 文武 | 紳 the government red book.

**搢** Interchanged with the last and the next, and also used for *tsien*.  
 薦 to introduce.

To stick into; to insert, as in a socket; to shake; to strike the watches; to rescue.

- | 插 to stick into.  
 | 笏 to hold the official tablet.  
 德聲 | 鐸 the fame of virtue strikes the bell; *i. e.* animates men.

**晉** } From 日 *sun* and a contraction of 至 *reaching* to doubled; the second form is common, and not to be confounded with 普 *普*; it is interchanged with the next.

To increase, as young plants when the sun comes to them; to grow, to flourish; name of the 35th diagram, composed of fire and earth, and referring to the abundance of nature; to stick into; to attach to, as about the person; a

drum; to curb a horse; to go to or enter.

- | 爵 take another glass; said to a guest.

上 | to rise in office.

- | 謁 to have a personal interview, to visit.

如 | 如齊 [their fraternal regard is] like that of the states of Tsin and Tsi.

| 朝 a dynasty which lasted from A. D. 265 to 317, and its successor the 東 | which continued the name till A. D. 419, in all 154 years.

| 國 a powerful feudal kingdom, in its widest limits occupying the southern half of Shansi and northwest of Honan along the Yellow River; it was conferred on 唐叔虞 a brother of 成王 of Chen, B. C. 1107, and endured under 26 rulers from 737 till 436, when it was partitioned by Han, Wei, and Chen; it had several capitals, and is often still used for Shansi province.

**進** From to *go* and *birds*, but the primitive is by some regarded as a contraction of 進 闚 to tread.

To advance, to enter; to go in, up, or on; to bring in or forward; to exert one's self; to adopt, as a religion; to promote; to make progress in; to come near; a promotion, an advance; a division of a hong or house, in which each has its own entrance.

- | 貢香料 the very best sorts of incense; *i. e.* such as are brought as tribute or revenue.

| 達 to be advanced; to promote.

| 退兩難 embarrassed how to act; to advance or retreat is equally difficult.

- | 身之計 a scheme to advance one's self.

前 | to make progress.

沒長 | he does not improve, he makes no progress.

三揖而 | he bowed thrice and began to speak.

| 門 come in; beginning to learn as a craft.

| 教 to enter the sect.

中 | 士 to become a *tsinsz'* or graduate of the third degree; these are permitted to erect tablets over their doors; the first on the tripos writes 會元, the next seventeen on the list can write 會魁 chief of the Concours; and the rest merely | 士 or doctors of Civil Law.

初 | 步 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 後 | ancients and moderns.

幾 | 深 or 幾多 | 深 how many divisions or houses is it deep? (*Cantonese*.)

**璫** A beautiful grained pebble, like cornelian, regarded as a gem of inferior quality.

**鄆** Also read *tsz'*.

A town formerly in the present Ho-kien fu in Chihli, which was taken from 紀 by 齊, and its people moved off; also an old town in the south of Chihli, between the states of Lu and Sung.

**蜺** The 蜺 | is an old name for a *Pinna*, or similar shell which produces a byssus; it is found on the northern coasts.

TS'IN.

Old sounds, ts'in and ts'im. In Canton, ts'an, ts'am, ts'äm, and ts'un; — in Swatow, ch'in and ch'im; — in Amoy, ch'in, ch'im, and sim; — in Fuhchau, ch'ing, ching and ch'eng; — in Shanghai, ts'ing, dzing, and sing; — in Chifu, chin.

親  
ts'in

From to see and plants growing together; occurs used for 新 new.

To love, to be attached to, as to one's kindred; liking, pleased with; to approach, to place one's self near to; near, intimate; personal, belonging to one's self, myself; a relative; a wife; kin, kith, kindred.

成 | to consummate a marriage.  
嚴 | or 父 | a father.  
雙 | 在堂 both parents are still alive.

迎 | to receive the bride.  
有 | related to him.

| 派 relatives of the same surname.  
內 | relatives by consanguinity; those derived through the wife or mother.

| 筆寫 I wrote it myself.  
| 愛 to love much.  
| 近 near to one.  
| 熱 very intimate.

遠 | 不如近隣 a relative afar off is not like a neighbor near.  
一層 | connected or related by only one tie, as two families.

| 上加 | to be doubly connected, as to marry a maternal cousin.

貧窮斷六 | poor people must discard their relatives; the 六 | are parents, brothers, wife and sons.

| 眷 or | 串 relatives of another surname.

大人不 | 細事 great men do not personally attend to small affairs.

勿躬勿 | not myself at all.  
撞 | to run against one. (Canton.)

| 軍營 the Imperial Guard or Household troops in Peking.  
| 身銳任 I myself will take all the responsibility.

Read ts'in' Relationship, affinity.

各有分 | each person was detailed according to his degree of kindred.

| 家 or | 翁 the parents of a married couple.

侵 From man and to sweep by hand.  
To usurp, to ineroach on others' possessions; to appropriate, to invade, to stealthily advance or enter on; ineroaching; rising, as the tide; dwarfed or deformed; possessed, as by a spirit.

大 | a poor year; bad, as a poor harvest.

| 害 to usurp and injure, as another's functions or property.

| 佔 to occupy another's land unjustly.

| 凌 to intimidate and insult.

| 伐 to invade and chastise a rebel principedom.

| 削 to usurp or pare off by degrees.

| 近 to approach unawares.

| 犯 to sin willfully, to dare the results.

貌 | low in stature.

| 吞賬目 to falsify accounts and take the money.

勿使風雨所 | so as not to let the wind and rain come into the house.

In Cantonese. To put in furtively, to adulterate, to debase the quality of goods.

| 辮牌 to braid in false hair.

| 的入去 stick in a few bad ones.

駿 Occurs used for the preceding.  
A fleet horse.  
| | 其馬 the coursers flew over the ground.

載驟 | | the charger sped as he felt his rider.

綾  
ts'in

Red fringe of silk worn on the helmet crest as a kind of uniform; it hung down on the neck.

秦  
ts'in

From 禾 grain and 春 to hull rice contracted, intimating that good grain was the proper revenue.

A fine kind of rice; a feudal state which arose with Féi-tsz' 非子 B. C. 897, and gradually extended over the whole of Shensi and Kansuh, till, in B. C. 221, under the Emperor First | 始皇帝 it subdued all China, and was called | 朝 the Ts'in dynasty.

| 嶺 the range of mountains which divides the valleys of the rivers Han and Wéi in the south of Shensi.

| 人之弟 he is a brother of Ts'in; i. e. he is not one of my friends; it's none of my business.

不用子 | 猶用于楚 if you don't want me, somebody else probably will.

結為 | 晉 to make a marriage alliance.

| 椒 red pepper, which came from the west.

大 | 國 the Roman empire.

榛  
ts'in

In the old time, an ox was so called in some parts of the north of China.

螻  
ts'in

A small cicada, which has a square head marked with stripes.

胡 | a kind of blue-bottle fly.

| 首蛾眉 a cicada's head and a moth's eyebrows; met. a fine woman.

寢  
ts'in

From shelter and to sweep with the hand; the addition of 爿 bedstead was later.

To lie down to sleep; to desist from, to rest; rest, repose; a bed-chamber; a dwelling-house; a

retiring room in a palace; the recess or adytum where the tablets and images are placed, or the rear room of the ancestral temple, used for the purpose; a house or mausoleum near the grave; the resting-place of the dead; the ancient name of Ku-chi hien 固始縣 in the southeast of Honan.

乃安斯 | he sleeps so quietly.

| 室 a dormitory.

廢 | to lose one's sleep.

難 | I cannot finish or stop the affair.

| 兵 to call in troops, to cease from war.

正 | the apartments behind the hall.

其事遂 | 息 the affair was then brought to a close.

| 食不安 no rest either in sleeping or eating.

| 苦枕塊 to sleep on a mat and pillow on a clod, as filial sons do when mourning for a parent.

六 | an old name for the six offices in the palace for clerks.

載 | 之地 put her to sleep on the ground.

鏤 An awl; a graver; a point. Read *ts'ien*. To engrave, to cut, to carve blocks.

滎 A noted town in early times in 沈邱縣 in the center of Honan, called then | 縣; used for 浸 to soak, to moisten; it seems to have been applied to the canals made in the Han dynasty to irrigate that region.

嘔 From mouth and heart; this character is sometimes written 嘔 as a nearer approach to the sound.

To vomit, said of animals; to spurt out; to belch, as vile talk.

亂 | or 胡 | to rail, to talk obscenely.

| 不出好話 to rail is to use bad language.

貓 | the cat vomits.

沁 From water and heart. To sound the depth of water to fathom; to comprehend; to enter into; a large affluent of the Yellow River, near Hwai-king fu. in the southeast of Shansi.

| 州 a small department near it.

涼 | 心脾 the cold gets into the heart and stomach.

日 | 手其中 he daily searches and sifts — the mud for things.

香 | 鼻端 the fragrance penetrates the nose.

In *Cantonese*. To soak through by rain, to get wet; to let fall.

迷 | 濕佢 don't let the rain wet it.

| 入 to get wet through.

— | 落地就爛 if it fall it will be broken.

| | 吓 try its depth.

篋 An implement used in making ink; a marker or pen made of bamboo to draw lines.

## TSING.

Old sounds, tsing and dzing. In Canton, tsing and tseng; — in Swatow, cheng, ch'pè, and ch'ia; — in Amoy, chéng, ch'éng, ch'an, and séng; — in Fuchau, ching, ch'ing, and chéng; — in Shanghai, tsing and dzing; — in Chifu, ching.

精 From rice and pure; *q. d.* the best of the rice.

Cleaned rice; selected, mature; the best or finest; unmixed; fine, subtle, delicate; accustomed to, devoted to, expert at; skillful, as in strategy; smart, quick, ready; the pure part of a thing, ethereal, essential; the essence of; the germinating principle, semen of males; an apparition, a wraith, a form taken by spirits; before other adjectives sometimes makes an intensive, as | 巧 very skillful.

| 粗 fine and coarse.

好 | 神 in good spirits, vigorous, smart; but 神 | means an idea, a sentiment, a brilliant conception.

| 工 skilled workman.

題中 | 神血脈處 the spirit and scope of the theme or quotation — must first be grasped clearly.

| 兵 the flower of the troops, picked men.

| 氣 animal vigor; the quintessence; subtle air, ether; pure, essential part of a being.

流 | or 遺 | involuntary emissions.

業 | 于勤 skill in a thing depends mostly on diligence.

| 怪 an elf; one acting strangely; an apparition; prodigies, a portent.

| 靈 fine, spiritual; shrewd, ready at an answer or a plan.

你 | 我不呆 if you are ente, I'm not a fool.

| 鬪 | he has met his match; the one is well pitted against the other.

| 者神之本 the semen is the support of the animal spirits.

| 華 the sun and moon; the real and the ornamental; the spiritual and the substantial.

| 講大話 he's mostly clever at lying. (*Cantonese*.)

| 絕國 a country lying near the Bay of Bengal.

心 | 道妙 pure in heart and admirable in doctrine.

圓 | the round pure; — a poetical name for heaven.

| 衛 a bird resembling a pheasant, fabled to have been the daughter of Shinnung who drowned herself in the eastern sea.

**睛**  
*tsing*

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 方 | square iris is regarded as a sign of long life.

眼黑 | the iris.

白 | the white of the eye.

碧 | or 藍 | blue eyes, which are supposed to be the color of demon's eyes.

目不轉 | to fix the eyes on a thing; eyes set and staring, as when terrified.

畫龍不點 | to draw a dragon and leave out the eyes; *met.* to decline to finish a work.

珠 | the crystalline lens.

發 | 光 night-blindness.

不帶眼 | not to use one's eyes; not to keep to good manners; a little careless of propriety.

**蜻**  
*tsing*

A dragon-fly, which sips the water; hence | 蜓點水 the dragon-fly sips water, is said of a style of writing that contains delicate allusions.

螞 | a black field cricket.

豎 | 蜓 to stand on one's head.

**鶻**  
*tsing*

A wader found in the south, called 鶻 | a species of gray heron; the | 鶻 is allied to it; a bird like an ibis

found in Chehkiang, and sometimes eaten; it feeds on eels, fish, and reptiles.

**睛**  
*tsing*

From *flesh* and *pure*.

Lean meat, having no fat; pieces of lean pork or mutton.

**菁**  
*tsing*

The flower of the leek is 韭 |, applied also to chives and shallots.

| | in full leaf; luxuriant.

| 茅 a large triquetrous sedge found in Honan. used in clearing liquor of sediment.

蕪 | a kind of greens resembling turnip, and used like pepper-grass, as an appetizer.

**箒**  
*tsing*

The second is read 'sing, and is nearly synonymous with the first, and most in use.

Fishing baskets.

箒 | a general name in the T'ang dynasty for baskets and creels used in fishing.

Read *tsien'* for the first. A bamboo cross-bow; a small variety of the bamboo.

**旌**  
*tsing*

From *banner* and *to produce*.

A banner, like an oriflamme, having plumes of different colors, which was waved to encourage the troops; a standard of a chieftain; to make signals; notices, signals; to make manifest, to discriminate; to show, a proof.

| 旗 banners and flags.  
銘 | banner hung by a corpse; it is sometimes made of paper like a square pillar with the legends written on the sides.

請 | to request that a worthy person may be honored with a scroll.

| 表 insignia or testimonials of merit conferred by the sovereign on deceased persons, as loyal officers or worthy widows; they may consist of flags, inscriptions, and honorary gateways.

| 別淑慝 to mark the difference between good and evil.

| 節 a kind of ancient way-mark.

| 卹 a posthumous reward of merit.

悠悠旌 | slow moved the pennons and banners.

欲叩行 | I would like to be at your side to salute you.

**晶**  
*tsing*

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.

茶 | tea-stone, cairngorm stone.

墨 | smoky quartz.

水 | quartz-crystal.

髮 | acicular tourmaline or actinolite in quartz.

紅 | rose quartz.

藍 | beryl; green flour-spar.

天氣 | clear weather.

水 | 宮 Neptune's palace.

**井**  
*tsing*

Originally designed to represent fields divided among eight families, reserving the middle one for public use and digging a well in it.

A well; a deep pit; the adit or shaft of a mine; an excavation; a plat 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 *tsing* or cubic foot measuring 12 *tsun* or inches.

| 水 well water.

市 | 人 a loafer; a huckster.

坐 | 觀天 [he is like one] looking at the sky in a well; — an inexperienced person.

| | 有條 arranged in fine order; very regularly, like beds in a garden.

開 | or 穿 | to dig a well.

一 | 地 a square rood of land is called 一 | 田, and anciently measured 900 *meu*.

淘古 | to clear out an old well; *met.* to marry a rich widow.

天 | an open court or space between houses.

| 宿 the 22d constellation, the six stars  $\gamma \epsilon \zeta \lambda \mu \nu$  in Gemini.

| 里 a village.

親操 | 臼 to bring well-water and [pound in the] mortar; *i. e.* women's work.

臨渴掘 | he waits till he's thirsty to dig his well, — dilatory beyond endurance.

| 竹篙 a shallow well with a bamboo sweep on a frame.

**姘**  
*tsing'*

Female virtue or accomplishments, which induce a quiet, composed way of action.

**阱** } From *cave* or *place* and a *well*.  
A pit-fall, a hole; a pit to catch beasts in; to fall into a hole.

*tsing'* 陷 | to tumble into a pit; to entrap.

布 | 以自陷 he spread a pit-fall and fell into it himself.

為 | 于國中 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.

*tsing'* | 暑 to allay the heat.

| 涼 cool, refreshing.

冬溫夏 | in winter keep warm, and cool in summer.

**婧** } Female chastity and propriety, exhibited in a retiring demeanor, standing apart from others; slender, lithe, slim, as a girl small-waisted.

*tsing'* | | supple, vigorous; said of a full-grown woman.

**圜** } A privy, a place which requires constant cleansing, as it receives all sort of things.

*tsing'* From *pure* as the phonetic and to *establish*.

**靖** } To become quietly settled, as a disturbed region; small fine; peaceful; concord; to tranquillize, to order; to restore peace by destroying the enemy; to clear, as the sea from pirates; to plan, to think on; to regulate, to keep in order; in epitaphs, gentle influence, self-poise and few words.

日 | 四方之急務 daily planning for the urgent requirements of every place.

| 逆 to exterminate rebels.

俾予 | 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.

地方安 | the region is at peace.

**靜** } From *clear* and to *strive*; it is interchanged with the last and the next.

*tsing'* Still, quiet, as a pleasant solitude; quiescence; retiring; imperturbable, impassible; mild, peaceable; silently; pure, as a pool or a sacrifice; at rest, no bustle; to be quiet; to ponder, to think carefully on; to judge or examine; to desist.

心水 | a contented, patient heart.

| 養 to keep quiet, to nurse one's self.

| 默 silent, not to speak, to hold one's peace.

真 | chaste, circumspect.

夜 | the stilly night.

山 | 似太古 these hills are quiet as in the pre-adamite days.

動 | 云為 stirring and quiet: talking and doing; every act; all that one can do or be.

| 極 excessively quiet.

| 坐常思己過 to reflect on one's errors in the quiet of home.

百官 | 事毋刑 all officials rested from business and did not punish people.

| 言思之 I moodily think of my case.

| | 的 be a little quiet, keep still.

**靚** } From *pure* and to *see*, defined as if it was 請見 to request to see; it is like the last.

*tsing'* To ornament, to bedizen; to paint the face; to allure; to summon, to call.

| 粧 painted and tricked out.

詐 | false beauty; prinked up.

閃 | brilliant, splendid.

豐容 | 飾 handsomely and prettily adorned; a clear white complexion with black eyebrows, is regarded as beautiful.

曄 | a flash of lightning.

In *Cantonese*. Handsome, elegant; clear, dazzling, transparent; looks well, becoming.

睇 | 唔 | see if it be pretty.

至 | 係此 this is the gayest.

**淨** } From *water* or *ice* and *quarreling*; one says the meaning is derived from 水 water added to 靜 still; the second form is much used as a synonym, but properly means cold.

*tsing'* The ancient name of a pond in Lu, and of a rapids in the River Han; actors who personify warriors and paint their faces; pure, spotless, undefiled; limpid, clean, not dirty; to wash, to cleanse; only.

| 重 the net weight.

潔 | 其心 to purify his heart.

冷冷 | | only myself here; he is quite alone.

| 土 the undefiled land — of bliss, of the Buddhists; a pure state of mind.

明窗 | 几 a bright room and clean furniture.

| 水符 a cleansing charm, a cabalistic phrase on yellow paper hung in the hall.

乾 | | to clean by washing.

| 桶 a close stool.

一個都去乾 | everybody has gone. (*Cantonese*.)

洗 | to wash clean; to reform.

**淨** } From to *stand* and to *quarrel*.  
*tsing'* To stand at ease; still, quiet.  
惟譏譏善 | 言 he delighted in speaking forth his aspersions.

TS'ING.

Old sounds, ts'ing and dzing. In Canton, ts'ing and leng; — in Swatow, ch'eng, ch'è, and ch'ia; — in Amoy, ch'èng and ch'óng; — in Fuhchau, ch'ing; — in Shanghai, ts'ing and dzing; — in Chifu, ol'ing.

**青**  
ts'ing

Composed of 生 to bear above 丹 red, alluding to the ground color of plants when starting, on the principle of 木生火 wood produces fire; it is the 174th radical of a few incongruous characters, and is interchanged with some of its compounds.

The first of the five colors, the color of nature, as the green of 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 Budha's hair.) whence the term | 石 or | 金 for lapis-lazuli.

玄 | or 元 | black; usually applied to cloth.

洋 | or 大 | smalts.

| 春 or | 年 juvenile, in the teens; the spring-time of life.

踏 | to worship the tombs; to trample over the fields.

| 天白日 a clear, bright day.

鷄蛋 | 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.

人面 | 白 his complexion is very sallow and pale.

| 州府 a prefecture in Shantung, lying in the ancient |

州 one of Yü's nine divisions.

| 子 or | 果 a pickled olive.

**靚**  
ts'ing

A dark color; black; perhaps the common use of the preceding for black arose from confounding it with this less known character.

**清**  
ts'ing

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 | 楚 the whole matter is all well arranged.

數尾未 | some unbalanced items still remain on the books.

| 了數 cleared off the account.

水洗不 | it cannot be washed out, — as a bad act.

| 秀 elegant, well-formed, manly.

| 見毛髮 it is clear enough to see a hair through it.

| 理積案以靖災沴 let the courts clear off their long protracted cases in order to eliminate the discords which have caused this calamity.

天 | 朝 the Pure or Manchu dynasty; the following list gives the names of the eight sovereigns, both in Chinese and Manchu.

EMPERORS OF THE TS'ING OR MANCHU DYNASTY.

STYLE OF REIGN.	TEMPLE NAME.	ACCESSION A. D.	REIGNED YEARS.	GENEALOGY.
Shunchi 順治 Ichishōn (lasan).	世祖章皇帝 Shitsu eltembughe hoangdi.	1644	18	Son of Tsung-teh.
K'anghi 康熙 Elghe taihin.	聖祖仁皇帝 Shengtsu gosin hoangdi.	1662	61	Son of the last.
Yungching 雍正 Hōwalyasan top.	世宗憲皇帝 Shitsung temgetoleghe hoangdi.	1723	13	Son of the last.
Kienlung 乾隆 Apkai weghiyeghe.	高宗純皇帝 Geotsung yonggiyangga hoangdi.	1736	60	Son of the last.
Kiak'ing 嘉慶 Saitchungga fengshen.	仁宗睿皇帝 Jintsung sunggiyen hoangdi.	1796	25	Son of the last.
Taokwang 道光 Toro eltengge.	宣宗成皇帝 Sioantsung shangyan hoangdi.	1821	30	Son of the last.
Hienfung 咸豐 Guptchi elgiyengge.	文宗顯皇帝 Wentsung ilado hoangdi.	1851	11	Son of the last.
Tungchi 同治 Yauningga dasan.		1862		Son of the last.

- | 字 or | 文 Manchu writing.
- | 心 to purify the heart.
- | 規 Buddhist rules, referring to their living on vegetables.
- | 淨 undefiled, pure.
- | 涼世界 a retired, clean situation, as for a temple.
- | 單 a clear, correct account.
- | 官 a clean-handed ruler, a just officer.
- | 風徐來 the balmy breeze comes in gently.
- 暫且 | 閒 just now I have some leisure.

Read *tsing*' and used for 淨. To make cool.

- In *Cantonese*. All, as things; made clean away with.
- 擰 | taken all away.
- 捉 | seized every one.
- | | 的 take a little.
- | 頭佬 an old bachelor.

**鯖** *ts'ing* The green fish, from its color; and applied to some kinds of mackerel and mullets.

海 | 魚 a species of mackerel of a greenish color which comes up the Pei-ho in spring; it has a depression in the neck.

| 魚 a fresh water fish, two to three feet long, and prettily marbled, reared in the central provinces.

| 鱒 a variety of the last, with deeper tints; both are akin to the surmulletts. (*Upeneus*.)

Read *ching*, and used for 疴. To fry fish.

**情** *ts'ing* From heart and green. Human passions, of which there are seven, viz., 喜 joy, 怒 anger, 哀 sorrow, 懼 fear, 愛 love, 惡 hatred, and 欲 concupiscence; the feelings, the desires; temper, passion, affection; lust; kindness, jollity; the facts or circumstances of a matter; an affair, a case.

用 | to assist or treat one heartily

薄 | or 無 | ungrateful.

多 | or | 重' grateful.

不知 | or 憐 | indifferent to kindness.

事 | 沒完 the affair is not yet finished.

實 | the real facts or incidents.

無才 | inapt, stolid.

| 由 or | 節 the causes; and | 形 the aspects of a matter, as of a law case or charge.

| 理 reasonable, common sense; as 出夫 | 理之外 this is beyond all explanation; it is unreasonable.

我 | 願作 I am willing to do it.

有 | having affections; a Buddhist term (*pudgala*)<sup>o</sup> for reasonable beings, man as subject to metempsychosis.

| 所不甘 I do not want to do it; it is not agreeable.

| 投 a mutual liking or friendship.

留 | to remember a kindness.

說 | to plead with or for people, as a lawyer or a friend.

以 | 還 | to pay him in his own coin.

**晴** From sun and azure.

*ts'ing* The weather clearing up after a storm; the clear, blue sky; the stars coming out; to cease, as falling snow.

雨 | the rain has ceased.

| 雲 red or fair-weather clouds.

春 | a bright, spring day.

| 天 or | 日 a fair day.

雲 歛 | 空 冰 輪 乍 擁 the clouds rolled away from the sky, and the silver moon suddenly came forth.

陰 | cloudy and clear.

**賻** *ts'ing* To receive, as a present; to come into possession of.

| 家產 to receive one's patrimony.

| 受若干銀 how much money did you get?

盡 | 多少 how much did you get altogether?

**請** *ts'ing* To request, to ask courteously; to beg of, to ask liberty to do, to request orders; to

beg leave; by your leave; to propose; to promise; to invite, to bid, to engage, — and by extension, to hire, to call; to confess, to acknowledge.

| 坐 please sit down.

| 酒帖 an invitation to dine.

| 告 please tell me.

| 期 to request that a time may be appointed, as for a wedding.

| 便 don't let me incommode you; take your own time.

| 先生 to engage a teacher.

| 駕 will your lordship return? often used as equivalent to Please go, Sir.

| 命 will you let me know your wishes? — said to a high officer.

| 旨 to ask for orders — from the Throne.

| 罪 to confess, to beg pardon; to acknowledge a thing.

| 問 to request, to ask another.

| | thank you; good-bye; the word *chin-chin* is a corruption of this phrase.

| 去 you are requested to go there.

| 呀 | 呀 a salutation at meeting or parting.

| 益 please explain it again.

| 受而甘心焉 how happy I should be if you would give me that!

| 用點 please take a bit; please sit at the table.

Read *tsing*' A term for autumn, because anciently feudal princes brought presents at that season.

朝 | 大夫 chamberlains in the palace in old times,

| 酒 rules for drinking at a banquet.

## TSIOH.

Old sound, tsiak. In Canton, tséuk; — in Swatow, chiak; — in Amoy, chiok; — in Fuhchau, chièk, chièh, and chioh; — in Shanghai, tsiek and zèk; — in Chifu, chòà.

爵

tsioh  
chiè

Supposed to represent a cup with its contents held in the hand; the lower part is composed of 鬯 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, viz. 親王 and 郡王 princes of the blood; 貝子 beisse and 貝勒 beile, palatine princes; 公爵 duke. 侯 marquis, 伯爵 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 輕車都尉 and 騎都尉 are conferred mostly on soldiers, and the others 雲騎尉 and 恩騎尉 on all deemed to be worthy; rank, station; to estimate one's ability.

| 杯 a wine goblet.

| 位 of noble rank, one of the nine grades of nobility.

錫 | to confer noble rank.

| 祿 rank and salary.

襲 | 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.

嚼

tsioh  
chia

From mouth and a goblet.

To chew; to ruminate, "which cows can do, but fishes, having no crop, cannot do;" to crunch, to bite, to masticate;

a mouthful, a bite, a morsel; to drink.

噬 | or 咀 | to chew.

倒 | to chew the cud.

| 爛 chewed fine.

咬文 | 字 to bite phrases and chew characters; — a pedantic style of writing.

| 不動 too tough to chew.

| 蠟無味 tasteless as chewing beeswax; said of a disagreeable job.

| 舌頭 to chew the tongue; met. to deceive, to cajole.

In Pekingese. The bit of a bridle is | 子; the headstall is | 帽 or hat of the bit.

雀

ts'ioh  
tsiao

From bird and tender, because it attaches itself to man; often wrongly interchanged with 鵲, a magpie.

A bird; small birds like the finch, lark, tom-tit, &c., but especially the sparrow, which is also called 家賓 the family guest; a variety of wheat.

| 弁 a kind of leather cap, resembling a helmet.

孔 | the peacock.

麻 | or 瓦 | the house-sparrow.

靈 | and 山麻 | two kinds of larks.

麻 | 王 sparrow king or shrike. (*Lanius schach.*)

時辰 | the canary.

筆 | the munia.

禾花 | rice-birds or ortolans.

| 舌花 the *Gardenia radicans.*

燕 | 安知鴻鵠志 what do the swallow and sparrow know of the plans of the stork?

| 立 to hop, to skip, as a sparrow; to move promptly.

| 舌茶 a kind of fine tea.

飛啼 | a species of surmullet. (*Upeneus biaculeatus.*)

誰謂 | 無角 who says the sparrow has no horns — and can't fight? hence the phrase | 角 for litigation, quarreling.

黃 | a goldfinch.

| 皇 the bird of paradise.

梅花 | the avedavat.

燕 | a small gray finch at Peking, taught to play tricks.

暗 | the night-heron. (*Nycticorax griseus.*)

燭

tsioh

A flambeau, a torch or link; a lighted match burned at night on a cry of alarm.

日出矣而 | 火不息 the sun and moon go out indeed, yet the light of man's torches is not put out.

嚼

tsioh

A pure white; clean, nice, fair.

| 然不滓 white, without the least blemish; said of snow or a liquid.

穡

tsioh

Also read tsuh,

To sow wheat between the rice, as is done on uplands; small; early ripe.

冬稌夏 | the winter rice and summer wheat.

漣

tsioh

The rippling rush of water caused by stones; the noise of waves.

遊鱗 | 灩 the darting fish show their [bright] scales.

## TS'IOH.

Old sounds, ts'iak and dziak. In Canton, ts'ëuk; — in Swatow, ch'iak; — in Amoy, ch'ioik; — in Fuhchau, ch'ioik; — in Shanghai, ts'ioik; — in Chifu, ch'ioa.

鶻  
ts'ioh'

From bird and ancieat, but some give the original primitive as a contraction of 雜, particolored.

A term for the pie, jackdaw, jay, and similar birds.

喜 | the magpie, *lit.* the joyous bird, so named from its incessant bowing; also called 乾 | from its nest being in dry places, and its delight in dry weather; and 駁鳥 from its piebald plumage.

練 | the longtailed blue jay of Formosa (*Urocissa cerulea*); also the blue magpie (*Cyanopica cyana*) of the North.

山喜 | a magpie (*Pica caudata*) with a long gradated tail.

蝟屃子 | the hedgehog yields disgracefully to the magpie; — the legend is that he turns over on his back to be killed by it.

扁 | a famous physician of the San Kwoh.

七夕 | 成橋 the magpies make a bridge on the 7th evening of the 7th moon — for the Herd-boy to see the Weaveress; some say that this alludes to the migration of this bird.

烏 | a raven.

碯  
ts'ioh'

Stones of many colors, a variegated stone; to respect.

石 | an officer of Wéi.

Read *sh*, A stumbling-block.

猎  
ts'ioh'

A docile, well-trained dog in the state of Sung, and like *Galerit*, it has come to designate such an animal.

黻  
ts'ioh'

Like the next.

The rough bark of a tree, full of cracks and furrows, like that of the oak (*Quercus sinensis*) or fir.

皴  
ts'ioh'

The old bark of tree; a rough, corrugated bark, like the hemlock or fir; applied to the wrinkled skin of old men.

皮皴 | 以龍驚 take a wrinkled bark to scare away the dragon.

| 皴有緻 this mottled rough surface is beautiful.

鯨  
ts'o'

From fish and old, but defined as blended stripes.

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 Chehkiang, and is eaten by the people.

## TSIU.

Old sounds, tsiu, dziu, tsiak, and dziok. In Canton, tsau, ts'au, and tsò; — in Swatow, chiu and ch'iu; — in Amoy, oh'iu, chiu, and iu; — in Fuhchau, ch'iu, iu, ch'iu end ch'iu; — in Shanghai, tsü and dziü; — in Chifu, chiu.

湫  
ts'iu

From water and autumn.

A pool, a pond; a branch of the Yellow River in Lin hien in the northwest of Shansi, famed for its clear, pure water; cool, refreshing, as a breeze; to distress, to sadden.

| | mournful, sorrowing.

觀斯景也好不 | 人 I regard these circumstances as not calculated to make men sad.

龍 | a waterfall.

| 兮如風 a chilly, moaning wind.

敝居 | 隘 my residence is small and contracted; — a depreciatory phrase.

啾  
ts'iu

The wailing of infants.

| 唧 the hum of insects, the buzz of flies; a low murmur.

| | the moaning of infants.

拏  
ts'iu

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 sheaf and bind it; the second is to clutch, to grasp, to gripe; to pinch and pull, as the skin; to take hold of forcibly.

| 心 anxious about the result.

| 斂 to make up into bundle.

| 住 to seize fast.

| 辯子 take him by the cue.

| 着不撒手 they won't let go their hold of each other.

| 耳 nabbed him by the ears.

| 束 to bind in a sheaf.

| 皮 to rub and pull the skin; done as a counter-irritant.

| 着心繫兒去做 tie your heart to your hand and go do it; — i. e. be very careful.

聒  
ts'iu

A ringing in the ears.

| 的一聲或耳中 | | a humming noise in the ear.

**雞** A pullet.  
| 子 a chicken.  
*tsiu*

**鱮** A herring, which the Chinese fable to be transformed from a bird, and therefore it has a gizzard in its body.  
*tsiu*

**黑** | a perch with an emarginate dorsal. (*Lates calcarifer*.)

| 魚 a silvery perch, ventral and pectoral opposite. (*Lates nobilis*.)

**杭** | 白 a yellowish herring at Macao (*Megalops setipinnis*), with yellow fins.

| 白 a leek-green herring at Macao, (*Ulisha abnormis*), with a long swallow tail.

**酒** From 酉 *must* or *mash* and half of 水 *water* above it, denoting the water which collects on liquor when settling.  
*tsiu*

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.

似先公 | 矣 to carry on the work of the late prince.

六 | a chief cup-bearer.

**髻** 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.  
*tsiu*

挽 (或梳) 一個 | 兒 tie up her hair in a [side] coil.

正髻 | a coil or knot in the middle.

牛屎 | the cue coiled up.

**酒** The oily scum which is found on rich spirits and adheres to the cup; occurs used for 糟, the rice cake or refuse left after making spirits.  
*tsiu*

**酒** Same as 酒 to swim.  
| | dregs, secretions.  
*tsiu* | 河 a small affluent of the River Wei in the southeast of Shensi, near where it joins the Yellow River.

**道** From to *go* and *liquor*.  
*ch'iu* To urge, to constrain; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to end, to carry to the utmost; firm, as a well governed state; to collect, to consolidate, to call in; concentrated; strong, unyielding; sudden.

| 人 a policeman; a herald.

四國是 | the four states were firm in their power.

百祿是 | all happiness and riches were concentrated in him.

| 健 vigorous.

歲忽忽而 | 盡 how rapidly has the year come to an end!

**蟪** The long white larvæ of a beetle, resembling the carpenter beetle, called | 蟻 to which a lady's neck is likened; occurs used for 蟬 the ephemera fly.  
*tsiu*

| 蚌 a large marine crab.

**酒** From *must* and *water*; it is liable to be mistaken for 洒 to sprinkle.  
*tsiu*

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 Tu K'ang 杜康 a woman of the Tih 狄 tribes first made it; given to drink.

賣 | 不說 | 酸 he who sells grog, never tells you it is sour.

燒 | samshew, saki, arrack.

| 席 a banquet.

旨 | fine, generous liquor.

無 | 量 I have no ability to drink.

發 | 瘋 drunk, maudlin, raving.

陳 | old wine.

黃 | sweet spirits, usually applied to the best which comes from Shaohing.

| 中 boozy, tipsy.

| 瘋脚 gouty, 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.

| 脚 a heel-tap.

水 | weak or poor wine; used to depreciate one's own liquor.

天 | a poetical name for dew, as 玄 | is for water.

色 | mulled wine.

| 神降 to relish the flavor of the wine.

美 | good liquor; a fine flavor.

祭 | the head of the Kwoh-tsz'-kien; he is cup-bearer at the state worship of Confucius; an ancient title of honor, like that of a judge of wines; to pour out a libation.

| 仙 or 醉 | 佬 or | 囊 a drunkard, a wine-bibber.

| 保 a waiter, a servant in a restaurant.

**酒** From *grain* and *color* of wine; it resembles 燥 to fast.  
*tsiu*

To shrink up small; to divide or sort.

| | 了 all shriveled up, withered.

| 短 contracted, as dry timber.

| 分兩 to shrink in weight.

| 一半 shrunk one half.

| 縮 shrunk, as cloth in washing.

| 旗 a group of stars partly in Leo and partly in Cancer.

**就** From 尤 more and 京 a capital city; *q. d.* the place to which things tend or culminate.  
*tsiu*

To go towards, to approach; to accompany, to follow; to complete, to make a circuit; accommodated to, agreeable to; complot-

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 | 去 he has just come and gone.

| 先 just now, only a little while ago.

成 | to bring about, to finish up.

| 手 handily, just at this time it is convenient.

不能將 | this will not do at all; I don't like it so.

東不成西不 | everything is out of order; all is in confusion or at cross-purposes.

| 地辦理 to settle it (or judge a case) off-hand.

| 地取材 this will serve the purpose; he will perhaps do for the place.

| 近 to choose the near, as an official for his post; to prefer the most convenient; to be near.

| 是了 just so, let it rest; that is it; very well.

| 好 this is right; it will do so.

百姓 | 了他來 the people all came to him.

| 手去做 go and do it at your early convenience; do it soon.

將計 | 計 to meet one scheme with another; to give a Rowland for an Oliver.

| 知明白 I shall understand it presently.

| 他的車 I availed myself of his carriage.

你 | 搭他 (in *Cantonese*, | 埋佢) bear with him.

領伊 | 來 bring him directly. (*Shanghai*.)

| 要去 go directly.

| 是伊 that is the man. (*Shanghai*.)

鷲) A large accipitrine bird, of a black plumage, described as having a yellow head and piercing sight; it is probably the condor or lammergeir, found in Manchuria.

| 悍 rapacious, grasping.

借梵宮而爲 | 室 he uses the hall of Budha to make it a harpy's nest; i. e. a den of thieves.

靈 | 山 a peak in India, called Gridhrakuta, now Giddore, where Pisuna assumed a vulture's shape, or on which vultures had their nests; many ascetics lived there in caves.

僦) To draw near to a man, to hire, to employ; to procure.

| 屋 to rent a house.

| 僱 to engage, as a workman.

| 載者 to hire a conveyance for carrying things.

瘵) From *disease* and *autumn*, To shrivel and heal up, as a sore.

瘵子消瘻 | 了 the pimple has healed and the swelling gone down.

糶) From *grain* or *rice* and a *helmet*; the second form is unusual.

糶) The rice fully ripe, and ready to cut.

割 | to reap the rice.

| 出穗 the rice has headed.

| 槁 and | 馬 frames on which grain is beaten out by hand.

## TS'IU.

Old sounds, ts'iu, ts'ioik, dziu, and dok. In Canton, ts'au; — in Swatow, ch'iu; — in Amoy, ch'iu — in Fuhchau, ch'iu; — in Shanghai, ts'iu und dziu; — in Chifu, ch'iu.

秋) From 禾 *grain* and 火 *fire* indicating ripeness, but also regarded as a contraction of 穉 *scorched*, as the second form intimates.

秋) The season of ripe grain, autumn; autumnal; harvest time; the return of the year;

a season, a time, a period; unhappy, sorrowful, feelings saddened by seeing the seasons depart.

晚立 | 熟死牛 the evening that autumn comes in, it is hot enough to kill the kine.

| 天 or | 季 autumn.

麥 | the wheat harvest in May; also the 4th moon.

| 氣 cool, autumnal weather.

| 後扇 a fan after autumn; — met a useless thing.

| 官 or | 曹 the officers of the Board of Punishments, because cases are decided at the | 審 autumnal assizes.

| 毫無犯 not the error of an autumn's down.

竹 | the third moon.

三 | or 九 | the ninth moon.

蘭 | the seventh moon.

| 收 the harvest.

多事之 | a time of trouble and anxiety.

| 成之事 the time of ripe grain.

| 石 urea, obtained always from the human secretion.

其能無一日三 | 之感 how can the feelings of one day be made to appear like those of three years?

乃亦有 | there is still time for a crop.

| 水共長天一色 the blue water reflects the hue of heaven.

鳳凰 | | the sprightly movements of the phoenix.

令肅 | 霜 the general is stern and strict as the fall frost.

遊子悲 | the trials of a traveler.

**楸**  
ts'iu

The autumn tree, because its leaves are shed early; the character 榎 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 | 樹 a tall spinous tree with palmate leaves, found in Honan.  
| 枰 a chess-board.

**萩**  
ts'iu

From plant and autumn; it is also used for the last.

A syngenesious plant like the may-weed (*Antennaria* and *Anthemis*), having fragrant leaves, and burned to dispel noxious vapors.

| 直 a Corean term for the sons of titled statesmen.

**輳**  
ts'iu

The spokes of a wheel.

| 轉如風 tho wheels roll around swiftly.

**緇**  
ts'iu

From silk and chief; occurs interchanged with the next.

To put on a crupper.

| 轡 the crupper and the bridle or reins.

**鞅**  
ts'iu

The traces of a carriage; a crupper; a breast-strap.

打 | 韃 to swing on a gallopswing; the | 韃 was a whirlwheel like the Russian.

後 | a crupper of wood.

**鰻**  
ts'iu

An eel, the large mud or conger eel.

**鱓**  
ts'iu

泥 | a fresh-water eel; it is shorter and darker colored than the 鰻 yellow eel.

| 魚骨 whale-bone.

山泥 | a small brown lizard.

海 | a sea-dragon of immense length, whose movements cause the ebb and flood tides; a sort of long, narrow boat.

**鶩**  
ts'iu

From bird and autumn, because it sheds its head feathers in autumn, and looks like a bald head.

A long legged bird, 鶩 | 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.

烏 | the black adjutant or the drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*), a small hen-harrier in Formosa.

有 | 在梁 the marabou stands on the dam.

| 鶩鳥 a long-legged bird, like the secretary falcon in many of its traits; Sariputra, one of the leading disciples of Sakyamuni, is called | 鶩子 from his mother.

**燻**  
ts'iu

To scorch, to roast, to dry; fiery, fire.

TS'IÜN.

Old sounds, tsien and dzien. In Canton, tsun; — in Swatow, chun; — in Amoy, chw'an and tsun; — in Fuhchau, chông; — in Shanghai, tsing and tsäng; — in Chifu, tsän.

**皴**  
ts'un

The skin wrinkled or hardened, as from labor; chapped, shriveled; a mode of painting in raised figures or coarse outline.

| 裂 cracked skin.

凍 | 了 chapped from cold.

| 皮 rough, cracked skin; a fanciful name for the lichi fruit.

斧劈 | chopped, riven; said of overhanging, jagged cliffs.

| 法 rules for painting in the rough.

**媿**  
ts'un

A cunning hare.

**竣**  
ts'un

From to stand and a proud gait. To stop work from having finished the task; to complete, to finish; to stand still, to wait aside; to retire after ending the affair; completed, done.

告 | to report the completion.

諸事已 | everything has been done.

完 | to complete; to bring a job to its full end.

勢不能按限報 | it seems to me that we cannot report its completion within the set time.

**逡**  
ts'ün

From 攸 to scunter and 允 permitting; now used only in combination as a primitive, the next taking its place.

To dawdle and drag along, so as to show one's pride by not really advancing; a name of Yao's father.

行 | | to walk mincingly.

**逡**  
ts'ün

To retire, to recede; to act as if returning; to feel ashamed, self-humiliated; a revolution of the moon.

**踈**  
ts'ün

Similar to the two preceding, and interchanged with ts'un 蹲 to squat.

To retire, to fall back, to retreat; to kick back or run against backwards; to perch, as birds; to crouch.

| | hopping like a magpie.

已事而 | to finish the affair and then step aside.

**壇**  
ts'un

From scholar and honored.

Joyful, happy.

| | 舞我 I can caper from very happiness, as when over a stoup of wine.

## TSO.

Old sounds, tsa, dza, tsap, and dzat. In Canton, tso and tsò ; — in Swatow, cho ; — in Amoy, tsò ; — in Fuhchau, cho ; — in Shanghai, tsu and zu ; — in Chifu, tsò and tsòa.

倣

From *man* and to *take out*.

To make believe, to simulate, to put on appearances.

Read *tsü'* To hasten; pressing, urgent; near to.

| 近 to crowd, to press upon.

| 迫 | 心忙 in a desperate hurry and flutter.

尪

One leg injured and crippled.

跛 | to walk irregularly and lamely.

左

The original form was merely 𠂇 representing the *left hand* (as 又 does the right), to which 工 was afterwards added.

The left side, the left hand, now the seat of honor; second to, an assistant or deputy, only used when there are two of them, as the 正, the 左, the 右, or the principal, the vice, and the substitute; to degrade, to lower, because in former dynasties, the left was the less honorable side; 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.

| 思右想 thinking of this and of that way.

| 手交右手 to exchange from hand to hand; — i. e. not to give credit.

轉灣 | 邊 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 | 個 the emperor lives in the side-room, near the great hall.

| 不過 most probably, on the whole, very likely.

山 | and 山右 terms for Shantung and Shansi, having reference to Peking.

佐

From *man* and the *left*; but originally the same as the last.

To assist, to second; an assistant, a coadjutor, a vice, a deputy; a captain in the Manchu Banner force; they often hold civil functions in the colonies, and are either 世管 hereditary, or 公中 of common grade; the former are divided into original 勳舊 *lit.* enduring merits, and promoted 優異 *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 土 *ground* and 留 *to rest*, contracted to two 人 *men* above it.

To sit in a crouching way or on a seat; to squat; sitting, remaining, and by extension, doing nothing, unemployed, idle; a seat, a place; to sit in judgment on; to maintain, to hold; involved in, implicated, as one who is in the crimi-

nal'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.

| 罪于你 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 傍 | to sit in the chief or inferior seats; to give the first or second seat to one.

| 船 to command a ship; to go on a voyage.

打 | 叅禪 to meditate in a retreat; the Buddhists also say | 臘 to retreat (*varchas*) during the twelfth moon.

反 | to bring the crime on one's self, as a false accuser does.

| 牢 in prison.

| 黨死者數百人 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); — indolent.

| 席 to partake of a feast.

子 a stand for a jar.

其文內 | 日係初七日的  
date of the letter was the 7th.

小子禮當侍 | a youth should  
wait till asked to be seated.

| 守無期 to fulfill the duties  
for a time.

| 贓 to charge another with hav-  
ing the plunder.

In *Cantonese*. To lower, as a  
sail of a boat.

In *Pekingese*. The recoil of a  
gun.

座 From *shelter* and *seat*.

A raised seat, a throne, a  
dais; a shrine; a classifier of  
hills, walls, towers, buildings,  
pagodas, movable pavilions, en-  
campments, &c.

寶 | a throne, a shrine.

開光陞 | to vivify and en-  
shrine an idol.

一 | 城 one wall

公 | 椅 a large chair, like a  
magistrate's; an easy chair.

法 | the seat of law; *i. e.* the  
throne or a judge's bench.

八 | eight bearers who carry the  
governor's chair. (*Cantonese*.)

| 右 [let this letter come] to the  
right side of your seat.

嶲 A hill that appears ready to  
fall.

裡 A bag to carry clothes in; a  
haversack; a clothes-bag.

| 衣 a garment without a  
lining.

做 From *man* and *old*; also read  
*tsu'* and *tsoh*, in many places;  
it is regarded as another form  
of *tsoh*, 作 to do, and resembles  
*tsao'* 造 in some meanings.

To do, to act; to perform the  
duties of; it differs from 作 in re-

ferring to mental as well as phy-  
sical acts.

| 不了 not yet done; occasional-  
ly means, I won't do it.

| 官 to be in office.

| 酒 to prepare a feast. (*Cun-  
tonese*.)

會 | 人 he understands the  
world, he is popular.

| 人 be a man, act as a man.

你名叫 | 甚麼 what is your  
name? in this sentence it is the  
passive voice of the previous  
verb.

不想 | I do not want to do it;  
I don't think of doing it.

| 得唔 | 得 (like 行 不行)  
can you do or undertake this?  
will it do or not? (*Cantonese*.)

| 不來 .it cannot be brought  
about or done.

一股氣兒 | do it at once,  
keep on to the end without  
stopping.

## TS'O.

Old sounds, ts'a, ts'ap, ts'at, and ts'ak. In Canton, ts'o; — in Swatow, ch'o tsò; — in Amoy, ch'ò, ts'ò, and chia; — in Fuchau, ch'o and ch'auk; — in Shanghai, ts'u; — in Chifu, ts'ò'a.

搓 From *hand* and to *differ*.

To twist, as thread by rub-  
bing on the knee; to rub be-  
tween the hands; to scrub  
and rub; to lay on paint with a  
wad of tow; bent, hanging down,  
as a pendent branch.

| 挪 to roll round, as a pill.

| 線 to twist thread.

| 香 to roll incense sticks.

| 作一團 roll it into a ball.

柳細 | 難似花新染未乾  
[the threads] are not even as  
delicate as the drooping willow  
twigs, or fresh as the newly  
opened petals.

| 紙條 to roll allumettes or pa-  
per strings.

Read *ch'ai*. To strike and push  
against.

蹉 To slip, to slide in walking;  
to miss, to err; to pass; to  
go by; to cross.

渡 | passed over.

跌 | slipped and fell.

孟公結重關賓客不得 |  
Lord Máng had the gates firm-  
ly barred, so that his guests  
could not get out.

見事當辦無得 | 跔 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 line* of  
composing.

切 | to cut and polish, as ivory.

| 磨 carving and polishing.

切而復 | to trim and then still  
polish, as a carefully written  
essay.

嗟 From *hill* and to *differ*.

The uneven outline of hills.  
山岳 | 峨而連岡 the  
undulating tops of the high  
hills run along like a sierra.

Read *tsz'*. Irregular.

嶙 | uneven, as the peaks of hills.

瘥 From *disease* and to *differ*; it is  
also read *ch'ai* and *ch'a*.

A disease, like an influenza;  
a slight epidemic; to get  
well of an indisposition.

札 | epidemics of any kind.

天方薦 | heaven visits the peo-  
ple with many epidemics.

| 愈 convalescent.

病 | 些 his complaint is a little better.

病已就 | he had then recovered from his illness.

𧄀 Also read *tso*.  
Briny, salt.  
鹹 | salted.  
| 味 a very salt taste.

𧄁 From a *javelin* and to *sit*.  
Short, squat, stunted.  
| 陋 stunted and ugly looking, as a boor.

| 峒場 a salt marsh in Kwangtung.

短 | 兒 dwarfed, short of stature.

| 子 a short fellow.

我不能比人家 | 下去 I am not to be regarded as inferior in rank to that person.

身材很 | his body is very small.

𧄂 Interchanged with 𧄃 to polish.  
A stone of a brilliant white color like fine milky quartz; white, fresh; gay, adorned; to smile; smiling, as when one shows white teeth; to look fascinating.

巧笑之 | the white teeth showed finely through her smile.

| 兮 | 兮其之展也 how white and splendid is her robe of state!

𧄄 Broken stones; the rubbish of rocks; the best kind of orpiment or hartall.

𧄅 Minced meat, hashed; broken to bits, ruined, spoiled; to attend to trifles; crisp, brittle.

叢 | to manage an affair badly, to interfere and spoil things; trifling, fussy, vexatious.

𧄆 From *knife* and to *sit*; occurs used for the next.

To cut, to lop off the points and corners; to trim and prune; to file; to cut in pieces, as criminals are sometimes executed.  
| 折 file it in two.

| 光 to file a thing bright.

| 平 smooth it even.

| 屍 to cut the [criminal's] corpse in pieces.

| 角 file off the corners.

銼 Used with the preceding.  
A file, a rasp; an iron pan or boiler; to file, to trim; to make small.

鉄 | an iron file.

斧 | a broad iron pan or boiler.

一把 | one file.

雞糞 | or 芝麻 | one who files eggs or rasps sesame seeds; a skin-flint. (*Cantonese*.)

挫 From *hand* and to *sit*; it occurs wrongly used for the two last.

To come down on harshly, to oppress; to break or wound; to dislocate a joint; to push off or over; to retire from the field defeated; to humble, to take down one's pride; a close in music; to hasten, to purify.

折 | to try, as by adversity; to polish in manners; chastened, as people who improve under trials.

摧 | to impose on, to thrust at, to be impudent to.

| 了銳氣 brought down his bravado.

| 後 to be pushed back, as a defeated army.

一毫不 | I will not take any of his insults.

| 淨心思 to chasten the will.

抑揚頓 | *diminendo* and *crescendo*, rest and close, in music.

莖 To chop straw fine for animals; to cut fine.

| 之秣之 chop the straw to feed it to them.

斫 | to cut fine.

𧄇 Like the next.

To mistake in making an obeisance; to deceive.

躑 | impeded, not advancing.

𧄈 From 欠 to *trip* and 坐 to *sit*; the second form is unusual.

𧄉 To slip or stumble when making an obeisance, and not perform it, either by catching the dress, or from stiff knees, is | 拜; those who wore mail were excused from doing it; to deceive.

𧄊 From *words* and *ancient*; also read *tsoh*, and occurs used for the next.

To reply; to mistake; to crouch, to cry.

| 話 improper language.

說 | 了 to take wrongly, to mislead.

Read *cha'* To deceive.

錯 From *metal* and *old*; it is also pronounced *ts'u'* and interchanged with the next.

In disorder, confused; to mistake, to err; wrong, mixed; a *conjunction*, excepting; then; to polish; a polishing stone.

不 | right, correct; no mistake.

| 脚難返 it is hard to regain the right path; a faux-pas is not easily recovered.

| 然 respectful, obeisant.

| 過必改 the wrong or error must be retracted.

| 悞 erroneous, mismanaged.

不認 | he will not confess the wrong.

| 不了 he will not mistake.

| 亂 or | 雜 confused, mixed up.

| 骨縫 to dislocate a joint.

午 | 時 or 晌午 | about noon, it was then noontide.

苟 | 諸地則可矣 to put it on the ground will do.

差 | not exact, wanting, not according to rule.

他山之石可以攻 | a stone from another hill can be here polished and worked; — i.e. you, Sir, can much improve and teach me.

Read *ts'oh*, To wash or plate with gold; the veins, striae, or streaks in stones or wood; to file or polish; to tattoo; a lapidary's stone.

| 刀 a copper knife-shaped coin washed with gold, issued by Wang Mang, B. C. 2.

| 臂 to tattoo the arm.

In *Cantonese* like 噤 *yueh*, A hacking in the throat; a difficulty or stoppage in the throat.

| 氣 the heart up in the throat.

抽 | a retching cough.

厝<sup>ts'o'</sup> Interchanged with the last, and with 措 to place; also read *ts'oh*, A large smooth stone fit for

a gravestone or tablet; to put away a corpse properly; to carve, to engrave.

安 | quietly placed, as a coffin in its grave or lararium.

浮 | temporarily placed on the ground, to await a proper interment.

| 注 to cut an epitaph.

## TSOH.

*Old sou's*, *tsak*, *dzak*, and *tsot*. In *Canton*, *tsok* and *ts'ut*; — in *Swatow*, *chak*, *cha*, *clrek*, and *ch'o*; — in *Amoy*, *tsok*, *tsa*, *ch'ok*, and *tswat*; — in *Fuhchau*, *chank* and *chòk*; — in *Shanghai*, *tsoh*, *zok*, *ts'ub*, and *ts'u*; — in *Chifu*, *tsò*.

作<sup>ts'o'</sup> From 人 *man* and 乍 to excite; regarded as a synonym of *ts'o'* 做 with which it is continually interchanged, but the former rather refers to making, and the latter to doing things.

To act, to do, to make; to discover, to invent; to become; to arise, to appear; to stimulate, to arouse, as to a reformation; operations, work, workmanship; a workman.

| 爲 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 | 家 very fine writing; beautiful work.

| 家 an essayist, a writer; an inventor or originator; applied to fine work, a thing well set off.

| 文章 to write essays.

| 死 you murder it I think; you'll kill yourself; murderous, savagely done, — said to careless or obstinate people.

| 反 to turn rebel.

| 新民 to stir up the people to amend their ways.

| 得很好 done extremely well.

有王者 | a hero has appeared.

東 | agricultural labors in spring.

| 歹 to do wickedly.

天 | of heavenly origin.

| 疾 tricky, treacherous; virulent, as an eruption.

| 頭 or 木 | a carpenter; a head-carpenter, a house-builder.

何必改 | what need is there of changing or rebuilding?

五行八 | all sorts of arts and crafts.

| 房 to act as an importer, or one who makes the goods, and sells them by wholesale.

瓦 | or 水 | a mason; masons, bricklayers.

In *Shanghai*. A coffin.

| 舖店 a coffin shop.

昨<sup>ts'o'</sup> From *sun* and *lasty*. Yesterday; time gone; recently.

| 聞 I recently heard it.

| 者 some days ago.

| 日 or | 天 or | 兒 yesterday.

| 宵 or | 晚 last evening.

千年如 | a thousand years have gone like yesterday.

作<sup>ts'o'</sup> From *heart* and to *arouse*. Fluttered, disconcerted; to blush, to be put out of countenance; shamefaced, confused.

言不 | he spoke without hesitation; sometimes means he spoke glibly or falsely.

容毋 | do not blush — when you speak.

俯不 | 于 人 do not blush before men.

愧 | mortified.

Read *chu'* Deceitful.

怏 | malicious.

柞<sup>ts'o'</sup> An evergreen oak on which silkworms feed, the *Quercus mongolica* and *dentata*; its foliage is like the chestnut oak; the wood is very firm, and used for combs; found in Manchuria and Shantung.

小葉 | 樹 the *Quercus mongolica*, mostly used for feeding worms.

五 | 宮 a palace of Han Wu-ti.

| 樹 a spinous tree in Kiangsi, with obovate leaves, reddish black seeds like large peas, and an inflorescence like the ash; it is used for hedges.

瑟彼 | 棘民所燎 矣 thick grow the oaks and scrubs which the people get for fuel.

Read *tsch*, To fell timber; to clear away the bushes; contracted, narrow; clumpy, too big for its length.

戴 芟 戴 | to go out to cut grass and fuel.

Read *choh*, A spring | 樗 inside of a trap which closes on the animals.

醉

ts'o'

From *spirits* and to *rouse*; it is also written 醋 in this sense, and the two are capriciously interchanged.

To pledge a host, and return his health; to recompense; a pickle; a sour taste.

是故可與酬 | wo therefore can pledge ourselves in a glass.

君子有酒酌言 | 之 the princely man having wine ever thinks to ask others to pledge him in it.

鑿

ts'o'

ts'ao

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 com-

mence; to do; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, to tattoo; solid, secure; to cleanse rice.

蛾眉 | a half-moon gouge.

| 井而飲 to dig a well and drink of it.

| 冰冲冲 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 pervert, to corrupt, as doctrine; to bore the cheeks, as devotees do for penance.

石 | a stone chisel.

| | 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 | | 可聽 he will believe it 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.

| 死卵兒 a stupid fellow, one who can infer nothing.

| 齒 to knock out the teeth, as some tribes of Miaotsz' do; name of a wild beast.

撮

ts'o'

ts'o

From *hand* and *very*.

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 圭; 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 excerptæ.

— | 土 a bit of land, a small plat.

| 合 to unite by equalizing; to bring about a reconciliation; to make a match, or form a partnership.

| 箕 a refuse-basket.

| 起灰塵 [the gust] whirls the dust up in the air.

| 上轎 to force into a sedan.

行險以 | to run into danger by taking things.

| 糞土 to gather refuse and dung.

| 借點錢財 to lend money for a very short period.

暫 | a very little while.

Read *tsui*. An apex; a peaked cap.

緇 | a black cap.

緇

ts'o

The end of a thread left in after sewing or mending, without being tied.

結 | fasten the raveling.

楛

ts'o

The coarse, split bark on some trees, as the hemlock or oak.

簞

tsu'

To spear or hook up terrapins in the mud with fish-grains.

以時 | 魚 to spear fish [or turtles] at the right time.

牢 | a corral to gather the stock into.

### TS'OH.

Old sound, ts'ak. In Canton, ts'ok; — in Swatow, ch'ak; — in Amoy, ch'ioik — in Fuhchau, ch'ok; — in Shanghai ts'ok; — in Chifu, ts'da.

割

ts'o'

Regarded as another form of 錯, inexact.

To dress the horn of the rhinoceros, and make it into cups; to carve wood into things.

妮

ts'o'

From 女 *woman* and 足 *foot* or 束 *restrained*; the second form is obsolete; both are also read *ch'ioh*, and interchanged with *tsuh*, 捉 to grasp.

Attentive, cautious, respect-

ful, discreet; regular, doing the duties of.

| | 廉謹 economical and diligent at their posts.

守 | continually watchful, as in doing duty.

## TSU.

Old sounds, tso, tsot, and tsak. In Canton, tsò and na; — in Swatow, chò and chu; — in Amoy, tsò, tsu, and tsui; — in Fuhchau, chu; — in Shanghai, tsu, dzò, zu, and 'm; — in Chifu, tsu.

## 租

From 禾 grain and 俎 a sacrificial dish contracted.

<sup>tsu</sup> Rent or tax in kind from fields; rental, rent; income; taxes; to rent; to lease.

| 銀 or | 子 rent in money, sometimes called 乾 | to distinguish it from 濕 | rent in kind.

納 | to pay in rent; and 收 | to collect the rent.

減 | or 割 | to reduce or deduct from the rent.

| 賃 to rent or lease.

| 米 rent-rice; *i. e.* grain paid in. 加 | or 增 | or 起 | to raise the rent.

包 | 人 or 擔 | the security for rent.

| 業 to rent one's property.

| 屋住 to rent a house to live in.

| 地造屋 to lease a lot for building on.

小 | bonus to a tax-gatherer.

| 地界 leased lands; lands for which ground rent is paid.

## 祖

From worship and sacrificial vessel contracted.

<sup>tsu</sup> A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder, as of a family; to imitate an ancestor; the first, the origin or beginning, as of a family; to do like; to begin; to be accustomed to; to honor or propitiate wayside gods. 家 | or | 父 my grandfather. 先 | my late grandfather. 曾 | my great-grandfather. 高 | a great-great grandfather. 元 | or 世 | a remote, or the first ancestor.

太 | the first emperor of a dynasty.

| 廟 an ancestral temple; a temple of Shangti in Canton.

| 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.

| 述堯舜 he first held up Yao and Shun, as examples.

公 | 大人 your excellency my grandfather; a term by which to address a prefect or intendant.

## 組

<sup>tsu</sup> A band, fillet, tape, or braid, with which to tie the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk, occasionally appended to coronets, bridles, &c.

織 | to weave a band.

解 | 歸田 to untie the girdle and return home; — to retire from office.

| 甲 the cords to fasten armor.

璣 | strings of pearls.

素絲 | 之 bound with plain-silk ribbons.

## 俎

<sup>tsu</sup> From two 人 men, which is really a contraction of 肉 flesh upon 且 a sacrificial dish; not the same as 徂 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.

起謀于樽 | to concoct a conspiracy in one's cups; — *i. e.* at one's table.

樽 | 之地 a little bit of land.

## 馳

From mother and also; also read <sup>tsie</sup> and <sup>tsu</sup>, and regarded as another form of <sup>tsie</sup> 姐 sister.

## 姆

<sup>tsu</sup> A dam; a granny; among the Manchus, 亞 | is a term for mother.

| 嬰 a girlish boy; effeminate.

| 婢 a mother.

In Cantonese read 'na. The female of animals.

阿 | an old granny, a grandam.

猪 | 帶耳環 a sow wearing an earring; — out of all taste, incongruous.

## 祚

From worship and to excite.

<sup>tsu</sup> 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.

永綏王 | may his Majesty live forever.

天 | 明德 Heaven conferred illustrious virtue on him.

佐天子之 | the happiness of helping the Emperor.

保年 | to conserve [the monarch's] health and long life.

冲齡踐 | the reign of a minor; a minority reign.

## 胙

From flesh and to excite; occurs used with the last.

<sup>tsu</sup> Roast flesh offered to gods and ancestors; to set up or care for the altar to 社 稷 or Ceres; blessings, rank, happiness; a seat, a place.

| 肉 sacrificial flesh.

食 | to feast on sacrifices.

復 | an old name for summer.

反 | to resume a place or dignity.

分茅 | 土 he divided to him land for grass and sacrifices; *i. e.* made him a feudal prince.

| 城 a city near Wei-hwui fu in Honan.

**降** <sup>tsu'</sup> The steps leading to the eastern door called | 階, by which the guest entered; the landing-place, where the host stood to receive him.  
 | 席 the stair-way and seat appropriated to the chief guest.  
**踐** | 臨祭 he passed up the steps on his way to worship.  
**東** | the eastern steps.

**殞** <sup>tsu'</sup> To pass away; to die, said of the decease of King Yao.  
 | 落 to fall and die.  
**草容** | 謝 the beauty of the flowers fades.

**徂** <sup>tsu'</sup> To advance, to go up; to travel; to go to; able to go; to preserve or lay up; name of a small state subdued by Wán

Wang, and of a hill in Lu; henceforth.  
**征東** | 西 to attack on the east by taking the western route, — good strategy.  
**我** | 東山 I go to the eastern hills.  
**我** | 維求定 I shall now only desire the security of the state.  
 | 征 to reduce refractory states.

TS'U.

Old sounds, ts'o, ts'ok, ts'ot, and dzüt. In Canton, ts'ò; — in Swatow, ch'ò and ch'u; — in Amoy, ch'u; — in Fuhchau, ch'u and ch'o; — in Shanghai, ts'u; — in Chifu, ts'u.

**粗麤** } From rice and moreover; the other two forms are now regarded as identical with it, but originally they represented three deer opposed to an enemy, and were defined the leaps of deer; on the lookout, as timid deer are, which stand back to back; the fourth form also means an ox's horn bending down.  
**麤** }  
**犷** }  
<sup>ts'u</sup> Rough, uncleaned; dirty, as rice, just thrashed; large, open, coarse, as a texture; rude, vulgar, boisterous; indecent, gross; vile; harsh, as a stern voice; partially, heedlessly, as in doing things.  
 | 細 coarse and fine, as cloth.  
 | 俗人 a rude, uncultivated man.  
 | 話 obscene language; vile talk.  
**精** | delicate and coarse, as feelings.  
 | 完 hurried the work through.  
 | 知 partly learned it; some knowledge of a study or duty.  
**手** | a rough hand-writing.  
 | 心浮氣 light and giddy; rascally and treacherous.  
 | 風暴雨 a sudden rain-storm.  
 | 大 too broad and big, as a big table in a closet.  
 | 疏 heedless, careless in doing things.  
**動** | to resort to violence, instead of keeping the temper.  
 | 鹵 vulgar, unpolished.  
**聲** | 以厲 boisterous harsh tones, as of anger.

| 食 | 肥 coarse and poor food.  
 | 糙寒寒的樣 he looked wretchedly dirty and starved.

**皴** <sup>ts'u</sup> The skin chapped and cracked, as in winter.

**麇** <sup>ts'u</sup> The fawn of an antelope; great; in Shansi, a boy was once fondly so called.

**怙** <sup>ts'u</sup> Proud and suspicious; unable to comprehend character fully; exceedingly.  
**秦王** | 而不信人 Tsin Chi-hwang was so proud that he trusted nobody.

**醋** <sup>ts'u</sup> From spirits and formerly; once a synonym of ts'oh, 酢 to pledge, but now confined chiefly to this meaning.  
 Vinegar; pickle; pickled.

**高** | best vinegar, of which the **黑** | or black vinegar, and **白** | white vinegar are two sorts.  
 | 伴 to serve or dress in vinegar, as cucumbers.  
**食** | 或 啣 | to sip vinegar; met. bickering between the wife and concubine.  
 | 炒 to fry with vinegar.  
**傲** | 不酸 your vinegar has no sourness; — i. e. you can do nothing effectual.  
**嗅** | 生妬 to listen to surmises and become jealous.

一耐一 | 都非偶 not even to give a bumper or a pledge happens fortuitously.  
**吃薑** | to eat ginger vinegar; met. to have a child. (Cantonese.)  
 | 螺子 a kind of marine medusa or polypus, from which good vinegar is made; also called **明服魚** the bright bellied fish.

**措** <sup>ts'u'</sup> From hand and formerly.  
<sup>ts'oh'</sup> To place, to put; to relinquish, to cast away or throw down; to show abroad or make known; to employ, to use; to arrange, to set in order.  
**故時** | 之宜也 it is therefore proper always to use it.  
**無所** | 手足 no place to put my hands and feet; i. e. perplexed, at a loss.  
 | 施 to publish; to give out; to distribute.  
 | 理 to adjust.  
**學之弗能弗** | 也 if you learn it, you must certainly practice it.  
**借** | 無罪 no means of action; no way of flight.  
**設** | to propose a plan; to open and arrange, as a shop.  
**何以** | 詞 what phraseology will you use for this purpose?  
 Read *ch'eh*, To pursue after in order to seize; to chase; to ferret out, as robbers.  
**追** | to follow and seize.

TSÜ.

Old sounds, tsio, ts'it, dzl, and dzit. In Canton, tsü; — in Swatow, chu; — in Amoy, tsò and tsa; — in Fukchau, chü and chên; — in Shanghai, tsü and dzü; — in Chifu, tsü and chü.

**疽** From disease and moreover.  
A deep-seated ulcer, like a carbuncle or anthrax.  
**吮** | to suck out a boil.  
| **爛** the abscess has opened.  
**而主'癰** | he went and lived with a curer of abscesses and cancers.  
**乳** | cancer of the breast.

**趄** From to go and moreover; occurs used with the primitive.  
**阻** Weak; unable to get on fast, from illness or lameness; to be impeded in going.  
**其行趄** | his walking is slow and hobbling.  
| **阻** impeded; stumbling along.  
**就成了個 | 條子了** you'll become then only a country booby!

**岨** Rocks thinly covered with earth; a road full of small stones and rough for traveling.  
**阻** | **陟彼 | 矣** they slowly toiled up that rocky slope.

**狙** A species of monkey, the | **猴**, also called | **猴** the waiting monkey, because it lies in covert, and is artful in seizing its prey; to peep, to spy, to watch for.  
| **伺** to lie in wait for.  
| **察** to examine too minutely.  
| **伏** to lie in ambush.  
**駢 | 詐之兵** to detail a squad to lie in cover.  
**其人 | 詐不測** this man's tricks are unfathomable.

**苴** The female plant of the nettle hemp (*Boehmeria nivea*); some erroneously call this the male plant, and **梟** 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.  
**苞** | to wrap articles in mats, paper, or other things.  
**履** | sandal or straw-shoe grass.  
**荻** | an ancient place near the Gulf of Chihli.

Read 'cha. Drift grass, the washings that float on rivers; weeds and rotten heaps fit for manure.  
**遺** | refuse; dirt, foul stuff.  
**如彼棲** | like water drift of grass caught on trees, — so this country is in confusion.

**菹** 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.  
| **菜** salted vegetables.

Read 'tsü. A morass full of sedge.  
**驅蛇龍而放之** | drive off the dragons and snakes, and let them loose in the swamp.

**睢** From **隹** birds and **且** moreover; it is unlike **睢** stare at.  
A skua or gull, called | **鳩** which, like the mandarin duck, is

said to observe conjugal fidelity in its pairings; its cry is called **關關**; it is also called **王** | the royal duck, because it understands the civil relations of **君臣** prince and minister; it is found along the Yangtze' River.  
**次** | for **趑趄** to go with difficulty.

**娥** From woman and to take; it is not the same as **娶** to marry.  
**娥** The name of certain stars called | **訾** which lie near Pegasus and Andromeda; perhaps named from the wife of **帝嚳** B. C. 2420.  
**閻** | a famous beauty in the state of **魏** Wei.

**沮** An affluent of the Yangtze' River west of K'ingchau fu in Hupeh; a branch of the River Han, and the name of an ancient district near their basins, now the extreme south of Shensi in Han-chung fu; also a branch of the River Wei in western Shensi, which it joins near Lin-tung hien.

Read 'tsü. To stop, to prohibit; to pass over bounds, to destroy, to injure; to divulge; to threaten; to spoil, stopped; to leak or waste.  
| **止** to stop, to quash; to inter-  
trigue against.  
**地氣 | 洩** the malaria escapes.  
| **洩** to blab.  
**濕** | dank, damp.  
**何日斯 | 止** when will he stop — his evil course?  
| **之以兵** to intimidate him by his troops.  
**彼汾 | 洩** in those low marshy places near the River Fän.  
| **人是非** to stop backbiting others.

Read *ts'in*. Ripples.

涓 | leaking; a slight rippling flow.

齒 <sup>tsi</sup> From *teeth* and *moreover*; it is also read 'chu.

Irregular and unmatched, as the teeth of a saw; discordant, as opposite opinions; incongruous; to bite, to chew.

| 齟 irregular, not in harmony; at cross purposes, as in managing an affair.

咀 From *mouth* and *moreover*.

To suck; to get the taste of by biting or sucking.

| 片 bits of medicine for chewing; lozenges.

| 嚼 to suck and bite at; to chew a little in order to get the taste.

含英 | 華 to study and relish the beauties of a style.

商量 | to think over a matter by one's self, or after a public discussion or proposal.

In *Cantonese*. A suffix to a verb denoting the past tense.

去 | he has gone.

聚 <sup>tsü</sup> } From 取 to take and three 人 men (i.e. many) underneath; the old form from 聚 a veil and 取 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 a reunion or gathering of friends or relatives.

不 | 財 not a fortunate place; no money to be made here; a ne'er-do-well.

| 寶堂 the shrine of the god of Wealth. (*Cantonese*.)

| 會堂 a synagogue; a meeting-house.

| 會 to call a meeting.

| 議 to meet and deliberate.

| 斂 to collect specimens; to amass property.

一家團 | the entire family live together.

| 珍 collected pearls, a name given to movable copper types.

君子學以 | 之 the princely man studies in order to combine all learning.

鄉 | or | 落 a collection of villages; — i.e. a city and its suburbs or dependent hamlets.

### TS'Ü.

Old sounds, ts'ü and ts'ut. In *Canton*, ts'ü; — in *Swatow*, ch'ü; — in *Amoy*, ch'ü and chu; — in *Fukchau*, ch'ü, chu, and chên; — in *Shanghai*, ts'ü and tsi; — in *Chifu*, ch'ü.

趨 } From to run and grass as the phonetic; *q. d.* go on the grass; the contracted form is common.

趨 } 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.

| 踰 to run quickly; to sidle away politely.

亦步亦 | to follow step by step, as a servant.

盡 | 謂之忱 I have an earnest desire to come and see you.

| 向 to dwell on fondly, to long for.

| 時 to follow the times or fashion.

| 炎附勢 to approach the bustling place and cleave to the strong; — said of a parasite.

字內之道各擇所 | amidst all the ways (doctrines) in the world, each chooses the one he goes in.

| 步 to straddle off rapidly.

| 赴逢迎 I hurry to receive your requests, as a sycophant.

Read *ts'uh*. To urge, to constrain.

| 民牧斂 to hasten on the people to get in the harvest.

蛆 } From *insect* and *moreover*.

蛆 } Maggots in putrid flesh.

下 | or 發 | it has bred worms.

雪 | a worm in snow found in Sz'ch'nen, perhaps a species of *Protococcus* or *Philodena*.

無縫生 | the worms came without a crack — for the flies to enter; i.e. no cause for the result.

冰 | larvæ in water like maggots; probably a kind of bloodsucker.

Read *ts'ü*. The centipede, 螂 | which is fabled to eat serpent's brains.

取 } From 又 hand and 耳 ear, explained as referring to taking the 職 or 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 | to receive; come to hand.

| 不 | 上 not selected or chosen; he was unsuccessful in the competition.

| 中' chosen, selected, promoted.

大有可 | estimable, suitable.

一無可 | unfit, incapable; unlovely.

| 出 taken out, as from a box; chosen, appropriated.

索 | to beg earnestly for, as a loan.  
 自 | 之禍 he brought the misery on himself.  
 就地 | 才 happily I just then turned it up,— as something that was wanted.  
 不必可 | I don't want it very much.  
 公 | and 私 | to take publicly and fairly, or illegally and secretly.  
 | 信 to exhibit or give evidence of faith; a trustworthy act or man.  
 上' |, and 中' | and 次 | chosen the highest on the list of graduates, near it, and lower down.  
 | 城池 they have taken the walls and moat.  
 | 名 to strive for a name; aspiring for fame.  
 | 來 and | 去 to bring and take away.  
 | 笑他 he got the laugh on him.  
 | 樂 to pursue pleasure.  
 娶 From woman and to take.  
 To take a wife; to marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage.  
 | 二婚 娶 to marry a widow.  
 續 | to marry a second wife.

| 妻 or | 新婦 or | 親 marrying a wife; but in order to dignify the practice, the terms | 妾 or | 偏房 are used for taking a concubine.  
 榮 | and 貧 | are terms used by friends when speaking of a man's marriage and by himself of it.

趣 From to run and to take; it is similar to 趨 to stride.  
 ts'ü' To advance quickly; to run, to show alacrity in doing anything; to perceive what will please, and do the proper things with readiness; to regard pleasantly; jolly, pleasant, graceful; amusing, sprightly.  
 | 女人 a beautiful woman.  
 不識 | unaccommodating, harsh, grouchy.  
 打 | 人家 to joke others, to make sport of them.  
 好 | or 狠 | very lively, gleesome; joyous.  
 | 味 an agreeable relish, as a pleasant drink, friends, or attractive books.  
 | 舍萬殊 agreeable or repulsive, makes all the difference in the world.  
 六 | the six paths (gati) of transmigration.

意 | brilliant, clever.  
 頗有興 | this is rather jolly.  
 | 話 or | 兒 a jest, a quip.  
 疾 | 王事 to hasten the completion of public affairs.  
 | 向 the direction of; to go towards; — as 心之 | 向不同 their views and feelings are unlike.  
 左右 | 之 the attendants bus-tled about to serve — the king.  
 Read 'tsu. To breed.  
 | 馬 to rear or take care of horses; an ancient office like an equerry.  
 Read tsuh, To hasten, to urge.  
 使 | 齊兵 to hurry on the preparation of the troops.  
 局 | cramped, confined; small room.

覷 } From 見 to see and 虛 a dish altered.  
 覷 } To espy, to peep; to desery; to reconnoiter; to watch for.  
 ts'ü' | 便而行 to be on the lookout for a chance.  
 北寇 | 邊 the northern hordes are spying our frontiers.  
 拘 | to let be known, to divulge; not to keep secret.  
 近 | 眼 very near-sighted.

TSÜEH.

Old sounds, dzít and tsít. In Canton, tsüt; — in Swatow, cho and chúat; — in Amoy, tswat; — in Fuhchau, shiök; — in Shanghai, dzih; — in Chifu, chié.

絕 From 絲 silk, 刀 knife, and 卩 a knot; q. d. cutting a knot or line of silk.  
 ts'ü'h To cut short a thread, to interrupt the connection of; to sunder, to break off, to interrupt; to sever; to exterminate, to utterly destroy; to bring on ruin; to renounce, to abjure; terminated, ended; alienated; to overpass, as difficulties or a ridge; to cross a river; shooting athwart, like a meteor;

a superlative, very, extremely, entirely, most; really, decidedly; stanzas of four lines.  
 | 後 or | 嗣 or | 戶 posterity all cut off; no heir left, as by violence or death.  
 斷 | to stop; ceased, as a ration or a correspondence.  
 | 無好處 no luck at all; not at all a good place.  
 罵不 | 口 he never ceases to rail and scold.

| 路 the road is broken up, the way is shut up; our resources are all cut off.  
 | 對 a pun on words; as 不 | 對 not to be able to guess the quip or charade.  
 自 | 于天結怨于民 he has cut himself off from heaven, and brought anger on his people.  
 | 賣 a final sale, as of land never to be redeemed.  
 五 | stanzas in pentameters.

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 佳 人 she is the belle of the age.  
 | 無 更 改 it cannot be changed or retracted.  
 自 | deprive one's self of.

殺 | killed every one.  
 | 交 the acquaintance is broken off; to cut one.  
 天 無 | 人 之 路 Heaven never stops a man's ways; — i. e. his ills are chiefly from his own doings; like Proverbs 26: 2.  
 | 流 the flow is stopped, as a stream without an outlet.  
 | 粒 自 盡 starved himself to death.

縛 From strength and cut off.  
 To break a thing asunder.  
 一 | 兩 節 at one snap it broke in two.  
 絕 From grass and cut off; it is also used as a synonym of *tsui* 叢 small.  
 A bundle or sheaf of coarse grass, called 茅 |, used to strain spirits through, which retains the coarse dregs.

## TSÜEN.

Old sound, tsin. In Canton, tsun, sün, and shün; — in Swatow, chun and jun; — in Amoy, tsun, chw'an, and bün; — in Fuhchau, chòng and chièng; — in Shanghai, ts'ín and tsing; — in Chifu, chien.

鐫 } The second form is rather obsolete; when read, *tsien*, it also means an awl, a knife.  
 鏤 } To engrave; to cut, as an epitaph on stone; to carve blocks for printing or ornamental work; to censure, to degrade.  
 | 石 to cut in stone.  
 | 級 to degrade to a lower rank.  
 | 鑿 to chisel out.  
 能 者 | 勳 the able man's merits are chiseled — on the libation cups.

新 | a new edition, as of a set of blocks.

雉 From 作 birds and 弓 a bow, with which they are shot.  
 雉 Fat, fleshy, as a bird in good season; *met.* racy, pleasant discourse.

肥 | fat fleshed.  
 | 縣 the name in the T'ang dynasty of Ch'ung-yang hien 崇陽縣 in the south of Hupeh, a part of the more ancient 下 | in the same region.

Read *tsun* a synonym of 儁. Valiant, heroic.

英 | a brave man.  
 賢 | wise and brave.

吮 From mouth and to permit; it is also read *shun*.  
 吮 To suck, as infants do; to lick, as dogs sometimes do a sore.

| 乾 净 sucked quite dry.  
 | 味 to test the flavor.  
 | 癢 to lick an ulcer; *met.* to toady to; a lick-spittle.

## TS'ÜEN.

Old sounds, ts'üen and dzien. In Canton, ts'ün; — in Swatow, chw'an and chw'a; — in Amoy, chw'an, tswan, and chwan; — in Fuhchau, chw'ang and chièng; — in Shanghai, ts'ín and dzín; — in Chifu, ch'ien.

銓 From metal and all; occurs used for the next.  
 銓 To estimate the quantity or quality; to weigh, to measure; to assort, to select according to merit and capacity, whence | 部 is one term for the Board of Civil Office; to value aright; a carpenter's plane.  
 | 度, to estimate, as a quantity; to weigh.  
 | 選 to select, as proper men.  
 | 衡 to put in the balance.  
 | 量 to judge of.

| 才 諷 說 之 徒 a foolish, reckless defamer.

輜 From carriage and entire; interchanged with the last.  
 輜 A wagon with a mat or screen, and low solid wheels.  
 | 車 a rude cart to truck grain.

詮 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.

| 義 to open out the meaning.  
 言 | to explain fully.  
 | 證 full proof.  
 未 奉 | 諭 I have not yet received your full discourse, — referring to a letter.

痊 Recovered from sickness; cured, convalescent, well.  
 病 | quite recovered.  
 醫 | quite strong again.  
 未 能 大 | not thoroughly recovered.

**筌** A bamboo trap or creel for catching fish or crabs; the entrance is guarded by points converging inwards.

得魚忘 | to get the fish and forget the trap; — ungrateful for benefits.

**佺** The man who is complete; the name of 偃 |, one of the geni who gave pine seeds to Yao, and ho refusing to eat them, his attendants did so, and lived hundreds of years.

**荃** A fragrant plant; spicery, seasoning; fine grasscloth; used for you, in polite address among friends; — as | 照 or

| 鑒 your observation, your care of; your information.

| 蕪香 a perfume found in the 波弋 country, which makes even the earth and stones fragrant wherever it is buried, and causes flesh to grow on old bones if burned under them.

**悛** From heart and to strut. To change, to alter; to trust to one's opinion; presumptuous; willful; next in order; to rest.

怙惡不 | wickedly obdurate and irreclaimable.

不速 | 改 refusing to reform.

| 心 penitent, heartily sorry.

Read *sün*, a synonym of 恂. Sincere, honest.

| 從 to rely on another.

**踰** 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.

**全** } The common form from 入 to enter and 玉 gem, refers to a scepter; the antique form of 入 to enter and 工 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 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.

兼 | to lump all together.

| 智 | 能 almighty and omniscient.

| 家利市 may your whole family prosper.

| 副精神 with undivided energies.

以 | 和好 in order to render complete our peaceful relations.

| 仗着冬天的雪 everything depends on the winter's snow.

| 和不 | and | 加 are foreign grammatical terms for the perfect, imperfect, and pluperfect tenses.

萬 | 無弊 not the least defect — or misfortune.

大 | complete, as the works of an author.

| 權大臣 a plenipotentiary or envoy with full powers; — a foreign term.

不能 | 盤交出 the whole matter (or all the facts) has not been made known.

| 肯 all are willing.

完 | 的事體 a perfect organization; a business entirely settled.

才貌雙 | 的人 his mind and body are equally perfect.

| 要來個 all of them must come.

**牲** A bullock that is perfect, one which is complete in all its parts, having no spot or blemish, and uniform in color, called | 牲, required in sacrifice.

牲 | 肥膾 a fat and unblemished victim.

**泉** } From 水 water and 白 white, as if denoting pure water; but the original form represents a covering and a line, the aspect of a spring and its rill; the second form is not uncommon.

A fountain, a spring; the head-waters of a river; money, riches.

井 | a well at a spring.

立 | or 飛 | a water-fall, a cascade.

貨 | the money or coin of the usurper Wang Mang.

黃 | or 九 | the grave, hades, or clysium.

黃 | 路上 he has gone to the shades.

歸 | 養老 to lay up a fountain (i. e. a fortune) for old age.

| 水 spring water.

TSUH.

Old sounds, tsot, tsok, and dzut. In Canton, tsòk, tsut, and ts'üt; — in Swatow, chòk, chut, chui, and ch'òk; — in Amoy, tsut, chiok, siok, tsok, and ch'ek; — in Fuhchau, chòk and ch'èuk; — in Shanghai, tsäh, ts'ok and dzòk; — in Chifu, tsu.

**卒** } Originally composed of 十 ten under 衣 clothes, because retainers were 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.  
 倉 | 至此 why are you in such a haste?  
 | 爲善士 he was a good man to the last.  
 終 | died, gone.  
 病 | a mortal disease.  
 讀書 | 時 the time for study is over or past.  
 | 然問 suddenly asked him.  
 | 急 in a great hurry.  
 | 然來到 he all at once came on him.  
 | 于任內 died in the service of government.  
 無名小 | an unknown private; a fellow of no account.  
 監 | turnkeys.

猝, <sub>tsu</sub> Interchanged with the last.  
 To die, to end; said of officials of an inferior rank.  
 | 歿 to die.

猝, <sub>tsu</sub> 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.  
 | 住頭髮 seized him by the hair.  
 | 頸 grasped him by the nape.  
 撞 | 鐘聲 the wind clangs the tongues of the bells.  
 一 | a very little, a handful.

猝, <sub>tsu</sub> 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.  
 | 杙 to put in a helve.

髻, <sub>tsu</sub> Also read *sh*,  
 Short hair, as on an ox; hairy.  
 一 | 毛兒 a hair-mole.

足, <sub>tsu</sub> Composed of 口 *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 debase-

ment; to satisfy, to make up what is wanting; entirely, in full; pure, as unalloyed silver; actions, conduct; to move; to connect.

十 | complete in all respects.  
 手 | 不相爭 the hands and feet (i.e. brothers) should not quarrel.

| 够用 there is plenty for all our uses.

自 | self-sufficient, conceited.  
 | | 找你半天 I've greatly annoyed you a long time.

| | 有一百兩 a full hundred taels.

失 | to slip up, to make a blunder; a faux-pas.

| 下 your presence, your honor, you, Sir.

不知 | unsatisfied, never contented.

不我 | does not meet my wishes.

不 | 道 not worth talking about; a trifling affair.

| 數不 | is the number (or length) just right?

滿 | quite right; full.

不一而 | not one occasion by any means.

| 色銀兩 silver of standard purity.

| 可以行 it can be done.

豐 | abounding, as a plentiful harvest; well supplied, abundant.

不 | 以當大事 he is unfit to undertake a large business.

何 | 怪 what is there wonderful in that?

維日不 | the days are not enough to enjoy it all.

Read *tsu*. To treat others with respect for the furtherance of one's ends is | 恭; to increase; to benefit; to push along.

| 言 | 容 to be careful of one's words and actions.

蹶, <sub>tsu</sub> From *foot* and *uncle*; occurs interchanged with the next.  
 To walk with great care, as when carrying a precious thing, or in the presence of a ruler.

| 縮縮 to advance step by step.

Read *tsu*. To walk with ease on a level road.

| | 周道 to go along pleasantly on the high road.

蹶, <sub>tsu</sub> From *foot* and to *pity*; used with the last, and occurs interchanged with 蹴, to kick.

To press, to urge forward, to hasten; impelled; urgent; cramped, embarrassed; wrinkled, contracted; to trouble; anxious, careworn; to draw in, to retract.

今也 | 國百里 the borders of the state are now pushed in a hundred *li* a day.

近 | pressed upon closely, as by a creditor.

| | cramped for room; hampered; contracted; distressed.

| 額 or 頻 | to contract the eyebrows, as when angry or anxious.

| 然 imminently.

促 | to impel, to drive.

頤, <sub>tsu</sub> Interchanged with the last.  
 To frown, to wrinkle the forehead.

| 額 to knit the eyebrows.

愁 | careworn; a furrowed brow.

噉, <sub>tsu</sub> Grieved, ashamed; to redden, to color up.  
 | 咨 mortified, sorry.

In *Pekingese*. A subdued or indistinct sound.

| | whispering, in a low voice.

噉, <sub>tsu</sub> Also read *tsah*,  
 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.

槭, <sub>tsu</sub> 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.

族

*tsu*

From a *flag* and a *dart*, referring to the head of a javelin where a pennon is tied to recognize it afterward.

To collect into one place, as a banner signals men to do; a clan, a tribe; a family, which traces its descent from one ancestor, and has one surname; kindred, relatives; a class, a kind.

宗 | of the same clan.

| 譜 the clan register of names.

出 | to disown, to turn out of the family.

| 長 or | 老 the senior of the clan.

三 | father, son, and grandson; also, father, mother, and wife's kindred.

水 | aquatic animals.

百 | creation; animated nature.

累及同 | compromised all his clan or family.

言歸復我邦 | then back to my country and kin.

鏃

*tsu*

The head or barb of an arrow or a javelin; the point of a dart.

利 | sharp barbs.

去其 | knocked off the barbs.

TS'UH.

Old sounds, *ts'ok*, *ts'ut*, and *dzut*. In Canton, *ts'ok*, *ts'ok*, and *ts'üt*; — in Swatow, *ch'ök*; — in Amoy, *tsut*, *tsok*, and *ch'ioik*; — in Fuhchau, *ch'ëuk*, *chük*, and *chök*; — in Shanghai, *ts'ök* and *ts'äh*; — in Chifu, *ts'u*.

促

*ts'u'*

From *man* and *foot*; this and the next are interchanged with *tsuh*, 蹙 to urge.

To constrain, to urge; urgent, driven, pressed on; near, close; shortened, contracted.

局 | hampered; a narrow space.

| 膝談心 to cross knees and talk upon matters, as long absent friends.

| 之太甚 to urge one overmuch, to constantly talk to one.

時候短 | the time is very short.

迫 | to hurry on, to stimulate.

| 織 the house-cricket, because it incites the goodwife to weaving; its chirp is supposed to resemble the sound made by a rapid shuttle.

蹴

*ts'u'*

From *foot* and *then*; also read *ts'uh*, and interchanged with 蹙 to urge.

To tread on; to press on with the foot; to kick.

| 然 carefully, seriously.

| 踢 to tread on.

蹙

*ts'u'*

To butt, to run against, to kick the shin.

Read *tsu'* To huddle, to flock together; treading on one another.

鷺 | 於林 the egrets gather in flocks in the wood.

猝

*ts'u'*

From *beast* and *victor*; it is interchanged with its primitive.

A dog rushing from a cover; to rush out and drive people away; abrupt, precipitate.

倉 | impetuous; perplexed and hurried by affairs.

| 然 soon; readily; abruptly.

萃

*ts'u'*

High; hazardous, as the summit of a peak like the Matterhorn.

山暴 | 崩 the peak came crashing down.

簇

*ts'u'*

*tseu'*

From *bamboo* and *clan*; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

Small bamboos; a framework or whisk, on which silkworms spin their cocoons; an arrow-head or barb; a crowd of people, a group; a mold for making cakes; in *botany*, a round corymb, like the snowball; a cyme.

| 擁前來 they came pressing on in a crowd.

修成蠶 | to attend to the silkworms laying.

數百朶成 | several hundred flowrets making one tuft.

花園錦 | like heads of flowers and colored groups; — said of fine embroidery or a well written essay.

| | 新 bran new; fine; clean and all new, as a dress.

簇

*ts'u'*

Like the last.

A nest; to collect, to call together; a crowd; a silk-worm whisk.

風如 | a strong gust of wind.

洑

*ts'u'*

The noise of splashing or bubbling waters; an old name of the Chehkiang 浙江 river; occurs used for 酌 to plan.

灑 | intermittent, as a fountain; outside of the capital of Kwëi-cheu, there is an intermittent well which rises and falls a hundred times a day, going regularly like a *elepsydra*.

邦 | to spy into the plans of a state in order to surprise it.

In *Cantonese*. Soft, like thin mud or fresh mortar; thin, fluid, as milk; lean; careless of one's reputation.

炷 | 的 cook it very soft.

## TSUI.

Old sounds, tsui, dzui, tant, and dzut. In Canton, tsui and tsúi; — in Swatow, chué and chui; — in Amoy, tsui, tsóé, ch'ui, and tswat; — in Fuhchau, choi, chòì, and ch'òì; — in Shanghai, ts', tsué and dzúé; — in Chifu, tséi.

**噤** To purse up the mouth, as when about to sip or to kiss.

丨口 to pucker the mouth.

丨酒逐歌 to guzzle wine and blurt out songs.

丨頹 depressed, complaining, weakened.

Read *tsui*. To urge to drink when singing and playing.

**柴** From 東 to bind and 此 this; it is regarded as another form of the next.

To know; to store up, to conceal; the mouth, the beak; stone needles used in acupuncture.

**嘴** From mouth and to bristle up. A bird's bill; the lips; a beak, a snout; a mouth; a muzzle, a spout, an aperture, a nozzle; to wrangle, to talk much and impudently, to give lip.

親 | to kiss.

烟筒 | mouth-piece of a pipe.

油 | 光棍 glib-tongued; a specious rascal.

丨臊 vile upbraidings, scurrilous, apt at reviling.

你莫多 | don't chatter so much.

不答 | do not interfere; don't reply to it.

賣 | 乖 to boast of one's eloquence.

丨說易' it's all easy enough to talk.

打 | 巴 to beat the lips, a cruel mode of torture.

丨碎 loquacious, garrulous.

水 | a reckless talker.

丨饒的狠 or 好' 食 | 頭 my mouth waters much for it; to love good eating.

接 | or 幫 | to take the part of; to side with, as in a dispute.

利 | a skillful pleader.

貪 | or 爲 | gluttonous.

撮 | or 鬪 | to wrangle, to bicker, to raise a dispute.

一 | 官話 he has learned to speak the court dialect, — intimating that it is another language than his mother tongue.

**鱗** Also read *tsz'*  
A species of tortoise, called  
丨龜 or 鱗 and found near the mouth of the Yellow River; its shell is fine enough for ornaments, but much inferior to tortoise-shell.

**醉** From spirits and come to the end of, as of the ability to drink.

Exhilarated with drink; happy, fuddled, intoxicated, drunk; a debauch; fascinated with, stupefied with, devoted to; unconscious, as a man of his danger; engrossed with.  
喝 | or 飲 | drunken.

不知 | not affected by liquor.

丨漢 (or | 酒佬 in Cantonese) a drunkard, a sot.

丨鄉 intoxicated, maudlin.

丨八仙 a drunken lout, a wine-bibber.

詐 | or 裝 | 的 one who feigns to be drunk.

丨眼 sleepy from drink; also, a term of railing for a man's inattentive looking.

心 | 六經 the mind wrapped up in the classics.

丨如泥 drunk as a clod.

酒不 | 人人自 | if you make yourself drunk, it is not [the fault of] the wine.

無酒三分 | he's half drunk and yet has drunk nothing; i. e. he acts like a simpleton.

神具 | 止 the spirits have drunk to the full.

**槁** A clothes' beater.  
丨李 an old name for Kia-hing fu in Chehkiang.

**罪** From 网 net and 非 wrong; *q. d.* crime entangles men into the net of the law; the ancient form, which was changed by Tsin because it resembled 皇 emperor, is composed of 自 self and 辛 bitter, and refers to the offender, but the 自 is also a contraction of 鼻 origin, as transgression is the origin of sorrow.

A bamboo net for fish; to become involved, as a law-breaker; trespass, crime, sin, fault; injury, damage; a violation of order, law, or decorum; to give occasion for blame; to criminate, to regard one as guilty; to deal with him so; punishment, retribution.

丨犯 or 丨人 a criminal.

得 | 你 I have offended you; I beg your pardon.

犯了小 | a venial sin, a peccadillo.

丨上加 | a repeated offense.

問 | to examine a criminal.

定 | to sentence for crime.

王子犯法與民同 | violation of law is the same crime in prince as people.

受 | got his demerits; he has been punished; received damage; alluding to the idea of transmigration and its sanctions.

死 | a capital crime.

丨所應得 a well deserved fate.

丨惡貫盈 the measure of his iniquity is full.

丨之 to criminate one.

庶無 | 悔以迄于今 no one has caused blame or regret to the present time.

負荆請 | to take a rod and request punishment, — as is said to the emperor by officials.

無 | 以富貴 the innocent are the really honorable.

天討有 | Heaven reckons with the guilty.

**最** From 日 to *speak*, (but really changed from 冒 to *offend*) and *tsui* 取 to *take*; i. e. to come in contact with and take away.

To assemble the whole company; to carry anything to the extreme; a high grade of military merit; an intensive *adverb*, which precedes its subject, exceedingly, extremely.

- | 善 excellent and good.
- 投 | to come together, as to a fair.
- | 美 the handsomest of all.

- | 要緊 the most important.
- | 先 in the front, very first of all.
- 以此爲 | 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 | reported for promotion, — by one's superiors.
- | 難 very difficult, the most difficult.

**藁** Small, insignificant, as a country; vile, contemptible; to collect; an ancient place near Si-ngan fu.

- | 芮 to assemble.
- | 爾之國 a small unimportant country.

**隳** Hilly, rough country; mountainous.  
上林岑以嶠 | the range is not only very steep, but rugged also.

TS'UI.

Old sounds, ts'ui, dzui, ts'ut, and dzut. In Canton, ts'ui and ts'üi; — in Swatow, ch'ui, küi, and chui; — in Amoy, ch'ui, ts'ü, soé, tsui, and tsut; — in Fuhchau, ch'oi, ch'oi, ch'oi, and soí; — in Shanghai, ts'ü; — in Chifu, ts'ei.

**催** To urge, to press, to importune; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to dun; to egg on; to reiterate.

- | 討 to demand urgently.
- 乏价走 | I have no servant to send to hasten you; — written on invitation notes.
- | 請 to repeat the invitation; to hurry — the guest.
- | 得我 he is pressing me for it.
- | 促 or | 迫 to press, to expedite, to drive forward.
- | 科 to urge the payment of land taxes.

**崔** From 山 *hill* and 隹 *good*; the second form is unusual.  
**確** A high mountain; a town in the kingdom of Tsi, whence the surname was derived.  
| 嵬 high, rocky summits.

**摧** From *hand* and *lofty*.  
To repress, to stop, to drive back; to force into a certain way or to obey; to overpower; to push, to impel, to thrust at, to scorn; to destroy, as a family; to reach, to arrive; to break, as wind does the trees; to feed, as with forage.

- | 折 to break off.
- | 剛爲柔 to oblige the obstinate to become yielding, or the stiff to be supple.
- | 倒 to push over.
- 交徧 | 我 everybody scolds and rails at me.
- | 炆了箍 you've pounded the hoop till it has burst.
- 先祖于 | the departed sire has now come — to partake of the sacrifice.
- | 抑 to restrain the temper; to repress, to abate.
- | 之秣之 feed him with forage and grain.

**縗** From *silk* and *frayed*; also read *shwai*, 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.  
斬 | in deep mourning, referring to this raveled coarse dress.

**榱** Also read *shwai*.  
The small rafters which project from the eaves like a frayed edge, and support the tiling; they were formerly

called | 椽 but now are usually termed *ch'wen* 椽; the 華 | are often ornamented or carved.

**璫** The luster of gems; pearls hanging down.  
戈甲 | 錯 the spears and arms lay mixed in confusion; i. e. like gems on a dress.

**濯** Deep, clear water; fresh, clean; tears trickling down; spoiled, destroyed; frozen drifts of snow, for which the next is also used.

有 | 者淵 there was a deep place in the stream.

**濯** Sleet and snow together.  
| 澆 hoar-frost coming with snow.

**倅** From *man* and *soldier*; it occurs used for 卒 a cohort of a hundred men.

A substitute, a vice; secondary or supplementary, an aid.  
| 車 the second grade of *küjin*.  
郡 | a deputy sub-prefect.  
遊 | a circuit examiner.

**啐** To alarm, to call; to taste, to put in the mouth, to sip.  
驚 | to terrify by bawling.

| 嘗 to get the flavor of.  
咄 | to slobber in eating.  
| 唾沫 to spit at one.  
| 了一口 I took one taste.

Read *tsuh*, To crunch; to suck and smack the lips.  
嘈 | a lubbub, a row and clamor.  
| 乾淨 sucked it dry.

**悴** From heart and dead.  
*ts'ui'* Sad, downcast, chagrined.  
哀 | distressed, grieved.  
憔悴 | 容顏 a cadaverous countenance; distressed, fallen.  
困 | in extremity, disheartened.

**頽** Like the preceding, and used with the next.  
*ts'ui'* Wearied; sad; worn out, decrepit.  
Read *tsuh*, A short face.

**瘁** Diseased; wearied; decrepit by age, service, or ailments; the infirmities of age.  
*ts'ui'* 僕夫况 | his postman was worn out.

漙 | 之音 melancholy sad notes, as of the lute.  
勞 | full of cares, exhausted by toil.  
鞠躬盡 | the whole body entirely worn out; in a state of decrepitude.

**淬** Interchanged with the next.  
*ts'ui'* To harden iron by plunging it in water; to temper; to dye to come into contact with, as fire with water; to flow.

寒 | chilly.  
| 鉄 to harden iron.  
| 布 to dye cloth.

**粹** Nearly the same as the preceding.  
*ts'ui'* An extinguisher; to plunge and put out fire; to temper; to burn.  
有子臥而 | 掌 Yiutsz' (a disciple of Confucius) scorched his palm to prevent nodding.

清水 | 其鋒 harden its point by dipping it in clear water; *met.* to stimulate people by promotion or promises.

**翠** The feathers of the turquoise kingfisher, the 翡 | or | *ts'ui'* 碧鳥 which are used in plumagery; the name is said to be an imitation of the whirring sound of the wings; applied also to the humming bird.  
| 微 lying on a hill-side.

點 | to put on feathers; to imitate feather-work in enamel.  
| 毛 the kingfisher's feathers.  
| 轎 a bridal chair adorned with plumagery.  
| 館 a brothel.  
| 色 a purplish blue.  
| 雀花 the larkspur.  
| 花 a head ornament of ladies.  
珠圍 | 繞 bound around with pearls and clasped with feathers; — richly dressed.

**膠** The tail of a bird, called 尾巴 in common discourse; the bones of the pelvis.  
*ts'ui'* | 肉 the flesh of a bird's tail.

**脆** The original and second form is 肉 *flesh* and 絕 to break off, contracted to 色 *color*, but the first form is most used.

**脆** Delicate, easily broken; brittle, crackling, easily shivered; short, light, as pastry; trifling, unsteady in character.  
*ts'ui'*

柔 | 或 軟 | mellow and soft as a ripe apple; crisp.  
乾 | dry and crisp, as hard baked cakes.

鹹 | 花生 ground-nuts baked in salt very crisp.

作事爽 | to do things quickly and smartly.

油炸的很 | fried in fat very crisp.

爽 | delicate, as pie-crust.  
| 森森的 to crackle when eating, as ginger snaps.

**膳** Almost the same as the last.  
*ts'ui'* Tender; crisp and sweetish, yet firm, as well cooked meat.  
肥美甘 | fat and delicious, as a tender capon.

**箒** A bamboo brush or scrub, called | 帚; a whisk used by cooks to clean pans.  
*ts'ui'*

**毳** From *hair* thrice repeated, to denote its fineness.

*ts'ui'* The down on birds; the fine fur next the skin; furry, downy; soft, velvety; crisp; delicate; fragile, easily broken.

| 冕 a plush cap worn in old times.

火 | asbestos cloth.

甘養 | 親 to get delicate food for parents.

綿 | cotton staple, raw cotton.

| 布 cloth with a nap; plush.

| 衣如菱 his court robes glitter like the rnsbes in seed.

**萃** Grassy, tussocky; a collection, a selection; to be with; collected together, to congregate, as people into towns;  
*ts'ui'* to roost on; used for 倅 an aid.

羣 | 而州處 to come and dwell together in a town.

森 | a thicket; thick and leafy like jungle.

| 藜 a rustling sound, as of bushes,  
出類拔 | to select the meritorious out of the crowd.

王命所在理所 | 也 wherever the imperial orders reach, there men of principle gather.

| 錦 books of elegant extracts.

| 於一堂 brought together in the same school.

**粹** Similar to the preceding.  
*tsui'* To collect, to bring together.  
會 | 舊說 to make a collection of old sayings.

百貨出處不如 | 處 it is better to gather all commodities than to have them go abroad; — protection of native industry.

Read *tsuh*, Grain in the milk.

TSUN.

See also under TSUN. Old sounds, tsun and dzun. In Canton, tsūn and tsun; — in Swatow, chun; — in Amoy, tsun; — in Fuhchau, chòng and chw'ang; — in Shanghai, tsang and tsing; — in Chifu, tsàn.

**尊** From 井 two hands contracted to 寸 an inch, under 尊 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.

命 | your father.

| 駕 your honor; you, Sir.

| 夫人 your wife.

| 敬 to venerate and esteem.

| 者 an appellation of Budhas and arhans, answering to *arya* or venerable; given to those who have mastered the four spiritual truths; the term 世 | honored by the world, is a title given to every Budha; and by an easy transition, 一 | 菩薩 comes to mean a Buddhist idol.

至 | the emperor.

| 長 elderly, honored persons.

府 | the prefect.

| 榮 respectable; good family and character.

| 德 樂道 to honor virtue and delight in philosophy.

一 | 砲 one cannon; a local use, perhaps derived from the respect it demands.

天下有達 | 三 there are three classes in the world to be honored; — the noble, the aged, and the virtuous.

元始天 | Laotsz', the honored in heaven.

屈 | 你 I have given you trouble; I beg your pardon.

禮者自卑而 | 人 the well bred disesteem themselves and honor others.

**縛** Drawers for women reaching to the knees; used for the last in the phrase | 紉 to be careful.

**樽** From wood or vase or earth and to honor.

A vase or goblet for libations; a glass or cup; a wine-jar or amphora; a decanter; the last forms are commonly used at Canton for bottle, phial, flask, or small jug, whether of stone or glass; to drink from a bottle; luxuriant foliage.

一 | 酒 a bottle (or cup) of spirits.

把 | 對飲 to tako a glass with one.

花 | a flower vase.

開 | open the bottle or jar.

**遵** From to go and to honor; e. g. to follow the honorable; occurs used for *chwen* 僕 a headman.

To follow orders, to obey, to comply with, to conform to; to act as required, as an officer in carrying out instructions; to induce to follow, or influence to obedience; to accord with times; obedience, acquiescence; as an *adverb*, accordingly, consequently; had no other way to act.

| 旨 to follow the emperor's behests.

| 法 to obey laws.

具 | carried out every order.

| 王之路 to walk in the ways of the ancient kings.

| 守 to keep in obedience.

| 者 those who honor and keep the precepts.

| 行儒教 to become (or act as) a literary man.

**擻** To adjust, to regulate; to observe rule and order, and thus restrain others.

| 不下 we cannot be more sparing.

| 節 to economize; to keep within the rules.

|| to call together.

日用要 | 着 you must daily use a little less.

**嶺** Lofty, grand, as a mountain peak.

|| elevated; peering one above another, as mountain peaks.

**尊** } The first character is the most in use, and both are often read *tsun*.

**譚** } Many persons conversing amicably without real friendship; to talk agreeably; unitedly, as a chorus.

| 沓背憎 to speak fair words, and then backbite each other.

In Cantonese. To have a thing ready, as an ax to cut a tree.

| 沓埋唯 lay them all by carefully.

**傳** Like the last. To assemble; to respect, to have a regard for.

| 集 to come together.

| 敬有德 to show respect to the virtuous.

**鑊** The copper ferule or place to grasp, on the handle of a spear.

進戈者前其 | when handing a dart present it by the handle.

**駿** From horse and to walk slowly; it occurs used for the next, and for *stün* 峻 lofty.

A stately, fine shaped horse; a noble steed, of which Mah-wang 穆王 of Cheu had eight; dignified, reserved without being proud; excelling; great; lofty; swift; rapid.

- | 馬 a majestic horse.  
| 速 fleet, as a racer or ship.  
精 | a hero.  
| 命不易' the great appointment will be hard — to carry out.  
追風 | a courser fleet as the wind.  
| 極于天 [these mountains] reach to the skies.  
| | very exalted, like a sage.  
| 發其私 altogether express or make clear his private opinions.

俊

tsün'

From *man* and to *walk*; it is also used with the last and the next.

- Superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; talent or ability of such; eminent.  
| 士 a fine scholar.  
| 傑在位 to have brave and sterling men in office.  
羣歸 | 秀 all were distinguished for their high accomplishments.  
| 俏麗兒 an elegant lady.  
他的模樣很 | her form is very handsome.  
千人曰 | he is one of a thousand.  
| 人物 a fine-looking man.  
日三有 | 克則 | those who were termed having the three grades of talent, could exhibit their powers — in proper stations.

僬

tsün'

Used for its primitive, and also like the last.

- Valiant, brave; able, pre-eminent in force or wisdom; to overcome; to raise.  
| 異 extraordinary, unrivaled; strange.  
英 | a brave hero.

憍

tsün'

Intelligent, quick of apprehension.

- 心思靈 | a bright mind and lively imagination.  
慧 | perspicuous, clever, astute.

駿

tsün'

To look at carefully.

- | 晉灼 a hero in the Han dynasty.

餽

tsün'

The remains of a sacrifice; the fragments left after a meal; to eat the remnants; dressed food.

- 佐 | to eat at the second table; *i. e.* to urge parents to eat more, and then for children to eat their leavings.  
| 既盡也 every thing has been eaten up.  
| 餘不祭 leavings cannot be used for offerings.  
日中而 | at noon eat what was left at breakfast.

畷

tsün'

The *chief* of the *fields*, a landlord, a proprietor; an officer who had oversight of the fields; a sort of bailiff was anciently called 田 | because he was 田之後 the great man of the fields.

寒 | a clown, a rude peasant.

爇

tsün'

A fire burning; to put out a fire; to scorch or prick shell in divination.

| 了香火 to put out the incense and candles; it is done by the acolytes to save them.

揆

tsün'

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.

| 蝨 to crack a louse.

| 衛侯之手 he pinched the arm of the prince of Wéi.

駿

tsün'

A kind of marmot found in the hilly parts of Sz'eh'uen, | 鼠 or 鼯鼠 whose tail furnishes hairs for pencils; it eats chestnuts and roots, and destroys fields like the mole; its cry is musical.

## TS'UN.

Old sounds, ts'un and dzun. In Canton, ts'un; — in Siatow, ch'nn and ch'äng; — in Amoy, ch'un, tsun, and chw'an; — in Fuhchau, ch'öng, ch'aung, and chöng; — in Shanghai, ts'äng and dzäng; — in Chifu, ts'än.

村  
邨

ts'un

From *wood* and *inch*; the second and obsolete form, composed of 屯 to collect and 邑 town, is regarded as more authentic; it resembles ts'ai 材 material.

The beginning of a town; a hamlet, a village.

- | 俗 rustic, unpolished; gross, paganish.  
| 子 or 鄉 | a village; country places.  
| 夫 a villager, a countryman  
| 莊 or | 落 villages and farmsteads.

| 墟 a market village.

撒 | to scatter village abuse; to blackguard people.

存

ts'un

From 子 child and 手 or 才 hand; *q. d.* the latter protects the former.

To preserve or defend from injury; to maintain, to retain, as a purpose or principle; to take care of, as one's health; to inquire after, to heedfully look after, to watch; to lay by, to let remain, to put away, to place on deposit; left over,

as a balance of account; extant, alive; to exist.

| 沒 and | 亡 are correlatives, — as alive or dead; to preserve and to ruin, as a dynasty; to continue or to destroy; saved or lost.

告 | to inform the emperor of one's recovery or health, as aged officers should do; also, to make kind inquiries about.

以仁 | 心 to preserve the heart in humane feelings, *i. e.* pure from vice or error.

保 | to conserve; to keep warily.  
 | 厚道 to maintain cordial relations with; to uphold good principles of conduct.  
 | 一點後裔 only one of his descendants remained.  
 | 留 to detain or keep back.  
 尙 | it still remains, it is still extant.  
 | 養 to nurture goodness in the heart.  
 | 身 to take care of one's self, to keep out of danger.  
 | 下 to lay aside carefully.  
 收 | to gather or store carefully.  
 意 | a settled purpose.  
 無 | nobody spared alive or escaped; nothing was saved.  
 | 了食 undigested, indigestible.

蹲 From *foot* and *honor*; this is used for a colloquial word (occasionally written 躡) *tsun*, having this meaning, whence this too is sometimes read *tsun*.

To sit on the heels, to set couchant, to squat; to place close to each other, as men in line.

| | 有節 to walk in measured steps.

| 甲而射之 to set up the mailed dresses and shoot at them.

| 不住 unable to squat.

踞 | to crouch, as a tiger; to occupy by force.

| 到腿痠 squatted till my legs are stiff.

自己 | 在戲盤裏 he squats on his own scales; — said of a man praising himself.

尊 From *fish* and *honorable*, because it leads others.

'*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 紅眼筍 (*Leuciscus homospilotus*,) at Canton; in Japan, the salmon.

九罟之魚 | 魴 in the nine-pouched net are rudds and bream.

忖 From *heart* and *inch*.  
 To guess, to surmise; to consider, to reflect on.  
 | 思 to ponder on.

自 | 無能 I think that I have not the ability or power.

他人有心予 | 度之 what others have in their minds, I can measure by reflection.

寸 Formed of 又 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 *swan*, 算 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.

| 心或方 | or | 裏 the heart.

| 口 the pulse at the wrist.

惜 | 陰 improve every inch or moment of time.

| 步難行 I cannot move a step; I cannot alter.

得失 | 心知 a man's heart knows when he swerves from the right.

一 | 眉擔萬 | 愁 an inch of eyebrows often bears a myriad inches of sorrow.

若有 | 進 I have got on about an inch, i. e. a very little; a depreciating 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 | 小金蓮 my little daughter, — referring to her tiny feet.  
 得尺則尺得 | 則 | if you can get (or learn) much then get it; if not, then a little; — even anything is good.

剗 To cut into inches; to cut small, to cut up; to part, to divide.

| 切 to cut fine.  
 分 | 節度 distinguish clearly the stops and meter, — in making and singing verses.

## TSUNG.

Old sound, *tsung*. In Canton, *tsung*; — in Swatow, *chong* and *chang*; — in Amoy, *tsong*, *ch'iong*, and *ch'ong*; — in Fuchau, *chung*, *ch'ung*, and *ch'ung*; — in Shanghai, *tsung*; — in Chifu, *tsung*.

宗 From *swifter* and *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 revert or turn to, as the water of the Yangtze 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.

| | 件件 each sort and manner; every kind.  
 | 廟 a temple where the tablets of kings or forefathers stand.  
 | 周 the honored place of Chen; — i. e. the metropolis.  
 | 人府 the Board of the Imperial Kindred which regulates the | 室 Imperial Clan.

祖 | family ancestors.  
 同 | clansmen.  
 地 | rivers, seas and mountains.  
 | 族 or | 親 all one's kindred.  
 | 子 the lineal descendant in the eldest son.  
 一 | 美事 a noble act.  
 大 | 貨 a great lot of goods.  
 你 | 那一家 to what family (or sect) do you belong?  
 亦可 | 也 he can be relied on.  
 學者 | 之 all scholars honor — Confucius as their master in doctrine.  
 一 | 秉性 the whole disposition of the man.  
 | 原 to recur to the origin.

**鰓** A large fish which comes in from the sea and returns at proper times; it appears to be allied to the sturgeon, and is sometimes wrongly called 石首魚, from its large ear bones; its body is round, nose very long, and has a hollow in its neck; it weighs sometimes 30 catties.

**棕** } The first form is a contraction of the second which is derived from 木 wood and 鬃 a mane, referring to the fibers.  
**椶** }  
*tsung* A kind of gomuti palm, the *Channarops*, whose sheaths and scapes both furnish coir for rain-cloaks, ropes, mats, &c.; its wood | 欄木 is used for posts; coir obtained from palms, like the *Borassus gomutus*, the *Caryota*, and other plants.

鐵 | a dark brown, umber color.  
 | 毯 or | 簾 a coir mat.  
 | 竹 a variety of black bamboo whose roots furnish canes.  
 | 筍 clusters of the flower buds of palms, used for food.  
 | 箱 a coir trunk.  
 | 蓑 a coir rain-cloak.

**總** A dark green color, like dried up leaves; said only of silk; *tsung* a classifier of threads of silk.

**鬃** From horse and gathered up or ancestors.

A mane; the bristles on a hog's nape; long, disheveled hair.

*tsung* 猪 | 毛 hog's bristles.  
 | 刷 a brush of bristles.

拉住馬 | hold the horse by his mane.

打 | or 剃 | to trim the mane.

編 | to braid the mane into ringlets.

**髻** Similar to and interchanged with the last.

*tsung* A high head-dress; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, sometimes likened to a rudder, and also called 燕尾 a swallow's tail; a wig, peruke; a cue.  
 假 | a false coiffure, a lady's perwig.

技 | to rub the lappet with gnm.

頭 | 尾票 a ticket given in Batavia for the tax paid on cues by Chinese.

**稷** From grain and gathered up.

*tsung* A cock of grain containing forty 秉 or handfuls; a run of thread of eighty 縷 hanks; the comment on the Lun Yu says 640 斛 or 3,200 斗 make one *tsung*, which would make it equal to about 320 peculs; to collect or assemble together.

| 束 a great sheaf, as of sorghum.

**隳** From 欠 to step and 兇 unlucky.

*tsung* To gather the feet under the body, as a sparrow or hawk does in its flight; ornaments on a horse's head; a small feudal state called 三 | 國 lying in the present Ting-teu hien 定陶縣 in the southwest of Shantung, near the Yellow River.

**獲** Like the preceding.

*tsung* The short uneven flight of a magpie, up and down, but not far or swift in its course.

**鏤** A bridle or head-stall ornamented with metal, and set off with a plume of feathers between the horse's ears.

**蓼** Small twigs at the end of branches; a plant used for dyeing.

猶折 | 笞之 [a kind mother when offended] breaks off a twig to punish her child.

**踪** Certain presents of cloth, called | 布 offered by tribes on the south and west in the Han dynasty.

巴 | 線 cotton cloth presented from Pa, the south of Sz'ch'uen.

**艘** To run aground in a boat; to get upon the sands; to arrive at, and in this sense used with *liu'* 屆 a limit of time.

**塿** } Both are also read *che'ang*.

**糶** } To sow seed without first ploughing the ground.

**縱** An edible mushroom (*Agaricus*) called 雞 |; it is found in Yunnan, and is also known as 土菌 earth agaric; and in Kiangsu as 鬼涼傘 the devil's parasol.

鷄 | also a kind of hand brasier made by weaving an earthen basin in a bamboo basket.

**縱** From silk and accordant.

*tsung* Perpendicular, downward; a meridian line; a vestige; a step.

| 生者人 mankind alone are made erect.

有 | 有橫 there are parallel and cross-lines; up and down and across; *met.* peevish; versatile or unaccountable acts.

Read *tsung'* Remiss, careless; wild, extravagant talking; to allow; to wrongfully permit, to connive at; to let go, to indulge, to over-

look, to let things take their course; to let fly; as a *conjunction*, although, allowing, perhaps; in *rhetoric*, a concession, admitting.

容 | 容 to connive at, not to check, unrestrained.

故 | 故 purposely conniving at.

然 | 然 allowing it to be, supposing.

擒 | 擒 | caught them once, and then let them escape.

| | hastily, busily, as in ordering a funeral.

| | over indulgence; heedless of other's evil-deeds.

| | 與 to encourage, to praise and stimulate.

| | 步 to take long strides.

| | 使 an illative phrase used in regimen with 也 or 亦; seeing that, though, if, and implies a positive fact; as | 使你的飛上天去我也會跟你的 though you should fly up to the sky I will follow you; or | 使爾爲乞丐我亦願嫁爾 even if you are a beggar, I am going to marry you.

| | 子行兇 to let a child act wickedly.

**蹤** } From *foot* and *accordant*.  
A vestige, a trace, a foot-step; to follow in another's track; to imitate.  
*tsung* 無 | 無影 no trace at all of it.

來 | 去跡 to ask the course and objects of one, as a traveler at a pass; to learn his line of travel.

追 | 追 to follow a trail; to pursue a clue, to hunt up the traces of.

萍 | 無定 going about without any fixed purpose or residence, as a tramp.

**鑊** } A caldron or boiler; a run or hank, as of hempen threads; to reckon these hanks; name of 三 | a small feudal state in Shantung.  
*tsung*

**綜** } A sote six months old; a pig; the last of a litter, a litter; *met.* a large family.  
*tsung*

引 | a bristle to stiffen a waxed-end.

**縱** } Very similar to the last.  
A pig a year old; to have only three at a litter.  
*tsung* 一發五 | to hit five pigs at one shot.

**總** } From *silk* or *hand* and *bustling*; the third form is a common contraction.

**總** } To collect and tie up, as in a sheaf; to unite under one rule or in a whole; to comprehend in one or under one; all, the whole, altogether; a general or generic term; a supervisor or controller; generally; still, yet; before a negative, it makes a strong assertion; a tuft of hair; a sheaf.

| 共 or 攏 | the whole, all.

| 不行 he utterly refused to do it.

| 要 still I must; it is yet necessary.

| 計 reckon them all; in all.

| 頭 or 管 | 的 or 亞 | 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 chiliarch, a lieutenant in a regiment; the next grade to a 守備 captain; and next to him is a 把 | or ensign.

| 之 to sum up, to bring together.

| 偶來 | 角之童 two little children came on together.

| 不能應日子 he could not come at all on the promised day.

| 都是 the whole are of the same sort.

| 然 although, nevertheless.

| 騰 the whole, including everything.

| 拉勻 to make an average of all.

| 理 general supervision of.

| 該有的 it is so no doubt; very likely it is there.

**穗** } Similar to the last but regarded as a synonym of 稷 a sheaf.  
*tsung*

A bundle or sheaf of grain. 納 | to present the tax of grain.

**慤** } To alarm, to arouse.  
 | 動 to stir one up, to rouse his feelings.  
*tsung*

| 聞發火無不 | 然 who would not be startled at hearing the cry of fire!

**慤** } Disappointed.  
生不逢辰殊覺 | 恫 if things do not succeed as you wish, you are exceedingly dissatisfied.  
*tsung*

**綜** } The harness of a loom; to work the shaft, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to hold the threads; to keep the reins of authority; to collect.  
*tsung* | 核名實 to inquire into what is nominal and real of all.  
錯 | 其數 to make an error in reckoning the number.

**粽** } Dumplings, with meat, fruit, or sweetmeats inside, made by boiling panicked millet or glutinous rice wrapped in leaves; a piece of sapau 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 moon in memory of Kiuh Yuen.  
*tsung*

假 | false dumplings; — a peculiar flower head-ornament worn on this festival.

狗咬 | a dog bolting a dumpling; — a fool misunderstanding or not relishing an allusion.

| 子 or 三角 | a three-cornered dumpling.

| 葉 the tough leaves of rushes used to wrap the dumpling.

**綜** } A bitch having one at a litter.  
 | 生貓 has only one kitten.  
*tsung*

**憊** } Careworn, wearied out; hav-  
ing no leisure.  
**倦** } 倦 | oppressed with much  
and varied business, and  
quite exhausted with one's  
duties.  
*tsung'* 戎馬 | | the unceasing  
marches of troopers.

**癇** } A disease of young children  
like fits or convulsions, caused  
by indigestion.  
*tsung'* 癇 | a spasm, a convulsion.

**從** } The second, denoting *two* men  
listening side by side, is the ori-  
ginal form, afterwards increased  
to the first; it is like *si* 徙  
to move; the next is interchanged  
with 總 generally and 縱 loose.  
*tsung'* 從从 }  
A clan, a family, a succession  
of, as posterity; to be second to or  
subordinate; attached to, to follow;  
as one of secondary rank; followers;  
to plough lengthwise.  
| 然如此 I am inclined to  
think it is so.  
| 者 followers or attendants.

不分首 | make no distinction  
between a chief and his adherents.  
| 三品 of the secondary third  
grade.  
| 堂兄弟 second cousins of the  
same surname.  
| 我者其由歟 my only  
follower is this Yin.  
隨 | an aid, a waiting-man.  
Read *'tsung*. Very high; too  
high, as a head-dress.  
爾無 | | 爾 you do not want  
your hair dressed up so high.

## TS'UNG.

*Old sounds, ts'ong and dzong. In Canton, ts'ung; — in Swatow, ch'ong and ch'ang; — in Amoy, ch'ong, tsong, and ch'iong; — in Fuhchau, ch'ang, ch'ung, and chung; — in Shanghai, ts'ung and dzung; — in Chifu, 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 pursue; to finish, as a duty;  
compliance, accord; the way a thing  
comes, the point or place of its  
origin; a *preposition*, from, by,  
through, in; since, whence; con-  
sequently; a way, a manner; hunt-  
ing grounds.  
*ts'ung* | 心所欲 what I much desire.  
| 來 heretofore, hitherto.  
無 | 入手 there is no way to  
begin.  
不得冒昧 | 事 so that he will  
not blindly carry out the affair.  
任 | 你 do as you choose; as you  
like.  
依 | according with, to agree to.  
曲 | and 順 | and 願 | compli-  
ance by constraint, from a  
sense of duty, or from a willing  
heart  
于何 | 祿 whence shall I hence-  
forth get my living?  
| 遊 to follow, as a pupil his  
teacher.  
| 自 from this place or time.  
| 今爾後 hereafter, henceforth.  
| 不 or | 未 never so; it was  
not so at all.

| 小 since childhood.  
三 | the three obediences — of a  
woman to her father, husband, or  
son.  
| 容 an easy, unembarrassed  
manner; dignified and complai-  
sant.  
月之 | 星 the moon's course  
among the stars.  
| 良 a reformed or married prosti-  
tute.  
| 重' 論罪 to judge the crime  
with severity.  
刑法一 | 庶民多犯 if you  
excuse crimes lightly, the people  
will increasingly break the laws.  
天不 | 人願 Heaven does not  
comply with human wishes.

**忽** } From *heart* and a *window* or *aper-  
ture*; the second form is most  
common, and the third is unau-  
thorized.  
*ts'ung* 忽忽 }  
To feel alarm or agitation;  
excited, hurried.  
| | 不及 too much hur-  
ried to do (or attend to) it.  
| 忙 urgent and unceasing;  
precipitate.  
行色 | 猝 seems to be in a des-  
perate hurry to go.  
| 遽 impelled by some cause to  
be in haste, urged to speed.

**葱** } A general term for alliaceous  
plants with fistular leaves;  
onions, garlies; a leek green,  
*ts'ung* | 頭 an onion.  
| 白 the bulb of the onion  
| 鬚 the rootlets.  
| 綠 a light green.  
| 靈 a kind of ancient baggage  
wagon.  
| 嶺 the Karakorum Mts. of Tur-  
kestan.  
佳氣 | | the fresh wind has a  
free draught, in allusion to the  
tubular leaves of the onion.  
胡 | scallions. (*Allium asculon/cum.*)  
細香 | chives. (*Allium schoeno-  
rasum.*)

**聰** } From *ear* and *quick*.  
*ts'ung* 聰 } Ready, astute, quick at hear-  
ing; sharpwitted; to perceive  
clearly, to discriminate intel-  
ligently.  
天 | natural gifts.  
| 明 or | 慧 apt, clever, quick  
at catching an idea.  
耳 | 目不明 having good hear-  
ing but dim eye-sight.  
聽斯 | to understand as soon as  
heard; perspicacious.  
冒瀆聖 | I venture to importune  
your Majesty's ear.

**驄** } From horse and quick.  
 A piebald, black and white horse; a dapple black; a fine steed.  
**驄** }  
 五花 | a fancy, piebald steed.

陌上游 | a dappled charger is galloping along the far edge of the plain.

後話雖多玉 | 難繫 though you may have many words, do not say my steed cannot be longer held in.

青 | 馬 a gray speckled horse.

**菘** } Grassy.  
 菘 | tender grass.  
**菘** }  
 草 | 菘 the fleshy roots of a plant allied to the *Cynomorium*, a fungoid plant used as a remedy in colic.

肉 | 菘 is another sort more esteemed, and sometimes used in soups.

Read 'sung. Choking, filling up.  
 騷擾衝 | many people crowded and pressed to get in.

**樅** } The larch or spruce (*Larix orientalis*); a trunk like a cedar, used for pillars; a swinging mallet or drumstick, to beat bells or drums; to beat a bell; straight, like teeth sticking out.

| 金鼓 to rap the bells or gongs and the drums.

**蠃** } A species of gadfly or breeze, which deposits its eggs in the skin of cattle.

**璫** } The tinkling of gems or trinkets hanging from the girdle.

**鏑** } A small spear or javelin; to stab with a spear, as an assassin.  
 使人 | 殺吳王 he employed a man to spear the king of Wu.

Read *chw'ang*. To beat a drum or bell.

**琮** } An ancient badge used in the Cheu dynasty, to denote princely rank, made of jade, and of different sizes; it had eight corners with a round hole in the center, and looked like a wheel; its component parts denote the gem of the eight venerated regions, (the whole empire) and its shape was thought to resemble the earth.

瑞 | the propitious signet.

**棕** } Delight, joy; to rejoice.  
 樂 | great pleasure.  
 常戚戚而無 | he is continually sad, and no gleam of joy comes to his mind.

**榦** } A sharp-pointed carrying-beam.  
 | 木 a small tree, (*Aralia canescens*), cultivated as an ornamental shrub.

**璵** } From gem and quick; but the primitive is a contraction of *onion*, referring to the *leek* color.

A stone of a fine kind, probably the massive turquoise, though that is usually called 松兒石, from the color being like pine leaves.

**寶** } A tribute of cloth anciently brought to court by the people of Yunnan and south of Sz'ch'uen.

**淙** } The noise of flowing water; murmuring, bubbling, rippling, as a brook or fountain.  
 山峽峽水 | | the rugged cliffs and rushing waters.

**淙** } From water and many; it occurs used for the last.  
 Smaller streams flowing into a large one; the place where the waters meet.

鳧鷖在 | the ducks and gulls are in the center of the streams.

**叢** } Formed of 幸 bushy or 林 forest, and 取 to gather together, intimating the tussocky growth of some plants; the second form is unusual, and rather denotes a clump growing from one root.

A bushy place, a copse or copiece; crowded, as shrubs; collected thickly; assembled in a crowded manner.

| 林 a wood or grove; a place of concourse, usually refers to a number of priests or a monastery.

生 | 這樣 jammed, crowded as possible.

書 | a bookstore; a library room; a street like Paternoster Row.

臨老入花 | to become depraved when old.

一 | 數本 one tussock contains many stalks.

爲 | 毆鷺 to drive the birds into the copse.

愁思 | 集 overwhelmed with sorrows.

| 生 growing free and luxuriant.

**篲** } From bamboo and to gather.  
 A wicker basket or creel, called 籠 |, shaped like a pot, with a small mouth.

## TSWAN.

Old sounds, tsan, tsam, tswan, and dzan. In Canton, tsün; — in Swatow, chäng, chan, jwan, ond chuan; — in Amoy, chw'an, ch'iang, ch'iam, and tsan; — in Fuhchau, chwang and chông; — in Shanghai, tsö, tsi<sup>n</sup> and tsò<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, tsan.

**鑽** } From metal and to advance.  
**鑽** } To bore, to make a hole  
 through a thing; to pierce,  
 as a thing; to worm one's  
 self into, as one who pries into  
 secrets; to control the mental  
 powers, as a master passion  
 does; to employ intrigue.

tswan  
tswan'

| 之 彌 越 the deeper you bore  
the harder it is; — *met.* the more  
you study this, the more difficult  
it is to comprehend.

| 眼 或 | 窟 窿 to bore a hole.

| 謀 或 | 營 to seek and plan,  
as for a living.

| 頭 覓 縫 to put one's self  
everywhere, seeking for a chance  
or opening.

| 過 去 to bore through.

無 隙 可 | there's no crack for  
[the wind] to enter; — no  
ground for trouble.

Read tswan' A bit, a gimlet,  
auger, or borer; an instrument for  
perforating; the point of a weapon;  
among furriers, the fur on the top  
of the neck.

| 子 或 繩 | a center-bit; of  
which | 頭 is the borer, and  
| 把 is the handle.

金 鋼 | a diamond or corundum  
borer; this gem is fabled to be  
produced under water.

鐵 | a bit; an iron borer.

| 心 釘 a jack of all trades.

蚊 子 | a musquito's proboscis;  
*met.* a ruthless villain.

| 木 取 火 to bore wood to raise  
a flame.

**鑽** } To lose one's way.  
**鑽** } | 徃 to wander about, like  
 one who has lost his way.

tswan

**躡** } Also read tso.  
**躡** } To jump with the feet to-  
**躡** } gether; to tread on.  
**躡** } | 跳 to squat, to crouch.

好' 跳 好' | fond of hop-  
ping and skipping; he likes  
to cut capers.

**纂** } From 糸 silk and 算 to reckon;  
**纂** } occurs used for the next, and 纂  
**纂** } to collect.

A kind of carnation band or  
cord to tie on a coronet; to col-  
lect materials; to compile a work,  
to edit or abridge; a résumé, a  
digest or compend; a compilation,  
a collection of writings; to hand  
them down.

新 | a new edition.

| 修 to prepare materials for pub-  
lication.

| 集 to make a collectanea.

御 | an Imperial edition or com-  
pilation.

錄 | to copy out writings for  
editing.

自 | to strike out a new path, as  
in writing or an invention.

撮 | to make a précis of papers.

| 紐 絛 球 worn of old on  
hats.

**鑽** } From silk and to advance.  
**鑽** } To tie things together; to  
**鑽** } carry on, to take up where  
**鑽** } others left off; to imitate, as  
 to copy one's virtues.

| 繼 to continue the hereditary  
succession.

| 禹 舊 服 to take up Yu's old  
mantle; — i. e. imitate his virtues.

載 | 武 功 to record the detail of  
his valorous deeds.

| 述 to extract, as a record, or  
the sayings of a man.

| 緒 to continue the succession  
or business.

**膳** } From flesh or fire and fat; the  
**膳** } second form is unauthorized; the  
**膳** } first is also defined fat, rich.

**燻** } A chowder or porridge with  
**燻** } little fluid in it, made of fish  
**燻** } and crabs.

**搯** } From hand and I or to advance.  
**搯** } To hold in the hand, to car-  
**搯** } ry in one hand; to move  
**搯** } with the hand; hasty, quick;  
**搯** } entirely; to select.

| 籌 to draw lots.

| 不 住 I can't hold it.

兩 手 | 空 拳 both hands  
are quite empty.

| 着 不 撒 手 hold it fast, and  
do not open your hands

| 着 筆 據 he has the papers  
and evidence, — as in a law-  
suit.

身 | 萬 箭 his body was pierced  
with a thousand darts.

**廉** } From words and frugal; also  
**廉** } read lien, meaning vile talk, im-  
**廉** } pudence

Deception; a swindle, a sell;  
to deceive; to be taken in; it  
is nearly synonymous with chan'

賺 to palm off goods, one referring  
to deception in words, the other in  
trading, and in these last senses  
both characters are pronounced  
tswan'

受 人 | to be deluded or hoaxed.

| 謀 a confidence game, a way  
to raise the wind.

人 | 我 people deceived me.

| 戳 to palm off bad goods.

TSW'AN.

Old sounds, tsw'an and dzan. In Canton, ts'un and ch'ün; — in Swatow, chw'an and chw'an; — in Amoy, chw'an and tsan; — in Fuhchau, chw'ang; — in Shanghai, ts'ü' and tsü'; — in Chifu, ts'an.

**攛** From hand and to skulk.  
To fling away; to part with; to cause divisions; to cajole one to consent.

| **撮** to rouse, as by misrepresentation; to excite to a certain course; to stir up; to inveigle, to entice; an intreaty.

| **梭引線** to throw the shuttle and pass the thread.

| **籠** shelves and cases for goods in a shop.

| **行** to sell to the trade.

| **貨** to sell wholesale.

**攢** From hand and to advance; occurs interchanged with the next.

To collect things of the same sort; to assemble, to come together; to lay a coffin under a shed.

| **聚** to gather materials.

| **基** a brick tomb on the ground like a house; common in Kiangnan.

| **賬** to reckon the total of accounts.

| **羅列聚** to collect and arrange in order.

| **盒** a box with partitions, used for sweetmeats.

**攢** To collect bamboos; a slight shed or hearse to contain a coffin, which is danbed with mud; a spear handle.

**君殯用輜** | they use a covered wain or hearse in burying the prince.

| **木** a kind of palisade under a bridge to guard the bank.

**糶** To gather grain and stack it, or make it into cocks, as is done with sorghum.

**贊** A hamlet, a place where people assemble to reside; a few houses in a spot.

Read *tsö*. The ancient name of a district in Pèi hien 沛縣 in the north of Kiangsu; and of another in the southwest of Honan.

**爨** From 火 fire, 大 great, 林 forest, all under 興 to rise, which however here denotes 臼 a mortar.

A furnace for cooking; a mess, a table; to cook by steam.

**炊** | to light the furnace.

**分** | or **各** | each has his own table; they eat separately.

**同** | messmates. COM-PA...

**搭** | a boarder; sometimes applied to a corner.

**滅火更** | to put out the fire and then light it again; — beholden to nobody.

**自己開** | to eat by himself.

**粒食鄉** | he gets his kernels at the village furnace; — i. e. lives privately and frugally.

**竄** From cave and rat, i. e. a rat in his hole.

To sneak away, to hide; to skulk, as rebels and banditti do; to seduce, to beguile into evil; to kill; to secrete or store away; to change, to correct; privily, stealthily, furtively; petty, weak, pusillanimous.

**改** | changed his course and escaped.

| **匿他方** skulked away and hid in another place.

**大股分** | the great body of the rebels separated and got away.

| **竊** to pilfer; to steal, as a rat does.

**逃** | to escape and hide.

| **俗** to corrupt others.

**敏能** | 謀 he clearly understands the minutest plan.

| **藥** to fumigate by burning herbs.

**抱頭鼠** | to cover the head and skulk off.

**點** | to correct the style of a writing.

**驢** An unauthorized character, sometimes written under the radical 足 a foot.

To leap, to jump; to prance; to eject, to spurt out.

| **山跳澗** to leap over hills and jump ravines, as a gazelle.

| **不過去** he cannot jump over it.

**老馬學** | can an old horse learn to jump? — I am too old for that.

TSZ'.

Old sounds, tsai, tsi, dzai, tsít, dzít, ti, and tip. In Canton, tsz'; — in Swatow, chù, ché, and chék; — in Amoy, tsu, ch'ü, t'u, ché, and tsai; — in Fuhchau, chü, chi, and ché; — in Shanghai, tsz', ts', sz', and tsi; — in Chifu, tsz'.

**資** From property and a time; occurs used for the next two.

Property, riches, valuable things; necessaries, articles wanted; a fee, a douceur, a treat;

to take or employ, to avail of, to trust to, to help, to depend on another; what is part of one's self, as a disposition; to lament.

| **貨** stock, goods.

**分** | a subscription to a friend's exigencies; quota due from one, as the present at a marriage.

**吾山** | 已足 my country property is quite enough.

| 本 capital in trade.  
 | 斧 what is necessary to carry out an object, as things for a journey.  
 | 質 or | 稟 the natural disposition or talents.  
 酒 | or 檳 | postage money; a drink fee.  
 以 | 保護 I depend on it for protection and safety, — as a traveler on a passport.  
 始 | 生 the buds are all starting.  
 香 | presents given to priests; cash for a festival, or for repairing a temple.  
 懷其 | he doats on his wealth.  
 | 格 capabilities, efficiency; talents, — said of officers.  
 問歲月之 | ask for the outlay for the year or the month.  
 薪水之 | necessities of life.  
 | 江 a large tributary of the Tung-ting Lake in the center of Hunan; its basin measures about 10,600 square miles.

咨  
諮  
噉

From *mouth* and a *time*; the second and unusual form is used only in the first sense of to plan, and the third in that of sighing.

To deliberate, to consult about, to plan; to inquire and find; to state in writing; to report, as among officers of nearly equal rank; a minute, a dispatch; to sigh; an interjection, ah! oh!

| 文 an official dispatch among equals; the letter from the king of Corea is so called by the Board of Rites.

| 會 to inform; to move an equal in rank to do.

| 稱 he reported to me, saying.

| 行 to notify; to inform the next below one.

| 謀 to consult upon.

| 稟 to state to a high superior.

何爲 | 嗟 why do you lament so?  
 移 | to forward a dispatch.

| 問 or | 訪 to write to inquire about any point.

怨 | grieving over wrong received.

姿

Manner, gait, form, carriage, especially of women; fascinating, beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts, fine endowments; a beauty.

丰 | a fine, plump figure.

仙 | or | 色 a beauty.

天 | natural beauty or gifts.

性 | disposition, temper.

天 | 國色 a peerless beauty; bewitching grace and beauty, such as 楊貴妃 of the T'ang dynasty had.

龍鳳之 | the air of a dragon and a phoenix; — *i. e.* majestic.

| 態 carriage, manner.

粢

A term for clean millet (*Milium*), but includes also glutinous rice, as sacrificial cakes are made of both, by steaming the grain.

六 | the six kinds of common grain; *vic.* three varieties of millet, rice, pulse, and wheat.

明 | boiled rice offered to ancestors.

| 盛饒潔 the offering of cakes should be clean.

齎

From *even* and *dish*, referring to the orderly arrangement in the dish; it is like the preceding.

Sacrificial dishes for holding grain.

| 盛必潔 the dishes for offerings must be clean.

奉玉 | to offer up the precious or jade dishes.

趨

From to *go* and *next*. Unable to get on easily or quickly, either from the crowd, or fatigue, or other causes.

足將進而 | 趨 he wished to get on but was much hindered.

贖

From *property* and *this*; occurs interchanged with 資 property.

A fine paid to redeem one's self from punishment; mulct money; riches, property.

家 | a family estate.

| 贖 to ransom one's self.

| 財 valuables; wealth.

輕 | 好'義 to disesteem money and love justice.

訾

From to *speak* and *this*; occurs used for 恣' 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.

不荷 | don't revile people.

| 毀 to backbite others.

翁翁 | | to defame, to cast out from a company.

禮之 | 也 a want of politeness.

| 限難窮 it is hard to say what such ability cannot accomplish.

| 食 fastidious; dainty as to one's food.

不 | 而得 I got it without much thought, it was obtained unexpectedly.

眚

The canthus or corner of the eye, called 內 | for the inner canthus, and 外 | or 眚 | for the outer corner.

衣 | the lapel of the coat.

內 | 肉 earuncula in the eyes of aged people

拭 | 揚目 to rub the eyes and stretch the eyebrows, — and have a good look.

Read *chui*. To look at fixedly, to regard angrily.

睚 | 之怨必報 a fierce glance of hatred will surely beget reprisals.

齒

Also read *ch'ai* and *ch'a*. To show the teeth; to snarl at; various teeth; irregular teeth.

| 牙露齒 teeth which project from the mouth.

| 着牙 teeth which show.

觜

From horn and this; it is interchanged with tsui 嘴 a beak.

tsz' The 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of the stars λ and 2 π in Orion's head.

姬 | a lunar mansion.

Read 'tsui. To erect the feathers or egret on the head, as an owl does; to bristle up, to look incensed, to pout; a beak, a bill; the curved corners on a roof or ridge-pole.

厲其 | 吻 he is bitter with his tongue at reviling; — referring to the pecking of a bird.

鬚

The mustaches, usually called 鬚 | or | 鬚, which the Chinese usually wear long, except the Mohammedans, who trim them evenly; occurs used for 姿 beautiful, engaging.

茲

From 艸 grass and 絲 silk contracted; the second form is generally used; occurs used for the next.

tsz' Herbs and grass growing thickly; rich underbrush; a coarse mat; a pronoun, this, this one; an adverb, now, here, still; a conjunction, for.

| 者 the following, this time; — a phrase used at the beginning of a notice.

| 今 now, at present.

念 | 在 | think of this here, i. e. attend to the affair, or subject without distraction; be careful what you are about.

| 將貨八官 now confiscating the goods.

如 | hereupon, now, then.

負 | to carry the mat; an old term for the illness of a prince.

挹彼注 | pour it out of that into this; met. to supply the want of one with another's fullness.

滋

Occurs used for the last.

tsz' 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 In cheu 瀘州 in the south of Sz'ch'uen.

| 事 to make trouble, to get up a row.

| 擾 to disturb the peace, to excite a rising.

| 長 to grow larger.

| 生 to sprout; to multiply, as the increase of population.

好 | 味 a fine flavor.

| 潤 to mollify; to soften down, as coloring; to fertilize, to increase the juices.

| 補 to strengthen, as a tonic.

| 蔓 a sprouting tendril; something left, as of a seditious band.

嵯

tsz' Name of a hill in Tsz'yang hien 滋陽縣 in the south of Shantung, which gives its name to the district.

鍤

tsz' A hoe for opening the soil; a mattock with a long narrow blade.

雖有 | 基不如待時 it is better to wait till the proper season, even if you have all your farming tools; — i. e. watch the right moment.

黠

tsz' A black color. 染 | to dye black.

鮫

tsz' A small slender fish, probably one of the mackerel family, that delights in gamboling on the surface of the water.

黑 | a sort of goby or loche, on mud shores, shaped like an eel.

厓

tsz' A peak of a hill. | 巔 the summit of a hill.

孳

tsz' 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.

日有 | | daily be zealous in your duties.

| 息 to care for her young, as a ewe.

鳥獸 | 尾 mammals suckle and birds tread.

萬物 | 生 all things gradually increase.

孜

tsz' From child and to strike; it is nearly synonymous with the preceding.

Unceasing, unwearied effort; self-denying attachment and sacrifice for.

| | 爲善 to strive after goodness.

耔

tsz' From to plow or grain and son; the second form is unusual.

To hoe up earth around the roots of plants.

今適南畝或耘或 | let us go to the southern fields to weed and to hoe.

齣

tsz' From raiment and to even. The hem or border of a garment.

| 縗 mourning apparel.

裳 | a hem, a selvage.

甬

tsz' From tripod and talent. A round lid or cover of a kettle or tripod, with a hole in it; a small kettle.

菑

tsz' From 田 field, 𦵏 obstructed, and 艸 plants; q. d. weeds choke the ground; occurs used for ts'ai' 災 calamity.

An uncultivated field; waste, untilled land; overgrown, as a jungle; to clear new land; ground under cultivation one year; to open a new road; to cut; a dead tree still standing; old name of a place in the south of Shantung.

無 | 無害 no calamity or trouble. 治 | 熟之地 to look after the old fields.

耩

(tsz')

Like the last.

To plow; fields which have been cultivated a year.

耕 | to cultivate the ground.

淄

(tsz')

A small river of Shantung which flows northeast into the gulf of Chihli; a dark color.

忘 | 蠡 overlooked his being such a black (or vile) fellow.

| 川 and 臨 | are two districts in Shantung near the River Tsz'.

緇

(tsz')

From silk and waste.

Very black silk dyed many times, and used anciently by high officers; dark, as a sediment.

泥 | black mud, like alluvial.

| 衣之宜兮 how becoming to you are the black robes!

輜

(tsz')

The end of the axle within the nave; baggage wagons with a boot to carry arms and spoils; large traveling wains.

| 重 or | 車 traveling store-wagons used in armies.

庫 | provision carts.

鎰

(tsz')

An ancient weight equal to six 銖, about the fourth part of a tael; though others make it equal to eight taels, or less than half the present catty; trifling, petty.

| 銖計較 you must look after the pennies and mites; — care for even trifling things.

鯽

(tsz')

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 others like it.

孖

(tsz')

From 子 child repeated; it is regarded as an old form of 'van 孖 twins.

Twins; two of a sort.

生 | or 生 | 仔 to bear twins.

| 生 a twin.

In *Cantonese*. To go halves, to divide equally; a half; to take equal responsibility; to duplicate.

| 貨本 to go equal shares.

| 指 a double thumb.

| 字 a repetition, a duplicated expression.

| 埋去 they have gone off together.

| 佢做 join him in doing it.

黑 | | very dark or obscure.

子

(tsz')

The original form is said by one to represent a *baby* strapped on the back, its legs looking as one; it is the 39th radical of characters most of which relate to children.

Anciently a child, but now confined to a son; a boy, a lad, a person; the people, in distinction from the prince; a sage, a teacher, a venerable and worthy man, especially Confucius; to act in a filial manner as a son; to treat as a son; an heir, issue, posterity; a seed, a kernel; a term of respect, you, Sir; or more familiarly, a comrade; an officer; officers; the fourth order of nobility, a viscount; the first of the twelve stems, related to water, and denoted by the rat; it is applied to the eleventh moon, and to the third watch from 11 o'clock P. M. to 1 A. M.; north, on the compass card; a spot, as of dirt or the points on dice; subordinate; added to nouns it sometimes indicates that they are smaller than others of the same kind, as 書 | a letter, a little book; but more often like 兒 as a mere dissyllabic particle in speaking; added to verbs, it makes them nouns, and has the function of *er* in English as 揚 | an extender, a stretcher.

太 | or 元 | the heir-apparent.

長 | the eldest son.

| 孫 sons and grandsons; it is also used to denote big and little things together, as | 孫石 conglomerate stone, breccia.

| 孫 饅饅 large cakes with little cakes inside, a kind given to brides at their marriage, intimating a wish that they may have many children.

小 | I the Emperor, — an old term; my pupil; my son.

冢 | the oldest sons of gentry.

| 息 children, posterity.

別 | or 公 | or 世 | old names for sons of noblemen.

赤 | an infant.

支 | sons of concubines.

| 母錢 interest and principal.

| 嫩 tender, as veal or shoots.

庶民 | 來 the people came up like sons.

| 弟 young people.

黑 | a black spot.

聖 | a name given the Savior as the second Person.

| 來幾日矣 how long since you came?

諸 | 百家 all the authors and sages.

三小 | a servant of servants; attendants on official servants.

| 口 a barrier station, *i. e.* one subordinate to the maritime port, and situated in the interior.

| | small seeds, as those of the grape, pomegranate, &c.

打 | to embroider in threads.

仔

(tsz')

To bear, to carry, as a nurse does a child; to undertake.

| 細 attentive and careful; to discriminate.

| 肩重任 able to sustain important duties.

In *Cantonese*. A word added to nouns as a diminutive; a little thing, the smaller of the two; a boy.

| 女 sons and daughters.

細蚊 | children; lads.

狗 | a puppy.

事 | a servant, a shop-boy, a waiting lad.

公 | pictures, images, playthings.

有 | 佬 a childless man.

**訾** } Similar to 訾 to revile.  
 To be too strict; to molest;  
**訾** } to slander; to chide; weak;  
**訾** } a defect, a flaw.  
 | 短 a deficiency.  
 | 竄偷生 he let those  
 escape who should have been  
 punished.

**紫** 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 Con-  
 fucius disliked.  
 | 檀色 a dark complexion, sun-  
 burnt, weather-beaten face.  
 | 粉 or | 紅 a purple color.  
 | 標 a violet; the dye made with  
 sapan-wood, and mixed with  
 beetle-nut.  
 | 黑肉 black and blue, as a  
 bruise.  
 | 宸 a poetical name for the  
 rising sun; met. the court.  
 | 禁城 the Forbidden City in  
 Peking.  
 | 薇星拱照 may the royal  
 stars (in the Dipper, and other  
 circumpolar stars,) illumine this  
 house.  
 | 草 denotes several plants which  
 furnish a red dye, as alkanet,  
 bngloss, and *Rubia*, but particu-  
 larly the *Tournefortia arguzina*  
 in north China.  
 | 薇神 a god worshiped for  
 protection against malaria.

**梓** From 木 wood and 辛 bitter,  
 but the primitive is 宰 to rule;  
 contracted.  
 A durable and stately tree  
 considered to be so valuable that  
 it is called 木王 the king of trees;  
 it is *Rottlera japonica*, the one of  
 the *Euphorbiae*; to engrave charac-  
 ters; a graver, a burin; bowls,  
 cups.  
 | 里 one's native village or  
 country.  
 桑 | 必敬 greatly regard one's  
 birthplace.

| 州 an old name for a part of  
 Tung-ch'uen fu 東川府 in the  
 northeast of Yunnan.  
 活板行 | printed with movable  
 types.  
 | 宮 the coffin of an emperor.

**籽** An unauthorized character.  
 The seeds of rice, wheat, and  
 other grains, the 五穀 |  
 which does not include pulse,  
 melons, or fruit.  
 | 粒 枯癯 the grain is shriveled  
 and dry.  
 | 花五包 five bales of seed  
 cotton.

**滓** From water and to rule.  
 Sediment; dregs, grounds, set-  
 tlings, lees.  
 醋渣 | grains of vinegar.  
 泥 | dirt settled at the bottom.  
 消 | to settle a liquid, as river  
 water by alum.  
 汁 | 相將 he then handed him  
 the broth and settlings.

**弟** A primitive, explained as a plant  
 coming up, and passing by some-  
 thing which is represented by the  
 cross line.  
 To stop.

**姊** } From female and market or to  
 stop; the second form is seldom  
 used.  
**姊** } An elder sister; a woman  
 who has experience; an old  
 term for mother; a school-  
 mistress.  
 | 丈 an elder sister's husband.  
 | 妹 sisters generally; in Can-  
 tonese 八 | 妹 includes all the  
 young children of a family, re-  
 ferring to the eight genii.  
 七 | 妹 or 十 | 妹 a monthly  
 climbing rose.  
 大 | an old name for a father's  
 concubine, now applied to the  
 eldest sister.

**肺** The fragments left after eat-  
 ing; meat with bones in it.  
 乾 | cold victuals.

**秭** To number up, to multiply  
 greatly; a bundle of 200 hand-  
 fuls of grain; a great weight,  
 reckoned to be over 3809  
 tons; the ninth place in notation,  
 or a hundred millions.  
 萬億及 | millions upon mil-  
 lions; numberless.

**洑** An old form of 濟 to help.  
 To flow; a river, the | 水  
 flowing into the sea near the  
 Yellow River.  
 | 酒 the best of spirits; probably  
 from a place in the kingdom of  
 Lu, which produced it.

**第** A bed-mat; applied to the  
 boards also, and to the bed-  
 stead.  
 牀 | 之言不踰闕 do not  
 let what you say in the bed-  
 chamber pass the threshold.

**白** The original is thought to resem-  
 ble the nose 鼻 of which it forms  
 the upper part, considered as the  
 embryo from which the rest of the  
 body grows; it is the 132d radical  
 of a few incongruous characters,  
 many of them formatives of 臭  
 臭 stinking.

A preposition, from, commencing  
 at, referring to time or place, when  
 it is usually in regimen with 至;  
 a pronoun, self, I; my own, person-  
 ally; to use, to serve; to lead.  
 | 己 or | 家 myself; yourself,  
 the second phrase is common in  
 Kiangsu.  
 你 | 己 yourself.  
 | 做 or | 爲 I did it.  
 | 然 natural, spontaneous; wil-  
 lingly, certainly, of course, to be  
 sure.  
 | 然銅 native copper.  
 | 從去年 since last year.  
 | 滿 or | 用 or | 是 self-con-  
 fident, self-trusting; presump-  
 tuous; conceited, lofty ideas;  
 haughty in his opinion.  
 不 | 由 I cannot do as I would.  
 | 然而然 by degrees to become  
 used to a thing, to get confident.

不請 | 來 he came uninvited or of his own accord; it also sometimes involves the meaning that he must take the responsibility of it; run his own risk.

| 造 made by the man who sells; our own manufacture.

| 京至上海 from Peking to Shanghai.

| 好去 | you had better not go away.

| 己稱 | 己 to praise one's self unduly.

| 若 or | 在 or | | 在在 in good health or spirits; 一 but | 在 also means independent, self-existing, and the Buddhists call the god Siva 大 | 在 the Great Independent (*Mahesvara*).

| 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.

| 彼成康 they used those [principles of the rulers] Ch'ing and K'ang — to guide their government; *i. e.* the successors of these sovereigns imitated them.

豈非 | 外 do not they exceed their proper station? is he not out of his place?

字 ) From *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.

| 母 the initials; and | 韻 or | 頭 the finals in Chinese spelling; they are combined to indicate the sound of a character.

無 | 願 no mind for learning.

花碼 | or 書碼 | the contracted forms of the numerals.

| 眼 a set phrase, an expression.

活 | or | 粒 or 鉛 | movable types.

尊 | what is your respected style?

別 | the familiar style taken at marriage.

立 | to write out an agreement.

| 格 black lines.

印 | 格 to copy by laying slips under paper, as when learning to write.

未 | not yet betrothed.

父不能 | 厥子 the father cannot be partial to his own son.

| 之 deal kindly with him.

拆 | to dissect characters, as is done by fortune-tellers; to explain their meaning and construction.

捉 | 虱 to pick flaws in a writing; to find fault uselessly.

一個 | 號 a chop, as of tea; a lot of things with the same label.

蠅頭小 | very small characters.

| | 有意 every word in it has a meaning.

| 兒 the reverse of a coin.

孖 ) A cow, but also includes the females of domestic animals.

| 馬 a mare.

畜 | 牛 to keep cows for their milk.

漬 ) From *water* and to *blame*; also read *tsih*,

To soak, to steep; to dye; to tint; water-soaked, moldy,

damaged by water; the death of a brute; in *medicines*, a cold infusion or percolation.

浸 | laid under water, to drench.

漸 | 失教 he has gradually lost all regard for his profession or faith.

水 | damaged, as cargo by water.  
痕 | or 印 | spotted; marks of watering; stained.

恣 ) From *heart* and *next*; also read *tsz'*.  
Dissipation, gaiety; licentious, loose; to throw off restraint, to let the passions have sway.

放 | to cast off scruples; profigate.

縱 | unrestrained indulgence.

| 行無忌 to care for nobody; a rude manner.

| 意 to do as one likes, to disregard rules; lustful.

髓 ) From *bone* or *flesh* and *this*; the first is most common, and the third a mere alteration.

齒 ) The bones of animals or human beings lying exposed, with putrid flesh still attached to them; to make things out of bone or teeth.

掌除 | he attended to the removal of the putrid remains.

腐 | putrid flesh and bones.

截 ) To cut meat into steaks or cutlets; slices; morsels or bits of meats.

大 | a large slice.

| 羹 meat soups, thick and rich.

肴 | meat cooked with or without the bones.

皴 ) The skin shriveled and furrowed by age.

剗 ) 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.

裝 ) The garments crumpled or doubled in, as the Chinese long sleeves are often worn.

Read *tsi'* To double the lapels one over the other on the breast.

TS'Z'

Old sounds, ts'i, ts'ui, dzi, dzai, ts'it, ts'at, and dzat. In Canton, ts'z' ; — in Swatow, ch'ü, si, sü, and ch'ö ; — in Amoy, tsu, ch'u, su, ch'i, and ch'ö ; — in Fuhchau, ch'ü, chü, ch'i, and ch'öü — in Shanghai, ts'z', sz', and ts' ; — in Chifu, ts'z'.

**雌** From bird and this.  
The female of birds; *met.*  
weak, inferior.

伏 to lie perdn or skulk.

雄劍 a pair of swords.

見個雄 see which of the two will beat, or is the strongest.

誰知烏之雄 who can tell (or who cares to know) hens from cocks among crows? — useless knowledge.

鷄啼鳴 the hen is crowing in the morning; — the wife rules.

**砒** The native trisulphide of arsenic or orpiment is called 雌黃, and this character is only another form of the last in this sense; when pulverized, 雄黃 is the name given it.

**婁** A slatternly, worthless woman.  
妓 a drab, an ugly woman; an awkward rough woman.

**疵** Scab of a sore; a malady, an infirmity; an imperfection, as a hair-mole; a failing, an eccentricity; petty jealousy.

病 bad habits, a fault.

小 a little fault, a blemish in a character.

吹毛求 to seek for defects under the fur; — petty cavilling at men's faults; a mean fault-finder.

**玼** Used for the last and for 泚 new.  
A flaw in a gem; the luster of a gem; fresh, vigorous.

盛 abundant, fresh.

鮮 new; bright and clean.

誰孰無 who of us is perfect?

分分 how rich and splendid — is her robe!

**苳** A plant yielding a red dye, called 草 or 苳, and perhaps allied to the *Rubia*; the *Caladium* 菘 is sometimes thus written.

魚 a cuttle-fish, or a marine animal resembling it.

**茨** From grass and a time.  
Thatch; to thatch a roof; a prickly plant growing on city walls and roofs, said by the comments to be the *Tribulus*.

以生草 to thatch with fresh grass.

茅 a thatched cabin or cottage.

菘 the *Caladium sagittifolium* or small arum, is sometimes thus written.

牆 貽羞 my roof full of thistles makes me ashamed; — my family is not a great one.

牆有不可棄也 tribulus grows on the wall, but it cannot be removed.

**瓷** From tile and a time, or stone and grass; the second is the most common, and alone used for loadstone.

磁 Crockery, china-ware.

器 porcelain.

洋 foreign ware.

標 translucent, fine porcelain.

石吸鉄 the magnet draws iron.

官窰 ware from the government furnaces; it always has the reign stamped on it.

**慈** From heart and grass, but the primitive is said to be 玄 *son-*ber doubled; the second form is unusual.

慈 Maternal affection; a mother, to act like a mother; love; kindness and compassion, mercy; gentle, tender to, soft.

家 | my mother.

母 indulgent mothers — often spoil their children.

竹 a bamboo with many suckers.

命 | your mother.

承 | 命 I have received my mother's orders.

悲 compassionate, forbearing.

慈大士 a term for Kwanyin.

愛 loving affection.

祥 merciful and propitious.

心 a kind heart.

菘 or 姑 a water vegetable (*Caladium*), which the Chinese say bears thirteen tubers every intercalated year.

山 | 姑 the tuber of an *Amaryllis*.

**鷓** The fishing cormorant, much used to catch fish.

鷓 | the cormorant; also called 水老鴉 water crow.

**辭** From 辛 *acrid* contracted from 辜 *crime*, and 亂 to *confuse* contracted; similar to the next.

辭 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.

推 | to decline, as an office.

去 to leave, as one's service.

告 | or | 別 to take leave; to announce, as a visitor his departure.

各執一 | each one held to his own opinion.

心 | to dislike, averse to.  
 明 | 清 | 于 | 單 | be intelligent and pure in the single pleas; *i. e.* the arguments brought up on the plaintiff's side.  
 | 帖 | to send a regret, as when invited to dine.  
 | 行 | 帖 | a card sent at leaving; a *p. p. e.* card.  
 虛 | a falsehood, a wrong statement, a formal word.  
 不 | 勞 | 苦 | he never thinks of his toils.  
 嘆 | 語 | an interjection.  
 說 | a rejoinder, a plea in reply.  
 | 謝 | to decline with thanks.  
 固 | to firmly decline.  
 不 | 而 | 行 | to go off without bidding good-bye.  
 | 說 | 分 | 明 | he talks clearly and intelligently.  
 好 | 句 | a good style.  
 不 | 遠 | 近 | 來 | he will not mind coming, whether it is near or distant; *i. e.* he will undoubtedly come.

詞 From words and to direct; used with the preceding.  
 詞 <sup>'ts'z'</sup> An expression, a word or phrase; a poetical composition in rhyme, like a roundelay; a writing, an official paper; style, phraseology; to speak out the real thoughts; to accuse; to ask, to request.  
 言 | an expression.  
 | 不 | 達 | 意 | the sentence does not fully convey the idea.  
 文 | or | 章 | composition, style.  
 狀 | an accusation or reply; a petition.  
 砌 | sophisticated arguments.  
 | 林 | the Hanlin Academy.  
 口 | utterance, speech.  
 情 | 見 | 手 | my feelings are expressed in my words.

祠 From worship and to direct.  
 祠 <sup>'ts'z'</sup> To offer a sacrifice in the spring to one's ancestors, since

the opening spring suggests that as life then exhibits itself, so their progenitors formerly gave them their birth; the building where they are worshiped; the spring; to obtain the request prayed for.  
 | 堂 | the ancestral hall of a family.  
 生 | to make an image of a man, and worship it while he is still living, as of a powerful ruler.  
 神 | an old name for the ancestral tablet.

此 From 止 to stop and 匕 or 比 to compare, *q. d.* to rest and arrange what comes next.

This, the last spoken of, the thing in hand; here, now.  
 去 | 彼 | 就 | to come from there to this place; to leave there and come here.  
 如 | like this; thus, so.  
 在 | he is here.  
 | 等 | 小 | 人 | this sort of worthless men.  
 | 生 | in life, during life.  
 只 | 告 | 止 | enter no farther than this spot; he is just so always.  
 以 | or | 是 | by, or on this account; therefore.  
 | 恩 | | 德 | for this very kindness.  
 專 | for this end or reason; the why, the only cause.  
 | 謂 | 知 | 本 | this may be termed knowing the basis of it.

趾 To use *this foot*, *i. e.* to tread on; to trample; to step.  
 趾 <sup>'ts'z'</sup> 一 | 步 | 空 | to step on nothing or on uncertain ground, as to miss a step in coming down a stairs, or to step into the mud.  
 | 穩 | to step carefully; look well to your footing.  
 | 不 | 下 | 了 | he cannot get on or do any better.  
 脚 | 兩 | 頭 | 船 | to step on two boats; *i. e.* fall between two stools.  
 | 踏 | to step, to walk.  
 用 | 脚 | 着 | put your foot on it.

眦 Small; diminutive; of little capacity or talents.  
 眦 <sup>'ts'z'</sup> | | 之 | 物 | a very little mind or thing.  
 | | 彼 | 有 | 屋 | these little mean people have their dwellings.

泚 Also read 'ts'i'.  
 泚 <sup>'ts'z'</sup> Clear, as water; an old name of a stream in Hunan; fresh, new; perspiring; to sweat.  
 其 | 額 | 有 | his forehead was wet with perspiration.  
 新 | 臺 | 有 | the new terrace is bran new.

次 From to breathe and two.  
 次 <sup>'ts'z'</sup> Neither the first nor the best; coming after, second in order; next, secondary, succeeding to; a time, a trial; a halting-place, an encampment; a stated post to halt at; an inn, a stall; a rest-house, a shed; a lunar mansion or position of the moon among the stars; to put in the order of; to pitch tents where one halts; to braid in false hair.  
 | 第 | regularly, in a sequence.  
 一 | once.  
 頭 | the first time.  
 途 | 一 | 晤 | passed each other on the road.  
 在 | 其 | in that (or its own) place; next in order.  
 層 | 層 | rising gradually, as a gallery or a climax.  
 | 早 | the next morning.  
 位 | a seat, a position.  
 草 | or 造 | flurried, immethodical, rash, flighty.  
 客 | or 旅 | an inn, a traveler's lodging-house, a hotel.  
 張 | 大 | to erect a large shed or halting-lodge.  
 胸 | in the mind; as 不 | 入 | 胸 | he cares very little about it; also he does not imitate or attend to such things.  
 | 骨 | enters even to the bones, as a bad cold.

| 玉 an inferior gem.  
 王 | 于河朔 the king halted north of the Yellow River.  
 世 | a genealogical record.  
 舟 | 上海 the ship reached Shanghai.  
 是又其 | 也 this is still one time more, as the third or after.  
 | 确 refuse saltpetre.

伏<sup>ts'z'</sup> From *man* and *next to*.  
 Light, nimble, sprightly; to assist, to relieve; to fit on; to close the fingers in drawing the bow; for, instead of.  
 | 助 to help.  
 | 飛 the name of an ancient archer; used in the Han dynasty as the name of an office, whence  
 | 飛勇士 means valorous, skillful troops.

諫<sup>ts'z'</sup> From *words* and a *thorn*; interchanged with the next in this sense.  
 To criticise, to reprove sharply; to satirize or ridicule, in order to an amendment.  
 諷 | to ridicule one.  
 | 諫 to earnestly expostulate with.

刺<sup>ts'z'</sup> From *knife* and *thorn*; it is also read *ts'ih*, in many of these senses, especially those relating to pricking; and is not to be confounded with *lah*, 刺 sharp.  
 A thorn, a sting, a spine; to wound by a direct thrust, as officers were executed in old times; to prick; to brand by sharp points, to tattoo, to cut into; to stab and kill; to spade up, as plants with a trowel; to pole a boat; to criticise, to lampoon; to blame; an innuendo, a sly sarcasm; to pry into, to overhear, to examine.

行 | to kill or stab a superior; to assassinate him, as a | 刺客 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.  
 |, 繡 to embroider.  
 | 地 to dig up the ground, to hoe.  
 | 船 to pole a boat.  
 說 | or 譏 | to taunt, to ridicule; to speak in raillery.  
 | 字 to write with a stylus; to brand a criminal by tattooing, for which | 臉 is also used.  
 蜂 | a bee's sting.  
 | 探 to pry into and criticise.  
 |, |, 不休 to talk incessantly.  
 | 史 now used as a term for a 知州 or sub-prefect, but in the Han applied to an intendant.  
 | 責 to blame, to scold.  
 | 撓 uneasy; skin irritated, as by prickly heat.

刺束<sup>ts'z'</sup> } Interchanged with the last; the second is the original form of both, intended to delineate a bramble like the *Zizyphus*; it must not be confounded with *shuh*, 束 a sheaf.

A prickle, a thorn on plants; to be sarcastic.  
 芒 | the beard or awn of barley.  
 | 玫瑰花 a prickly rose.  
 荆棘之 | the thorns on brambles.  
 | 兒松 the juniper.  
 挑 | 爲好肉 he took out the thorn and let the flesh heal; — said of a peacemaker.  
 | 葉兒 a hooked seed, like the bur-marygold (*Bidens*); — *met.* a captious man.

載<sup>ts'z'</sup> } The last form is rarely used.  
 蚊<sup>ts'z'</sup> } Caterpillars which have stiff or spiny hairs that are regarded as poisonous, such as the tiger-moth (*Euprepia*) and others.  
 耗<sup>ts'z'</sup> } | 蝟 the hedgehog.  
 毛 | hairy caterpillars  
 | 毛 to ruffle up the feathers  
 龍 | a name for the telini fly or cantharides. (*Mylabris*).  
 In *Cantonese*. A nit, a louse; insects which irritate the skin; an itching, a prickling.  
 一身 | the whole person is frowzy.  
 生 | 狗 a mangy dog.  
 生 | 狗叫聲 like a whining dog, said of a peevish child.  
 花 | plant lice.  
 水 | water spiders and such like insects.

廁<sup>ts'z'</sup> } From *shelter* and *rule*.  
 廁<sup>ts'z'</sup> } A place which needs to be constantly cleansed, a privy; to cleanse; a gorge where a stream forces its way; to arrange guests in order; a high brink; the edge of a bed.  
 | 所 or | 坑 or 茅 | 或 東 | a necessary; a jakes.  
 倒 | to empty night soil.  
 上 | to go to stool.  
 踞 | 視之 to see one in bed.  
 | 之賓客之中 mix him among the guests.

庇<sup>ts'z'</sup> } The wooden part of the share of a plow, the 耒 |, to which the iron was formerly attached; others say it was the brace of the share

## WA.

Old sounds, wa and ngwa. In Canton, wa and nga; — in Swatow, wa or ün; — in Amoy, wa; — in Fuhcheu, wa and ngwa; — in Shanghai, wò and ngò; — in Chifu, wa.

**蛙** } A green and striped frog, with a broad line down the back; used with the next, wanton, exciting tones.  
**鼃** }  
{  
wa 怒 | the enraged frog, refers to a story of the king of Tso.

井底 | like a frog in a well; — inexperienced and ignorant.

紫色 | 聲 a painted face and wanton song.

| 鼓六更天 the frog's croak serves as the drum of the sixth watch.

**哇** Wanton, enticing sounds; lascivious music; to wheedle, to coax; sobbing, whining; to retch or vomit.

| 吐 to vomit, to spit out.

出而 | 之 he went out and threw it up.

| 咬 lewd songs.

**娃** A beautiful woman; a fine, pretty girl.

wa 女 | 子 pretty girls.

小 | | a baby; small children.

女嬌 | a fine elegant woman.

**洼** Name of a river in Kansub; used with the next, a puddle; deep and winding, as a stream.

**窪** The footsteps of an ox, in which dirty water collects; a puddle; a hollow.

| 水 clear water.

| 深 a deep pool in a stream.

| 子 a bog, a swamp.

| 田 or | 地 low ground.

**窠** From *cave* and *melon*; also read wa' and used with the preceding; 凹 is regarded as a synonym.

The bottom of a cavity; a depression in a level place, a spot where the ground is low; a puddle; a hoof-print.

| 地墊高 fill in the hollow.

| 隆是若 like low shrill notes, as the tones of a fife.

地卑 | the spot is very low.

草 | a grassy plateau; applied to Mongolia.

菟 | the god of silkworms.

坑坑 | | 的 ups and downs, as in a rough road; not plane.

**啾** From *mouth* and *child*.

The prattle of children.

wa | 嘯 the sound of children talking and playing.

Read, 'wh. A forced laugh, 囁

| denoting that the compliance is compulsory.

**瓦** The original is supposed to have resembled a tile; it is the 98th radical of a few homogeneous characters relating to pottery.

A general name for earthenware, tiles, flags, encaustic tiles, glazed bricks, pottery, &c.; a roof, from its covering of tiling.

鋪 | to lay tiles.

| 板 or 仰 | or 看 | the flat tiles laid on the bottom.

筒 | the cylindrical tiles laid at the eaves.

牡 | or 覆 | or | 洞 the convex tiles.

| 桁 or | 隴 a row of tiles.

| 頂 or | 背 a tiled roof.

弄 | 之慶 the joy of having a daughter.

| 盤 a glazed earthen dish.

| 器 coarse earthenware, as water jars.

冰消 | 解 the ice is melted and the tile is broken; — gone, destroyed, the glory departed.

| 松 the house-leak (*Umbilicus* or *Sempevireum*), also called 屋游 or house vagrant.

| 稜子 shells like the *Arca*, referring to their ribbed valves.

**攬** To seize with the hand, to grasp, to hold on; to pull towards one, as a lot of little things.

| 荳 draw the beans — into the basket.

**蹠** To tread on the ground.  
| 踏 to stamp the feet; to patter along, as a child who is beginning to walk.

**窰** From *covering* and a *tile*.  
A mud house; to build a mud hovel.

| 屋 a mud or adobie house.

**嗷** } The second form is also read ku.

呱 } The wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.

wa' | 的一聲哭了 loud screaming of a child.

ku 鳥乃去矣后稷 | 矣 when the bird went off, Heu-tsih began to wail.

| | 的哭 a long continued wail.

小兒遺母 | | 載道 children who have lost their mothers go sobbing through the streets.

In Cantonese. A final particle like 啱 implying doubt.

WAIH

Old sounds, wot and met. In Canton, wat and mat; — in Swatow, wat, buó, and mit; — in Amoy, wat and biat; — in Fuhchau, wak; — in Shanghai, wèh and mèh; — in Chifu, wa.

**挖** *wa'* A deep, cavernous hollow, a large hole, as in a hill; to explore with the hand in a dark hole.

**挖** *wa* To scoop out, to excavate; to stir up, as an old grudge; to dig out, to hollow out; to gouge; to clean out, to dredge.

- | 金砂 to dig gold dust.
- | 耳 to pick the ears.
- | 井 to dig a well.

**爬** | to scratch a hole.  
**如** | 眼睛 like plucking out the eye, — I am so disappointed.  
**要** | 荷包 you must fork out the money.  
**斷** | 路 to break up and destroy the road, as a retreating army.  
**補** | to take out and replace or mend with another.  
**挑** | to open out, as a choked-up channel.  
**剔** | 人語 to find fault with others' words, to criticise people's talk.

| 窟人 to annoy others, to ridicule people, to rake up old scores.

**襪** } Stockings, hose, socks; what-  
**鞵** } ever covers the feet.  
 一對 | 子 a pair of stock-  
 ings.  
**棉** | quilted stockings.  
**裕** | lined socks.

**大筒** | a stocking big enough for all; — a generally useful thing.  
**插在** | 筒 put it in the stocking, — which is often used for a pocket.

WAI.

Old sounds, ngat and yat. In Canton, wai and ngoi; — in Swatow, chw'a and gwa; — in Amoy, wai, goé, and óé; — in Fuhchau, wai, ngwoi, and ngi; — in Shanghai, hwah and nga; — in Chifu, wai.

**歪** *wai* From correct and not above it. Deflected from the perpendicular, aslant, askew, awry; deflected, as a bent ray of light; depraved, wicked; to lay obliquely, to put down awry.  
 | 嘴 a wry mouth.  
 | 戴帽子 to wear a hat awry.  
**船** | 着 the boat heels over.  
 | 頭 a crooked neck; also applied to tipsy people.  
**坐** | to sit awkwardly or slovenly.  
 | 心 a wicked heart.  
**晌午** | 了 it is past noon.  
**企** | 的 to loll, to lean against.  
**咪放** | don't lay it crookedly. (Cantonese.)

**崮** *wai* Uneven, rugged; a goat path going up a hill-side in a crooked manner; lofty.

**喎** *wa* A distorted mouth, caused by palsy, or a contortion of muscles.  
**眼** | 斜 mouth and eyes awry.

**外** *wai'* From evening and to divine: q. d. to cast lots at evening is beyond or aside from the business of the day.  
 Outside, without, beyond; not native; moreover, another; extraneous, over and above; foreign, beyond the house, village, or empire; relatives by marriage; to exclude, to reject; to put aside or outside.  
 | 國 foreign countries.  
 | 省 another province.  
 | 江佬 people from beyond the River; a Northerner. (Cantonese.)  
 | 父 a wife's father.

**除此之** | excluding this; besides these; moreover.  
 | 面 or | 頭 outside, in the streets; not included.  
**格** | 之好 extraordinarily good.  
**意** | unexpectedly.  
 | 馬 a postman, a courier.  
**出** | to go abroad, to leave home.  
**自** | 來 from abroad, not native.  
**內文明而** | 柔順 when the principles are intelligent, the conduct will be gentle and courteous.

**有** | 才 he has a knowledge of the world, not of books only.  
 | 人 not one of our set; an outsider, an alien.  
 | 感 affected by the weather, out of sorts.  
**舉頭天** | he stretches his head beyond the skies; very haughty.  
**方** | wandering, gipsy people; tramps.  
 | 方 remote places, desolate regions.  
 | 行 a raw hand; unskilled. (Shanghai.)  
**其大無** | nothing greater than this.

**聾** *wai'* Deaf, arising from defect in the ear or age; born deaf.  
**聾** | deaf.  
**昏** | stupid and deaf, as one in a fit.

**孬** *wai'* From not and good; an ideographic character, but like some others of the same construction with 不 on top, regarded as vulgar by native lexicographers.

A synonym of 歹 similar to 歪 and used in contrast with 好 good; ill looking, defective.

## WAN.

Old sounds, wan, ngwan, and wan. In Canton, man, wan, and ún, ; — in Swatow, wan, mǎng, mien, and búan ; — in Amoy, wan, gwan, hwan, ban, and bien ; — in Fuchau, wang, mang, and mwan ; — in Shanghai, wè<sup>n</sup>, è<sup>n</sup>, mè<sup>n</sup> and wèh ; — in Chifu, wan.

彎

From bow and connected ; interchanged with the next.

wan

To draw a bow, to bend anything to a curve ; bent, bowed, curved ; arched.

丨弓 to draw and shoot a bow.

木頭丨了 the stick is bent or warped.

一丨新月 the crescent moon.

拐丨crooked and circuitous, as a serpentine road.

灣

From water and to curve ; often wrongly written 環 and interchanged with the preceding.

wan

A winding bank, a cove, a bay ; a low retiring beach ; an anchorage ; a bend, an indentation in a coast-line ; to enter a cove, as a vessel ; to moor.

河丨a river bend.

南丨the Praya Grande at Macao.

丨丨曲曲 winding, tortuous, serpentine.

丨着的船 a vessel at anchor.

丨泊 to anchor.

轉丨to turn a corner.

沙丨a sandy beach.

萬重丨full of bends, as a river or coast-line.

丨一秋水 one arch of autumnal water ; — *met.* a liquid, beautiful eye.

剗

To pare, to cut down ; to make thinner ; to gouge out, as in cutting characters ; to pull out, as an eye ; to excavate.

wan

丨補 to cut out and patch.

丨骨上的肉 to cut away the flesh from the bones.

雕丨to carve, as on wood.

丨心待人 diligent and earnest in his service.

丨割 to cut out, as a tumor.

有洞若神丨caves are doubtless dug out by the gods.

挽

wan

Used with the last 腕 and wrist. To bend the wrist ; to curve with the hand ; the wrist ; to lift and carry a thing.

腕

wan

From napkin and to yield.

Remnants, cabbage, cuttings. 丨子 fragments left from making clothes.

豌

wan

From pulse and flexible, referring to its stalk.

A species of pea, common at Peking, the 丨豆 or 淮豆 which is probably the *lablab*, and said to have been introduced ; the pod is round, and usually contains four round white and large peas ; it resembles the marrowfat pea.

糖丨豆 sngared bean soup.

黎丨豆 a spotted bean fed to beasts.

頑

wan

From head and original ; sometimes wrongly used for 馱 to sport.

A thick-headed stupid person ; heedless ; inconsiderate ; immovable, passive, mulish ; to push or butt with the head.

丨疲 stupid and weak ; trifling and inattentive to his duty.

奸丨a sly rascal.

丨梗 obstinate, cross-grained.

丨民 the stupid, unlettered people.

丨夫廉 a man of integrity but rather simple.

冥丨不靈 a dull mind which does not readily catch an idea.

疎丨careless and inattentive.

丨石 a shapeless, useless stone.

丨劣 an inefficient, useless man.

峴

wan

The peak of a mountain ; sharp summit of a mountain.

剗

wan

To pare off the corners, to cut or round off, to trim ; to equalize, to make out a report without sticking to facts.

剗

wan

丨角 to clip and round the corners.

瘡

wan

Numbness in the hands or feet ; another defines it, a running sore or ring-worm that will not heal.

晚

wan

From day and without.

Evening, sun-set, but not after dark ; time of twilight, the gloaming ; late in life ; behind, tardy, late ; the last, the latter ; afterwards.

昨丨last evening.

今丨this evening.

傍丨or 挨丨towards evening.

丨上 or 丨間 in the evening, towards nine or ten o'clock.

不丨it is not late ; I am not behind time.

丨半晌 at sunset ; the sun is down.

丨年 old, advanced, over sixty.

丨弟 or 丨生 a junior ; your pupil, your servant ; — a polite term for one's self.

歲丨late in the year.

享丨福 to enjoy a happy end of life.

相見恨丨I regret that I did not know you before.

丨燒晴 a promising evening for a fair day.

丨禾 or 丨造 a late crop, as of rice or wheat.

悔之丨矣 it is now too late to regret it, or repent of it.

丨運 succeeded at last, as a student in getting a degree.

婉 From *woman* and *without*; also read *mien*, and used for 挽 to bear.

Complaisant, agreeable, winning; trying to please, obliging.  
| 順 accommodating, kind.

婉 | 聽從 condescending and ready to hear favorably.

挽 To lead, as a child; to draw, to pull along; to turn over, as a cuff; to regain, as favor; to revert to the previous sentence or argument; to restore, to make good; to carry on the arm; to turn round, to bend.

| 住 to grasp in the hand.

| 頹風 to reform a degenerate age or manners.

| 回不得 they cannot be restored; the first state cannot be brought back.

| 髻 to dress the hair.

| 手同行 to walk arm in arm.

| 袖 the broad-faced, embroidered sleeves of women; to roll up the cuffs.

| 歌 funeral dirges-chanted by pall-bearers.

| 柩 to bear a coffin; to weep over it, as a son.

| 油瓶 to carry the oil-jar; *i. e.* to go with a father's widow when she is married.

| 留 to detain, to draw back.

| 救 to save from disaster, to rescue, to prevent evils.

| 長耳籃 to carry a long-baled basket, *i. e.* to beg, referring to the basket for food. (*Cantonese.*)

輓 To pull a wheeled barrow or an easy-chair carriage; to draw a hearse; ropes for it.  
| 詩 a monody.

祭 | elegiac prayers or sayings.

| 祝 funeral scrolls hung in the hall.

| 歌喪車執紼者相和聲 the hearse-carriers and they who held the ropes, both chanted in union.

晚 The declining sun.  
白日 | 晚其將入兮 the bright sun declines to the evening, and soon will be gone from us!

碗 From *wood* or *dish* and to *cover*; the first and now the common form is unauthorized.

碗 } A bowl, a deep dish; a wooden trencher; a bowl-full.  
盃 }  
碗 } 飯 | a rice-bowl.

銜 | 或馬 | to clamp and mend bowls.

大海 | a punch bowl.

施捨 | 發財飯 give me a bowl of your surplus rice; — a beggar's cry.

擺九大 | lay out the nine big dishes; — *met.* to give a large entertainment.

火 | a dish with a heater to keep things warm.

吃人 | 半由人使喚 if you eat of a man's dish, you must come at his call, — as a servant on wages.

| 蓋杯盃 crockery-ware.

破 | 詛咒 to take an oath by breaking a bowl.

漩 From *water* and *cover*.  
Eddying water is | 演; to run in eddies.

Read *ngoh*, To spatter mud on one, as a carriage in passing.

綰 } From *silk* and *officer* or *finished*; the second form is obsolete, but is sometimes used to denote a weather-cock.

綰 } To hate, to dislike; a crimson color; lustring, a cheap sort of silk; to run through, as in stringing cash, or as a pin through the hair; to perforate; to tie up.

忼 Like the next.  
To desire, to covet, to long for; to waste away.

| 忽 heedless, forgetful.

| 歲悞日 to idle away the years and waste the days.

翫 From *to practice* and *origin*; *q. d.* as if one had gone to the bottom of a subject; used with the next.

To study till weary of a thing, to get tired of doing a thing, or being with a person.

習 | to be perfect in, to get thoroughly.

玩 Interchanged with the last.

玩 } Trinkets or gems for playing with; to toy or play with;  
玩 } to ramble and divert one's self; to linger and dawdle; to enjoy, as an agreeable author; to test, to try, to practice with; valuable, rare, fine; child's play.

細 | to carefully examine, as a book.

| 法 to despise or set lightly by the laws.

遊 | to ramble, to take recreation.

古 | articles of virtue; rarities.

| 味 to try the taste of; to relish, as a book.

| 器 or | 物 toys; desirable, highly prized things.

| 人喪德 familiar license destroys one's virtue; like I. Cor. xv. 33.

| 要 to trifle, to dally with; to tempt to vice.

| 月 to enjoy the moonlight.

| 藝 playthings, toys; to take delight in.

| 弄 trifling play; to toy with.

| 景 to enjoy scenery.

妩 A handsome, beautiful woman.

腕 } The wrist; a flexible, easy-moving, universal joint; to grasp, to twist.

手 | the wrist.

腕 } 肘 | the elbow.

扼 | 太息 to clasp and wring the hands in great grief.

| 力 strength in wrist-work, as penmanship or archery.

活動 | 子 a flexible or skilled wrist.

**惋**<sup>wan'</sup> Alarmed and dreading something; startled, as at meeting a foe.  
 悵 | surprised.  
 | 恨 angry at.  
 不勝 | 惜 exceedingly grieved for.

**腕**<sup>wan'</sup> The knee-pan or knee-joint.  
 膝 | the knee.

**萬**<sup>wan'</sup> } From plants and monkey, but originally the lower part was formed of 杓 a track, and the gyrations of a swarm of mosquitoes 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.  
 | 歲爺 the emperor; *lit.* the lord of all ages.  
 | 壽 his Majesty's birthday.  
 | 民 all people.  
**巨** | a millionare.  
 | 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.  
**十千** | a hundred millions.  
 | 不及一 not one equals him; unsurpassed.  
 | | ten thousand myriads, innumerable.  
 | 人緣 everybody's interest; a term used by priests when asking funds for festivals.  
 | 不失一 wholly correct; nothing lost or missed  
 | 勿復言 on no account return an answer.  
 出于尋常 | | it is beyond expression extraordinary.  
 | 福 every blessing.

**卍**<sup>wan'</sup> A form of the last, but usually used for an ornament like the character.

A mystic emblem of high antiquity, the Indian *swastika* drawn on the breasts of Buddhist idols, and the special mark of the deities worshiped by the Lotus School, and explained to be the symbol of Buddha's heart; it ist he hammer of Thor, and is common in Norse mythology.  
 | 字菓 the *Hovenia dulcis*, so called from the angular peduncles of the fruit.  
 | 字欄杆 a balustrade with a convoluted lattice.  
 | 字錦 the Vitruvian scroll.

**蔓**<sup>wan'</sup> From plants and lengthened.  
 To shoot forth, to ramify, to creep; a vine; a creeping, trailing plant; tangled, intricate; obscene, verbose.

**葛** | a species of bean (*Dolichos?*) that furnishes fibers for cloth.

**不 | 不枝** it has neither vines nor branches; — as an essay, which sticks to the argument.

**延** | to spread abroad, to break out, as robbers; diffusive, irrelevant; to expatiate largely.

**瓜** | a melon-vine.

**爬** | 子 a climbing vine; ivy.

**打** | 子 to break off the tendrils, as of a vine.

| | 日茂 every day it spreads more vigorously.

**方出** | 子 the tendrils started right out.

**無使滋** | do not introduce irrelevant matters.

Read *man*. A root, the | 菁 a kind of round turnip, whose tuber is above ground and green colored, common at Peking; a second sort, the 芥 | 菁 has its white tuber under ground.

**曼**<sup>wan'</sup> A town in the feudal state of Ching 鄭 not far from the present T'ung-ch'uen fu in *man* Sz'ch'uen, where its troops suffered a great defeat.

## WĀN.

Old sounds, wen, men, mún, and wou. In Canton, wán and mǎn; — in Swatow, ún, bún, mút, and mǎng; — in Amoy, ún and bún; — in Fuchau, ung and óng; — in Shanghai, wāng, mǎng, wǎng, and miang; — in Chifu, wán.

**溫**<sup>wān</sup> 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.

| 和 mild, as weather; tepid; benign, gracious.

| 補 tonics, aphrodisiacs.

| | 恭人 a goodly gentleman.

| 故而知新 be thorough in what you learn, then you can know what is new.

**敘寒** | to talk about the weather; to chat and gossip.

| 舊情 to revive the old affection.

| 飽 warm and fed; as 可以 | 飽 in good circumstances, above want.

**瘟**<sup>wēn</sup> A pestilential or widespread sickness, an epidemic; a giddiness; to wish the plague on one, as in anger.

| 疫 or | 病 a prevailing sickness.

**解** | to remove the epidemic.

| 鬼 the demon of a pestilence.  
 | 對頭 plague take him; blast him.  
 | 氣 malaria.  
 | 牛 a murrian among cattle, a rhinderpest.  
 活遭 | to get a pommeling; lynch law.

Read *wuh*, Melancholy, reserved.

情思 | | 眼不開 he was so downcast he would not open his eyes.

盪 From *dish* and *prisoner*.  
 盪 To feed a prisoner; benevolent, kind, compassionate.

榲 From *wood* and *mild*; it is correctly read *wuh*, but the primitive gives it this sound.

A small acid fruit, the | 棹 like the *Crataegus*, the size of a bullace, and red like a cherry, found in northern China; the prepared sweetmeat is like cranberry in taste; a timber like pine; a root; a pillar; fine foliage.

文 Considered to be originally a form or alteration of 交 to *blend*, now restricted to the *lines* and marks of things; it forms the 67th radical of a few characters mostly relating to ornamenting.

Strokes, lines, veins, or bands, in wood, skins, or stones; ripples, markings, striæ; 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.  
 | 墨事件 literary pursuits, correspondence.

| 法 grammar, rules of composition.

一 | or 一 | 錢 a cash; any coin, as a dollar or rupee.

| 理 style in writing; book expressions; classical, polished.

古 | the ancient classical style.

斯 | or | 雅 scholarly, genteel, stylish.

原 | the original text.

白 | the plain text; no glosses.

不 | inelegant, rustic.

投 | to deliver a dispatch.

| 王課 to inquire of Wān Wang, i. e. to toss up three cash together and count the chances.

| 不加點 the style is unimprovable.

他識 | 章 he is a judge of composition and style.

| 昌帝君 the god of Literature, to whose worship the | 筆塔 three-storeyed literary pagodas are erected in southern China; the star Dubhe in Ursa Major is consecrated to him.

洋 | foreign writing or book.

說 | to discuss characters; i. e. to explain their etymology.

通 | a high bookish style of conversation, not using colloquialisms.

| 草 a rough draft, an original copy of a writing.

| 元 the style of a *kijin*, q. d. the head of letters.

Read *wān'* To gloss over, to moderate.

| 過 to conceal a fault; to disguise one's evil conduct.

| 飾 to trump up, to impose on, to falsify.

紋 From *silk* and *mark*.

紋 The pattern, figures or marks in weaving; a mark, line, or trace.

| 銀 sycee, pure silver.

水波 | the ripples on water.

縐 | puckered, crinkled, corrugated.

橫 | the cross lines, as in wood or on the hand; across the grain.

| 亂 the pattern is awry.

並無 | 跡 there is not the least trace.

花 | the figure in cloth or silks.

陰鷺 | the lines under the eyes.

羅 | the striæ on the finger ends.

魴 The *pictured fish*; a fish beautifully striped with blue, and having a white head, called | 鱈魚 found in the

West Sea (Koko-nor?); it is remarkable for its large pectoral fins which enable it to fly, and is perhaps allied to the gurnards.

| 魚 a gold fish. (*Shanghai*.)

蚊 From *insect* and *streaks*, referring to the banded wings of mosquitoes; but the other two forms, alluding to their gregarious habits like *people*, are more ancient.

A musquito, a gnat.

| 雷 buzz of musquitoes.

| 口 a musquito bite.

| 市 a swarm of musquitoes.

| 拂 a musquito-whip.

虎 | or 花 | the tiger musquito.

避 | 香 or | 烟香 pastiles or plants burned to drive them off.

雯 From *rain* and *streaks*.

The coloring in the clouds.

| 錦 colored clouds.

月雲素 | the moon clouds are plain white, [the sun clouds] are 赤 | red-veined.

聞 From *ear* and *door*; the ear is the door of knowledge.

聞 To hear; to learn by report, hearing; to smell; fame, news; small; a scent.

聽 | to hear.

傳 | to repeat a report; a legend, a tradition.

風 | a rumor.

昨兒 | 得 I heard it yesterday.

| 香 smell the fragrance.

難 | hard of hearing.  
 多 | of great information.  
 不 忍 | distressing to hear ;  
 heart-rending.

Read wān' To state to; where  
 the voice reaches; character, fame;  
 a noise.

| 於 王 told it to the king.

令 | famous reputation; of good  
 report.

其 尙 顯 | 于 天 their report  
 goes so manifestly to heaven.

舉 賢 以 | he promoted good  
 men in order that they might  
 state — all to the king.

| 于 四 國 he is famed through-  
 out the whole kingdom.

闕 } Old forms of the preceding.

闕 } To look down and stoop, as  
 one sees a thing; to look  
 closely at.

闕 } | 鄉 縣 a district in the  
 extreme west of Honan on  
 the south bank of the Yellow  
 river.

刎 } From knife and not.

刎 } To cut cross-wise; to divide.  
 'wān 自 | 或 | 喉 to cut one's  
 throat.

| 頸 交 a friendship that would  
 lead persons to die for each other.

| 頸 以 見 志 [I am ready] to  
 cut my throat to show that I am  
 in earnest.

吻 } The second also means to con-  
 tract the eyes, as near-sighted  
 people do to see further.

吻 } The corners of the mouth;  
 the lips; speech, talk.

吻 } 接 | to join the lips, to  
 kiss.

吻 } 吐 唇 | to pout, to thrust  
 out the lips.

莫 輕 決 | don't be too facile  
 with your lips.

口 | 不 合 你 的 口 唇 不 合 你 的 口  
 lips do not match; your evidence  
 is contradictory.

| 猶 黃 你 的 票 是 黃 的 ; met.  
 you are very inexperienced.

In Cantonese, for which only the  
 third form is used. Near; the edge;  
 close; the last moment.

企 得 太 | you stand too near  
 the brink.

割 好 | trimmed it too close.

脗 } From flesh and lips; originally  
 a form of the last.

脗 } To join, to match, to blend as  
 one; mingling and blending  
 as the sky and sea.

| 合 harmoniously blended.

物 } To separate, to cut asunder;  
 to divide or break.

扞 } From hand and marks.

扞 } To rub, to smooth off; to  
 wipe off, to dry by-rubbing.  
 | 拭 to brush and wipe off.

! 淚 to brush away the tears.

! 摩 to stroke down.

In Cantonese. To rub in; to fill  
 up.

油 | a horn spatula used to dress  
 the hair

| 磚 口 to point bricks.

| 頭 髮 to rub pomatum in the  
 hair.

| 密 rub (or fill) it in tight, as  
 a crack with putty.

搵 } From hand and genial; also read  
 wuh,

搵 } To place the hand on; to  
 wipe; to dip or thrust into  
 the water, as hot iron; to immerse,  
 as when dyeing; to souse in.

| 搵 to sprout beans for greens.

| 染 to dye, to stain.

| 搵 to put anything into the  
 water; to rinse.

In Cantonese. To search, to look  
 for, to hunt up, to seek what is lost.

| 着 found it.

| 疋 點 get me another piece.

| 倒 監 to hale to prison, to put  
 in the lockup.

| 計 seeking for employment.

媪 } From woman and genial; also  
 read 'ngao and uh,

媪 } An old dame, an old woman;  
 I, the old lady.

| 神 a name for the goddess of  
 Earth.

老 | a dame.

| 婆 a midwife; an herb-doctress.

| 娘 an old maid.

| 炳 a fat baby.

穩 } From 禾 grain and 隱 small  
 contracted; the second form is  
 unusual; it is also read 'yin' to  
 follow, to rely on another.

穩 } To heap up grain on the  
 thrashing-floor to be thrash-  
 ed out; a sheaf or faggot of

grass for fuel; firm, constant; firm,  
 well placed, safe, secure, stable, im-  
 movable; to rest, to put down  
 steadily or securely; repose, confi-  
 dence; assured, implicit.

安 | placed securely; at rest  
 about a thing, composed.

站 | 或 企 | to stand firmly.

| 當 'out of danger; no fear now;  
 quite safe

不多 | not very solvent or safe,  
 as a firm; dubious, risky.

踏 | 地 步 stand firm on your  
 feet; get good backers.

拿 不 | I can't tell how it will  
 be, I cannot venture to say.

| 重 grave, reserved; formal in  
 manners.

不 得 | it cannot be made safe;  
 it is insecure.

| 妥 steady, uniform, as a motion.

問 } From mouth and door.

問 } To ask, to inquire of or about;  
 'wān' to demand, to exact of; to  
 investigate, to try, to exam-  
 ine a case; to convict, to give  
 sentence; to clear up a doubt; a  
 command, a mandate; to send pre-  
 sents when asking after one; an  
 examiner in a court; fame.

| 對 or | 答 a dialogue, a con-  
 versation.

| 必 to inquire after, to send  
 friendly messages to.

| 細底 to search into the truth of; a thorough investigation, in distinction to 泛 | a superficial inquiry.

| 明白 to ask distinctly.

| 斬 to sentence to decapitation.

請 | I beg to ask you.

公 | 不至 the prince's orders have not yet come.

| 俗 to learn the usages of a country.

借 | give me leave to ask you.

不恥下 | don't be ashamed to ask your inferiors.

好 | 決疑 it is well to ask about things if you are in doubt.

| 難 to get abstruse points cleared up, to learn the reasons for.

**紊** From *silk* and *lines*; not the same as 紋 ripples.

wǎn' Raveled, as tangled thread; confused, involved; to embroil.

有條而不 | the lines are very distinct.

| 亂 confused, anarchical.

不容 | don't suffer the least disorder.

**汶** The name of a river, the |  
wǎn' 河 in Shantung, rising south-west of T'ai-shan and running west into the Grand Canal,

near | 上縣 in Yen-chieu fu; it was the boundary between Tsi and Lu in old times; a large affluent of the Yangtze', now also known as the River Min in the south of Sz'ch'uen.

| 水湯湯 the waters of the Wǎn flow ever on.

Read wǎn. To dishonor, to grieve.

受物之 | | 者乎 can I thus receive the reproaches of such a man?

| 濛 dirtied, defiled.

**璽** From *gem* and *rising*.

wǎn' A cracked porcelain or stone dish; a crack; a flaw.

碎 | much cracked.

打破一道 | he has cracked it.

驚 | a very dangerous crack.

**紼** Mourning clothes; the ropes held by mourners, which hang from the bier or catafalque.  
wǎn' | 服 mourning apparel.

執 | to hold the cords of the pall.

袒 | the arms exposed in mourning; a sign of great grief.

Read mien' and used for 冕' A crown.

麻 | a hempen or sackcloth cap.

**愠** Suppressed anger, indignant feelings; wrath; rage; to be hated.  
wǎn'

| 怒 irritated.

| 色 flushed with anger.

人不知而不 | 不亦君子乎 not to feel angry at another's slight, is not this to be truly great or princely?

喜 | 無常 now glad now vexed, as a freaky, irritable person.

| 于羣小 I am hated by the mean.

肆不殄厥 | though he could not prevent their rage,— he kept his fame.

WANG.

Old sounds, wung and mung. In Canton, wong and mong; — in Swatow, wang, mang, buang, and mo; — in Amoy, ong, ang, and bong; — in Fuhchau, wòng; — in Shanghai, wong, vong, mong, and yong; — in Chifu, wang.

**汪** A deep and wide expanse of water; vast and still, as the deep; a lake, pool, or pond; great.  
wang

| 洋 the wide open sea.

大量 | 容 of great patience and consideration.

藍 | | 的天 the clear blue sky.

**𠂔** The last two are different forms of the 43d radical of contorted things, derived from 大 great made crooked; to make the first, 王 king is added as a phonetic, the others not being used.

**𠂔** Weak, feeble, or crooked, especially in the legs; deformed, in the breast; cinaciated.  
wang

吾欲暴 | 而奚若 I wish to expose a poor crooked fellow to the sun on account of the drought, but how will it do?

賤之如 | to disregard (or depreciate) him as you would a weakling.

**王** Composed of 三 representing heaven, earth, and man; whoever joins them is a 王 ruler; the middle line is written nearest the top to show that a ruler should imitate heaven.  
wang

A king; a ruler, who is looked up to by all; to acknowledge him, as a feudal prince does; a title for monarchs before B. C. 220; royal, regal, princely; to be a king; a regulus, a beg.

親 | and 君 | the uncles or brothers and cousins of the emperor, like Prince Imperial and Prince Royal, who are addressed as | 爺 my Lord King.

番 | Mongol begs.

法 | or 象 | Budha.

| 聖轉輪 a Buddhist term for universal and holy monarch; applied to Budha, it indicates the highest power and sovereignty, and suggests an analogy to the wheels of Ezekiel's vision.

| 父 a grandfather in the ancestral hall.

莫敢不來 | [the chiefs] did not dare to withhold their fealty.

| 法 the laws of the land.

議政 | a Prince Regent.

山大 | a bandit chief; a black-amoer in theaters.

| 春 the first month of the year.

| 耶 a chief god of rivers, the object of fishermen and boatmen's fear and worship; his temples are called 紫雲宮 palace of the effulgent cloud.

Read wang' To rule as a king, to govern, to bear sway; to rule properly, or by law, as distinguished from 霸 a rule by force; a reign; occurs used for 往 to go, to resort to.

| 天下 to rule the world.

無以則 | 乎 if you will not desist, then let us speak of the rights of ruling.

尤 | it overtops others of the sort, it superabounds; exceeding.

亡  
亼  
wang

Originally formed of 入 to enter and 亼 a contraction of 隱 obscurity, which is now altered to the first form.

Lost, destroyed; gone, no trace left; going to ruin; extinct, as a dynasty; dead; forgotten, out of mind; to go to ruin; in poverty; to escape, to abscond.

死 | or | 故 dead, exterminated.

| 失 lost, utterly gone.

| 人 a fugitive, like Cain; one dead or supposed to be.

未 | 人 I, a widow.

陣 | died in battle.

敗 | discomfited, utterly defeated.

出 | to skulk off, to go to other lands, as a fugitive prince or refugee nobleman.

人之云 | 邦國殄瘁 noblemen are going away, and the country is ruining.

Read wu; used for 無 or 毋. Without.

貧 | very poor, without anything.

| 而爲有 having nothing and yet professing to have.

忘

From heart and lost; not the same as 亡 wang 忙 busy.

To forget, to escape the mind; to neglect, to leave undone; to disregard.

| 恩思小怨 ungrateful, and yet always remembering his petty spites.

坐 | to sit vacantly, to dawdle.

| 記 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 | 情 I can never forget your kindness and affection.

守此 | 彼 to observe this and neglect that.

見 | loss of memory, very absent-minded.

往  
徃  
wang

From step and a lord; but the other unauthorized form, composed of step and 徃, 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 | 來 no acquaintance with him, I do not know him.

有來 | there is some intercourse with him.

| 常 or | 日 constantly, usually, formerly.

| 反 he has gone and come back.

| | 如此 it is often so; it frequently happens.

| 罪 past offenses

何 | or | 那裏去 where are you going?

無 | 不利 he makes money with everything; everything prospers with him.

向 | the intention; a design.

其 | henceforward.

| 事休題 don't bring up past deeds, let the past go.

已 | gone, time is past.

| 好裏學 walk with the good and you'll learn good things; like Prov. xiii. 20.

枉

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.

| 駕 or | 臨 you must force or abase yourself to come; — a politico phrase.

大冤大 | extreme suffering and persecution.

| 廢心機 lost all your pains.

| 居人世 you are of no use in the world.

舉直錯諸 | employ the upright and remove the crooked.

呼 | 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.

罔  
网  
wang

From 网 net and 亡 lost, originally derived from 罔 a covering and intercrossed lines inside to represent netting; the second original form, contracted to 罔 on the top of the primitive, is the 122d radical of characters concerning nets; differs from 罔 concerning nets; differs from 罔 stiff, and is interchanged with the next two.

A net, both literally and metaphorically; stopped, hindered, deceived, entangled; an adverb of negation, without, having none, nothing; to weave or twist; to do wrong, to impose upon, to deceive.

| 見 I saw nothing of it.

天之降 | Heaven is letting down its net — of calamity to punish them.

| 有攸赦 there can be no forgiveness for him.

| 上 to scoff at superiors.

| 極 boundless, great, as kindness; also to offend extremely.

| 然 useless, undecided.

姦 | treacherous, crooked ways.

**網**From *silk and net*; it looks like *kanj* 綱 a rope.

'wang

A net of any kind, a web; to net, to catch, to entrap; a net, that which arrests people, a law that catches one; to implicate people.

一張 | one net.

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.

撒 | to throw a net for fish.

漏 | to escape the net, to avoid arrest.

| 開三面 he opened three holes in the net, — to let the birds have a chance to get out.

拍 | a trap for birds.

一 | 打盡 bagged them all at one haul; said of vigilant policemen, or a successful general.

醬 | to bait a net with the white of eggs, as is done off Canton.

脫了羅 | escaped from the net, got clear, taken himself off.

**調**

To scoff at, to accuse falsely; accusations.

'wang

欺 | to disesteem, to revile.

誣 | to calumniate.

高歌返故室自 | 非所欣 to return singing to one's old home, it must be without any self-compulsion.

**輜**

The second form is obsolete; it is used by the Cantonese for the mango | 菓 fruit.

**輜**

The tire of a wheel; the emperor's chariot had double tires.

'wang

牙 | the spokes and felly.  
車 | 子 a wheel's felly.**魍**

An undine or nix.

'wang

民知神姦故 | 魍魎 魍魎莫能害 when people know the gods, the naiads and dryads will never harm them.

**惘**

To lose one's self-possession; perturbed, disconcerted; forgetful.

'wang

意 | | or | 然 irresolute, not knowing exactly what to do.

| 懺 fluttered, not able to collect one's wits.

**旺**From *sun* and to *rule* as the phonetic.

'wang

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.

火 | or 火苗 | the fire blazes high, a very bright fire.

燈心 | the wick is too high.

| 屋 to purify a house by certain rites.

| 月 the best part of the year for business.

| 相堂 the shrine of Plutus 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.

**妄**From *woman* and *defunct* or *fugitive*.

'wang

Disorderly, brutish, unmanly; false, incoherent; absurd, wild; abandoned, reckless; not existing; occurs used for 凡 in 諸 | all.

| 作 | 爲 unseemly behavior.

| 證 false witness; perjury or talebearing.

狂 | half crazy, disorderly, immoral; acting like a mad-cap.

| 自尊大 to wildly boast of one's self; as a drunkard or a crazy man.

| 殺 to give no quarter.

| 誕 incoherent, fabulous stories.

真實無 | a really honest heart.

| 對 to answer before the time.

**謔**

Incoherent words, wild statements; to talk without regard to facts.

'wang

僞 | hypocritical, wild talk.

**望**

From 月 moon, 壬 court and 亡 fugitive; the second ancient form with 臣 officer, now obsolete, denoted the visit of officers to court at full moon.

'wang

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 spy 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.

令聞令 | it raises people's praises and hopes.

喜出 | 外 joy beyond all expectation.

掛 | to live in hopes of.

無所 | nothing to hope for.

失 | or 絕 | lost all hope.

盼 | 赦到 still expecting pardon; hoping for forgiveness.

| | 然去 staring and gaping, he went off; he left in disgust.

| 六 or | 花甲 nearly sixty years old.

| 穿雙眼 nearly bored my eyes through — expecting you.

民 | the hope of the people; very popular, as Kanghi was.

怨 | to feel a grudge towards; to look for impatiently.

引領而 | or 企 | to stretch the neck and look; on the tiptoe of expectation.

探 | an informal visit.

**迳**

To go, to travel; to deceive, to treat badly; to be afraid of, to be terrified.

'wang

魂 | | half scared to death.

子無我 | you need not be afraid of me, Sir.

WÄNG.

Old sounds, wung and yang. In Canton, yung; — in Swatow, ong, eng, and ang; — in Amoy, ong; — in Fuhchau, ung, éung, and éung; — in Shanghai, äng; — in Chifu, wung.

**翁** *wäng* 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.  
**老** | an old gentleman.  
**堂** | a term of honor for a *chihien*, who in turn applies it to the prefect, and he to his superior.  
**尊** | your honored father.  
**家** | my husband; and | 姑 denotes one's parents.  
**魚** | a fisherman.  
**賀新** | to congratulate a bridegroom.  
| 仲 statues of officers and animals before the tombs of great men.  
**吾** | 卽若 | my father is like yours; — i. e. we friends have, as it were, but one father.

**頰** *wäng* Used with the last. The ruff or neck feathers on a bird.  
**雁** | the neck of the wild goose.

**翁** *wäng* The lowing of cattle. | | the hum of insects, as mosquitoes.  
| 哞 the grunting of cattle.

In Cantonese. Over-ripe, as fruit.  
**爛** | | this fruit is rotten.

**鞞** *wäng* The upper part of a boot or stocking.  
**鞋** | the vamp of a shoe.

**蠚** *wäng* The slender waisted wasp or *Sphex*.  
**牛** | mits in the skin of cattle, laid by the | 蠚 a kind of gad-fly.

**莼** *wäng* From plant and old. The footstalk of a flower; a plant that dyes yellow.  
| 鬱 luxuriant, bushy.  
| 莼 plants which grow in tufted heads with slender peduncles.

**滃** *wäng* To rise and float, as clouds and mist; the drizzling look of a fog.  
| 潮 a rising fog; the mist rising, when it looks like a sea.

**塲** *wäng* The dust rising in clouds; the gust of wind.  
| 然起於窮巷之間 the blast whistles through the deserted lanes.  
| 城 the enciente of a city gate.

**飛塵** | 起 the flying dust rises in noisy gusts.

**甕** *wäng* From pottery and harmonious or lord. An earthen jar; a water amphora, having no handles or spout, sometimes used to draw water; a skylight or orifice.  
| 缸 a water jar.  
| 圈 a small arched gate.

**打滿** | 水 fill up the jar with water.

| 厖 a round window like a jar's mouth; some say one made of a broken jar.

**古** | old narrow flower jars.  
| 洞 the entrance of a city-gate at Peking, so called from its depth.

**齧** *wäng* A stoppage of the nose, caused by a cold; nasal, as a tone.  
| 噤 thick speech, from a cold.

**伊個話說話是** | 頭個 he speaks through his nose. (*Shanghai*)

**膻** *wäng* Smelling; fetid, rank, stinking.  
| 一股 | 氣 a great stink.

WÉI OR WI.

Old sounds, wéi, hwéi, ngwéi, hwat, wat, ngek, nget, mi, and mit. In Canton, wei, úi, and mi; — in Swatow, úi, úé, jui, ngui, mui, bné, and lui; — in Amoy, úi, i, oé, gú, bi, lui, and lui; — in Fuhchau, wi, úi, ói, mi, é, mwi, ngui, and loi; — in Shanghai, wé, vi, ni, and mi; — in Chifu, wéi.

**威** *wéi* Explained as denoting the earth (which belongs to the branch 戌) being flourishing, and woman as 陰之主 chief of the female principle.

The stern composure suitable to an officer's dignity; majesty, pomp;

august, imposing, solemn, lordly; grave, awful, intimidating; imperious; terrible; to overawe, to impress; to be violent; the dread of an occasion; to be awed by majesty.  
**死喪之** | the dreaded times of death and burial.

| 勢 authority, the exercise of power.  
| 而不猛 stern but not ferocious; rigorously just.  
**下馬** | prompt reprisals; instant severity.  
| 風凜凜 awfully overawing.

| 儀 dignity of demeanor, majesty.

虎 | awful majesty.

發 | threatening; to sternly repress levity.

| 嚴 majestic severity or dignity.

作 | to assume a stern manner; to play the tyrant.

官 | 不如牙爪 | officers themselves are not as fearful as their liegors and minions.

懷德畏 | to cherish virtue while respecting dignity.

| 州 an old district in Ching-t'u fu in Sz'chu'en

| 之 overawe him, seare him.

| 侮五行 to waste and misuse the five elements.

In Cantonese. The bravery of fine apparel.

好 | an imposing attire, a new dress.

| 過頭 much too fine for me to wear; it is above his situation.

械

The young of a tiger.

| 窰 a close chair, a jakes.

蟻

The sowbug; an insect that is found under stones and in damp places, called also 鼠姑 mouse girl.

葳

Flourishing, luxuriant.

| 藜 a medicinal root, sweetish and white like iris-root.

紫 | 花 a reddish species of *Bignonia*.

| 靈仙 a remedy for boils and ulcers, said to be *Clematis sinensis*; a decoction of the twigs is used.

煨

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.

| 黃 or | 焦 to roast brown.

| 炭 the brown or peat coal found in the north of Chihli; also, to burn pit charcoal.

炭 | to roast before a charcoal fire.

蹈 | 炭 to jump through burning coals, as the Taoists do.

偎

From *man* and to *fear*.

To hug; loving; to lean on one; to love women, attached to females.

| 近 to lie together, as children in bed.

| 臉 to hug up, to embrace, as a mother her child.

| 暖衾 to hug the warm coverlet.

相 | to dally and fondle.

| 傍 going together; lovingly.

樞

The pivots at the top and bottom of a Chinese door on which it turns.

| 鳴 the creaking pivot.

隈

From *place* or *water* and to *fear*; the second is also read *wéi*?

A bend or cove in a shore; the winding of a shore; a corner or bluff; the curve of a bow.

隅 | a retired cove.

| 灑 dashing waves.

礧

Uneven, rough ground caused by stones.

| 秧 a shrill clear tone, as is that of a fife.

透

From to *go*, and *bent down*; used with its primitive.

To walk deviously; to reel, to roll in walking; long and tortuous.

| 蛇 to swagger in a supereilious way when walking.

痿

From *disease* and *bent*.

Paralysis of the legs, arising from dampness; stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent.

陰 | loss of virility.

下 | 或足 | weakness of the legs by rheumatism.

| 癩 no use of the limbs, as from gont.

矮

Like the last.

Diseased, weak.

鹿 | venison which has been buried, or kept till it becomes high.

萎

Plants wilted and hanging down, blasted, drying up, drooping; rotten, dying.

哲人其 | 乎 how the clever men are dying away |

無木不 | all the trees are withering away — because of the snow.

| 仁 a dried kernel of a nut used in medicine.

枯 | withering, dead from cold.

| 痿 drooping, weak, delicate.

零 | or | 落 falling off, decaying.

麇

The best cut of 鹿 | venison, referring to the sirloin.

爲

The original has 爪 claws drawn on the top, and the rest is supposed to represent the belly and limbs of a female monkey, which is always playing with its paws.

To do, to make, to effect, to act; at the beginning of a sentence, it is often the substantive verb is or to have; to be in the place of, to play the part of; to manage, to attend to; when in regimen with 以, to consider as, to take to be, to regard; wherewith to make; to study or attend to for the purpose of doing; a *conjunction*, for, on account of; because, for the sake of; as an initial, it can also be rendered if, in case of; to cause, to induce; to say, to declare.

| 人在世 he leads an active life.

未必無 | don't think that there was no reason for it.

不以 | 恥 he deems it no disgrace.

無所不 | he recks at nothing; he's ready for anything.

無能 | there's no way of effecting it; it can't be brought about.

何 | what will he do?

所 | or 所 | 者 what is done; acts, deeds.

惟士 | 能 only scholars are able to do so.

| 官 to act as an officer, to have authority.

| 臣不易' it is not easy to be a magistrate or statesman.

| 非作歹 the wicked still act wickedly.

任其所 | let him do as he pleases; don't interfere with him.

| 我葬必以魏子 | 殉 if I am buried, the prince of Wéi must be laid with me.

| 今之計 a plan for the present juncture.

欲以宋 | 君 they desired to make Sung their king.

我不 | I'll not do it, I'll not act.

朝 | 天子 to render homage to the emperor.

以此 | 先 to regard this as the most important.

大無 | surely there's no occasion for it.

何以伐 | why has he attacked him?

| 言 explained by, defined to be.

有 | to have power, to act energetically.

Read wéi? To help, to give; for, owing to, because, wherefore, in the interest of, — and thus a sign of the dative; to receive or suffer, and thus a sign of the passive; serves sometimes merely as a redundant word; reputed, regarded as; to cover or protect.

| 何 or | 甚麼 why, for what reason?

| 王誦之 he rehearsed it to the king.

何 | 來, | why has he come?

| 國致命 to risk life for one's country.

| 若何故 what is the reason?

福祿來 | may happiness and emolument come to your aid.

| 公 | 私 both public and private affairs.

| 人, | I do it for others.

不知者以, | | 肉 those who were unaware of the cause, thought it was on account of the flesh.

| 顧人 to take interest in other's welfare.

所 | 何事 what are you now doing? what business are you at?

| 照會事 [I, the minister] on this account (or hereby) communicate to you on the [following] business.

**韋** Composed of 舛 *refractory* one above other, and 口 *to surround* in the center; it forms the 178th radical of characters relating to hides.

The perverse and ungovernable must be restrained by thongs, hence the character denotes the straps or thongs with which persons are bound; tanned and soft leather; refractory, insubordinate.

依 | accordant, as two instruments; harmonious, because soft leather fits a thing.

| 陀 or | 駝 the Vedas; a guardian deity found in Buddhist temples.

佩 | a girdle of leather.

不 | old name of Yung-chang fu in the southwest of Yunnan.

石 | or stone straps, the fronds of the *Niphololus lingua*, a fern used in medicine.

**圍** From *to surround* and *perverse*. To invest, to surround; to besiege, to hem in; to circumscribe, to limit; to inclose, as

at a hunt; to confine, as a mold does its castings; to curtain in; an inclosure, a snare; a fortified village or *pah*, 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.

| 困 besieged, environed.

四 | four points of compass.

| 牆 an inclosing wall.

重重 | 住 to keep him very close, as a prisoner; around, everywhere, as trees and copses; to besiege closely.

棘 | the thistle gate, or examination hall, from the thorns often placed at the entrance.

打 | to drive in animals for a battue.

崩 | the embankments are broken away.

| 環 to inclose in a ring, to environ.

下 | 碁 to have a game of chess.

九 | the nine inclosures, *i. e.* the empire.

殺出重 | they valiantly burst through the investing force.

打飯 | to make one of a party to eat, to sorn on.

親自合 | to be one of a circle.

十 | ten spans of, (*i. e.* fifty inches around.) is a large tree or log.

In *Cantonese*. A party around a table, usually four.

開幾 | how many tables shall I spread?

**口** Regarded as an old form of the last, and like 回 to revolve, both depicting a turning; it is the 31st radical of words relating to inclosures.

An inclosure; occurs used for 某 or 么, to denote that something is omitted; an old form of 國 a kingdom.

**滙** To return; to flow back. | 源 a small lake in Hupeli, not far from the Yuztsz' River.

**禕** Also read *chui*. A queen's garment embroidered with pheasants, worn when sacrificing to ancestors; a scent bag carried by ladies; pads to cover the knees, garter fronts; admirable, said of virtue; mourning garments.

侯其 | 而 in what did the excellence of Wu-ti's virtue consist?

**闈** 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.

**舉鄉** | to lift the village gate; *met.* to become a *kūjin*.

**春** | the examination for *tsinsz'* at Peking; as **秋** | is for *kūjin* in the provinces.

**買** | 姓 to buy graduates' names, a mode of gambling at Canton by betting on the surnames of successful candidates.

| **墨** essays of the successful candidate.

**幃** From cloth and *perverse*; it is interchanged with the next and last.

A perfume bag, **香** | worn on the lapel; a curtain or valance; the rooms for women.

**慈** | the loving curtain; *met.* a mother.

**閨** | 之中 in the female apartments.

| **帳** 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.

A curtain, a cloth screen; a tent; an apron, a skirt; a veil.

**床** | a tester to a bed.

| **幙** a cloth partition.

**車** | the curtain of a carriage.

| **薄不修** the neglected curtain became thin; — *i. e.* women lost their modesty.

| **房** the bedchamber.

**違** From to go and *insubordinate*.  
 To oppose, to go against, to disobey; not to heed, to

disregard; to leave, to take leg-bail; to relinquish, to vacate; to avoid; to be distant; perverse, seditious, intractable.

| **背** to turn the back on.

**毋** | let none disregard — these commands.

**陽奉陰** | to agree before one's face, but to oppose behind his back.

| **和** run down, indisposed, out of sorts; — a phrase used in letters.

**君子如夷惡'怒是** | if good men were just, hatred and anger would disappear.

| **教許久** 或 **久** | **芝顏** 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** | 或 **從** | 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.

**惟** From heart and *bird*; sometimes written **唯** and also used with the next.

To consider, to think on, to plan; to care for; is or has, to consist in, to do or to be; just so, precisely; an adversative particle, but, only; in a series it denotes and, with; and so, only that; also, further; just so, precisely; certainly; it is often a redundant word for euphony.

**豈** | only one! not only that.

| **是** but that.

| **當** but it ought; indispensable; it is proper.

| **一** but one.

| **獨** there's only one; only it alone.

**視遠** | **明** looking afar I think I have a clear idea of it.

| **查** I have examined it.

**亦** | **女** **故** this is just for your interests alone.

**我聞** | **曰** I have heard it said.

**齒革羽毛** | **木** elephant's tusks, hides, feathers, hair, with timber also.

**維** From *silk* and *bird*; used with the last in ancient books.

The curtain of a carriage; tied to; connected with, as a

horse in a cart; to hold together, to hold fast; tied up, as a boat to a wharf; a particle like the last, but, only; as a copula, also, and so; as an initial word, whereas, seeing that, referring to; a net; one says, a corner or angle.

| **繫** to fasten together; to connect with, as effects with causes.

| **持** to aid, to have united action.

| **今** now; just at this time.

**四** | the four cardinal points; also four virtues, as **禮義廉恥** propriety, right, integrity and modesty.

**再四思** | to ponder a subject on all points.

**行動** | **難** it seems to be difficult to act in any way.

**四方是** | they were linked together all around.

**雌** Also read *lei*.

A long tailed monkey, described as having a yellowish gray head, a forked tail and turned-up nose; it suspends itself from trees during rain, stopping its nose with the forked tail; it may refer to the Wanderoo or a *Rhinopithecus* from the southwest of China, as it is said to associate with the rhinoceros, elephant, and bear.

| **鼻** goblets with monkeys carved on them.

**灘** A river in the northern part of the promontory of Shantung, west of Lai-chen fu, from whence **Wei** hien | **縣** takes its name.

**危** From **卩** a limit or whatever stops, and **厃** a man on top of a ledge.

High, precipitous, dangerous, imminent; hazardous, unsteady; not upright, inclined; an uneasy place; sick, dangerously ill; peril, danger; to feel in danger; to rush into danger; to hazard, to ruin; a beam in a roof; used for the next; the twelfth constellation, comprising a Aquarius and η β Pegasus, or more accurately 35 Arietis.

**臨** | near death; dangerous, to approach danger.

| **乎其** | how awfully perilous it is!

| **驚** very dangerous, as a disease.

| **言** words of warning.

**國** | the dangers, (i. e. the enemies) of a country.

| **邦不入** don't go into a disturbed country.

**不自知** | he does not know his danger.

| **在旦夕** near dissolution; ready to perish, as between a night and morning.

| **難之間** in times of danger.

**桅** From **wood** and **dangerous**.  
A tree that furnishes a yellow dye-wood; the mast of a vessel; a short spear.

| **竿** a mast, when it is one stick.

**三枝** | three masts.

**大** | the mainmast.

| **尾** the mast-head.

**起** | step the mast, which is done in junks in the | **夾艙** or main-hold between two cheeks.

| **盤** or | **斗** the tops on a mast.

| **頭旂** a pennant.

**眼** | to lower the mast.

| **牆** the steering plank on the side of the vessel.

**豎** | to step the mast.

**滄** Also read **wei**.  
A small branch of the River Tsü near King-chen fu in the southeast of Hupeh.

**鮓** A fish allied to the silures, whose fins are fleshy, but its mouth and head like a sturgeon; the color on the back is yellow and on the belly whitish; it is common in the Yangtze River, and may possibly be a member of the sturgeon family.

**峴** A noted peak in Kansuh near 沙州 at the West end of the Great Wall, called **三** | **山**; one of the same name is in Sz'ch'uen.

**崑** From **hill** and **demon**; it is now regarded a synonym of the next.

**崑** A high rugged rock is **崑** |, referring to its hazardous, bare appearance.

**維山崑** | on the rocky tops of the hills.

**巍** Like the last.

**巍** Lofty; conspicuous and sublime, like a towering cliff; exalted, as virtue.

| | **乎其** how grand and excellent!  
**道高德** | his doctrine is sublime and virtue superior.

**屨** A peak, the distant summit of a hill, peering into the sky; it is regarded as another form of **巖** a peak.

**微** From a **step** and **original germ**.  
Small, trifling, insignificant, mean; minute, fine; in a slight degree, too, rather; hidden, subtle; obscure, recondite, abstruse; to fade or dwindle away, to diminish in extent or value; to conceal; to hide away; reduced to obscurity; waning; to repress, as grief; not, without, have not; an ulcer on the leg; an old state lying eastward from Pa chen in Sz'ch'uen.

| **妙** minute, very small, atomic; an exclamation of admiration, exactly the thing! capital!

| **細** very small and fine, as work.

| **毫** trifling, unimportant.

| **薄** rather thin.

| **風** a little breeze.

| **賤** or **輕** | vulgar; inferior.

| **臣** subordinates, low grade officers, as of the 6th or 7th rank.

| **物** trifling, of no value, said of a present; a thing of little use.

**三** | the incipient germs of things.

| **小** the least bit of, very little.

| | **笑** a passing smile, a grace.

**寧適不來** | **我弗願** it is better that they come not, than that I should fail in caring for them.

| **行** or | **服而去** to go disguised or in a strange dress.

**些** | **看見** I can see it just a little.

| **我無酒** it's not I that have no drink; — i. e. I have a little.

| **乎其** | how subtle are its mysteries, how abstruse!

**隱** | occult, hidden, esoteric.

**恨無** | **情以效愛** I regret that I have not a trifling present with which to testify my love.

**既** | **且** **虺** their legs were both ulcerated and dropsical.

| **明** moonshine.

**澍** The last is also used for this.  
A slight shower of rain | | **雨**, alluding to its quickness.  
**浚** | a sprinkle of a shower.

Read **wei**? A torrent in a gorge.

**薇** A kind of pot-herb, growing in damp places, producing a small pea, sometimes used for food; herbs; a kind of fern which has sharp points, and is also occasionally eaten.

**言采其** | there I picked the coarse ferns.

**採** | **而食** to gather greens and roots for food.

**紫** | **花** the crape myrtle (*Lagerstræmia indica*) of which three varieties are common.

**白** | the Vincetoxicum; a small trailing plant allied to the swallow-wort; also a white rose.

**尾** From a *body* which has *hair* behind it.

<sup>'wei</sup> The tail of animals; the end, the extreme part, the last of, the tail of; remnants, dribbles; a spit, a sandy point; the hinder part of; a stern; the bottom of; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals.

| 宿 the sixth constellation, the stars  $\epsilon$   $\mu$  in Scorpio.

首 | or 頭 | head to the tail; first and last; beginning — end.

跟 | to follow one, as a lackey.

擺 | to wag the tail.

夾 | to put the tail between the legs.

數 | unsettled items of an account.

話帶土 | 子 his speech has a local drawl.

| 後 afterwards; after that.

二 | 魚 two fish.

收買銀 | broken and bad money bought here; — a sign.

不知首 | I don't know about the matter; I don't know where it was put.

瑣屑 | 屑 bow trifling and unimportant these things are!

| 底 the end of, the finality, the very last; the results of.

**媿** From *woman* and *tail*; now changed for the next.

<sup>'wei</sup> To comply with, attentive to; handsome.

| 順 accommodating.

| 勉 to exert one's self.

**賈** From  $\rightarrow$  head and 豈 or 豈 a cause of offense; it is the same as the preceding.

Indefatigable, unwearied; fixed in mind, resolved.

| | 文王 earnest and energetic was Wān Wang.

| | 不倦 willing and unwearied in one's duties.

浩 | 水 a stream in the west of Shensi, and an old district.

Read *man*. A narrow gorge in a stream caused by jutting rocks.

**委** From *woman* and *grain*, alluding to the bending heads of ripe grain.

<sup>'wei</sup> Bowing under a burden; to sustain, to bear a responsibility; to infer, to alledge; to send off; to confide to, to put in charge of, to commit to, to trouble; to reject; to depute, to delegate; commissioned on public service; a wrong; a grievance; the end, the last; really, indeed.

奉 | to receive orders to go.

| 員 a deputy or special agent of an officer; a special commissioner.

| 實好 very good, the best of

外 | a sergeant in the army, under whom is a 外外 | a lance-sergeant or corporal.

| 驗 sent him to inspect goods, or hold an inquest.

盡悉原 | I know it from the first to last; I am aware of the circumstances.

| 曲 hardship, a wrong, a grievance; whatever one suffers.

端 | an ancient dress of ceremony worn by princes at worship; the circumstances, the rise and progress of an affair.

| 棄 to throw away a thing.

| 係 it is really so.

| 託 to give a commission to an underling, to engage the services of an inferior.

差 | to delegate, to send.

| | 佻佻 elegant, as a brocade dress; stylish, easy, handsome.

| 宛其說 to speak in metaphor, to allude to indirectly.

**矮** The sow-bug or wood-louse (*Oniscus*) | 螻; also called 鼠婦 or 鼠負 from the notion that mice carry it on their backs; this and 蟻 are synonymous.

**呬** The noise made in calling ducks, probably in Honan, as the call is unlike in different places.

**璋** From *gem* and *perverse*.

<sup>'wei</sup> A gem of a red color; a rare or curious relic of former days.

瑰 | a precious thing which illustrates former times.

| 重 valuable and rare.

**偉** Admirable, rare, extraordinary, as one famed for beauty or skill; fine-looking, powerful.

| 男子 a brave clever man.

人材傀 | a powerful, gigantic man.

俊 | personable and handsome.

英 | a brave, gallant man.

**葦** Grass which grows in the bottoms of rivers; a hollow

<sup>'wei</sup> rush or reed smaller than the 蘆; tall grass, woven into ropes, or dried for fuel and thatch.

| 蓆 rush mats, like those woven from the *Plragmites*.

| 錐 the sprouts of the rush.

一 | 航之 he crossed [the river] on one reed.

縱一 | 之所如 [as little as] the space that one rush occupies.

蘆 | a reed common in Kiangsu (*Arundo indica*); these also denote two kinds of rushes.

| 子 reed stalks, cane stalks.

**熒** A fire that is *insubordinate*; a great, raging fire; lurid, blazing, glowing.

<sup>'wei</sup> 光 | a great light.

赤 | a glowing red blaze.

青 | a low flame, like that of a spirit lamp.

| 盛 a nice bright fire; a fervid sun.

**墮** From *earth* and *to leave behind*. A low wall which protects the border of the terrace on which an altar is built.

<sup>'wei</sup> 社 | the low wall around an altar of earth.

| 宮 a sort of mud-wall shrine.

**骹** From *bone* and *all* or *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.

林木蔭 | the trees interlaced their branches.

麗 | appear as if assenting to a thing.

曲 | to suffer injustice.

福兮禍所 | Ah! happiness must bend to infelicity, — and joy give place to sadness.

**唯** Also read *wéi*, when synonymous with *惟* to think.

To answer smartly; to echo, as in replying; an answer.

而起 | he answered and instantly arose.

莫不 | every one directly replied.

其魚 | the fish move in and out of the creel.

男 | 女 俞 boys [are to] reply, aye, aye | girls to drawl, y-e-s; so the Book of Rites directs.

諾諾 | aye, aye | to be sure; I promise you.

**闔** 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.

門而與之言 | she opened the gate a little and spoke with him.

**猥** From *dog* and *fearing*.

The yelp of a terrified dog; a slut whelping three pups; many, plentiful; very, exceedingly; mixed up, ill assorted; rustic, low; to cause to submit.

鄙 | rustic, unpolished, coarse.

承獎譽 | I am deeply obliged for your commendation.

來就之 | came in numbers and quickly.

自云卑 | I call myself vile and despised.

水 | 盛則放溢 when the water rises it runs over the bank.

**魄** Name of a peak and a god; dangerous; rough and stony, as a road.

磽 | perilously steep.

礪 | stony and rough, as a road gullied out by rains.

**隗** From *place* and *demon*.

A small state which was destroyed B. C. 633, by Tsu; it was in the south of the present Shansi; lofty and grand.

崑 | rising in a high peak.

高 | imposing and lofty.

**洧** From *water* and *to have*.

A small river in the state of Ching, now in Honan fu in that province, at which there was a ford; the district of Wéich'uen | 川 retains the name.

之外 | 洧 許 且 樂 beyond the Wéi, the ground is broad and pleasant.

**瘡** A bruise, a contusion.

瘡 | a swelling, such as is caused by a blow from a club, which turns the skin black and blue; used for 胃 the stomach, in the phrase 翻 | to turn the stomach, to disagree with one.

**鮪** A synonym of 鱈 in some books.

A singular fish found in the Yangtsz' River, having a long snout and a gaping mouth, called the mud or snouted sturgeon; the large sort is called 王 | and the small 叔 |, but there may be two species; the flesh is good, but inferior to the 鱈 or sturgeon, with which it is grouped; it seems to be sometimes confounded with the porpoise by the Chinese; ancient name of a river in Kung hien 鞏縣 in the west of Honan. 匪 鱈 匪 | 潛 逃 於 淵 I am not a sturgeon that I can dive and hide in the deep.

**廕** Elegant, fine looking.

美 | handsome, personable.

**窩** Arranged or looking like a house; uneasy, disconcerted. 隍 | unsettled, uneasy.

**蔞** Plants, grass; name of a place in Tsin 晉 now the south of Shansi.

千 | the thousand plants, a noted poem of the T'ang dynasty.

**遠** Similar to the last.

Grass, herbage; name of a place.

Read 'yuen. A bud, especially a leaf-bud.

桑 | mulberry buds, a medicine.

出 | the buds are swelling.

**暉** From *sun* and *perverse*.

The sun shining in his strength.

光 | the bright sunlight.

**韙** From *skin* and *is*, but the primitive gives the idea, and the radical the sound.

Right, proper; what is correct, like the five virtues.

五 | all the excellencies of conduct and character.

犯五不 | he five ways committed improprieties; — i. e. he offended every principle.

昭 | 見 戒 to illustrate what is right and define what is wrong.

**未** From 木 a tree and a line, showing abundance of leaves and its full vigor in the sixth moon; not to be confounded with 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, un*, as | 足 incomplete; | 成 unfinished; sometimes denotes that an order or obligation previously required the act.

| 有 none; never has been any.

| 曾 not yet; often intimates an impossibility.

吾 | 嘗無誨 I have never failed to give instruction.  
 | 定 it is uncertain.  
 | 必 probably not; not at all.  
 | 免 cannot be prevented.  
 | 知其詳 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.  
 | 可擅便 should not assume what is merely convenient, — but study to do what is right.  
 | 若貧而樂 this is not so good as to be poor, and still to be contented.  
 | 是 | 拉哩 the set time has not yet expired. (Shanghai.)

味<sup>wéi</sup> 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.*, acid, sour, salt, bitter, sweet, — which the Chinese doctors suppose to reside in the 五 | 子 or red berries of the *Kadsura Chinensis*.  
 好 | 道 delicious, nice.  
 野 | game, delicacies from the forest.  
 更加一 | add one more taste, *i. e.* season it a little more.  
 | 類 aromatics, spices, seasonings.  
 | 其言 relished his talk.  
 滋 | very toothsome.  
 走 | lost its taste, insipid.  
 未入 | it is not well seasoned; he cannot yet relish the beauties — of his lessons.  
 合 | palatable, well tasted.  
 仍屬一 | 延擱 he still persists in his delay; 一 | is also used for uniformly, still, only; as — | 好寫字 he 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.  
 殊無 | it is very insipid; this is very dull work; it does not interest me at all.  
 一 | 藥 a dose of medicine.

味<sup>wéi</sup> 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 mucus 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 reniform, containing two yellowish seeds.

位<sup>wéi</sup> 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.  
 幾 | 客人 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; triune, the Trinity.  
 讓 | to resign or abdicate the throne; to yield one's seat.

買艙 | get freight in the ship.  
 女正 | 乎內 the proper place for women is in domestic affairs.  
 各歸 | 所 each went to his own seat.  
 無可 | 置 we have no position for him; no berth suitable.

胃<sup>wéi</sup> From 肉 *flesh* and 田 *a field*, altered from 囓 to represent the rugose coating of the stomach; it closely resembles 胃 a helmet.

The stomach, defined as the 穀府 or grain store-room; it is also defined by 圍 because it incloses 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.  
 | 火盛 a morbid, foul, or offensive stomach and breath.  
 去 | 火 to cool or cleanse the blood, to remove bad humors.  
 | 寒 a weak stomach.  
 | 氣疼 a gripe in the stomach; a belly-ache.

猬<sup>wéi</sup> From *dog* or *insect* and *stomach*, because its skin is exhibited in diseases of the stomach; others say because its coat resembles tripe.

The hedge-hog (*Erinaceus dealbatus*), and will include also the tenrec and porcupine.

刺 | the small hedgehog, common in Chihli, also called | 鼠 in books; the spines are described, as forked.  
 事如 | 集 my affairs are numerous as porcupine's quills.  
 捲縮如 | to roll up like a hedgehog.

惛<sup>wéi</sup> From *heart* and *stomach*.  
 Disquieted.  
 怫 | anxious and perturbed; some say, resolute; to bear up against.

**謂** *wéi'* From *words* and *stomach*.  
To address, to inform; to speak to or report on something to another; to suppose.

to instance; to say, to speak of; to call, to denominate; designated, termed, styled; means, meaning; to send on a message; diligent, careful; also, with; to; how? occurs used for 爲 to be.

此之 | 也 this is the purport of it.  
此 | 知本 this can be called knowing one's origin.

| 之曰 addressing him, he said.  
何 | why? what do you say? what is it called? how is this explained?

甚無 | really inexcusable; you are of no kind of use.

無所 | nothing can be said in your favor; I have no excuse to offer.

不 | at the beginning of a sentence, unexpectedly; who would have said it?

有 | something can be said for it; commendable, reasonable, excusable.

自 | 無愧 I say that I have nothing to be ashamed of.

誰 | 爲之 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.

天實爲之 | 之何哉 heaven really made this, but how indeed!

夫子之 | 也 this was, Sir, speaking of you.

**渭** *wéi'* A large tributary of the Yellow River, famous for its turbid waters, which joins it near the elbow in Shensi.

and drains the southern half of that province; roaring, hurrying, as rapids.

涇以 | 濁 the River King shows its turbidness by contrast with the Wei.

沸 | anxious, unquiet.

**媿** *wéi'* From *woman* and *stomach*.  
An old name for a younger sister.  
姊 | sisters.

**謂** *wéi'* An unauthorized character.  
An ass.

**畏** *wéi'* Composed of 田 a field, which is here a contraction of 鬼 *deman*, 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.

深 | very dreadful.

| 首 | 尾 I want nothing to do with it.

| 天命 to fear Heaven's commands.

君子有三 | the good man venerates three things, — heaven, the words of the sages, and good men.

| 多風 it is hurt by much wind, as a plant.

| 縮 hesitating, timid, indolent.

| 懼 apprehension, great dread.

望而生 | afraid when they see him, as truants do a teacher.

| 意無能 useles and cowardly; incapacitated through fear.

| 語兒字 Wigour letters.

無 | fearless, unappalled; this term is applied to every Budha.

| 羞 bashful, sensitive to shame.

| 清 shrinking from the cold.

雖 | 勿 | though I would put them to death, do you not do so.

**餒** *wéi'* From *to eat* and *to bend*; or *mouth* and *to dread*; the second also is read *wéi'*, to fear, but is now chiefly used as a synonym of the first.

To feed, to give food to, especially to animals; to rear.

| 馬 to fodder a horse.

| 飽他 give it all it can eat.  
| 仔 to feed the baby. (*Cantonese*.)  
| 牲口 or | 頭貨 feed the animals or stock.

The first read *wéi*. Hungry.  
魚 | stinking fish.

In *Cantonese*. A word of address when calling out to a man.

呀 | halloo, there!

| 咯 get out! get away, clear out! often heard among sailors as *wylo!*

**衛** *wéi'* From 行 to walk, and 韋 *opposed*, and 市 *around* under it; the first form is most common.

To escort, to go with, as a protection or in honor of; to guard, to defend, to restrain; a military station, an outpost, a frontier town and garrison; a local name for Tientsin.

| 身 or | 生 to take care of one's health.

| 千總 an officer who escorts the grain-junks.

護 | 一方 the protecting shield of this region, as a god.

防 | to guard the place.

榮 | vigorous animal spirits.

| 生丸 life preserving pills.

臣 | we, [your majesty's] defenders.

營 | a garrison or cantonment.

相 | mutual aid and protection.

| 國 an important feudal state occupying southern Chihli and eastern Honan, in the valley of the | 河; its capital was the present Ki hien 淇縣; it existed 781 years, till it was absorbed by Tsin *n. c.* 241, at which time it joined three others to resist it; 22 rulers are enumerated down to *n. c.* 469.

**憲** *wéi'* To talk wildly in one's sleep.  
| 道其實 people tell the truth in their sleep.

**憲** *wéi'* Too much; to exaggerate.  
| 言 to tell big stories, incredible statements.

**魏** From *demon* and to *delegate*.  
Formerly used for **巍** high; lofty, sublime, as a towering peak.

闕 the gate of the palace where edicts are published; as **象** is the gate of the capital where they are issued.

said of a small portion of a thing that is completed.

國 a small feudal state which existed B. C. 403-241, under six or eight rulers, when it was absorbed by Tsin; it lay in the southern part of Shansi and north of Honan, occupying nearly the region where Yao and Shun ruled; Ts'ao Tsao of the 三國 called his state the 國, which lasted from A. D. 220-264, and included the provinces of Honan and Shansi.

朝 a dynasty of Hunnish origin established in northern Shansi A. D. 386, which lasted till 536, and at one time ruled over half the empire in the north and west, under twelve sovereigns.

**馨** From *fragrant* and the *country* of Wéi.

Assafetida, 阿 | or | 魏 brought from Persia and Cashmere, and used for plasters; it is also burnt as a deodorizer.

**巍** The sprouts growing on plants that have been plucked; to sprout again, as a willow stump.

**偽** From *man* and to *do*; *q. d.* that it is the doing of man, and did not come of itself.

False, hypocritical; counterfeit, simulated; pretended, so called, as officers among rebels; to put on, to deceive.

低 | counterfeit, adulterated.

作 | to act hypocritically.

至誠而無 | not the least deception in any way.

念 guileful designs, underhand plans.

虛 | or 忘 | wholly false.

| 爲不知 pretended not to know anything of it.

| 充官長 to pretend and act as officials or gentry.

In *Cantonese*. To *dun*, to importune; to solicit.

| 來 | 去 to beg and weary people.

細 | mean; a very little; stingy.

| 菩薩 to weary the gods.

**尉** } From *fire* and to *smooth*; it is now in the North much superseded by *yun* 熨; also read *yuh*,  
**熨** } To smooth cloth with a hot iron; a flat-iron or smoothing-iron that holds coals; to rub and push, as in ironing.

wéi

| 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.

**尉** } From 寸 *inch* and 尉 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 feuds, — in which senses 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 *yü* A military officer in the palace or capital.

協 | 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.

**慰** } Like the last, and now used for it in this sense.

wéi

To soothe, to console, to comfort; to tranquillize the feelings.

安 | to appease, to calm.

| 冥 to quiet the manes, as by burning incense or offerings.

弔 | to condole and mourn with.

受 | comforted, to be calmed and resigned.

有子七八莫 | 母心 we are seven sons and cannot comfort our mother.

| 愜其心 refreshed his heart, as by hearty counsel.

以 | 我願望 it has fully gratified my wishes.

今爾罔不由 | 日勤 now it will be only by daily diligence that you will not fail to tread the path of satisfaction.

**蔚**

wéi

From *plant* and *soothing*.

An odorous plant akin to the *Stachys* or *Vitex*, having purplish blossoms; luxuriant, rank, as foliage; elegant, classic, fine, as style; numerous, as population.

| 茂 growing vigorously.

| 藍天 a pure blue sky.

| | 或 菁 | flourishing finely.

人民 | 起 the people increase rapidly.

Read *yuh*, A city | 州 in Suen-hwa fu, lying nearly west of Peking near Shansi.

**尉**

wéi

A small net, the | 羅 which was directed to be set in the autumn.

**蔚**

wéi

Clouds rising.

| 然雲起 how rapidly the clouds have come up.

**蝻**

wéi

The perfect ant, when it has its wings, usually called 飛蟻 or 飛螞 winged ants; they are supposed to proceed from rotten wood.

**濺** From *water* and a *year*; often interchanged with the next.

wéi' Deep, vast, like the ocean; name of a river in Honan; thick, turbid.

注 | deep, extensive; numerous.

Read *hwah*, The gurgling of water.

施罟 | | throw the nets in with a splashing sound.

**穢** From *grain* and a *year*; it is used with the preceding.

wéi' Weeds growing disorderly  
hwui' among grain; dirty, unclean; filthiness; wickedness; obscene, indecent; noisome, vile, rank, detestable; to defile, to debauch.

| 氣 a stinking savor.

| 亂宮中 the seraglio was full of lewdness and disorder.

| 言 vile talk, lewd speech.

| 事 improper things, illegal doings, disgraceful affairs.

無起 | 以自臭 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.

**蕨** Like the last.

wéi' Overgrown with weeds: jingly.

| 行 to do things slovenly.

**彙** From 豕 a contraction of a pig and 胃 the stomach altered; it is also read *wei*.

hwui' An animal like the hedgehog, but also resembling the pig; a class, a series, many of the same sort; to sort, to classify.

字 | a collection of characters, like a manual dictionary; name of a lexicon.

| 核 to examine all of the same sort at once.

等 | all those kinds or classes.

**薈** From *plants* and *assembled*.

wéi' To screen, to intercept; a species of leek or squills (*Allium porrum*), called 鴻 | used as a pot-herb.

| 蔚 to rise and float, as mist or clouds; vapors floating upward.

**緯** From *silk* and *perverse*.

wéi' The transverse threads of cloth, the weof; parallels of latitude; transverse lines,

those which cross the breadth of a thing; to weave, to twine in.

| 帽 a fringed official summer cap.

道 | degrees of latitude

五 | the five planets, which, as it were, wind through the zodiac.

地 | geographical divisions.

農 | 厥耒 the husbandman binds on his plow, — and shoulders it to go to work in the early spring time.

有經 | he has the classics woven into him.

**螿** A generic name for small apterous insects.

wéi' 蝮 | an insect allied to the *Cermatia*, but the species is uncertain.

**颺** A fresh breeze.

wéi' 長風 | 以增扇 this constant breeze will serve as another fan — to cool us.

**韡** Full, gorgeous, as the flowers of the crab-apple.

wéi' 鄂不 | | are they not very splendid!

## WO.

Old sounds, kwa, wa, nga, and kap. In Canton, wo, ngo, and lo; — in Swatow, ui and o; — in Amoy, ò, ó, and gò; — in Fuhchau, wo and ngwò; — in Shanghai, u and ngu; — in Chifu, wò.

**窩** From *cave* and *distorted mouth*; nearly synonymous with 窠.

wo A nest on the ground or in a hole; a grot or hole; a depression on the body; a warm, nest-like thing; occurs used for a shrine or small oratory; a nook or retired corner; a lonely house; a den, a retreat for bandits; to shelter thieves; a peculiar right, a good will.

| 脏 to receive plunder, as a | 家 or receiver does.

心 | a place over the breast bone.

鬼 | a devil's nest; an owl-hole.

毛 | a pair of lined warm shoes.

| | a hollow millet-bun.

一 | 八代 eight generations (a large family) in one household.

胳膊 | the arm-pits.

酒 | a dimple in the cheek.

一 | 蜂 [people are coming in like] a nest of bees.

止救安樂之 | I only wish to get a quiet retreat — for my age.

爭嘴 | 子 the hollow on the neck between two great muscles; it is fancied to be connected with the appetite.

| 子, 行 a cook.

挪騰 | a woman's visit to her mother one month after childbirth.

| 留 or | 藏 to shelter run-aways, to harbor people.

In *Pekingese*. A class of workmen.

井 | the class of water-carriers.

**渦** A whirlpool, an eddy.

wo 旋 | a deep pool in a stream where the water revolves.

Read *ko*. A large branch of the River Hwai, which flows into it in the north of Nganhwui.

**蒿** A term for plants used as salads, either raw or cooked, as lettuce, endive, succory, the sow thistle, and other similar plants.  
 | 苣菜 lettuce.  
 | 苣乾 dried endive stalks, a salted vegetable.  
 | 苣笋 or | 笋 young stalks of a kind of Cichorium (?) boiled as a vegetable.

**狗** The pet spaniels or lap-dogs found in Peking.  
 嬌 | 睡猶怒 the lap-dog snarls even in its sleep.

**倭** From *man* and *bent*.  
 The Japanese.  
 | 國 Japan; a term used by themselves, as the equivalent of Yamato; it is defined by Chinese, as the country of dwarfs.  
 Read *woi*. Yielding, trimming, — even to countenancing vice.  
 周道 | 遲 the long and winding highway from Cheu.

**淪** Muddy, roiled, as water; used with 滬 a reservoir, a pool; to steep  
 | 濁 turbid, dirty water.

**踉** To slip and fall; to sprain one's leg or arm, to double it under when falling; enry.  
 | 足 slipped on his leg.  
 | 着腿 sprained his leg or ankle.  
 鬚都 | 了 his beard is curled — into the bag, for dyeing it.

**嫫** From *female* and *really*; for the second meaning, it is often pronounced *lo*.  
 Delicate, fine figure; winning, alluring; a servant, a waiting woman, a maid.  
 珠佩 | 姬戲金闕 two elegant females, finely adorned with jewels, played in the harem.  
 二女 | two women servants.

**妮** Also read *ngo*.  
 Attractive, elegant; weak, delicate.  
 煥赫嫫 | resplendently beautiful.

不宜熒且 | it is not so brilliant and effulgent — as the full moon.

**臥** From *officer* and *man*, alluding to the position lie is in when making his prostration.  
 | 月明 to sleep in the moon-shine.  
 | 名利 to cease from pursuit of fame or wealth.  
 | 內 in the bedchamber.

高 | to sleep high; *met.* to keep aloof from official cares, to let the world wag.

睡 | to sleep, to repose.  
 倒 | died in the streets, as a beggar.  
 | 房 a bedroom.

兔 | a fur-lined cap, used by northern people.  
 | 息 to rest, to lie down.  
 | 孩子 put the children to bed.

WOH.

*Old sounds, wak and ngak. In Canton, wok and òk; — in Swatow, wok and òk; — in Amoy, ak and héc; — in Fuhchau, hò and auk; — in Shanghai, hòk and òk; — in Chifu, u and woh.*

**饒** From *to eat* and *to measure*.  
 Insipid, tasteless.  
 肥而不 | fat and unsavory, as biche-de-mer.

**護** A kind of water bird; when it cries, the rain is said to fall; perhaps the petrel.

**窶** A four-sided reel for winding silk, now called 線框; it is sometimes made with jointed legs.

**蟻** From *insect* and *to measure*.  
 Geometrical worms or loopers; turbid, restrained; to span with the fingers.

𧈧 | 之屈以求伸也 the looper curls up only that he may stretch out again.

尺 | to span with the fingers.  
 温 | unfeeling, perverse, as the world.

| 畧 to move regularly.  
 曲 | a squirming worm.

**齶** From *teeth* or *foot* and *house*.  
 The teeth crowding each other in the mouth; small, little-minded.

齒 | 齒 crowded teeth.  
 | 齶 crowded on; pushing, as teeth.

為人 | 齶 a narrow-minded, prejudiced man; in Shanghai, this phrase means sordid, dirty; and the Cantonese phrase 汚粗 is probably derived from it.

## WU.

Old sounds, ngo, wo, wok, wot, mo, and mot. In Canton, u, 'ng, und mò; — in Swatow, u, ò, ho, bu, wa, ak, ngò, and gò; — in Amoy, u, ò, ngò, bu, bò, and wa; — in Fokchau, u, mwò, ngu, ngù, and ngwò; — in Shanghai, u, vu, 'm, 'ng, and ngu; — in Chifu, u.

烏  
wu

The character is supposed to represent the crow, and differs from 'niao 鳥 a bird by omitting the stroke in the middle, which represents the eyes; occurs used for the next.

A crow; but the raven, cough, and blackbird are all included, though it specially means the crow, noted for its filial duty, as it is supposed to feed its aged dam sixty days out of its own crop, — hence the phrase 能學 | 哺 he must learn to exhibit filial duty; black, inky, dark; to render black; an exclamation, what! how, in what way? not reduced to order, promiscuous; the obverse of a coin.

| 鴉 a crow.

| 鴉命 unlucky people; *lit.* a raven's fate. (Cantonese.)

| 頭虫 an unshaven lout.

| 有 all gone, none.

歸之 | 有 it brought me in nothing, as an adventure; it was an entire loss.

| 鬚藥 a dye to blacken the beard.

| 黑 black as ink.

| 衣 the swallow, because it winters in the Wu-i country.

| 有此事 how can this be?

| 魚 the black fish (*Phlypnus sinensis*) akin to the blenny.

| 私念切 filial duty imposes its bonds upon me.

| 合之衆 a set of lawless fellows; roughs and vagabonds.

莫黑匪 | if it be not black, it is not a crow.

| 乎 alas, how sad!

慈 | and 孝 | two names for the white throated blackbird common about Peking.

金 | or 三足 | the golden crow or the three legged raven; a term for the sun, whose disk is supposed to be thus marked.

嗚  
wu

An exclamation of regret; a sigh, a groan; well-a-day, ah!

| 呼 alas! wo worth the day.

噫 | sebbing, whimpering.

歔  
wu

To nauseate, to loathe and vomit; the sound made in doing so; to bring mouths together, as birds do in feeding their young.

歐 | to vomit.

Read yang. To lose the voice.

| 噤 to choke with emotion, and be unable to speak.

剗  
wu

An implement like a bill-hook, the | 刀 with which to cut grass or weeds.

圻  
wu

From earth or wood and vapor; these two are not the same as 圩 and 埒 but they are often wrongly used for them.

圻 | To cover walls with plaster; to stucco, to adorn walls; a mason's trowel.

| 人 a plasterer, a mason.

| 鏟 a trowel.

| 牆 to plaster or whitewash a wall.

糞土之牆不可 | 也 a dung wall can't be plastered; — i. e. you can't make a purse out of a sow's ear.

汚  
wu

From water and vapor; the first two are the same, but the third is sometimes regarded as different.

汚 | Stagnant water, dirty pools; deep, as a pool or puddle; foul, filthy, muddy; impure, unclean; obscene, vile, depraved, abominable; to de-

file, to insult; to stain; to dig down or excavate; to bale out, as when irrigating; to become dirty by hard work; to wash out dirt.

| 辱 to debauch; to blackguard, to insult.

同流合 | to go with the vulgar into their sinks.

| 池 a dirty puddle; also to scoop out a hole.

| 穢 to dirty; filthy, impure.

| 名 a blasted name.

田卒 | 菜 our fields have become nothing but pools and jungle.

| 下 a low-lying place.

舊染 | 俗 a long time used to vile habits.

處不避 | I have no way to avoid this kind of work.

薄 | 我私 I will wash my own [clothes] clean.

貪官 | 吏 he covets office only for the spoils.

Read yü. An old name of a branch of the Wéi River in the northern part of Honan, and a town of the same name on it.

Read wu. To scoop out, to dig a hole.

| 樽而杯飲 scoop out a goblet in the ground, and drink out of your hands.

𠄎  
wu

To draw a bow, and aim the arrow is | 弓; but one defines it the whirr of the arrow.

郿  
wu

Often written like its primitive.

The district Wu-ching | 程縣 in the northwest of Cheli-kiang, the city of Hu-chou fu.

故 | 城 a famous place in ancient Tsin, now Kiai-hiu bien 介休縣 on the River Fán in Shansi.

檜  
wu

A wood suitable for arrows; a tree producing a sort of crab, the | 梓 found in Hunan.

# 無无

wu

The third and original form represents a luxuriant forest, with 亾 lost between the trees, but the lower portion of 林 and 亾 are now contracted to 火 fire under foliage; the second form is the 71st radical, and regarded as identical, but its etymology is doubtful, and it is explained as being the vacancy which existed in the northwest part of the sky before Nu-wa mended it.

An *adverb* of negation, none, not, not having, destitute of, without, wanting; joined to 不 forms a strong affirmation; in combination answers to the termination *less*, as 無形 formless; | 度 limitless, excessive; occurs interchanged with 不 and 非 and 未, and takes their shades of meaning; as an initial, is sometimes redundant, as | 念爾祖 think upon your grandparents; not extant, a state between emptiness and annihilation.

| 用人 a useless fellow.

| 爲之事 an unimportant matter.

| 可如何 there is no help for it; no matter how or in what way.

| 事 at leisure, not busy; no annoyance.

有 and | are opposites, — to have and not to have, to exist and to be annihilated.

| 常 a demon regarded as the messenger of Yen-lo wang, — as in | 常到 death has come.

| 所見聞 no one ever saw or heard of it.

| 爲 no use, doing nothing; the Buddhists use it for the absolute, a nonentity; there is a small sect of them, the | 爲教 whose chief feature is mystic contemplation and idealism.

| 爲自然 not made, but self existing.

上德 | 爲而 | 以爲 truly virtuous men do not act, nor have they wherewith to act.

| 中生有 it grew out of nothing; made out of whole cloth; unfounded.

| 限期 no time set, not limited.

| 一不曉 there's nothing he does not understand.

| 一可用 it is of very little use.

| 我 a Buddhist metaphysical term (*anatma*), inaction, having no vitality, nothing in me.

| 則言 | if it be not then say so; don't prevaricate.

初出于 | 而還于 | it sprung from nothing and returns at last to nothing.

未免 | 故 there cannot but be a reason.

| 乃 or | 寧 often answers to perhaps, rather, if that; — as

| 寧以爲宗羞 it seems to be rather a disgrace to his ancestors.

| 如 that is the best way, nothing like this way.

| 意中買 bought it without thinking.

| 法可治 there's no way to arrange it; remediless.

| 妄 the 25th diagram, denoting sincerity.

天之所生地之所養 | 人爲大 among the beings which earth nourishes, there is none greater than man.

# 有

An unauthorized character, used like the last, but applied chiefly to things, as the character (有 without a heart) indicates.

In Cantonese. None, nothing, not yet.

有 | 呢 is there any or not?

| 心得 unintentional.

| 去過 I have never been there.

你 | 卑我 you have not yet given it to me.

In Fuhchau. Empty, open; light, porous; coarse grained, as timber.

| 談 chitchat, gossip.

# 蕪

wu

A vigorous growth of weeds and jungle; neglected; fertile.

| 湖 a lake in Tan-yang hien in Kiangsu, which gives name to the city of Wu-hu.

| 穢 full of weeds, as a neglected garden.

| 雜 obscure, as a vague style; inelegant.

草苞 | 茂 abundant, fine grass.

| 札 my poor letter or epistle.

# 巫

wu

From 工 labor and 人 man or 又 hand repeated in it; but the ancient complicated form is intended to represent gesticulating with hands, mouth, and sleeves, as a witch does.

A sorceress or enchantress, a spiritual medium; one on whom the gods descend; to perform incantations, as women do who call on the dead; fetishism, magic.

| 術 divination arts; gramarye, enchantments.

男 | a wizard.

女 | a witch; an enchantress.

| 醫 medical treatment by magic, like that used by the Shamans.

| 山 a mountain and a district in Kwei-chu fu in the east of Sz'ch'uen, where the Yangtze enters the province; the twelve peaks of this mountain are fabled to have been twelve sisters.

暴 | 而奚若 I will broil the witch in the sun, and see whether it will bring rain.

# 誣

wu

From words and witch.

To affirm what does not exist with malicious intentions; to invent and add to a statement; to inculpate falsely, to calumniate; visionary, false, superstitious; calumny.

| 陷 to ruin by slander, to involve unjustly.

| 賴人 to implicate people.

| 告反坐 a lying charge brings down its punishment on the accuser.

| 罔善人 to accuse an innocent man.

| 良爲娼 to malign an honest woman.

虛 | 惑世 slanderous charges trouble society.

毋  
wu

From an old form of 女 woman with a line drawn across it to indicate a prohibition of illicit conduct; it is the 80th radical of a few characters, and is distinguished from 母 mother by the prolongation of the middle stroke.

A prohibitive negative *adverb* like 莫 do not, don't do; used for 無 without; an interrogative particle like 否 intimating a doubt or denial.

不敬 do not fail in respect.

違特示 don't oppose this special edict.

坐乎將 | may I sit down?

庸掛慮 do not be anxious for me.

為小人儒 no, I will not be a pretended philosopher.

Read *meu*. A black cloth cap,

追 used in the Hia dynasty.

吳  
wu

From 口 mouth and 大 great, altered so as to resemble 天 heaven.

To talk loud, to bawl; to brag, to put on airs, — in which senses it is now read *hua*'.

國 eastern of the Three States, A. D. 250, comprising Chehkiang and extending north and west; Su-chau, which is still called | 縣 was the capital.

不 | 不敖 [when talking with your inferiors,] do not vociferate nor browbeat them.

蜈  
wu

The insect of Wu, the centipede, called | 蜈蚣 and 百足 and other names.

唔  
wu

A hill 崑 | in Tsi-nan fu in Shantung; also a town 崑 | hilly, uneven.

崑 | 而不安 ups and downs, unsettled, alluding to the look of a row of hills.

郚  
wu

An ancient place in the 紀 state near the center of Shantung in I-shui 沂水縣; also a town in Lu, near its second capital, now in Sz'-ehui in the south of Shantung.

吾  
wu

From 口 mouth and 五 five.

A personal pronoun, I, my; to impede, to excuse and delay; to guard, to defend, to resist.

| 等 we, us.

| 非某人 I am not that man.

可與 | 輩相並 they can rank with us on equal terms.

支 | 了事 to hurry through a business carelessly.

金 | 不禁 the feast of lanterns.

執金 | an officer in the Han dynasty like a captain-general.

| 與汝弗如也 my intercourse with you is such, because you are not like others, i. e. proud and presuming.

梧  
wu

A tree noted for the even grain of its wood | 桐 the *Elcocoeca verrucosa*; the fall of its leaf denotes autumn.

碧 | the topaz tree. (*Sterculia tomentosa*.)

枝 | a pillar or support out of the perpendicular.

魁 | brave, valiant, one fit to lead.

拮  
wu

From 手 hand and 扌; interchanged with the last two.

To oppose, to contradict, to resist; a lean to, a brace; to shore up, as a prop does a wall.

支 | to guard against, as anarchy or vice.

抵 | to resist; *q. d.* to set a pole against one.

搯 | forced to do a thing, as a subaltern by his superior.

唔  
wu

A sound in singing.

唔 | a refrain at the end of a line.

In Cantonese. A simple negative like 不; no, not, do not.

佢 | 肯 he won't.

| 曾 not yet.

你寫 | 嚟呢 did you write this?

渚  
wu

Name of a river in Yungcheu fu in the south of Hunan; also the | 江 in the south of Fuhkien, and another | 水 in the southwest of Shantung.

鼯  
wu

The flying squirrel, | 鼠 or 夷由 the *Pteromys volans*, common in Siberia; it is also called 飛生 because it is thought to bear its young while on the wing.

錕  
wu

Fine iron from the hill 錕 |; a 錕 | 之劍 is a good sword made of ore from this hill, a Toledo blade.

Read *yü*. A hoe or its handle.

鉏 | unsuitable, uncongenial.

五  
wu

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.

第 | the fifth.

初 | fifth day of the moon.

| | 為廿 | 5 times 5 is 25.

| 陰 the five hidden things, or | 衆 five aggregates, or | 蘊 five sheaves, are Buddhist terms (*skandha*) for the elements or constituents of a human being, *viz.*, form, perception, consciousness, action, knowledge.

不宜 | 方民人雜處 did not allow them to live everywhere among the people.

| 車書 a great collection of books.

不與汝 | I will have nothing to do with you.

四分 | 裂 out of order, confused, scattered, irregular.

| 出 a five-petaled flower.

| 分像 a profile or half likeness.

**伍** 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 | a file of men; the rank and file.

擺隊 | to parade troops, to draw up in rank.

羞與爲 | ashamed to own him as a companion.

行 | 出身 to be born into, or enter on life in the army.

閭 | 之中 [living] among the hamlets without regard to rank.

**件** A man opposed to one; a match, a pair, an equal in rank; occurs used for the last, and for 忤.

| 作 certain persons attached to the courts whose decision at inquests is relied on, and their report taken; at Canton, also applied to those who enshroud the dead.

以不 | 之辭相應 to make statements harmonize which really do not match at all.

**午** Defined as expressing the resistance which the earthy vapors of the 5th moon (hence called | 月) oppose to the skyey influences, covering the earth with fog.

The seventh of the twelve stems, symbolized by the horse; consequently every 12th day is termed | 日, referring to this cyclic notation; the time between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. or noon; midday; south, and marks that point on the compass; used with 逢, to oppose, to stand up, to resist; crosswise, transverse.

交 | 11 o'clock.

正 | 或 中 | 或 | 時 noon; midday, meridian.

下 | afternoon; 上 | forenoon.

停 | 或 歇 | to rest at noon, a nooning.

過 | 或 | 飯 a luncheon.

使者旁 | the messengers spread out in various directions.

| 割 to cut crosswise.  
正子 | due north and south; whence the palace is called | 門, because the emperor is supposed to sit in that position.

**巾** A turban or a napkin to cover the head.

**晡** The brightness of the sun at noontide; clear and bright.

**塢** } 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.

村 | a walled village.  
營 | an intrenchment.  
花 | a raised parterre for flowers.

**燭** Fire that has been *blacked*, i. e. embers covered or smothered over; to cook.

**搗** An unauthorized character, a synonym of 掩 to close.

To screen or hide a thing with the hand; to put the hand over a place, or press it as when aching.

拿手 | 着 put your hand over it.

| 着耳朵搖核桃 like shutting the ears and rattling a walnut; i. e. to care nothing for the matter.

**武** From 止 to stop and 戈 a spear or fighting, as the king of Tsu said, *wu* means to stop fighting and withdraw the troops.

Military; martial, strong, warlike, brave; firm, majestic, decided, stern; fierce-looking; to stop disorder by force; to take two steps; a vestige, the traces of; a footstep, an example; to connect; in epitaphs indicates the highest qualities.

| 官 or | 將 military officers.

| 童 military students; cadets.

棄文就 | to discard the civil service and enter the military.

學 | 藝 to study tactics.

| 夫 a hero, a soldierly man.

一元大 | one head and a great track, i. e. an ox, referring to its heavy tread.

| 斷 to threaten; to intimidate.

| 家 a cadet.

| 牛 a stupid cadet, a lout of a calf; — an epithet of obloquy.

繩其祖 | to emulate and carry on his forefathers' deeds.

| 火 a great heat.

| 則天 a celebrated empress of the T'ang dynasty, A. D. 640; *met.* a prostitute, a Messalina.

無用 | 之地 he has no fields to use his troops in, — and make conquests.

| 塲 arena for military trials.

| 葬山 or | 夷山 the hills in the north of Fuhkien, whence Bohea tea was first brought.

**珷** } A stone, the | 珷, which like veined jasper, resembles a gem, but is inferior in hardness and luster.

**鸚** From *bird* and *martial*.

A large parrot that can talk, 鸚 | 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.

**侮** } From *man* and *do not*, *q. d.* to make nothing of a man; the second is the more common form.

To insult, to despise; to ridicule, to make fun of good things; contempt of; neglect, disrespect; chagrined, disappointed; to deal summarily with.

| 弄 to make game of; humbugged.

| 慢 to lord it over one.

啟寵納 | to show kindness and receive neglect; to be treated with ingratitude.

不狎 | not to treat things with levity; to show complaisance.

『無』 A river in the west of Hunan, a branch of the Yuen River, which gave its name in the days of Han to Wu-yang hien | 陽縣 (or 舞陽) in Shān-chen fu.

『廡』 From *shelter* and *unoccupied*. The open porch or vestibule placed between the gatchouse and the main hall, of which there are sometimes three, making a shelter like a piazza; the rooms on the sides are sometimes inclosed; it resembles the *propylon* of the Greeks; side piazzas or galleries; an open vacant hall.

廊 | 之下 at the emperor's gate. Read *wu*, and used with 蕪. Luxuriant, overgrown.

廡草蕃 | low vigorous and rich is the vegetation.

荒 | uncultivated, waste.

『甔』 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 | 甔 one jar of rich wine.

『嫵』 To flatter, to try to win another's affections. | 媚 delicate, insinuating, fascinating.

『撫』 Also read *wu*, meaning empty. To flatter or caress; to soothe, to comfort; to express great affection for.

愛 | to love fondly.

撫 | to protect and cherish.

| 言相及 I earnestly plead with him.

夫子 | 然曰 the Master, sighing, said.

Read *hu*. Great.

亂如此 | to suffer from such great disorders.

『棣』 To love, to soothe; it is regarded as nearly the same as 撫. | 撫 to care for tenderly.

『舞』 From 舛 *opposing* and 無 *without* contracted, explained as alluding to placing the foot on the back.

To play with the body, as the posture-makers and harlequins do, holding something in the hand; to gesture, to act tableaux-vivants; pantomime, fencing, sleight-of-hand, masker's play; to flourish, to brandish.

跳 | to dance, to tumble; to play, as acrobats.

打 | boxing.

| 劍 fencing; to play with swords.

| 弄 to play a double part, to play a trick.

| 手弄脚 to play games of agility.

鼓 | 成仇 intriguing with people makes them enemies.

藉勢 | 權 to affect power by assuming another's authority.

顛狂柳絮隨風 | the willow catkins are tossed by every breeze; — so is a giddy woman.

| 弊 surreptitiously; an officer winking at delinquencies.

| 文弄墨 to employ fine words and good writing.

歌兒 | 女 singing boys and dancing girls; singers and actors.

| 技勇 to try feats of strength.

『儻』 To skip and dance, as when highly elated; to excite.

朝 | 出 a mountain in the north of Shantung.

『務』 Composed of 力 *strength* and 彳 *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 侮 to insult.

| 需要 it is absolutely required.

事 | business; what one's functions require him to do.

| 必 indispensable.

| 本 what a station requires; the important thing.

本 | my own affairs.

| 心 an intention, a project.

小人 | 于利 petty minds are bent on gain.

| 農 agricultural affairs.

專 | 讀書 devoted to study.

公 | and 家 | public affairs, and domestic or private concerns.

外禦其 | they will oppose insult from without, or those not in the family.

『霧』 From *rain* and *business*. Fog, mist; vapor rising from the earth and condensing.

雲 | a fog.

滿天 | 氣 a misty sky.

霞 | a smoky, misty vapor; confused, unintelligible.

黃 | a thick, dense mist.

一頭 | 水 it is all foggy — to me; I don't understand it.

臭 | a noisome vapor or malaria.

打 | to go with a paramour. (*Cantonese*.)

| 鳥 the fog bird, or the bird of paradise, so called in the Archipelago, from its supposed aerial life among the clouds.

『騫』 To prance and race a horse, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

驚 | prancing; headstrong, furious.

趨之如 | they gather together there very rapidly, as traders at a port.

『婺』 A star | 女, said to be near the middle of Capricorn, but others say in Hercules.

| 州 an old name for part of Kin-hwa fu 金華府 in Cheu-kiang, and now partly retained in Wu-yuen hien | 源縣 in the south of Nganhwui.

**戊** From 戈 a spear, but the original form is likened to a man's ribs, as it follows 丁 in the ten stems; also read *meu*

The fifth or middle of the ten stems, relating to earth, and answering to 茂 luxuriant, when all things are flourishing.

吉日維 | a lucky day has *wu* in it.

**迕** 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; disordered, contrary, confused.

相 | conflicting views, opposing factions.

旨 | to oppose the imperial will.

錯 | confused, blended incongruously; wrongly done.

**忤** From heart and noon; or *my* and *noon*; they are both used with the last and next.

Stiff 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.

**悟** Like the two last.

A bovine wild beast; to oppose, to meet as an enemy.

抵 | to butt; to resist.

戾 | intractable, pig-headed.

**悟** From heart and myself.

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.

有 | 性 he has a good perception of things.

覺 | to catch the idea.

自 | to bethink one's self of.

執迷不 | he adheres to his stupid way and will not arouse.

| 出 to see the bearing of; to appreciate a position.

醒 | startled; aroused to a consideration of one's position.

殆弗興弗 | it seems as if I could not again rise or recover.

**晤** 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 | 有期 I am sure we shall meet again.

會或面 | a personal interview.

別之時 since the time I left you.

解 | to perceive, as after an explanation.

**寤** To awake from sleep or indifference; to rouse up.

獨寐 | 言 to start from slumber and begin to talk.

驚 | to be startled from sleep, as by a clap of thunder.

契契 | 嘆 I wake and sigh in my sorrow.

寐思服 waking and sleeping he thought about her.

**惡** From heart and second to; *q. d.* one who is specious and guileful.

To hate, to dislike; to blush, ashamed of; to dread; averse to, repulsive.

可 | detestable, hateful.

羞 | to feel compunction for; shame-faced, sensitive.

利口 | to dislike fine talkers.

衆 | 之必察焉 when everybody speaks evil of a thing, then it must be examined, — to see whether the odium is just.

憎 | 或恨 | to hate, to harbor ill-will.

不善 | to loathe evil persons.

如 | 臭 [he disliked him] as he abominated a noisome thing.

Read *wu*. Why, how; an interjection of regret.

乎 how; where? wherein?

| 是何言也 why, what kind of talk is this?

| 得賢 how can a worthy man be got? who then is worthy?

| 在其為民父母也 wherein can he be called the people's parent? — *i.e.* acting as a parent.

Read *ngoh*. Bad intentionally; vicious, evil; vile, ugly, deformed; filthy, sordid; unlucky; the evil; wickedness.

| 衣 tattered raiment.

兇 | savage, malicious.

元 | chief criminals.

先 | to set an evil example.

| 有 | 報 wickedness brings its own retribution.

| 棍 an unscrupulous fellow.

| 疾 an incurable complaint; it usually denotes leprosy, and is a reason for divorce.

醜 | 不食 [Confucius] would not eat disagreeable food.

歲 | a year of dearth.

苦 | beggared, sad, miserable.

十 | ten kinds of capital crimes.

In *Cantonese*. Hard to do, difficult, unpleasant.

| 行 not easy to go.

做 | very difficult.

| 講 under constraint in speaking.

**噁** From mouth and hate; also read *hu* in | | the cooing of doves, which the phrase imitates.

To scowl, to look displeased.

暗 | to appear angry.

In *Cantonese*. To stoop, to bend the head, when entering a low place.

| 低頭 stoop down to it.

**誤** From words and to talk big; interchanged with the next.

To mistake, to be in error; to hinder by mistaking, to thwart, to hamper; an unintentional wrong; faulty, unauthorized, as a wrong character.

| 害好人 you have wrongly destroyed good men.

| 傳 to report erroneously.  
 | 會意 to misapprehend one's ideas or designs.  
 貽 | to bring evil or disaster upon others.  
 一 | 豈容再 | if you have made one mistake, now can I allow you to make another?  
 耽 | to hinder, to dawdle, to put obstacles in the way.

故 | to purposely hinder.  
 | 了時刻 you have missed the hour; to pass the hour.  
 失 | to miss, to fail to do, to overlook, to forget.  
 悞 Like the last, and the two are continually interchanged.  
 悞 To deceive, to make a pretext; false, designedly wrong.

| 大事 to neglect important business.  
 臨期不 | he did not fail to come at the time.  
 | 信 a mistaken confidence.  
 主顧(或固)不 | my goods are well made, and no mistake; meaning that the shopkeeper will make no error in the goods furnished to his patrons.

## WUH.

Old sounds, wok, wot, ok, ot, and mot. In Canton, òk, mät, ngät, and yòk; — in Swat. w, òk, ngüt, mué, and mút; — in Amoy, ak, òk, and güt; — in Fuhchau, òk, wok, auk, woh, and úk; — in Shanghai, òk, wok, ngéh, veh, feh, and meh; — in Chifu, u and wn.

屋, From 尸 a body or person and 至 to reach; *q. d.* the place one gets to.  
 uh

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.

蓋 | 或起 | to build a house.

一間 | a house.

一間 | 子 one room in a house.

外 | the outer (not sleeping) apartment.

| 址 or | 場 a house-lot; the ground on which the building stands.

夏 | 渠渠 an imposing, extensive edifice.

同 | 住 to live in the same house, room, or cabin.

白 | a private dwelling.

神 | a poetical name for tortoise-shell, from its use in divining.

| 漏無欺 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.  
 uh

雞 | 啤 or 雞 | | the crowing of cocks.

剗, To execute one in his house or near it, and not on the public square.  
 uh

偃, Restrained; kept in order.  
 | 促 hampered, interfering.  
 爲法所 | 制 the laws curb such things as that.  
 | 仝 name of an elf or fairy

握, From hand and house.  
 To hold fast in the hand, to grasp; as much as the hand can hold, a little; small; a handful.  
 uh

| 定 to hold tight, to grasp firmly.

把 | a hold; to have sway over.

毫無把 | not the least evidence.

| 手 to shake hands.

在 | under one's control, as a seal; in one's power.

| 要 what is necessary, the essential powers or things.

渥, 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.  
 uh

| 蒙 to be deeply grateful for.

恩 | imperial (or divine) favor.

既優既 | [the land] has been fully soaked; *met.* to be greatly favored or blessed.

| 丹 a deep red; to dye deep red.  
 | 澤 enriched with favors.

幄, A cloth house, a marquee, the general's tent; a temporary tent for worshipping in, a cover or protection; to shelter.  
 uh

| 幕 a common tent.

覆 | 之恩 the benefit of his protection.

帷 | the chief's tent.

兀, From 儿 man and 一 one, denoting level; *i. e.* high and level on the top.  
 uh

To cut off the feet as a punishment; stable, decided, persistent; an exclamation of surprise.

下 | to descend from a high place.

| 者 the maimed, those whose feet have | 趾 been cut off.

| 然不動 fixed in purpose.

| | 以窮年 decided in his resolution to the end of his days.

| 高 to stand on tiptoe. (*Cantonese.*)

天阿 | 的 oh, Heavens! a sort of theatrical phrase.

砢, Similar to the fast.  
 A stone that is insecurely placed.  
 uh

磳 | gravel and silt carried down by a torrent; anything piled up in a dangerous heap.

**岬**, A bare hill.  
**五** | a peak in the range lying east of Kien-wéi hien in the south of S'z'eh'uen, famous for five plateaux.

**飢** } From 危 *dangerous* or 人 *man* and 兀 *high*.  
**飢** } Disquieted; hazardous.  
 | 困 wearied out.  
**難** | alarmed, as when on a giddy height; apprehensive, anxious.  
**跛** | to limp, to halt in walking.

**扞**, Like the preceding.  
 To move, to sway to and fro; to rack; to stuff in, to fill a gap.  
 | 開的 move off a little.  
 | | 下 to rock; to swing from side to side; to work in a socket.  
**搖** | inconstant, uncertain, as the wind.  
 | 滿 stuff it full.  
 | 膝 stingy, giving the least trifle.  
 In *Cantonese*. Uncasy, fidgetty.

**杙**, 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.

**膾**, Fat, fleshy.  
 | 膾 corpulent, obese.  
 | 膾 sick, infirm.  
 | 膾獸 a seal, whose testicles are brought from Koko-nor for medicine, perhaps also obtained from the *Phoca annellata* in Lake Baikal.

**嗚**, To hem and clear the throat; to hawk.  
 | 嗚 to clear the phlegm, as when beginning to sing.

**鍍**, From *metal* and to *wet*; also read *woh*.  
 To wash or plate inferior metal with silver or gold; to

overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.  
 | 鍍 iron plated with silver.

**沃**, From *water* and *weird*; also read *woh*.  
**沃** } 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.  
**灌** | 我心 [truth] purifies my heart.  
**天之** | | vigorous and handsome, as a young tree; strong, manly beauty.  
**深資啟** | I entirely relied on him to expand and cleanse my mind.

**匆**, The original form is supposed to represent a *flag* with three *penons* attached, which in the days of Chen was hoisted by officials to call the people of a commune together; it resembles *ts'ung* 匆 hurried.

An adverb of negation, like 莫 not having, do not; it is much used in Kiangnan for 不 not.  
**手** | 動 do not touch this; let this alone.  
 | 謂言不預也 do not say you have not been forewarned.  
 | 畏難 be not afraid of difficulties.  
**大來話** | 得 unspeakably great.  
 | | 手其欲饗之也 how earnest he is! he wishes the fragrance of the sacrifices to come up — before his ancestors.

**物**, Abstruse; distant.  
 | 穆 recondite and vague, inexhaustible and limitless.  
 Read *mih*, Covered with dust, dirty and dusty; to dive or hide deep.

| 深潛以自珍 he dived to the depth, to show the estimation he held himself in, — speaking of Kiüh Yuen's drowning himself.

**物**, From *ox* and *flag*, because the ox is one of the largest of things.  
**物** } A thing, matter, or substance, anything between heaven and earth; an article, goods; affairs of life; a creature, a being; persons; to distinguish by appearance, to have a knowledge of; a flag.  
 | 件 or | 事 a thing, an article.  
**萬** | all things, creation.  
**人** | a human being; the sort of person.  
 | 故 deceased.  
**大** | a buffalo or ox.  
**三** | denote the cock, dog and hog, from a line in the Tricentrical Classic; also three duties of life, called 正德 cultivating virtue; 利用 getting a living; and 厚生 preserving health.

**神** | strange things, a *lusus naturæ*.  
**食** | eatables.  
 | 色 to judge by the looks.  
**多招** | 議 which led many persons to reflect or judge about it.  
 | 各有主 everything has its maker.  
**空洞無** | empty, nothing at all.  
**不** | lawless, eccentric, reckless.  
**蠢然** — | just a stupid block.  
 | 業 patrimony, property.  
 | 格 to learn the nature of things.  
 In *Cantonese*. A day.  
**昨** | yesterday.  
**今** | to-day.

**物**, High, as a hill or house, mountain or tower.  
**崑** | lofty, imposing.

**芴**, A tuber regarded as like the 菲 having thick leaves and a woody stem; it may be a variety of the Chinese yam.  
**軋** | minute, fine and delicate.

YA.

Old sounds, ya, nga, yat, ngat, and ak. In Canton, ya, nga, and a; - in Swatow, a, é, gú, ngé, gia, ngia, and o; - in Amoy, a, ga, and nga; - in Fuchau, a and nga; - in Shanghai, ya, nga, ah, o, and eh; - in Chifu, ya.

鴉 From bird and tooth. A raven with a white streak on its neck; but the name

老 | or 烏 | is also applied to the crow.

| 陣 crows flying in flocks.

塗 | written out roughly; a very rough copy of a thing.

| 片 black flakes, i. e. opium, 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.

慈 | or 寒 | a species of black-bird common about Peking, having a white breast and neck.

呀 From mouth and tooth; also read *hia* in many cases.

To gape or open the mouth wide, as | | is. to imitate opening the mouth as if to bite or gape; a final particle finishing the sense; a gaping hole; appearance of the moon partly eclipsed.

牙角何 | | why are the toothed horns so like a crack? alluding to the moon's disk almost eclipsed.

Read *ya*. To wrangle; the bickering of children.

| 的一聲 the creaking of an opening door.

In Cantonese, read *a* and *a'*. A final particle giving force to the expression; a term for ten after a higher number, as 四 | '錢 forty cash.

丫 From | a stick with prongs on it to delineate the forking of branches; it is used with the next.

A fork; a crotch; the place where a thing forks; fingers, tines.

| 杈 a rest, a crotch, a fork.

| 頭 or | 鬢 a young slave girl, alluding to the two tufts of hair.

手 | 巴 the fork of the fingers.

In Cantonese also written 呀. An interrogative particle; a word denoting that an affirmation is indisputable; a tone indicating the end of a sentence.

好 | well; very well.

杈 A fork in a tree. | 枝 or | 杈 a crotch in trees, the fork of branches.

一 | 枝 one tree. (Chelkiang.)

一副 | 棍 a pair of crutches.

剋 To cut the throat, as of a sheep.

| 猪 to stick a pig.

| 頸 he cut his throat.

竪 Awry; suspende |. | 索 not perpendicular; also defined elegant, lady-like.

硯 Rough ground. 地形 硯 | the surface is uneven; a rough country.

啞 Used as a synonym of '瘡' dumb. The confused noise of boys' studying; dumb; to keep silent.

| 嘔 the clamor of a school-room.

情難 | 忍 it is hard to bear it patiently.

推聾妝 | to pretend not to hear.

啣 | the creaking of a scull on its pivot.

| 吧車 a baggage cart.

Read *oh*, Laughter.

笑言 | | 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 93d radical of a few characters relating to teeth.

The molar teeth or grinders; the teeth; a tusk; a toothlike process, as a tenon; jagged, scored, toothed; used for the next, a bud; ivory; to gnaw; an agent, a farmer of the revenue, as if he were one who bit the people.

| 色 a buff or salmon color.

| 疼 or | 痛 the toothache.

| 力 strong teeth; i. e. convincing, able to convince.

教 | a protruding tooth.

| 工 a worker in ivory.

一副 | a set of teeth.

| 灰 tooth-powder.

| 關緊閉 the jaws immovable, the teeth set; i. e. dying.

| 交 or | 髌骨 the jaw-bone.

花 | 利嘴 specious talk; a glib-tongued talker.

鼠 | 雀角 rats' teeth and birds' bills; met. litigation in courts; squabbles, skirmishes.

| 婆 a woman who acts as a broker.

| 旗纓紛 the scollop-fringed flags were all elegantly displayed.

| 爪 an agent of others; people who frighten or annoy others.

咬 | to grit the teeth; to dispute with, to annoy another.

君 | an ancient Minister of Instruction.

| 齒打鼓 the teeth beating a tattoo, i. e. chattering with cold.

| 虫 carious teeth, supposed to be caused by worms.

奶 | 未脫 his first set of teeth is unchanged, he is still verdant.

| 牌 ivory counters, slips or tablets.

| 釐總局 an office for levying the transit or local duties.

磨 | to beat down the price.

| 行 or | 儉 a broker or middle-man; in Peking they farm the revenues derived from various octroi laws.

芽

From *plant* and *tooth*.

A germ, a shoot; a plumule; to bud; the beginning, the budding forth.

發 | 或 昌 | to bud forth.

| 菜 bean sprouts, used as food.

| 筍 sprouts, shoots; a tenon.

黃 | 白 Shantung cabbage. (*Brassica sinensis*.)

月 | the moon three days' old.

𦉳

Used for *ye* 椰 the cocoa-nut.

The felloe of a wheel 輪 | clamped with big spikes.

| 葉 無 陰 the cocoa-nut gives no shade.

| 槎 a dried up, dying tree.

衙

From *to walk* and *I*.

The marquee of a general, distinguished by a standard; anciently called 牙旗; the house or office of a ruler; a court; a bureau, an office; a tribunal or department; to exercise official functions, to open court.

早 | an early court.

| 門 a *yamen* or Chinese official establishment; a public court; government offices.

| 署 the buildings of a court.

排 | to open a court.

上 | to visit an official superior at new and full moon.

早晚 | 集 morning and evening he held his court.

二 | and 四 | the two assistant magistrates of a district.

| 吏 clerks in a court.

𦉳

From *tooth* and *child*.

A child whose teeth are not shed is called 亞 | in Cheh-kiang.

| 兒 梨 the winter pear. (*Pekingese*.)

𦉳

Composed of *teeth* of both kinds.

Uneven teeth.

𦉳 | uneven, distorted teeth.

𦉳 | indifferent to others' criticisms, as a well balanced mind; heedless of carping.

瘖

From *disease* and *second*.

Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded, as a pale color; a cracked sound, as of a bell; hoarse, wheezing.

| 門 the depression at the nape of the neck.

| 巴 or | 子 or | 仔 a dumb person; a deaf mute.

| 口 無 言 he's dumb and won't speak; — sulky, mute.

音 太 | the sound is too indistinct.

噪 子 | throat swelled so as to be unable to speak.

| 毒 dumb people are revengeful.

| 喉 lost his voice.

雅

From *bird* and *tooth*; it was at first read *ya*, and regarded as a form of 鴉 a crow.

Elegant, genteel, correct, decorous; unadorned, plain, polished, refined; continual; to rectify, to make thoroughly correct; the music of wind instruments; a cup for wine.

| 致 stylish, elegant; soft, winning, gentle.

不 文 | harsh, unrefined, low-bred.

子 所 | 言 what the Sage constantly said.

| 淡 plain but stylish.

閒 | elegant leisure.

| 座 the best rooms in an inn; the private rooms.

幽 | retired, studious, not mixing with the world.

| 儀 courteous manners, dignified.

佳 | a charming place, a fine view.

面 斥 不 | it is impolite to remind people to their faces.

In *Szechau*. A superlative like 狠 very.

好的 | 嗒 exceedingly fine.

𦉳

A piazza or lodge near the great hall; a verandah that goes around the house; a rough shed for sheltering horses.

𦉳

Uneven; unmatched.

𦉳 | 莫 可 結 構 these uneven tenons will not dovetail closely.

𦉳

From *stone* and *toothed*.

To grind; to polish, as by a calendering stone.

碾 | 麥 子 to grind wheat.

| 光 to brighten, to make smooth.

| 紙 to roll paper.

| 螺 beautiful mottled cowrie shells.

| 坊 a calendering shop.

迓

From *to go* and a *tooth*; occurs used with 御 in the classics, and is interchanged with the next.

To go out to receive one; to descend and greet; to see with respect.

敬 | to respectfully greet; to politely wait for.

拈 香 以 | 時 陽 burn incense till fair weather appears.

以 | 田 祖 for greeting the gods of the land — to get a harvest.

未 能 迎 | I am unable to go and meet you; I cannot now call on you.

𦉳

Interchanged with the last.

To meet and receive, as a guest; to express surprise at, to exclaim.

嗟 | to admire, to wonder at.

無 | 無 訾 he neither wondered at him nor scolded him.

一 驚 | a great fright, a surprise.

怪 | to be astonished, as at a *lusus naturæ*.

| 于 道 左 be waited on the left of the road.

是 亦 一 | 觀 也 it was also a fine sight.

In *Cantonese*. To stop the road, to obstruct the way.

霸 | 個 筴 地 to occupy a spot while others want it.

| 定 to block up a place or passage.

亞 }  
阿 }  
ya'  
a'

The original is said to represent two hunchbacked men looking at each other; another says it is made of 八 to separate above 日 day, because the sun goes with the brightness of the day; used with the next.

Deformed, ugly, as a hunchback; to regard as inferior, to esteem lightly; second; the second form is employed as a sound before proper names, and to impersonate epithets or nicknames; next to, inferior, junior.

| 初 a raw hand. (Cantonese.)

不 | 于 人 not inferior to other people.

花 枝 低 | the branch of flowers drooped to the ground.

| 次 the second in order or quality.

婭

The woman who is second; the last is also used for it.

ya'

Brothers-in-law.

並 無 姻 | I am not related to him by any marriage.

| 婿 so husbands of two sisters call each other.

搥

To shake; to take up; to urge one to take.

ya'

| 賣 to press one to buy.

| 搥 to shake, to rattle.

| 目 to pluck out the eyes

粳

A variety of rice 罷 |, but one authority defines this as the ear of grain.

ya'

𩇑

The braying of an ass is 𩇑 | intended to represent its melancholy tone.

ya'

YAH.

Old sounds, yet, ap, and at. In Canton, ap, at, chat, and ngät; — in Swatow, a, ya', and ap; — in Amoy, ap, at, and tsat; — in Fuhchau, ak, tah, and chak; — in Shanghai, wèh, èh, ngèh, and k'èh; — in Chifu, ya.

押

From hand and mail-armor.

To sign, to stamp or affix a seal; to escort; to control, to guard; to detain, to arrest; to compel, to force; a lockup, the room where people are detained; to suppress; an unlicensed pawnshop; to reserve, to keep back; to pawn.

| 冬 kept over winter; left over the season.

不 敢 | 你 I'll not detain you; I would not hinder you.

| 他 作 I will make him do it, I'll force it out of him.

| 賬 to leave a thing as security for a loan.

| 住 不 放 still detained in custody.

小 | a pawn-shop, where small things are pawned.

九 五 | a pawnbroker who charges only five per cent.

| 貨 to escort or convoy goods.

| 送 人 the guard of a prisoner.

| 陣 to go into battle; to join battle.

看 | 在 班 館 watch him while detained in the lockup.

| 歲 錢 money given the evening before newyear.

| 韻 to make rhymes.

管 | to keep in custody.

| 字 to write a running hand.

| 表 to shave a pawn-ticket, to pledge it for something else.

接 | to keep a letter before replying to it; to keep, as a security.

| 令 to compel, to enjoin on.

簽 | to authenticate a paper, as by stamping or signing it; to endorse, as by dating an edict in red ink; hence 簽 | 房 is the signet office in a yaman.

畫 花 | to make one's mark, to write a device the 花 | or 花 碼 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

𩇑 for the phrase 正

大 光 明, which thus forms the person's motto.

鳴

From bird and mail-armor for the phonetic, in imitation of the quack.

ya'

A duck; a mallard; any species of the genus *Anser*.

| 子 或 水 | a duck.

雛 | or | 苗 ducklings.

焙 | 子 或 敷 | to hatch ducks' eggs artificially.

臘 | 或 板 | dried salted ducks.

麻 | a speckled duck.

野 | 或 水 | wild ducks.

我 伴 雜 鵝 | my companions were geese and ducks.

龍 頭 | the muscovy duck. (*Cairina moschata*.)

軋

From 車 a cart and 乙 one.

The creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, crushing sound.

ya'

潮 | the roaring of a torrent.

| 刑 an ancient punishment of crushing the bones under a wheel.

清 風 | 忽 the balmy breeze blows a long time.

勢 相 磨 | they used their strength to distress and injure each other.

| | the sound of creaking or crushing, as of a loom or wheel.

魚

A scaleless, slimy fish, 𩇑 | having a yellow belly, blackish back, two cirri, and two plates joining the pectoral fins; it is the goby, of which family of fishes many species occur along the coast.

ya'

**扎**, *ya' chet* Fine dust hardening or agglutinating.  
**袂** | a vast, illimitable aspect; a foggy boundless appearance, like clouds and mist coalescing; or as chaos, undefinable and inscrutable.

**揠**, *ya' at* Used with *chah*, **扎** to prick.  
 To pull up weeds or plants; to eradicate.  
 | **拔** to pull up.  
 | **出** to pull out.  
 | **苗** to pull up shoots for transplanting.

**壓**, *ya' at* From *earth* and to *dislike*; occurs used for its primitive.  
 To press down, to steady, to settle; to subject or conquer, to bend to one's will; to overthrow

or level; to crush, to stop up; to supply a want; to repress, to quiet an alarm; to suppress, to intimidate; to dislike.

| **壞** to injure by lying on or pressing.

| **害百姓** to oppress the people.

**鎮** | or **彈** | or | **住** to suppress; to stop, as a riot; to remove evils; to keep down, as public opinion; to steady.

| **驚** to calm one's fears.

一 **福** | 百 **禍** one happy thing will neutralize a hundred sorrows.

| **邪** to drive away evils.

| **死人** crushed a man to death.

| **服** to subject to one's rule; to control.

| **守** to keep in one's hands, to maintain by force; to defend.

| **實** to press down solid.

| **住運** to remove unlucky influences.

| **倒** to upset, to throw down.

| **班不能超升** if you are the last on the list of candidates, you cannot rise fast in rank.

| **紙** to keep paper from flying about; to put a long slip of white paper on a grave as a sign it has been worshipped.

In *Pekingese*. To build.

| 一 **間房** to erect a house.

**齧**, *yeh* From *teeth* and to *offer*.  
 Fragmentary things; an article with a nick or flaw in it; remnants left after a beast has eaten; a sherd or broken utensil; a tooth lost from the row.

## YAI.

See also under *AI* and *NGAI*. Old sounds, *ngai* and *ngat*. In *Canton*, *ngai*; — in *Swatow*, *ngai*; — in *Amoy*, *gai*; — in *Fuhchau*, *ngai*; — in *Shanghai*, *ya*; — in *Chifu*, *yai*.

**崖**, *yai* From an overhanging cliff and a *baton*; the second form with *hill* is most used.

**崖**, *yai* The sheer side of a hill; a cliff, a precipice; a bank, a shore.

| **山** | a ledge, a high bank.

| **際** the edge of a cliff.

| **岸** a steep bank; *met.* a discrepancy, a disagreement of views.

| **茶** rare (*i. e.* cliff) tea.

| **上** | to go ashore.

| **懸** | an overhanging cliff.

| **門** a place in *Sin-hwui lien* in *Kwangtung*, where *Ti-ping*, the last emperor of the *Sung* dynasty, died A. D. 1279.

剛介不屆與物乖 | he has a stiff, unbending disposition, and cannot accommodate himself to other's tempers.

**涯**, *yai* From *water* and *cliff*; it is interchanged with the preceding.

The margin of a river, a bank; a water-line; a limit, a shore.

| **津** | the ford on a stream; the moat near it.

| **無** | illimitable, shoreless.

| **走天** | to go to the ends of the earth.

| **水** | a bank or shore.

| **吾生也有** | my life also has its limit.

| **閣下作何生** | what, Sir, is your occupation?

**捱**, *yai* From *hand* and *bank*.

To lean against; to loiter, to put off, to procrastinate; to trifle with; to suffer, to bear with.

| **世界** to suffer the ills of life, or the hard usage of the world.

| **苦** to endure sorrows and ills.

| **不能延** | it cannot be delayed, it must not be put off.

| **打** I've had a beating.

| **不住** I cannot endure it; I won't stand it.

| **了一會是一會** wait for a chance, it will come.

| **到晚間** put it off till the evening.

| | **蹭蹭** dilatory, slow, hesitating.

| **死** in great danger of death, as a man who has fallen overboard.

**嗥**, *yai* A dog snarling and wishing to bite people.

**彘**, *yai* Stupid, silly-looking.  
 | **笨** stupid and heedless.

| **魚都** | 了 the fish are all dead. (*Kiangsu*.)

## YANG.

Old sound, yung. In Canton, yéung; — in Swatow, yang, y<sup>h</sup>e, and yèng; — in Amoy, jang, giang, and siang; — in Fuhchau, yòng and ngiòng; — in Shanghai, yang and mang; — in Chifu, yang.

**央** From 大 great within 冂 a space, defined as denoting one who is standing at one's side, having the same opinion; it occurs used with the next.

In the midst; the middle or center; the half of; to finish, to conclude; to press earnestly or to the utmost; urgently.

| 浼 or | 求 or | 及 to solicit, to strongly intercede for, as a favor; to beg alms.

| | ample, spacious; fresh; splendid, said of banners; tinkling, jingling, as bells.

夜未 | the night is not yet spent; hence applied to the 未 | 宮 a famous seraglio in the days of Han where revelries were prolonged.

**泐** From water and center. Moving, agitated, as the clouds; wide, boundless; babbling, impetuous, as a stream; violent, as a wind.

澗彼洛矣維水 | | look at the Lo with its wide and deep waters.

雲山 | | the clouds are whirling around the hill-tops.

| 漾 disturbed, tossed, as water rushing over rocks.

**央** Fine dust; to fill. 氣 | 然太虛 the air fills the heavens above. 塵 | dust, fine sand.

**殃** From evil or omen and wide. A misfortune from above; a punitive calamity, a visitation; a judgment, a retribution; to punish; unhappily, unluckily.

遭 | to meet with a mishap.

以除疾 | to remove the general sickness, to drive off trouble.

| 及子身 the evil has come upon me.

災 | a plague, a common calamity. 作不善降之百 | he who does wickedly will be visited with every misfortune.

| 盡必昌 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.

| 咎 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.

插 | or 蒔 | to transplant shoots or sprouts.

撒 | to sow for shoots; done by thickly sowing a manured bed.

瓜 | melon sprouts.

稻 | or 禾 | rice shoots.

| 穰 grain standing thickly.

魚 | small fish, fish fry.

拉 | pull up old vines, as beans or cucumbers.

唱 | 歌 to sing a country song.

起 | in heat, said of dogs or cats.

**鶩** The hen of the mandarin duck (*Anas galericulata*) or Chinese teal, also called 節木鳥 the constant virtuous bird and 匹鳥 the pairing bird, both referring to its conjugal fidelity for which it is celebrated.

兄之恩活我鶩 | 厚矣 your great kindness, Sir, has as it were given life to our consorts.

**魴** A small fish, the | 魴 also called 黃鰮魚 yellow forehead fish; it is probably the long goby, which can jump on dry land, and is also said to make a noise.

**映** A reply or echo, intimating attention. | 咽 an uninterrupted flow, as of water.

In Pekingese. To throw up; to gag.

| 奶 to throw up milk, as infants.

**獯** A dog that refuses to be led is called | 獯; an obstinate brute.

**易** From 日 sun, 一 one and 勿 flying combined, referring to the cheering influence of the rising sun; to be distinguished from *yih*, 易 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 winnow; to raise, to lift up, as the voice; high and spreading, as branches; to open the eyebrows; a high forehead; to stare, to spread the wings in flying; a battle-ax.

發 | in good spirits, smart; loquacious and impulsive.

止步 | 聲 stop and cry out — when you approach the private apartments.

一抑一 | now a loss and then a gain; now up, then down; high and low, as musical notes.

海不 | 波 the sea raised no waves — in Yao and Shui's time.

| 鞭 to flourish the whip.

張 | 於外 to report it abroad, to tell private affairs.

| 塵 to raise the dust.

| | 得意 everything to one's liking.

| 于王庭 [his fame] has reached even to the palace.  
 | 名 to become celebrated.  
 時維鷹 | then like a falcon pouncing — on its prey.  
 | 之水不流束薪 a dash of water won't float a bundle of faggots.  
 讚 | to praise, to commend.  
 隱惡而 | 善 to conceal the evil (or disreputable), but publish the good (or fair) side.  
 毋任遠 | don't let [the robbers] escape far away.  
 其貌不 | an ill-favored countenance.  
 | 州府 a prefecture in Kiangsn, north of the Yangtsz', within the ancient | 州 one of Yü's nine divisions, lying south of the Yangtsz' and Hwai rivers along the sea to Fubchan, including most of Kiangsi, Chehkiang, and Fubkien.

颺 Similar to the last.  
 颺 Driven to and fro by the wind; tossed, whirled; vagrant, at large; sailing; to winnow; presuming and loud; to set forth, to publish; to fly.  
 舟遙遙以輕 | the boat rocks and rolls as it flies along.  
 稽首 | 言 he prostrated himself [before the throne] and spoke.  
 鷹飽則 | 去 when the falcon has been fed he will fly off.  
 飛 | to make a bluster, to swell and boast.  
 車 | to winnow and clean, as grain.

楊 From tree and expanding.  
 楊 A name applied in different parts of the country, to several trees very unlike; the aspen or poplar of the north of China, also called the rain tree from the rustling of its leaves; there is the 大葉 | large leaved aspen and the 白 | white-barked aspen; at Shanghai this name is given to the white willow.

| 柳 the common willow; so called south of the Yangtsz' River, where the aspen is seldom seen.  
 赤 | the alder, a species with red bark.  
 | 梅 the Myrica, which produces a tart fruit like the arbutus; also a budo.  
 | 桃 the sweet carambola. (Averr. n. o. t.)  
 黃 | 木 boxwood (*Buxus*) used by carvers for images, &c.; there is a softer kind, called mango wood, which may be taken from another plant.  
 野黃 | the elder. (*Sambucus*)

陽 From sun and to expand.  
 陽 The rising sun; clear, shining weather; serene; to dry in the sun.  
 | 谷 the valley of sunshine in the extreme east, probably in Corea, where Yao worshiped the sun at the vernal equinox; *met.* the orient; the spring.  
 雨 | 時若 rainy and fair weather come each in their season.

煬 } 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.  
 烱 }  
 烱 }  
 | 火 to put before the fire.  
 | 炙 to toast; to cook by roasting.  
 | 金 to melt metals, to cast.  
 | 暴 quick, impetuous, zealous.

瘍 From disease and to spread.  
 瘍 An ulcer, a sore.  
 頭 | or 爛頭 | a scald head.  
 傷 | a bad sore, that destroys the skin.  
 身有 | 則浴 bathe when sores come on the body.

楊 A celebrated mountain in Loh-yang in Honan, the 首 | where 伯夷 and 叔齊 starved themselves to death.

陽 Also read *shang*.  
 陽 Wayside gods; spirits which infest roads and highways; used with 讎, to drive out demons or noxious influences from the house at newyear, — an ancient service, which the Board of Rites now performs ten days before it.  
 鄉人 | the villagers exorcised the goblins.

陽 From place and spreading; the forms which contain the sun are common contractions.  
 氣 } Lofty, clear, manifest; the superior of the dual powers, which united Chinese philosophers regard as forming, directing, and modifying all things; this is defined "that which does Heaven's good work and shows forth all things;" matter in motion; the pure, ethereal, subtle parts of matter, out of which gods and souls are formed; the superior of two things in contrast, as the sun, day, heaven; openly; a bright spot; brilliant, as color; the front; sunny, light; and opposed to moon, night, earth, &c., &c.; much used in names of places; the male of animals, virility; north of a river; a south side exposure.  
 當 | in the sun; towards the south.  
 正 | due south.  
 太 | the sun, sometimes called 老 |; the 兩太 | are the two temples on the forehead.  
 | 同 or | 世 in this world, during this life.  
 重 | [ ] the 9th day of the 9th moon, when people ramble.  
 君子 | | my husband looks so satisfied.  
 赴 | 臺 gone to the land of dreams.  
 朝 | the morning sun.  
 夕 | declining day, eventide.  
 | 物 the virile member.  
 | 事 sexual intercourse.  
 壯 | to strengthen the animal powers.  
 辭 | to depart this life.

- | 手 the palm upwards.  
 雲 | hamadryads, elfins in trees.  
 | 壽永 a long life, as living till eighty.  
 | 月 the tenth moon, because the heats are all over.  
 | 衰 the heat of the season is diminishing; *met.* the powers of the body are decaying.  
 | 雀 poetical name for the cuckoo.  
 | 鳥攸居 the wild geese had places to roost on.

**錫** *yang* Not the same as *錫*, tin.  
 Ornaments on a bridle near the forehead | 鑾鈴 which jingle as the horse moves; bells have now taken their place; an ancient place in Shantung.

**羊** *yang* The original form was designed to represent the *horns, head, feet* and *tail* of a sheep; it is the 123d radical of words relating to ovine animals; used with the next.

A sheep, a goat; some think the latter was first known; animals of this family, as the antelope or gazelle; to roam, to saunter.

- 棉 | or | 咩 a sheep.  
 丁 | and 母 | are names sometimes used for ram and ewe.  
 山 | or 艸 | a goat.  
 | 羔 or | 羔子 a lamb.  
 黃 | the *Antelope gutturosa* or dzeron of Mongolia.  
 | 酒 a sheep and a jar of wine— are wedding presents.  
 | 欄 or | 圈 a sheep-cote.  
 | 脂玉 sheep's suet jade, the whitest variety.  
 擲 (or 趕) 棉 | to throw dice.  
 | 角風 a whirlwind, a spiral gust.  
 地 | a poetical name for a dog.  
 | 腿 a hind quarter of mutton.  
 | 齒 a large fern or brake. (*Pteris*)  
 白 | the Mongols, so termed from their numerous flocks.  
 駝 | or 封 | the humped goat said to be in Kansuh, probably denotes a variety of the zebu.

**徉** *yang* To ramble, to rove; to stray off, as a sheep.

徬 | 無所倚 in a state of doubt, with nothing to rely on.

徇 | 天下 to travel and see the whole empire.

**佯** *yang* From *man* and *sheep*; occurs interchanged with 陽 in the sense professing.

To feign, to simulate, to profess; false, unreal, pretended; a feint, a ruse, a dodge.

| 爲不知 he affected not to know.

| 醉 appeared to be drunk.

| 善 hypocritical.

此善爲詐 | 者也 this man is a skillful deceiver.

| 狂 made believe that he was mad.

**洋** *yang* 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 獷 | or local brownie.

**洋** *yang* The name of two small streams in the north of Shantung, which run into the sea; also of a river in the southeast of Kansuh; the ocean, denoting a larger body of water than 海; vast, wide, overspreading; extensive; foreign, from over the sea, European; a voyage by sea, a passage.

| 海 vast oceans; seas; the sea.

外 | the outer seas, beyond the coast; foreign parts; at Canton it denotes beyond the Bogue.

| 面 an offing, a roadstead; when placed after a place, refers to the waters or anchorage near it.

東 | the eastern sea; Japanese.

遠涉重 | to go back and forth on long sea voyages.

| 烟 usually means snuff; it first denoted opium, now more usually known as | 藥 foreign medicine.

| | 入耳 [the music] wholly fills my ears.

西 | 人 western ocean men; this at first included all foreigners, but is now confined to the Portuguese, though 大西 | still means Europe.

河水 | | how wide is the river | | is also applied to a vast plain and many dancers.

| 錢 dollars, rupees, or rubles, for which 洋 alone is occasionally used, where the context is clear.

| 溢乎中國 overflowed from China, — into wild regions; said of fame or influence.

**養** *yang* From to eat and sheep, perhaps intimating the common food given to people.

To nourish, to rear, to bring up, to provide for, to support; to pay regard to; to take care of, to preserve the health; to tame; to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate, to mature, as a virtue by practice; to develop, as a talent; aliments; a support, a living; a cook; to itch.

| 生 to nourish one's health; to support one's parents.

| 育 to rear, as one's own young.

| 神 to refresh the spirits.

| 身 to strengthen the health, as by resting or taking a trip.

| 眼神 to rest the eyes.

| 得熟 tame, very docile.

| 老 to give a pension to old men.

教 | to educate and support.

奉 | to obey and take care of.

都 | to be a servant of all work.

| 身工夫 certain gymnastic exercises used by Taoists to promote health.

中心 | | my mind is harassed with sorrow; distracted.

| 不住 not enough to live on.

Read *yang*' To attend on one's parents.

供 | 父母 to wait on and support one's parents.

告終 | ' to retire from office to spend one's days in quiet.

**蚌** } The second is regarded as the most correct, and is often read *mé* from the primitive.

**蚌** } The | | is another name for the mantis.

**蚌** } Read *mi*. The black weevil found in rice, called 强 | and other names.

**癢** To itch; to scratch.

**癢** } 痕 | it itches. (*Cantonese*.)

**癢** } 無關痛 | not worth a scratch, of no importance.

**癢** } 怕 | 花 the sensitive plant; and other species of *Mimosa*.

**癢** } 痛 | 相關 I sympathize in all your trials.

**痒** Used for the last; also read *yang*.

**痒** } A sore, an ulcer; to be ill; in a bad plight.

**痒** } 瘡 | a boil.

**痒** } 瘋憂以 | my hidden sorrow makes me ill.

**痒** } Read *siang*. A wound or pain in the head.

**悵** From *heart* and to *nourish*.

**悵** } What the heart longs for; to have an itching for.

**悵** } 心 | 難撈 it is not always easy to get what one desires.

**悵** } 徒心煩而技 | the uneasy heart still longs for it.

**仰** From *man* and *high*.

**仰** } 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.

**仰** } | 望 to expect, to long for, to look up at.

**仰** } | 頭 to raise the head

**仰** } 久 | 或素 | 或久 | 了 I have long admired or respected you, — for your talents; *i.e.* I have long wished to see you.

**仰** } | 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.

右 | 知悉 let these orders be all fully understood; — a phrase appended to proclamations.

爲此票 | having this warrant, I (the magistrate) expect you will — secure the criminal.

**挾** To whip with a strap; to slap and beat, as a horse with the reins.

**挾** } In *Cantonese*. To dust, to clear from dust; to shake, as a cloth.

**挾** } | 蕭角 to shake the corner of the mat; *i.e.* to lose a wager.

**挾** } | 乾淨 shake it clean.

**鞅** 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.

**鞅** } 牛 | a cow's tether or halter.

**鞅** } | 掌 perplexed, harassed and wearied with many cares, like a horse under a heavy load, and restrained by his bridle.

**鞅** } | 罔 flurried, entangled, as in a net.

**悵** From *heart* and *wide*; also read *yang*, and occurs used with the last.

**悵** } Discontented, uneasy; restive under others' treatment.

**悵** } 塞其 | | 心 to satisfy his discontented heart.

**悵** } 實深 | | excessively disgusted and dissatisfied with.

**悵** } Read *yang*. Great.

**悵** } | 然 self-complacent, satisfied.

**羨** From *sheep* with *perpetual* under it, referring to the unceasing flow of water; the next has now taken its place.

**羨** } A rising of water.

**羨** } 江之 | 矣 the rising of the Great River.

**漾** } From *water* and *rising*, or to *nourish*; the second is unusual.

**漾** } The ancient name of a small river in the southeast of Kansuh, or the southwest of Shensi, one of the head waters of the River Han, a name it retains almost to Han-chung fu; water in commotion, ripples, rapids; vast and large, as rising waves.

**漾** } 盪 | 之見 an indistinct vision of; *met.* vast but vague ideas.

**漾** } 搖 | roughened into waves; rocked on the water.

**漾** } 輕 | 微風 light waves and gentle breezes.

**漾** } 河水 | 到岸上 the river is rising over the banks.

**漾** } In *Fuhchau*. To talk about, to make known; to shake.

**漾** } | 盪清 cleared by shaking it.

**樣** A rule, a pattern; for which the next is now most commonly used.

**樣** } 式 | a model or guide.

**樣** From *wood* and *rising*.

**樣** } A model, rule, or pattern; a muster; manner, style, way, mode; a kind of oak with pointed acorns.

**樣** } | 子 a pattern, a fashion.

**樣** } 照 | 作 do it like the pattern.

**樣** } 柳家新 | the new style of writing of Mr. Liu (of the T'ang dynasty); — *i.e.* beautiful penmanship.

**樣** } 出花 | to draw a pattern of a thing.

**樣** } 走 | failed of reaching the model; lost the impression, said of a photograph when blurred.

**樣** } 裝模作 | to put on airs, to mimic; to burlesque others.

**樣** } 依 | 葫蘆 to copy another man's plan.

**樣** } | | 的事 all kinds of business and affairs.

**樣** } 怎 | 或怎麼 | how, in what way?

**樣** } 都是一 | they are all alike; it is all the same.

**儻** A fidgety manner, as when one cannot stand still.  
**yang'** 竹 | the waving of the bamboos in the wind.

**啞** To stop talking, words ceasing to flow.  
**yang'** 聲 | the sound has stopped.

**恙** From *heart* and *sheep* as the phonetic.

**yang'** Out of sorts, nervous, low-spirited; ailments, complaints, sickness; grief; chagrined; a carking care, as if worms were gnawing at the heart.  
**貴** | or **尊** | your complaint.

別來無 | have you been well since I saw you?

賤 | my indisposition.

奈 | 何 I have to bear it.

抱 | to have an illness.

有 | 在身 he has a bodily complaint.

## YAO.

Old sounds, yo, ngo, ok, ngok, ngot, and ot. In Canton, iu, ngao, and ao; — in Swatow, yò, hiò, ngiò, au, and ka; — in Amoy, jau, giau, au, hiau, ju, and ka; — in Fuhchau, yéu, min, au, ngéu, and ngiu; — in Shanghai, yo, o, and ngo; — in Chifu, yao.

**腰** From *flesh* and *important*; *q. d.* the vital part of the body.

**yao** The loins, the waist, the region above the hips, or between the ribs and pelvis; the middle of a thing, or act; the bulge of a kernel of wheat; an isthmus or strip of land.

| 子 the kidneys of animals.

| 部 in or around the loins; a medical phrase.

努若 | it hurt my back, as a heavy weight.

半中 | half done, as an unfinished journey or job.

| 背 the lower backbone.

書 | the back of a book.

無 | 骨 a witless, inefficient fellow. (Cantonese.)

柳 | a slender waist.

| 骨頭痕 your back itches — for me to thrash you. (Cantonese.)

折 | to make a prostration, to bend the head very low.

點頭蝦 | to nod and bow, as polite people do.

弓 | bent over; a hunch-back.

| 截 cut it in the middle.

閃了 | a stitch in the side.

圍 | a waist-band, as of flannel.

山 | half-way up the hill.

| 裏沒錢 no money in his waist (or purse); beggared, indigent; referring to the fob when worn behind.

**褸** From *clothes* and *necessary*.

**yao** The part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait.

裙 | the plaits on a skirt.

褲 | the waist-band of trowsers.

壓 | to fold over a collar or cuff.

**夭** From **夭** *great*, the top being added like a broken point, to denote something born incomplete: another says the character represents a crooked neck; its shape resembles *t'ien* 天 heaven.

Pleasing, winning; the freshness of youth; delicate, tender as a flower; long and thin, as grass; gentle; used for '夭 broken off, an untimely death; ominous; to beguile; to disgrace; a calamity.

| 壽 an early death.

桃之 | | the delicate peach-blossom.

| 冶之容 a wanton, enticing look and aspect; ogling ways.

| 嬌 unusual, not like others, remarkable; — used in a good sense.

天 | 是 啄 Heaven's retributions are beating upon them.

**妖** From *woman* and *winning*.

**yao** Strange, bewitching, beautiful; ominous, unaccountable; monstrous, a *lusus naturae*; not according to usage, heretical, magical, silly, and used by officials to stigmatize things or people which

they dislike; a phantom, kelpie, sprite, or transformed being; an imp, a fiend; to flatter, to enchant, to entice to ruin.

| 怪 supernatural, a warning omen.

| 精 a metamorphosis; an elf, a fay; an animal possessed.

| 書 magical books; charmed writing or spells.

| 言 strange legends; stories of apparitions.

| 孽 prodigies, signs of impending woe, retributive portents.

土木 | bogies which dwell on trees or in the ground.

| 氣 or | 氛 apparitions; a spook, a ghost; applied to rebels and robbers.

降 | to call for the spirits to come, to exhibit a prodigy.

**吠** A confused discord of sounds.  
**yao** | 咋 the yelps and howls of many dogs.

In Shanghai. A word of assent, yes; I understand; lookout! be careful, take heed.

當心 | mind yourself!

**芙** Also read *ngao*.

**yao** The strange plant, a species of thistle, found in Kiangsu, having a bitter taste, called

鉤 | and 苦 |; the stalk is tubular, and the flower flat on top; the young plants are eaten as a preventive of flatulence.

祆 *yao* Supernatural sights and ominous prodigies sent by the gods for crimes.

么 } The original is deemed to resemble a *new-born child*, and usually contracted to the second form in common books; it is the 52d radical of a few unusual characters.

小 *yao* Small; tender.  
骰 | the face of a dice.  
豚 | the last of a litter of pigs.  
曲 | a tune on the guitar.  
小 | diminutive, puny.  
糜 | minute, atomic, microscopic.

吆 *yao* The bawling of peddlers.  
喝 | to scold people; to talk to one harshly; to cry wares; to animate, to inspirit by cries.

In *Cantonese*. A word used by women to still children.  
略 | be still; keep quiet.

嘍 *yao* The chirping of grasshoppers.  
聒耳 | the stridulous racket [of the cicadas and crickets] dins the ears.  
草虫 | the noisy insects sing in the grass.

邀 *yao* From to go and *gliding*.  
To interrupt when in the way, to stop; to intercept; to invite, to send for, to engage, to go with or in one's service; to salute; to seek, to look for.  
于路 | met him in the way and went with him.

相 | a mutual invitation.  
我去逛 | asked me to go and take a stroll.  
虚 | a formal invitation to eat, one which means nothing.  
福 | to induce blessings, to seek prosperity, as by worshipping the gods.  
宾 | or | 客 to invite guests.  
驾 | I invite you, Sir.  
接 | to go out and meet one.  
明月 | he saluted the moon.

萝 *yao* From *grass* and *necessary*.  
The fresh and vigorous vegetation of summer; a medicinal plant (*Polygala tenuifolia*), now known as the 遠志 or seek further; its roots are used in coughs.  
| | luxuriant.  
四月秀 | in May the *Polygala* is in flower.

聒 *yao* From to *speak* and *flesh*, i. e. words proceeding from the mouth.  
To hum or chant, unaccompanied by any instrument, and speaking no words.  
歌 | to hum a strain.

缶 *yao* From 缶 *earthenware* and 月 *flesh* over it; but others say it is the preceding contracted, which gives a better phonetic.  
A jar or vase; a crockery or earthenware vessel or pitcher.

嗒 *yao* Delighted, happy, jolly.  
咏斯 | singing for very joy.

媵 *yao* Handsome; to play and make people happy.  
戲 | to play and make antics for entertainment.  
姑 | a celebrated fountain where a princess was turned into a flower.

徭 *yao* From to *walk* and *dish*; the second form is unusual, and also means not uniform in size, mixed, adulterated.  
Fendal vassalage or labor of a serf; socage; a villein's service.

差 | service of government officers or workmen when sent abroad.  
役 | scutage or escuage, a service or work done by retainers.  
粮 | food given to government workmen on their way.

悒 *yao* From *heart* and *dish*.  
Sad; tempted; deluded.  
乱 | greatly perturbed, out of one's wits, flurried.  
中心 | | disheartened, and having no one to unburden to.

搖 *yao* From *hand* and a *jar*.  
To move, to shake, to wag; to sway to and fro; agitated, tossed, vibrating; disturbed, discomposed.  
| 橈 to work a scull.  
| 動 to joggle; to shake; waving to and fro, fluttering; unsteady; amazed, perturbed.  
風雨所漂 | [my nest] is tossed by the wind and rain.  
| 頭 to shake the head, to refuse.  
扶 | 直上 rose directly to high rank, as if on a roc's back.  
| | 擺擺 swaggering, proud.  
| 鈴 to ring a hand-bell.  
| 光 a revolving light; a twinkling, as of the stars.  
| | 欲墜 it shakes as if just about to fall.  
招 | 誘騙者 those who have tried to pass themselves off [as rich men] by bragging.

瑤 *yao* A precious kind of green jasper, or quartz colored green; emerald-like, green.  
| 臺 a grassy terrace.  
| 光 the star η Benetsnach in the Dipper.  
| 箋 your gem of a letter; a complimentary term.  
| 池 a pool in fairy land where 王母 rules.  
維玉及 | pieces of jade and green crystal.  
| 琴 a lute with jasper mountings.

窑 *yao* From *pit* and a *jar* or *lamb*; the second form is least used.  
窑窑 } A pit for burning bricks, a kiln; a furnace for porcelain or pottery; a brothel; a den of a place.  
煤 | a coal-mine.  
瓦 | a kiln for tiles or pottery.  
官 | governmental porcelain furnaces; their ware has a | 印 or furnace stamp on it.  
| 館 a barracoon.  
| 門 the mouth of the furnace.

口 an opium shop. (*Cantonese*.)

子 a brothel.

打 | or 逛 | to frequent one.

住破 | vagrant, beggarly, those who live in old kilns.

**獠** A wild dog or jackal called 獠 |; applied by the *Cantonese* to the | 民 or | 人 a tribe of aborigines still living in Lien cheu 連州 in the northwest of the province, who are reputed to have tails.

**鱈** The 鮫 | 魚 or flying fish, found along the coast; its body is bluish white, with stripes; the Chinese liken it to the carp; the flying gurnard seems also to be referred to.

**謠** From words and a jar. To sing when unoccupied; a ballad or rustic ditty, called | 歌 made impromptu by peasants; a rumor; a report circulated to stir up people.

造 | a made-up tale.

童 | childish songs; ballads

布散 | 言 (or | 傳) to tell fish stories, to spread seditious or wild rumors.

這話是老 | that's the talk of the old liar.

| 謊山 his lies are big as hills; he is a great liar.

我歌且 | I play and sing to ease my sadness.

**輶** Also read *shao*. An open cart of light construction, from which a sight can be had all around.

**輶** 星 | the traveling carriage of an imperial envoy; the allusion is to the emperor's favor shining on his path.

| 車而傳 may the post-cart hasten this letter to you.

**踏** To leap, to jump. 跳 | to go by leaps, to jump and pace, as boys in play.

**遙** Distant, far, remote. | 望 to look off afar.

| 遠 very remote.

| | 無期 entirely undeterminate, not possible to fix a time. 路 | 知馬力 a long journey tests a horse's strength.

**颯** Floating in the air, as down; waving in the wind, floated by the wind.

縱步飄 | wandering about at pleasure; roaming.

隨諸風而任 | 颯之逸 blown along by favorable winds, I am going where my fancy calls me.

**堯** From 土 earth heaped up on 兀 a high base.

High, eminent; lofty, — for which the next is now used; a celebrated sovereign, called 帝 | and sometimes 唐 |, who is said to have reigned 103 years from B. C. 2357-2255; in epitaphs, eminent for justice and virtue.

孔子曰唯天為大唯 | 則之 Confucius said, Heaven alone is great, and only Yao imitated it.

**嶢** The *hll* of Yao; towering, high; lofty, as a peak.

嶢 | 岑立 it (the palace) stands so lofty and grand.

**僂** Deceitful, false, pretended; a nation of pigmies, said to be three feet in height, called | | found on the southwest of

China; the negritos or papuans of New Guinea may be intended.

僂 | a pigmy, a dwarf.

Read *biao* and used for 儗. Fortunate, lucky.

小人行險以 | 倖 the foolish man acts recklessly and then trusts to luck.

**筧** The laths or scantling laid on the top of rafters to retain the mud in which the tiles are laid.

In *Cantonese*. Divining blocks, otherwise called 琮杯 made from bamboo roots.

**姚** From woman and omen; it is like 嬌 in its meanings.

| Handsome, elegant; a descendant of Shun.

| 冶 beautiful, winsome.

Read *t'ao*. Undisciplined, not drilled.

楚師輕 | the troops of Tsu were quite heady and ungovernable.

**挑** The iridescent naker of certain shells (*Pinna*, *Mya*, or *Umio*) used in inlaid work, and for ornamenting bows; a bow thus adorned.

江 | or 玉 | naker-shells from the Yangtze R.; also called 海月 or sea-moon, from the shape of one sort; probably a species of *Pinna* was first used.

**杳** From tree and sun under it, indicating the decline of the day; it is to be distinguished from 杳'a 杳 to search, and 杳, 杳 to pile. Obscure, dark, somber; mysterious; unintelligible; far off.

| 冥 dark; cloudy; indistinct, as a bird flying away.

| 無音信 no answer has been received for a long time.

| | 無踪 not the least traces or tidings.

| 遠 far distant and obscure.

日方 | 矣 the sun had then gone down.

**舀** From 臼 mortar and 爪 claws or hand; the second and unusual form refers alone to cleaning; not the same as 餽 舀 a pit.

To bale out water into another vessel; to lade from one vessel into another; to clean a rice mortar.

| 酒 to lade out spirits.

| 一大碗 bale out a big bowl full

| 不乾 you can't bale it dry.

**窈** From *cave* and *young*.  
Obscure, because deep and retired from public gaze; tranquil, easy; composed, said of high-bred ladies.

生而 | 窈 they who are naturally retiring and refined, — are desired for wives.

舒 | 糾兮 how quiet and composed she is!

幽 | retired, as a retreat.

**拗** From *hand* and *tender* as the phonetic.

To pull and snap a thing in two; to break off, to drag along; to pluck, as a flower.

| 折 to break; to twist off.

| 碎 to snap in shivers.

| 節 the day after the festival.

| 轉說 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. (*Fuhchau*.)

Read *ngao'* Obstinate, self-willed; unyielding; to rush against madly.

| 頸 perverse, stiff-necked.

| 強 mulish, disobliging.

| 當 disputatious, bickering.

| 執 set in his way, fixed.

| 子 a pig-headed man.

In *Pekingese*. To buy meat.

| 羊肉 to buy mutton.

In *Cantonese*. Warped, bent; curved.

| | 的 rather crooked; not flat.

**窅** From *cavern* and *eye*.  
Deep, sunken eyes; extensive; deep, as a house.

| 一目 blind of one eye.

曠 | extensive, as a plain.

| 然喪其所守 mortified and inconsolable at having lost what he guarded, as a priest his vows through heedlessness.

**眇** Used for the last in the meaning of sunken eyes; a vacant look, lost in a brown study; deep, as a large house; any blemish on the face.

二目 | | hollow eyes.

清思 | | in deep thought, abstracted.

**夭** From *evil* and *tender*.  
To die before entering office, to die young; short-lived, an untimely end; to cut off or kill the young.

| 折 or | 亡 to die young, or under thirty.

不 | 夭 do not kill young or immature animals.

命 | a short life.

| 壽不貳 neither early death nor long life may lead one to hesitate — in duty.

**咬** } From *mouth* or *teeth* and to join; the latter form is unusual; also read *yugao*.

**齧** } 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 | 一啖 to bite off a mouthful.

| 不動 I can't bite it through, — it is too tough.

| 穿 to bite or tear a hole.

賊 | 一口 the thief (or accused person) involved me wrongly in the crime.

| 恨 to gnash the teeth in rage.

| 唇 to bite the lips.

| 文嚼字 to chew phrases and gnaw books; — *i. e.* to study carefully.

証供 | 實 the evidence quite condemns him.

| 住牙 to set the teeth.

Read *k'iao*, and used for 交, as if for 叫 to call. The voice of the oriole or yellow bird.

In *Pekingese*. To bark at.

狗 | 人 the dog barks at the man.

In *Cantonese*. To trim off the ends even: to read.

| 錯字音 you have read that tone wrongly.

**嫵** Delicate, slender, as a female.  
| 孌 lithe, lissome, as a young girl.

**儷** Like the last, and also read *miao'*  
Small-waisted; agile, like an acrobat.

柔腰 | 儷 slim waisted and very lithe.

**驪** A fleet or divine steed, the | 駮 fabled to go a myriad *li* in a day.

**漾** Boundless.  
浩 | limitless, as when the ocean meets the horizon.

晶 | the lustrous brightness of water reflected in the sun.

**鶩** From *bird* and a *cry*.  
The note of the hen of the Tartar pheasant.

有 | 雉鳴 the cry of the hen pheasant was there.

**要** From *west* and *woman*; but the upper part is now regarded as a contraction of 臼 *mortar*, and the under as 交 to join much altered; the two representing the pelvis and hips of the body, for which 腰 is now used.

To want, to need; the things required; necessary, important; an abstract, a digest, the essentials, the best parts of; to intend, to design; before a verb it denotes that the action is about taking place, or makes a present participle; and thus becomes a sign of the future.

至 | the most important.

不 | unnecessary, needless; I do not wish it.

| 死 dying, as when dangerously sick.

| 活 reviving, as parched plants in a rain.

不 | 緊 no matter, unimportant; by and by will do.

至德 | 道 important virtues and necessary doctrines.

隘 | important defiles or passes.

天可就 | 晴 the sky will then be clear.

並不是 | 死 he certainly will not die.

| 信 an important letter.

定 | very necessary.

將 | 到天津 I design to go to Tientsin.

握 | maintain the important points.

Read *yao*. To make an agreement, to be bound; to restrict; to seek for; to win to; to expostulate with, to importune; carefully; diligent; to assemble, to try, to examine into; to receive in the lap.

| 求 to require, to seek.

| 約 to contract with.

久 | 不忘 don't forget the old agreement.

| 之以禮 to treat with courtesy.

| 勒 to demand with threats.

| 服 the tie of restraint; it was the fourth of Yü's tenures.

| 會 to meet in conclave.

皇太后固 | 上 the empress dowager earnestly expostulated with her son.

艫 <sup>yao'</sup> Large scow-like boats on the Yangtsz' River, the 對 | which are used for freighting.

<sup>t'iao'</sup> Read *t'iao'*. The | 板 is a board used to pass from a boat to the shore.

鞣 <sup>yao'</sup> From *leather* and *tender*; used with the next.

The upper part or leg of a boot.

靴 | 子 the leg or body of a boot.  
曲 | curved, bent over.

鞣 <sup>yao'</sup> The upper leather or vamp of a shoe.

襪 | 子 the leg of a stocking.

詭 <sup>yao'</sup> Opposing, contradictory talk.

曜 <sup>yao'</sup> From *sun* and *feathered robes*. The effulgence of the sun; the splendor of heavenly bodies.

照 | dazzling, bright.

日 | rays of the sun.

七 | the sun, moon, and five planets; to which some add four more, making 十一 | eleven rulers of the sky.

金光 | 眼 the brilliant brightness dazzles the eyes; said of much gilding.

顯 | 于人間 his fame is illustrious among men.

耀 <sup>yao'</sup> From *bright* or *fire* and *feathered*; similar to the last.

To illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, shining, bright.

光 | magnificent.

榮 | luster; glory.

熠 | 宵行 the beautiful sparkle of the fire-flies.

福 | the happy star's brightness.

鷂 <sup>yao'</sup> A general name for harriers (*Circus*), and for a small gray kestrel trained for hawk-ing; a paper kite.

老 | 鷹 a falcon common at Peking. (*Milvus melanotus*.)

海 | 魚 a sting-ray, because it is supposed to be transformed from the fish-hawk.

| 子 the hawking kestrel; applied also to the sparrow-hawk.

鷹鼻 | 眼不可交 don't trust a man who has a hawk's nose and a kite's eyes.

放 | 子 to fly paper kites.

Read *yao*. A gay francolin with a crest, the | 雉 resembling the medallion pheasant in its markings.

齷 <sup>yao'</sup> A very rough way, making it hard to get along.

| 齷 uneasy; irksome; applied chiefly to the walking.

揆 <sup>yao'</sup> Another form of '拗 obstinate, perverse.

In *Cantonese*. To scratch; to collect, to scrape together, to pick up things.

多少都 | 反的 get together as much (or many) as you can.

隔壁 | 癢 [as well] scratch one through a wall; — a useless attempt.

趯 <sup>yao'</sup> Also read *tsiao'* To flee; to bolt and run.

神騰鬼 | [the torrent made noise enough to make] the gods and sprites all run away.

### YÉ.

Old sounds, ya, yap, yat, and yak. In *Canton*, yé and ya; — in *Swataw*, é, ya, and mé; — in *Amoy*, ya and gia; — in *Fuhchau*, yé; — in *Shanghai*, ya and yé; — in *Chifu*, yé.

耶 <sup>yé</sup> From *ear* and *city*; the ancient form was 邪 now meaning heretical.

An interrogative particle, usually in regimen with 豈,

and implying a doubt; it is placed at the end of a sentence; an appellation of a father.

是 | 非 | is it so or not? is it true?

| 穌 Jesus, a name of early date, meaning the Lord of the Resurrection.

此豈近於人情 | how does this accord with human feelings?

何 | what does it mean?  
 果不樂 | am I not much pleased?  
 然則所謂心者爲一 | 爲二 | 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 (*Yava drīpa*), described by Fah-hien.

爺 yé

From *father* and *sire*, the 父 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.  
 | 媽 my grandparents.  
 | 孃 my parents.

公 | your Grace, — to a duke; a title of the municipal god; in *Cantonese*, a grandfather.

| | my grandfather; and | | 兒 my husband. (*Pekingese*.)

師 | a scholar; a private secretary.

| 們 an officer's servants; clerks or attachés 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, the Ruler of the sky.

父子 | 兒們 belongs to my father's own family.

椰 yé

A cocoa-nut is | 子; and a poetical name is 越王頭 from a legend that it was transformed from the head of a king of Annam, whose eyes can still be seen on it.

- | 肉 cocoa-nut pulp.
- | 殼 cocoa-nut shells.
- | 花酒 toddy or arrack.
- | 菜 a savoy cabbage.
- | 衣蓑 a coir rain-cloak.
- | 子瓢 a cocoa-nut dipper.

鐮 yé

From *metal* and *lord*.  
 A celebrated two-edged claymore, called 鑊 | from its maker's wife, who lived in Wu. about B. C. 300.

琊 yé

A place, 琅 | an ancient district, now Tsing-chu fu in the eastern part of Shantung, and still often applied to the whole promontory.

挪 yé

To gesticulate; to play antics.  
 | 揄 to mimic, to make people laugh by motions.  
 市人皆大笑舉手 | 揄之 the market-people all burst into a loud laugh, and began to make fun and caper about.

也 yé

A final particle akin to an exclamation, and not usually needing to be translated, serving to limit the idea or round the period; after a noun, it often puts it in an adverbial form, as 古 | formerly; after a proper name, it also makes the vocative; and after verbs, often merely arrests the attention; in colloquial, as an initial, it implies without doubt, even, and, also, likewise; before a negative, implies an alternative or a question; before 是 it intensifies the assertion; and with 有 denotes also, likewise.  
 看他行 | 不行 see whether he is willing or not?  
 未之有 | there never was such a thing.

- | 未可定 it is also undecided, uncertain; still unsettled.
- | 不說 | 不寫 he neither would speak nor write.
- 一些 | 不差 there's not the least error.
- | 罷 after an assertion denotes a modified assent, "that's all."
- 一 | all alike; they are the same.
- 大不可 | it truly will not be permitted.

他 | 無可如何 nor can he do any better.

| 曾來過 they have already come.

無異 | 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 | 無 are you afraid or not?

In *Cantonese*. An exclamation of surprise or pain.

噯 | 痛喇 Oh, you hurt me! it hurts!

野 yé

From *village* and to *give*; the second form is rather pedantic.

A waste, a moor, a neglected place outside of a city; a common, a wild; a desert, a wilderness; savage, wild; uncultivated, as plants; rustic, rude; away from court, as 在 | in obscurity.

- | 人 a rustic, a clod-hopper; a savage, a wild man.
- | 生 growing spontaneously, as wild flowers.
- | 性 skittish, restive; a wild disposition.
- | 味 a game flavor.
- | 外 savage wilds, a desert.
- | 仔 a bastard. (*Cantonese*.)

撒 | to exhibit rudeness or violence.

| 干 an animal whose description answers best to the jackal.

朴 | uncomth, plain, rustic.

浪子 | 心 a foolish, reckless fellow.

In *Cantonese*. A thing, an object; a subject or topic.

好 | a good article.

叫做乜 | what is this called? what does [he] wish [me] to do?

In *Shanghai*. A form of the superlative.

大來 | 箇 very large, immense.

冶

yé

From ice and 1; explained as including in its meaning both liquefying and congealing, and is therefore placed under the radical ice; it is very like *chi* 治 to rule.

To fuse metals, to smelt; a founder; a furnace; bedizened, a false glitter; enticing.

銷 | to melt metals, especially iron or copper.

匠 a smelter, a founder.

妖 | mincing, bewitching, as a courtesan.

容誨淫 meretricious arts incite to lust.

艷 | an elegant, enticing manner.

城 an old name of Nanking, and of a place near Fuhchau.

夜

yé

From 夕 evening and 亦 also abridged; others derive it from evening and a line to show the horizon above it.

Night, darkness; after daylight.

今 | this night.

昨 | last night.

終 | or 成 | the whole night.

臺 the dark terrace, i. e. the grave, because spirits gambol there at that hour; it is also called 長 | the long night.

行人 or 摩 a thief, a night prowler.

不收 night never stops him, as a courier.

深 late at night.

入 | by night, as when belated or at work.

以繼日 the night runs on into the day; i. e. the night is not used for sleep.

坐 | to sit up at night.

下 | or 查 | to patrol at night.

半 | midnight.

星 | 而來 came in by night.

不能隔 | it will not keep over night.

父 in Sanscrit *yaksha*, 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 | very late.

行 | abroad late at night.

啞

yé

From mouth and night.

The cry of birds at night, especially of herons and gulls.

鳴 a night-bird's song.

水鳥夜 | the water birds cry at night.

## YEH.

Old sounds, yet, nget, yep, ond ngep. In *Canton*, ip, it, ngit, in, and ngüt; — in *Swatow*, hió, ngiak, ngiét, ngiép, and hat; — in *Amoy*, yet, giet, yap, giap, and ip; — in *Fuhchau*, ngick, yek, hiók, ngak, and ié; — in *Shanghai*, ih, nih, yih, and yí; — in *Chifu*, yí.

謁

yé

From to speak and why.

To visit a superior or a gentleman; to have an audience; to signify to, to intimate; to

declare or state; a guest; a card.

請 | to request an interview.

見 to visit an official superior.

貴 to see great personages.

舍 a guest-house, such as are used by officials; a choultry; a visitor's room.

報 | to announce a guest.

能典 | 矣 you can then entertain my guests; said to a young son.

拜 | to visit a friend.

喝

yé

From sun and why.

Injured by the sun; a sun-stroke.

死 died by heat apoplexy.

暑 injured by the heat.

噎

yé

From mouth and one; occurs interchanged with yin' 咽 in this sense.

A stoppage in the throat; a sobbing; a hiccough; a choking which hinders swallowing.

喉 the throat obstructed.

塞 unable to swallow.

中心如 | inconsolable from grief, as if the heart was in the throat.

打息 | to hiccough. (*Cantonese*.)

流水鳴聲幽 | the gentle ripple and purling of water.

食不下 | if I eat I cannot swallow for grief.

乾 | to swallow dry flour.

靛

nieh

Unsteady, not well based.

靛 unsettled, movable; uneasy, anxious; restless, as one on a giddy height.

齧

nieh

From teeth and to cut into.

To gnaw, to craunch; to seize with the teeth.

牙 to grit the teeth.

毋 | 骨 don't gnaw your bones — at table.

噬 to eat; to bite a thing.

桑 a grub that eats mulberries.

鼻

nieh

From 自 self, which is regarded by some as a contraction of 刺 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 guomon of a dial; a threshold; to hit the target.

司 or 臺 the magistrate who administers the law, known as the provincial judge, he whose doors should be shut when he decides cases.

| 法 a law, a statute.

| 限 an impediment.

爾罔不克 | you must carefully regard the laws.

闌 *nich'* 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.

門 | a threshold.

| 西 the west postern gate.

拂 | to brush the threshold; — *met.* to do menial services.

| 以內寡人制之 | (the emperor) will manage my domestic affairs myself.

葉 *yeh'* From *wood* and *age*, but this last is altered from 卉 thirty.

A flat piece of wood, a slip, a leaf, a slat, a cleat.

葉 *yeh'* From *plants* and a *thin slip*.

The leaves of plants; a thin plate of gold or metal; a leaf of a book, for which 頁 is

now used; a lobe of the lung or liver; a clamp, a linge; posterity, ages; an age; to collect, to assemble.

駕一 | 之扁舟 he embarked on a flat punt.

明中 | during the Ming dynasty.

荷 | the lily leaf; — a door hinge.

後 | or 奕 | posterity.

開枝散 | to have numerous posterity.

木 | 盡脫 the leaves are gone from the trees.

| 落歸根 the falling leaves seek their root; — a man desires to be buried with his fathers.

秋 | a jade ear-ring like a leaf.

櫟 *yeh'* Interchanged with the last two.

A window, a sky-light; used sometimes in | 榆 an old name of Ta-li fu in Yunnan.

Read *tiel*, A bed mat.

Read *sieh*, A small door-post.

鏢 *yeh'* A thin plate of iron, such as are used in the scales of armor.

Read *hieh*, The plate of metal on the shaft of an arrow; a ring.

僕 *yeh'* From *man* and *leaf*; *q.d.* a man volatile as a leaf.

僕僕 } A gay, jolly, light-hearted manner; a handsome face.

衣攝 | the dress rumpled and creased.

微風蕩兮烟 | | the gentle breeze whisks the smoke to and fro.

黓 *yeh'* A color that has lost its luster; faded; a brindled or striped black.

紅色不 | the red color is not stained.

敗 | faded, blanched.

薛 *yeh'* Elevated; lofty.

旗亭之薨 | the high pavilion which bears the flags.

孽 *nich'* From 子 *son* and 薛 *sin* altered; the second form is most common, but not quite correct.

孽孽 } A son of a concubine; the child of an illicit connection; the consequences of sin, retribution for crime; sorrow, evils; neat.

罪 | the result or evils of sin.

下民多 | 匪降自天 the ills of the common people do not come from Heaven.

| 賬 a retribution for unprofitful acts by the evil conduct of one's own children.

自作 | the recompense brought on by one's sins.

| 子 a concubine's son.

庶姜 | | finely adorned were her sister ladies.

蘊利生 | hoarded wealth produces trouble.

藜 *yeh'* A stick of timber; to plant a post in the ground; a post to fasten two doors together. 危 | the felloe of a wheel.

蘖 *nich'* First composed of 木 *wood* and 獻 to *offer*, now changed to either of these two forms, and also contracted to 不

The stock or stump of a tree; the bole remaining in the ground after the tree is cut down.

萌 | suckers, sprouts, shoots.

生 | the shoots from a root.

| 木 the *Pterocarpus flavus*, a large leguminous tree whose bark furnishes a yellow dye.

蘖 *nich'* From *rice* or *wheat* and *sprout*. Grain which has sprouted; leaven or barm used in making spirits.

猶酒之有 | [politeness is as necessary among men] as yeast in making spirits.

壓 *yeh'* From *hand* and to *restrain*.

To stow away, to put aside; to press down with the hand, to hold firmly with the finger.

| 在懷中 to put into the bosom.

| 起了找不着 it is put away so that you cannot find it.

藏藏 | | to stealthily put out of sight.

靨 *yeh'* A dimpled cheek; a pretty plump cheek.

| 輔奇牙宜笑靨只 one who has a handsome face and fine teeth can afford to smile.

Read *'yen*. A spot or pimple on the face; a mole or black mark; a freckle.

痘 | a pock-mark.

餼 *yeh'* From to *eat* and a *box*.

To carry food to field laborers; provisions for workmen; to supply with food.

田 | provisions for the fields.

| 彼南畝 she took food to [the laborers in] the south fields.

| 獸 to offer game — to the spirits of the wilderness.

有餽 | the stores for the field hands.

**曄** The brilliancy of a flash.  
| | abundant.  
*yeh*<sup>2</sup> | | **震電** the brilliant flash and rolling peal.  
**光** | dazzling brightness, as of the sun.

**業** Originally intended to represent the well mortised *frame of boards and beams* that uphold a bell.  
*yeh*<sup>2</sup>

That which a person ought to do, his employment; a calling, an occupation; pursuit, office, profession, art, or trade; an estate, a patrimony, that which has been acquired by a calling; merit, or a title to reward for what has been done; to transmit a calling or post; deserving, meritorious; in peril and

anxiety; a sign of the past tense, done, a finished toothed board on a bell-stand.

**事** | an occupation; affairs.

**基** | a foundation; what was done before, the original work.

| **己** or | **經** already done, past.

**功** | eligible for reward.

| **精于勤** diligent in business.

**四牡** | | the four steeds are very strong.

**藝** | a handicraft; an art.

**臺駘** | **能其官** T'ai T'ai can hand down his office to his son.

**圖大** | **有何不可** do you think that I shall ever get to be emperor?

**本** | the family or original calling.

**家** | family estate, patrimony.

| **歸原主** the property reverted to its real owner.

**建** | a name for Nanking, A.D. 250.

**鄴**, *yeh*<sup>2</sup> An unimportant principality in the state of Wéi, which lay in Lin-chang hien 臨漳縣 in the north of Honan.

| **架** a complimentary term for a library, referring to Li Pi 李泌 the learned prince of Yeh.

**鮓**, } The first is the name of a fish; to salt down fish; to salt flesh.

| **酸** pickled in brine.

| **魚** salted fish.

## YEN.

Old sounds, yin, ngin, ngim, ngien, an, am, yam, and ngum. In Canton, in, im, ün, ngam, and ngan; — in Swatow, yam, in, yien, ngan, ugam, and am; — in Amoy, yen, yam, giam, gan, am, an, and hien; — in Fuhchau, yeog, yong, ngiong, ngang, ngieng, and sieng; — in Shanghai, i<sup>n</sup>, ni<sup>n</sup>, yi<sup>n</sup>, ngü<sup>n</sup>, ü<sup>n</sup>, and yè<sup>n</sup>; — in Chifu, yen.

**烟** From *fire* and *cause*; the third is used, because of similarity of sound with the others, only to denote tobacco; it is also read *syni*, sick; faded; rotting, as leaves or compost.

**煙** Smoke; misty vapor; modern names for tobacco and opium, because they are smoked; india ink.

**菸** | or **水** | smoking tobacco.

**頂** | the best kind of ink.

**明** | excellent tobacco.

**呂宋** | or **孖姑** | cigars; cigarettes, cheroots.

| **筒** a pipe; a stove-pipe; a chimney.

| **火** smoke; *met.* daily expenses.

| **葉** tobacco in the leaf.

**放** | **火** or **燒** | **火** to let off fireworks.

**抽** | or **食** | or **吸** | to smoke; to take a pipe.

| **塵** dust or motes in the air; *met.* banditti.

**暮** | sunset, evening drawing on.

**昌** | the chimney smokes.

**開** | to take snuff.

**人** | **稠密** a place very thickly settled.

| **花浪子** a brothel-goer.

**熟** | prepared opium.

| **頭** a volume of smoke; also, twist tobacco.

| **霧** or **濕** | exhalations, fog, mist.

**香** | perfume from pastilles.

**得意在** | **波** to delight in going to sea.

**烏** | opium; also lamp-black.

| **槍** an opium pipe.

**咽** } From *flesh* and *cause*; the second form is seldom used.

**嚥** } The throat; a cosmetic like rouge.

*yeh* | **點** | **脂** to rouge; to use vermilion cosmetic.

| **喉** the throat; *met.* a gorge, an important pass or place.

| **脂花** the *Mirabilis dichotoma* or four-o'clock, from the seeds of which the Japanese manufacture a soft, pure white powder.

**滄**, *yeh* From *water* and *to hide*. Clouds rising and spreading.

**有** | **淒淒** the clouds will distill their showers, — and all nature spring forth.

**焉**, *yeh* 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 **如**, as **如天** | as it is in heaven; after adjectives makes them *adverbs*, as **正** | really, truly; **少** | presently; an elegant euphonic particle adding emphasis to the previous word; thereupon, after that.

游 | 息 | take a turn and rest a little, as from study.

道不傳 | the truth is really not taught.

于此有人 | supposing there was a man.

已 | 哉 it is already settled.

Read *yen*. An initial interrogative, how, who is, why, according to the scope, and conveying some doubtfulness; also a final *adverb*, denoting that the sense is complete, and affirming the fact; in some cases, it has the sense of is, being; as 安定國家必大 | 先 to solidly pacify a state, its high position must first be secured.

| 知 how should I know?

| 用殺他 why kill him?

忻忻 | with great joy.

| 得富貴 how can I be rich and honorable?

| 能 how can it be? unable.

| 其從之 how can he (*i. e.* should he) follow him?

| 逢 (properly written 闕逢) the first year of the cycle; sometimes used for the first year of creation.

臣 | 而逝 hereupon he disappeared.

人 | 度哉 how can the man get off, or out of the way so?

媽

*yen*

Sometimes read *hien*.

The winning smile of a beautiful woman; tall and handsome, gracious; to connect.

| 紅 a deep red; crimson.

| 然一笑傾國傾城 the smile of beauty has destroyed states and cities.

焉

*yen*

Plants drooping; decayed vegetables; not fresh, corrupt, changed, stinking; faded, old.

色 | the color is faded.

| 臭 stinking, as decayed flesh.

| 舊 old, worn out; shop-worn, second-hand.

| | 味 a noisome odor.

閹

劊

*yen*

From *door* or *knife* and to *conceal*; the second, unauthorized form is used as the verb.

Doorkeepers in the harem; persons who stand as guard; eunuchs; to geld.

| 猪 to castrate a pig.

內 | or | 人 palace eunuchs.

天 | eunuchs from birth.

淹

*yen*

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.

| 久 long delayed, as a case in court.

| 留 to tarry long.

| 貫 to thoroughly understand; to permeate.

眈 | 心 very drowsy.

| 斃 or | 沒 or | 溺 lost under the water; suffocated, drowned.

| 纏 said of one sick a good while; a long fit of illness.

| 跡 lost the trace of, no clue.

| | 一息 he is at his last gasp.

| 滯 hindered, hampered, as by unforeseen contingencies.

醃

*yen*

To lay in salt, to salt down; to pickle.

| 漬 to cover with salt.

| 腿 smoked hams.

恹

*yen*

Pleased; full of thoughts; joyful of heart; to like.

| 愜 much thought about, and so to look pleased with.

愿

*yen*

From *heart* and *full*; used with its primitive.

To be filled; satiated, glutted; to remain long at the wine.

飲後思 | one feels sleepy after drinking much.

屢

*yen*

Also read *yen*?

Placable, good-tempered, mild.

| 麗 handsome, beautiful, voluptuous, enticing.

Read *ych*. Well-dressed, finely trimmed up.

顏

*yen*

From *head* and *accomplished*.

The space between the eyebrow and eye; a fine forehead; the countenance, the visago; color, hue.

容 | the expression of the face.

| 料 paints; materials for painting, not including the oil.

| 色 the color of.

亢 | angry, displeased.

無 | 相見 I have no face to call on him.

忿 | dislike expressed in the face; to be at enmity.

朱 | a rosy face.

和 | 悅色 a pleasing, gracious face.

不會尋 | 已經數載 I have not seen you, Sir, for many years.

| 之厚矣 his face is thick; *i. e.* he has no shame.

嚙

*yen*

Quarreling, wrangling.

| | 而爭 scolding and fighting.

言

*yen*

Composed of 口 *mouth* and 言 *to express the words* issuing; but others derive the upper part from 辛, an old form of 愆 *crime*; it is the 149th radical of characters relating to speech.

A word, a sentence; a remark; an assertion, a phrase; speech, talk; sayings, reports, rumor; an order; to discourse, to say, to address; to talk, to express an opinion; to mean, meaning; to deliberate; I myself, the speaker; to ask; a designation; a sort of flageolet; an initial euphonic particle; a term in syntax for an expression, as 大 | hyperbole, 設 | a hypothesis or example, 麗 | prosopopœia, or 寓 | allegory.

花 | exaggeration, brag, talking big.

| 語 words, talk.

失 | a slip of the tongue, an error, a mis-statement.

人 | arsenic, so called from its making an anagram of the first character in 信石.

豫 | a prediction, a prophecy.

| 官 a term for 御史 or censors.  
 開 | 路 to request the candid re-  
 proof and opinion of officers, by  
 the emperor.  
 藥石 | a word of exhortation  
 and warning.  
 與余成 | you must consult with  
 me.  
 城垣 | | the city wall is high  
 and great.  
 寤 | 不寐 I am in bed and yet  
 cannot sleep.  
 | 行 words and acts; biography.  
 一 | 已畢之 one word is enough.  
 造 | to make up a story.  
 口出大 | to boast, to deceive  
 by bragging.  
 | 旋 | 歸 I am decided to go  
 home.  
 納 | an officer to transmit the  
 emperor's words.  
 | 外之意 an implied meaning,  
 an idea beyond the literal words.  
 | 已盡于今日 I have de-  
 clared everything to-day.  
 大 | 不慚 a liar knows no shame.  
 巧 | smooth talk.  
 爲 | means so; to regard the  
 words of others.  
 甚 | 也 an exaggerated way of  
 speaking; blarney, bathos.

管 From bamboo and words; it has  
 been altered from the last.  
 A kind of clarinet eighteen  
 inches long, having 23 holes.  
 簫聲 | | the shrill note of the  
 clarinet.

閭 From door and pitfall or three; the  
 second form is only used for  
 the surname.  
 The gate in the village, or at  
 its border; a hamlet; a lane.  
 閭 | the villages and hamlets;  
 the country people.  
 里 | country-places, villages.  
 | 浮樹 the triangular-leaf tree  
 (*Jambu*) of the Buddhists, whence  
 | 浮洲 denotes *Jambu-dwipa*  
 or the universe.

| 羅王 or | 君 or | 摩羅  
 社 the king of Hell, the Rha-  
 damanthus of the Chinese Bud-  
 dhists, answering to the *Yama* of  
 the Hindus; he was brought into  
 notice in the Sung dynasty.  
 | 苦 an old phrase, to open a door.

嚴 From 𠄎 to bawl out, and 厰 a  
 rock for the phonetic.

嚴 Severe, stern, rigorous, unre-  
 lenting; rigid, the opposite of  
 寬; strict, as a father; *met.* a  
 father; reserved, dour, austere;  
 solemn, majestic, dignified, awe-  
 inspiring, as a god or sovereign;  
 a beat or tap of a drum; an *adverb*  
 denoting the superlative, as | 寒  
 excessively cold; close, tight, as a  
 door; a night-watch or guard; in  
 Buddhist books, glorious.

| 拿 to strictly seize.  
 | 密 very secret, strictly private.  
 尊 | your revered father.  
 先 | my late father.  
 家 | or | 父 my father.  
 師 | a severe teacher.

| 肅 or 威 | dignified, sedate;  
 of a staid, solemn demeanor.  
 | 重之 respected and esteemed  
 him.  
 | 加管束 bind and detain them  
 with increased rigor.

夜 | the night drum.  
 播鼓 | | strike the drum once.  
 功課 | to strictly finish the reg-  
 ular duties of an office.  
 有 | 天子 an Emperor who is  
 just and majestic.

| 州 an ancient region in Kwang-  
 si now Liu-chu fu; a depart-  
 ment in the west of Chehkiang.  
 | 關 the door fits very tightly.

巖 From hill and strict; the con-  
 tracted form is common.

巖 A high bank; a precipice, a  
 rocky cliff or hill; lofty,  
 steep; hazardous, dangerous;  
 a terrace or ledge on hill-sides.

| 茶爲上品 the cliffs [in  
 Fuhkien] produce the best tea.

| 谷 a gorge between hills.  
 不立乎 | 墻之下 don't stand  
 near a dangerous wall.

| 廊 the edge of a verandah.  
 乳 | a cancerous or hard breast.  
 In *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.  
 唔多 | they don't exactly suit,  
 spoken of persons or things.

岫 Like the last and next.

岫 Hazardous.  
 嶸 | high and steep, as a  
 beetling peak.

巖 Like the preceding; both are in-  
 tended to represent piled up rocks.

巖 Hazardous, like rocks in dan-  
 ger of falling; critical, im-  
 minent; to fit; agreeing,  
 exact; happily, lofty.

用顧畏于民 | [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 廾 to stretch and 正 cor-  
 rect; but etymologists derive it  
 from 延 to go steadily and 廾  
 a stroke; it is to be distinguished  
 from 廷 a ball.

To reach far; to extend to, to  
 lengthen out; to protract, to pro-  
 long in time; to involve; to extend  
 to, as distant ages; slow, dilatory;  
 long, distant; to invite, to call to-  
 gether; to conduct; to arrange in  
 order; to spread like a vine or from  
 one to another; an interval, a cre-  
 vice; occurs in proper names de-  
 noting a large area.

| 長 a long time.  
 | 遲 slow, dilatory.  
 | 擱 to neglect, to procrastinate,  
 to dilly-dally; to lay aside.  
 | 緩 to lag, to be behindhand.

賓 to invite guests.  
 及他人 he compromised another man.  
 入內庭 to introduce him at court.  
 俗 | old, long known, as a custom or fashion.  
 永 | 帝祚 may the gods prolong His Majesty's dynasty for ever.  
 遷 | 歲月 delayed it months and years.  
 毋任蔓 | 以致滋事 do not let the matter drag on, lest it produce trouble by and by.  
 州 the ancient name of Yennan fu | 安府 in the north of Sbansi.

莖 Trailing and climbing as plants.  
 枝葉蔓 | the branches and leaves run — over the frame.

筵 From bamboo and long; it is not the same as 筵 a moving frame on a spinning-wheel.

A bamboo or grass mat spread out; a mat nicely prepared for a feast, used before tables and chairs were introduced; a feast, a banquet.

筵 a meal, an entertainment.  
 經 | the hall where the emperor meets academicians; the oratory where priests recite prayers.

酒 | a dining-hall.  
 華 | your sumptuous feast.  
 設 | or 擺 | to give an entertainment.

綖 The strings or tassels which in ancient times held the pendent gems before and behind a crown; they covered the oard which formed its top.  
 冕 | the tassels of a crown.

邳 A place in the state Ching north of the Yellow River near K'ai-fung fu; also one in Tsu, near the southeast of Hupch.

梃 Not the same as 梃 a club.  
 A long piece of timber; in some places the pivot of a rice pestle is so called.  
 松檜有 | the fir beam is very long.

蜒 From insect and long; not to be confounded with 蟹 an egg, or 蛭 a dragon-fly.

An insect allied to the centipede having many legs, called 蚰 |; it is a *Scutigera* or spider-millipede, which is supposed to get into the ear; two or three species are known, and it has many names; the same term is applied to the garden slug (*Limax*) in Kiangsu.  
 祝 | a local name for a lizard.

埏 Limits of a plat of ground; the road up to a sepulcher.  
 九垓八 | the wide universe, that is the 9 corners and the 8 points; all around.

墓 | a path to a grave.  
 遐 | a far-off region.

Read *shen*. Water mixed with earth, mud; to ascend; square.

炎 From 火 fire doubled, to represent flame rising; it is nearly synonymous with 燄 fire.

To flame, to blaze; glorious, brilliant, what draws the eyes of men; hot, ardent.

火 | the fire blazes up; a flame.  
 | | 赫赫 growing hot; fierce and fiery, as a drought.

| 風 a hot wind; a sirocco.  
 | 涼世態 the inconstant world; fickle friends; hot and cold.

| 帝 the god Shinnung, because he rules the south.

天氣 | 暑 the weather is very hot.

Read *tan*. To argue well.

大言 | | he speaks finely, with an *ore rotundo*.

妍 From woman and level.  
 Beautiful, elegant, handsome; accomplished, versed in, skilled; in Shensi used for good.

美 fine, excellent, pretty.  
 貌 | a fine face and figure.  
 鮮 | fresh and elegant.  
 爭 | to dispute which is prettiest.

研 From stone and level; the second form is unusual, and always used as the verb.

研 擊 } 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 | 細 triturated.  
 | 究 or | 訊 to search out the truth, as officials do, and usually implies the use of torture; but | 審 would rather imply patient inquiry; both denoting a thorough examination.

Read *yen*. An ink-stone.  
 耕 | 田 to be a scholar, to teach.

In *Cantonese*. To draw a fiddle bow; to polish; to roll out, as dough by the rolling-pin.

| 二絃 to play on a rebeck.  
 | 薄 roll it thin.

沿 From water and a pass or swampy place between hills; the second, unusual form is regarded the same as 流 *cyuen*; the third is now interchanged with the others, but is in the dictionary read *yen*, and defined to go; the first is also read *cyuen*.

沿 沿 沿 } To follow a stream, to flow along a course; to sail along or go along a shore; to perpetuate, to hand down; continuous, successive; along or by, as a road or coast; to conform to others' wishes.

| 途州縣 to go over the districts; to make a thorough tour.

| 路 by or through the way.

風俗相 | this custom has been handed down.

| 海一帶地方 the whole coast region.

| 革 successive changes, as in a government or country.

鹽  
盐  
yen

From 鹵 salt land and 監 to supervise; the contraction is very common.

Salt; saltish, saline; it is applied to other salts than the common salt.

白 | white salt.

| 田 salt vats or fields.

| 商 official salt merchants.

| 灘 salt pans, or manufactory.

晒 | to evaporate salt.

| 運司 the official salt commissioner, who superintends its manufacture and sale.

官 | salt that has paid duty, and not 私 | smuggled salt.

生 | dirty, raw salt; plumbago.

| 嬰出蛆 the salt-jar has produced worms; — said of reprobate sons.

魚 | 之利 the business of fishing and making salt.

青 | soda.

Read yen' and used for 醃. To salt.

脍其肉 | 而藏之 cut up the flesh, salt it, and lay it by.

簷  
檐  
檐  
yen

From bamboo or wood and extreme; the third form is unusual.

The eaves of a roof; the boards or beams which uphold the eaves; a star in the Milky Way.

| 頭 beyond the eaves.

| 口 or 房 | the eaves.

| 下 under the eaves; tropically used for those in low life.

四 | a four-eaved house, an arbor.

飛 | the turned-up corners of a hipped roof; in Peking, the side awnings of a cart.

雕 | or 彩 | carved or ornamented eaves.

Read tan' when used for 擔 to carry; also read chan in Buddhist writings, denoting the | 木 or rose apple, jamba fruit (*Eugenia jambos*); and | 木山 the Jamba mountain (*Laraviku*) which surrounds the earth.

陆

From place and to rest; also read t'ien'

yen A wall just ready to fall; imminent, dangerous; to fall; in danger of falling over a precipice.

| 於死亡 in danger of death.

| 危之聲 a horrid sound, as a squealing pig.

眼

From eye and arm.

yen The eye, whose color indicates the condition of the viscera; a small space; a hole; an opening; a square in a chess-board; a port-hole; a limit; adit of a mine. 有 | 無珠 not to discriminate persons, as to their merits.

| 皮 or | 蓋 the eyelids.

| 睛 or | 胞 the eyeball, the eye.

| 眶 the socket.

| 花 eyes blurred; motes in eye.

鳳 | a phoenix eye, the long narrow eye, peculiarly Chinese.

不覺 | or 不在 | 裏 to overlook, not to perceive; gave no attention to it.

一 | 針 one needle.

好 | 力 to see at a glance; to judge of a thing accurately.

翻筵 | a hoop which recoils or uncoils; to deny one's promise.

斜 | or 歪 | cross-eyed.

打 | 作 to drill holes.

| 發亂 the eyes strained, as from reading in the twilight.

看不上 | to look with contempt upon, to disrespect, to disesteem.

受人白 | despised, neglected.

不懂 | 兒 not to understand one's intentions.

| 熱 a hot eye, i.e. covetous or longing; to desire greatly.

| 中釘 to take a prejudice against, to be angry at one.

| 看着 in a little while, as one is looking; presently.

| 線 an informer, a tale-bearer.

買 | 線 to employ a detective.

| 界大 the prospect is very wide and grand.

| 口相引 the eyes leading the mouth; i.e. telling a thing vividly as one has seen it.

青 | to eye kindly; sympathizing.

| 光如炬 sharp-sighted; an intelligent, quick eye.

總要帶雙 | 睛 you must carry your eyes with you; use your wits and see what is going on.

Read 'kun. Protuberant, bulging, as a cart hub.

In Shanghai. A term of comparison.

高大一 | let it be higher and bigger, or better and more of it.

一 | 勿疑心 not the least incredulous.

偃

From man and to lie on.

yen To cease, to desist from; to sleep, to recline; to make to lie down; to still, to hush;

to throw or push over; to bend, as a wind the grass; to fall along; prostrated.

| 息 to rest; to take a nap.

| 蹇 undecided, as one from having his plans frustrated; irresolute; obstinate, disobedient.

| 臥 to lie down for a rest.

| 仆 to fall over, as by a push.

| 武修文 to leave the military and follow the civil service.

能 | 水 it can go under the water, i.e. to hide itself.

匿

From to conceal and repose; it resembles the last.

yen To hide away, to secrete one's self; to repress; a way-side privy.

興文 | 武 to advance the literati and repress the military.

蜃

From insect and to lie on.

yen A species of livid lizard common about walls, called | 蜃 which changes its color;

the chameleon; a cicada with a horn or crest, also called 冠蟬 or capped cicada, which may perhaps denote a *Fulgora*.

鄆  
'yen

A region, now 城縣 in Hii chan in the east of Honan, formerly a petty principality at the junction of the Jü and Sba rivers.

褱  
'yen

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.

鼯  
'yen

From rat and to hide, alluding to its habit of lying in streams.

An animal, having a white back, a rat's nose, elephant's feet, and hard hide, as large as an ox, and fond of lying in the water; it is the Malacca tapir, and bears the names of 鼠 and 鼠母 or 鼠王, and 隱鼠 referring to its supposed habit of burrowing and concealing itself; this term is also incorrectly applied to the mole 鼯 or 田鼠, and the two animals are confounded by the Chinese.

鯪  
'yen

From fish and to lie on.

A cat-fish, mudfish, or silure, which lies flat on the ground; it has a white head.

鯪之爲美美人之飴 the delicate taste of the carp and bull-lead [are comparable to] the sweetness of a pretty woman.

鸞  
'yen

The female of the phoenix, same as the 鳳 so called in early times because it was 偃伏鳥, the bird before which all others bowed.  
| 鳳 a phoenix.

鄆  
'yen

A district, 陵縣 in K'ai-fung fu in Honan south of the Yellow River; also anciently a place in the south of Honan near I-yang.

巘  
'yen

From hill and to offer up.

The top of a mountain, likened to a boiler; perhaps referring especially to hills with concave tops, which are like burnt-out volcanoes.

陟則在 | he ascended the hill-tops.

演  
'yen

From water and to fear, one of the horary characters.

A stream flowing far; long, ample, extended; widely; to practice, to exercise, as a craft or art; to perform; to moisten, to permeate, to lead; occurs used for the next.

| 習 to learn, and become a proficient in; to practice.

| 武 to drill in military exercises.

| 戲 to act plays.

| 拳棒 to learn boxing and fencing.

洄 | an eddy in the water; to whirl round and round.

衍  
'yen

From to go and water.

To overflow, to inundate; to enlarge, to spread out, to amplify; superfluous, abundant, much; prolix, turgid; beautiful, elegant; fertile, rich, as a level field.

繁 | abundant; numerous, as many descendants.

游 | to relax, to overpass; to give loose to one's passions.

沙 | a sand-spit or bank.

| 聖公 the very Holy Duke, a title of the lineal descendant of Confucius, conferred A. D. 1055, and still held by him.

推 | 聖德 to make known widely his perfect virtue.

敷 | 其詞 to write a thing carelessly, without regard to style or accuracy.

| | 清風爛 a cool breeze comes by in the heated day.

蝮  
'yen

A centipede, 蝮 | another mode of writing 蝮 蝮 Cermatia or Scutigera.

合  
'yen

From mouth and to enter; contracted from an old form representing a ravine down which water and mud poured, making a morass at its mouth; it is used only as a primitive, and as an old form of 合 合, a district in Shantung, and also of the next.

A marshy place at the foot of hills; mud and water debris.

兗  
'yen

A large prefecture, 州府 in the south of Shantung, which belonged to Lu, and was the scene of important historical events; but it is not included in the ancient 州, the smallest of Yü's nine divisions, which comprised the region lying between the rivers Pèi-ho and Tsi and the Gulf of Chibli, afterwards the state of Tsi; correct, trustworthy, which is explained as having been applied to this region.

黯  
'yen

From black and sound.

Black; pitchy black, as the sky, which makes a background for stars.

深 | inky dark, as the heavens.

雲山 | 淡 the piled-up clouds are very dark.

| 然消魂者 his face was gloomy, as if his spirits had melted, — at the parting.

广  
'yen

Supposed to represent the projecting end of the plate under the eaves; others say it is like a house or the slope of the roof; it is the 53d radical of characters relating to dwellings.

A spacious covering or shelter, capable of protecting people.

琰  
'yen

From gem and flame; it was the personal name of the Emperor Kiaking, and only the second form is now used.

琰 } A gem of great brilliancy like the topaz.

| 圭 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.

屨  
'yen

The upright bar which shuts the door inside is 屨; it laps over the two leaves and fits into sockets.

揅  
'yen

Also read shen?

Luminous, bright; easy, quiet, smoothed out; to cover.

| 舒 at leisure and in health.

**剡** Sharp, having a sharp point; to sharpen, to point; to cut off or in two.  
 | 銳 sharp-pointed.  
 | 起屨 he rose up and went away.  
 | 耀 gloriou's, bright; said of the emperor's discernment.  
 | 木爲矢 he sharpened the stick for a dart.  
 | 孚州 one form of *Jambu-dwipa*, the Buddhistic universe.

**儼** From *man* and *stern*.  
 Of a commanding presence, carrying the head high; majestic, stern, severe-looking; as before, like.  
 | 若 like as.  
 回看則封金 | 然 he came back to see and there was the package of money as before (*i. e.* untouched).  
 | 恭 very precise and formal, particular in etiquette, like a martinet.  
 | 然一色 just the same color.

**奄** From *大* great and *申* to extend out, *i. e.* large overmuch; also read *yen*.  
 To remain, to stop awhile; to cover, to hide from; a surplus, an excess; as an *adverb*, forthwith, erealong, hastily, quickly; entirely; grandly.  
 | 里 a town near where Confucius lived.  
 | 有四方 [Wān Wang] erealong got possession of the whole land.  
 氣息 | | gasping, fainting, expiring.  
 | 觀 to look at a long time  
 | 留 to seek a refuge; to stay long, or as it were hidden.

**掩** Some say, the shadow of a hill; a mountain in the west, called | 崑 fabled to contain the cave where the sun goes at night; perhaps alluding to some of the lofty peaks in Kansuh or the Koulkun range.

**掩** The sun obscured by clouds; indistinct, from something intervening and obstructing the sight; obscure, as twilight.  
 日 | | 而下額 the sun is darkening and will soon be down.  
 | 昧 obscured, dimmed; said of the sun or moon.  
 | 障 to intercept the light, as a curtain.  
 | | 而沒于世 [the hero who can save it] is hidden and unknown to the world.

**掩** From *piece* and *to hide*.  
 The boards or screen, called | 雀 placed over the plate beneath the eaves to prevent birds from nestling there.

**掩** The selvage or border of a dress.  
 | 囊 in Shensi a bag or bucket for horses to drink from; a very wide and large dress.

**掩** To cover a thing with earth.  
 | 埋 to bury.  
 土 | 墳山 to pile or heap up earth over a grave.  
 水來土 | bank up earth and stop the water.  
 | 藏 to conceal by burying; said of money or bodies.

**掩** From *hand* and *to cover*; the second form is the least used.  
 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.  
 | 袂 to screen the face with the sleeves.  
 | 面 to hide the face.  
 | 鼻 to hold the nose.  
 | 飾 or | 惡, to act hypocritically; to conceal one's bad deeds.  
 半 | half concealed or shut; amphibology, meaning half said.  
 | 門 to shut or close the door.

| 蔽 or 遮 | to hide from view, to shade.  
 | 不住 it won't remain closed, as a door.  
 瑕不 | 瑜瑜不 | 瑕 the flaw cannot hide the gem, nor the gem cover up its defects; — each one must stand on his own merits.

**弁** From *升* to raise the hands and *合* to join; it resembles the last in its meanings.  
 To cover over; to hide, as a star at an occultation; a narrow path; to intervene and shade; bell-shaped, or like a vase with a large belly and small mouth.  
 | 中 in a narrow path, as an alley or a pass in the mountains.  
 | 蓋 to put a cover over.  
 蔽雲 | 日 the clouds obscure the sun.

**魘** From *demon* and *to hate*.  
 Disturbed in sleep by horrid dreams, and to cry out in distress; to have the nightmare.  
 | 着 oppressed by nightmare.  
 夢 | or 睡 | in a nightmare.  
 | 魔 the nightmare demon.  
 發 | infatuated, bewitched, as by a vile beauty.

**厝** From *a scale* and *to dislike*.  
 The operculum of a snail, whelk, winkle, or other spiral univalve, also called 螺 | 錢 or snail's cash.  
 蟹 | the sternum or thorax of a crab.

**槩** From *tree* and *to dislike*.  
 The wild mulberry, (*Morus sylvestris*,) whose wood is veined, and used for making bows and hubs.  
 | 絲 wild silk from this tree, good for guitar strings, cords, and traces.  
 其 | 其柘 there was the wild and cultivated mulberry.

𦉳  
'yen

Armor for the breast like a cuirass or breast-plate.

禱  
'yen

To pray for happiness; to implore the gods.  
| 禱 to ask for blessings.

𦉳  
'yen

The scar of a wound or sore.

𦉳  
'yen

Black pimples or scars on the face or body.  
| 斑 dark spots; a nevus.  
| 痕 a dark scar.

厭  
'yen

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 sicken at; wearied with; quietly, steady.

百 | hated or avoided by all.  
討人 | to get people's dislike; to bore others.

不知 | 足 he is never satisfied.  
| 惡' or 憎 | to hate, to avoid a person.

| 煩 to dislike being troubled.  
可 | loathsome, disagreeable.

Read *yen*. Satisfied, gratified.  
貪得無 | the avaricious can never be satisfied.

| | 夜飲不醉無歸 let us have a quiet, jolly time to-night, and not go home till we get drunk.

Read *yen* and used for 掩. To cover, to shade; to retreat from bustle; a nightmare, a bad dream.  
| 目 to shade the eyes.

見君子而后 | 然 [when the fool] sees the princely man, he skulks away for shame.

Read *ieh*. Constrained, narrow; to bring under subjection, to restrict; obedient; to unite as one, united; to injure; to beckon in, as at a door-way.

| 然 submissive looking.

| 衆 to keep down the people.

| 絕 to destroy entirely.

於是因東游以 | 之 he thereupon for this reason went eastward to oppose them.

Read *yah*, and used for 壓. To press.

鎮 | to subdue, as rebels.

| 伏 to bring again under control.

Read *yh*, Wet, damp.

饜  
'yen

From *to eat* and *enough* for the phonetic; like the last.

Eaten to repletion; satiated, even to loathing; to satisfy desires.

| 飽 or | 飫 having eaten to the full; satiated.

無 | unsatisfied, covetous.

不奪不 | if he does not grab all he is never satisfied.

| 口 or | 腹 a bellyful.

終日營營以 | 求有 | 于一身 I am busy as I can be all the day, and can yet get hardly enough for my own living.

鶉  
'yen

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.

以效 | 之不木處安 to imitate the quail which never rests on trees and yet is quiet.

鴈  
'yen

From *bird* and *man* and a *cliff*; the second form is also used as a contraction of *ying* 鷹 a hawk.

A wild goose, white and smaller than the common brown goose; its annual flight

determines seasons; it was anciently offered to the emperor; in a series, in order, alluding to its mode of flight; a marriage ceremony, from the usage of carrying a pair at weddings.

水 | or | 鵞 a wild goose.

| 行 to go a little behind another, as brothers should; *met.* brethren.

奠 | to pour out a libation to the goose, intimating that the new couple should cordially agree.

| 來 the geese have come; — a term for the 9th moon.

| 來紅 the *Plumbago zeylanica*, because it blooms in that moon.

嫁 | a married pair.

鴻 | 來賓 the large and small wild goose treat each other according to politeness.

| 帛 a family letter.

天 | a poetical term for a comet.

家 | the household wild goose, a name for the common goose.

贗  
'yen

From *precious* and a *goose* or *man* and *elegant*; the third form is rarely used, and the second is not altogether correct, though most in use.

False, counterfeit, as goods; spurious, adulterated; deceitful; harsh and selfish.

| 偽 cheating, false.

真 | true and false.

圖外 | 忻失內真愉 when a man puts on a joyful exterior, he loses the verity of his inward peace.

作 | to act the hypocrite; to counterfeit goods.

爇  
'ieh

From *fire* and to *geld*; the second is read *ngoh*, and the first seems to have been changed from it in order to conform the primitive to the colloquial sound of *yen*, *im*, or *ain* in the southern dialects.

A dull fire; one half extinguished; to bank a fire; to

smother a fire, — for which the second form is most proper.

晏  
'yen

From *sun* and *quiet*; also read *ngan*.

A serene clear sky; towards evening, afternoon; tardy, late, behindhand; quiet, peaceful, gentle; new, rich, as a fur robe.

何 | 也 why are you so late?

早 | morning, evening; early, late.  
| | peaceful, quiet times, prosperous days; harmoniously.

海 | peaceful seas, no pirates or storms.

In *Cantonese*. A lunch.

食 | to eat tiffin.

放 | 學 to take a recess in school.

| 晝 noon-time.

燕 } The four points represent the tail, the sides the wings, and with the mouth and head, furnish a faint likeness to the swallow.  
yen'

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 土 | cliff or bank martin.

| 雀 a Peking species of gray finch.

| 剪 a swallow's tail.

夜 | a bat.

| | 子飛 swallows flitting about.

或 | | 居息 some enjoy their peaceful rest.

踢 | to kick the shuttlecock.

| 語呢喃 the swallows twitter and chirp.

| 居 to live at ease and leisure.

用 | for pleasure's sake.

飲 | to give a feast.

| 天子 to entertain the emperor at a banquet, as a feudal prince.

| 器 the paraphernalia of a bride.

Read *yen*. A principality established by Wān 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.

咽 } From *mouth* and *because* or a swallow; they are not quite synonymous, and the latter is rarely met; the first is also used with  
yeh, 噎 to hicough.

ye' } To swallow down, to gulp.

| 不下去 I can't swallow.

| 水 to drink.

| 一大口 to gulp a huge swallow.

| 氣 to give up the ghost.

三 | [for a starving man to take] three bites — of a plum, denotes a temperate man.

Read *yen*. The throat or larynx; the gullet; a narrow and important pass.

| 喉地方 a straight, throat-like passage, as the Nan-k'au 南口 pass near Peking.

Read *yen*. A sound imitating the roll of drums.

淵淵 | | [like the] distant réveille.

宴 } From a *shelter* and *rest*; the second form is nearly synonymous with 燕 but is not much used.

讌 } A feast, a banquet, such as is given to graduates; rest, repose; merriment.

ye' } | 坐 to sit and converse.

賜 | to confer a banquet, as on a high officer.

| 樂嘉賓 to get merry at a feast of friends.

| 會 to invite guests.

| 賀 a congratulatory feast.

春 | to give a spring-tide feast.

賜瓊林 | an imperial banquet given to the *ts'ins'* graduates.

鹿鳴 | and 鷹揚 | the feasts given to the civil and military *k'ün* graduates by the provincial authorities.

何能如是之 | | what makes you look so happy?

堰 } From *earth* and *to hide*.  
yen' } 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.

彥 } From 文 *mixed colors* and 厂 *a covert*.

yen' } An elegant and handsome person, a fine figure; excellent, accomplished.

俊 } a personable and clever man.

美 | or | 士 a fine, portly looking man.

碩 | a distinguished scholar.

邦之 | 份 he is the finest one, i. e. the very Bayard of the state.

諺 } From *words* and *elegant*.  
yen' } A proverb, a common saying; traditional or legendary talk; village stories.

俗 | a vulgar saying.

俚 | the sayings of low people.

故 | 有之曰 as the old proverb hath it.

Read *ngan'* and used for the next. A blunt and menacing talk, boastful; brusque in manner.

叛 | disrespectful.

嗔 } The first of these when read *ngan'* is like the preceding, but otherwise it is most frequently used with the second.

信 } To moan with one for the loss of one's country; to condole with the miserable, or those disgraced from office.

| 弔 to condole with.

| 失國者 to go and mourn with one whose country is destroyed.

不入 | 我 he never came to condole with me.

硯 } From *stone* and *to appear*.  
yen' } The smooth stone on which the Chinese rub their ink.

| 耕 to get one's living by writing, i. e. plowing the ink-stones.

同 | or | 兄 or | 友 fellow-students; schoolmates, who use the same ink-stone.

鐵 | 磨穿 he ground a hole in his ink-stone by his application.

**讞** From words and to offer up; it is also read *yeh*,  
*yen'* To decide on judicial cases, and give a sentence; to pronounce judgment; to adjudge the decision.  
 | 獄 to sentence.  
 | 典 a legal decision.  
 秋 | the autumnal assize.  
 有信 | an equitable decision.  
 成 | a final decision.

**艷** From 豐 abundant and 益 to cover over; the first unauthorized form is most common, but not considered to be so correct as the last two.  
*yen'* Beautiful, captivating, handsome; plump; voluptuous and winsome, as a fine face; bedizened, wanton, dissipated; tall, well-shaped.

美而 | incomparably beautiful.  
 羣芳鬪 | [in the spring] the flowers emulate each other's beauty.  
 | 粧 handsomely dressed.  
 光 | gorgeous and beautiful, as an illumination.  
 嬌 | bright, enticing; winsome, as a pretty face.  
 淫 | wanton; seductive and lascivious.  
 | 色動人 beauty excites men.  
 | 口爲禍 a ready tongue is an evil — or brings trouble.  
 | 陽天 the balmy days of spring.  
 | 慕 to admire and desire, as great learning or wealth.

**釅** From *spirit* and *severe*; used with *nung* 濃 rich.  
*y'n'* Vinegar or spirits of a strong, sharp taste.  
 | 茶 strong tea.  
 酒 | this drink is very strong.

**灩** Water moving beautifully, as the boisterous, rolling sea.  
*yen'* 激 | 池中水 the bubbling waters fill up the pool.

**燄** From flame and to involve; it is nearly synonymous with 炎; the first form is preferred, and the last two are rather pedantic.  
*yen'* Brilliant, drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.  
 火 | a flame, the blaze.  
 青 | a blue flame.  
 烈 | a roaring high blaze.  
 燈光碧 | the flames of the lamp are very bright.

接三放 | 口 to say mass on the third day after death and open the door of hell to release a soul.  
 | 光直冲霄漢 the lurid flames shot up to the heavens.  
 | | the leaping tongues of flame.  
 狂 | 日長 the pestilent fire [of heresy] daily spreads.

**驗** From horse and the whole; the second form is rather vulgar.  
*yen'* 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.  
 | 屍 to hold an inquest.

相 | 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.  
 | 單 a permit.  
 照 | to examine if genuine.  
 | 箕斗 to test a man's identity by his fingers' ends.

| 船 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 | 了 the proofs are complete; it was verified.  
 | 明斤兩 look sharp after the cattles and taels; a shop notice.  
 考 | 明白 to examine into carefully.  
 試 | to try or test.  
 何以爲 | what proof will suffice?  
 | 河 the river of verification, in Buddhism, Sindhu 信度 or the River Indus, which rises in the Himalaya Mts.

**噏** The action of a fish's mouth when it comes to the top of the water.  
*yen'* 魚口 | 噏 the fish is gasping and panting.

**僑** From man and settled; it is another form of 鄴 a district.  
*yen'* To settle or arrange the prices of articles, as a broker.  
 | 緣 names of two gods or genii.

**搗** To pare, to clip, to even off; to bala out, as grain.  
*yen'* | 米 or | 斛糧米 to ladle or pour out rice.

**狻** A hunting dog of great strength used in hunting tigers; probably allied to the Mongolian or Tibetan mastiff.  
*yen'*

## YIH.

*Od sounds, yik, yit, yip, and ngik. In Canton, yik, yat, üt, and yäp; — in Swatow, ék, ia, íp, ít, and at; — in Amoy, ek, giet, íp, ít, and gek; — in Fuhchau, ek, ík, yèh, and é; — in Shanghai, yäk, niäk, yih, ih, yòk, and ngéh; — in Chifu, i.*

益  
yi'

From *water* and *vessel*; *q. d.* a dish filling with water; occurs used for the next.

To pour in more; to increase; to advance, to promote; to benefit; advantageous, beneficial; full, superabundant; strengthening, restorative, as a tonic; a term of comparison, more, in a higher degree; the 42d diagram, denoting to augment.

好大 | 處 it will be highly advantageous.

有損無 | 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 | 薄 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.

| 智 a poetical name for the *lung-yen*. (*Nephelium longan*.)

深荷教 | I am deeply obliged for your kindness.

溢  
yi'

From *water* and to *augment*; occurs used for the last.

A vessel full to the brim; ready to overflow, to run over; abundant; to spread abroad, to diffuse; still, as water in a vessel; a handful; a measure or weight.

滿 | full and sufficient.

| 出 an overplus, good measure.

無得 | nothing over, just enough.

| 數 what was over or more than enough.

聲音匹 | this noise (or music) was heard on all sides.

流 | to overflow.

噙  
yi'

From *mou-th* and to *add*; but the seal character represents the veins of the throat; used for *yen* 咽 the throat.

The throat, the organs of eating and speaking; to hiccough. 終日號而 | 不噉 he cried the whole day without getting hoarse.

| 不容粒 not a grain of rice can stay in the throat.

Read *wuh*. To laugh; the noise of laughing.

疾笑 | | laughed convulsively.

In *Cantonese*. To call after one; to quarrel, to scold, to bawl; crowded, thronged; near to.

| 交 to wrangle about.

| 鬧 brawling, making a row; a hubbub.

十 | 九爭銀 ten to one but it is a quarrel about money.

鎰  
yi'

A piece of gold of 20 taels weight in the *Cheu* dynasty, but in the state 鄭 it weighed 30; in the *秦* dynasty, 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.

艫  
yi'

The open bow or prow of a junk, called | 艫 from its being thought to resemble a monstrous sea bird, and thereby to terrify the spirits.

| 舟 a handsomely carved boat.

鷁  
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 rudely resembles a heron.

龍舟 | 首 a dragon-boat with a heron's figure-head.

鷁  
yi'

Regarded as the same, and a more correct form than the preceding.

A bird of the heron kind; the hen is fabled to conceive by looking at the cock.

六 | 退飛過宋都 six herons flew back and forth over the capital of Sung; — a good omen.

| 鶴 the tiger bittern or chestnut heron (*Gorsachius gorsaki*), found in Formosa.

鵞  
yi'

Another form of the last; also the cackling of geese.

惡用是 | | 者為哉 pray, what is the use of this cackling?

鷓  
yi'

Seems to be interchanged with the last, but this is probably an error.

A species of gallinaceous bird, the medallion pheasant (*Tragopan satyrus*) or Nipal horned pheasant, called 吐綬鷓 or cock that ejects the comb.

邛有旨 | on the height is the ribbed grass; probably alluding to its markings which resemble the bird's.

億  
yi'

From *man* and *thought*; *q. d.* a number beyond his thought.

A hundred thousand, or a lakh of ten myriads; the

Budhists use it for a *loti*, 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 | 則樂 when the heart is quiet, then it is pleased.

| 兆之衆 myriads and millions of people.

不能供 | he could not make him at ease; not satisfy his desires.

**縷**, Red or yellow binding inserted around the upper leather above the sole.  
*yi'*

**憶**, From *heart* and to *think*. To recall, to bring to mind; to reflect on, to think upon.  
*yi'*  
| 起 to recall to mind.

不能復 | I cannot recollect it.  
| 着 recollected it.

追 | to bring up to mind, as by a strong effort.

| 恨 to cherish ill-will.

相 | a mutual remembrance.

**櫪**, A tough kind of wood like the ash or wild cherry, suitable for making bows or arrows.  
*yi'*  
| 扭 | a kind of wild plum.

取榦之道 | 次子柘 in getting out rods for arrows, the ash is next in goodness to the wild mulberry.

**臆**, The breast, the pit of the stomach; the heart or bosom; full; used for its primitive, the thoughts, the feelings.  
*yi'*

| 見 my opinion; I think so, — implying some conceit in it.

胸 | the breast; the desires.

| 斷 your decided views; your prejudices.

愁懷滿 | the mind filled with anxious feelings.

| 說 prejudices, notions.

| 撰之文 an original composition.

| 對 to get a judgment or opinion from another.

愰 | the breast swollen a little; asthmatic.

**抑**, From *hand* and to *look up*; but the original primitive is **印** *seal*; *g.d.* turned by the hand.  
*yi'*

A conjunction, else, or; either or better; moreover, further; to press down with the hand, to settle; to stop, to repress, to keep back or down; to rule; to keep one's self-possession, to curb; close; handsome.

| 或 or else; otherwise.

| 或無歟 or is it so that there are none?

| 鬱 grieved, desponding from being held back; irked, vexed.

| 之 repress it; keep it down.

| 亦可矣 however, this may also be.

威儀 | | his air is very careful and reserved.

| 遏 to abate or restrain; to press down.

求之與 | '與之與 shall we seek it, or will it be better to give it to him?

**亦**, The original is described as formed from **大** *great* with a *line* each side to represent a man's arms; in which sense the character **腋**, is now used.  
*yi'*

A copula, and, also, moreover, too; likewise, further, involving a measure of qualification of the idea; after 不 it has no particular meaning, but rounds the period; an ad-versative particle, as not, or.

| 足以成 I can also do as well; I can likewise effect it.

如無 | 可 either will do, to have it or not.

| 無如何 then in fact there's no help for it.

| 係 it is also that.

不 | 君子乎 is he not also a good man?

| 若是 it is also just that.

| 不必問 | 不敢言 don't ask, for I dare not tell.

| 既見止 | 既觀止 I have seen and likewise met him.

| 運而已矣 it will do quite as well if he goes another way.

**奕**, From *great* and *also*; it is constantly used for the next.

Very large; great; abundant; adorned, beautiful; grand looking; unsettled; enduring, as generations or a family; following in order; to play chess.

| 葉 abundant leaves, or | 世 many ages, *i.e.* an old family, many generations.

憂心 | | gloomy and of a sad heart.

四牡 | | the double tandem chariots came on in line.

王室 | | the magnificent palace of the Sovereign.

| 秋 name of a great chess player, B. C. 450; the Philidor of China.

**弈**, Confounded with the last.

A game where the men number 180 white and black men each, to represent days and nights; the aim of the player is to surround his opponent's man as in our game of fox and geese; to play a game, as chess; the men or air; a tent.  
*yi'*  
博 | to play chess.

**帟**, From *napkin* and *also*.

A very small tent, chiefly used, according to one, to protect a coffin from the dust.  
*yi'*

**休**, A very slow pulse is called **解** | in medical books.  
*yi'*

食 | a disease of a voracious appetite, and yet the patient grows thin; caused probably by tape-worm.

**翌**, From *wings* and to *stand* — as if ready for *flight*, in which sense alone it is used with the next.  
*yi'*

Bright, as it will be on the morrow.

俟之 | 日 wait for him till to-morrow.

| 朝 to-morrow morning.

**翼**, From *wings* and *separated*.

The wings of a bird; sails of a vessel; flanks or wings of an army; applied to side horses, houses, or rooms; to serve as wings; to assist, as a councillor; to append, as a wing; to brood over, to shelter and defend; to be reverent; leisure; cordial; vigorous, daring; well-ordered; exuberant, flourishing; next.

扶 | to help; to give succor, as to the center corps.

小心 | | very careful and respectful.

羽 | wings; helps, adherents, accomplices; aids to study, as comments, glossaries.

| | leisurely, like four horses abreast; regular, as marching troops.

左 | 長 a Manchu major-general.

伏 | or 服 | the bat, from its folding the wings during the day.

長齊毛 | his feathers and wings are all grown, said of a lad of 16 years.

拍 | or 撲 | or 振 | to clap the wings.

無 | 上天嗎 can you fly to heaven without wings?

| 宿 the 27th zodiacal constellation, including the Crater.

折 | the wing is broken; *met.* the death of a brother.

| 以爲食 placed [this tuber] as a side dish, or to fill out the table.

翊 Like the two preceding.

To assist; standing ready to fly.

輔 | an assistant; to help.

共 | | 合所思 their notions are the same, just as two wings fly in unison.

灑 A small branch of the 潁水 in Mib-hien in the north of Honan, one of the headwaters of the River Hwai; a boiling current caused by a rock in a stream.

睪 From 目 eye written transverse-ly and 幸 happily, denoting the eye of an officer motioning to the lictors to seize a criminal.

To spy, to be on the lookout for offenders; to lead on.

| | pleased; alive, growing; good.

Read *nieh*, To stop and see what one will do.

圍 Mists and vapors ascending in thin revolving flecks; to revolve and return upon; for which the next is now used.

驛 From horse and to spy; like the next, and often contracted to it.

A government post, a fixed station where couriers rest or exchange; a stage; a courier or express; to praise, to extol a person; uninterrupted, incessant, as passing postmen; a want of sequence, said of divination tokens.

| 亭 a wayside rest-house.

| 舍 or | 館 a station house; the official stations.

| 傳 or | 遞 the courier, the post.

| 馬性 fidgety, in a hurry, flighty.

| | 其蓬 the blades are springing up rapidly.

| 馬星進命 born under a wandering star; — never at rest

駟 From horse and day, because postmen ride a day; interchanged with the last.

A post-horse, a fleet steed for carrying dispatches; a courier sent with letters.

| 馬 a post-horse.

郵 | post-houses and couriers.

傳 | to forward the courier.

繹 From silk and to spy; it occurs interchanged with the last and next.

To draw out or unravel silk, to get the clue; to unfold, as a subject in the mind; to state in order, to lay before one; to explain; uninterruptedly, unceasing; long; great; at the last extreme.

紬 | to get at the clue, to unravel or extricate an affair.

絡 | 不斷 constant and incessant, as intercourse.

各 | 己志 each man stated his opinion.

| 如也 [the sound] kept on just that way; incessantly.

克由 | 之 able to draw them out, as the talents of officers.

| 續 unceasing, continuous.

譯 To explain, to make clear; to interpret, and make parties understand each other; to

translate from one language to another.

傳 | to interpret.

| 官 an official interpreter.

重 | far off regions, people who live so remote that repeated interpretations from mouth to mouth are necessary to understand them.

| 出漢文 translated it into Chinese.

懌 To like, to rejoice in; to please; happy, contented, jovial.

| 然 delighted, gleefully.

| 悅 pleased with.

不 | sick, indisposed.

嶧 A hill in Ts'ao hien 曹縣 in Shantung; and of another, the 葛 | 山 in P'ei hien 邳縣 in the north of Kiangsu.

弋 The original form represents a short stake with a hook to hang things; it is the 56th radical of eight characters, and resembles 戈 a spear; used with the next.

An arrow with a string tied to it; a perch or roost; to appropriate; to seize or take, because the bird shot with this arrow was drawn in to one; to aim at; to let fly an arrow; black.

| 取 to take or seize without order or erroneously.

| 獲 to arrest criminals.

| 彼在穴 drag him out of his den or hole.

非我小國敢 | 殷命 it is not that our small state ventured to aim at the appointment of the Yin dynasty.

黠 Used for the last.

Black.

皂 | black.

身衣 | 緋 he wore a black silk.

鈿 The ears or side ornaments of a tripod.

杙, A post to tether animals; a pillar; in *Cantonese*, a spike or hook; a fruit from Annam like a pear.

石 | a stone which divides lands.  
長釘 | a long spike or peg.

麩, Wheat from which the chaff or glume has been taken or thrashed out.

袂, From *clothes* and *night*.  
The part of the dress under the arms.

| 縫 the seam on the side of the dress.

Read *chih*, A sleeve.

From *water* and *night*.

液, That which shows exhaustion of the powers, *viz.*, fluid secretions, as saliva, sweat, pus, milk, sap; thick dregs; to disperse, as water thrown down.

膏 | rich juices, applied to dew and genial rains.

雲 | sweat of the clouds, *i. e.* dew.

玉 | the pearly secretion; *met.* spring water.

潤 | humid, moist.

淫 | continued sound, as of one humming or groaning.

太 | 池 name of a pool within the palace at Peking.

腋, The arm-pits, the side of the body; the part under the fore legs of animals.

| 下 under the arms.

集 | 成裘 he collects the bits of fur under foxes' legs to make his robe; — he asks aid from everybody.

| 臭 fetor of the arm-pits.

掖, From *hand* and *night*; but the primitive is rather the preceding contracted, which occurs interchanged with it.

To sustain one by his arms; to raise up or lead by the arm; to seize one by the arm and throw him down; the side-houses or apartments in the palace, used for retiring-rooms.

扶 | to uphold, to protect.

誘 | to lead on and encourage one, as in a good course.

左右 | 門 the gates on the sides of the palace entrance.

縫 | sides of a long robe.

蜴, The insect that changes, referring to its different hues or its celerity; a small eft or chameleon common in Hukwang, called 蜥 | and 草龍 or grass dragon; it is fed to larks.

煬, } Also read *sih*,  
煖, } A blaze, a light; bright, brilliant; dry, dried up; rancid, not fresh, said of walnuts and chestnuts.  
| 乾 dry, withered.

場, From *earth* and to *change*; very similar to *sch'ang* 場 an arena.

A border, a limit; a raised fence or dike between fields; to dike off fields.

田 | edge of a field.

疆 | frontiers and dikes, the bounds of states and fields.

封 | to confer a territory on one.

埽, The door of a furnace where pottery is burned; the opening of a fire-place.

役, From to *go* and a *javelin*.

Men sent to guard the frontier; to send on service; work for a feudal prince; government service; to minister to; official underlings and attendants; policemen; to set in rows, as when transplanting grain.

衙 | a runner about the public courts; of whom there are 頭 | and 捕 | head sergeants and constables, 門 | and 茶 | door-keepers and waiters, 牢頭 | head jailers, &c.

人 | 而恥爲 | when I am a servant I perform its duties, even when disagreeable.

夫 | a servant, an employé, a coolie.

| 使 to employ, as a servant.

行 | to go to the wars.

賤 | or 下 | the lowest class of menials; scavengers, runners.

職 | occupation, calling.

世 | servants who are bought for life.

終身 | | to work incessantly to the end of life.

疫, From *disease* and a *javelin*.  
A prevalent disease, or one attended with unusual symptoms; an epidemic, a pestilence.

| 氣傳染 the pestilential vapor passed on and infected others.

逐 | 鬼 to expel the demon of the contagion.

避 | 丹 an amulet against the epidemic.

一, } The dividing stroke between heaven and earth is represented by this beginning of numbers; it is the 1st radical of a few characters; the two other forms are used on bills for safety.

壹, } One; the first; any one of; the same, as one, alike; once, at once; a, an; a few; the whole of; honest, perfect; one and undivided; unchanging; to consider as one; to harmonize, to unite, to render uniform; after a numeral sometimes means one out of it, as 二十 | the twentieth; used like *item*, when giving a series of articles; before verbs often makes a participial form, as | 去 having gone, or as soon as he had gone; when repeated, it has the force of this and that, each, one by one; as | | 說出 tell the facts one by one.

| 直走 go straight on.

| 早 very early, still earlier.

不 | or 不 | 樣 unlike.

畫 | make them alike; all must conform to the same rule.

| 句是 | 句 a word is a word. there must be no shuffling or retracting.

專 | devoted to, a single calling; earnest in pursuit of.

| 五 | 十 complete, as a narration; honest.

| 還 | 二還二 let one be one and two be two; the two things are not alike.

不 | 而足 not one by any means, a great many.

德 | sincere virtue.

| 二 one or two; we; a few.

| 聽即答 he replied as soon as he heard.

那 | 個人 which man?

| 來二來 firstly, secondly.

去看 | 看 go and take a look.

| 面飲 | 面想 while drinking he was pondering.

| 而再 once and again, repeatedly.

| 俟 the whole matter should wait; after a while, then.

第 | the first of; the best.

| 之為甚其可再乎 once is too much, why do you want it again?

| 成 | 敗在天 man proposee and God disposes.

太陽 | 照又風 | 颺 the sun comes out and then the wind whistles.

壹

From 吉 happy under 壺 a vase, both contracted; it is usually used for the complex form of the 1st.

To join into one; honest, pure; to close or stop up.

| 切 the whole of.

志 | 則動氣 when the determination is sincere, then the powers can be moved; — an energetic will can move others.

統 | to make all alike, to reduce to uniformity.

| 是皆以修身為本 self-culture is the foundation of all honesty and sincerity.

妣

A class of women officers in the Cheu dynasty, whose duty was to aid at the worship of the goddess of silkworms.

乙

'yi  
yieh'

The original form of this character, now used as the 5th radical of a score of incongruous characters, represents a curling sprout or bud just coming out of the darkness and seclusion of winter.

The second of the ten stems, relating to the east and to wood; often used as a pedantic form of 一 one; bent, curved; to mark the end of a topic; to erase or check off, as erroneous characters by a catch line; a fish's bowels, from a supposed similarity in shape.

太 | the primordial cause; the ground or reason of; a star in Draco.

未定甲 | we have not decided yet who is best.

得虎如挾 | he was got up like the stripes on a tiger's flanks, — the bands on the tiger being likened to this character.

| 謂甲曰 this man said to that.

飢

'yi'

Once interchanged with the 1st. A house martin with bluish plumage, having two or three names, all apparently given in imitation of its twitter; the granddaughter of 顓頊 B. C. 2300 is fabled to have swallowed a | 子 and bore a son, who was the great progenitor of the monarchs of the Shang dynasty.

屹

'yi'

An isolated, imposing mountain.

| 嶧 a grand peak; firm, imposing, like a mountain.

佻

'yi'

From 人 man and 气 vapor contracted.

Strong, tall, robust; martial, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly, abruptly.

| 然而入 he rushed in unexpectedly.

| | 公羊 a stately he-goat.

舟之 | | 不安 the vessel rocked uneasily to and fro.

巍 | lofty and imposing, like a high terrace.

崇墉 | | the ramparts of Ts'ung are strong and stout.

邑

'yi'

From 口 an inclosure and 阝 a seal, referring to the patents given to fencible princes; it is the 163d radical of a natural group of characters denoting towns, and in the contracted form is placed on the right of the primitive; occurs interchanged with the next two.

A city, a fortified place of great concourse; a capital; the fief or domain of which it is the capital, now applied chiefly to a 縣 district; the royal domain; the principality of a prince; to have one's capital; a camp; a stoppage of the breath, a shortness of breathing.

| 宰 the district magistrate.

首 | the chief district in a prefecture.

敝 | my district; and 盛 | your city or town.

封 | to confer a country on a prince; a fief, a principedom.

| 人 citizens, towns-folk.

氣於 | 而不可止 he could not stop his panting and hiccough.

| 豪 a village elder or headman.

四井為 | four hamlets made a village — of 32 houses in the Cheu dynasty.

同 | from the same district.

通都大 | a great place of trade and concourse, as Canton.

母 | the female sex (matriagram), used in Buddhist books.

噤

'yi'

A short or interrupted breathing, a catching of the breath.

鳴 | an asthmatic or hesitating breathing.

心 | palpitation of the heart.

悵

'yi'

Disquieted, sorrowful; a feeling of being neglected.

| | sad looking.

于心何所 | what heart-grief have you?

佻

'yi'

Strong, robust; exerting one's strength.

| | 乎耕而不顧 going on diligently, like the ploughman who never looks back.

**溼**, Damp, as from dew; moist, soaked; to steep.  
 yi' | 潤 humid, wet.  
 | 濕 soaked through.

**厭** | 行露 thick dew lay on the path.

Read *yuh*, To fall into a pit or ditch; water running down, as from a hillside.

**裹**, A bag or satchel to hold books; a wrapper in which to preserve them; perfumed; to wind around.  
 yi'

| 香 a scent-bag hung on the dress.

| 以藻綉 bind it on the embroidered dress.

| 衣 perfumed garments.

**挹**, From *hand* and *city*; occurs interchanged with the next.  
 yi' To bale out; to pour or lade out, to transfer or decant liquids; to take up; to retire from, to repress.

| 酌 pour out a glass or cup.

| 彼酒漿 draw off some wine for him.

**捐** | to injure and get out of, as an affair.

**揖**, From *hand* and a *whisper*.  
 yi' To make a bow with the hands joined upon the breast, à la *Chinoise*; to cede, to yield politely; to give way to; a bow, a salutation; to bow in.

**作** | to make a bow by bending the knee.

**長** | 不拜 a low bow is not worship.

**拱** | a very formal bow, the hands raised to the eyes.

**還** | to return a bow.

**三** | 而進 enter the house after the third bow; an old custom.

| 讓而升 they bowed to each other as they went up.

Read *ts'ih*, Multitudinous.

**蠡斯羽** | | 兮 how thick the locusts are!

**擻**, A synonym of the last, and now superseded by it; also read *i*; and by some defined to make a bow, dropping the hands to the ground.  
 yi'

Read *ki'* To receive an imperial order with deep respect, and immediately obey it, as a general should.

**逸**, From to *go* and a *rabbit*, it being wily in escaping; like the next two.  
 yi'

To get away, to get off; to let loose; to retire, as into quiet; to enjoy ease; to run to excess, to throw off restraint; ease, leisure, idleness; unambitious; kind, easy, careless about.

**隱** | in retirement, out of office.

| 囚 to release prisoners.

| 民 cultivated persons living in retirement.

**安** | retired leisure; *otium cum dignitate*.

| 勞 fresh or worn-out, as troops; confident — dispirited.

**縱** | to let loose, to give rein to.

**而何能如是之** | | how can you lead such a reckless life?

**飄** | bright and agile; not easy to catch, sprightly.

| 志 an easy, gentle manner; modest, not desirous of fame.

| 厥 | carried his dissipation to an extreme.

**佚**, From *man* and to *lose*; it is nearly a synonym of the preceding.  
 yi'

Ease; idle leisure; sinful luxury; retirement; to fail in, to omit, as a duty; the people; suddenly.

**淫** | vicious indulgence.

**遺** | 而不怨 he willingly remained in retirement.

**樂** | 遊 delights in roaming.

**遁** | to escape from danger.

Read *tieh*, and used for *送*. Carefully, gently, surely; successively.

**四國** | 興 the four states one after another raised their troops.

**洸**, From *water* and to *lose*; it is nearly synonymous with the last, and also interchanged with 溢, to overrun.  
 yi'

To overflow; to rise, as a flood; to be dissipated; licentious, immoral; excessive.

**蕩** | driven as the water by wind; dissipated, libidinous.

| 陽 a fabulous animal of the leopard kind; name of a god.

**佾**, From *man* and *sacrificial articles*.  
 yi' A band of eight dancers or mummers who performed set figures at sacrifices during the worship of ancestors.

**八** | 舞于庭 the eight bands are performing in the hall.

| 生 a mummer; a scholar who fails to reach the rank of *siuts'ai*, and is reserved for a new trial.

**湣**, From *水 water*, *天 heaven*, and *井 a well*, the primitive being explained to mean *man's mouth*.  
 yi'

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 day.

**熠**, From *fire* and to *practise*; it is also read *sh*,  
 yi'

Brilliant, glorious; glistening, sparkling.

| 熠 a name for the fire-fly.

**倉** 庚于飛 | 熠其羽 how the orioles are flying about; see their bright wings!

**鑿**, An iron agricultural implement; some say an incense burner; others, a large kettle.  
 yi'

**軼**, From *carriage* and to *lose*; it is also used for *tieh*, 送 a succession.  
 yi'

A number of carriages rushing out together; to rush by another; to rush on, as in battle.

**侵** | to invade.

**散** | to scatter; to disperse.

**齒** The paunch or first stomach of a deer; to ruminate.  
 咽 | to chew the cud.  
*yi'*

In *Cantonese*. To bite hard on, to craunch; to chew on, as tobacco.

**藹** 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.  
*yi'*

**竽** The shrill note of a flute is **竽** | referring to its alternate high and low tones.  
 竽 | 眞報 the prolonged and diminishing notes — as of a distant flute.  
*yi'*

YIN.

Old sounds, yin, yim, and ngin. In *Canton*, yän, yäm, and ngän; — in *Swatow*, in, im, am, hün, ün, ngün, öng, and ngim; — in *Amoy*, ien, in, im, güm, gún, and ún; — in *Fuhchau*, ing, ngüng, üng, and éng; — in *Shanghai*, yäng, niäng, and i<sup>n</sup>; — in *Chifu*, yin.

**因** From an inclosure with great inside; *q. d.* that which is great when comprehended includes all.  
*yin*

A cause, a reason; to avail of, to take occasion from; a foundation or base; to proceed; to conform to what exists, to rely on, to continue on, to allow according to a precedent; the conduct of a person as being the cause of his reward or punishment; as a *preposition*, because, for, wherefore, why, on account of; by means of; owing to, in consequence of; often makes a participial form of the following verb, or forms the ablative absolute; an illative *particle*, then, next, and, so; in *mathematics*, to multiply by one figure; in *Buddhist literature*, monographs or particular treatises explaining one subject.

- 有 | there is a reason.
- 由 | a cause, a reason.
- 此識彼 | to infer that from this, learn one from the other.
- 乘 | to multiply, as in arithmetic.
- 小失大 | to lose the great for the less.
- 未必無 | doubtless there is a reason for it.
- 爲 | because of, on that account.
- 何 | or | 何 why? what's the reason?
- 時制宜 | to do the right thing at its proper time.
- and 革 are legal terms, to follow precedent or to disregard it; to continue on or to reject usage.

| 之 inferring from this, availing myself of this.

| 何緣由 owing to what original reasons or circumstances?

| 循怠緩 to heedlessly follow a routine without regard to the exigency.

| 心則友 for his heart led him to friendly duty.

| 果不味 the consequences of these acts will be made manifest — in your retribution.

| 思 I infer from the above; to conclude from; as an initial phrase, owing to, in consequence of, from this.

| 緣 a cause (*nidana*), of which *Budhists* enumerate twelve; this fundamental dogma of their metaphysics is used to solve the riddle of life and show its inanity.

| 陀羅 Indra, the god of *Brahmins* and *Budhists*, and sometimes used for *India*, the country under his sway.

**姻** From *woman* and *because of*; explained that when the bridegroom comes at dusk for her, it is for his sake she leaves her home, and the purpose for which she was formed is then accomplished.  
*yin*

A bride; a girl who has been betrothed; connection, relationship, affinity on the female side.

結成婚 | to arrange the betrothal; to have a wedding.

| 親 a wife's relatives.

| 弟 or | 兄 your relative; the two expressions are used in reference to the ages of a person.

| 緣 the fate or influence which brings lovers together.

各有 | 緣莫羨人 every one has his lot or fate, don't therefore envy another.

**氤** From *vapor* or *silk* and *because of*; the second form is less used, and also defined hempen cloth.  
*yin*

A warm, genial aura.

| 氤 the generative influences of heaven and earth, through whose stimulus all things are produced.

**茵** 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.  
*yin*

文 | a tiger's skin used for a seat.  
 細草如 | a cushion-like turf, thick greensward.

| 芋 the *Skimmia japonica*, an evergreen shrub, bearing red berries.

乘 | to take a place of honor.

**裊** Like the last; the second form is rare, and specially denotes those covered with leather.  
*yin*

A mat or mattress; the lining of a garment; a plait; the under garments next the skin.

| 褥 a mat or mattress.

拂 | to sweep the mat, as before sitting down.

累 | 而坐列鼎而食 they lie on double mattresses, and eat from dishes laid in rows; — *met.* the rich.

**麇**  
yin A female deer; a doe, a roe.

**駟**  
yin A cream-colored mare, but having gray spots mixing the colors.  
我馬維 | my horses are all gray.

**堊**  
yin From earth and the west; q. d. the nature of water is to flow east, and earth must be used to make it flow west.  
堊 | To raise an earth-work to restrain water; to close; to turn a water-course.  
距 | a mound raised before a wall to escalate it.

| 塞 to dike, to raise a dam.  
絲 | 洪水 Kwun dammed up the waters of the deluge.

**漚**  
yin Also read *yen*, and occurs interchanged with the last.  
To fall into the water, to sink and be lost; to dam up; to stain; to wet thoroughly; to ooze or soak, as water through a porous dish; to spread, as a spot of water on paper; bibulous; a stain; name of a river.

| 沒 to be drowned.  
| 沒不彰 he is lost among the (the crowd, he has never attained any eminence.

油 | 了紙 the oil stained the paper.

雨 | 透衣服 the rain has soaked my clothes.

| 濕 wet through.

墨 | ink spots.

**闔**  
yin From gate and dam; it is like the two preceding.

The circular wall which incloses the gates of cities, sometimes within, and sometimes outside of the main wall; to stop; to shut off or to hem in.

| 門 the gate in this side wall.

窮困 | 厄 impeded, in straits; oppressed by poverty; unlucky in everything.

| 遮各路 to stop all the roads.

**謹**  
yin To respect, to reverence.  
| 恭 to esteem, to hold in great regard.

**禋**  
yin From worship and to dike.  
To worship with a pure intention and clean sacrifices, such as the Emperor alone makes.

| 享 to worship and be accepted.

| 于上帝 [the emperor] worshipped Shangti.

| 祀 a pure and proper sacrifice, a sweet-smelling offering.

明 | a pure sacrificial gift.

**陰**  
yin The primitive itself was the old form, but is now disused; the last two forms, containing *noon*, are common contractions.

A shadow, the shady side of a hill, for which 蔭 is also used; obscure, dark, somber; the shades, hades; the inferior of the dual powers in Chinese philosophy; the female or the receptive in nature: matter when quiescent; the inferior of two things contrasted, as when the moon, the earth, night, or water, are compared with the 陽 *yang* or sun, the heavens, day, or fire; underhand, secret; the back, in the rear; privately; concealed, masked; cloudy, darkly; north side of a hill; the grosser or opaque, as of matter; that of which things are made, as opposed to their anima; to cover over; obscured by clouds.

太 | the moon.  
| 符 a subtle charm against disease.  
光 | time, duration; a day, the length of a day.  
| 閻 or | 曹 or | 司 or | 府 the abode of the dead; the house or court in the unseen; phrases that may be compared with the *beth-olam*, long home or hidden house of Ecc. xii. 5.

| 手 secretly, underhand.

過 | to visit hades, to consult the souls, to act as a necromancer.

| 涼 a shade; cool, shady.

天 | a cloudy day; dull, dark sky.  
| 禮 female propriety.

下 | or | 物 or | 戶 the female organ of women or animals.

| 德 unostentatious virtue; secret, kind acts.

| 毒 to injure slyly, to secretly wrong another.

寸 | 是萬 to improve every moment.

| 陽生 a man who calculates the destiny of a person from the horoscope of the moment of his death; but | 陽家 is rather a necromancer or magician.

連 | 了幾天 it has been cloudy for several days.

Read *ngan*. The hut or house erected in olden time over the emperor's tomb, was called 諒 | or the shed to meditate in.

Read *ying*. An ice-house.

三之日納于凌 | in the third moon they take it to the ice-houses.

Read *yin*. To benefit indirectly.  
既之 | 女反予來赫 I went to do you good, but you were angry at me.

**殷**  
yin From a spear and to revert to virtue; used with the next.

An adjective, as a superlative, the highest degree of; full, flourishing, abundant, many; to regulate; regulated; a full band of musicians; a rolling of thunder; correct, in the middle; substantial, rich; to sustain.

| 實 substantial, having property, well off.

| 人以栢 the men of Yin planted the juniper — near their altars.

| 盛 affluent, abundant.

憂心 | | my grieved heart is full of sorrow.

| 當盛世 it is but proper that the times be flourishing.

闕下 | 拳照拂 I am greatly indebted. Sir, for your great and continued kindness and hospitality.

然 to hope ardently for.  
 朝 the Yin dynasty, a name given to the last part of the Shang, from B. C. 1401 to 1137, in consequence of the monarch Pan-k'ang removing his capital to Yin, a town north of the Yellow River, now Hwob-kia hien 獲嘉縣 in Honan.

**慇** *yin* Formed of 言 words placed over 含 to hold in the mouth, both contracted to their present form; it is the 180th radical of a small natural group of characters.  
 A sound of any kind, but more especially a musical note or tone; in the Chinese way of spelling, the initial sound or letter; news; a reply; an intimation or order; occurs used for 蔭 a shade.  
 牙 a dental tone or word.  
 失 speechless.  
 韻 a rhyme, the word that makes the rhyme.  
 韻清楚 clear and harmonious musical sounds.  
 口 pronunciation, enunciation.  
 八 the eight things (silk, bamboo, metal, stone, gourd, crockery, leather, and wood) of which musical instruments are made; *met.* music, melody.  
 八班 a band of musicians.  
 回 a reply, an echo, an answer.  
 正 the true sound, the correct or ancient pronunciation.  
 土 local pronunciation or dialect.  
 字 initial sounds.  
 佳 sweet words; your kind greetings or congratulations.  
 杳無 | 信 no news or reply from you for a long time.

號 a note in music.  
 唱南 | to chant southern ditties or 歌 | as ballads or vocal music are called.  
 餘 | in *rhetoric*, a final reflection.  
 鹿死不擇 | 'the deer when dying does not seek for a shade.

**啞** *yin* The incessant sobbing and wailing of infants; dumb, unable to speak from great grief or an accident.  
 | 啞 dumb from any cause.  
 | 不能言 not able to speak, as from paralysis.

**瘖** *yin* Like the last.  
 Dumb, whether born so or become so by disease; a disease which prevents one talking.  
 | 聾 deaf and dumb.  
 口 | mouth crippled so that the person cannot speak.

**愔** *yin* Also read *yan*.  
 Quiet, peaceful, good-natured; still, composed; solemn, as plaintive music.  
 | | 度日 to spend the day in silence, as a priest.

**醃** *yin* Drunk; the noise of drunken fellows; a coarse, sour ragout or hash made by some Miaotz' of bones mixed with flesh, rice, lime, and fish, and stored as a condiment; to cover a vessel so closely that no smell shall escape.  
 | 菜 this stinking preparation.  
 著 | 桶幾世矣 how many generations have you had these tubs of bone ragouts? — is asked of the better classes of the Miaotz' to inquire of their riches.

**吟** *yin* From *mouth* and *now* or *gold*; the second is not much used as a variant for the first.  
**吟** *yin* To hum, to intone; to read fast, as when half singing a ballad; to sigh; to moan.  
 沉 | to ponder; to hum to one's self.  
 笑口 | | smiling and humming.

| 秋 to make sonnets upon the autumn.  
 水底龍 | the dragon howls under the deep.  
 鶯 | the notes of a phoenix; *met.* a concert of music.  
 | 風弄月 to sing and play in the evening breeze.  
 | 詩 to hum poetry.

The second is also read 'h'in.  
 To close, to shut; congealed, dormant; to speak very fast, as when humming.  
 陰陽 | 閉 the moon and sun have shut up (or withdrawn) their influences, as in winter, when 萬物各 | everything is torpid.

**崑** *yin* From *hill* or *stone* and *metal*.  
**崑** *yin* High and dangerous cliffs, running along one after the other; a ridge.  
 岑 | a high, dangerous peak standing out like an *aiguille*.  
 崎 | projecting cliffs.

**寅** *yin* From 宀 a covering, which is likened to the knee-pan that prevents the humors from ascending the body; these humors are depicted by 臼 a mortar as coming out of the ground, and include the stimulus of nature in the spring which the frost hinders.

The ancient punishment of cutting off the kneecap; the third of the twelve branches, which is symbolized by a tiger, and connected with wood, and denotes the hour 3 to 5 A. M.; to reverence, to respect; respectfully; a fellow-officer, a colleague; vigorous, strong.  
 | 時 in early morning.  
 | 恭 to show great regard to.  
 同 | or | 兄 a colleague in the same yamun, and of the same rank.  
 | 賓 to treat a guest with consideration.  
 弗永 | 念于祀 you did not constantly and reverently reflect upon the sacrifices — to ancestors.  
 | 畏 to regard with dread.

**夤**From 夕 *evening* and 寅 *to respect*; similar to the last.

Yin To respect; to advance; a distant place; eventide; to be leagued with; a colleague; a money girdle; one rib.

八 | eight places beyond the frontier.

| 夜 late in the evening.

| 緣 to give bribes to get into office, to have secret relationships with officials, to intrigue for office.

**淫**From 水 *water* and 淫 *approaching near*; it is constantly interchanged with the next.

Yin The rising of waters; to soak, to drench; to give loose to; excesses of any kind, but especially in licentiousness; lewd, immoral; to debauch; as an *adjective*, extraordinary, excessive, very, great; the bad; to inroach, as on another's functions or place; a long time; to overpass, said of the stars when their motions do not agree with the calculations.

| 風 lewd manners; the fashion of dissipation.

| 亂 debauchery.

飽暖思 | 慾 fullness of bread and ease beget lustful desires.

| 祀無福 no advantage is to be derived from excessive worship, or worshipping what does not exist.

浸 | soaked too much.

鄭聲 | the music of the Ch'ing people was licentious

天道福善而禍 | Heaven annexes happiness to goodness and woes to lewdness.

日 | 子書吏 daily confined to his books; *i. e.* excessive study.

既有 | 威 he was possessed of great dignity.

**姪**

Similar to the last.

Yin Lewd, obscene; to debauch, to whore; to seek for pleasure; theatrical amusements.

| 婦 a loose woman.

姦 | adultery and fornication.

| 人妻女 to debauch others' wives and daughters.

| 戲 lewd amusements and shows.

貞 | chastity and lewdness.

**霖**From 雨 *rain* and 霖 *excessive*.

Yin Rain for more than ten days without ceasing; a long and drenching rain.

連 | 雨 continuous rains.

晝夜 | 霖 incessant rain day and night.

| 雨連綿 uninterrupted rains.

**听**From 口 *mouth* and 听 *hatchet*; it is also a contraction of 聽 *聽* to hear.

Yin To open the mouth wide and laugh immoderately.

| 然而笑 he laughed loudly.

**聞**From 門 *door* and 聞 *to speak*.

Yin To speak gently, as people who ask at the doorway; to speak mildly, as when reproving; an agreeable, respectful manner.

| | 如也 so gentle and courteous.

| 悅 to speak pleasantly.

**狺**From 犬 *dog* and 言 *word*; it also occurs read 狺.

Yin The barking and snarling of one or many dogs.

猛犬 | | 以迎吠 a furious dog came rushing out, barking at him as he came up.

**銀**From 金 *metal* and 銀 *perverse*; it is contracted to 艮 in common books.

Yin Silver; the 白金 or white gold, as gold is known as the 黃 | yellow silver; money, cash, wealth.

水 | quicksilver, mercury.

碎 | broken silver.

| 子 or | 錢 money, bullion, specie, silver.

| 兩 the money, *i. e.* the weight of a piece of silver.

鷹 | a Mexican dollar.

紋 | or 細絲 | sycee silver.

補 | 色 or 補 | 水 make up the difference in value between the various sorts of silver.

花紅 | a reward offered; the notice is called 花紅帖 or the red card.

| 單 or 匯 | 單 an order, a bill or draft.

銅 | silver alloyed with copper.

| 鈎 the silver hook, *i. e.* the new moon when first seen.

| 東 a man of means.

| 海 the silver sea, a Taoist name for the eye.

有筆無 | 僅屬虛文 when one is learned but is poor, his talk is like empty words, — not much listened to.

| 河 the Milky Way.

| 魚 the white-bait. (*Leucosoma*.)

| 樹開花 [can] a silver tree blossom? — an impossibility.

祭 | or | 錠 silvered paper shaped like ingots; used in worship.

**垠**From 土 *earth* and 垠 *limit*

Yin A bank; a boundary, a limit.

| 岸 a shore, a beach.

門 | a threshold.

一望無 | no bound anywhere to the prospect.

地 | 開 to open a road through.

九 | the nine bounds, *i. e.* the empyrean; the high heavens.

**斷**From 牙 *teeth* and 斷 *ax*.

Yin The gums of the teeth; dogs snarling and fighting.

| 肉 the gums.

| | quarreling; anarchy and contention.

Read 'kin. The palate.

**聒**From 四 *four mouths* and 聒 *officeer*, denoting the hum of voices.

Yin The sound of conversation; without any conscience, to say things unworthy of belief; stupid.

父頑母 | [Shan's] father was perverse and his mother stupid.

| 訟可乎 will it do to perjure or say anything in the trial?

鄞  
*yin*

The district in which Niagpo city lies is | 縣, a name given it during the Cheu dynasty.

蟬  
*yin*

From *insect* and *sharp*; also read *tan*.

The book moth (*Lepisma*), the 蠹魚 or 白魚 from its shape and mealy color; two species are common, which injure books and clothing, by eating the paste and sizing.

Read *sin*. Wriggling.

| | moving and squirming.

訢  
*kin*

From *words* and *ex*; it resembles *su* '訢 to tell, and is used as a synonym of *kin* 欣 or 忻 pleased.

An affable, respectful manner; pleasant and gracious.

僮僕 | | 如也 his attendants were so very attentive and courteous.

Read *hi*. The vapor which rises from the ground.

引  
*yin*

From *bow* and a *line*; intended to figure a drawn bow.

To draw a bow; prolonged, carried on for a long time, as descendants; to lead on, to show; to induce, to point out; to bring forward, to recommend; to lead into evil; used for '癮 victimized, confirmed, as in a habit; to perpetuate; to decline, to retire; to quote, as in proof of; a preface or argument of a book; a fuse or match; the efficacious principle of; a measure in the Han dynasty of 100 *ch'ih*; a weight of 2 *kin*; in the gabel, a lot of 8 bags of salt, which weigh  $C\frac{2}{3}$  peculs net.

| 水 to lead water, as into fields.

| 水人 a pilot.

| 水于井 to draw well-water.

小 | a preface.

| 火 to light or strike a fire.

指 | to point at.

| 頭 a leader, one who shows the way, or heads a subscription.

| 書 to quote authors or books.

| 線 a spy, a guide; to furnish a clue.

| 導 to lead, to induce to go in a way.

導 | to hold in the breath, as the Taoists or jugglers do.

| 見 to introduce to the imperial presence.

曲 | the subject of a ballad or song.

搗 | to cure disease by shampooing.

互相牽 | one thing induces (or involves) another.

| 而伸之 developed or carried out the lint or clue.

藥 | 子 the active or leading principle of a preparation.

| 動 to influence, to urge on.

般乃 | 考 let [the people of] Yin long enjoy prosperity.

Read *yin*' A halter, a drag rope.

弔于葬必執 | one should hold the rope when going with the hearse; — do your part.

又  
*yin*

Originally formed of 丩 a step led on and on; it is the 54th radical of a few unusual characters.

To journey; to move on.

蚓  
*yin*

From *insect* and to *lead* or to *respect*.

The earthworm (*Lumbricus*), the 蚯 | also called 土龍 earth-dragon; it is used as a remedy in urinary complaints.

山 | a singular snake resembling a *Cecilia*.

尹  
*yin*

From *body* and a *stroke*, but the original composition is from 又 a *hand* and 扌 *holding on*; *q. d.* to manage things.

To grasp in the hand; to govern, to rule; to direct; true, earnest; to introduce, to advance; an old term for chief, principal or first; a director or overseer of other officers.

| 祭 square pieces of dried meat, once used in sacrifices.

府 | the mayor of Peking, a high officer, whose jurisdiction is independent of the provincial governor, and restricted within the metropolitan prefecture.

庶 | all the directors of high rank.

飲  
*yin*

From to *eat* and to *breathe*.

To drink; it is by some confined to animals, as 喝 is to persons; to suck in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking; used like 吃 as a sign of the passive, to receive; to cherish: concealed, secret.

| 杯 drink a glass.

濫 | drinking to excess.

請 | please drink.

| 片 a slice of medicine.

痛 | 一場 a mad drinking bout.

| 水知源 we know the fountain by drinking the water.

| 恨 to have a cause for dislike.

| 新娘酒 to attend a wedding feast.

| 於鄉 to drink in the village, an appellation for a village elder.

| 箭 lit by the arrow.

| 章 an anonymous or secret document.

好 | good to drink.

一 | 而盡 he quaffed it off at a draft.

Read *yin*' To give to drink.

| 馬投錢 he watered the horse and threw down some cash.

食之 | 之 to furnish food and drink.

In *Cantonese*, used for 蘸 To dip.

| 臘燭 to dip candles.

| 鼓油 dip it in the soy.

績  
*yin*

To lead on; long, drawn out; to sew and stitch; to stitch, to quilt.

縵  
*yin*

| 線 to sew across, as when quilting.

| 衣邊 to stitch the sel-vage of a garment.

先 | 後緝 first baste and then sew it.

**戴** A long spear or pointed weapon.  
 'yin Read 'yü. A long shield.  
 矛莫 | 陷 the spears did not rattle against the shields; i. e. peaceful times.

**隱** From a *place* and *compassionate*; but the original form, like a right-angle, is supposed to imitate something hidden.  
 [ ] Retired, private: small, minute; screened, covered, put away, obscured; in private life, not in office; to keep out of view, to avoid, to keep back, to withdraw; fixed, settled; to lean on; tranquil, mournful; painful; suffering, worthy of compassion; the contracted form is used in *musical* books for 挑 to snap the string of the lute in playing.

| 遁山林 to hide away in the country.  
 | 語 an elliptical sentence.  
 | 士 a retired scholar, one never in office.  
 | 沒 one unknown to fame.  
 歸 | retired from active official life.

| 禍 an unexpected calamity, a causeless affliction.  
 | 惜 to restrain one's compassion, i. e. to keep secret something useful to others.  
 | 藏 to keep perdu or out of the way; to hide a thing.  
 | 惡而揚善 to hide the evil and make known the good deeds of one, as Yao and Shun did.  
 | 微 obscure, from its minuteness; abstruse.

有 | 憂 a secret grief.  
 吾無 | 乎爾 I have kept nothing back from you.  
 | 身法 modes of rendering one's self invisible, as the Taoists do.  
 費而 | vast and still, minute; reaches to the widest and the smallest, as the principles of Confucius.

欲歆非 | ' I want to doze but I have nothing to lean on.

**急** Careful, compassionate; taking an interest in, loving.  
 'yin

**樑** From *wood* and *hidden*.  
 The ridge-pole of a roof, the beam which is out of sight.  
 | 脊 the ridge of a house.  
 | 棟 the beams of the roof.

**槩** Like the last.  
 A kind of measure used by carpenters, called | 栝 for making chords and angles when building walls; to bend wood by fire or steam for building boats or carts.

**隱** Lofty and mountainous.  
 | 嶙 the lofty and rugged mountains.

**輾** The rattling of carts.  
 | | 車來 the thumping, rolling carriages are coming.

**礮** The sound of thunder; and used with 殷 in this sense.  
 | 其雷 how loud is that thunder.  
 | | 霹靂 clap upon clap of loud thunder.

**癮** From *disease* and *hidden*.  
 A blister, a pimple; confirmed in, victimized, craving, longing for, bound by a habit, especially of using opium,—in which sense 引 is also used.

亞片烟 | a besotted opium-smoker.  
 上 | besotted by, habituated to.  
 | 起 or | 發 beginning to be a slave to the pipe.  
 過 | the craving satisfied.  
 戒 | to cure the habit.  
 | 疹 little sores or boils.  
 看見好有 | he has a craving [for the pipe] when he sees it.

**癩** A disease of the heart; sometimes erroneously used for the last; besotted with.

**蔭** From *plants* or *shelter* and *obscure*.

**蔭** Shady, umbrageous; ashade, a covert, a shadow; to overshadow, to hide; to shelter, to protect; hereditary honors in the state, intimating that they protect the realm.

庇 | to protect, to countenance and aid.  
 | 生員外 and | 生主事 honorary titles conferred on the sons of high officers at an accession; | 生 indicates that they are nobly born.  
 | 涼 a shade.

日 | the sun's shadow.  
 茂樹 | 蔚 the shady tree screens the plants.

In *Cantonese*. To fill up a hollow.  
 | 地 to raise the land.

**鞵** From *leather* and to *lead*.  
 A collar or poutrel which goes around the breast of the leading horses to draw the cart, and holds the traces which are fastened to the axle, called 套包子 in Peking; the term sometimes includes the ropes.  
 我兩 | 將絕 both my collars are likely to break.

**窖** From *cave* and a *sound*.  
 A cellar; a store-room or treasury entered from the cellar, and often extending beyond the house.

酒 | a wine-cellar.  
 | 室 the dark room where silkworms are reared.  
 | 突 dark, unable to see things.

**印** From [ ] a *check* and 爪 *claws*; q. d. the hand holding something worth believing.

A seal or official signet; a stamp, but especially the device or legend on it; to seal, to affix the credentials; to print, to take off an impression; to trace or write over

copy, as boys in learning to write; on addresses of letters, often used for the *ming* of the person to whom it is sent; a spot, a stain, a mark.  
一顆 | one seal.

官 | the official seal.

蓋 | 用 | to seal, to affix a stamp.

打 | to chop or stamp, as dollars.

封 | and 開 | 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 | 萬川 the moon prints itself on myriads of streams.

| 色 the red ink used in sealing.

| 堂 the frontal sinns.

| 跡 a dirty spot.

掛帥 | to act as generalissimo.

| 信 or 符 | a particular seal.

| 送 to print and give away books.

火 | or 烙 | to burn or sear a mark, as on a horse.

佛心 | or 佛 | the seal on Budha's heart, the *svastika* 卐 often depicted on images; it is the symbol of the esoteric or secret doctrines of Budha.

孕 From 子 *child* and 儿 *man* infolding it.

yin' Pregnant.

懷 | to be with child.

| 育 to be with young, said of animals.

四胎怪 | a monstrous birth, a malformed child, an abortion.

受 | to conceive.

| 十月 went her full time.

牲 | 弗食 pregnant animals should not be eaten.

媵 } From 女 *woman* and 媵 *We*; but others say it is altered from 人 *man*, 火 *fire* and 井 *two hands*, which form is better retained in the second; it is sometimes read *ying*'

A woman who accompanies the bride, a concubine; afterwards, a maid of honor; a bridesmaid; to escort, to accompany; to offer a cup to one; to send anything, to forward goods.

| 爵 urge 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 幺 to duplicate.

yin' 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-käng to punish Hi and Ho.

承 | to continue the rule, to take the succession.

乃 | 文武安天下之道 I have followed the rules of Wän Wang and Wu Wang in pacifying the empire.

永錫祚 | honor and posterity will evermore be granted.

天 | a divinely ordained succession.

醕 From *spirits* and to *nourish*.

To rinse the mouth with spirits, as the king anciently did after eating, or as a bridal pair when pledging each other in the marriage-cup.

| 尸 to pledge the dead, refers to an ancient custom of a father making his son personate his own deceased father, and worshipping him with a libation.

塗 yin' Slime, mire; dregs, leavings. | 泥滓 viscid mud and mire.

演 yin' Water-courses running under ground like veins in the body, and forming fountains; the geomancers call them 水門 or water doors.

剝 yin' Also read *ying*. To cut down the high trees on the hills. | 剝林木 to fell the forests.

愬 } From *heart* and a *dog growling*; the second form is regarded as incorrect.

愬 } To inquire of, to ask respectfully, to speak; pleased with; further, moreover; a particle like an interjection; willing,

to desire; deficient; to force one's self to do a thing; grieved, wounded.

不 | 遺一老 he could bear to leave one old minister.

皆未 | 也 not one of them was wanting.

敬 | to inquire politely of.

YING.

Old sounds, ying, yang, yeng, and ngang. In Canton, ying, wing, and yéung; — in Swatow, éng, y<sup>a</sup>, yong, and yang; — in Amoy, eng, geng, seng, and jong; — in Fuhchau, íng, yèng, and yòng; — in Shanghai, yäng, ang, kiäng, and ngan; — in Chifu, ying.

英 From plants and fresh-looking.

ying A flower whose fruit is not yet formed; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior, beautiful; eminent, high, commanding talent; brave, virtuous, noble;

a crystal; a tassel; ornament on a spear.

| 雄 a hero; a manly, noble person.

| 才 superior talents and accomplishments.

| 國 an ancient petty state lying in the present Jü-ning fu in the southeast of Honan; the term is now applied in 大 | 國 to Great Britain or England.

重 | a double tassel on a spear.

生 | 子 a hero's son will be a hero.

主 a ruler of heroes, one who sets them the example.

白石 | a fine quartz crystal.

石 blue limestone used for artificial rock-work, which occurs in Ying-teh hien | 德縣 north of Canton.

| | elegant and flowery; said of fleecy clouds, or a parterre of flowers.

華 comely, beautiful; also used for the English and Chinese.

氣勃勃 a noble, commanding presence.

華采衣兮若 | how gorgeous is her dress!

| 明 talented and clear-headed.

| 銳 clever, shrewd, smart; used in a good sense.

顏如舜 | her face is like an Althea.

吸露餐 | drinks dew and eats flowers, said of ascetics.

瑛 Like the last, applied to stones. The luster of gems; a crystal, especially a well formed one. *ying*

紫石 | amethystine quartz; rose quartz.

玉 | 仁實不斷自成 the crystals of quartz and the pearls of humanity, perfect themselves without any polishing.

鏗 The sound of jingling bells is 鈴 | referring to the round ones worn by mules. *ying*

霏 From rain and beautiful. Rain and sleet falling together; the crystals of snow, which fall in flowery flakes *ying*

when the weather is not very cold.

雪 | crystals of snow.

祥 | a fortunate fall of snow.

霰 | sleety snow.

| | snow-white clouds.

珥 Two pearls strung together; an ornament for the neck, as a necklace of shells or beads. *ying*

罍 From jar or tile and a necklace; the third form is rather restricted to flower vases.

甕 Earthenware jars with small mouths, and two or four ears, through which a cord is run to carry them by; a vase, a jar; a gallipot, a pitcher. *ying*

瓶 | jars and vases.

糖菓 | a jar of sweetmeats.

水 | a water gurglet or ewer.

| 粟 or | 子菓 the poppy, so called from the jar-like shape of the capsules.

木 | 渡軍 [Han Sin, B. C. 210] used wooden tubs to transport his troops over the river.

嬰 From woman and necklace; the second form means only a child.

嬰 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. *ying*

| 兒 a baby.

育 | 堂 a foundling-hospital, an orphanage.

抱 | a babe in arms.

| 累 senility, the weakness of age.

| 病 attacked by disease.

世網 | 吾身 the entanglements and temptations of this world have got me fast.

嚶 From mouth and infant.

嚶 The melody of many birds; birds calling. *ying*

鳥鳴 | | the birds are caroling melodiously.

| 其鳴矣 she is singing her best.

| | the rivalries and emulations of friends.

瓔 A fine pebble suitable to put in a lady's necklace. *ying*

擺 | 珞 to spread out curiosities and jewels for sale.

| 珞我身 he put a necklace on my person.

櫻 From hand and infant.

櫻 To take in the hand, to finger and put into disorder; to run against; to assail, to excite the ire of; audacious, provoking. 虎負嵎莫之敢 | when the tiger backs against a hill, nobody durst attack him. *ying*

| 其鋒 rushed against the spears; met. a close fight.

櫻 The cherry, called | 桃 and 含桃; the common varieties are the 朱 | red cherry, and 臘 | yellow cherry. *ying*

| 桃口 cherry lips.

金 | 子 the seeds of the *Rosa hystrix*.

鸚 The bird for infants, because it learns to talk as infants do by listening to their mothers. *ying*

A parrot; the macaw or cockatoo.

白 | 鸚 the white cockatoo, brought from the Archipelago.

| 鸚 a parrot.

| 鸚螺 a *Buccinum*; a nautilus shell; and applied to other shells resembling these.

| 鸚鼻 a Roman or crooked nose.

鶯 From 鳥 bird and 榮 splendid contracted; these two characters may perhaps refer to different birds; the first is used erroneously for the preceding, when meaning a parrot. *ying*

A species of warbler that nestles on the willow, having many names, one of which, the 黃鸝 seems to identify it with the mango bird; but the common one 黃 | refers to the Chinese oriole. (*Oriolus sinensis*.)

有 | 其羽 its plumes are beautifully variegated; i. e. like an oriole's.

| 梭織柳絲 the oriole flits through the willows like a shuttle.

燕侶 | 儔 the swallow and the oriole have made a match;—referring to a marriage.

In Cantonese. A knot in wood.

應  
ying

From *heart* and *obeying man's call*, as a trained falcon.

That which is right and should be; ought to be; suitable, proper; therefore, accordingly; that which is likely to take place; in ancient times, the fourth gate of the palace.

| 當 or | 該 or | 分' ought, must, should, certainly, necessarily, — according to the scope.

| 得 due to him or suitable for; belongs to.

本 | 該怎麼作 that's the proper way to do it.

不 | 不 | 俱全 everything needed is supplied; all completely furnished.

難 | 重' 任 he cannot well fill so important an office.

未達 | 或 未 | 承 I have not (or do not) promise.

| 門 the Imperial palace.

| 斬死 [a deed] worthy of death by decapitation.

| 國 a petty principedom in the present Yeh hien 葉縣 in the southwest of Honan.

Read *ying'* in which it is similar to the next. An answer, a response; an echo; to fulfill, to come up to expectation; to respond; responded to, correspondent, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; in divination, denotes the diagrams which refer to others; a small drum.

答 | to reply, to answer.

| 驗良方 a specific, a good prescription.

| 令 an order of the heir-apparent.

接 | to reinforce, as in battle.

同聲相 | the echo answers; *met.* people of kindred tastes, birds of a feather.

供 | to entertain a high officer on his route.

不能 | 手 not to be able to meet my hand, *i.e.* answer my request.

| 天順人 to please heaven and be kind to men.

叫到 | 爲止 when you get a response then stop, — and not call again.

In *Cantonese*. A lot; a number of things.

一副 | 當' the whole lot together.

鷹  
ying

Like the preceding.

To answer, to reply to a call verbally.

| 門 to come to, or answer the door, when a visitor calls.

叫不 | he does not answer.

膺  
ying

From *flesh* and to *respond*; used with 應 and also read *ying'* to answer.

The breast; personally, self; to strike; to bear, to sustain; to stand up against; to receive, as a duty; a belly-band, a surcingle; ornaments on the martingale; to fasten.

| 受 to undertake, as an office.

則拳拳服 | he carefully took and clasped it to his breast.

| 壅 stifled, half suffocated.

戎狄是 | he attacked the Jung and Tih tribes.

莫之敢 | 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 accipitrine birds, as the eagle, hawk, owl, kite, &c.

神 | the golden eagle, the barkoot used to capture animals.

麻 | 或 魚 | an osprey or fish-cagle.

貓兒頭 | the common owl.

| 隼出風塵 the eagle soars above the wind and dust.

角 | the harpy eagle.

| 眼猴手 an eagle eye and a monkey's hand; — sharp, clever.

| 揚 the falcon soars in his swoop; applied to warriors who at first were in low, private life.

纓  
ying

From *silk* and a *babe*.

A throat-band to hold the hat; the dyed hair or silk which covers official hats; tassels, tufts or fringes; tassels on the breast collar.

紅 | 帽 the red fringed hats.

馬 | the tassels or pendants on a bridle.

女子許嫁 | the girl has promised her bridal tassel.

鬻起摘 | the insult and strife arose from merely seizing a tassel.

絨 | round balls of floss worn by girls in the hair.

| 繫 the band to hold the button.

蓊  
ying

A vine like the grape, which produces berries or grapes.

金 | 糕 a preparation of candy at Canton.

盈  
ying

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.

虛而爲 | though ignorant he still thinks he is quite capable.

| 滿 full; self-satisfied; a complacent conceit.

| 缺 waxing and waning.

罪惡貫 | he has filled the sum of his iniquities.

器小易 | his abilities are small and he is soon exhausted.

丰神情態 | | 獨立 her animated appearance and sprightly ways were admirable and well sustained.

輕 | dainty and elegant, as the step of a lady.

朝 | the court or levee is full.

| 縮 to increase and to decrease; to overpass and retract; sufficient and insufficient, as expenses and receipts.

| 川 an ancient city in K'ü-cheu fu in southwest of Chehkiang.

| 把 a full handful.

**楹**

From *wood* and *full* as the phonetic.

*yíng* A column which is seen; a pillar in the center upholding the roof; a tree whose heart-wood is red and the outer gray.

奠在兩 | 之間 he poured out the libation between the columns.

| 帖 sentences put upon pillars before the door.

**潞**

An eddy; a rivulet.

| | the murmur of running water.

潞 | a whirlpool.

渟 | a small stream, a brook.

慧 | clever and glib in talking.

堂有三 | the hall was three 間 or divisions wide, — for each one required a pillar.

**營**

From *bright* and *宮 mansion*, both contracted.

*yíng* 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.

六 | the Chinese army, not including the Bannermen, or the 親軍 | the household guards, and other corps.

經 | to seek a living, to calculate the ways and means; to attend to from first to last.

經之 | 之 he measured it and built it.

| 汛 an outpost, a guard-house.

| 營 or | 房 a cantonment, a garrison; a *dépôt* of troops.

軍 | or | 伍 the army.

投 | or 入 | to enlist.

武 | military officers.

偷 | 劫 寨 to surprise and plunder a camp.

| 室 to build a dwelling-house; a star near Aquila.

| 謀 or | 生 to trade, to get a living.

| 惑 to circumvent and cozen; to carry away; to enrapture, as fine music does the feelings.

| | going to and fro, to travail in, as a peddler; buzzing, fitting, as flies.

**塋**

From *土 earth* and *熒 bright*.

*yíng* A tomb, the grounds belonging to a family sepulcher.

墳 | a burial-ground.

先 | the family grave-yard.

實 | your family tombs.

未闢 | 穴 (or | 窟) the grave is not yet dug.

| 界 or | 域 the limits of the grounds, where stone pillars are erected.

**翮**

*yíng* The opening year clear and flourishing, as the composition of the character indicates.

| 橋 a bridge in Kwán-shan in Kiangsu.

**贏**

*yíng* From *woman* and the next character contracted; it occurs interchanged with 盈 full.

The family surname of Tsin Chi Hwangti, derived from Shao-hao (B.C. 2597); full; an overplus; to open out; to loosen, as nature in spring; to originate, to produce what is new.

| 女 or | 氏 a famous belle.

| 滿 to fill up.

夏為 '長 | summer develops things.

**贏**

*yíng* From *precious* and a nondescript beast like a tiger.

An overplus left after selling a thing; gain, profit; superfluity, abundance, — which is obtained after much clamor and haggling; to beat, to win, to excel, to conquer; slow; very full, as a vessel; to carry on a beam; three day's rations for a prisoner.

我 | 你 輸 I have won and you have lost.

| 餘 an abundance, excessive; more than just enough.

| 錢 to win by gaming.

| 熟 over-ripe.

| 東道 to win the bet, — which must not be money.

| 了他 I have beaten him; I won it of him.

奇 | a high price for really good things.

| 利 profits, gain.

昭假無 | you have come to my help with all your powers.

**瀛**

*yíng* From *water* and to *fill*. The ocean, the circuit of the seas; a pool in a marsh; an ancient name for Chao-chen fu in the east of Kwangtung.

| 州 fairy land.

登 | 洲 to go to (or to reach) the capital, referring to an ancient name of Ho-kien fu in Chihli.

| 海 all the wide oceans.

**簞**

*yíng* A basket or hamper, also called 篋籠子 hung up in a kitchen to hold the chopsticks.

**篋**

*yíng* Often confounded with the last.

A strong box or safe, made of bamboo.

黃金滿 | the yellow gold fills the safe.

**蠅**

*yíng* From *虫 insect* and *繩 string* contracted, referring to the spinning-like action of the fore-legs.

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.

蒼 | or 烏 | house-flies.

| 虎 a spider which catches flies.

| 鑽 a fly-borer, i.e. flies will find their way through the smallest hole; *met.* traders who watch for the smallest profits.

| 頭微利 petty gains like a fly's head.

丨箒子 a fly-switch of horse-hair.  
 營營青 | the blue flies buzz merrily.  
 狗 | a dog tick, reputed to live in a dog's ears during the winter.

**迎** From *to go and one's self*.  
 To go out and receive, as a guest; to meet; to occur; to calculate, as a lucky day; to

acknowledge; a meeting, a reception, an interview.

丨春花 the yellow jasmine.

失 | to miss a visit; not to be at the door to receive a guest.

丨着頭 to meet one, as in the streets.

丨接上憲 to meet and escort a superior officer.

丨風而去 to go on, even with a head-wind.

不 | 不送 to treat without any particular ceremony, as an intimate friend, or as a rude fellow ought to be treated.

逢 | to receive with excessive civility; sycophantic.

Read *ying'* To meet a bride.  
 親 | 則得妻 when the groom went himself to receive her, then she became his wife.

**影** From *variegated and sunlight*.  
 A shadow; a picture or image of a thing; a vanishing appearance, a dissolving view.

丨響 shadow and echo; *met.* obedient, attentive to.

有一點 | 響 I have some hint of it; there is an inkling of him.

日 | a shadow.

丨射朦混 to delude with false statements and get one thing when specifying another.

畫 | to paint a portrait.

丨 | 綽綽 vague outlines, shadows moving; indistinct, no clear apprehension of.

倒 | to explain one thing by another, to illustrate aptly.

一魚幾 | several images of one fish; *met.* great exaggeration.

照 | to throw a reflection, as by a mirror.

仄 | a poetical name for a fan.

**境** } The second form is usually read *'king*, and is chiefly used in proper names.

**璟** } The luster of precious stones.  
 寶玉騰 | this rare gem sparkles.

玉 | the brilliancy of gems.

**瘰** From *disease and babe*.

Bronchocele or goitre; a wen or ganglionic swelling on the neck, of which five sorts are distinguished.

丨袋 a goitre, common in Chihli.

氣 | glandular swellings, which swell when one is in a passion.

血 | a tumor on the neck with turgid veins.

丨瘰 a tumor on the neck.

**郢** From *city and to state* a superior.

The ancient capital of Tsu, just north of Kiang-ling hien 江陵縣 in King-cheu fu in the south of Hupeh.

丨州 an old name of Wu-chang fu, the capital of Hupeh.

**穎** } From 禾 *grain* or 示 *omen*, and 頃 *leaning*, referring to the ripe head of grain; the second is not quite correct.

**穎** } A full head or spike of grain, which then bends over; a sharp point, as of a pencil or an awl; a ring on a scabbard; a fine critical taste.

毛 | a sharp pen; *met.* a well-read scholar.

丨悟 versatile, quick parts.

聰 | intelligent, ready, apt.

脫 | 而出 the awl has forced its way through [the bag]; *i. e.* talent will find its way to distinction.

禾 | the awn of grain.

實 | 實粟 the ripe grain bowed over in its full ear.

**穎** This character is often written like the preceding.

An ancient district | 川, now | 州府 in the northwest of Nganhwui, occupying the valleys of the River Hwai and its affluents, named after the | 水, a noted stream in its borders, now in Honan; a man of | 川郡 is one whose surname is Chin 陳, because many of that surname came from that region.

**映** } From *sun and midst* or *luxuriant*.  
 The sun beginning to decline; to shine on; to reflect, as a ray of light; to favor, to countenance; to show, not to hide or retire; the sunlight, the bright glare; a reflection or image; open, apparent, in sight.

掩 | to screen from the sun's glare.

日 | it is past noontide; the sun shines on you.

丨日 a bright sunlight.

丨雪 the reflection of the snow.

丨眼 [the glare] shines in my eyes.

丨帶左右 [I carry] the brightness of the sun on both hands, referring to a poem of the Ts'in 晉 dynasty.

後先輝 | the new incumbent reflects the brightness of his predecessor; said of one good ruler who succeeds another.

Read *ang'* Obscure.

丨瞢 not bright, not light enough.

**硬** } From *stone or hide* and *to change*; the second form is not common.

**硬** } Hard; not soft but solid; stiff, not pliable; unbending; obstinate, perverse; sharp, stiff, as a bad handwriting; to stiffen, to harden; powerful and willful.

堅 | hard, impenetrable, inflexible.

手 | strong, brawny, hardfisted.

丨直 mulish, willful, set.

丨郎 muscular, vigorous, as a hale old man.

說 | 話 to speak hard words; *i. e.* to frighten.

心 | 如鉄 hard-hearted, impervious to the truth.

書貴瘦 | 方通神 the best style of character is slim and stiff, and arresting the attention.

| 欲實鑿 I will exert all my efforts to do it.

In *Cantonese*. A particle denoting a fixed purpose, certainly, still, surely, only, indeed, in fact; dear, in price.

| 好食 it is really good-tasted.

| 到底 good pluck to the last; it died game.

| 要多 I will and must have more.

| 頸人 an obstinate, pig-headed fellow.

| 自做 it was I alone who did it.

冷 | stiff from cold.

揸 | hold it firmly in your hand.

| 得嘍 domineering; too stiff.

| 口 foul-mouthed.

贖<sup>yíng'</sup>

Same as 贖 to give an escort of maid-servants to a bride or a princess, when going to her husband; to exchange presents, to give douceurs.

副 | the maid servants.

Read *shíng'* for 剩. An overplus.

餘 | what is left over.

嫵<sup>yíng'</sup>

A good style in a woman.

| 嫵 a country woman, a village wench or goodwife.

| 嫵 a young wife.

YIU.

Old sounds, wu, yiu, u, ok, ot, ak, and at. In Canton, yau; — in Swatow, iu, i'u, u, and hui; — in Amoy, ir and a; — in Fuhchau, iu, éu, and hui; — in Shanghai, yu; — in Chifu, yiu.

幽<sup>yiu</sup>

From 幽 small and 山 hill.

In a shady dell, darkish, umbrageous; retired, solitary, secret; hidden from view, far back; to be of a dark color, obscure, mysterious, occult; the ignorant, idle; the shades or spirits who are in obscure places; to go or be sent into retirement, to be kept out of sight, half banished; to rusticate one.

| 雅 clean and tasteful; in elegant retirement; retired and tasteful, as a copse or garden retreat.

| 暗 dark; obscure, as a ravine.

| 都 the north extreme of Yao's realm.

| 居 to live retired, out of public life.

| 深 wild, remote; dismal, as a deep gorge.

超 | to deliver spirits by a mass.

祭 | 風 a gust that scatters the paper garments burned to clothe ghosts; *met.* an object of contempt, a wretch. (*Cantonese*.)

| 門 the gates of hades; also, the pylons.

| | 南山 the far off calm southern mountains.

黜退其 | 升進其明 dismiss the scheming officers, and advance the intelligent.

| 冥教主 the judge of souls in hades; a Buddhist god.

| 微 subtle, abstruse; infinitesimal, fine, delicate.

| 囚 to imprison, to confine.

| 閒貞靜之德 the accomplishments of lady-like reserve and maiden quiet.

| 峭 in *rhetoric*, emphasis.

麈<sup>yiu</sup>

From 鹿 deer and 牝 female contracted.

A roe or doe; the female of the stag or axis.

鄧<sup>yiu</sup>

A place anciently belonging to the state 鄧, now occupied by that district in the southwest part of Honan, on the headwaters of the River Han.

憂<sup>yiu</sup>

From 心 heart and 頁 head, which some regard as a contraction of 顏 the face, because grief shows itself in the countenance.

Grieved, mournful, sad; in mourning for parents; anxious, careworn; sorrow that is kept to one's self, heart-sick; to think of with sorrow; melancholy; low spirited, nervous; nauseated, as pregnant women; to sympathize with; to act so as to bring disgrace.

| 悶 disappointed, sorry, grieved.

| 愁 or | 心 cast down, heart-sick, of a sad countenance.

談 | to sympathize and condole with one.

居 | or 宅 | sorrowing, mourning.

不 | careless what grief may be given to others.

不 | 不好 do not be anxious lest they be bad; *i. e.* they will probably be good.

不知 | stolid, light-hearted.

高枕無 | you can go to sleep without any anxiety; the last two words in 無 | 王 refer to king Asoka, *i. e.* the untroubled or sorrowless king.

| 民之 | 者民亦 | 其 | if you take to heart the sorrows of the people, they will also bear yours in mind.

王宅 | the emperor's time of mourning.

採薪之 | a slight indisposition; *i. e.* sorrow because he could not shoulder a faggot.

小人道 | 也 the ways of a mean man bring disgrace on him.

嚶<sup>yiu</sup>

To grow hoarse; to hesitate and stammer in talking; to sigh.

佇立久喞 | he stood a long while talking slowly.

優

yiu

From *man* and *sorrowful*, but explained as from *爰* to *step off* and *憑*, *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 dally, to trifle; a mime.

丨人 or 丨伶 a juggler, a mimic, a mountebank.

學丨則仕 he can be an officer when he is fully learned.

敷政丨丨wisely and gently he managed the affairs of state.

丨游 to relieve care by a stroll.

丨劣宜分 their fitness and unfitness should be fairly tested.

丨禮相待 to treat with unusual politeness.

未見所丨 I have never seen anything remarkable in him.

丨孟衣冠 [antiquated as] the robes and caps of Yiu and Māng, two actors of the T'ang dynasty.

丨丨有餘 more than enough, too much, in excess.

耨

yiu

A harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sown; a beetle for breaking clods; to cover in seed.

鋤丨 to follow agriculture.

深其耕而耨丨之 plow deep and harrow the seed in thoroughly.

丨而不耨 they kept on breaking the clods without stopping — to listen to Confucius asking the way.

攸

yiu

From *支* to *tap* 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 所, what, that which, who; an initial particle; distant.

丨然而逝 how suddenly [the fish] darted away!

君子丨行 that which the good man docs.

利有丨往 it is for your advantage wherever you go.

丨丨外寓 to dwell very far from one's home.

福祿丨歸 whence the blessings and emoluments come to me.

爲韓媾相丨 he sought everywhere [for a son-in-law] for Han's daughter.

四方丨同 [the people] were alike [obedient] in every part.

監罔丨辟 an inspector should not use punishments.

丨水 a stream near Yiu hien 丨縣 in the north of Honan.

悠

yiu

Interchanged with the last.

To think of with sorrow; discontented, sorry; far-reaching, as a plan; remote, far off; reiterated, frequent; leisurely.

丨丨我里 I am grieved for my village and household.

丨丨蒼天 the illimitable heavens.

丨丨slow moving of banners; waving of trees in a breeze; long and anxious thinking; horses going far.

丨哉丨哉 think of it! think of it! — *i. e.* so sad, so grievous.

丨遠 far, a long stretch.

丨丨之論 common talk.

漉

yiu

Used for the last.

Water flowing along rapidly. 淇水丨丨 how swiftly run the waters of the Kil

呦

yiu

From *mouth* and *young*.

A harmonious sound.

丨丨 the bleating of deer, an imitation of their cry; also a cry of pain.

人語嘍丨 the singing hum or gabble of a number of people.

物

yiu

To restrain one's anger by saying nothing; morose.

丨丨 sad and unhappy.

重丨 sorrow and grief multiplied.

尤

yiu

From 尢 *lame*, some say changed into this form by combining 乙 the *beginning* and 又 *hand*; others that it is the odd walk of a person with a long and a short leg; interchanged with the next.

An *adverb* of comparison, more, very, still more; odd, different from; evils, calamities; to blame; to exceed, to surpass; error; to dislike, to murmur, to bear a grudge.

丨異 singular; surprisingly unlike.

效丨 to surpass one's example; to go beyond, as in crime.

丨物 a rare and beautiful thing; a beautiful woman.

丨人 to hate, to blame people; there is a proverb 京丨子衛 嘴子 Peking people are haters, Tientsin people janglers.

丨甚 vastly more or greater.

則寡丨 then his error is less criminal.

懷怨丨之念 I bear him an old grudge; to harbor resentment.

丨可怪 still more surprising.

殊丨之才 remarkable talent.

莫知其丨 I know not the evil cause.

訖

yiu

Used with the last; a fault or error; a crime.

惡丨 guilt; wickedness.

俾無丨兮 do not cause him to transgress.

報以庶丨 reported all their misdeeds.

疣

yiu

A swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; ganglionic swellings in the neck.

疣丨皮上結丨 a tumor has come on the skin.

豆渣丨 a ripe boil or pimple.

贅懸丨 hanging on, as a wen; said of a son-in-law who lives at his wife's home.

魴

yiu

An unauthorized character, employed along the coast to denote the 丨魚 or cuttle fish; the right name is probably 魴魚, as the characters are read alike.

**道** Used as synonym for **攸** and the next.

**道** Breathing fast, as when laughing.

爾而笑 laughing and jolly, as when convivial.

然 pleased, as when showing it in the face.

**由** The etymology is lost; occurs written like the last, and used for **猶** still.

The antecedents of a thing; a preposition, through, by, from; a way, a means; the cause or instrument for effecting a thing; from or by permission of; depending on; to let, to permit; to enter by; to pass through, as one's hand; to proceed to; to serve of; to follow; still, still further; the sprouts of a felled tree.

不知其 | I do not know the reason for it, or its original.

此門進 go in by this door.

來 heretofore, from the first.

來 | origin of; as in 怎麼來 | why was it so? how came it about? what were the reasons?

沒有來 | there was really no cause for it.

有妖乎 are there more goblins?

他去作 let him go and do it.

我自便 let me do as I like.

你 as you please.

經 | 此門 it passed by this door.

此而來 from this and after, or to the next; thenceforth.

天不 | 人 it depends on Heaven, not on man.

自得 delighted with, very well satisfied; self-possessed.

無 | 自達 no way of getting to see you.

等 | such and such reasons; &c.

事有因 | the affair has a cause.

京而來 I (or it) came from the capital.

胥 | the capital or metropolis, i.e. whither all roads tend.

率 | to observe and follow, as a precedent.

君子無易 | 言 the princely man should not lightly utter his words.

不 | 詭道 he did not resort to mean stratagems—in waging war.

我按不 | 我作主 my sore leg will not let me do as I would like.

**繇** This is usually regarded as another form of the last; it is also used with **猶** and **悠**.

**繇** To follow; to resemble or try to be like.

Read *cheu* The enigmatical interpretation of the fourteen diagrams, as given in the Book of Changes under each, is called | 辭; they are of different lengths.

Read *yao*, and used for 謠 and 條. To tell wild stories; luxuriant, as herbage; a retainer.

**蓀** Used with the last.

**蓀** Luxuriant vegetation.

**蓀** 厥草惟 | that grass grows very rank and thick.

**油** From *water* and *from* as the phonetic.

**油** A branch of the River Pa, an affluent of the Yangtze east of Wu-chang in Hupeh; a small tributary of the Tungting Lake near Chang-teh fu in Hunan; oil; fluid fat; paint; oily, unctuous, greasy; fat, shining, sleek; glazed, glossy; easy, gliding; cordial, agreeing.

香 | sesamum, gingilie or benno oil, also known as 清 | clear oil; made from the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*.

| 嘴光棍 an oily-tongued sharper.

桐 | 炭 chunnam, such as is prepared for calking.

| 漆 oil paints; varnishes ready for use.

天 | 然作雲 the sky is dark, and clouds are rising.

| 頭粉面 to oil the hair and rouge the face.

石 | or 煤 | petroleum, kerosine.

猛火 | naphtha.

| 然 slippery, oily, smooth.

| | a mild and scrupulous disposition.

上 | to paint, to oil.

Read *yiu* To oil, to paint.

| 顏色 to paint or varnish a thing in color.

**蚰** An apterous insect allied to the millipedes, the | 蜒 or cermatia (*Scutigera*), common in eastern China; a harmless insect, known by many names, as 錢龍 cash-dragon; 蓑衣虫 rain-cloak bug, and 錢串虫 cash-threading insect; | 蠶 is another form of it; the *Julus*, or galley-worm is sometimes wrongly called by this name.

**廂** An old building whose timbers are decayed; a dank, rotten smell.

牛夜鳴則 | if an ox lows at night, then [his flesh] is rank.

木 | 臭 rotten wood smells bad.

**囿** From *inclosure* and to *transform* or a *bird*, alluding to the purpose of a decoy; often read *sgo*.

**囿** 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 鳥媒 or bird go-between.

群類 | 育 everything is transformed and nourished.

做 | 人 one who seduces into evil or trouble.

鳥 | or | 子 a decoy-bird

**旂** 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 *liu*, and used for 旒. A pendent on a crown.

## 游

From *water* and a fluttering *penon*; interchanged with the next.

*Yiu* Old name of a tributary of the River Hwai; to float, to drift; to swim; to travel, to rove or idle about; to enjoy one's self, to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in; satisfied, pleased; an air of contentment.

| 民 or | 手 an idler; lazy people, those having no calling.

| 蕩 dissipated; reckless and vicious.

泳之 | 之 to enjoy swimming; to dabble and play in the water.

| 戲 to enjoy sports, to frequent theaters.

| 波 the petrel; it is said to 興波 祈雨 ride on the waves, and pray for rain.

溯 | 從之 to drift with the current.

上下 | wherever found, all parts, all belonging to.

上 | and 下 | above and below the elbow of the Yellow River in Shensi near Tung-kwan; it is extended to places north and south of one, wherever he is.

依子德 | 子藝 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.

## 遊

Often interchanged with the last.

*Yiu* To saunter idly; to ramble, to roam, to travel for amusement or information; to go on a circuit; scattering, as troops on a march; voyaging, traveling; friendly, as two traveling mates.

| 歷各省 to travel through the provinces.

| 玩 to take a holiday, and have a ramble.

| 方僧 a begging, itinerant priest.

| 魂 wandering, hungry ghosts.

菩薩出 | the idol is taking an airing, i.e. carried in a procession.

| 手好閒 the idle love to waste their time.

| 擊 or | 府 a lieutenant-colonel.

| 子 traveling merchant or scholar.

| 學 to travel for information.

| 子思親 the absent son remembers his parents.

秉燭夜 | to trim the midnight lamp.

交 | a chum, an intimate friend.

## 蜻

*Yiu*

From *insect* and fluttering *penon*; interchanged with 蜻 a cermatia.

A species of the ephemera fly (*Tipulidæ*), the 蜻 | (derived from 浮遊 to flit over the water) which, like man 寄蜻 | 于天地 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 *Scarabeus* or dung-chaffer.

## 郵

*Yiu*

From *city* and *border*, because posts were established there; interchanged with 尤 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.

魯君迷 | the prince of Lu blundered greatly.

督 | an ancient officer, whose duties resembled those of a circuit judge on the borders.

## 猶

*Yiu*

From *dog* and *wine*; it is interchanged 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, resembling, same, alike; if; thus, so; a rule, a way; to plan, to scheme; ought, can; a map or sketch of.

| 可 it probably can be done; it is likely to be so.

| 且 still further.

| 有 there are more to be had.

寫字吾 | 人也 I can write as well as others.

| 若 as if.

| 言 it may be said.

| 未定 it is rather undecided.

作事 | 豫 undecided in all he does.

| 子 like a son; i.e. a nephew.

君子蓋 | | 爾 the princely man is calm at all times.

五 | the kind of soil that is lowest down, regarded as very poor.

克壯其 | the plan proved to be the best one possible.

| 來無止 he ought to come without stopping.

Read *yao*, and used for 搖 To move.

咏斯 | | 斯舞 he sung as he moved, and then skipped and gesticulated.

## 猷

*Yiu*

Like the last.

A scheme, a plan; to contrive, 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.

嘉 | a fine, excellent scheme.

謀 | a device; to scheme.

大 | the great doctrine or plan of ordering the universe; fate.

以 | 鬼神祇 to draw the effigies of the demons, gods, and terminalia, — to be worshipped.

| 大誥爾多邦 Ah! I make a great announcement to you, [the princes] of all the states.

建勳 | a careful plan for defending the state.

有 | wise in counsel.

## 栖

*Yiu*

A soft wood easily ignited by friction; others say, a hard wood good for axles; to collect.

冬取柞 | 之火 in winter they procured fire from the scrub oak and the hornbeam (?)

𦵏

Composed of wood, fire, and spirits; used with and for the last.

𦵏  
yiu

To lay in fire-wood to burn the sacrifice of a heifer or sheep, when worshiping the highest gods.

薪之 | 之 heap up the faggots, lay in a supply of fire-wood.

菴

A trailing plant growing in shallow water.

菴  
yiu

Read *shuh*, and used for 蕭

A grass formerly used in making filters, through which wine used in sacrifices was strained; to strain, to defecate.

菴

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.

菴

薰 | 不同器而處 do not put fragrant and stinking things into the same vessel; — do not mix up good and bad things.

輶

A light carriage, like a curicle or chaise; light, trifling.

輶  
yiu

| 軒 a gig or cabriolet.

德 | 如毛 merit light as a feather.

| 儀 a trifling present; — said in depreciation.

𠄎

From 𠄎 a desert and 人 man coming out of it.

𠄎  
yiu

Doubtful, not quite certain.

| 像不決 this is not at all sure.

Read *yiu*. Walking on, as one traveling afoot.

有

From 月 the moon, and 又 the right hand, said to refer to its appearance in an eclipse as if seized.

有  
yiu

To have, to possess; the opposite of 無 without; to be, or in possession of; to exist; in Buddhist writings, a being, existence (*bhava*); often is merely a form of the past

tense; before the name of a state often denotes the holder of it or of an office; in replies, yes, I have, it is so; often has the sense of farther, and, also, more; used before names and in lists of things to individualize them; to get, to attain.

| 限 or | 數目 there are not many; a limited number.

沒 | there are none.

所 | 的貨物 every kind of goods.

無所不 | to have everything; without exception.

| 事 or | 事幹 busy, occupied.

何難之 | what difficulty is there about it?

大 | 之年 a fertile or abundant year.

自 | self-originating; *i. e.* grew or came itself.

| 無違禁 whether this violates the prohibition or not?

富 | possessing everything.

克國得妃其 | 吉孰大焉 to conquer a kingdom and obtain a princess to wife, what great luck you have?

| 理 reasonable, has some right.

九 | or 九州 the nine divisions of the empire by Yü.

少 | there are few such.

十 | 三 thirteen.

| 德此 | 人 he who has the virtue will draw men to him, — and thus get the empire.

大 | the fourteenth diagram, referring to fire rising.

| 意來 I came on purposely;

| 意 among Buddhists, a rational being (*manushya*), a man or god in human form; the term |

智慧 is another similar term.

大 | 爲之君 a prince of great deeds.

| 身家人 a man of honor and wealth, a very respectable man.

| 則言 | if it is so, then say it is; if it exists, then assert it.

| 在嗎。不 | 在 is he alive or not? no, he's dead; is he still here? no, he has gone off.

| 沒 | . | 的 have you any? yes, some.

| 以利我 it will be of some benefit to me.

期盡所 | to have all I hoped for, to realize one's desires.

一切 | all things; — a Buddhist term; 一切 | 根本 the origin of all things (*mula sarvastivada*).

友

Composed of two 又 hands joined.

友  
yiu

One of the same mind; a companion, a friend, an associate; attached to, friendly,

fraternal, cordial, hearty; to act as a friend; to blend with, to cotton with; friendship; by twos.

尙 | 古人 to be fond of the ancients, partial to their writings.

酒肉朋 | wine and flesh friends; selfish associates.

老 | an old friend.

同志爲 | a friend is one who is of the same disposition.

會 | a fellow-member, as of an association, club, or church.

弗 | unfriendly, disobedient.

| 愛 fraternal, cordial love.

益 | 或 良 | 或 好 | a dear or good friend, one who is of advantage; a moral friend.

交 | 或 相 | to make an acquaintance with one, to associate with one.

或 羣 或 | by threes and by twos; said of deer.

| 直 | 諒 | 多聞益矣 to make friends with the upright, the earnest, and the intelligent, is of great advantage.

| 也者 | 其德 he whom I have for my friend, is one whose virtue I blend with.

同年 | a friend of about the same age; opposed to 忘年 | one who is much younger, whose age is disregarded.

| 道 rules regulating the intercourse of friends.

天地相 | when heaven and earth accord, — then all things grow.

酉  
'yiu

The original form resembles a vessel for distilling; it refers too to the closing up of nature in the eighth moon, when crops are ripe; it is the 164th radical of characters relating to liquors.

Ripe, finished; matured; mellow, as ripe millet fit for making spirits; the ripeness of crops, the tenth of the twelve branches, denotes west on the compass-card, and is represented by the cock.

時 the hours from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.

五 | a goblin, such as Confucius once saw.

請你說個子午卯 | please tell me more of the particulars; give me the details.

書探二 | he has handled the books in the two hills; i. e. is a well read scholar; it refers to two peaks called 大 | and 小 | situated in Shin-cheu fu in Hunan, in whose caves the legend says that thousands of books were hidden.

水 a branch of the River Yuen 沅河 near these mountains.

卣  
'yiu

An ancient sacrificial tankard of copper, with a cover and a bail, used to hold the fragrant spirits employed in worship.

柅二 | two goblets of flavored millet wine, for libations.

羨  
'yiu

From *sheep* and *long*; occurs used for 誘 to entice.

To lead on in the right way; right, reason.

誕受 | 若 they fully accorded with the highest laws of Heaven.

里 a place, now T'ang-yin hien 湯陰縣 in the north of Honan, where Wu Wang was imprisoned, B. C. 1130.

魴  
'yiu

A yellowish black fish, 黃 | 魚 four inches long, which from its habit of burying itself in the mud, is also called

船釘魚 or grapnel fish; it has a forked tail, large head, wide mouth, and many sharp dorsal spines; perhaps akin to the stickle-back.

蝥  
'yiu

A short-lived fly, also called 孳母 produced from eggs laid in rotten wood; it resembles a silkworm moth.

莠  
'yiu

From *plant* and *elegant*.

A kind of useless grass resembling the paniced millet growing among grain; weeds; tares, darnel; the riffraff of society; vicious, mischievous.

言自口 their offensive words are just from the mouth.

除 | 安良 to extirpate the wicked, that the good may be quiet.

馬餽不過糗 | weeds are the only return the horse gets.

似苗而非苗 darnel resembles grain [when young], but it still is not grain.

雜 | 驕驕 the weeds grow rank and high.

黧  
'yiu

From *black* and *young*; also read 'yao.

A color like invisible green, almost a black; also an ashy color; to smear and blacken; black earth.

牲 black bullocks, fit for sacrificing.

塗 | 其面 he smeared his face darkly.

青 a blue-black.

堊 to plaster with black mortar.

晒的起 | he is much tanned or sun-burnt.

憂  
'yiu

An indolent, sans-souci way; to relax from labor and take one's ease; used for 憂, sorrow, grief; anxious longings.

傷余心之 | | the misery and grief that rends my heart.

牖  
'yiu

From 片 *slip*, 戶 *door* and 甫 *bored*; i. e. to open a hole as a door.

A hole in a wall or roof, as a window to see the sun; a lattice window; to slide or open; to lead on, to instruct; towards.

甕 | a window made of a jar.

自 | 執其手 to grasp the hand put through the window, as when visiting an invalid.

開 | 通光 open the lattice to let in the light.

戶 | doors and windows; glass or lattice doors.

天之 | 民 the leading guidance of the people by Heaven.

上有業屨 a finished pair of shoes lay on the window-sill.

誘  
'yiu

From *words* and *elegant*; the second form is unusual.

To speak to affably, to advise kindly; to allure, to draw on, to entice; to tempt, to mislead; drawn towards, attracted; to encourage, as a teacher his pupils.

引 | to entice — to evil.

我友邦君 he urged me to treat the neighboring princes kindly.

循循善 | to lead one gradually on from good to better.

喜貪者可 | 以利 the covetous are easily enticed with the prospect of gain.

惑 to tempt to sin, to seduce to evil.

射 to teach archery.

哄 | to befool, to lead into error.

導其迷 to lead the ignorant and wayward into good ways.

又  
'yiu

Originally the same as the next, and intended to represent *three fingers* of the hand when tortured; it is the 29th radical of a few incongruous characters, mostly relating to managing affairs; also occurs read *yih*,

The hand; a *copula*, more, also, furthermore, moreover, and, and then, again, still again, in a higher degree; before a negative, makes a disjunctive sense, as but, while, not yet; placed between two verbs, it makes the former a present participle.

罵了 | 打打了 | 罵 he scolds and then beats me, and then beats and scolds again.

| 一天 there's another day coming; *i. e.* why hurry so?  
 得而 | 失 he obtained it and after that he lost it.  
 問過 | 問 he asked and then asked again.  
 | 來了 there, you have come again | see, you bring up that matter again |  
 | 要出門 he wishes to go out again.  
 | 冷 | 下雨 it is cold and raining too.  
 | 其次也 again this sort also; again this third sort.  
 | 換一個生手 we have only changed him for another raw hand.  
 | 要馬兒好 | 要馬兒不吃草 there are good horses, and there are horses which won't eat their straw; *i. e.* some things are cheap and good, while others are too dear.  
 坐 | 不安 he could not sit easy.  
 | 有客來 still one more guest has come.  
 况 | furthermore.  
 | 不可 still more improper or impossible.  
 且 | still more.

**右** Derived from 口 *mouth* with 又 the right *hand* added, because they mutually assist each other; when language fails the hand helps; it is interchanged with the next two as a verb.

The right hand; on the right; to honor, to give precedence to, as the right side was once the highest seat; to aid, to support; to turn to the right, as in driving; high, noble, honorable; a spearman on the right of the driver; violent, high tempered; when added to official designations, it denotes a second or deputy, the lower rank of, as | 侍郎 a junior vice-president.

| 手 the right hand.  
 在 | 首 or 在 | 邊 on the right hand.  
 | 僧 a nun.

吩咐左 | ordered his attendants.  
 既 | 烈考亦 | 文母 I honor my meritorious father and my accomplished mother — with this sacrifice.  
 不離左 | he never leaves her side, as a child its mother.  
 無出其 | no one excelled him.  
 開列于 | it is explained above; as above written.  
 座 | let this come to the right of your seat; — said in letters.  
 | 照會 let the above communication [come to such an officer]; — a concluding phrase in dispatches.  
 道路婦人由 | in going on the highway, women should take the right hand.  
 左之 | 之 they turned the horses to the right and left.  
 豪 | a valiant or clever man, a leading mind.  
 尊文曰 | 文 to honor literary pursuits is called right-ing letters.  
 左 | 綏之 I will comfort him every way.  
 | 旋 a diagram of a conch whose spirals turn to the right (*nandavartaya*), regarded as fortunate.

**佑** From *man* and *right hand*; used with the next.

*yiū'* To aid, to help, to countenance.

助 | to lend a hand.

上天孚 | 下民 high Heaven sees and cares for the people.

**祐** To protect, to shield; to defend, as the gods or spirits; divine care and protection, heavenly kindness.

神靈庇 | may the divine spirits protect you.

受天之 | to enjoy the favor of Heaven.

皇天眷 | high Heaven oversees and assists.

神恩默 | the secret blessings of the gods.

**宥** From a *shelter* and *having*; occurs used with the next.

*yiū'* To be lenient towards, to be indulgent, to forbear with; to relax, to excuse; to give scope to; an inadvertence, a sin of ignorance; a permanent, far-reaching benefit.

| 罪 to remit or forbear an offence.

恕 | or 赦 | to excuse, to forgive an error; to relieve.

三 | three reasons for leniency, *viz.*, ignorance, inadvertence and forgetfulness.

祈為原 | I beg you to excuse the fault; — a polite phrase.

法所難 | the law does not allow this to be excused.

| 州 ancient name for part of Yü-lin fu in Shensi.

賄 | bribed to remit punishment.

**侑** To urge one to eat; to wait on, to do the honors of the table, to entertain guests with music; to help; to stimulate.

| 卮 an ancient drinking cup.

以妥以 | to seat [the personators of the dead] and invite them to eat.

| 食尊客 he urged the noble guests to eat.

奏樂 | 食 to divert and animate guests by music.

| 酒 to press a guest to drink.

**媮** It seems to be a mere variety of the last.

*yiū'* To assist, as a fellow does; a pair, a couple.

**囿** A park or paddock for rearing animals; an aviary; a menagerie; a walled garden, as distinguished from a hedged one; to inclose, to pen up, to restrain; a limited, superficial knowledge of.

鹿 | a deer-park.

禁 | a prohibited garden, one not open to all.

淺 | superficial, as a shallow scholar.

| 手風俗 bound down by the usage; hampered by custom.

| 苑 or 園 | gardens and parks.  
 | 子見聞不廣 limited in his knowledge of the world.

**幼** *jiu'* From slender and strength.  
 Young, immature, tender, delicate; growing, as grain; youthful, from ten to nineteen years of age.

慈 | to treat kindly, as young people; tender affection for.  
 | 學 scholars, young pupils; boy's studies.  
 | 視 to look upon as juvenile; supercilious.  
 | 主 a youthful monarch.

長 | or 老 | old and young, mature and growing.

| 童 a young lad, under ten.

| 婦 a young wife or bride.

年 | 無知 he is still young and inexperienced.

| 嫩 tender and smooth; sleek and delicate, as nestlings.

| 細 delicate; fine as lace; pretty.

| 吾 | 以及人之 | as I pity my young children, so let me pity others' children.

棄爾 | 志 put aside your boyish, childish notions.

Read *yao*, and used for 杳. Delicate, subtle, abstruse.  
 | 眇 recondite, metaphysical.

**痲** *jiu'* A shaking of the head, caused by old age or palsy.  
 顫 | a quivering; trembling of the body.  
 | 子 the ague; the shivering or cold fit.

**柚** *jiu'* The pumelo, or shaddock, the | 子 (*Citrus decumanus*), also known at Canton as 碌 | and 文胆 at Shanghai.

厥包橘 | those pumelos and oranges must be rolled up.

Read *chuh*, and used for 軸. The reed or slae of a loom.

**鼯** *jiu'* From *rat* and the last contracted, from the color of the skin.

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 地猴 earth monkey; it is probably an animal akin to the stoat, but one synonym is 黃鼠狼 the common weasel.

**釉** *jiu'* Used with 油 oil. Glossy, glazed; the glazing on porcelain.  
 挂 | to glaze things.

**狻** *jiu'* From *beast* and *cave*. A species of black monkey, called 狻 | probably allied to the douc; it is very suspicious and restless in its motions; has many colors, a long tail, thick whiskers, and is described as partly resembling a squirrel, a badger, a fox, and a monkey.  
 猿啾啾兮 | 夜鳴 how the gibbons howl and the doucs cry by night.

**褻** *jiu'* An obsolete form of *siu'* 袖 a cuff, for which it is sometimes used.

Elegantly dressed, with embroidery; a cuff of a sleeve; the blade of grain; easy, quiet enjoyment and plenty; to promote.

| 然盛服 he was beautifully dressed indeed, — but he knew nothing.

實種實 | the seed was used and it sprang up.

| 如充耳 well dressed and yet as if his ears were stuffed.

YOH.

Old sounds, yak, ngak, and wak. In Canton, yéuk and ngok; — in Swatow, yiak, ngak, and ié; — in Amoy, iok, ak, gak, and giok; — in Fuhchau, yòh, ngòk, and yòk; — in Shanghai, yak, yū, and ngòk; — in Chifu, yda.

**藥** *yao'* From *plant* and *music* or *contract*; the second and common contracted form properly means the leaves of the orris root (*Iris*); it is also read *tih*, to bind or bandage; to entwine about and cover.

Medicinal herbs; medicine, physic; remedial or chemical preparations; to give medicines to; to remedy; medical healing.

| 材 medicines.

開 | 方 to write a prescription for the | 家 or apothecaries, who 抓 | or 合 | put it up.

| 舖 or | 局 an apothecary's shop; a dispensary.

生 | the raw, and 熟 | the prepared opium.

| 引 a disguise given with a dose.

一劑 | one dose of medicine.

| 酒 medicated spirits.

山 | the Chinese yam.

疴疾易 | a malady is easily cured if treated at the first.

多將熯熯不可救 | the troubles flame cut till they are beyond help or remedy.

食 | or 服 | to take medicine.

| 性有君臣 medicines are necessarily divided into principal and subordinate remedies.

| 王廟 a temple to the Chinese Esculapius.

良 | or 妙 | or 聖 | an effectual or excellent remedy.

**爚** *yoh'* From *fire* and *measure*. Fiery, hot; bright, by flashes.  
 震震 | | the flashes of lightning and thunder — came in a wonderful manner.

禱  
禴  
yoh<sup>3</sup>

From *worship* and *thin* or a *measure*, because at the vernal sacrifice the offerings were scant, as nature had not fully expanded.

A worship held by the emperors of the Hia dynasty near the vernal equinox, in the ancestral temple, but in the summer by the Chen sovereigns; hence some use the first character for the vernal, and the second for the summer sacrifice.

約  
yoh<sup>3</sup>

From *silk* and *ladle* for the sound.

To bind, to cord up; to bind by contract, to agree with; to retrench, to moderate, to spare, to economize; to restrain, to restrict; to stoop, to bend down; to cause to submit; bound, corded; a part of a city like a ward, associated under an eldership, — and sometimes, a single neighborhood in it; it varies in different provinces; a confederation; a treaty, contract, or agreement; in *arithmetic*, to divide; agreeing with; brief, condensed; restricted, meager; an *adverb*, about, nearly.

我同他去 he agreed that I should go with him.

束 to restrain, to keep in bounds.

儉 | frugal, not extravagant.

立合 | to make an indenture or contract.

單 the agreement; a compact.

摸六百個 about six hundred of them.

大 | or | 略 for the most part, on the whole.

酌 about, near to; ready for; as 酌三點鐘 about three o'clock; 酌要話 just going to speak. (*Shanghai*.)

信 to make a promise.

定他來 he certainly agreed to come.

退 | to withdraw from the engagement.

背 | violated a contract.

符 | to fulfill an agreement

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 princely man is sparing of his words.

八 | 以二爲四 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 *Pekingese*. An interjection, 哎 | or 噯 | expressing dislike to the trouble of; dissatisfaction with.

龠  
yoh<sup>3</sup>

Intended to delineate a *pipe*; composed of 品 and 侖 one representing the *holes*, and the other the *unison* or rhythm of their sounds; it is the 214th radical of pandean pipes and similar instruments.

An ancient reed with three or seven holes, shaped like a flute, but shorter and played with one hand; a measure anciently reckoned as 1200 grains of millet; five 勺 now make one *yoh*, and two of them make one 合 or gill.

管 | a pipe, a fife.

箛  
yoh<sup>3</sup>

Like the preceding, and sometimes used for the next.

A satchel or basket; a fife or flute.

啟 | 見書 open the case and you'll see the books.

天 | a group of seven stars near the handle of the Dipper.

以 | 不偃 moving to the sound of the flutes in even measure.

鑰  
yoh<sup>3</sup>

From *metal* and *pipe* as the phonetic.

The bolt or catch of a lock; to enter, to get in at.

匙 a key.

投 | to put the key in the lock.

管 | a cross-bolt to fasten gates.

闖 | to force one's way in.

酒 | a kind of tankard.

籲  
籲  
yoh<sup>3</sup>

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.

禱 to pray to.

Read *yü'* Together with, and.

率 | 衆戚 [the prince] went out with the crowd to vent his anger.

滌  
yoh<sup>3</sup>

To boil; to cook with water, as a soup or stew; to wash, to cleanse out; to soak, to wet through.

疏 | 而心 cleanse and reform your hearts.

潭 | moving; agitated, as water.

沸 bubbling, gurgling.

飭  
yoh<sup>3</sup>

From to *divide* and *extreme*.

Bubbling of boiling water.

In *Fuhchau* read *lo*. To scald in boiling water, to cook hastily.

鷄 to scald a fowl, so as to pluck it easily.

麪 to scald vermicelli.

嶽  
yo<sup>3</sup>

From *hill* and *prison*.

The highest peaks of mountains, a lofty summit; the

五 | are high mountains

worshiped by the ancient emperors, and venerated to this day; the 東 | is 泰山 in Shantung; 西 | is 華山 in Shensi, south of Si-ngan fu; 北 | is 恒山 in the southwest of Chihli; 南 | is 衡山 in the western-center of Hunan; 中 | is 嵩山 or 泰室 in the west of Honan, near the Yellow River.

四 | a president of the princes in the days of Yao.

| | antler-like; projecting like deer's horns.

太 | a peak ten miles east of Hoh chen in Shansi.

岳  
yo'

Regarded as a contraction of the preceding, but now chiefly used for a wife's parents, intimating the respect due to them.

| 父 or | 丈 a wife's father.

獄  
鳥  
yo'

From *bird* and a *prison*.

A felicitous bird, | 鶯 described as larger than a mallard, with red eyes; its description allies it to the rails; it

appeared when Wän Wang got the empire.

| 鶯鳴於岐陽 the mallard-phenix sung in K'í-yang.

躍  
超  
yo'

From *foot* and *feathered garments*; both are also read *t'ih*,

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.

魚 | 龍門 the carp has leaped through the dragon gate; — rapid advancement in the tripos.

踴 | 用兵 leaping and brandishing weapons, as when joining battle.

不勝雀 | to jump and hop like a magpie for joy.

| | quickly, instantly, as an arrow on the string.

| | 蟲蚤 the grasshoppers skip merrily.

超 | to excel, to surpass.

## YÜ.

Old sounds, ngo, yo, ngop, ngot, yöp, yot, yek, and ngu. In Canton, ü; — in Swatow, i, n, ò, gò, and ngo; — in Amoy, u, ja, gu, i, and ngò; — in Fuhchau, ü, ngü, wò, éü, and ngéü; — in Shanghai, ü, nü, and 'ng; — in Chifu, yü.

於  
亏  
于  
於  
yü

Etymologists regard the first as an abbreviated form of 烏 a *raven*, as it occurs of the same sound and meaning in the phrase

| 呼哀哉 alas, low sad and piteous! The other is intended to represent vapor rising in successive strata or expanding itself evenly over the earth; the last is a common contraction of the first.

A *preposition* in, at, on, with, by, upon; to be in, to occupy a position; as, so, to become; at the beginning of a sentence, or after it it means respecting, in case, relating to; often marks the *accusative* case, and at other times emphasizes the object of the verb and completes the rhythm; after 莫 forms the comparative degree, more, than; before pronouns, it may be rendered as, as to, referring to; it sometimes reverses the position of the object and subject, as 室 | 怒市 | 色 if you are angry at home, it will manifest itself in the market.

| 三年 in the third year.

不求 | 人 ask advice or help of no man.

醫者致 | 病也 doctors only increase the disease.

問 | 我 he asked me; learned it from me.

| 傳有之 it is in the record

| 今 at this present, now.

莫大 | 天父 none is greater than God.

| 此有人焉 supposing there is a man.

| 民也仁之 he treats the people with humanity.

| 是乎 how with regard to this? thereupon.

| 心何忍 where is your patience?

止 | 至善 to rest in the highest good.

有益 | 君 it is advantageous to the prince.

死之 | 刀 he died by the sword.

如此而成 | 孝子也 try acting in this manner, he will show that he is a dutiful son.

不 | 其事 do not mix in that affair.

魚在 | 沼 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 yü for only the form 于. To speak, to say; to go, to proceed; resembling.

| | going along, as a person in the distance; also self-satisfied.

王 | 出征 the king went to subdue them.

| 民生之不易' he said the subsistence of the people was not an easy thing.

Read yü or yü; same as the next. Wide, vast; also occurs used for 吁, as | 嗟麟兮 Ah, behold, [such sons are the real] unicorn! — meaning Wän Wang's sons.

迂  
yü

From to *go* and *curling vapor* as the phonetic.

Vague, vast, distant; not exact or clear; to misinterpret, to pervert, to distort; very; to avoid, to escape from; wide, spacious.

| 久 a very long time.

| 乃心 to distort another's intentions.

言 | 效近 the proposition is very general, but it is applicable to present times.

| 腐 inapt, doltish.

| 拘 precise, too particular.

| 遠而闕于事情 a vague and indistinct thing; no certainty, no tact in doing things.

紆  
yü

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.

冤結 | 軫兮 alas, my wrongs are deep and must be kept down.  
 | 迴 circuitous, indirect.  
 | 曲 vague, indistinct, not conspicuous in meaning or intention.

淤 <sub>yü</sub> Mud, silt, deposit; to silt up a gutter, or the channel of a river.

泥 | 了河 the mud has silted up the stream.  
 風 | 住子 the wind has raised a dust-heap.

淤 <sub>yü</sub> Like the last.  
 A sedy bank deposited in a stream; a bar in a channel; to silt up.

| 濁 dirty, turbid, muddy.  
 | 塞不通 the mud stops the water flowing.  
 出于 | 泥而不染 it came out of the mire, but can't be dyed; *met.* I came from a sink, but nobody can now corrupt me.

Read *yü*, when used for 餼. Satiated.

椽 <sub>yü</sub> A tray for holding sacrificial meats, supported on long handles, by which it was carried to the worship.

魚 <sub>yü</sub> The original rudely represented a fish, the four lower points being the tail, the upper two the head, with the scaly body between; it forms the 195th radical of names and parts of fishes.

A fish, classed with 鱗蟲 scaly beings, 水蟲 aquatic beings, and 蟲之隱者 those beings which are hidden; fishy; a horse with eyes like a fish, for which the next is also used.

一尾 | 或一條 | one fish.  
 捕 | 或打 | to fish.  
 | 服 fish-skin clothes worn by the | 皮韃子 or Ghiliaks in Manchuria.  
 木 | the wooden fish; it is a skull-shaped block on which priests beat time when chanting.  
 | 椽 a fzigig or fish-spear.

壁 | 或衣 | and 白 | the lepisma found in clothes.

唱木 | to sing ditties and ballads, as blind women do. (*Cantonese.*)  
 敲卜 | to beat the divining-fish, as is done by Taoists.

| 子 or | 孺 spawn of fish.  
 | 苗 or | 秧 the young fry, minnows.

| 書 or | 函 or | 素 a letter or note; referring to an ancient story.

出 | 燈 a procession of fancy lanterns at Canton, many of them shaped like fish.

走了 | 兒是大的 the fish that ran off was a big one; said of anticipated profits, or things lost which are hard to prove.

| 水和諧 as closely dependent as water and fish; said of married people, or a ruler and his ministers.

佩金 | a prince royal among the Kitans, because he wore a fish made of gold.

脚 | a turtle, emys, or other kind of water *Ch lonia*.

坐 | and 蛤 | the frog, from its habit of sitting, and in imitation of its croak.

瞼 <sub>yü</sub> A horse with white rings around the eyes, like a fish's eye, at the edge of the cornea.

漁 <sub>yü</sub> From water and fish; the second form is only used in the classics.

敷 <sub>yü</sub> To fish; to take indiscriminately whatever comes; to seize; immoderate.  
 | 色 inordinate lust.

| 翁 or | 夫 a fisherman.  
 | 婆 a fishwife.  
 | 其利 seeking nothing but his own gain.  
 | 取 to inroach on and seize.  
 | 陽 an old name for Ki cheu 劍州 in Chihli from the | 水 a branch of the Peh-tang River.  
 | 樵耕讀 fishermen, foresters, farmers, and scholars.

魚 <sub>yü</sub> From fish and to strike; it differs from 𩺰 𩺰; like the last.

To fish; to catch fish.  
 畋 | 逸樂 to take recreation in hunting and fishing.

禺 <sub>yü</sub> From 沟 a paw and 田 a demon.

A term for quadrumanous animals, more particularly those like spider monkeys; to start, as an affair; the space of a *li* in the Chen dynasty; occurs used for 虞 in | 淵 the place where the sun goes down.

| 中 the sun in 巳 from 9 to 11 A.M.

端 | incipient stages of a matter.

嶠 <sub>yü</sub> From 山 and monkey.

A mountain or region in the east, called | 夷 the extreme east of Yao's sway, where the sun rises; it probably refers to 東夷 or Yesso Island, though others think it denotes Shantung Promontory or Corea.

山 | a covert or dell in hills, protected from the bleak winds.

負 | 死守 resting on the hill he held out to the last; *i.e.* he stood at bay, made a last stand.

隅 <sub>yü</sub> From 厓 and monkey.

A corner, a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, inlet, or small bay; a part, a little; rigid, precise, as an angle; in *mathematics*, the unit or lowest term of a cube root.

一 | 之地 a lot, a parcel of land.

海 | isles of the sea, an islet; a bay or place on the coast.

童子 | 坐 boys should sit at a corner [table].

砥礪廉 | this will prove his integrity and firmness of principle.

角 | a corner.

舉一 | 不以二 | 反 to point to a corner and not to understand that there are three corners more; *i.e.* dull, not to take a hint.

趨 | to enter on the corner mat; i. e. to come to the table.

向 | 獨抱 I will stand aside and bear the trouble (or responsibility) alone.

方 | a right angle or square corner; between the cardinal points, as northeast or northwest.

齟齬

Uneven teeth, or those interfering with each other; many tenons entering one piece, as fellos in the hub of a wheel; perplexed, in confusion, as the affairs of a state.

| 差 discrepant, irreconcilable.

In *Fuhchau*. Warped, twisted; obstinate, mulish.

蝟

A water-beetle, the 蠓 | or 青 蚨 whose appearance is described like a cicada, and the eggs are glued by the mother to leaves, especially of the sweet-flag, in rows of eights and nines; it is also called 魚 父 and answers to a *Hydrophilus*.

隅 隅

The clavicle or collar-bone; usually known as 鎖 子 骨 the key-bone.

愚

From *heart* and *monkey*.

Having a monkey's wit, which animal the Chinese regard as a silly brute; simple, uninstructed, rude, unpolished; confounding right and wrong; stupid, unwise, and in this sense used for one's self in writing letters; to deceive, to befool.

| 弟 或 | 者 "your stupid brother;" like "your humble servant."

| 拙 或 | 笨 foolish, unskilled, awkward.

鄉 | rustics, clodhoppers, village swains.

| 民 the silly people, the canaille, the mob; — a phrase used by the rulers for their subjects.

| 見 in my humble opinion.

大智若 | a very clever man with a doltish expression.

| 弄 人 to deceive; to gammon.

| 昧 stupid, unenlightened.

| 狂 conceited and foolish, a vaporing simpleton.

余 予

From 人 *man* and 舍 *house* contracted, alluding to the freedom of conversation in the house; it nearly resembles 舍 余; the second is also read 'yü.

The first personal pronoun, I; we, our, myself; mostly used in writing, and often printed in a smaller type at the side.

其 如 | 何 what can he do to me?

| 所 否 者 I am one who has done a thing rather out of the way.

比 | the head-dress of a Mongol princess.

| 一 人 our Emperor.

Read *tu*. Name of a mountain,

檮 | in Mongolia.

好 仔

From *woman* or *man* and *I*; the first is easily mistaken for 'hao 好 good.

Fair, handsome; in the Tzu state, a very tall and portly man.

媵 | in the T'ang dynasty, a kind of chamberlain housekeeper.

邗

Not the same as 邗 干 邗 a town.

A small fic conferred on Wu Wang's son, lying somewhere in the present Hwai-ngan fu, just south of the Yellow River; also a town in the state Ching 鄭, now K'ai-fung fu.

圩

From *earth* and *in*; it is often but erroneously used as a contracted form of 墟 墟 a market.

A dike or levee, raised to restrain the waters; a bund, a bank; a low place.

| 額 a sluice cut through a dike.

| 岸 an overseer of dikes.

| 長 a dike.

| 田 fields guarded by dikes, as in Hwai-ngan fu in Kiangsu.

蕩 平 賊 | cleared the dike country of robbers.

獠

An animal whose voice is like a child's; it is applied to 壁 the constellation in  $\gamma$  Pegasus, which when seen great rain follows; the 獠 | 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.

盂

From *dish* and *vapor*.

Originally denoted a wooden dish, but now includes those of any material; a basin; a porringer, a large cup.

漱 口 | a cup to rinse the mouth at table.

盤 | wooden dishes or bowls.

| 方 則 水 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 猶 | 也 he is like the dish.

硯 水 | a cup for watering the ink-stone.

痰 | a small spittoon for the sick.

| 縣 in Ping-ting cheu in the east of Shansi.

杆

Used with the preceding, but referring more to tubs large enough to wash or bathe in.

水 | a wash-tub.

Used for its primitive; | | a self-satisfied look and manner.

竽

An ancient reed organ like the 笙 having 36 tubes, meeting in a bulb, and blown through the mouth-piece; it is called 盜 | because it leads other instruments, and a chief of banditti is also metaphorically called by the same term.

濫 厠 吹 | an awkward performer blowing the organ; i. e. a charlatan, one who gets paid for what he cannot do; used also in self-depreciation when complimented.

雩

yi

From *rain* and *alas*, the primitive here denoting 吁嗟 or the cry of suppliants.

The summer sacrifice for rain; to pray for rain in the second month of summer; distant, because in this service, the answer was not obtained until the grain was ripe months after; in Honan, an old name for the rainbow.

| 雨 to pray for rain.

| 都 縣 in the south of Kiangsi.

龍 見 而 | when the dragon-star (Sirius?) rises, pray for rain.

畚

yi

From *field* and *my*; it is also read *shé*, meaning tinder.

A field which has been plowed three successive seasons (some say two); to cultivate a field; a field newly opened was called 畱, in the second year it was 新, and the third year | or 田 field, being by that time subdued.

如 何 新 | how are you going to plow up this field?

| 客 the "field guests," or squatters, refers to a settlement of Canton people in Kin-hwa fu in Chehkiang.

餘

yi

From *to eat* and *my*.

What is left after eating; remnants, overplus; the rest, the remainder; superabundant; moreover, as well as; after a period.

| 地 vacant ground, unused space.

留 | 地 spare a portion; lay by the surplus, as of wages.

有 | more than enough.

| 膜 enough and to spare.

| 坭 rubbish left after building; debris; earth for filling.

| 暇 or | 閒 leisure days, spare time after necessary duties.

| 力 spare moments and energy.

其 | as to the rest; what remains.

| 黨 the rest of the banditti.

捧 讀 之 | after I had read your letter.

| 姚 a district in Shao-hing fu, not far from Ningpo.

| 子 children who are not the eldest or direct heirs, as sons of concubines; supernumeraries.

| 夫 extra hands on a farm, referring to the youngest sons of feudal retainers who tilled the land.

| 美 or 富 | an abundance of.

忠 厚 留 有 | 地 may your faithful kindness be more than rewarded to your descendants.

虎 口 | 生 just escaped with his life, as from the tiger's mouth.

悲 悼 之 | in addition to my own sorrow.

昇

yi

From 白 *hands* and 升 *bearing up*, as two hands or two men raising a weight, and holding it secure with their hands and nails.

To raise a thing; to lift it for presentation.

| 拱 or | 舉 to raise up; to bring or offer to one.

| 夫 a porter, a bearer of burdens.

二 人 共 | two men brought it.

| 扛 to bear on a pole.

臾

yi

From the old form of 申 a horary character and 乙 *crooked*.

A moment, a little while.

不 可 須 | 離 也 [right] must not be neglected even for a moment.

颯 | a small state in Lu, now Mung-yin hien 蒙陰縣 in the south of Shantung.

Read *kw'ei'* and used for 蕘. A hamper or basket to carry grass, which this character is thought to resemble.

Read *'yung*, and used for 憑. To arouse, to excite.

悵

yi

Sorrowful, grieved at; alarmed, in terror.

心 | sick at heart.

憂 | sad: in much misery.

諛

yi

From *words* and a *moment*.

To flatter; to praise to one's face; to adulate; a flatterer, a sycophant.

面 | personal, direct flattery; to say pleasing things.

富 貴 多 | 言 high people hear much flattery.

| 色 a simpering, smirking countenance.

僕 臣 | 厥 后 自 聖 when an officer bepraises his master, he soon thinks himself something wonderful.

孝 子 不 | 其 親 a filial son never adulates his parents.

何 言 之 | why speak such flattering (or untrue) words.

萸

yi

The second form presents a common abbreviation of this primitive.

A medicinal plant of several varieties.

山 茱 | is probably the dogwood; its sub-acid drupes are dried to use as an astringent.

茱 | 江 a stream in Yih-tu hien in central Shantung.

噓

yi

Herds of deer gathering in one spot; laughing, frolicking.

鹿 鹿 | | multitudes of happy deer and does.

腴

yi

From *flesh* and a *moment*.

The fat on the belly; big-bellied, like some fishes; corpulent, obese; soft and flabby

fat; rich, as productive soil; entrails of dogs and swine.

肥 | fat, in good condition for killing.

膏 | fertile, rich, as soil.

進 魚 冬 右 | when presenting fish in winter, place the belly on the right hand.

| 濃 之 味 a rich luscious taste.

味 道 之 | the choicest, richest dainties.

道 | the gist or essence of a doctrine.

百 畝 膏 | a very fertile piece of land.

**虞** } From *tiger* and to *talk big*; the second form denotes only the animal; occurs used for the next.

**驥** } A fabulous beast of a mild disposition, the **騶** | which is said to have appeared in the days of Wu Wang;

anxious for, and therefore prepared; to sympathize with, to think upon, to expect; to estimate; an impediment, mishap, accident; vigilant, ready, provided against; to understand; to help; to select; to possess; to quiet a spirit; a period of seven days' mourning; a place where the Great Yü lived, now **安邑縣** in the southwest of Shansi.

**士** | **禮** the scholar performs the rites of appeasing — the ghost.

**無** | nothing to apprehend.

**不** | an unexpected accident.

**防** | watching, on the lookout.

**疎** | careless, remiss, unready.

**以備不** | to guard against contingencies.

| **人** a warden of the parks and ponds in the Cheu, now called | **衡司**.

**無貳無** | **上帝臨** '女 you need have no doubts, no anxieties, for Shangti will approach or bless you.

| **樂** blessed, delighted.

**娛** Joy, pleasure; to amuse, to divert one's self or others; relaxation, diversion.

**歡** | delight, pleasure.

**自** | to enjoy one's self.

**戲彩** | **親** with sports and gay dresses, he diverted his parents; said of Lao Laitz'.

| **順** to take pleasure in obliging others.

**極** | ecstatic joy, extreme delight.

**璵** A striped stone, | **璠** resembling cornelian, or more probably the cat's-eye; found in Shantung.

**美哉** | **璠煥若也** beautiful indeed is the brilliant cat's-eye!

**澗** A rivulet running between two hillocks or rising banks.

**歎** From to *breathe* and *giving*; it was at first written without the radical, but the two are now usually distinguished.

A final particle indicative of relief or admiration, but mostly used after questions expressing doubt, surprise, affirmation, or irony; to breathe easier, as after a sudden start or excitement.

**君子人** | is that man a good man?

**可不慎** | must we not be very careful?

**故有此言** | does not this expression (or phrase) therefore arise?

**歸** | **歸** | shall we not go home? go home now? — said Confucius to his disciples.

**猗** | excellent | fine!

**嗟** | alas, how sad!

**若是之難** | does not this look as if it was rather difficult?

**求之** | **抑與之** | did he ask for it, or was it given to him?

**豈非天** | is this your work, or did Heaven assist you?

**譽** From *words* and *give*; it is similar to **諛** to flatter.

To eulogize, to praise to the utmost, to extol; to over-praise, to flatter.

**面** | **背毀** to praise one to his face and then defame him.

**稱** | or **揚** | to eulogize, to greatly commend.

| **之不喜** he is not pleased with such flattery.

| **善** to commend goodness.

Read *yü*' Fame, credit, praise. **沽名釣** | to buy fame and fish for praise.

**令聞廣** | his fame and praise are everywhere heard.

| **處** pleasure, a feeling of gratification.

**含** | a certain felicitous star.

**旗** From *flag* and to *give*. A triangular flag, the **革** | having a scalloped border of a stiff material, with falcons drawn on it, and suspended on a staff; given to valiant and successful officers; to fly abroad, as loose hair.

**子子干** | high rise the falcon-pictured banners.

| | a large number of people.

**匪伊卷之髮則有** | she did not roll it up, and her hair spread over her shoulders.

**彼** | **旒斯胡不旒旒** how grandly flaunted the banners, showing their tortoises and falcons!

**輿** From **車** carriage contained in **鼻** 'o *car*: the radical is sometimes written underneath.

The box or body of a cart or chariot; a carriage; to hold, to sustain; to contain and bear, as the earth does its inhabitants; *met.* the earth; a foundation, a basis; many. | **人** a carriage-maker or cartwright; a cartman.

**地** | **圖** a map of the world, or of the Chinese empire.

**皇** | the imperial city, the palace. | **宅** a tomb, a sepulcher.

**國母** | **病之實** the reality of the empress dowager's illness.

**乘** | the traveling equipage and carts of the emperor.

| **論** the public or general opinion.

**權** | the first, the introduction or starting of, as an enterprise, referring to making a cart by beginning at the base boards.

**百人** | **瓢兒趨** a hundred men carrying gourds ran off.

**扶** | a kind, genial manner.

**籃** | a basket litter in which sick persons are carried.

**敬禮之** | respect is the beginning of courtesy.

**肩** | a small sedan chair.

**洞察** | **情** he has thoroughly examined its deep meaning.

鵲 鵲

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.

錫

A saw; a fine awl, the 錄 | with which the ears of women are bored.

愈

Composed of 亼 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 愈 more.

To respond, to answer, as a maid-servant; to assent; yes, so, certainly, well; to agree to willingly.

如蒙 | 允 if you ask for a favor, [the emperor will] no doubt accord it.

都 | 吁 嘯 sighing, he replied, it cannot be.

Read yü? Mild.

| | an easy, courteous manner.

Read shu. A fief in the Han dynasty.

| 元 old name for Ching-kiang fu in Yunnan, north of L. Sien.

媮

From woman and to consent; occurs interchanged with the next.

Wasteful, careless, like one belonging to a rich family; delicate and pleasure-seeking; to despise or set light by, to depreciate; joyfully.

富貴以 | 生乎 the rich and grand pass their lives in one long pleasure.

不敢 | 生 do not presume to trifle with life.

Read t'eu. Clandestine, illicit; deceptive, crafty.

惟 | 合以取容 they tried to conceal their designs by assuming an easy manner.

愉

A contented, pleased countenance; happy, self-satisfied; joyfully, willingly; to please; good style, well brought up.

| 色 a jolly, glad face.

他人是 | others are happy, — but not I.

| 悅 joyful, rejoiced, glad.

我有嘉賓其樂 | | I entertain these friends, and their happy contentment is great.

| | 如也 see how joyful.

菘

A wild plant, the 山 | 菜 resembling the skunk-cabbage (Symlocarpus) in its growth, but the flowers are malvaceous; found in Honan.

| 菘 a boletus, the punk mushroom.

滌

A river near the east end of the Great Wall; to change; to exchange, as sides; to deteriorate, to grow worse.

| 州 an old name for Chung-king fu in the south of Sz'eh'uen.

| 變 to retract, as a promise.

舍命不 | if I lose my life, I will not change.

至死不 | 其所守 he will not yield up his charge even to save his life.

闚

To spy and peep; to get aside, so as to see a person.

闚 | 門內 he hid inside of the gate, — so as get a sly look at her.

榆

The elm (Ulmus), of which ten sorts are described; one of them is a species of Microptelea, another a kind of hornbeam or Carpinus.

| 莢 or | 錢 elm seeds and their winged seed-vessels.

失之東隅收之桑 | if I have lost the east plat, I have got my village home.

| 皮 slippery elm bark, a tonic medicine.

白 | a star which guides the husbandman in his planting.

啖 | to take a decoction of elm seeds in order to sleep.

地 | ground elm, the Hypericum or St. John's wort.

瑜

Luster of gems; a beautiful stone, like jasper, worn by the sons of noblemen; excellencies, good qualities.

瑕 | 互見 the defects and excellencies are well contrasted.

披褐懷 | under a plain dress he cherished the highest virtues.

瑜

In the Hia dynasty, a black ram; credit, reputation; the name of a god of the hills.

窬

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 | 牆 to cut through a wall.

Read teu. Low; depressed below the level.

隰 | a deep depression or excavation in the ground.

In Cantonese. The thickness of a brick in a wall, when laid edgewise.

三 | 磚 a wall, a brick and a half thick.

五 | 厚 a wall two and a half bricks thick.

褕

Sleeves of a woman's robes adorned with feathers; elegant, as a costly dress.

短 | a short sleeve.

貂襜 | a sleeve trimmed with sable fur.

| 衣甘食 fine clothes and good eating.

Read yao. Dresses with pheasants drawn on them.

| 狄后衣 the queen's dress with painted pheasants on it.

廠

Interchanged with the next.

To mimic and make sport of.

揶 | to clap the hands and laugh at one.

邪 | to act in a pantomime, to throw the hands about.

揄  
揄

From *hand* and to *assent*.

A long sleeve reaching to the feet; to lead, to draw forth and show the merits of, to bring out merit; to praise.

然 laughing and clapping.

雍容 | 揚 everywhere extolled his grace and worthy acts.

揄 | a "devil's laugh;" — to mimic and make sport of.

Read *yao*, and used for 褳. To draw pheasants on the dress, as was the fashion in the Cheu dynasty.

Read *ŕeu*. To draw out.

文竿出比目 he lifted up the painted rod and drew out a sole fish.

Read *yü*. To scoop grain out of a mortar.

或舂或 | some hulled it with the stone pestle, and some scooped it out.

Read *ch'eu* and *ŕeu*. To walk with the hands hanging and swinging.

手徐行 to saunter along with hands hanging carelessly.

被髮 | 袂 with disheveled hair and hanging sleeves.

覲

From to *look at* and *assent*; used with 窳 to cut through.

To desire, to long earnestly for; to covet and spy how to obtain.

覲 | to spy and peep, in order to plunder; to lurk about.

無覲 | 以求幸 having no inordinate desires, you will thus get happiness.

無 | 心 pure-minded, not covetous.

敵人 | 我 my enemy watches privily.

蚰

A garden slug, 蟻 | a *Limax*, called also 蝸牛 the snail-cow; the name is also given to a large garden spider.

逾  
踰

From to *go* or *foot* and to *wish*; *q.d.* to get where one wishes.

To pass over, to cross; to get over, as a wall; or beyond, as a time; to exceed; to pass by, to omit.

牆 to leap a wall.

節 to exceed the limit or margin, as in an outlay.

限 to overpass the mark or time.

月 to pass over the month.

遠 to travel far.

于洛 it flowed into the River Loh.

城 to get over the city wall.

分 to forget one's proper place.

日月 | 邁 the days and months have passed away.

塤

A grave; in the Tsin dynasty, the tumultus raised over it.

歛

To clap the hands; in the state of Wu 吳 a song.

歌 a tune or song.

舞 | to sport and sing; to carouse.

颶

A sudden tempest, like a tornado.

颶

颶 | a violent blast.

熯

Also read *ŕü*; fiery.

熯

The flames of fire; color faded out.

火苗青 | | the bluish flames of the fire.

雨

Intended to represent *rain*, the upper line being the *sky*, the sides the *clouds*, and the *drops* within, it forms the 173d radical of characters relating to meteorology.

Rain; a shower; to come fast and furious, like rain.

下 | or 落 | to rain

雲行 | 施 when the clouds move the rain is given down.

微絲 | a drizzling, misty rain.

苦 | a rain which spoils the crops, a very long rain.

平田 | a widely extended rain.

過雲 | a passing shower.

白撞 | a sun shower.

暴 | or 疾 | a terrible gust of a shower; a squall which is dangerous.

夏 | | 人 the summer rain falls on man; *met.* the emperor's kindness reaches all.

舊 | old rain; *met.* an old friend.

今 | a recent acquaintance.

風不更 no alteration on account of the weather, as a race.

露恩 the kindness of rain and dew; *i. e.* the Emperor's favor.

握 | 携雲 to hold the rain and guide the clouds, as a god; *met.* to embrace a woman.

Read *yü'* To rain; to fall from the sky.

金三日 it rained gold three days — in the days of Fuhhi; this may be a legend of a great fall of aerolites.

雪紛紛 a great fall of rain.

矢石 | 下 the darts and stones came raining down.

隨車甘 | the sweet showers follow his carriage.

紅 | the peach blossoms are falling.

羽

Intended to represent the long wing primaries and the large quill feathers of birds; it is the 124th radical of characters relating to plumage and feathers.

Wings, plumes; made of or having feathers; feathered; winged tribes; a banner or signal of feathers; cloth having a rough feel, as bunting; quick, flying; the fifth of the five kinds of musical sounds, that are made by smacking.

族 or | 類 the feathered tribes.

黨 | detachments from a force; foraging or predatory bands.

舞干 | a sort of panache used by mummers.

儀 what reflects honor on a ruler, as a good envoy sent by him.

布 bunting

綢 bombasin.

- | 紗 English camlets.
- | 士 a Taoist priest; ho is called
- | 化而登仙 referring to the flight of the soul after death.
- | 林軍 the Imperial body-guard of about 300 men.
- | 林天軍 a group of 35 stars in Aquarius, including δ τ χ ψ and others.

**禹** <sup>yü</sup> Combined of 禺 a paw and 虫 insect; it once denoted a certain insect, now unknown.  
 Loose, free; the reputed founder of the Hia dynasty, called 大 | and also 神 | who reigned at Ping-yang fu in Shansi; in epitaphs, one who receives a kingdom and perfects its work.  
 | 惡 旨酒 Yü detested even the best liquor.  
 | 餘糧 concretions of brown hæmatite, supposed to be petrified crumbs from Yü's table.

**萬** <sup>yü</sup> Grass; a kind of tree, whence the character was used as a surname.

Read *ku*. A kind of dividers, called | 鑿 used to mark off the spokes in a wheel when making it.

**楮** <sup>yü</sup> A kind of tree.  
 | 維師氏 Yü is the captain of the guards.

**瑀** <sup>yü</sup> A pebble with stripes and coloring, which make it almost as valuable as a gem; probably a variety of cornelian.

**郟** <sup>yü</sup> A small ancient state in the present department of Tsing cheu in Shantung, whence the descendants of Shin-nung, named 紘 came.

**與** <sup>yü</sup> } The second form, composed of  
**与** <sup>yü</sup> } one and 勺 spoonful, (for 酌) denoting equal consultation, is the oldest; afterwards 昇 to hold up was combined with it, making it denote one debate held in a mortar; the contraction is common.

As a *preposition*, nearly synonymous with 子, by, with, to; as a *copula*, and, together with; as, as if; but when repeated it has a disjunctive sense, either, or; when followed by 寧 denotes a comparison; before a verb it often denotes the dative; after a verb it expresses merely a transitive action; to give, to commit to, to transfer; to make known to, to represent; to consort or associate with; a band, a company or combination; to accept, to allow; to agree, to comply with, to promise; to give in to, to submit; to grant or concede; to approve; to wait, to delay for; to use, to employ.

| 人不同 unlike other men.  
 | 你走 I'll go with you.  
 好相 | a good friend; intimate. (Cantonese.)

黨 | connected or linked with, as in a club or band; a company, an association.

歲不我 | the years will not wait for me.

孰 | 我 who is like me or equal to me?

| 我無干涉 it is none of my business, it does not concern me.

天 | 之 Heaven gave it.

甲 | 乙孰美 which is the best of them 甲 or 乙, this or that?

喪 | 其易也寧戚 in mourning true grief is better than show.

容 | at ease, careless about, self-indulgent.

則王 | 之乎 would the king then grant it?

| 助 to give aid, to help.

之子歸不我 | when that gentleman returns, he will not take me with him.

鄙夫可 | 事君, | 哉 can one serve his prince when associated with a mean fellow?

Read *yü* To take part in; to assist at, to be concerned in; used for 歎 as an exclamation.

我黍 | | our millet is flourishing.

不 | 問 I will not ask him.  
 猶 | 無決 as if he was undecided in his mind.

吾不 | 祭如不祭 if I am not at the sacrifice, it is as if I did not sacrifice.

**痠** <sup>yü</sup> From *disease* and a *moment*.  
 A prisoner dying from cold and hunger; sick; weak; to treat prisoners badly.

憂 | melancholy and diseased; hypochondriac.

| 死獄中 starved to death in the prison.

身 | | 而未起 I am very weak and unable to rise.

| 斃水手人 they maltreated the sailors so that they died under their hands.

**庾** <sup>yü</sup> } From *shelter* or *receptacle* and *momentary*; all four are nearly synonymous, but the two last especially mean the measure.

**匱** <sup>yü</sup> } An extemporaneous cover; a temporary granary or stack for the crops in the field, or when waiting to be transported; a pile, a stack; abundant, affluent; a measure of 16 斗 or pecks, not now used.

客有 | 積 stocks of grain are piled up in the fields.

我 | 維億 my stacks are numbered by the myriad.

大 | 嶺 the Great Stack Mts., which lie east of the Mei-ling, between Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Hunan.

露 | open uncovered stacks.

**楛** <sup>yü</sup> Also read *yü*.  
 A tree, also called 鼠梓木 or rat *Rottlera*, whose wood is said to be tough in dry weather, and brittle in wet weather; the description allies it to the ash (*Erazina*), or perhaps to a *Catalpa*.

**趨** <sup>yü</sup> To walk rapidly; to walk in a dignified respectful manner.  
 趨步 | | he hastened his steps, walking fast.

罅 From *hole* and a *melon vine*.  
罅 A vase with a crack or hole;  
'yü filthy, dirty; listless, inefficient, useless; weak, sickly.  
罅不苦 | the vase is perfect.  
手足惰 | my hands and feet cannot be used; *i. e.* have been rendered useless.  
告 | 苟且 he is heedless and negligent, good for nothing.

偻 From *man* and a *corner*.  
偻 Hunchbacked; the body inclining, stooping; to show great respect, to bend forward as if hearing orders.  
| 者使之塗 [stooping like] a man cleaning up the dirt.  
| 者不袒 a hunchback should not strip, — for his back is not comely.

雞 A chicken just fledged; out of the shell.  
'yü

愈 From *heart* and *assent*; interchanged with its primitive and the next, and occasionally with 愉 happy.  
'yü

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.

憂心 | | grieved at more and more.

此 | 于彼 this is better than that.

今病小 | his disease is now a little better.

| 好 mending, recovered, nearly or quite well.

丹之治水 | 于禹 [Tan said to Mencius,] I could have drained the flood better than Yü.

立 | it is an immediate cure.

| 多不 | 足 the more he has the more dissatisfied he is.

全 | 受謝 no cure no pay.

| 甚 much more, more serious, greatly increased.

昨已粗 | he is rather better than he was yesterday.

瘉 Like the preceding.  
'yü To be cured; convalescent; disease, a functional disorder of the body; clever, upright.  
不令兄弟交相為 | do not let it be a cause of strife between these offended brothers.  
東方之士孰為 | who is the bright one among these scholars?  
父母生我胡俾我 | my parents bore me, and whence then have I so much illness?

噢 From *mouth* and *profound*; it is sometimes read *yuh*,  
'yü Sorrow or remorse expressed by groans; the cry of pain.  
| 咻 groans and moans.  
| 咻 sick at heart, full of sorrow.

候 Large features, a person with a large face.  
'yü 碩人 | | a man of large size; a stalwart man.

麇 A male deer, a stag; to herd.  
'yü 麇鹿 | | the does and bucks were numerous.

宇 From *covering* and *in* as the phonetic.

'yü The part of the house covered by the eaves; to cover; to shelter; to brood over, as a bird; to regard, to countenance; wide, vast, reaching everywhere; territory; the canopy of heaven; to choose a site.  
| 宙 the universe, all ages; one character refers to space, and the other to time.

上棟下 | the ridge-pole is above, and the eaves below.

屋 | the place under the eaves.

| 下 or | 內 under the vault or in the world; *i. e.* within the empire; the wide world.

託人 | 下 to obtain the aid of a person.

多蒙仁 | 庇廕 I am greatly indebted for your humane protection.

公男器 | 不凡 the young man's talents and countenance are unusual.

囹 From 口 *inclosure* and 悟 to reflect contracted; occurs with the next.

'yü To detain, to imprison a criminal, in order that he may reform.

拘罪人于 | 中 he held the criminals in the prison.

省囹 | to examine into the prisons.

圜 From *inclosure* and *lucky*; occurs interchanged with the next and the last.

'yü A stable or place where horses are reared; a groom, a hostler; a prison; to guard, to defend; used for the next, a wooden image of a tiger; the borders of the country, a frontier where flocks are kept.  
| 師 the master of the sovereign's stud.

| 守 to guard the frontiers.

| 官 a kind of steward or bailiff.

始舍之 | | 焉 how lively [the fish] are when you first let them go.

| 鄉 an ancient town near Lohyang in the west of Henan.

誰捍牧 | who will guard the shepherds on the borders?

疆 | the frontier of a state; cyclic years with 丁 in them.

朱 | a mountain, southwest of Fuhsiang in Kung-ch'ang fu in Kansuh.

敵 From 支 to strike and 吾 I; interchanged with the last.

'yü To stop the music; an ancient musical instrument carved to resemble a recumbent tiger, having 27 notches along its back, and when a rod was rapidly drawn over it, the musical instruments stopped.

合止祝 | they arranged and used the signals for starting and stopping the orchestra.

語 From *words* and *I*; the verb is sometimes read *yü*'

'yü To talk with, to converse; to tell, to inform; to warn, to



寓<sup>yü'</sup>From a *covert* and a *monkey*; *q. d.* to hang on as a monkey to a tree.

To lodge, to sojourn, to dwell in; to attach or hang on; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor; a residence, a home; a shelter, a lodging, a temporary residence.

暫 | living at or with for a while.

| 次 or | 所 a dwelling, a lodging to sojourn in.

尊 | 何處 where is your abode?

客 | or 店 | an inn, a hotel.

移 | 別處 to move one's residence.

留 | people who are not yet entered as citizens, their register being in another prefecture.

| 言 metaphorical, by metonymy.

借 | to live without rent or as a guest.

寄 | to stick to, as a parasite or hanger-on; also, an invited guest.

| 兵于民 to make a levy of troops.

安 | 客商 pleasant lodgings for visitors and traders; — a sign on an inn.

旅 | a lodger, a guest.

天地 | 萬物 | 我 | 道 heaven and earth exist in the universe, in me, in true doctrine as well.

遇<sup>yü'</sup>

To meet, to come unexpectedly upon one; to occur, to happen, denoting rather what is pleasant; whenever, at the time of; to intreat, to entertain or act towards; to agree together.

不約而 | to meet without previous arrangement.

| 着 it happened, it came to pass.

| 時大吉 happened at a lucky moment; a fortunate meeting.

| 難成祥 to turn hardships into blessings.

| 見 or | 面 to see unexpectedly.

| 我厚 he treated me well.

| 有事 I happen to be busy.

百年不 | one would hardly meet such a thing once in a century.

接 | to receive, as a visitor.

| 豐年 to have a bountiful harvest.

| 合難期 I cannot at all tell when they (the prince and his ministers) will be in accord.

| 緣 it happened well; lucky.

不 | unlucky, mal-apropos.

| 時一肚氣 he is always cross when I see him.

裕<sup>yü'</sup>

From *garment* and *valley*.

Rich in clothes and chattels; plenty, superabundant; to enrich, to leave to; liberal;

overmuch; supererogation.

豐 | an abundance of, as crops.

寬 | noble-minded and generous.

布施優 | to distribute with an open hand; *i. e.* enough for all.

| 國便民 to benefit the state and accommodate the people; — a pawnbroker's sign.

| 足 sufficient, a full supply.

光于前 | 于後 honored his ancestors and enriched his posterity.

Read *yü'* Easy with, gentle.

天姿玉 | his heavenly gifts of disposition were perfect.

飫<sup>yü'</sup>

From to *eat* and *incomplete*; but one etymologist derives it from 食 to *eat* and 芙 an edible *thistle*; the second form is unusual.

To eat much, to fill one's belly; to confer, to give; filled, surfeited; gluttonous, glutted.

如食宜 | in eating, see that you take just enough.

立 | 坐晏 sit at a feast and stand at a lunch; — an ancient usage.

食到 | eaten to the full.

| 賜 to confer on, to bestow, as food on troops.

俗物不 | 目綺語莫饜靈 vulgar things cannot satisfy the eye, nor fancy phrases fill the soul.

好 | 喉 to loathe food; eaten to the gorge.

瘀<sup>yü'</sup>

Extravasated blood, like that settled in a bruise or sore; a bruise, a contusion.

| 血 effused blood.

| 傷 sores or bruises, which do not heal; inert sores.

| 肉 proud or gangrenous flesh.

去 | 生新 removed the old flesh to let the new grow.

In *Cantonese*. A dull color, no luster.

色澤好 | there's no luster in it; it is very dull.

| 黑色 a black and blue color.

芋<sup>yü'</sup>

From 艸 *plant* and 吟 *moaning sound*, as if its solid root startled people.

The taro; also applied to other edible tubers; flourishing.

| 頭 the taro (*Arum aquaticum*); the small size is the best.

| 葉 taro leaves, fed to pigs.

雀 | a tuber or corm 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 wild-turnip (*Arisæma*), or some other species of *Aracæ*.

春及草 | when spring arrives the grass becomes flourishing.

煨 | to roast taro, as priests do.

海 | said to be a kind of sow-bread (*Cyclamen*) dedicated to Kwan-yin.

豫<sup>yü'</sup>

From 象 *elephant* and 予 to *give*; the second and perverted form is not much used, and the third is still more uncommon.

A large and docile elephant; easy, contented, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; satisfied with what comes; dissipation; to pre-arrange, to get ready for; to be comfortable, as in illness; prepared for, ready, provided; beforehand, already; the 16th diagram, referring to thunder.

秋 | a jaunt, an excursion in the summer.

| 章 an old name for *Kiangsi*.

州 the province of Honan; derived from the central of Yü's nine divisions, which had nearly the same limits.

悅 | pleased, delighted.

備 ready, all arranged; fixed up.

猶 | 未決 irresolute, 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 | 怠 do not at any time indulge in idleness.

機務 to deliberate on state affairs.

禁 to forbid beforehand.

一遊一 | 爲諸侯度 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 | 則立 whenever a matter is arranged, let it stand.

瀨 A tributary of the Yangtze River, the 灑 | 水 in the eastern part of Sz'ch'uen in Wu-shan hien, made the subject of a poem by Tu Pu; there is a high isolated and dangerous rock, the 灑 | 堆 in the Yangtze near its embouchure.

蕷 An edible tuber, 薯 | the Chinese yam, more commonly known as 山藥 or hill medicine.

喻 From mouth and to assent; used with the next.

To make known by authority; to explain, to instruct, to declare; to admonish and enforce, as a rule; to illustrate, to compare; to understand, to comprehend the import of; instruction, explanation; informed of.

教 | to instruct, as by explanations and illustrations.

勸 | or 諫 | to exhort, to warn, to expostulate with.

借 | or 譬 | or | 言 a metaphor, an illustration, a comparison; to make a supposition.

義 | 利君子小人之趨向不同 the princely man speaks of justice, differing much from the mean man who talks of gain.

以利害 he explained its advantages and disadvantages.

嘔 | 受之 he received him with kind and affable words.

審 | 之 examined it thoroughly and explained it fully.

善 | skilled in teaching.

家 | 戶曉 let all families and people fully understand — these orders.

諭 Used with the last.

An order, edict, or official notification or command from a superior; to signify, to proclaim, to order; to advise or instruct those under one; politely used for another's wishes and requests; a comparison.

旨 or 上 | or 聖 | his Majesty's commands.

明 | your instructions.

教 | a district superintendent of instruction.

不言而 | I see you understand it without further explanation.

劄 | an order from one's superior.

手 | or 來 | your letter, your commands.

理 | 勢禁 to explain reasonably but to forbid with decision.

我已 | 爾之意 I fully understand your views.

曉 | 志意告于鬼神 when you really know your own wishes then inform the gods of them.

畧 A white ore of arsenic found in Hupeli, which kills rats and fattens silkworms.

稊 The waving, fine appearance of a thick field of grain; the crop of grain.

我黍 | | what a fine field of millet I have.

## YUEH.

Old sounds, nget and yet. In Canton, üt; — in Swatow, gué, wat, yet, ngiak, jwat, and sùt; — in Amoy, gòat, wat, yet, and óé; — in Fuhchau, ngwòk, wòk, wak, and yòk; — in Shanghai, yüeh and nüeh; — in Chifu, yüé.

月 The original form represents the moon in her quarter; it is the 74th radical of a few characters relating to her times.

The moon, the ancestor of all yin things, and the mate of the sun; a moon or lunar month; monthly; the Buddhist employ it to designate India, whose holy men illumine and guide the dark world; they also speak of a | 王 or regent of the moon (Chandra) of enormous bulk.

亮 the moon; moonlight.

大 a moon of thirty days; |

小, one of twenty-nine days.

蛾眉 | or | 芽 the moon when a few days old.

餅 cakes made to worship at the full of the eighth moon.

水 or | 經 or | 信 the monthly courses.

好不 | the girl's menses are obstructed, she has none.

做滿 | to receive congratulations a month after confinement.

按 | or 論 | monthly; by the month.

弦 the moon's quarters.

好 | 色 bright moonlight.

玩 | 或 步 | to ramble in the moonlight.

氏 the Getae or ancient Scythians near the sea of Aral.

輪 | took it in monthly turns.

水 | 宮 a temple dedicated to Kwanyin.

先個 | or 上 | last month.

下 | or 第二 | next moon.

| | or 各 | monthly.

| | 紅 or | 季 the monthly rose.

| 白縐 bluish white crapo.

| 老 or | 下老人 a god, called the Old Man of the Moon, who is said to make matches; a marriage broker.

莫負 | 華明 do not frustrate the glorious beauty of the moonlight.

掬水 | 在手 one may even see the moon in a handful of water; — appearances deceive.

The months of each season are designated by 孟 and 仲 and 季 placed before the season; besides its numerative and cyclic name, each moon has also a poetical or allusive name, which are given in the following list:

- 1. 正月 元月 三陽 春王
- 2. 中和 杏月 如月
- 3. 桃月 上巳 寒食
- 4. 清和 麥秋
- 5. 榴月 天中 滿月 端月
- 6. 荷月 天貺
- 7. 桐月 巧月
- 8. 桂月 中秋
- 9. 菊秋 菊月 重陽
- 10. 陽春 小陽
- 11. 葭月 仲冬月
- 12. 臘月 嘉平 清祀

剔, } From knife and moon; the other pictures the punishment, and is made from the first.

剔, } To cut off the feet at the ankles, an ancient punishment. yueh' 兩 | 其足 cut off both feet.

| 辟疑赦 if there be any doubt about the propriety of cutting off the feet, pardon the man.

In Cantonese. The second form is sometimes used for k'ueh, 缺 to cock up, to perk.

扞, yueh' To bend into a crescent, as a bow, or the tire of a wheel; to bend back and straighten; to move; to take in the fingers.

| 折了 to snap in bending.

把木 | 彎 to bend a stick.

| 一個蛋 bring me an egg. (Shanghai.)

日, yueh' From 口 mouth and 一 denoting breath issuing; it is easily mistaken for 日 sun; it is the 73d radical of a few characters, into which it enters by combination.

To speak, to utter; said, spoken; to call or name; is said, designated, called, termed; is an expletive particle separating sentences.

對 | or 答 | answering, said.

一 | one says; one is called, as in a list.

詩 | the Book of Odes says.

其湛 | 樂 they are happy and delighted.

然 | 否 then say so, will you?

不 | 如之何 if you do not say how it should be.

居則 | 不吾知也 if I live in quiet, then it will be said nobody knows me.

| 若 an initial phrase, therefore.

汨, yueh' From water and speaking; it resembles kuh, 汨 noise of waves.

Flowing fast and silently, as a stream; quick; limpid, pure.

流 | a rapid flow.

| 越 bright and sunny.

拂 | moving about with celerity, as troops in a camp when breaking up.

奔 | quickly, hastily.

蛆, yueh' A small crab, 蟹 | which is found on sandy beaches.

脛, yueh' Analogous to 佷; a disease like a stiff joint or blighted limb, which prevents its free use.

粵, yueh' From 亏 breath issuing combined with 案 a recess, referring to the careful utterances of the mind at beginning a declaration.

An initial particle; to examine; verily, really; behold, now then, implying the desire to call attention to the subject; occurs used for 曰 to say; kind, liberal, as Heaven in giving life to plants and fruitful seasons; the region south of the Méi-ling, early subdued by the Han dynasty, and for which the next is sometimes wrongly used.

| 考 to examine.

| 東 Kwangtung.

| 西 Kwangsi, in which K'ing-yuen fu was called | 州 in the T'ang dynasty.

| 稽上古 to investigate ancient things.

越, yueh' From to go and a battle-ax. To overstep, to exceed, to pass over; to go out of or beyond one's place, to 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.

| 禮 to overstep propriety.

超 | or 卓 | to surpass, to excel.

| 宿不候 I'll not wait for you beyond to-night.

| 境 to inchoach 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.

踰 | 節 a name for the passover.

於我楚 | 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.

不聞 | 宿之言 no one hears a word of passing the night; — he never delays to fulfill his promise.

| 氣 to get out of breath.

| 若來 and then.

隕 | 於下 reduced to a low condition, deprived of all rank.

| 席 to leave one's place at table, and take a higher.

風不 | 而殺 [the plants] were killed though the wind did not pass over them.

| 以 an initial phrase, hereupon.

| 哉 alas, too much! too dear!

| 國 a feudal state in the north and east of Chehkiang, conferred (B. C. 2066) on Wu-yü by his father Shao-kang; the records give two rulers B. C. 537 and 496, who swayed all Kiangnan and south till 334, when it was reduced by Tsu.

| 南 Annam or Tonquin, called Vietnam by that people.

| 王鳥 the royal bird of the king of Vietnam; i. e. the horn-bill or *Buceros*.

鉞  
戔  
yueh<sup>2</sup>

From 戈 spear and 扌 a catch; the second form is now obsolete.

A battle-ax, whose blade is crescent shape; a sort of victor's ax, borne as a sign of authority; the star η in Gemini.

不怒而民威于鉞 | if you are not angry, the people will dread you as they do battle-axes.

樾  
yueh<sup>2</sup>

The shade caused by trees interlacing their branches.

蔭 | a good shade.

道 | 爲枯 the shade along the road has failed, — by the death of the trees.

悅  
yueh<sup>2</sup>

From heart and pleased; it occurs written 說 in this sense, but is now disused.

Contented, gratified; delightful, gladsome; to agree to willingly.

| 服 to listen to terms.

不亦 | 乎 will not that also be pleasant!

| 目 pleasing to the eye.

人 | 之 the people like him.

喜 | delighted with.

不 | distasteful, displeased with.

無圖 | 聽 don't covet the applause (or ready ear) of people.

閱  
yueh<sup>2</sup>

From 門 door and 說 to speak contracted.

To take a look at the things or papers at the door, as when memorials were handed in at the palace-gate; to examine, to inspect, to pass in review; to look over, to compare, in order to vouch for; to read carefully; to abate, as a price; to allow.

| 卷 or 評 | to revise an essay.

大 | 三軍 a general review of the army.

| 歷深 passed through it all, well-versed in, thoroughly-up in the matter.

披 | to look over, as a book.

頃 | 來示 I have just looked over your letter.

| 看 to examine a work.

| 實其罪 ascertained the real facts of his offenses.

我躬不 | I myself cannot go to see into it.

輓  
yueh<sup>2</sup>

Originally composed of 車 carriage and 元 first contracted.

The bar on the tongue of a carriage to which the horses are fastened.

小車無 | small carts need no brace.

婁  
yueh<sup>2</sup>

The space between the nose and eyes, the inner canthus of the eye; another says, the space between the eye-brow and the eye, called 憂媚 or sad-envy.

Read *küeh*, Beautiful.

噦  
yueh<sup>2</sup>

Also read *luwei*, a hum of people.

To retch, to gag, to belch; to keck, to bring up the food.

乾 | to gag and bring up nothing.

| 氣 to eructate, as when nauseated.

| 出水來 to throw up water.

狻  
yueh<sup>2</sup>

To scamper away, as terrified animals do.

麟以爲畜故獸不 | if the unicorn can be once tamed, the other beasts will certainly show no terror.

## YUEN.

Old sounds, yien, yen, yuen, ngon, yon, and won. In Canton, ün and ún; — in Swatow, wau, yien, i<sup>2</sup>, and ngwan; — in Amoy, oan, gwan, yen, yong, hwan, and ewan; — in Fuchau, yóng, wong, hwong, wang, and ngwóng; — in Shanghai, yū<sup>2</sup>, nū<sup>2</sup>, n<sup>2</sup>, i<sup>2</sup>, and wó; — in Chifu, yuen.

淵  
yuen

From water flowing between two banks; it was first written without this radical, the inner horizontal line denoting the current; it occurs used with the last.

An eddy, a whirlpool or place where the back water seems to stop;

deep hole, a gulf; an abyss; it has been applied to the gulf of Chihli.

天 | 相隔 as far apart as the sky and sea.

深 | deep, unfathomable.

| 潭 a lake or pool in Shantung.

魂欲上天魄入 | as the soul ascends the skies, the effigy (eidolon) goes down to the abyss.

| 博 having great and varied learning.

| 海 the vast deep.

簫  
yuen

Used with the preceding.

The sound of drums.

伐鼓 | | strike the drums, tantarara.

彌  
yuen

The curvature of a bow near its two ends, the place where it begins to taper.

冤  
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.

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.

訴 | or 鳴 | to state one's wrongs.

含 | to bear a grudge, to cherish enmity for some wrong.

| 枉 or | 屈 an injustice, whatever wrongs or prejudices one; to falsely implicate.

伸 | to obtain redress, to get one's wrongs avenged.

結 | to become enemies, to get up a quarrel and incur hatred.

| 魂不息 the injured ghost will not be quiet.

你想 | 我嗎 are you trying to fool me?

洗 | or 雪 | or 解 | to be revenged; to wipe out a grudge.

我不受你的 | I won't be insulted by you.

| 孽 the retribution of Heaven; a sudden destruction on one's enemy.

覆盆之 | an unredressed wrong, an injury that is concealed.

撒 | or 花 | 錢 to spend money on rarities, as a | 大頭 virtuoso docs. (*Pekingese*.)

贈恤 | 陷諸臣 he befriended and helped all the officers who had been oppressed.

不白之 | a hidden wrong that cannot be divulged.

| | 相報 their mutual injuries were revenged on each other.

慘 | inhuman oppression.

恣  
yuen

Similar to the last; also read *yuen* and used for its primitive; read *yuh*, grief; vexed.

Ill treatment, which leads to revenge; to have a grudge; to sigh, to regret; surprised at; small, as a hole; an orifice.

視其鑽空欲其 | 也 I see him boring a hole [in the armor], but let it be very small.

| 屈 a wrong.

夙  
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.

臥 | to turn in bed.

智  
yuen

An eye without expression or brightness; empty, vacant.

| 井 an old and dry well.

| 目 a vacant, dull eye.

蜿  
yuen

The squirming motion of a snake, a stealthy gliding step of a cat; tortuous; stealthy.

| 蜒 the tortuous motion of a serpent; applied to the undulating ridge of a range of mountains.

虎豹 | 只 the gliding, circuitous approach of a tiger or leopard.

| 蟻 a crawling worm or eel.

蟠 | to wriggle and squirm.

鴛  
yuen

The drake of the | 鶩 or mandarin duck; also of the falcated teal.

鴛好 | 外反 | 好 | 內思 the magpie likes to gad abroad, but the drake loves home.

| 鴛枕 a kind of double pillow used by a newly married couple.

鸚  
yuen

A gallinaceous bird found in the South, the | 雛 which, from the description is intended for the young of the argus pheasant.

肩  
yuen

From 肉 *flesh* and 口 to surround; now used only as a primitive in combination.

A small worm; to twist or wrench; to surround; empty.

員  
yuen

From *mouth* and *pearl* or *value*; *q.d.* the mouth stating the valuable things; it was once written 云 and is used for *yun* 隕 a border and the next.

A classifier of officers, and of round things; round; to reach all around, to circulate; to be of use to.

官 | officers, grandees, soldiers.

一 | 官 one official.

生 | a *siuts'ai* graduate.

能 | an efficient officer.

大 | a high statesman.

廢 | an officer who has been disgraced.

備 | 朝廷之上 to fill up the number of the king's officers.

| 外郎 an officer in a Board who reports to its Vice President.

Read *yuen* and used for 云. To add to; to speak.

| 于爾輻 I will enlarge your territory.

聊樂我 | I think you are pleased with what I say.

伍 | a celebrated warrior of the Yneh state, B.C. 520.

圓  
yuen

From *to inclose* and *officer*; it is interchanged with the last, and with *shwan* 圓 to go around.

Round, circular; a globe, a ball, a sphere, a globular lump; to interpret; to make round, to cut off corners; to accommodate; a dollar, a rupee.

方 | square and round; *met.* particular and precise; lax and accommodating.

| 圓 a ring, a circle.

搓 | to roll round, as a pill.

| 滿 finished; done up, as a job.

一大 | a whole dollar.

半 | or 中 | half a dollar.

| 夢 to explain dreams.

頂上 | 光 an aureole around the head, as on divine personages.

| 而神 [the virtue of a lot is that it] can divine and bring about what will come to pass.

志欲 | 而行欲方 the resolution should be accommodating, but the performance should be firm.

處 | 世 | 通 in life be accommodating, and take things practically.

盂 | 而水 | if the cup be round the water will be round.

| 扁子 a runner in the courts, a constable or watchman. (*Pekingese*)

| 寂 the death of a Buddhist priest.

洹  
*yuen*

A small branch of the River Wéi, the | 水 near Chang-tch fu in Honan; an ancient district in that region.

泥 | nirvana or nighan.

| | flowing.

鳶  
*yuen*

From *bird* and *javelin*; but the primitive is regarded as a contraction of 萌 *opposing*.

The kite (*Milvus melanotis*), common in Eastern China; its scream portends wind; the term is also applicable to the family of kites.

風 | or 紙 | a paper kite.

載鳴 | expose [the pennon] with a screaming kite, — to indicate wind and dust ahead of the troops.

木 | a sort of machine kite made by Meh-tsz' 墨子 in three years, when it flew away.

戴  
*yuen*

Regarded by some as another form of the 冢, but others separate them.

| 戴 a celebrated warrior of the Chen dynasty; name of a district in Cochinchina.

原  
*yuen*

From 厂 *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 remit, to forgive; again, a repetition, another.

高 | 下隰 above are the terraces, and below are the meadows.

田 | fields and plains.

本 | origin of, at first.

推 | to analyze, as a chemist; to infer from premises, to trace back to a cause.

| 主 the first owner or proprietor.

| 舊 like the old way.

| 不想作 I really did not think then of doing it.

一線可 | there is the least reason for pardoning him.

| 來如此 it was so at first; it has been so always.

| 由 or | 故 the causes, the circumstances, the first occasion.

| 來頭 the genuine article; of the original lot; it is from the maker.

情由可 | the extenuating circumstances.

中 | at first denoted Honan, but now means all China.

| 諒 to be lenient to; excusing.

| 州 an old name of 濟源縣 in the northwest of Honan.

| 委 the head and tail, the origin and end of a matter.

| 不該 by rights it should not be so; it properly is not so.

故事尋 | to investigate the origin of things or history.

道之大 | the great principles of virtue.

| | 本本 to search out all the details.

源  
*yuen*

From *water* and *origin*.

A fountain, a spring; used with the last, a source.

水 | 頭 the headwaters, as of a river.

| | 而來 incessantly coming, as customers.

飲水思 | when you drink the water, think of the fountain.

塞 | stop the fountain or source.

財 | 輻輳 money rapidly coming in, growing rich.

星 | the source of the Yellow River.

萬派同 | all the streams have one source.

嫵  
*yuen*

The name of 姜 |, a concubine of the sovereign Ti-kuh B. C. 4200, and mother of Hentsih, the ancestor of Wán Wang.

赫赫姜 | how widely known was Kiang-yuen!

羴  
*yuen*

A species of sheep found west of China with large horns, of which things can be made; it is fond of fighting, and resembles an ass in size; grass is said to grow on the horns in summer; the *Ovis argali* or *naghor*?

驃  
*yuen*

A bay horse with a white belly.

駟 | 彭彭 four bays came rushing along.

緋  
*yuen*

Also read *tsien*.

Silk of a reddish yellow or orange; a light red color.

| 緣 a red neck-tie or collar.

袁  
*yuen*

From 衣 *clothes* and 長 *long* contracted.

A robe; dressed in long garments.

| 州府 a prefecture in Kiangsi, bordering on Hunan.

園  
*yuen*

From an *inclosure* and *long*.

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 | a flower garden.

| 丁 or | 工 a gardener; a florist.

戲 | a play-garden, a place for amusements.

樂 | a foreign term for paradise.

醬 | a soy or condiment shop.

梨 | the pear-garden; a theater.  
 文 | 或 寢 | imperial sepulchers.  
 何人不起故 | 思 what man is there whose heart does not rise at the thought of the old garden, — i.e. his native place.

**轅** 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 mar-quee; the head-quarters, office, or post of a general.  
 車 | 或 | 木 the thills.  
 | 門 gates of a public office; hence | 門報 a provincial governor's court-circular.

赴 | 聽調 to go into court to hear and decide public business.  
 踴促如 | 下駒 a mulish man is like a colt between the thills.

**元** From 儿 man and 二 two, referring to heaven and earth over man, producing all things; others derive it from 兀 high and 一 first, i.e. superior, the best of all; used for 圓 a dollar and for 圓 玄 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.

| 駒 black colts, a term for ants, from their quickness and going in lines.

| 首明哉 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 15th of the 1st, 7th and 10th moons, of which the second is the most observed.

一 | 復始 the spring has come again.

一 褻 | a robe that is not open or slit before or behind, regarded as not dress for company.

| 始 the beginning of a thing.

| 子 the eldest son.

在德 | first in virtue, surpassing others.

| 氣不足 his constitution is not sound; his stamina is gone.

| 神 a Buddhist term for the soul going out of the body as in a trance; also the animal spirits.

三 | 及第 three senior graduates are the 狀 |, the 解 | and the 會 | the three senior wranglers among the successful candidates for the degrees of Hanlin, tsinsz' and k'ujin; there is also a 案 | or senior siuts'ai, but he is not reckoned.

| 亨利真 a phrase from the Yih-king, often used to denote 1, 2, 3, 4.

| | the mass of people; from the idea that they are all good.

| | 本本 the very first of a thing or time.

| 朝 the Original or Mongol dynasty; it swayed China and central Asia from A.D 1278 to 1369, under nine sovereigns, whose Chinese and Mongolian names are given in this list.

EMPERORS OF THE YUEN OR MONGOL DYNASTY.

TEMPLE NAME.	STYLE OF REIGN.	ACCESSION A. D.	REIGNED YEARS.	GENEALOGY.
世祖文武皇帝 Knblai 忽必烈 or Sitchen 薛禪	{ Chung-tung 中統 Chi-yuen 至元	1260 1264	} 35	Grandson of Genghis 成吉思
成宗皇帝 Temur 鐵木耳 or Olcheitu.	{ Yuen-ching 元貞 Ta-teh 大德	1295 1297		
武宗皇帝 Kaisun 海山 or Guluk 曲律	Chi-ta 至大	1308	4	Nephew of the last.
仁宗皇帝 Ayuli Palpata 愛育黎拔力八達	{ Hwang-king 皇慶 Yen-yiu 延祐	1312 1314	} 9	Brother of the last.
英宗皇帝 Kotpala 碩德八剌	Chi-chi 至治	1321		
泰定皇帝 Yesun Timur 也孫鐵木兒	{ Tai-ting 泰定 Chi-ho 致和	1324 1328	} 5	Grand-nephew of Kublai.
幼主 Achakpa 阿速吉八	Tien-shun 天順	1328		
明宗皇帝 Hosila 和世琿	Tien-lih 天歷	1328	2	Son of Wu-tsung.
文宗皇帝 Tup-temur 圖帖睦爾	Chi-shun 至順	1330	3	Brother of the last.
寧宗皇帝 Ile-chepe 懿璘質班		1332		Son of Ming-tsung.
順帝 or 惠宗皇帝 Tohan Temur 妥歡帖睦爾	{ Yuen-tung 元統 Chi-yuen 至元 Chi-ching 至正	1333 1335 1341	} 36	Brother of the last.

**沅** 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-cheu fu.  
 | 有芷芡 what fino orris root comes from the River Yuen!

**芡** A plant, found in Kiangsu, the *Daphne genkwa* or *Passerina chancaedaphne*, whose flower, when boiled and thrown into the water, stupefies and kills fish; it is also called 魚毒 fish poison, and an infusion is said to be good for coughs and lumbago.  
 | 青 a beetle found on this plant, dried like the Cantharides; the colors are green, black, and yellow; perhaps a kind of *Cetonia*.  
 | 葵 coriander.  
 胡葵 caraway.

**杭** Sometimes used for the last.  
 A tall tree in Kiangsi, with a thick, red, bitter bark, a decoction of which preserves fruit from spoiling; the bark is also destructive of fish; perhaps it is allied to a *Piscidia*.

**龜** From *tortoise* and *great*; i.e. the tortoise originally made.  
 The great sea turtle, | 龜 said to be twenty feet around.  
 元 | the first tortoise from which all scaly animals were derived.  
 老 | a god worshiped in Cheh-kiang to preserve dikes.

**虻** Sometimes wrongly written like the last.  
 A small venomous snake, a foot long.  
 蝮 | a lizard found in damp places.  
 龍蟠於泥 | 其肆矣 when the dragon curls up in the mud, then the boa disports itself; i. e. when the cat's away, the mice will play.  
 虺 | vipers and asps.

**蠶** Sometimes written for the preceding.  
 A silkworm, called | 蠶 which produces silk very late and only once in the season.

**爰** Originally formed of 爰 to *claw hold* and 于 *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 於 for, at, to, up to, even to; thereupon; to say; to consist in; to change; mournful, sad.

| | slow progress, said of a hare.  
 | 居 | 處 | 笑 | 語 then they lived and dwelt there, and there they laughed and talked.  
 作 | 書 to arrange a book of punishments.  
 | 及我朝 from the time that our dynasty began.

**援** 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.  
 | 引 to lead on, to urgo and guide.  
 | 兵 auxiliary troops, for succor or relief.

救 | to come to the rescue; to deliver from ruin.  
 | 結 to mutually assist, to bring one forward; log-rolling.  
 舉賢 | 能 promote the worthy and bring forward the talented.  
 | 溺 to rescue the drowning.  
 | 助 to assist, to relieve.  
 以爾鉤 | get ready your scaling-ladders.  
 無然畔 | do not let other influences draw you aside.  
 | 之以手 lend him a hand, help him.  
 為四隣之 | ' they are my four neighbors.  
 扳 | to help; to aid, as in going up hills.

**媛** From 女 *woman* and the last contracted; also read *yuen*.  
 A beauty, a Hebe, one who draws admirers; winning, attractive; unsteady, flighty.

淑 | a chaste, modest woman.  
 名 | ' a celebrated, talented woman.  
 嬋 | 而 不 定 volatile; unwilling to fix the mind on.  
 令 | your daughter.  
 篤生哲 | favored the world by producing this clever beauty.  
 英 | a very clever woman.

**褰** A second girdle to which ornaments are hung, worn with the other.  
 佩 | the girdle for ornaments.

**猿** From *beast* and to *lead* or *grasp*, from its habit; the name is also said to imitate their cry.  
 The gibbons, as distinct from apes, baboons, or monkeys, for which family, including the howluck, this term is applicable; the Chinese include apes under it.  
 烏 | the black gibbon.

通臂 | a gibbon, said to have no elbow in its arm, whose bone can be used for flutes.  
 白 | the white gibbon.

**鷄** A sea-shore bird, the | 鷄 which seems to be a sandpiper, though it may denote the tern.

**垣** From *earth* and *perpetual*.  
 A low wall of brick, which may be relied on, or which protects.  
 井 | a well-curb.  
 城 | a city wall.  
 大師維 | a great statesman is as a wall — to the country.  
 踰 | 而 避 之 leaped the wall and avoided him; as 段干木 did when he was asked to tako office in Lu.  
 掖 | a low wall, breast high, built within a palace.

上 | and 中 | and 下 | three groups of stars in the Galaxy.

| 縣 old name of Yuen-kiuh hien  
| 曲縣 in the south of Shansi.

**蟻**

yuen

The young of locusts, before their wings have grown.

蠹 | 仆柱梁 the lepisma and grasshopper knocked the pillar and beam; i. e. like the frog trying to swell bigger than the bull.

**椽**

yuen

From wood and cause; it is sometimes wrongly written 椽.

A tree similar to a palm, the 栲 | found in Annam, whose bark can be used for coir; but now denotes a large orange, the 香 | or citron (*Sarcodactylis*), otherwise called Buddha's hand; in Peking these two names are applied to two fruits, the first of which is a large acid orange with a thick wrinkled peel.

野香 | a lofty flowering tree in Yunnan of the myrtle family, resembling the guava in its foliage; the white flowers are fragrant and short-lived.

**掾**

yuen

Also read *syn* and *yen*.

A principal officer, the one who properly holds the post.  
吏 | officials, magistrates.

| 屬 an officer and his subordinates.

**緣**

yuen

From silk and a pig; it much resembles *luh*, 綠 green.

A binding on the hem, a facing or trimming; a collar; to harmonize or correspond with something that existed previously; a recondit, subtle sympathy; an inexplicable attraction; a connection; an affinity, a relationship; to climb; as a *conjunction*, because, since, therefore; on this account.

| 分' or 有 | there is some reason; it is so ordained; in sympathy with.

| 故 or | 由 the causes which brought it about, the reason, the circumstances.

無 | they cannot agree, there's no luck in it, unfortunate; — Budhistic ideas, all referring to an unknown operation of fate in human affairs.

機 | a casual, pleasant contingency.

天 | 湊巧 a providential meeting, a lucky coincidence.

頁 | a harmonious union, a happy match.

| 分' 淺 not much intimacy.

| 木求魚 climb a tree to catch a fish; — a useless search.

| 飾以儒術 to make a hypocritical parade of learning for the sake of gain.

| 此未必無 | it is not so certain that because of this you will have no luck.

為何 | 故 why? what is the reason of it?

他與我投 | he and I are on the best of terms, or agree very well.

**鉛**

鉛

ch'ien

From metal and passing; the second form is not common; it is also read *yen*.

Lead, called 青金 the azuro metal, but more commonly 黑 | or 黑錫; the Chinese mention many sorts of it;

lead; to protect, to countenance.

| 罐 lead canisters, used to hold tea.

| 粉 or | 華 white lead, ceruse.

白 | pewter; also tntenague.

釘 | or 夾 | dollars which have been bored or leaded.

| 子 or | 碼 leaden bullets.

| 之, 重之 he soothed him often and helped him.

鎚 | or 貫 | to adulterate sycee with lead.

| 片 leads, used by printers.

**沈**

yuen

Also read *syn*, and considered as another form of 沉 to flow by.

An ancient name of the 濟, one of the small streams in Hwai-king fu in the northwest of Honan, which flows into the Yellow River; often wrongly used for 'yen 袞 a department in Shantung.

**阮**

juan

Name of a mountain; a small feudal state of Wán Wang, lying in the southeast of Kansuh, in which was afterwards the 五 | 關 a famous post.

小 | a nephew.

劉 | 入天臺 Liu and Yuen of the Han went up into heavenly regions; — *met.* extatic happiness.

**宛**

wan

From a shelter and to turn over; it is also read 'wan.

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.

| 然 or | 若 adverbial phrases, as if, same as, according to.

| 轉 yielding to circumstances; trimming.

| 平縣 the western district of Peking city.

| 邱 or | 丘 an old name for part of 陳州府 in the southeast of Honan.

| 然左辟 he courteously stood aside.

Read *yuen*, in 大 | 國 an ancient country in the region of the Aral Sea, thought to answer to the present Kokand.

Read *yuen*' Small, as a diminutive hole or retreat.

| 彼鳴鳩 small is that cooing dove.

**婉**

wan

Like the last, and also read 'wan.

Yielding, docile; complaisant, obliging; genial; lovely, winning.

| 容 a pleasant mild countenance.

| 順 to condescend to, agreeable.

駕八龍之 | | went up [on a chariot] with eight squirming dragons; i. e. became as a god or fairy.

燕 | 之求 a joyous, gracious mate she sought.

**苑** From *plants* and *yielding*; occurs used for the next, and for **院** a court-yard.  
'wan

A pasture, a field for horses; a park or menagerie; a book of extracts, a collectanea; applied to some kinds of houses; young, soft; fine, luxuriant herbage.

文 | a library-room; an encyclopedia.

| 風 a high wind.

內 | the imperial parks.

說 | a collection of dialogues or phrases.

天 | a group of stars in Eridanus.

沙 | 子 the official name of the seeds of the caltrops (*Tribulus*).

Read *yuh*, Grieved.

我心 | 結 my heart is ill at ease.

**苑** Also read *yuh*, by some.  
'wan

Luxuriant, tender; soft, fresh.

| 彼柳斯 how delicate and fresh are those willows!

有 | 其特 luxuriant springs the grain.

紫 | a medicinal plant used in coughs, having slender, red rootlets, with yellowish white flowers, producing black seeds with a white woolly envelope.

**筥** A bamboo basket or utensil; the thing in which articles are weighed; the case, the tare.  
'jwan

創 | 子 take off the tare.

幾重 | how much is the tare?

除 | 無罈 there are no cels when the basket is gone; *i. e.* I have nothing left, I've no profit.

**琬** A round baton-like scepter of jade, called | 圭 held by the sovereign to indicate his willingness to rule according to virtue; it was nine inches long with a rounded top.  
'wan

**畹** A long field measuring twenty or thirty *men*.  
'wan

田 | a field.

戚 | imperial kindred.

滋蘭九 | to support your progeny [you will need] nine plots.

**遠** From *to go* and *long*.  
'yuen

Distant, far off; remote, either in time or place; from afar; to become distant or alienated; to consider as distant.

路 | it is very far away.

日子 | the time is long; the day is unknown.

永 | for ever; always.

不大 | it is not very far away.

差得 | very much unlike; they are entirely different.

不 | 千里 he does not regard a thousand miles as very distant.

| 年 many years ago.

| 大的話 heard far and wide.

離 | 的 keep far away from it; take it away.

遙 | remote, in the far distance.

| | 跟隨 to follow afar off.

| 望弗及 see, he is too far off to be overtaken.

| 近不同 the distance makes all the difference.

| 及兒孫 [may my calamity] reach your children and grandchildren; — an imprecation.

Read *yuen'* To keep at a distance; to remove, to send away.

敬鬼神 | 之 respect demons and gods, but keep them at a distance.

| 別 to absent one's self from; to hold aloof.

應令回避以 | 嫌疑 it will be best that she should retire in order to remove all suspicion.

**院** From *place* and *perfect*; occurs used with **苑** a collectanea.  
'yuen'

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.

本部 | I, the governor-general.  
| 子 a court-yard.

書 | a college, a school.

進貢 | to enter the examination-hall, to compete for a degree.

寺 | monastic establishments, as convents, nunneries, &c.

學 | the literary chancellor.

一宅分爲兩 | one house or compound divided into two yards.

勾欄 | or 娼 | a brothel.

發瘋 | a lazaretto. (*Cantonese*.)

| 宇深大 a great and splendid establishment.

**愿** From *heart* and *original*; *q. d.* the mind as it was first made; often interchanged with the next.  
'yuen'

Sincere, respectful, honest, pure; bluntness; faithful, virtuous; thankful, sensible of mercies.

許 | to vow and promise, as when in distress.

還 | to fulfill a vow.

平安真 | [thankful for] peace and v) tnc.

| 而恭 virtuous and reverential.

鄉 | 德之賊也 one who assumes the semblance of good is the thief of all virtue.

**願** From *head* and *original*; *q. d.* the first or great head, looking out in expectation of a thing.  
'yuen'

A large head; to desire, to wish, to hope; a wish, a preference; the object of desire; a vow, a sincere promise; every, each; a short face.

情 | voluntary, willing.

甘 | a willing, hearty promise.

情 | 死 I had rather die.

完了心 | it has gratified my heart's wish.

自 | 作 my own free wish or act.

遂 | favorable to my wishes; as I like.

了 | 心 to summarily pay a vow; to do things without any method.

不 | 意 I do not wish it; I disapprove of it.

| 欲 a strong desire for.  
 | 言思子 each time we talked together, we thought of these two sons.  
 夙 | 已醇 my long cherished wish is gratified.

**怨** From heart and to turn over.  
 To hate, to dislike; to feel  
*yuen'* 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.

結 | a mutual animosity.  
 招 | to get people's hatred.  
 報 | 人 to be revenged on.  
 以德報 | to requite injury with kindness.  
 埋 | or 懷 | to cherish enmity against.  
 好' 大 | 聲 he likes to grumble at people.  
 | 得 very likely there was a cause; perhaps 'twas your fault.  
 無作 | do not give occasion for murmurings.  
 | 貧 to repine at poverty.  
 | 命 or | 天 disgusted with one's fate, murmuring at one's luck.

| 言 bitter, malignant words.  
 不避嫌 | do not be afraid of the envy and ill-will of others, — but do right.  
 Read *yun*. To hoard up, as property.

**源** An unprincipled, clever man, who is ready to help in wicked or underhand cabals.  
*yuen'*

**環** A large ring of fine jade, which a prince held in his hands as he approached the throne, to show his rank.  
*yuen'*

**術** An old term for musicians, 術 | denoting those who play on instruments.  
*yuen*  
*ün*

YUH.

Old sounds, yok, ngok, and yik. In Canton, yok, wát, and wik; — in Swatow, yòk, gek, út, hiòk, and hòk; — in Amoy, yok, út, lát, hiok, giok, and hek; — in Fuhchau, ngük, ngwòh, òk, ùk, mìk, éuk, and o; — in Shanghai, niòk, yòk, yüh, yüeh; — in Chifu, yü.

**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.  
*yü'*

A gem; a stone fit for a lapidary; clear white jade was originally designated; beautiful, delightful, precious; pearly, gemmeous; happily, pleasantly, agreeably; perfect, immaculate, highest and best; *met.* you, your's; imperial; to perfect, to bring about.

| 器 articles of jade and quartz.  
 青 | or 碧 | noble serpentine.  
 | 成其事 complete this important affair.  
 | 女 your daughter.  
 | 人 a lovely girl.  
 | 石俱焚 gems and stones were all burned together; — indiscriminate destruction.  
 望其移 | I hope you will come yourself.  
 | 樓 the shoulder; a Taoist term.

| 鏡 or | 盤 the full moon.  
 | 體 your precious self.  
 | 披 open [this letter] yourself.  
 金 | 其心 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.  
 漢 | jade ornaments obtained from old graves.  
 | 燭 the harmony of the seasons.  
 金口言 | a golden mouth and pearly words; *met.* the Emperor's speech.  
 吝 | spare your steps! — i.e. I regret you could not have come.  
 | 衡 the star Alioth  $\epsilon$  in Ursa Major.  
 拋磚引 | he threw a brick and got a gem; to get an unexpected reward.  
 | 食 your delicate viands.  
 | 帝 the perfect, highest Shangti.

**鈺** Pure hard gold; precious, valuable; chiefly used in names of persons.  
*yü'*

**鴟** A fresh water bird, one of the waders, the 鸚 |; it is larger than a duck, with a long neck, and dark red variegated plumage; akin to the rail or jacana.  
*yü'*

**聿** Intended to depict a hand holding a pencil; it forms the 129th radical of a few incongruous characters.  
*yü'*

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, straightway; suddenly.

歲 | 其莫' the year then was near its close.

武驕 | 惶 the cavalry were fleet and nimble.

| 台小子 therefore, I the little child.

我征 | 至 we suddenly came in from the raid.

| 越 fleet, as a wild beast.

**昱**, From *sun* and to *establish*.  
The full glory of the sun;  
the bright light.  
日 | 手 晝 月 | 手 夜  
the sun is the glory of the day,  
and the moon of the night.

**煜**, From *fire* and *effulgence*.  
The bright blaze of fire;  
glorious, shining, full; lus-  
trous; unsullied, as a good  
name.

管絃擘 | full and gorgeous was  
[the orchestra] of wind and  
stringed instruments.

其道德 | 耀于世者不可勝  
載 it is impossible fully to re-  
cord the glory of his doctrine  
and virtue throughout the world.

**峪**, A pool in a ravine; but it  
seems to be another form of  
*yü* 谷 a dry gully or ravine; it  
occurs in the names of many  
valleys east of Peking, crossed by  
the Great Wall.

平 | 縣 an old form of 平谷縣  
a district northeast of Peking.

**浴**, From *water* and *ravine*.  
To bathe, to make ablution;  
to purify, to cleanse the heart,  
and has been used by some  
foreigners for baptism; to flit or  
skim up and down, as swallows or  
butterflies.

洗 | take a bath.  
| 堂 or | 室 a bathing-house.  
| 潔其身 washed the body tho-  
roughly clean.

江中日 | the sun bathed itself  
[at sunrise] in the river.

澡身 | 德 to bathe the person  
and reform the heart.

| 佛誕 the festival of bathing  
Budha and the arhans on the  
8th day of the 4th moon, observ-  
ed by priests.

**欲**, To long for, to desire, to wish  
for, to breathe after; to seek  
ardently, to covet; aspira-  
tions, desires; wishes, ambi-

tion; strong hopes; used with the  
next, passion, lust, appetite; as a  
gerundive particle, about to be,  
ready to, on the point of, in order  
that, for the purpose.

私 | private ends, selfish views.  
隨心所 | it is just what I desire.

| 往 | 來 undecided as to going;  
in a quandary.

頗有 | 雨之意 it looks rather  
as if it would rain.

| 速不達 undue haste will hin-  
der you.

人之大 | the ruling appetites  
of mankind.

口 | 受而心 | 辭 though the  
mouth receives it, the heart re-  
jects it.

我 | 仁斯 | 至矣 when I long  
for benevolence, then it is pre-  
sently here.

| 不可縱 the desires must not  
be too far gratified.

將 | 去 I was on the point of  
going.

**慾**, From *heart* and to *desire*; the  
radical was added because all  
passion proceeds from the heart.

Inordinate desire, covetous;  
concupiscence, appetite; lascivious,  
lustful.

嗜 | to relish and hanker after.

| 情 passion, lust.

| 火焚身 the fires of lust con-  
sume the body.

| 海 the sea of passion.

無厭 | 壑 the ditch of lust is  
insatiable.

| 想 lascivious desires.

滌 | to chasten the lusts.

**鶻**, The mainah, 鶻 | a species  
of singing thrush; it is classed  
among the pies by the Chinese.

**鎔**, A poker or pincers to stir coals  
in a furnace or remove them;  
to sweat money in order to  
get the filings: also the cop-  
per dust thus obtained.

磨 | to polish and file, as cash.

**獄**, From two 犬 *dogs* 言 *speaking*,  
referring to their acting as guar-  
dians.

That which decides who is  
right in a strife; a prison, a  
jail.

折 | or 斷 | to decide criminal  
cases; a jail delivery.

訟 | a litigation, a case in court.

監 | or 牢 | a prison.

煉 | or 練 | purgatory; a Ro-  
man Catholic term.

司 | a jailor; one who has | 卒  
turnkeys under him.

下 | or | 中 or 坐 | in prison.

打落九重地 | he deserves the  
deepest hell.

地 | or 冥府 (*naraka*) the abode  
of the damned, of which the  
Buddhists speak of hot, cold, and  
vivifying hells, eight of each,  
from whose sufferings the priests  
can alone deliver souls of men.

牛頭 | 卒 the victors of Rhada-  
manthus.

片言折 | a few words would  
have settled the quarrel.

**鬱**, It is combined from 粟 *millet*,  
臼 a mortar, 冂 a cover, 彡  
adorned, and 缶 a dish, indi-  
cating the prepared and fragrant  
libation of a sacrifice; the second  
contracted form, with 林 a  
forest, to denote *herbs*, is the  
one commonly used.

Bushy, thicket-like; a wild  
plum or cherry, sweet and red; a  
fragrant herb (turmeric?) anciently  
mixed with spirits in sacrificing;  
irritated, worked upon; vexed,  
surly and sullen; careworn; kinked,  
snarled, as a tangled string; de-  
sponding; mildewed, putrid; bent,  
as a stick.

| 氣 repressed, pent up feeling;  
the steam kept down, vapor  
smothered.

| 結 aggrieved, sullen, brooding  
over a wrong.

| 蕙 flourishing, like a fine crop.

| 陶乎予心 my heart is ha-  
rassed with grief.

抑 | 不伸 a secret grief which is not divulged.

肝 | 不舒 the liver is torpid.

| 金 the yellow aromatic root of a sort of *Curcuma* or turmeric; but the | 金香 seems to be the sumbul root or musk-root, a fragrant root from western China.

| 林州 a prefecture in the southwest of Kwangsi, which perhaps gives its name to the two preceding plants.

樹木須從小時 | trees must be bent when young.

藟

Seems to be interchanged with the last.

A species of wild vine, the 藟 | (*Vitis ficifolia*), smaller than the cultivated.

六月食鬱及 | in the sixth moon they eat the wild plums and blue grapes.

燠

From *fire* and *secret*; it is also read *ngao*'

A hot sun; warm; latent heat; warmed by sunshine.

寒 | cold and warm.

暖 | comfortable and warm.

衣歌安 | this dress sings out how warm and nice it is?

| 休 the noise of sorrow and regret.

臑

The crop of birds; the lower ribs of an animal.

犒 | 鹿胃 the crop of the bustard and stomach of the deer.

番

From 矛 a javelin and 尙 *stuttering*; it occurs interchanged with *küeh*, 獮 to stampede.

To bore through with an awl; over full; flying, fluttering, agitated; hurrying about, as horses.

| | 皇皇 all things bursting into life, as by the vernal breezes.

捧讀 | 雲 I have received and read the felicitous cloud; *i. e.* your letter.

遙瞻 | 采 I anxiously long to see your face.

嚙

Also read *shuh*,

Dangerous; the note of a bird.

適

From *to go* and *bored*.

To follow in another's work; to take up and carry on; to transmit; an initial particle, that, this very one.

紹 | to continue another's book or writing.

祇 | 乃文考 you (Wu Wang) can properly continue the writings of your ancestor Wän Wang.

Read *shuh*, Deceitful, wicked.

謀猶回 | the scheme looks like a very malicious one.

縉

A well rope.

| 索 a rope used in drawing water.

霽

Particolored clouds which are regarded as felicitous, having three colors in them.

鱮

A slender, tiny fish likened to a bodkin, and called 鵝毛脰 or goose-quill slice; it is found in Kwangtung, and

reckoned a delicacy; when cured the taste resembles shrimps; it is perhaps a kind of goby (*Tanioides*).

鷓

A water-bird, perhaps a lapwing, named from its note, *yuh yuh*; it knows the approach of rain, and is thought

by the Chinese to be akin to the quail.

冠 | the oyster-catcher, or perhaps a species of *Tringa*.

蚌 | 相持 when the oyster-catcher and clam caught each other, — the fisherman profited.

翠 | the variegated kingfisher; to dart, as a kingfisher on its prey.

歛

From *bird* and *cave*.

To dart down, as a falcon on its prey; to fly swiftly and high.

| 風之逸响方傳 the rushing whirr of the hawks was heard on all sides.

彀

Literary; elegant and accomplished, as a finished scholar. 文 | clever and learned; adorned.

Read *yih*, and used with the next; colored, brilliant.

黍稷 | | the rich and flourishing fields of millet.

郁

Used with the last.

Elegant; adorned; variegated, as silks; ancient name of a region in the south of Shensi and Kansuh.

| | 紛紛 brilliant and beautiful, as clouds.

| | 手文哉 how courteous and elegant were all their ways! — said of the Cheu dynasty.

In *Cantonese*. To move, to shake, to joggle; to quiver, to vibrate.

| 手指 to reckon with the fingers; to shake one's finger at, to talk with the fingers.

| 動 to shake.

莫 | 手 | 脚 don't fidget and squirm so; don't touch me.

鬻

From a *boiler* and *congee*; interchanged with the next.

Nature's food; to sell; to nourish, to rear.

| 女 to sell daughters.

自 | I sold myself.

賣官 | 爵 to sell office and and trade in titles.

Read *chuh*, and used with its primitive; rice gruel.

饑于是 | 于是 I ate my rice here, and got my congee too; *i. e.* I lived here.

育

From *flesh* and *child* in labor.

To bear and bring up; to rear, to support, to nurture; to educate in virtue; to bring

forward and increase; to have the means of living.

養 | to rear and maintain.

| 德 to add to one's virtue, by good works.

發 | 萬物 [God] produces and rears all things.

| 才 bring forward the talented.

覆 | to overspread and shelter, as the heavens do.

孕 | to conceive and rear young.

昔 | 恐 | 鞠 at first I feared that our means of living would be spent.

嘔 *yüé* To vomit; the noise of vomiting; to belch; food rising on the stomach.

涓 *yüé* A stream, the | 水 one of the headwaters of an affluent of the River Han in Nan-yang fu in the southwest of Honan, formerly giving its name to | 陽縣 district in that region.

蜻 *yüé* The larvæ of the cicada; 腹 | before the wings are grown or the pupa-skin is cast off; the skin itself.

闕 *yüé* From door and border. The sill or threshold of the door, the 門 | which Confucius said 行不履 | should not be trodden on when walking through it.

思不出乎門 | I do not trouble myself with what is going on out of doors.

域 *yüé* } From earth and perhaps; q.d. a doubtful, unknown place.  
} 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 | western regions; foreign countries.

兆 | the limits of a grave, marked by pillars.

塋 | the tomb of Confucius.

| 中之土地甚廣 the limits of the country are very wide.

絕 | far distant lands.

自 | to keep one's self within a certain limit.

身居異 | to live in foreign lands.

械 *yüé* Thorny bushes, like scrub oaks, which make thickets and chapparal; a species of *Rhamnus* or hawthorn, the 白桉, which is associated with the scrub oak.

柞 | 拔矣 thin out the oak and date bushes.

蜮 *yüé* A marine animal, also called 射工 the archer, and 水弩 the water crossbow; it is fabled to spurt sand at people or to bite their shadow to injure them; it is drawn like a small turtle (*Emys*), but is more probably a gigantic kind of beetle or *Dytiscus*; *met.* a masked enemy, underhand dealings.

鬼 | 之人 a subtle, hypocritical enemy.

爲鬼爲 | if you were an imp or a water-bug.

緘 *yüé* A seam. 裘 | the seam in a fur dress. 素絲五 | [lambskin coats] are usually sewed five seams with silk.

罟 *yüé* A fine drug-net, the 九 | having nine satchels or bags woven inside of it, used to catch dace and tench.

| 網 or | 罟 a fine-meshed drug net.

In Cantonese. To twirl, as a stone tied to a string; to shake the cue; to lift the dress in walking.

漚 *yüé* From water and 浮; also read *siüh*, and interchanged with 洄. To flow rapidly; a swift current; the moat of a city.

水波漫 | the rippling waves flowed on — like a fish's scales.

一帆隨 | 如飛 the boat flew along with the current.

毓 *yüé* From mother and flowing; an old form of 育, from which the primitive is altered.

To nurture, to educate a child in good habits; to rear, to bring up; to bring forward plants.

郁 | abundant, luxuriant; growing, as one's garden.

鍾靈 | 秀 the protecting spirit [of this region] has raised up a man of talent.

瑞徵已卜 | 麟 the felicitous conjunctions have now allotted you to nourish a unicorn; — a congratulation on the birth of a son.

儷 *yüé* To sell, to hawk or peddle; to move; to increase.

徵 | to expose wares for sale.

贍 *yüé* From body and precious. The pearl of the body, the collected purity of the soul and virility.

| 注 two pure tears, which upon death proceed from the nostrils of a Buddhist priest, who has always been chaste, thus showing his real character.

颯 *yüé* A high gale. 謝 | a name given by Wu T'sih-tien to a subdued state.

雷霆逼颯 | the claps of thunder followed quick on the gust.

噎 *yüé* A noise in the throat, a guttural sound or word.

YUN.

Old sounds, yun, wun, yin, and yon. In Canton, wǎn; — in Swatow, ún, hún, jun, and in; — in Amoy, ín, hún, ún, oan, and kún; — in Fuhchau, úng, úng, hang, and óng; — in Shanghai, yún; — in Chifu, yün.

氤 From breath and genial. The genial, life-giving influences of nature, a procreative aura or power. 氛 | 蕭索 the vivifying breaths of nature are chilled, — there may be snow.

鱖 An unauthorized character, used to denote the 天 | a small fish like a minnow taken in the shallow waters near Canton.

蝮 The motion of snakes; to squirm and writhe. | | the wriggling motion of eels, — when swimming.

Read 'ngao. A strange ghoul like an ape, that eats men's brains in the ground.

齋 A vast and deep abyss of water. 聖德至深兮 | | 如淵 his perfect virtue how deep it was! vast as the mighty deep! 泓澄 | 濛 pure and illimitable, as the ocean.

云 Originally designed to represent vapors curling and rising, for which the next is now employed. To speak, to say; to move and return, to circulate; occurs used with 紘 abundant; an initial particle, now, then; and used in connection with an interrogation; a final particle. 古語 | the old saying is. 胡不 | why don't you say so? 人 | 我亦 | what people say, that also will I speak; I'll not dispute. 盍記時也 | why do you not note the epoch? 胡 | to speak foolishly; why so? 不更 | don't you reply again.

以俟君子 | to wait for the good man. 道之 | 遠曷 | 能來 the road is long; how could he come? 如此 | | they all say so and so; all talk in this manner; thus and thus. 萬物 | | the vast variety in the universe. | 如之何 now in what way? 不知老之將至 | 爾 he did not perceive that age was creeping on.

雲 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 Yangtze and west of the River Han, which Yü drained, but now applied to Yunnan province. | 彩 or 浮 | a cloud.

滿天 | the sky is all overcast. | 頭 a thunder-cloud; a threatening cloud. 打 | 板 to strike the cloudy board; — to announce visitors at a yamun or monastery by tapping an iron plate. | 衣 a name for a priest's robes. | 集 to assemble in crowds. | 肩 a shoulder ornament embroidered on lady's dresses. 上天同 | the sky is covered with clouds. 祥 | rosy, propitious clouds. | 師 the god of Rain. 柔 | your epistle, your favor. | 雨 sexual intercourse. 浮 | 的人 a pompous or unreliable man, like a vapory cloud.

紘 Raveled, confused; perturbed; perplexed; mixed up, embroiled with. 萬騎紛 | a myriad horses all in confusion.

耘 Only the first form is in common use. To weed, to remove grass and other plants from fields; to take harmful things away. 不戰而 | let alone war and attend to agriculture. | 草 to root up weeds.

芸 Used for the last. A fragrant herb, the | 草 perhaps a species of rue; it will sprout when seemingly dead, and the leaves are put under mats and in books to drive away fleas or insects.

| 臺 or | 臚 a study; met. a student. 夫物 | | 各復歸其根 Ah! all things will return to their origin,—alluding to the apparent dying and reviving of this plant. | 香 a perfume like gum sandarac, perhaps obtained from the resin of a conifer (Callitris?) | 芝 fragrant flowers.

蕏 A vegetable common in Hupch, the | 蕏菜 which grows up rapidly, and becomes very bushy; its seeds furnish oil, and the stalks are eaten; the oil-cabbage.

漚 The waves rising high, applied especially to those on the River Yangtze.

勻 From 勺 to infold and 二 two or to divide, referring to the management of affairs. Equal, even, alike; a little; to divide or allot equally.

分贓不 | they did not share the plunder fairly.

| 不關 I cannot divide with you, as when one has not enough.

大小要 | the large and small should be proportionate.

搽不 | it is not rubbed on evenly.

調 | or 攪 | stir it up thoroughly; mixed fully.

骨肉停 | his bones and flesh are well proportioned.

分 | or 均 | equally apportioned, fairly divided, proportionate.

In *Cantonese*. A time, an occasion.

一 | once; on one occasion.

**畝** From *field* and *evenly*.  
Cultivated land laid out in regular plats.

| 田 to clear land.

| | 原隰 marshes and plains parceled out and prepared for tillage.

**筠** From *bamboo* and *evenly*.  
The hard siliceous skin of the bamboo.

| 篋 splint baskets.

竹 | or 青 | bamboo skin or peel.

| 冲 a name in Chinese books for Arabia in the Yuen dynasty.

**湏** A small branch of the River Han in Sui-chen in Hupeh, (joining it near its mouth,) once giving name to | 州 in Teh-ngan fu.

灑 | waves following each other.

**鄖** A small feudatory in the Chen dynasty, which lay near the present | 縣 in Yunyang fu in the east of Hupeh.

**篋** From *bamboo* and *round*.  
A variety of bamboo, | 簣 cultivated for its large, long-jointed culms, twenty inches around, suitable for making machines and shields.

**鍍** From *metal* and *evenly*.  
Gold; it is used in proper names.

**扞** Similar to the next.  
To lose, as a fortress; to fall; to conquer, to overcome.

不戰而 | not to fight, and still to beat him, — will not the advantage be great?

**隕** From *place* or *stone* and *round*; the second form is unusual.

**碩** To roll down, to fall with a crash; to fall from a height, or from the sky.

| 落 to fall, as an *ærolite*.

| 墮 to fall into ruin.

星 | 如雨 the stars fell like rain; mentioned B. C. 685.

從高 | 下 it fell down from above.

| 越貽羞 a breach of politeness hurts one's bashfulness.

十月 | 墜 the falling foliage in the autumn.

| 涕 to shed tears.

| 于深淵 to fall into the abyss; to go to utter ruin.

**殞** Similar to the last.  
To perish, to die; to fail, to become extinct; to fall, as a withered leaf at even.

| 命 to die, to perish.

未曾身 | [though wounded,] he is not yet dead.

全家 | 滅 the whole family perished or was destroyed.

忽聞命先君星 | I have just heard that your late father's star has fallen; — *i. e.* dead.

壽 | died in a good old age.

絕粒 | 命 starved himself to death.

**允** From *儿 man* and *呂* or *以* by contracted.

**允** To permit, to assent; promised, allowed; true, loyal; sincerity; really, honestly; according to the facts; without guile; truly; to be believed.

| 准 granted; acceded to.

| 諾 yes, it can be allowed.

不 | forbidden, disallowed.

應 | liberty granted; conceded, promised.

| 協 to cooperate, as after a strife; cordiality restored.

蒙 | thankful for the permission.

| 矣君子 sincero indeed is the princely man.

中 | an ancient palace-officer like a chief butler.

| 州 old name of Hwai-yuen hien 懷遠縣 in the north of Kwangsi.

| 文 | 武 loyal and great in peace and war.

**狁** A tribe of Scythian nomads, the 獯 which opposed the Chen dynasty; afterwards called Hinng-nu.

**惓** From *heart* and *army*.  
Liberal, kind in feeling; hearty goodwill; to deliberate upon the best way.

| 議 to consult upon.

| 謀 to make plans and schemes.

**愼** Grieved, sad; moved by.  
懷 | 莫伸 to keep one's grief in the breast.  
心 | 如結 the mind tortured with griefs, — which cannot be divulged.

**韻** From *sound* and *round* or *equally*.  
Sounds which rhyme in their tone as well as termination; an even and oblique tone are not regarded as rhyming; the final word or rhyme, the rhyming tone; a musical chord; a line of rhyme; in the native mode of spelling, the initial characters; a harmony of tone; dulcet, sweet.

平 | rhymes in the even tone.

押 | to make a rhyme.

八 | eight rhymes, *i. e.* sixteen lines with alternate rhymes on the second, fourth and even ones.

仄 | oblique rhymes.

風 | 之人 an elegant, cultivated man.

| 書 small dictionaries arranged by their finals.

正 | the authorized tone and sound of a character.

風發 | 流 [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.

緇 Interchanged with 氳 genial vapor, and the next.

yun' Raveled silk; a dark red or orange color; confused, disordered; flaxen, hempen.

| 袍 a wadded robe.

紛 | abundant, as the productions of nature.

| 桌 raveled hemp thread or string.

自 | to hang one's self.

束 | a hank or skein of yarn.

鞞 From leather and mild; interchanged with the next in some sense.

yun' An orange color; a lining or inside of anything; a bow-case; to guard carefully; to lay up; to keep quiet, to conceal; to contain, as a lode the ore.

包 | to hold, to contain, to store.

| 秘 to keep close, as a recipe or secret.

| 匿而藏 hide it away in the case.

石 | 玉而山輝 if the stones contain gems, the hills will sparkle; — good acts will be known.

才華內 | he has great talents and learning in him.

In Cantonese. To shut up, to entrap; to catch and lock-up.

| 住 keep him fast.

| 埋 to drive in, as sheep for the night.

蘊 Occurs used for the last two.

yun' To collect, to heap together; abstruse, recondite, mysterious; to pile up, as straw; a sort of water vegetable.

| 結 not at ease, oppressed, sad.

底 | the secret reason for; the real cause, as for a person's conduct.

含 | to repress ill feelings, to keep one's temper.

| 隆蟲蟲 multiplying, numerous as insects; — met. getting rich.

| 寶 it contains gems, as a stone.

| 積如堆 pile it up in a heap.

| 蓄 to collect and lay up, as rarities.

海 | sea conferva, growing in long branches like tangle-weed.

焮 From fire and genial; interchanged with the last.

yun' Smoke without a blaze, a smothered fire; a warm vapor or steam, such as imparts a genial feeling in spring; to smooth out things by heat; thick smoke.

| 斗 a smoothing iron.

| 衣服 to iron clothes.

| 黃了 you have scorched — the clothes.

In Fuhchau. To heats spirit in a jar.

蒞 This and 蘊 are often interchangeably used, but this is the correct form for the plant, and is the least used.

yun' An aquatic plant, whose leaves grow from the joints; to gather, to heap up, to accumulate; to practice.

| 藁 a Hippuris or mare's tail.

醞 From spirit and warm. Fermented liquor; spirit made from fruit, or by allowing the must to ferment a hundred days.

頁 | 一甌 one jar of good beer.

| 酒 or | 釀 to brew liquor, by fermenting it.

| 藉自持 to think over a matter carefully till one is master of it.

運 From to go and army.

yun' 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.

| 脚 the cost of | 米糧 transporting grain, on the | 河 Grand Canal.

應 | 而興 to take advantage of a turn and get on or forward.

入 | 或交 | 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.

行大 | to get through a long (ten years) period.

治天下可 | 於掌上 governing the country [in Yao's day] was as easy as turning a thing in the palm of the hand.

| 用 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.

| 籌幃幄 the head-quarters of the general; his powers.

| 柩 to carry a coffin home.

海 | to send grain by sea.

**暈** From *sun and army*.  
*yun'* A halo around the sun or moon; vapors condensing towards them; thick, as smoke; obscure, as a fog; fuddled.  
**酒** | flushed and red with drink.  
**死復甦** | fainted away and then revived.  
**矇** | 殊甚 an extraordinary obscurity, as a dense fog.  
**氣** | foggy vapors, in which the 月 | lunar halo shows.  
**頭** | dizzy; vertigo.

**鴉** A bird said to resemble a raven; but in the P'au Ts'ao, the | 日 is a synonym of the 鴉 a bird that eats snakes, found in Annam and southern China; it is called 同力鳥 from its note resembling those words, and is probably a bird more allied to the heron or bittern.  
**鄆** An ancient city in Lu, now Yun-ch'ing hien | 城縣 in the southwest of Shantung.

| 邑 a large town and region there, which was | 州 in A. D. 500; also, a village in the east of Shansi in Tsin cheu.

**鞞** } A worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.  
**鞞** } | 人爲臯陶 the leather-dresser also makes the wooden part of the drum.  
**鞞** } | 韋裘 he made skin and furs garments.

YUNG.

Old sounds, yong and ngong. In Canton, yung and wing; — in Swatow, yong and eng; — in Amoy, yong, eng, gong, and hiong; — in Fuhchau, ung, éung, ing, and éng; — in Shanghai, yung; — in Chifu, yung.

**邕** } From 邑 city and 水 water or a moat; the second form (once written like the next) is a contraction, and has since superseded it.  
**雍** }  
*yung* 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.  
 | 和 or | 熙 harmony and peace in a state; to appease.  
**時** | the times were halcyon.  
**容** | 下問乃爲愷悌之誠 to treat inferiors affably is to carry out the principles of commiseration.  
**列辟** | a graduate of the rank of *kien-sung*, — referring to the hall of this name in Peking.  
**州** | the largest and western of the nine divisions of Yü, comprising the country lying west of the Yellow River, and north of the River Wéi  
**雍** Like the last, and used for 雍 to cover.  
*yung* The singing of birds; to-obscure; a marsh or pool.  
 | 合 agreeable, pacified.

| | the cry of wild geese; the tinkling of bells.  
**有來** | | they came agreeable and affable.  
**維塵所** | you will get covered with dust.  
**肅** | 和鳴 harmoniously blend their sounds.

**靡** Similar to the last.  
*yung* Once used for 雍 in the name 辟 | the imperial gymnasium where the highest scholars studied.

**薤** A trailing plant, | 菜 the *Convolvulus reptans*, whose stem and leaves are mucilaginous, and eaten as a vegetable; a decoction of the leaves is regarded as a remedy against opium before the habit is fixed.

**癰** From *disease and to stop*.  
*yung* A malignant boil; an imposthume caused by the stoppage of the humors, which then discharge offensively.  
 | 疽 a sluggish ulcer, a cancer.  
 | 背 | a carbuncle on the back.  
 | 砍頭 | an abscess in the neck.  
 | 瘡 a severe abscess.

**饗** From *to eat and harmony*, referring to the agreeable noises and scents of a kitchen.  
*yung* Breakfast, the first meal; to dress food.  
 | 人 a cook.  
 | 飧不斷 breakfast and dinner always keep coming.  
 | 饗 cooked and raw meats offered to gods.

**啾** } The harmonious singing of birds; the cry of birds.  
**啾** } | | caroling of many birds in a pleasing concert.  
*yung* 怒氣 | 喉 his passion chokes his voice.

**掬** In *Cantonese*. To throw away as useless, to throw aside; to throw down.  
*yung* | 開 heave it away.  
 | 來 | 去 taking it up and throwing it down again.

**澗** } A sluice or waste-weir opened along the banks of the Yellow River to receive the waters which then ran into it farther on; a small stream which anciently flowed into a marsh in Puli cheu in the southwest of Shantung.  
**澗** }  
*yung*

**榮** From 木 *wood* and 榮 *lustrous*.  
Beams of the *wu-t'ung* (*Elaeococca*) tree; the king-posts in the turned-up corners of temples; glory, splendor; prosperous, honored; beautiful, as flowers; used for your in direct address; blood.

| 華富貴 prosperous, rich, and honorable.

| and 辱 or 枯 are opposites, — flourishing and fading; honored and disgraced; prosperity and adversity?

| 歸 or | 旋 returning home in honor, as a retiring statesman.

| 任何處 where is your official post?

| 行 [when are] you going your journey.

秀 | flourishing and beautiful, as a rose in bloom.

| 衛 blood and breath; a medical term for life.

恩 | honored, distinguished by the emperor.

**螻** A lizard found in damp places, the | 螻 otherwise called 守宮 or palace guard; its body is blackish, smooth, and sometimes spotted.

**熒** From three *fires* under a *cover*.  
The light of many lamps in a house; sparkling, twinkling; shimmering; a doubtful, intermittent light; to lighten up.

| 臺 a volcano.

| 惑星 the glimmering star; a name for the planet Mars.

聽 | to hear indistinctly.

| | 鬼火 the glimmering will-o'-the-wisps.

| | 燈火 the bright blazing lamps.

**瑩** From 玉 *gem* and 榮 *beautiful* contracted, referring to an idea that gems grow like plants.

Luster of gems; a bright quartzose pebble like a precious stone, once used to plug the ears,

or cover the orifice; to brighten; lustrous; intelligent, bright.

晶 | brilliant, shining, as a diamond.

環 | an elegant gem, such as were used for ear-stoppers.

心地精 | a mind clear and intelligent, a very clear head.

| 潔 pure, as a crystal.

**榮** Small rills of water; little brooks.

| 水 rivulets, streams.

| 波既豬 the waves of the river Yung all remain within their banks.

| 陽縣 and | 澤縣 in K'ai-fung fu in Honan, were the ancient borders of Tsu and Ching.

**澹** Like the preceding.

To revolve; to run around, as eddies in the water.

池水滯 | the rippling waters flow from the pool.

**縈** To wind, to tie around; to reel; to entwine, to coil around; to go around.

| 繞 to bind or cord around; to encompass.

| 回 to go round and round.

時 | 夢穀 sleeping and eating, I am always thinking of you.

慚歉交 | my unworthiness and defects surround me; my shortcomings embarrass me.

**螢** A glow-worm; a fire-fly, called 丹鳥 the red bird, and 夜炤 night brightness; luminous insects of any kind.

| 火虫 a lightning-bug.

腐草化爲 | fire-flies are transformed from rotten plants.

| 窓雪案 the fire-flies [shining] in the window, and the snow [reflected] on the table, — helped him to study.

**彤** From *flesh* and *adorned*, but the original radical was 舟 referring to the gliding motion of a vessel; not the same as 彤 *rosy*.

To sacrifice two days in succession; a continual sacrifice, the one offered on the second day.

| 魚氏 a concubine of Hwangti, the Yellow Emperor.

Read *ch'an*. A vessel sailing quickly.

**容** From *covering* and *ravine*; *g. d.* a gully is empty, until it receives rain.

To receive; to contain, as a house its inmates; to endure, to tolerate, to bear with; forbearing; to nourish; the way in which one takes things, the air, manner, conduct; the face, countenance, looks, or attitude; perfumed amulets; ganges; a screen before a privy.

| 貌 the presence of a person, his style and looks.

不 | or 難 | inexcusable, unendurable.

包 | affable, patient, long-enduring; to comprehend.

華 | pretty, graceful, as a girl.

笑 | simpering, always smiling.

從 | 幾日 I'll allow a few days.

| 納 to contain; to behave kindly towards.

聖 | an imperial portrait.

輕 | light plain gauze silks.

無以自 | no way to hide his mortification.

| 易' easy, not difficult; used ironically and interrogatively, as

好 | 易'嗎 was it so easy? — *i. e.* it was not easy

| 忍 patient, meek.

屋小 | 膝 the house is small, but it will hold our knees; — just enough, in narrow circumstances, we can get on.

失 | to lose one's self-possession, disconcerted; to blush.

不 | 於死 death even cannot excuse the offense.

僅可 | 身 it just holds me, as a chair; just big enough to hold it.

| 讓 to kindly yield, to pass by, to give in.

| 顏好 a handsome face.

**榕** *ŕung* The bastard banian, (*Ficus pyrifolia* and *F. indica*), worshiped in southern China for long life; one name is **不死木** the deathless tree; the wood is used for chopping-blocks; though it closely resembles the Indian banian (*F. religiosa*), the Buddhists have not called it **菩提** or *bo tree*.  
 | **城** the Banian city, i. e. Fuh-chau; as | **談** or | **陸** is the local dialect of that city.  
 | **樹公** or | **鬚** the pendent rootlets of the banian.

**溶** *ŕung* Water flowing full and gently within its banks; leisurely; a deep current.  
 | **盛** abundantly.  
**月色** | | the moon is shining brightly.

**蓉** *ŕung* A flower, **芙** | **花** the *Hibiscus mutabilis*; but this name is applied to several plants in different places.

**俗** *ŕung* Uncasy, not at rest.  
 | | **抱恙** the disease is still violent.  
**武藝** | | well skilled in warlike accomplishments.

**瑤** *ŕung* Gems attached to the girdle.  
**琤** | the tinkling of gems hanging to the girdle.

**鎔** *ŕung* 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 dross from ore, and then | **鑄** 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.

**鯖** *ŕung* Some regard these two as essentially different.  
**鮪** } A dace or tench (*Leuciscus*) common at Canton, of a greenish yellowish tint; there are two different sorts; the

*Pán Ts'ao* speaks of a common freshwater fish under this name, with a very large head, and weighing as much as fifty catties, which is probably a species of *Percida*.

**喁** *ŕung* From *mouth* and *monkey*.  
 The motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; gasping, as a fish.

**水濁則魚** | when the water is turbid, the fishes gasp.  
**延頸舉踵** | | **然** with outstretched necks they all stood on tiptoe, months all agape.  
**小語** | | many voices talking in a low tone.

Read *ŕyá*. To respond, as in singing.  
 | | **唱和** they sang in response harmoniously.

**頤** *ŕung* From *head* and *monkey*; this character being the private name of the emperor Kiaking, is usually avoided, or contracted to **頤**; when it is possible **永** is used instead, and has nearly superseded the other.

A large head; a dignified, serene presence; portly and imposing, but benign and agreeable.  
 | **仰** to look up to.  
 | | **叩叩** amiable and courtly, as the emperor.  
**其大有** | his great bulk is imposing, as an elephant.

**融** *ŕung* From *insect* and a *caldron*.  
 Vapor blending as it rises in the air, and cannot be repressed; melting, thawing; harmonizing, combining, interpenetrating; clear, bright, intelligent.  
 | **駿** tall, stately, as a fine steed.  
**天氣** | **和** 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** | **辦理** to make an arrangement for the time, to get the use of awhile; to borrow, as services.

| **散** or | **化** to dissipate or arrest, as malaria; to absorb or liquefy, and make new combinations.  
 | **洽** to understand fully; to instil into; to blend or unite with.  
**其樂也** | | his satisfaction and joy were complete.  
**昭明** 有 | let his clear intelligence become perfect.  
 | **縣** in the north of Kwangsi.

**澗** *ŕung* Wide and deep, as a vast expanse of water, **泅** | applied to the lakes of China, and its great rivers.

**庸** *ŕung* From **庚** to *change* and **用** to *use* combined.  
 To employ, as servants; constant, common, usual; laborious, and therefore deserving; meritorious; on purpose, therefore, to have use for; cordial, obliging, accommodating; merit, services; simple, unpolished, having no parts; joined with an interrogative, how? labor paid instead of taxes; a state or region; a kind of bell, and used with the next.  
 | **才** trivial talents, said by officers of themselves.  
 | | to employ those who are fit.  
 | **常** or **平** | ordinary, common, not of the best sort.  
**務** | (or **無**) | **遠慮** do not be anxious about the distant or doubtful.  
**靜言** | **違** when unemployed he brags [what he could do]; when set at work, he disobeys.  
**碌碌** | **人** ordinary people, laborers.  
 | **民** or | **愚** the commonalty; rude, unlearned people.  
 | **合** if, promising.  
 | **惡陋劣** the worthless and degraded.  
 | **醫** a quack, a charlatan.  
 | **何** or | **安** how; as | **何傷** what harm was it, or came of it?  
 | **非貳乎** did [the two princes] not have different intentions?

**鏞** A large bell.  
笙 | 以間' to separate the pieces of music by the pandean-pipes and bell.  
鳴 | to sound the bell.

**傭** From *man* and *common*.  
To hire, to engage one's self as a laborer; to serve; hired.  
| 工 to hire laborers.

| 人 workmen; a hiring; to hire men.

家 | hired men.

| 役 hired attendants.

Read 'chung. To treat equally; impartial; alike; to do.

昊天不 | Heaven is not impartial.

**墉** A wall of dirt thrown up for defense; a low wall, a redoubt, an adobie wall; the north wall of a hall.

| 垣 a mud wall around a village.

其崇如 | [the sheaves] were high as a wall; — an abundant harvest.

以伐崇 | he destroyed the city walls of Tsung.

我 | 宮 a palace built by Han Wu-ti.

**鄘** A small feudatory in the Chen dynasty, now Wéi-hwui fu 衛輝府 in Honan; a place among the southern tribes.

**甬** Composed of 用 to use and 弓 a bow; 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 ear by which a bell is upheld.

**甬** Used for the last.  
A raised walk up to a house is | 道; 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.

開 | to dig a grave.

山 | a grave, usually on a hill.

**術** Like the last.  
A narrow raised or paved walk in a yard, | 路 or | 術 leading up to the main entrance; a paved road; a highway.

**勇** 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.

| 人 an intrepid man.

| 猛 fearless, resolute.

| 士 a brave, lusty fellow.

小 | hasty, testy, ready to fly into a passion.

仁者必有 | a humane man is always brave.

奮 | 向前 the most valiant take the lead.

| 號 a title of military honor, indicating a low grade of the Manchu patula.

大 | 若怯 a self-possessed, resolute determination is like fear — in its outward manifestation.

打技 | to exhibit feats of strength.

好' | fond of brave deeds; liking to show off one's prowess.

爾 | 伊何 how can you exhibit your valor?

血氣之 | the assurance and daring of youth.

告奮 | I tell you that I will lead the van.

| 敢 imprudent daring.

**俑** 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 immolated.

作 | an inventor, one who discovers new things.

| 人 a human effigy, a statuette.

Read *tung*, and used for 痛. Pain; to feel for.

**踊** To exult, to leap; to stamp; to excite by hopping about.  
跳 | to dance, to jump.  
一 | 過河 he leaped the stream at one jump.

辟 | to beat the breast and stamp, as hired mourners.

| 躍踢毬 to jump up and hit the ball; to bestir one's self.

**蛹** The second form is nearly disused.

**蠕** The pupa or chrysalis of the silkworm, 繭 | also applied to those of the bee, wasp, and other insects.

土 | a small grub found in rotten grain.

**慝** Having a brave heart; bold, adventurous, animated.

**慝** 慝 | to urge on, to stir up, to inspirit; to seduce into evil ways.

**涌** From *water* and *rising*; but the second form with *strong* is most used.

**湧** To bubble and run off, as a fountain; rising, rushing on, filling and running over; an affluent of the Yangtze' in the north of Hupeh.

潮 | the tide is coming in.

月 | 大江流 the [reflection of the] moon rolls on with the rushing waters of the Yangtze'.

一 | 而進 it rushed in at a gush.

淚如泉 | her tears ran like a bubbling fountain.

痰 | phlegm rising in the throat.

In *Cantonese*. A creek; a side stream coming into a river; to wash out.

| 潛 a side canal or creek.

| 乾淨 rinse it clean.

**壅** From *earth* and a *wall*.

To stop with earth; to dam, to close up; to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth around plants; to conceal, to suppress.

| 塞 to obstruct, to block up; to stuff in.

奸臣 | 蔽 a bad minister conceals things.

| 上 or | 手上聞 to prevent superiors (or the emperor) knowing it.

| 培 to put mold and dung to the roots of plants; to mulch.

擁  
'yung

Like the preceding.

To embrace or clasp to the bosom, to carry in the arms or hold in the lap; to gird the loins, as a runner; to conceal from; to intercept; to crowd, to push and run together, to throng.

| 上前 to crowd on those before.

前呼後 | those who go before halloo, and those behind crowd up, as when an officer goes out.

| 抱 to hug, to clasp.

樹 | 濤聲 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.

臃  
'yung

To swell, as a boil; swelling.

| 腫 fat, puffy; bulging, as a barrel; a swelling, a boil.

發 | it has swollen.

鞵  
'yung

The upper leather or leg of a boot.

永  
'yung

Represents *water flowing* in streams; this character is considered as embodying the eight strokes used in writing Chinese characters.

Ever-flowing; perpetual, eternal, everlasting; final, complete, as a permanent cure; distant in time; long continued; to prolong, as a tone.

日 | long midsummer days.

| 不要 I never shall want it.

| 別 a final separation.

壽不 | 矣 his days will not last much longer.

享 | 福 to enjoy eternal bliss.

| 止 it will entirely stop — the cough.

| 古不壞 it will never wear out or spoil.

以 | 上帝之恩 to perpetuate the favor of Shangti.

以 | 終夜 to make a night of it, as roistering fellows do.

| 不錄用 never again write him down to be employed.

圍爐 | 夜 they sat around the furnace all night.

咏  
詠  
'yung

From *mouth or words and flowing* on.

To sing or hum in a drawling tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.

| 詩 to chant verses.

| 嘆 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  
'yung

To dive and go under water.

| 之游之 dive into it and swim in it.

| 水 to dive and swim.

漢之廣矣不可 | 思 the country of the Han River is broad, and I cannot fully comprehend — its people's manners.

醬  
'yung

From 酉 *spirits* and 熒 *fery* contracted.

To lose one's head by drinking, which foolish people soon do.

醕 | boisterous and happy under the influence of wine.

崇  
'yung

From *worship* and *brilliant*.

A sacrifice offered to the gods of the hills and fountains, and to the heavenly bodies, in times of drought and pestilence.

愷  
'yung

From *heart* and *bright*.

To dislike.

灯 | to hate, to abhor.

噎  
'yung

To retch; to choke.

噎 | 欲吐而難道 he could not speak it out fully for his emotion.

用  
'yung

Composed of 卜 to *divine* and 中 to hit the *center*; i.e. if the lot is right it can be used; another old form makes it a union of 片 a *splinter* and 刀 a *knife*; it is the 101st radical of a few incongruous characters.

To use, to give out for use; to put forth, to employ, to avail of; to cause; useful, available; as a *preposition*, by, with, from, because of; thereby, hence; what is needed for use; expenses, outlays; useful things; emanation, action of a 體 or principle; the exercise of a function, or the acting out of principle or law.

勿 | do not use it.

無 | 或不中 | or | 不着 useless, not useful for the purpose; used up, worn out.

費 | 或使 | necessary outlays.

焉 | 佞 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.

作為何 | of what service will this be?

抱奇謀而不 | he devised an excellent plan, but it was discarded.

| 意 to give attention to a thing, to study closely.

天地無全功萬物無全 | heaven and earth do not contain all kinds of merit, nor does everything useful exist among created things.

| 刀自殺 killed himself with a sword.

我信 | 他 I put great confidence in him.

功 | meritorious services.  
 不受 | indisposed, out of sorts.  
 不勝 | more than can be used.  
 你 | 朝嗎 have you breakfasted?  
 試 | a trial of, an experimental use.  
 不曉 | 人 ignorant of human nature.  
 以道員升 | let him be promoted to the post of intendant.  
 妄 | improper use of, as a phrase or tool.

節 | or 儉 | frugal; a careful use of.  
 有財此有 | money is profitable for all things; it can be done with money.  
 閒時置下忙時 | make it ready when you have leisure, and it will be available at the time it is needed.  
 好便當 | very convenient and useful.  
 | 錢 a commission or contingent expenses.  
 | 是 therefore, for this cause.

何 | 弗受 why has he not received that?  
 故謀 | 是作 therefore stratagems arose from this.  
 足 | 爲善 quite capable (or adequate) of doing the right thing.  
 | 上 and | 下 superiors and inferiors.  
 有 | 頭 it is of some use; it will be of service.  
 不忮不求何 | 不臧 as he neither dislikes nor covets, what good quality does he not exhibit full?

211  
 84  
 120  
 118



# LIST OF THE RADICALS.

In this list, the number, sound, and leading signification of each radical are given; the letter C attached to some of them denotes that such are generally used in combination; the contractions placed after the full form of others are always found in combination. The figures which follow the meaning show firstly, the number of characters following each radical in the K'anghi Tsz'-tien; and secondly, the number given in this dictionary, which comprise all those in common use.

## RADICALS FORMED OF ONE STROKE.

- |                   |   |                 |       |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|-------|
| 1. <i>Yih</i>     | 一 | one, unity      | 42-26 |
| 2. <i>Kwun</i> C  | 丨 | to pass through | 21-11 |
| 3. <i>Chu</i> C   | 丶 | a point         | 10-3  |
| 4. <i>P'ieh</i> C | 丿 | a left stroke   | 33-17 |
| 5. <i>Yih</i> C   | 乙 | one, a hook     | 42-12 |
| 6. <i>K'ueh</i> C | 丿 | a barb          | 19-4  |

## OF TWO STROKES.

- |                     |   |                |         |
|---------------------|---|----------------|---------|
| 7. <i>Rh</i>        | 二 | two            | 29-14   |
| 8. <i>T'eu</i> C    | 宀 | cover, head    | 38-14   |
| 9. <i>Jän</i>       | 人 | man            | 794-436 |
| 10. <i>Jän</i> C    | 儿 | a man          | 52-21   |
| 11. <i>Juh</i>      | 入 | to enter       | 28-8    |
| 12. <i>Pah</i>      | 八 | eight          | 44-11   |
| 13. <i>K'üing</i> C | 冂 | a limit        | 50-17   |
| 14. <i>Mih</i> C    | 冂 | to cover       | 30-11   |
| 15. <i>Ping</i> C   | 冫 | ice, icicle    | 115-39  |
| 16. <i>Ki</i> C     | 几 | a bench        | 38-8    |
| 17. <i>K'an</i> C   | 凵 | a receptacle   | 23-6    |
| 18. <i>Tao</i>      | 刀 | a sword        | 377-140 |
| 19. <i>Lih</i>      | 力 | strength       | 163-54  |
| 20. <i>Puo</i> C    | 勹 | to wrap        | 64-19   |
| 21. <i>Pi</i> C     | 匕 | a ladle        | 19-5    |
| 22. <i>Fang</i> C   | 匚 | a basket, case | 64-19   |
| 23. <i>H'i</i> C    | 匚 | to conceal     | 17-7    |
| 24. <i>Shih</i>     | 十 | ten; perfect   | 55-17   |
| 25. <i>Puh</i>      | 卜 | to divine      | 45-11   |
| 26. <i>Tsieh</i> C  | 卩 | a stamp        | 40-18   |
| 27. <i>Han</i> C    | 厂 | a cliff        | 129-29  |

- |                  |   |                   |       |
|------------------|---|-------------------|-------|
| 28. <i>Sz'</i> C | 厶 | selfish, perverse | 40-8  |
| 29. <i>Yiu</i>   | 又 | hand, also        | 91-23 |

## OF THREE STROKES.

- |                    |   |               |          |
|--------------------|---|---------------|----------|
| 30. <i>K'eu</i>    | 口 | mouth         | 1146-478 |
| 31. <i>Hwui</i> C  | 凵 | an inclosure  | 118-41   |
| 32. <i>T'u</i>     | 土 | earth, land   | 580-251  |
| 33. <i>Sz'</i>     | 士 | scholar, sage | 24-10    |
| 34. <i>Chi</i> C   | 攴 | to follow     | 11-2     |
| 35. <i>Sui</i> C   | 彳 | walking, slow | 23-7     |
| 36. <i>Sih</i>     | 夕 | evening, dusk | 34-12    |
| 37. <i>Tu</i>      | 大 | great         | 132-45   |
| 38. <i>Nü</i>      | 女 | daughter      | 681-231  |
| 39. <i>Tsz'</i>    | 子 | son, child    | 83-29    |
| 40. <i>Mien</i> C  | 宀 | a roof        | 246-90   |
| 41. <i>Ts'un</i>   | 寸 | an inch       | 40-15    |
| 42. <i>Siao</i>    | 小 | small, petty  | 41-11    |
| 43. <i>Wang</i> C  | 尢 | lame          | 66-14    |
| 44. <i>Shi</i> C   | 尸 | a corpse      | 148-45   |
| 45. <i>Ch'eh</i> C | 艸 | a sprout      | 38-2     |
| 46. <i>Shan</i>    | 山 | hill; wild    | 636-144  |
| 47. <i>Chw'en</i>  | 川 | streams       | 26-8     |
| 48. <i>Kung</i>    | 工 | laborer, art  | 17-6     |
| 49. <i>Ki</i>      | 己 | self, private | 20-6     |
| 50. <i>Kin</i>     | 巾 | napkin, cap   | 293-92   |
| 51. <i>Kan</i>     | 干 | to oppose     | 17-7     |
| 52. <i>Yao</i> C   | 幺 | immature      | 20-6     |
| 53. <i>Yen</i> C   | 宀 | a covering    | 285-80   |
| 54. <i>Yin</i> C   | 彳 | to move on    | 9-8      |

- |                    |   |              |        |
|--------------------|---|--------------|--------|
| 55. <i>Kung</i> C  | 廾 | hands joined | 50-9   |
| 56. <i>Yih</i>     | 弋 | a dart       | 15-5   |
| 57. <i>Kung</i>    | 弓 | archery      | 165-40 |
| 58. <i>Ki</i> C    | 彘 | hog's head   | 25-7   |
| 59. <i>Sen</i> C   | 彡 | pelage       | 52-12  |
| 60. <i>Ch'ih</i> C | 彳 | a step       | 215-57 |

## OF FOUR STROKES.

- |                  |   |              |          |
|------------------|---|--------------|----------|
| 61. <i>Sin</i>   | 心 | heart        | 1115-431 |
| 62. <i>Kwo</i>   | 戈 | a spear      | 116-31   |
| 63. <i>Hu</i>    | 戶 | a door       | 44-19    |
| 64. <i>Sheu</i>  | 手 | hand         | 1203-566 |
| 65. <i>Chi</i>   | 支 | branch       | 26-2     |
| 66. <i>Puh</i> C | 攴 | to rap       | 296-59   |
| 67. <i>Wän</i>   | 文 | literature   | 20-8     |
| 68. <i>T'eu</i>  | 斗 | a peck       | 32-12    |
| 69. <i>Kin</i>   | 斤 | hatchet      | 55-12    |
| 70. <i>Fang</i>  | 方 | square       | 92-30    |
| 71. <i>Wu</i> C  | 无 | without      | 12-2     |
| 72. <i>Jih</i>   | 日 | sun, day     | 435-144  |
| 73. <i>Yueh</i>  | 日 | speaking     | 37-14    |
| 74. <i>Yueh</i>  | 月 | moon; month  | 69-18    |
| 75. <i>Muh</i>   | 木 | wood, tree   | 1369-573 |
| 76. <i>K'ien</i> | 欠 | owe; to pant | 235-51   |
| 77. <i>Chi</i>   | 止 | to stop      | 99-12    |
| 78. <i>Tai</i>   | 彳 | vicious      | 231-36   |
| 79. <i>Shu</i> C | 攴 | to kill      | 93-16    |
| 80. <i>Wu</i>    | 毋 | to deny; not | 16-7     |
| 81. <i>Pi</i>    | 比 | to compare   | 21-5     |

82. *Mao* 毛 hair, wool 211-34  
 83. *Shi* 氏 surname 10-4  
 84. *K'i* C 气 breath, aura 17-6  
 85. *Shui* 水 water 1595-595  
 86. *Iwo* 火 fire 639-190  
 87. *Chao* 爪 claws 36-6  
 88. *Fu* 父 father, senior 10-3  
 89. *Hiao* C 爻 blending 16-2  
 90. *Chu'ang* C 爿 a frame, couch 48-9  
 91. *P'ien* 片 a splinter 77-15  
 92. *Ya* 牙 a tooth 9-2  
 93. *Niu* 牛 cattle 233-51  
 94. *K'üen* 犬 a dog 444-120

OF FIVE STROKES.

95. *Hüen* 玄 somber, deep 6-4  
 96. *Yuh* 玉 a gem 473-161  
 97. *Kwä* 瓜 a melon 55-8  
 98. *Wa* 瓦 a tile, brick 174-34  
 99. *Kan* 甘 pleasant 22-3  
 100. *Shüang* 生 to produce 22-5  
 101. *Yung* 用 to use; useful 10-5  
 102. *T'ien* 田 a field; to till 192-60  
 103. *P'ih* 疋 a roll of cloth 15-4  
 104. *Nih* C 疒 disease 526-180  
 105. *Poh* C 夂 back to back 15-3  
 106. *Poh* 白 white; freely 109-23  
 107. *P'i* 皮 skin, bark 94-42  
 108. *Ming* 皿 dish; platter 129-41  
 109. *Muh* 目 eye 647-150  
 110. *Meu* 矛 a halberd 65-3  
 111. *Shi* 矢 a dart 64-11  
 112. *Shih* 石 stone 499-171  
 113. *Shi* 示 omen 213-82  
 114. *Jeu* C 肉 a footprint 12-5  
 115. *Iwo* 禾 grain 481-131  
 116. *Hüeh* 穴 a cave 298-61  
 117. *Lih* 立 to set up 101-20

OF SIX STROKES.

118. *Chuh* 竹 bamboo 953-232  
 119. *Mi* 米 rice 318-77  
 120. *Mih* 糸 silk 823-288

121. *Feu* 缶 crockery 77-19  
 122. *Wang* C 网 net 163-42  
 123. *Yang* 羊 a sheep 156-39  
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 125. *Lao* 老 old, senior 22-7  
 126. *'Rh* 而 and, still, yet 22-5  
 127. *Léi* 耒 a plow 84-19  
 128. *'Rh* 耳 the ear; side 72-36  
 129. *Yuh* C 聿 a stile, a pencil 19-6  
 130. *Juh* 肉 meat 674-256  
 131. *Ch'än* 臣 a statesman 16-4  
 132. *Tse'* 自 self, from 34-4  
 133. *Chi* 至 to reach; very 24-4  
 134. *Kiu* 臼 a mortar 71-13  
 135. *Sheh* 舌 tongue, taste 31-12  
 136. *Chu'én* 舛 opposing 10-3  
 137. *Cheu* C 舟 to transport 197-53  
 138. *Kän* C 艮 perverse; fixed 5-2  
 139. *Shé* 色 color; vice 21-2  
 140. *Ts'ao* C 艸 herbs 1902-559  
 141. *Hu* 虤 a tiger 114-21  
 142. *Ch'ung* 虫 insects 1067-301  
 143. *Hüeh* 血 blood 60-9  
 144. *Hing* 行 to do; a row 53-22  
 145. *I* 衣 clothes 607-199  
 146. *Hia* C 西 cover; west 29-7

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 148. *Kioh* 角 horn; corner 158-27  
 149. *Yen* 言 to speak 861-303  
 150. *Kuh* 谷 gully, valley 54-5  
 151. *Teu* 豆 pulse; a plate 68-14  
 152. *Shi* 豕 swine 148-24  
 153. *Chai* C 豸 reptiles 140-29  
 154. *Päi* 貝 precious 277-99  
 155. *Ch'ih* 赤 flesh color 31-8  
 156. *Tseu* 走 to run 285-34  
 157. *Tsuh* 足 foot; enough 580-174  
 158. *Shän* 身 the body 97-21  
 159. *Ché* 車 a carriage 361-102  
 160. *Sin* 辛 distressing 36-11

161. *Ch'én* 辰 time 15-2  
 162. *Choh* C 辵 going 381-138  
 163. *Yih* 邑 a region 350-105  
 164. *Yiu* 酉 new wine 290-80  
 165. *Pien* C 采 to separate 14-3  
 166. *Li* 里 a Chinese mile 14-4

OF EIGHT STROKES.

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 168. *Ch'ang* 長 long 55-1  
 169. *Män* 門 a door 246-73  
 170. *Feu* C 阜 a mound 348-94  
 171. *Tui* C 隹 to reach to 12-2  
 172. *Chui* C 隹 birds 233-35  
 173. *Yü* 雨 rain 298-70  
 174. *Ts'ing* 青 azuro color 17-6  
 175. *Féi* 非 wrong 25-4

OF NINE STROKES.

176. *Mien* 面 the face 66-5  
 177. *Koh* 革 raw hide 305-75  
 178. *Wéi* C 韋 leather 100-20  
 179. *Kiu* 韭 leeks 20-4  
 180. *Yin* 音 sound; news 43-8  
 181. *Hieh* 頁 a page 372-77  
 182. *Fung* 風 wind 182-30  
 183. *Fä* 飛 to fly 12-1  
 184. *Shih* 食 to eat 403-108  
 185. *Sheu* 首 head; first 20-3  
 186. *Hiang* 香 incense 37-10

OF TEN STROKES.

187. *Ma* 馬 horse 472-132  
 188. *Kuh* 骨 a bone 185-43  
 189. *Kao* 高 high, eminent 34-1  
 190. *Piao* C 髟 hair 243-59  
 191. *Teu* 鬥 to quarrel 23-10  
 192. *Ch'ang* C 鬯 fragrant herbs 8-2  
 193. *Lih* C 鬲 a tripod 73-5  
 194. *Kwéi* 鬼 ghost 141-22

OF ELEVEN STROKES.

195. *Yü* 魚 a fish 571-154  
 196. *Niao* 鳥 a bird 750-174

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198. Luh 鹿 a deer 104-32	<b>OF THIRTEEN STROKES.</b>		
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200. Ma 麻 textilo fiber 34-4	206. Ting 鼎 a tripod 14-4	<b>OF SIXTEEN STROKES.</b>	
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202. Shu 黍 panicked millet 46-8	208. Shu 鼠 mouse; rat 92-18	213. Kwei 龜 the tortoise 24-1	
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<b>OF SEVENTEEN STROKES.</b>			
	209. Pi 鼻 the nose 49-14	214. Yoh 箎 a musical reed 19-5	

A CLASSIFICATION OF THE RADICALS BY A NATURAL METHOD LIKE THE FOLLOWING, WILL ASSIST IN REMEMBERING THE LEADING GROUPS.

**PARTS OF A BODY.**—Body 身; corpse 尸; head 首; parts of a skull 頤; hair 髮; down 毛; whiskers 鬚; face 面; eye 目; ear 耳; nose 鼻; mouth 口; teeth 齒; tusk 牙; tongue 舌; hand 手; right hand 又; heart 心; foot 足; hide 革; leather 韋; skin 皮; wings 羽; feathers 羽; blood 血; flesh 肉; talons 爪; horn 角; bone 骨; a bear's footprint 狗.

**ZOOLOGICAL RADICALS.**—Man 人; woman 女; child 子; horse 馬; sheep 羊; tiger 虎; dog 犬; ox 牛; hog 豕; hog's head 豕; deer 鹿; tortoise 龜; dragon 龍; reptile 虺; rodents 鼠; toad 鼃; bird 鳥; gallinaceous fowls 隹; fish 魚; insect 虫.

**BOTANICAL RADICALS.**—Herb 艸; grain 禾; rice 米; wheat 麥; millet 黍; hemp 麻; leeks 韭; melon 瓜; pulse 豆; bamboo 竹; sacrificial herbs 鬯; wood 木; branch 支; sprout 艸; petal 片.

**MINERAL RADICALS.**—Metal 金; stone 石; gems 玉; salt 鹵; earth 土.

**METEOROLOGICAL RADICALS.**—Rain 雨; wind 風; fire 火; water 水; icicle 凇; vapor 气; sound 音; sun 日; moon 月; evening 夕; time 辰.

**UTENSILS.**—A chest 匳; a measure 斗; a mortar 臼; spoon 匕; knife 刀; bench 几; couch 几; clothes 衣; a head-covering 冡; crockery 缶; tile 瓦; dish 皿; napkin 巾; net 网; plow 耒; vase 鬲; tripod 鼎; boat 舟; carriage 車; pencil 聿; bow 弓; shield 干; halberd 矛; javelin 戈; arrow 矢; spear 戈; ax 斤; musical-reed 箎; drum 鼓; seal 印.

**QUALITIES.**—Color 色; black 黑; white 白; yellow 黃; azure 青; carnation 赤; somber 玄; high 高; long 長; sweet 甘; square 方; large 大; small 小; slender 女; strong 力; feeble 尢; old 老; fragrant 香; acrid 辛; vicious 歹; perverse, 長; selfish, 山; opposed 对; blending 交; even 齊.

**ACTIONS.**—To enter 入; to follow 从; to walk slowly 从; to arrive at 至; to stride 走; to walk 行; to reach 至; to move on 走; to step 行; to go swiftly 走; to stop 止; to fly 飛; to conceal 亡; to envelop 勺; to encircle 口; to establish 立; to overshadow 西; to distinguish 采; to divine 卜; to see 見; to eat 食; to say 言; to speak 曰; to kill 受; to quarrel 鬥; to rap 支; to embroider 帶; to owe 欠; to compare 比; to bring forth 生; to use 用; to promulge 示; to straddle 叉.

**PARTS OF THE WORLD AND DWELLINGS.**—A desert 疇; cave 宀; field 田; mound 阜; hill 山; valley 谷; rivulet 川; cliff 厂; receptacle 口; a city 邑; roof 宀; gate 阝; door 戶; portico 戶.

**FIGURES.**—One 一; two 二; eight 八; ten 十.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—A demon 鬼; an inch 寸; a mile 里; without 无; not 非; not having 毋; a scholar 士; a statesman 臣; letters 文; art 工; wealth 貝; self 自; myself 己; father 父; a point 丶; a hook 丿; new 新; wine 酉; silk 糸; joined hands 井; disease 疒; a surname 氏; a classifier of cloth 疋.

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12

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.

1  
—  
2  
|  
3  
、  
4  
J  
5  
乙

1095 yāt 一 fī ih			494 kwān 一 k'un kw'äng	87 chū 、 tsu dzō	686 p'it 丿 p'iat p'ih		1096 üt 乙 fī fi	
374 hao 丂 ch'ō	1125 ū 二 u ū	909 tiu 丢 tiu tiū	413 kau 乚 k'iu kiū	246 ū 九 wan wè <sup>a</sup>	284 ngai 乚 ngai <sup>a</sup> ni	650 p'ai 辰 p'ai p'a	1103 yān 乚 un yäng	570 lün 亂 lwan lō <sup>a</sup>
903 ting 丁 téng ting	52 ch'au 丑 t'iu ts'ü	526 léung 两 léong liang	423 ko 个 kò ku	849 tan 丹 tan té <sup>a</sup>	612 nai 乃 nai né <sup>a</sup>	924 tui 自 túi té	431 kau 九 kiu kiū	
987 ts'ät 七 ch'it ts'ih	516 li 丂 li li	700 ping 並 péng bing	1066 a 丫 a o	87 chū 主 tsu tsō	915 t'ok 乇 t'ék t'ok	470 kwai 乖 kwai kwa	583 müt 乇 moh mi	
25 chéung 丈 tióng dzang	416 yau 丘 k'iu chü	876 t'au 罪 tòé dü	105 chung 中 tióng tsung		982 ts'in 小 chian dzä	772 shing 乘 séng zäng	395 hāt 乞 k'it chih	
83 ha 下 ha 'o	671 p'i 丕 p'i p'ó		156 fung 丰 hong fung		413 kau 久 kiu kiū	102 shui 乘 sui dzóé	1079 ya 乇 ya ya	
728 sam 三 sam sò <sup>a</sup>	699 ping 丙 péng ping		261 kai 耂 kai kia		53 chi 之 chi tsz'	924 tui 隹 túi tó	274 i 乇 i i	
741 shéung 上 sióng zong	763 shai 世 sò sz'		378 i 目 i i		4 cha 乍 tsa zò		335 ki 乇 ki ki	
1040 mau 万 bau nè <sup>a</sup>	974 ch'ó 且 ch'ia <sup>a</sup> ts'ia		476 kwan 卩 kwan kwò <sup>a</sup>		122 fat 乏 hwat veh		570 lün 乱 lwan lō <sup>a</sup>	
307 k'oi 丐 kai kó	78 shing 丞 séung dzäng		121 ch'ün 串 ch'ün ts'ó <sup>a</sup>		224 u 乎 ho u		298 a 乳 ju sò, sh	
594 ma 丐 bian má <sup>a</sup>	526 léung 兩 léong liang		14 ch'an 弗 sau ts'ó <sup>a</sup>		1031 tsz' 𠂇 chó tsz'		481 kwel 龜 kúi kwó	
717 püt 不 püt peh	899 h'm 丙 t'iam c'i <sup>a</sup>		342 k'i 𠂇 k'i ch'i		168 chung 𠂇 chung tsung		311 kon 乾 kan kó <sup>a</sup>	

447 kūt  
亅 kwat  
kūih

529 liu  
了 liau  
lio

1120 ū  
子 n  
ū

29 chang  
争 chéng  
tsang

764 sz'  
事 su  
sz'

721 i  
二 jī  
'ni

99 chòk  
予 ts'òk

1118 ū  
于 u  
ū

1118 ū  
亏 u  
ū

1142 wán  
云 ún  
yūn

226 u  
互 ho  
u

389 kún  
元 héng  
chi'

993 tsing  
井 chéng  
tsing

1060 'ng  
五 ngò  
'ng

323 kǎng  
互 k'éng  
kǎng

821 sūn  
亘 swan  
si'

796 sé  
些 sia  
si

254 fong  
况 hong  
'hweng

1068 a  
亞 a, ah  
ya

393 kik  
亟 kék  
kiák

876 t'au  
亾 t'ò  
dù'

1044 mong  
亡 bong  
vong

320 k'ang  
亢 k'ong  
k'ong

161 hoi  
亥 hai  
'ó

367 kao  
交 kan  
ko

1093 yik  
亦 ék  
yák

169 hǎng  
亨 héng  
liǎng

549 lau  
流 liu  
liù

189 héung  
享 bióng  
h'liǎng

403 k'ing  
京 kéng  
kiǎng

526 léung  
亮 léong  
liǎng

907 t'ing  
亭 téng  
ding

710 pok  
毫 p'ék  
bok

851 t'an  
亶 t'an  
tè'

1051 mi  
亶 bi  
vi

286 yǎn  
人 jīn  
niǎng

985 tsap  
亼 chip  
dzih

24 chéung  
仇 chióng  
tsang

52 ch'au  
仇 siu  
dzú

148 fu  
仆 lu  
fu

287 yǎn  
仁 jīn  
zǎng

291 ying  
仍 jéng  
sǎng

360 kai  
介 kai  
ka

398 kám  
今 kím  
kiǎng

509 lǎk  
仉 lék  
lǎk

768 shǎp  
什 s'ip  
seh

904 ting  
仝 téng  
ting

959 chǎk  
仝 chék  
tsék

1024 ts'ung  
从 chióng  
dzung

5 ch'a  
仝 t'a  
ts'ò

17 ch'án  
参 chin  
tsǎng

25 chéung  
仗 fíong  
dzang

81 chéuk  
仝 chok  
tsék

147 fu  
付 hu  
fu

278 i  
以 i  
i

288 yǎn  
仝 jīm  
zǎng

546 ling  
令 léng  
ling

762 sz'  
仕 su  
sz'

799 sún  
仙 s'ian  
si'

840 t'a  
他 t'a  
t'a

845 toi  
代 tai  
tó dó

933 t'ung  
仝 tung  
dung

980 ts'in  
仝 ch'ian  
ts'i'

1030 tsei  
仔 tsu  
tsz'

1065 ngát  
仝 gút  
ngéh

1096 ngát  
仝 gút  
ngéh

106 chung  
仝 chung  
tsung

108 chung  
仝 chung  
dzung

122 fat  
伐 hwat  
veh

131 fán  
份 hun  
fǎng

134 fong  
仿 hong  
fong

152 fók  
伏 lok  
vòk

210 yau  
休 hū  
h'ú

271 i  
伊 i  
i

255 fo  
伙 hé  
hu

289 yǎm  
任 jīm  
zǎng

320 k'ong  
仝 k'ong  
k'ong

341 ki  
伎 ki  
dji

349 k'i  
企 k'i  
ch'i

360 kai  
价 kai  
ka

386 kin  
仝 k'ian  
dji'

394 k'áp  
仝 k'ip  
k'ih

444 k'ú  
仝 ku  
kú

592 miu  
仝 biau  
mio

681 p'i  
仝 pi  
p'i

738 sǎm  
仝 s'ím  
s'ing

877 tei  
仝 té  
ti

886 tin  
仝 t'iau  
t'io

1042 mǎn  
仝 bát  
vǎng

1060 'ng  
仝 ngò  
'ng

1061 'ng  
仝 ngò  
'ng

1073 yéung  
仝 gióng  
niǎng

1120 ū  
仔 t'ü  
ü

45 chim  
估 ch'iam  
tsó'

49 chau  
仝 tin  
zú

89 chū  
住 tsu  
tsü

94 ch'ü  
仝 t'ü  
dzü

153 fát  
佛 h'ut  
veh

215 ho  
何 hú  
u

375 k'ó  
仝 ka  
ka

433 ku  
估 ko  
ku

544 ling  
仝 léng  
ling

630 ni  
仝 ní  
ni

630 ni  
仝 ní  
ni

630 ni  
仝 ní  
ni

637 ning  
仝 líng  
nǎng

641 nò  
仝 lò  
mü

652 pún  
仝 pw'an  
pé'

656 p'án, tei  
仝 p'ǎng  
p'ǎng

659 p'ing  
仝 p'éng  
p'áng

671 p'i  
仝 p'i  
p'ó

693 pít  
仝 p'it  
p'ih

707 pák  
伯 pék  
pak

713 pò  
佈 pò  
pu

736 shǎn  
伸 s'ín  
sǎng

746 shiu  
召 shiau  
dzo

747 shé  
余 sia  
sò

798 sit  
世 siat  
s'ih

837 ts'z'  
似 su  
sz'

837 tsz'  
伺 su  
sz'

852 tan  
但 tan  
dè'

877 tei  
低 tó  
ti

896 tín  
仝 t'ian  
d'ia

911 tò  
仝 tò  
du

934 t'ung  
仝 tung  
dung

1002 tso  
仝 tsò  
tsu

1005 tsok  
仝 tsok  
tsol

1034 ts'z'  
仝 ch'ü  
ts'z'

1053 wei  
仝 ú  
wú

1061 mò  
仝 mü  
vu

1097 yát  
仝 ýk  
y'ih

1115 yau  
佑 iu  
yü

1120 ū  
余 u  
ū

9 ch'a  
仝 ts'ò

48 chau  
仝 chin  
tsèu

65 ch'i  
仝 ch'i  
ts'z'

68 chāt  
仝 tit  
dzeh

85 chū  
仝 tsu  
tsò

206 ying  
仝 héng  
yǎng

248 wan  
仝 hwan  
wè'

259 kút  
仝 kwat  
hwèh

271 i  
仝 i  
i

277 i  
仝 i  
i

303 yung  
仝 jiong  
zung

306 koi  
仝 kai  
ké

315 hon  
仝 k'an  
k'ò'

351 kai  
仝 ka  
kia

364 kong  
仝 kang  
kióng

370 kao  
仝 kau  
kio

392 kāt  
仝 kiak  
kih

9  
人  
イ

422 hung  
徇 kiung

428 k'ap  
恰 k'ap keh

462 kiung  
供 kiung kung

468 kw'a  
侷 kw'a kw'o

483 kwei  
侷 k'ui kwé

493 loi  
來 lai lé

521 lei  
例 lé li

529 lò  
佬 liau lo

565 lun  
侖 lun l'ang

588 mau  
侖 bó mù

590 mei  
侖 bi mi

670 p'ui  
佩 chin bé

707 pak  
佰 p'ok pak

721 i  
佰 ji 'rh

735 s'án  
侏 s'ín s'ing

761 shi  
侍 si sz'

761 shi  
使 su sz'

814 sun  
徇 sun dz'ing

823 ts'ók  
佩 siok s'ók

825 kwik  
值 sut sih

888 t'iu  
佻 t'ian t'io

915 t'ok  
侏 t'ok t'ok

933 t'ung  
侗 tong dung

1013 ts'ün  
侗 chw'an ts'i'a

1035 ts'z'  
侑 ch'u ts'z'

1043 wong  
侗 ang wong

1072 yéung  
侗 yong yang

1093 yik  
侗 ék y'ak

1097 y'at  
侗 ék y'ih

1115 yan  
侗 iu yò

18 ch'án  
侗 chin ts'ang

40 ch'it  
侗 sék seh

143 fu  
侗 lu fu

177 h'í  
侗 hi hi

174 hau  
侗 ho h'è

181 hei  
侗 hé i

202 ín  
侗 hian lí'

260 ū  
侗 w'ang

356 hap  
俠 hiap yah

407 king  
徑 kéng kiáng

417 k'au  
侏 kin djú

456 k'ok  
侷 kiok kw'ók

456 hòk  
侷 k'ok k'ók

480 kwang  
侏 kong lwong

519 lí  
侷 lí lí

521 lei  
侷 lí lí

559 lū  
侷 lu lū

569 lung  
侷 long lung

594 mín  
侷 bian n'á

627 ngo  
侷 ngu ngu

639 no  
侷 lò na

664 p'ò  
侷 p'ò po

688 p'ín  
侷 pian bí'

702 p'ing  
侷 p'éng y'ung

736 sh'án  
侷 chin s'ing

738 sh'ám  
侷 s'ín s'ing

778 sh'ú  
侷 su s'án

807 s'ín  
信 s'ín s'ing

822 ts'ók  
俗 siok z'ók

823 ts'ók  
侏 sok s'ók

837 tsz'  
侏 su sz'

852 tan  
侷 tan d'è'

873 t'ik  
侷 t'ék t'ák

914 t'üt  
悦 tw'at t'òh

972 ts'iu  
俏 s'iau ts'io

991 ts'ím  
侵 ch'ím ts'ing

1007 cho  
俎 ts'ò tsu

1015 ts'ók  
促 ts'ók ts'ók

1020 tsun  
俊 tsun ts'ing

1061 mò  
侮 bu vu

1083 y'áp  
俚 ip ih

1126 ū  
俚 gu u'ú

1148 yung  
俑 yong yung

26 ch'ang  
俚 ch'iong ts'ang

28 ch'éng  
倡 ch'iong ts'ong

59 chik  
值 ti sz'

82 ch'áuk  
倬 tok ts'ók

103 shui  
倬 sui dz'ú

134 fong  
倬 hong fong

146 fu  
倬 lu fu

159 fung  
倬 hong fung

176 hau  
倬 ho h'ú

208 l'ang  
倬 léng y'ang

261 wei  
倬 h'ui hwé

273 ngéi  
倬 géi ní

279 i  
倬 i i

313 kou  
倬 kan k'ú'

415 kau  
倬 kin djú

423 ko  
倬 k'ò ku

527 léung  
倬 léong liang

438 k'ú  
倬 ku k'ú

441 k'ú  
倬 ku k'ú

448 kw'át  
倬 k'út dj'uih

450 k'ün  
倬 kwan k'ú'

465 hung  
倬 k'ong k'ung

472 k'ün  
倬 kwan kwé'

489 kwo  
倬 k'ò ku

500 loi  
倬 lai lé

506 ling  
倬 léng léung

526 léung  
倬 léong liang

577 rou'n  
倬 l'un máng

565 lun  
倬 lun l'ang

621 ün  
倬 gan a'

649 p'ai  
倬 pai pa

662 p'ang  
倬 péng bang

669 pi  
倬 pi pé

670 p'ui  
倬 p'ui bé

677 pi  
倬 pi bé

682 piu  
倬 piau pio

700 ping  
倬 péng ping

779 sh'ók  
倬 siok s'ók

781 sh'ók  
倬 siap biuh

781 sh'ók  
倬 siap hiuh

811 san  
倬 s'ün s'ü

842 tap  
倬 tap dah

855 t'am  
倬 tam d'è'

862 t'ong  
倬 t'ong t'ong

866 tò  
倬 tò to

903 t'ik  
倬 tin t'ih

931 tung  
倬 tung tung

949 ts'ong  
倬 ch'ong ts'ong

973 tsé  
倬 ch'ie tsia

976 ts'it  
倬 ch'iat dz'ih

988 ts'ín  
倬 ch'ian ts'i'a

983 s'ín  
倬 ch'ian ts'i'a

1002 tsü  
倬 tsü tsü

1017 ts'ui  
倬 tsut ts'ü

1024 tsung  
倬 ch'ong tsung

1032 sz'  
倬 tsu tsz'

1057 wo  
倬 dé, ó u

59 chi  
倬 ti sz'

77 ching  
倬 chéng ts'ang

105 ch'un  
倬 ch'un ts'ang

107 chung  
倬 chung tsung

150 fu  
倬 lu w'ü

251 wong  
倬 hong wong

279 oi  
倬 i i

293 yé  
倬 za za

352 ka  
倬 ka ka

358 kai  
倬 kai kia

378 kei  
倬 k'í kih

386 kin  
倬 kian dj'á

396 kwik  
倬 k'ioh n'ih

439 k'ü  
倬 ku k'ü

595 mín  
倬 bian m'á

626 ngau  
倬 ngò ng'á

643 n'ün  
倬 lwan n'ó'

669 p'ui  
倬 p'ui pé

689 p'ín  
倬 p'ian p'ian

692 pik  
倬 pek p'ih

700 ping  
倬 péng ping

834 sz'  
倬 su sz'

875 t'au  
偷 t'ò t'ü

907 t'ing  
停 t'ing ding

921 t'it  
倬 tut delh

945 tsan  
倬 ch'ia tsé'

957 ch'uk  
倬 ch'ek ts'ak

972 ts'au  
倬 s'iau ts'io

1003 tsò  
倬 tsò tsu

1024 tsung  
倬 ch'ong tsung

1047 wei  
倬 wé wé

1051 wei  
倬 wé wé

1064 ük  
倬 ak wok

1077 iu  
倬 iu yo

1081 ip  
倬 tiap y'ih

1086 ín  
倬 yan í'

1089 ngan  
倬 gan ng'á

1104 y'án  
倬 ín y'ang

31 ch'ang  
倬 ch'ong ts'ang

99 ch'ók  
倬 t'ioh hi'ók

147 fu  
倬 lu fu

178 lei 侯 hó yí	361 t'ong 僮 tong dong	576 man 倭 ban mé <sup>a</sup>	178 lí 僖 hí hí	893 t'it 僣 ch'iam t'ih	619 ai 僇 ai ó	696 pán 價 pín píng	632 niu 儂 liau nio	286 yán 儿 jín zǎng
186 hát 脩 hēh	962 tsau 傷 tsù	625 ngò 傲 ngò ngo	200 lian 僦 han yé <sup>a</sup>	985 t'ung 僮 tong dung	642 nung 儂 long nung	847 t'oi 儻 t'ai dé	865 t'áng 儻 t'àng t'àng	1064 ngát 兀 gút ngéh
194 hao 倣 hau yo	987 tsik 儂 chék tsih	684 p'iu 標 piau p'io	342 lí 倣 k'i ch'i	970 tsiu 僣 chiau tsio	694 p'ik 儻 p'ók p'ih	941 tsoi 儻 tsai tsé	980 ts'im 儻 ch'ian tsí <sup>a</sup>	1134 ün 元 gwan nū <sup>a</sup>
352 ka 倣 ka ka	1075 iu 倣 yau yo	731 sha 倣 sa só	349 k'ei 倣 k'é ch'i	1000 tsau 儻 chiu dzüü	722 sap 儻 sap sēh	989 tsun 儻 tsun tsing	153 fāt 儻 lut veh	1143 wán 允 un yün
377 kit 傑 kiāt djih	1138 ün 源 gwan yú <sup>a</sup>	739 shéung 傷 sióng song	374 k'iu 僑 kiau djo	1019 ts'ün 僣 tsun ts'ang	728 shik 儻 sék sāk	1042 wáu 儻 ün wáng	290 yéung 儻 sióng siang	109 ch'ung 充 ch'iong ch'ung
391 k'im 倣 k'iam chí <sup>a</sup>	1147 yung 倣 yung yung	798 sit 倣 sék sih	485 ka 僱 ko ku	1055 ngei 僞 gúí wé	752 chin 儻 sian zé <sup>a</sup>	1062 mò 儻 bu yu	384 kón 儻 k'ian kí <sup>a</sup>	109 ch'ung 充 ch'iong ch'ung
391 k'im 倣 k'iam chí <sup>a</sup>	10 chai 債 ché tsá	800 sín 僊 sian sí <sup>a</sup>	444 k'ü 僱 ku kü	1074 yéung 儻 yung yang	838 sz' 儻 sz'	27 ch'éung 儻 sióng dzong	542 lám 儻 lám ling	213 lung 兄 h'iong h'iong
411 k'ok 倣 k'ak ch'ik	23 ch'ung 倣 ch'iong tsang	857 t'am 儻 t'ám t'é <sup>a</sup>	527 líu 倣 lian lío	1076 iu 儻 hiau yó	844 t'at 儻 t'at t'ah	511 lui 儻 lui lí	781 shòk 儻 siap láuh	34 ch'iu 兆 t'iau t'zo
488 fai 傀 kái kw'ó	37 ch'ao 倣 tsau ts'ó	947 ts'am 倣 ch'am ts'é <sup>a</sup>	542 lun 倣 lín líng	95 ch'o 倣 ch'ó ts'ó	850 tam 儻 tam t'é <sup>a</sup>	532 líp 儻 liap líh	948 ch'am 儻 ch'am ts'ó <sup>a</sup>	213 lung 兕 h'iong h'iong
539 lut 倣 lók líh	38 ché 倣 chia tsí	952 tsò 倣 tsò tso	685 pit 倣 hun bíh	245 hün 倣 hun kwé <sup>a</sup>	921 tòk 倣 tòk dòk	559 lò 倣 lu lu	158 fung 儻 hong fung	478 kwong 光 kong kwong
572 ma 倣 ma wò	66 chí 倣 chí ts'eh	981 ts'im 僉 ch'iam ts'í <sup>a</sup>	711 p'ák 僉 kék bòk	276 i 儀 gi í	963 tsau 僉 zü	665 rò 倣 pa bo	948 ch'am 儻 ch'am ts'ó <sup>a</sup>	799 sín 先 sian sí <sup>a</sup>
658 p'ong 倣 pong p'ong	116 chéung 倣 ch'ong song	1017 ts'úi 倣 ch'ni ts'áé	717 p'òk 倣 pok bok	359 ka 價 ka kia	1081 'íp 倣 tiap yih	682 piu 儻 p'iau pio	158 fung 儻 hong fung	109 ch'ung 充 ch'iong ch'ung
677 pí 倣 pí bó	119 ch'ün 倣 t'wan zé <sup>a</sup>	1091 ín 倣 g'iam ní <sup>a</sup>	725 s'ang 倣 s'ang s'ang	362 k'éung 儻 kióng kiéng	1092 yik 儻 'ék yák	686 pín 儻 p'ian pí <sup>a</sup>	524 lei 儻 lé lí	430 hik 克 k'ek k'áh
724 sau 傘 san sé <sup>a</sup>	399 kán 倣 kán dj'iang	1126 ü 倣 gu ü	728 shik 倣 aék seh	368 kin 倣 lian kíó	11 ch'ai 儻 ch'ái zé	1020 tsun 儻 tsun tsing	551 lo 儻 lò lu	594 mín 免 bian mí <sup>a</sup>
729 sau 倣 só sú	408 k'ing 倣 k'éng ch'ang	1148 yung 倣 yong yung	752 shín 倣 sian zé <sup>a</sup>	387 kím 儻 k'iam dj'é <sup>a</sup>	50 ch'au 儻 t'iu zü	1110 yan 儻 in yü	639 no 儻 lò nu	920 t'ò 兔 t'ò t'u
753 shín 倣 shian s'á	536 lín 倣 lian lí <sup>a</sup>	119 shan 倣 ch'au dzé <sup>a</sup>	793 tséung 倣 sióng dj'iang	401 k'ám 儻 k'iam kiáng	280 i 儻 gi ní	1141 yòk 儻 tok yòk	894 tün 儻 t'ian t'á	925 t'ái 兌 t'ái dé
815 tso 倣 ch'ó su	559 lau 倣 lu lü	118 sün 倣 dzé <sup>a</sup>	834 sz' 倣 su sz'	405 k'èng 儻 k'èng kiéng	297 n 儻 ju só	22 ch'án 儻 ch'án ts'ang	945 tsan 儻 tsan tsé <sup>a</sup>	720 jì 兒 jì ní
816 su 倣 só su	564 lók 倣 liok lòk	121 ch'ün 倣 chw'an ts'é <sup>a</sup>	852 t'an 倣 tan dé <sup>a</sup>	485 k'úi 倣 k'óé kwé	616 níng 儻 léng n'ang	93 ch'ü 儻 t'ü dzü	861 t'ang 儻 t'ong t'ong	837 ts'z' 兕 su sz'
843 t'ap 倣 t'at t'eh	573 mat 倣 mih	131 fán 倣 hun v'ang	863 t'ang 倣 t'ang t'ang	598 mán 儻 sün m'ang	621 hòh 儻 h'ó	568 lung 儻 léng lung	1088 ün 儻 giam ngé <sup>a</sup>	920 t'ò 兔 t'ò t'u

10 几  
11 入  
12 八  
13 冂  
14 冂  
15 冂  
16 几

299 yăp 入 jip zeh  
 1044 mong 叵 bong tung  
 405 kiang 兢 keng kiang  
 618 noi 丙 lòe né  
 1013 ts'un 空 tswan dzai  
 687 pin 爰 pian pi  
 943 ts'oi 吞 ch'ai dzé  
 1013 ts'un 全 tswan dzai  
 526 léang 兩 léang liang  
 1123 ũ 兪 yu ũ

647 pat 八 pat pèh  
 179 hei 兮 hó i  
 459 kung 公 kong kung  
 562 lòk 六 liok lòh  
 464 kung 共 kiang kung  
 698 ping 兵 peng ping  
 342 k'i 其 ki dji  
 440 kũ 具 ku kũ  
 894 t'ín 典 tian ti  
 382 k'ín 兼 kiam ki  
 1117 yéuk 殛 yéuk  
 338 k'i 冀 ki ki  
 422 kwing 冂 héng kiung  
 1059 mò 冂 mò  
 286 ím 冂 lam zó  
 89 冂 冂  
 261 úi 冂 hòe wé  
 42 ch'ak 冂 cl'ek ts'ak  
 286 ím 冂 jiam zó  
 422 kwing 冂 héng kiung  
 942 ts'oi 冂 tsai tsó  
 422 kwing 冂 keng kiung  
 49 chau 冂 t'iu zú  
 582 mò 冂 mò mò  
 229 hũ 冂 u hũ  
 330 kau 冂 ko kũ  
 772 shiung 冂 seng zang  
 594 mín 冂 bian mi  
 604 mok 冂 bék mäk  
 517 li 冂 lò li  
 517 li 冂 lò li

596 mik 冂 bék mih  
 1113 yám 冂 ím yú  
 304 yung 冂 jiong zung  
 590 mi 冂 mi  
 473 kún 冂 kwan kwé  
 107 ch'ung 冂 t'iong tsung  
 600 ming 冂 béng ming  
 1010 tsü 冂 tsu dzü  
 1132 ün 冂 wan yü  
 796 só 冂 sia sia  
 596 mih 冂 bék mil  
 110 chung 冂 t'iong ts'ung  
 698 ping 冂 péng ping  
 981 tung 冂 tong tung  
 109 ch'ung 冂 ch'iong ts'ung  
 447 küt 冂 kwat küih  
 227 u 冂 ho u  
 698 ping 冂 péng ping  
 154 fát 冂 lmt feh  
 506 lǎng 冂 léng lang  
 654 p'ún 冂 pwán pé  
 1080 yé 冂 ya ya  
 531 lit 冂 liat lih  
 552 lok 冂 lok lok  
 586 mói 冂 múi mó  
 103 chun 冂 tsun tsang  
 435 ku 冂 ko ku  
 525 léung 冂 léong liang  
 543 ling 冂 léng ling  
 562 lòk 冂 liok lòk  
 832 ts'ung 冂 siung sung  
 885 t'iu 冂 t'iau tio

994 chǎng 冂 chéng chéng  
 966 ts'ei 冂 ch'íe ts'í  
 994 tsing 冂 ch'íéng dzing  
 932 tung 冂 tong tung  
 383 kam 冂 kiam kè  
 702 p'áng 冂 pin ping  
 892 tip 冂 tiap dih  
 963 ts'au 冂 tsò ts'ü  
 276 i 冂 i i  
 534 lím 冂 liam li  
 539 lut 冂 lék lih  
 549 lan 冂 liu liú  
 692 pát 冂 pit pih  
 1017 ts'úi 冂 ch'ui ts'úe  
 834 sz' 冂 su sz'  
 401 kám 冂 kím kiáng  
 542 lám 冂 lím líng  
 914 tok 冂 tok dok  
 637 ying 冂 géng náng

922 tòk 冂 tok dok  
 337 ki 冂 ki ki  
 126 fan 冂 hwan vé  
 126 fan 冂 hwan vé  
 94 ch'ü 冂 ch'ü ts'ó  
 700 pǎng 冂 pén ping  
 251 wong 冂 hong wong  
 308 hoi 冂 k'ai k'ó  
 868 táng 冂 téng táng  
 702 p'áng 冂 pin ping

17 口 18 刀 寸

315 hònm 口 k'am kè <sup>a</sup>	865 tò 刀 to	1130 út 剔 gwat yüeh	357 kät 刮 k'iat käh	956 tsäk 則 chék tsäk	1066 a 到 a	841 tap 刮 tsat tèh	710 p'út 剝 pw'at p'eh	515 lei 剝 lé li
218 hung 凶 hiong h'iang	288 yän 刃 jím zäng	91 ch'o 剔 ch'o ts'u	430 hak 刻 k'ek k'äh	981 ts'in 前 chian dzi <sup>a</sup>	1083 im 剝 giam p'	842 tap 剝 t'ap t'èh	753 shín 剝 sian zá <sup>a</sup>	537 lík 剝 lík lih
892 tát 凸 tut dih	288 yän 及 zäng	106 chung 剝 chiong tsung	436 fu 剝 fu k'n	1004 ts'o 剝 ch'ò ts'n	1088 im 剝 siam yè <sup>a</sup>	950 ts'ong 剝 dzong	823 sòk 剝 siok sòk	1104 ying 剝 èng yäng
623 ao 凹 au o	885 tiu 刁 t'iau tio	154 fät 剝 hut feh	453 hün 券 kwan chò <sup>a</sup>	14 ch'an 剝 san ts'a <sup>a</sup>	148 fu 副 hu fu	1058 u 剝 ò u	952 tsäng 剝 chéng tsäng	981 ts'im 剝 ch'iam ts'i <sup>a</sup>
98 ch'ut 出 ch'ut tseh	115 ch'ong 办 ch'ong ts'ong	328 kau 剝 ko kù	469 kwat 刮 kwat kwèh	138 fi 剝 hui fi	466 wa 副 kwa <sup>a</sup> kwò	14 ch'an 剝 son ts'ò <sup>a</sup>	972 ts'iu 剝 siau ts'io	13 ts'am 剝 ch'am ts'c <sup>a</sup>
163 ham 函 ham yò <sup>a</sup>	129 fän 分 hun fän	377 kíp 剝 kiap kih	487 kwa 刮 ké kw'è	318 kong 剛 kong kong	690 p'in 副 pian p'i <sup>a</sup>	64 sei 剝 ti dz	388 kím 剝 kiam ki <sup>a</sup>	585 mo 剝 bi mi
163 ham 函 ham yò <sup>a</sup>	284 ngai 刈 ngai <sup>a</sup> ni	466 wa 剝 wa kwò	1035 ts'z' 刺 ch'i ts'z'	335 k'i 剝 ki ki	772 shing 剝 sín zàng	116 chéung 剝 song song	395 k'ek 剝 kiok kièk	
	976 ts'it 切 ch'iat ts'ih	521 li 剝 li li	552 lok 剝 lok lok	357 kwat 剝 k'iat käh	919 tok 剝 tok dok	117 chün 剝 chwan ts'ò <sup>a</sup>	485 kúi 剝 kóé kwé	
	314 hon 刊 k'an k'ò <sup>a</sup>	598 mán 剝 bin ming	721 i 剝 ji rh	358 hap 剝 k'ap k'ah	936 tün 剝 tswan tò <sup>a</sup>	331 k'au 剝 ko k'ù	485 kwei 剝 kóé kwé	
	1021 ts'un 刊 ch'un ts'äng	654 p'un 剝 pw'an pé <sup>a</sup>	785 shat 剝 swat seh	408 k'ing 剝 kéng djiäng	978 tsín 剝 chian tsi <sup>a</sup>	514 lau 剝 lò lù	548 lau 剝 lü lù	
	206 ying 刑 héng yäng	665 p'ao 剝 pau bo	801 sín 剝 san si <sup>a</sup>	673 p'an 剝 p'ò p'ù	1064 òk 剝 ak wok	684 p'iu 剝 piau p'io	694 p'ik 剝 p'èk p'ih	
	240 wa 划 kwa wò	678 p'i 剝 p'i p'i	867 tò 剝 tò to	678 p'i 剝 p'i p'i	5 ch'a 剝 ch'a ts'ò	820 süt 剝 swat sih	860 t'ong 剝 tong t'ong	
	349 k'ei 刳 ch'i	684 pít 剝 piat pih	887 t'io 剝 t'iau t'io	708 mok 剝 pak bòk	83 téuk 剝 tok tsòk	971 tsiu 剝 tsau tsio	8 chap 剝 zèh	
	531 lít 列 liat lih	733 shan 剝 san sè <sup>a</sup>	910 to 剝 tò tu	885 tiu 剝 tiau tio	115 ch'ong 剝 ch'ong ts'ong	34 chao 剝 tso	257 wak 剝 ho hòk	
	731 sha 剝 sa sò	894 tím 剝 chiam ti <sup>a</sup>	406 k'ing 剝 kéng kiäng	903 t'ik 剝 t'èk t'ih	284 i 剝 p'i ni	446 küt 剝 kw'at küh	284 i 剝 p'i ni	
	734 sham 剝 san sè <sup>a</sup>	9 ch'at 剝 sat ts'ah	430 hak 剝 k'ek k'äh	913 chüt 剝 twat tòh	307 hoi 剝 k'ai ké	469 kwat 剝 kwat kwèh	963 ts'au 剝 tsak ts'ü	
	851 tan 剝 tan tè <sup>a</sup>	116 ch'ong 剝 ch'ong ts'ong	498 lat 剝 ch'i lèh	1006 tsok 剝 ch'lok ts'òk	383 k'ín 剝 gian ki <sup>a</sup>	541 lun 剝 lün lóng	964 tsei 剝 ché tsi	
	1038 ün 剝 gwán wè <sup>a</sup>	59 chei 剝 ch'í tsz'	810 séuk 剝 siat sièk	1032 sz 剝 tsu tsz'	428 kot 剝 kat kòh	686 p'it 剝 p'iat p'ih	88 ch'ät 剝 ch'it tseh	
	1042 mün 剝 bún wäng	357 kot 剝 k'ap häh	884 t'ei 剝 t'i t'i	1038 ün 剝 wan wèh	821 ch'ün 剝 chw'an dzi <sup>a</sup>	493 tok 剝 kong kw'òk		

19 力  
20 勺  
21 匕  
22 匚  
23 匸  
24 十  
25 卜

536 lik 力  
lék lih  
453 hún 勸 kw'an chò<sup>a</sup>  
350 ka 加 ka ka  
460 kuang 功 kong kuang  
401 kán 勸 kan djíang  
485 kwei 勸 kwé  
560 lút 劣 lwat lih  
90 cho 助 tso dzu  
377 kip 劫 klap kih  
443 k'ü 勸 k'u kü  
641 nò 努 lò nu  
746 shün 劬 sian dzo  
193 hao 効 hau yo  
220 hüt 劬 k'ek heh  
392 kit 劬 kiat kih  
480 hong 劬 k'ong kw'ong  
507 lò 勞 lò lo  
72 ch'ik 勸 t'ek ts'ák  
407 k'ing 勁 g'eng djíang  
594 mín 勉 bian mi<sup>a</sup>

598 mán 勉 bin ming  
718 pút 勃 pút peh  
1148 yung 勇 yong yung  
72 ch'ik 勸 t'ek ts'ák  
408 k'ing 勸 k'eng djíang  
1062 mo 務 bu vn  
315 hòm 勸 k'am ké<sup>a</sup>  
509 lák 勸 lék lák  
595 mín 勸 bian mi<sup>a</sup>  
825 hòk 勸 hòk hòk  
825 hòk 勸 hòk hòk  
932 tung 勸 tong dung  
212 fán 勸 fán h'ün  
507 lò 勞 lò lo  
771 shing 勝 séng s'ang  
366 k'éung 勞 k'iong k'íeng  
402 k'án 勸 k'un djíang  
564 lòk 勸 lòk lòk  
606 mò 募 mò mu

624 ngò 勢 ngò ngo  
684 p'in 勳 piau p'io  
765 she 勢 sé sz'  
971 tsü 勳 tsau tsio  
986 tsik 勳 tsik tsih  
282 i 勸 i i  
446 küt 勸 kw'at küih  
1012 tsüt 勸 tswat dzih  
196 híp 勸 híp híh  
574 mai 勸 ma  
212 fán 勸 fán h'ün  
523 lei 勸 lé li  
560 lü 勸 lü lü  
290 yéung 勸 siang siang  
453 hün 勸 hün kw'an chò<sup>a</sup>

663 pao 勺 piau po  
81 chéuk 勺 chiok tsék  
328 kan 勾 ko kù  
412 kau 勾 k'ü kiü  
665 pò 勺 pau po  
1065 mät 勿 but veh  
1142 wán 勻 un yün  
307 k'oi 匄 kai ké  
663 pao 匄 pau po  
1024 ts'ung 匄 ch'ong ts'ung  
214 hung 匄 hong h'íang  
218 hóp 匄 hap heh  
457 kók 匄 kiok küih  
869 t'ò 匄 tò do  
715 p'ò 匄 pò bu  
667 p'ao 匄 pan bo  
711 pak 匄 pok bòk  
629 at 匄 jap ùh  
841 tap 匄 tap tah  
457 kók 匄 kiok küih

674 pi 匕 p'i pi  
240 fa 化 hwa hwò  
664 pò 匕 pò po  
709 pák 北 pok bòk  
617 nò 腦 lò no  
760 shi 匙 si sz'  
185 hap 匣 ah hà  
822 sün 匣 dzí<sup>a</sup>  
380 hap 匣 kiap chiah  
137 fi 匪 hui fi  
1125 ü 匣 yu ü  
483 kwei 匣 kúi kwé  
1125 ü 匣 yu ü  
263 hòé 匣 hòé hwé  
1097 vik 匣 ék yih  
486 kwei 匣 kúi kwé  
850 tan 匣 tan t'è<sup>a</sup>  
833 sün 匣 swan só<sup>a</sup>  
923 tòk 匣 tok dòk  
313 kòm 匣 kong ké<sup>a</sup>

133 fong 匚 hong vong  
274 i 匚 i i  
939 sap 匚 tsat tsah  
320 kòng 匚 k'ong k'ong  
479 hong 匚 k'ong kw'ong  
968 ts'ung 匚 ch'iong ziang  
185 hap 匣 ah hà  
822 sün 匣 dzí<sup>a</sup>  
380 hap 匣 kiap chiah  
137 fi 匪 hui fi  
1125 ü 匣 yu ü  
483 kwei 匣 kúi kwé  
1125 ü 匣 yu ü  
263 hòé 匣 hòé hwé  
1097 vik 匣 ék yih  
486 kwei 匣 kúi kwé  
850 tan 匣 tan t'è<sup>a</sup>  
833 sün 匣 swan só<sup>a</sup>  
923 tòk 匣 tok dòk  
313 kòm 匣 kong ké<sup>a</sup>

180 hei 匸 hé i  
695 p'át 匸 p'it p'ih  
514 lau 匸 lau lò lù  
281 i 匸 i i  
1086 in 匸 yan i<sup>a</sup>  
687 pin' 匸 pian pi<sup>a</sup>  
635 nik 匸 lék niák  
442 k'ü 匸 k'u k'u  
82 ch'énk 卓 tok tsòk  
195 híp 協 híp yèh  
668 pi 卓 pi pé  
849 tan 卓 tan t'è<sup>a</sup>  
1013 tsut 卓 tsut tsáh  
614 nam 卓 lam né<sup>a</sup>  
770 tsik 卓 síp seh  
706 pok 卓 pok p'ok bok  
829 sun 卓 sun s'ang

768 sháp 十 síp seh  
980 ts'in 千 ch'ian ts'i<sup>a</sup>  
300 ya 卅 jih niè<sup>a</sup>  
721 sa 卅 sap seh  
771 shing 卅 séng s'ang  
1061 'ng 卅 ng ng  
263 wei 卅 híu hwé  
651 pún 卅 pwan pé<sup>a</sup>  
1040 man 卅 ban mò<sup>a</sup>  
82 ch'énk 卓 tok tsòk  
195 híp 協 híp yèh  
668 pi 卓 pi pé  
849 tan 卓 tan t'è<sup>a</sup>  
1013 tsut 卓 tsut tsáh  
614 nam 卓 lam né<sup>a</sup>  
770 tsik 卓 síp seh  
706 pok 卓 pok p'ok bok  
829 sun 卓 sun s'ang

717 pòk 卜 pok pòk  
688 píu 卜 píu bi<sup>a</sup>  
43 chím 占 chím tsé<sup>a</sup>  
335 kei 卅 sap seh  
771 shing 卅 séng s'ang  
1061 'ng 卅 ng ng  
263 wei 卅 híu hwé  
651 pún 卅 pwan pé<sup>a</sup>  
1040 man 卅 ban mò<sup>a</sup>  
82 ch'énk 卓 tok tsòk  
195 híp 協 híp yèh  
668 pi 卓 pi pé  
849 tan 卓 tan t'è<sup>a</sup>  
1013 tsut 卓 tsut tsáh  
614 nam 卓 lam né<sup>a</sup>  
770 tsik 卓 síp seh  
706 pok 卓 pok p'ok bok  
829 sun 卓 sun s'ang

975 tsit chiat tsh	166 hon gan hō	400 kán kín djiáng	836 sz' su, bò sz'	1114 yau iu yü	729 sau sò sù	331 hau k'o k'ü	885 tiu t'ian tio	1075 iu yau yo
2 厄 tsih	629 ak lák ák	28 ch'ong 12	1075 iu yau yo	5 ch'a ch'a ts'ò	892 tip tiap del	35 chiu tiao dzao	904 ting tóng ting	278 yei 4
2 印 ngang gong ngong	1067 nga ga ya	廠 ta'ang	460 kwäng kóng kung	34 chao jiao ts'o	301 yui jòe dzúe	67 ch'at chi tsh	1087 in, ün i'	2 ngák lek äh
2 印 ngang gong ngong	6 ch'a 6	93 ch'ü tu dzü	417 k'an kiu dju	126 fan hwan fè'	1025 ts'ung ch'ong ts'ung	72 ch'ik t'ék ts'ák	1115 yau iu yü	37 ch'ao ch'au ts'o
581 mac bau mo	878 tei ti ti	483 kwei 12	445 hū k'u chi	394 k'áp kíp jüh	607 müt but meh	173 hò hò 'o	6 ch'a ch'a dzò	55 chi 12
581 mao bau mo	68 ch'at tit tsh	834 sz' su sz'	723 sam sam sè'	67 反 fan fè'	754 ehau süu sü	195 híp hiap yeh	175 hau ho hü	79 ch'ing t'eng dzäng
4 卯 mao mo	279 i i ni	1089 ün yam i'	946 ts'am ch'am ts'ò'	787 shéung song	1113 yau iu yü	333 k'au k'o k'ü	190 héung lióng l'iang	101 ch'ui ch'ui ts'z
1108 yán in yäng	1069 ngai gai ya	694 p'ik p'ek p'ih	946 ts'am ch'am ts'ò'	1001 tsün 12	154 püt feh	371 kiu kiau kio	217 hòp hap hch	103 chun tun tsäng
1050 ngai güi wé	176 hau ho hü	522 lei lé li	1001 tsün 12	154 püt feh	425 ho k'ò kò	417 k'au klu dju	228 hū hu hü	129 fūn hun fäng
5 危 ngai güi wé	516 li li li	1050 ngai güi vi	1088 im yam i'	295 yéuk zak	432 ku ko ku	425 ho k'ò kò	235 hung hong hung	140 fei hui vi
411 k'èuk k'òk chuck	578 p'ong bang bong	137 fi hu fi	1088 im yam i'	689 pin pian pi'	440 kū ku kū	432 ku ko ku	391 k'at kiat kih	141 fau ho fū
570 lun lwan lò'	137 fi hu fi	1005 ts'ò ch'ò ts'u	756 shau siu zù	779 shük siok sòk	466 wa kwò	425 ho k'ò kò	395 yak gut chák	147 fu hu fū
746 shüu siu dzo	578 p'ong bang bong	1029 tsz' ts'	779 shük siok sòk	785 shat swat seh	546 ling lóng ling	432 ku ko ku	426 kok kék kòk	162 hòh ham hé'
450 kün kwan kū'	137 fi hu fi	1133 ün gwan nū'	785 shat swat seh	1010 ts'ü ch'ü ts'ü	646 pa, pat	440 kū ku kū	522 li li li	168 k'ong k'ong hong
399 kán kin kiäng	1005 ts'ò ch'ò ts'u	516 li li li	1010 ts'ü ch'ü ts'ü	183 ha ha ya	705 p'o p'ò p'u	466 wa kwò	600 meng béng míng	175 hau hau hü
797 sé sia sia	1029 tsz' ts'	1035 ts'z' ch'ò ts'z'	183 ha ha ya	760 sz' su sz'	760 sz' su sz'	546 ling lóng ling	761 shi ai sz'	203 k'áp k'íp liih
825 sut sut sh	1133 ün gwan nū'	445 küt kw'at küh	652 pún pwan pè'	835 sz' su sz'	835 sz' su sz'	646 pa, pat	886 tüu tiau tio	230 üt liat hüh
411 k'èuk k'òk ch'èk	516 li li li	184 ha ha 'o	819 tsü su zù	847 t'oi t'ai t'ó	847 t'oi t'ai t'ó	705 p'o p'ò p'u	920 t'ò t'ò t'u	237 wäng hong hung
984 tsik chék tsih	1035 ts'z' ch'ò ts'z'	415 kau ki kiü	819 tsü su zù	868 t'ò t'ò t'ò	868 t'ò t'ò t'ò	760 sz' su sz'	933 t'ung tong dung	271 i i i
1065 ngát gút ngéh	445 küt kw'at küh					835 sz' su sz'		
407 hüng k'èng chäng	184 ha ha 'o					847 t'oi t'ai t'ó		
	415 kau ki kiü					868 t'ò t'ò t'ò		

26 卍 27 厂 28 厶 29 又 30 口

30  
口

326 kò  
告 kò ko

371 kiu  
叫 kiau kio

418 kwán  
君 kun kün

419 kwán  
吻 ún k'ün

493 kút  
昏 kòk

542 lun  
吝 lin ling

559 lü  
呂 lu lü

627 ngo  
毗 ngo ngu

640 nut  
吶 lut neh

644 pa  
吧 pa pò

673 pau  
哞 p'ò pù

738 ch'án  
啞 sin säng

873 tan  
咬 tò

929 t'án  
吞 t'un t'äng

939 sǎp  
哧 tsat tsah

993 tsám  
毗 sim sing

1012 shün  
吮 bún ts'í

1042 mán  
吻 bún väng

1060 'ng  
吾 ngò ngu

238 hò  
哞 hong hung

1060 'ng  
吳 ngò 'ng

1066 a  
呀 a ya

1074 iu  
味 yau yo

1100 yám  
吟 gim niäng

1101 ngün  
听 kuu ting

4 cha  
咋 tsa zò

47 chan  
周 chin tseù

49 chau  
兜 chin tsü

89 chü  
哇 tsu tsò

147 fu  
咐 fu fu

154 fát  
啡 hut feh

160 i, hoi  
哈 hai lió

182 ei  
哂 ei sz'

185 hap  
哞 gap yèh

192 hia  
哞 hiau h'io

215 ho  
呵 o hu

221 fu  
呼 h' hu

229 hū  
哞 u hū

237 wáng  
哞 hong hung

254 wo  
和 hò u

254 wo  
哞 hò u

282 yei  
哞 é i

354 ha  
哞 k'u

415 kau  
咎 kiu djü

601 meng  
命 béng ming

616 nao  
哞 lò no

629 ngäk  
哞 lék äk

630 ni  
哞 ni ni

656 p'án  
哞 p'ün p'äng

666 p'ai  
哞 pau bo

671 p'i  
哞 p'i p'ò

692 pít  
哞 pít pih

736 shán  
哞 sin säng

759 ch'i  
哞 ti sz'

852 tan  
哞 tan dò

877 t'au  
音 fü

877 t'au  
杏 t'ang

893 t'ip  
啞 chiam t'ih

921 tát  
啞 ch'ut tseh

939 sǎp  
啞 tsat tsa

1010 tsü  
啞 tsò tsü

1031 tsz'  
啞 chi tsz'

1036 wa  
啞 wa kwò

1042 mán  
啞 bán väng

1053 mi  
啞 bí vi

1070 yéung  
啞 yong yang

1110 yan  
啞 yu yü

1149 wüng  
啞 éng yung

1 ai  
啞 é, ai

6 ch'a  
啞 ch'a dzò

40 ch'i  
啞 ch'ia ts'a

50 chau  
啞 tsu tsü

57 chi  
啞 chi tsz'

97 chau  
啞 ch'ok tsü

167 hán  
啞 gun 'ng

175 hau  
啞 hau hù

181 hi  
啞 hi hi

190 léung  
啞 liong l'iang

198 ham  
啞 ham yé

211 yau  
啞 liu l'ü

218 häp  
啞 hap ha

231 hün  
啞 swan lüen

238 lung  
啞 hung lung

271 i  
啞 i i

429 k'át  
啞 hai keh

466 wa  
啞 kwa kwò

508 lò  
啞 lo

531 lit  
啞 liat lih

553 lok  
啞 lok lok

561 lut  
啞 lut lih

583 né  
啞 bó mi

619 oi  
啞 ai ó

628 ngok  
啞 gok ngok

697 pán  
啞 p'ün ping

719 ni  
啞 ni hi

721 mi, ni  
啞 ji 'rh

722 sat  
啞 sat seh

738 ch'án  
啞 sin säng

795 siu  
啞 ch'iau sió

825 sut  
啞 sut sih

870 t'ò  
啞 tian do

939 ta  
啞 tsa tsa

940 tsoi  
啞 tsai tsó

983 ts'áp  
啞 ch'ip ts'ih

1028 tsz'  
啞 tsu ts

1036 wa  
啞 wa wò

1077 ngao  
啞 kau ngo

1090 in, ft  
啞 yat i'

1141 yök  
啞 yok yök

8 chat  
啞 siap zah

41 ch'it  
啞 tiat tseh

166 hò  
啞 ham hé

169 háng  
啞 léng háng

180 hi  
啞 hi hi

192 hao  
啞 hiau h'io

202 in  
啞 hian hi'

247 ún  
啞 wan wè

322 äng  
啞 kéng kang

379 kip  
啞 k'iap ch'ial

423 o  
啞 k'ò ku

423 ko  
啞 kò ku

454 kòk  
啞 kok kòk

455 hòk  
啞 k'ok k'òk

507 lò  
啞 lo

518 lé  
啞 li li

521 lé, li  
啞 lí li

527 léung  
啞 léung liang

569 lung  
啞 lung lung

578 mong  
啞 bong bong

583 né  
啞 bó mé

611 no, na  
啞 na, lò

619 oi  
啞 ai ó

627 ngo  
啞 ngò ngu

633 níp  
啞 liap nifi

647 pat  
啞 pat pèh

648 pai  
啞 pò pé

678 p'ò  
啞 p'ò pé

648 p'ò  
啞 p'ò pé

714 pò  
啞 pò bu

718 pút  
啞 pèh

747 shao  
啞 sau so

779 shok  
啞 sok sòk

783 shun  
啞 tun zäng

815 so  
啞 sò su

861 t'ong  
啞 tong dong

1051 wei  
啞 bi wó

1060 'm  
啞 'm ngu

1090 in  
啞 gan ni'

1096 yǎp  
啞 ip ih

1132 ün  
啞 wan yü'

4 tsò  
啞 tsa zò

28 ch'éung  
啞 ch'éung ts'ong

32 chao  
啞 chin tso

82 téuk  
啞 tok tsok

82 téuk  
啞 tok tsok

83 ch'üt  
啞 chwat tseh

158 fung  
啞 hong fung

192 hio  
啞 hio hio

324 häng  
啞 k'éng käng

347 k'ei  
啞 k'ò ch'i

347 k'ei  
啞 k'ò ch'i

365 kéung  
啞 k'éng ch'éung

366 hong  
啞 kóng ch'éung

419 lun  
啞 ün k'ün

472 kún  
啞 kwan kwé

499 loi  
啞 lai lá

502 lün  
啞 lam ló

523 lui  
啞 lí lí

621 ün  
啞 ün am é

640 noi  
啞 noi nui'

644 o  
啞 ó n

727 ts'ò  
𠵼  
so

739 shéung  
商  
sióng  
song

756 shau  
售  
siu  
zú

785 shat  
唎  
swat  
seh

828 sui  
碎  
tsui  
zú6

853 tam  
啖  
tam  
dò6

853 tam  
啗  
ham  
dè6

870 t'ò  
啗  
tò  
do

897 t'ín  
唎  
liam  
dì6

901 tik  
商  
ték  
tih

913 t'ò  
啖  
t'ui  
t'u

929 chun  
啖  
tun  
t'ang

944 ts'oi  
啖  
ch'ai  
ts'ó

977 ts'ip  
啖  
chiap  
ts'ih

977 ts'ip  
啖  
chiap  
ts'ih

985 tsik  
啖  
siok  
dzih

1031 tsz'  
啖  
chi  
tsz'

1042 mán  
啖  
bún  
väng

1036 i  
啖  
gá  
wò

1052 wei  
唯  
i  
wé

1063 'ng  
𠵼  
ngò  
'ng

1066 a  
啞  
a  
a

1069 ngai  
啞  
gai  
ya

1080 yé  
啞  
ya  
ya

1100 yám  
啞  
gím  
niäng

3 cha  
啞  
tsa  
tsò

11 ch'ai  
啞  
ch'ai  
za

41 ch'it  
啞  
k'iat  
tseh

97 chòk  
啞  
chiok  
tsòk

120 ch'ün  
啞  
chw'an  
ts'ó

164 ham  
啞  
ham  
hè6

174 hau  
啞  
ho  
hò

180 hi  
啞  
hi  
hi

183 ha  
啞  
ya  
ya

199 ham  
啞  
ham  
hè6

216 hot  
啞  
het  
hòh

229 hū  
啞  
hū  
hū

231 hūn  
啞  
swan  
hüen

248 fún  
喚  
hwan  
hwé6

251 wong  
𠵼  
hong  
wong

266 wei  
𠵼  
húi  
kwé

293 yó  
啞  
jiok  
za

358 kai  
啞  
kai  
kia

374 k'iu  
啞  
kian  
dj'ò

396 liät  
啞  
giat  
chäk

396 kwik  
啞  
kiok  
hüh

429 lak  
啞  
k'ek  
keh

488 úi  
啞  
úi  
hwé

498 la  
啞  
lat  
lèh

527 léngng  
啞  
léong  
liang

615 nam  
啞  
lam  
uó6

633 níp  
啞  
giam  
nüh

638 yau  
啞  
jü  
nò

725 song  
啞  
song  
song

732 sap  
啞  
ch'ap  
sèh

752 shín  
啞  
chín  
zé6

765 ch'i  
啞  
ch'i  
sz'

849 tan  
單  
tan  
tè6

846 toi  
𠵼  
t'ai  
t'é

883 t'ei  
啞  
t'é  
dì

891 t'ip  
啞  
tiap  
dih

914 tok  
啞  
tò  
dok

945 tsau  
啞  
chím  
tsé6

984 tsik  
啞  
chit  
tsih

998 tsau  
啞  
ch'iu  
tsü

1037 kwa  
啞  
hwa  
hwa

1054 úi  
啞  
úi  
wé

1064 ók  
啞  
ak  
wok

1075 iu  
啞  
yau  
yo

1090 ngon  
啞  
gau  
m'6

1100 yám  
啞  
ín  
yäng

1129 ú  
啞  
yü  
ú

1147 yung  
啞  
gu  
yung

5 ch'a  
啞  
ch'a  
ts'ò

19 ch'an  
啞  
chín  
tsäng

47 chin  
啞  
tse6

63 ch'i  
啞  
ch'i  
ts'z

161 hoi  
𠵼  
hai  
t'é

210 hok  
𠵼  
hak  
kòk

211 yau  
𠵼  
hiu  
l'ü

218 hòp  
𠵼  
ap  
heh

238 hung  
𠵼  
hong  
hung

300 yòk  
𠵼  
jiok  
zòk

334 kei  
𠵼  
kó  
ki

389 hím  
𠵼  
k'iam  
chí6

428 kak  
𠵼  
kek  
kak

572 ma  
𠵼  
ma  
mò

639 nó  
𠵼  
no  
nò

724 song  
𠵼  
song  
song

727 ts'ò  
𠵼  
so  
sò

728 shik  
𠵼  
sék  
sák

731 sha  
𠵼  
há  
sò

755 sau  
𠵼  
sò  
sü

765 shi  
𠵼  
sí  
sz'

779 shok  
𠵼  
sok  
sok

817 su  
𠵼  
sò  
su

838 tsz'  
𠵼  
su  
sz'

843 t'ap  
𠵼  
tap  
t'ah

883 t'ei  
𠵼  
t'é  
dì

970 ts'óung  
𠵼  
ch'ong  
ts'iang

973 tsó  
𠵼  
chia  
tsi6

1028 tsz'  
𠵼  
tsu  
ts'

1046 yung  
𠵼  
ong  
äng

1036 wa  
𠵼  
wa  
wò

1058 u  
𠵼  
ò  
u

1092 ai  
𠵼  
ék  
yák

1065 wät  
𠵼  
wäng  
wäng

1075 iu  
𠵼  
yau  
yo

1145 yung  
𠵼  
yong  
yung

1149 yung  
𠵼  
yong  
yung

27 sheung  
𠵼  
sióng  
dzong

38 ché  
𠵼  
chia  
tsò

221 fu  
𠵼  
ho  
hu

227 hū  
𠵼  
hu  
hū

265 wei  
𠵼  
húi  
wó

309 kó  
𠵼  
k'ai  
k'ò

351 ka  
𠵼  
ka  
kia

352 ka  
𠵼  
ko  
ku

357 at  
𠵼  
k'iat  
kük

368 kao  
𠵼  
hiau  
kio

492 kwak  
𠵼  
kok  
kòk

507 lò  
𠵼  
lò  
lò

513 lau  
𠵼  
lò  
lù

605 mäk  
𠵼  
bék  
mäk

624 ngò  
𠵼  
ngò  
ngo

626 au  
𠵼  
au  
ù

683 p'iu  
𠵼  
p'iau  
p'io

692 pät  
𠵼  
pät  
pih

729 sau  
𠵼  
sau  
sü

729 sau  
𠵼  
sau  
sü

774 tsut  
𠵼  
tsut  
stüh

805 tsap  
𠵼  
sip  
zil

856 tam  
𠵼  
ham  
t'é

857 t'an  
𠵼  
t'an  
tò6

955 ts'ò  
𠵼  
tsò  
zo

958 tsik  
𠵼  
ch'ék  
tsik

1014 ts'òk  
𠵼  
ch'iók  
ts'òk

1016 tsui  
𠵼  
tsui  
ts'

32 chao  
𠵼  
tau  
tso

96 chòk  
𠵼  
ch'iók  
tsòk

112 ch'ai  
𠵼  
ch'òé  
ts'ó

171 hò  
𠵼  
hò  
'ò

178 hi  
𠵼  
hi  
li

203 k'áp  
𠵼  
k'ip  
bih

211 chòk  
𠵼  
hiu  
l'ü

240 wa  
𠵼  
hwa  
hwò

258 wak  
𠵼  
ho  
wah

191 hui  
𠵼  
hiau  
l'io

349 hi  
𠵼  
k'i  
ch'i

402 k'am  
𠵼  
k'im  
djiäng

446 küt  
𠵼  
kw'at  
küh

527 liu  
𠵼  
liu  
lio

574 mai  
𠵼  
mai  
ma

605 mäk  
𠵼  
bék  
mäk

653 p'ün  
𠵼  
pw'an  
pé6

789 sei  
𠵼  
su  
si

795 éiu  
𠵼  
éiau  
sio

830 sün  
𠵼  
sun  
säng

853 kóm  
𠵼  
ham  
dè6

854 t'an  
𠵼  
t'an  
t'é6

927 t'án  
𠵼  
tun  
täng

939 tsau  
𠵼  
tsau  
tsah

952 säng  
𠵼  
chóng  
tsäng

1014 ts'òk  
𠵼  
ch'iók  
ts'òk

1016 tsui  
𠵼  
ch'ui  
ts'

1019 ts'ün  
𠵼  
tsun  
tsäng

1063 u  
𠵼  
o  
ok

1080 it  
𠵼  
yat  
ih

1140 lut  
𠵼  
lut, lt  
yüh

1141 wät  
𠵼  
yat  
yüh

50 chau  
𠵼  
tau  
tsü

30  
口  
31  
口  
32  
土

84 chüt 睿 chwat tseh	1121 ü 噍 gu ü	1080 ngit 噉 giat nih	997 tséuk 噤 chiok ziék	1048 úi 口 ù wé	633 nǎp 囗 nih	544 ling 囿 lóng ling	1094 yik 囹 ék yák	920 t'ò 土 t'ò t'n	315 hòu 坎 k'am kó*
92 ch'ò 噤 ch'ò ts'n	1126 ü, yòk 噍 u ü	1101 ngǎn 噉 gun niáng	118 chün 轉 chwan tsé*	633 nǎp 囗 nih	811 ts'au 囚 siu ziù	1115 yan 囿 iu yü	245 wan 囹 hwan kwé*	1069 chat 圪 at yí*	323 nang 坑 k'éng k'ang
183 ha 噤 ya	1131 üt 噉 ak yneh	1109 yau 噉 iu yü	191 liu 噉 gun h'jo	896 sz' 四 su sz'	896 sz' 四 su sz'	163 ham 囿 ham hé*	570 lin 囹 lwan lò*	456 fát 圣 kwa	346 k'i 圪 ki dji
271 i 噉 i	1145 yung 噉 yong yung	22 ch'án 噉 ch'an ts'ang	632 clip 噉 liap nih	261 úi 回 hòe wé	261 úi 回 hòe wé	248 wán 囿 hwan wé*	908 ting 圪 t'éng t'ing	908 ting 圪 t'éng t'ing	403 k'ám 圪 gin djiang
349 hi 器 k'i ch'i	170 hò 噉 ò ho	190 héung 嚮 hióng h'iang	940 ts'at 噉 tsat ts'ah	384 kín 囿 kian nó*	384 kín 囿 kian nó*	712 pò 圃 pò pu	276 i 圪 i	276 i 圪 i	418 kwün 均 kun kün
371 kiü 噉 kiau kio	171 hò 噉 hò 'o	227 hū 噉 lu hū	1083 ngan 噉 gan i*	633 nǎp 囗 nó*	633 nǎp 囗 nó*	1126 ü 圃 gu nü	481 kwei 圭 kúi kwé	481 kwei 圭 kúi kwé	607 mút 坳 bát meh
371 kiü 噉 kiau kio	199 ham 噉 ham hé*	537 lik 噉 lék liü	14 ts'am 噉 ch'am za*	808 sun 囿 sin sing	808 sun 囿 sin sing	451 hün 囿 kw'an chó*	633 nǎp 星 liap niéh	633 nǎp 星 liap niéh	671 fau 坏 p'i p'é
400 kām 噉 kím kiáng	219 hak 噉 hék hák	554 lò 噉 lò lu	47 ch'in 鞞 ch'ian tsé*	1008 yán 因 in yäng	1008 yán 因 in yäng	491 kwok 國 kok kók	681 p'i 圪 ki p'i	681 p'i 圪 ki p'i	677 pi 坩 pé pi
410 kéuk 噉 kiok kiék	258 wok 噉 hwa hòk	568 lung 噉 long lung	283 ngéi 噉 gé ni	115 ch'éung 囿 ch'ong ts'ong	115 ch'éung 囿 ch'ong ts'ong	565 lun 囿 lun läng	879 tí 地 tó dì	879 tí 地 tó dì	820 sū 圪 su zū
471 fai 噉 kòe kw'é	298 ü 噉 ju sò	697 p'án 噉 pin bing	531 lo 囉 lò lu	261 úi 回 hòe wé	261 úi 回 hòe wé	994 tsung 圃 chéng dzang	941 tsoi 在 tsai dzé	941 tsoi 在 tsai dzé	853 t'an 坩 t'an t'ò*
489 kwo 噉 kò ku	637 ning 噉 lóng náng	1090 ín, it 噉 yan i*	615 nong 囊 long nong	267 fit 囿 lut weh	267 fit 囿 lut weh	1126 ü 圃 gu nü	1058 n 坊 u u	1058 n 坊 u u	854 tan 坩 tan dè*
557 lu 噉 lò lu	681 p'ei 噉 p'i p'i	177 hi 噉 hi hi	939 tsit 噉 tsé*	422 kwíng 囿 keng king	422 kwíng 囿 keng king	186 at 圃 lèh	1120 ü 圪 ü ü	1120 ü 圪 ü ü	927 t'un 坩 fun dang
620 ói 噉 ai é	842 tap 噉 tap t'ah	291 yéung 噉 jong zang	96 chòk 噉 chiok tsòk	491 kwok 国 kok kók	491 kwok 国 kok kók	1048 wei 圃 úi wé	756 chi 址 chi tsz'	1048 wei 圃 úi wé	1002 tso 坐 tsò zu
628 ngok 噉 gok ok	848 t'oi 噉 tai dé	456 kòk 噉 kòk k'òk	52 ch'au 噉 siu dzú	496 kw'an 困 k'un kw'ang	496 kw'an 困 k'un kw'ang	1098 yáp 圃 ék yih	127 fan 坂 fan fè*	1098 yáp 圃 ék yih	1095 yik 坩 ék yòk
612 nung 噉 long niung	965 tsei 噉 ché tsi	501 lan 噉 lan lè*	978 tsín 噉 tsi*	928 t'ün 圃 tun däng	928 t'ün 圃 tun däng	1132 ün 圃 wan yü*	130 fan 坩 hun väng	1132 ün 圃 wan yü*	61 ch'i 坩 ti dz
656 p'án 噉 p'ün p'äng	605 mäk 噉 bék mäk	552 lo, to 噉 lu	1084 ím 噉 giam ni*	1028 ün 圃 gwan wü*	1028 ün 圃 gwan wü*	1123 ün 圃 wan yü*	131 fan 份 han fäng	1123 ün 圃 wan yü*	102 shui 垂 sui dzóé
727 ts'ò 噉 ch'ò so	777 shò 噉 sok sü	978 tsín 噉 tsi*	1105 äng 噉 éng yäng	1111 ngo 囿 bò yü	1111 ngo 囿 bò yü	918 t'ò 圃 tò du	131 fan 坩 han pàng	918 t'ò 圃 tò du	314 hòu 坩 k'am kó*
759 shéi 噉 sò sz'	880 t'ei 噉 ch'i t'i	1084 ím 噉 giam ni*	1105 äng 噉 éng yäng	420 kw'an 困 k'un k'ün	420 kw'an 困 k'un k'ün	938 t'ün 圃 tw'an t'ò*	133 fong 坊 hong fong	938 t'ün 圃 tw'an t'ò*	416 yau 坩 k'iu chü
1091 ín 噉 giam ni*	984 tsik 噉 chit tsih	1105 äng 噉 éng yäng		435 ku 固 ko ku	435 ku 固 ko ku	1111 ngo 圃 bò yü	186 at 圪 at yü	1111 ngo 圃 bò yü	422 kwíng 坩 hóng kiung

425 ho 垻 k'ò k'u	339 k'i 垻 ki ki	633 níp 垻 liap nièh	440 kù 垻 ku kù	1097 yé 垻 ya ya	665 pò 垻 pò bo	596 mik 垻 bék mih	26 ch'éung 垻 tióng dzang	780 shòk 垻 siók sòk
495 kw'án 垻 k'un kw'áng	483 kwei 垻 k'úi kwó	645 pa 垻 pa pò	450 kün 垻 kwan kū <sup>a</sup>	1088 im 垻 yam i <sup>a</sup>	877 téi 垻 t'é di	728 sük 垻 sék sük	64 ch'i 垻 ti dz	843 t'ap 垻 t'ap t'ah
77 shing 垻 séng dzáng	890 tít 垻 tiat tíh	656 pong 垻 pang pong	455 fát 垻 kút djúih	1095 yik 垻 ék yák	890 tít 垻 tiap dih	759 shi 垻 si sz'	69 chik 垻 chia tsák	892 tít, tei 垻 tiat dih
562 lòk 垻 liok lòk	910 to 垻 tò tu	661 p'ung 垻 hong pung	495 kw'án 垻 k'un kw'áng	1119 ü 垻 u ü	912 t'ò 垻 tò du	817 sò 垻 sò su	271 ci 垻 i i	896 ün 垻 tiám di <sup>a</sup>
623 ao 垻 au o	1072 yéung 垻 yong yang	712 pò 垻 pò bu	628 ok 垻 ok ok	1141 wak 垻 hék yòk	916 tò 垻 tò tu	817 sò 垻 sòk su	316 hòh 垻 k'am ké <sup>a</sup>	983 ts'im 垻 tsám ts'i <sup>a</sup>
630 ni 垻 ni ni	1101 ngán 垻 gun niáng	718 pút 垻 péh	630 ni 垻 ni ni	26 ch'éung 垻 tióng dzang	917 tò 垻 tò du	843 t'ap 垻 t'at t'ah	339 k'i 垻 k'ai ki	987 ts'ik 垻 ch'ék ts'ih
671 pau 垻 p'i p'é	1099 yán 垻 yan yáng	1085 in 垻 yan yi <sup>a</sup>	659 páng 垻 péng páng	79 shing 垻 t'éng dzáng	921 tít 垻 tut deh	843 t'ap 垻 t'ap t'ah	390 kín 垻 k'ian	1022 tsung 垻 tsong tsung
701 p'ing 垻 p'ing bing	1135 ün 垻 hwan yü <sup>a</sup>	1104 yán 垻 kin yáng	672 p'úi 垻 póó bé	118 sün 垻 tw'an dzé <sup>a</sup>	984 tsik 垻 chék tsih	861 t'ong 垻 tong dong	399 kán 垻 kin djiáng	1148 yung 垻 yong yung
704 po 垻 p'ing p'u	79 ch'ing 垻 t'eng dzáng	1148 yung 垻 yong yung	680 p'i 垻 pi bi	152 fók 垻 hok fók	1022 tsung 垻 tsong tsung	898 t'in 垻 tian di <sup>a</sup>	405 king 垻 k'eng kiáng	101 chui 垻 tui dzúó
856 t'an 垻 t'an tá <sup>a</sup>	165 hon 垻 han tá <sup>a</sup>	66 chi 垻 ti dz	713 fau 垻 ho bu	176 han 垻 ho hú	1076 in 垻 giau yo	918 t'ò 垻 tò du	495 kw'án 垻 k'ün kwáng	124 fan 垻 hwan vè <sup>a</sup>
895 tím 垻 tiám ti <sup>a</sup>	202 in 垻 hi <sup>a</sup>	67 cháp 垻 chíp tseh	727 sò 垻 sò so	251 wong 垻 hong wong	1090 in 垻 yam i <sup>a</sup>	927 t'án 垻 tan táng	505 long 垻 long	130 fán 垻 hau váng
960 ch'ak 垻 ch'ék ts'ák	246 ün 垻 wan wé <sup>a</sup>	104 chun 垻 tsun tsáng	820 tsü 垻 su zü	305 ün 垻 jian nió <sup>a</sup>	1099 yán 垻 yan yáng	949 tsong 垻 tsong tsong	514 lau 垻 lò lú	152 fók 垻 hok fók
1070 yéung 垻 yong yang	322 käng 垻 k'eng käng	283 nei 垻 gé ni	842 tap 垻 t'ap tah	314 hòh 垻 k'am ké <sup>a</sup>	1124 ü 垻 yu ü	986 tsik 垻 chék tsik	575 mún 垻 bwau mé <sup>a</sup>	282 ei 垻 é i
122 fat 垻 hwat vèh	410 kok 垻 kak koh	315 hüm 垻 k'am ké <sup>a</sup>	846 toi 垻 tai dé	323 käng 垻 k'eng käng	79 shing 垻 t'eng dzáng	1046 yung 垻 ong áng	576 mún 垻 ban mè <sup>a</sup>	373 hao 垻 k'iau ch'ó
35 chiú 垻 tiau dzao	451 kün 垻 kwan kū <sup>a</sup>	319 kong 垻 kong kong	860 t'ong 垻 kai dong	358 kai 垻 kai ka	107 ch'ung 垻 t'iong tsung	1061 ü 垻 ò u	587 múi 垻 mó	443 hū 垻 lu k'u
220 hék 垻 kék ngòk	505 long 垻 long long	336 ki 垻 ki ki	897 tün 垻 liám di <sup>a</sup>	489 wo 垻 kò ku	231 hün 垻 hun hün	1107 ying 垻 éng yáng	603 mok 垻 bok mòk	530 liu 垻 liu lio
206 ying 垻 heug yáng	560 lát 垻 lwat lòh	380 kín 垻 kian ki <sup>a</sup>	910 to 垻 tò tu	621 óm 垻 an é <sup>a</sup>	309 hoi 垻 k'ai ké <sup>a</sup>	20 ch'án 垻 tín dzáng	606 mò 垻 bò mu	604 mük 垻 bék mük
306 kai 垻 kai ké	573 mai 垻 mai ma	399 kán 垻 kin djiáng	924 t'úi 垻 túi tú	629 at 垻 at ùh	471 fai 垻 kw'ai kw'ó	21 ch'ám 垻 dzáng	661 p'ung 垻 hong pung	685 pít 垻 piat bih
330 kau 垻 ko kù	619 oi 垻 aj é	425 fò 垻 k'ò k'u	944 ts'oi 垻 ch'ai ts'é	664 pò 垻 pò pò	550 lau 垻 liu liú	25 chéung 垻 chióng tsang	777 shū 垻 su sū	711 p'k 垻 p'ok p'òk

32 土  
33 士  
34 女  
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36 夕  
37 大

753 shín sian zé\*  
753 shín siah zé\*  
855 t'án t'án dè\*  
864 tǎng téng tǎng  
910 to túi du  
925 t'úi tóe dé  
927 tán tun tǎng  
951 tsǎng chéng tsǎng  
1019 tsun tsun tsǎng  
210 pèk huak 'ók  
246 wan hwan kwè\*  
315 hò m k'au hé\*  
318 kǎn k'un k'áng  
395 kik kék kiak  
503 lan lam lé\*  
625 ò ò o  
691 p'ák p'ák p'ih  
828 sui sui zé  
854 t'án tan dè\*

969 ts'éung ch'iong dziang  
1148 ung yong jung  
1 ói ai heh  
73 ch'ik sèk  
171 hò hò 'o  
219 k'ók hok hòk  
231 hūn lun hūn  
305 ün nió\*  
790 sai su si  
866 tò tò to  
1069 at ap àh  
46 ch'ín tian dzé\*  
480 fong k'ong kw'ong  
511 lui lui lé  
244 wai hwai wa  
554 lò lò lu  
568 lung long lng  
855 t'ám t'ám dé\*  
1051 wei úi wé

13 cham tsam zé\*  
291 yéung jiang zang  
375 liú kiau cho  
645 1<sup>a</sup> pa 1<sup>b</sup>  
615 hong long hong

17 境  
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702 sz' su sz'  
278 yám jím niáng  
114 chong tsong tsong  
412 hok k'ak k'ók  
771 sheng séng sǎng  
223 u o u  
790 sei só si  
1096 yát it ih  
495 kw'án k'un kw'áng  
757 shan sin zú  
1001 tsun tsǎng

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56 chí chi tsz'  
364 kong kang kiéng  
156 fung hong fung  
826 shui sóc súc  
1001 sun tsun tsing  
151 fok hok fok  
1022 tsung tsong tsung  
183 ha ha 'o  
1004 ts'ò ch'ò ts'u  
214 k'ung k'ung h'ung  
488 kw'ei kiú kw'é

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804 tsik sék zih  
1057 ngai gòc nga  
1132 ün wan yü\*  
822 sòk siok sòk  
909 tò tò tu  
1080 yé ya ya  
331 k'au kan kú  
308 koi k'ai k'é  
610 mung bong mong  
610 mung bong mung  
1011 yán in yáng  
255 fo hé hu

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839 tai tai tee, ta  
142 fu hu fu  
470 kwai kwat kwó  
848 t'ai t'ai té, ta  
897 t'in t'ian t'í\*  
1074 iu yan yo  
168 hong kia hong  
32 kò ngó  
769 shát sit seh  
869 t'ò tò t'ò  
1070 yéung yang yang  
276 i i i  
468 kw'a kw'a kw'ò  
356 kap kiap kǎh  
159 fung hong fung  
344 k'i k'í dji  
380 hip k'iat ch'ih  
613 noi nai\* nó  
667 p'ao p'au p'ò  
1088 ím yam í\*

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248 ún hwan hwé\*  
349 k'ei k'ó ch'í  
487 kwa kó kw'ó  
655 pán p'án pǎng  
962 tsan tsò tsú  
1093 yik ék yǎk  
113 chong tsong tsong  
178 hei hé jí  
871 t'ò tò t'ò  
487 kwa kó kw'ó  
826 kw'a kw'a kw'ò  
625 ngò ngò ngo  
747 ch'é ch'ia sé  
896 t'ín tian dí\*  
1107 ying yǎng  
625 ò ò o  
533 lín liam lí\*  
913 tít twat dòh

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968 tsung 獎 chiong tsiang	641 nū 女 lu nū	612 nap 姆 lap neh	606 mò 姆 bò in	6 ch'a 姪 ch'a dzò	932 tung 媵 tong dung	736 shón 娠 chin sáng	344 k'i 媼 ki dji	84 ch'ók 媾 ch'ók
1142 ün 翁 yan yün	613 nai 奶 nai <sup>n</sup> na	638 liu 妞 liu má	613 nai 妳 nai <sup>n</sup> na	65 ch'i 姪 ch'i ts'	1028 tsz' 姿 tsu ts'	745 shón 媵 san so	502 lam 媵 lam lé <sup>n</sup>	149 fu 媵 hu vu
676 pei 獎 pé pi	640 nò 奴 lò nu	646 p'a 把 pa pò	630 ni 妮 ni ni	68 ch'it 姪 tit dzeh	1033 wa 娃 wá wò	814 so 娑 sò su	513 lau 婁 lò lù	175 hau 媵 hò hò
769 shik 爽 sék tsék	81 ch'au 妲 ch'au dzò	674 pi 妣 pi pi	613 o 妣 ó u	92 ch'a 姝 ch'a tsü	1046 wei 威 ú wó	815 so 娒 sò sü	563 lók 嫁 lick lék	251 wong 媵 hong wong
132 fan 奮 huu fáng	137 fi 妃 hui fi	912 t'ò 妥 t'ò t'u	651 pán 婢 pw'an pé <sup>n</sup>	170 háng 姮 háng iung	1057 ngo 姬 gó u	880 t'ei 娒 té di	623 ngon 媵 ngon ngó <sup>n</sup>	269 wán 媵 hun wáng
338 ki 綺 ki	171 hò 好 hò lo	917 tò 妒 tò tu	710 pat 娒 pwat bah	217 hòp 姮 hap hien	1076 iu 姚 yau yo	903 t'ing 姪 t'ing t'ing	643 o 媵 ó u	466 wo 媵 wu wò
678 pi 嬰 pi	297 ü 如 ju sò	993 tsing 姪 chéng tsing	733 shau 姮 san tsing	227 u 媵 ho u	1098 yán 姻 in yáng	948 ts'an 姪 ch'an ts'é <sup>n</sup>	661 p'ing 姪 p'ing p'ing	582 mò 媵 mò mò
	381 kan 奸 kan ké <sup>n</sup>	1039 ün 姪 gwan wé <sup>n</sup>	761 ch'i 始 sí sz'	277 i 媵 i i	1115 yau 媵 iu yü	1006 tsók 媵 ch'iek ts'ok	675 pi 媵 pi pi	585 múi 媵 múi <sup>n</sup> mé
	1045 mong 妾 bong vong	1074 iu 妖 yau yo	917 tò 姪 tò tu	287 yám 媵 jin niáng	173 lí 媵 lí lí	1003 tsók 媵 ch'iek ts'ok	632 piu 媵 pian pio	586 mí 媵 lí mò
	1096 yik 妣 it ih	1085 fu 妍 gian ní <sup>n</sup>	966 ts'ej 妻 ch'ò ts'i	330 kau 媵 ko kò	207 ying 媵 héng yáng	1009 wan 媵 bwan wé <sup>n</sup>	704 p'ò 媵 p'ò bu	591 miu 媵 biau mio
	369 kao 姪 kau kio	1120 ü 好 t'u ü	973 tsò 姐 ché tsi <sup>n</sup>	336 ki 媵 ki ki	341 ki 媵 k'i dji	1051 mi 媵 bí vi	976 tsit 媵 ch'it dzit	621 óm 媵 an é <sup>n</sup>
	113 chiong 妝 tsong tsong	1131 üt 媵 yüeh	977 ts'ip 媵 ch'iap ts'ih	362 kéung 媵 k'iong kiéng	449 kün 媵 kwan kú <sup>n</sup>	1122 ü 媵 nu nü	994 tsing 媵 ch'an dzing	642 nán 媵 lwan náng
	133 fong 坊 hong fong	74 chüng 媵 chéng tsäng	1091 tsz' 姊 ché tsi	369 kao 媵 kau kio	482 kw'ei 媵 kú kwé	26 ch'éung 媵 ch'iong ts'ang	1009 tsü 媵 tsò tsü	726 sò 媵 sò sò
	156 fung 姪 hong fung	96 ch'ék 媵 ték dz'ek	1031 tsz' 姊 ché tsi	381 kau 姪 kan ké <sup>n</sup>	518 lí 媵 lí lí	83 ch'ut 媵 chwat tsch	1011 ts'ü 媵 ch'ü ts'ü	790 sei 媵 só si
	161 hai 姪 hai é	123 fat 媵 hwat vèh	1033 ts'z' 姪 ch'ü ts'z'	392 kát 媵 kiát kih	627 ngo 媵 ngò ngu	84 ch'énk 媵 ch'iek ts'ék	1057 lo 媵 ó u	793 sit 媵 siat sih
	287 yám 姪 jim niáng	229 hü 媵 u hü	1051 wei 媵 ú wó	468 kw'a 媵 kw'a kw'o	681 néung 媵 léong niáng	137 fi 媵 hui fi	1068 a 媵 a ya	883 t'ei 媵 t'ò di
	341 ki 姪 ki dji	432 ku 媵 ko ku	810 sing 媵 séng sing	606 mò 媵 bò mau	639 no 媵 na nò	149 fu 媵 hu vu	1098 yän 媵 yan yäng	859 tong 媵 tong dong
	401 k'am 姪 kám kiáng	586 múi 媵 múi <sup>n</sup> mó	837 ts'z' 媵 su sz'	807 sün 媵 sín sing	701 p'ing 媵 p'ing p'ing	208 háng 媵 háng yäng	1136 ün 媵 wan wé	908 t'ing 媵 t'ing ding
	592 niu 媵 liau mió	604 mút 媵 hwat meh	840 t'an 媵 t'an tah	831 sung 媵 jiong sung	736 shán 媵 chin säng	268 fan 媵 hung hwäng	1101 yám 媵 im yäng	913 t'ò 媵 t'ò t'u

38 女 子 40 子

922 ts'in chiau 媵 dzai<sup>n</sup>  
 1062 mò lu vu 婺  
 1054 wei ú wé 媵  
 1077 ín yau yo 媛  
 1123 ú yu ú 媵  
 1135 ün wan nü<sup>n</sup> 媛  
 63 ch'i ch'i' ts'z' 媵  
 93 ch'o ch'u tsó 媵  
 178 hei hó yi 媵  
 197 ín hian yi<sup>n</sup> 媵  
 320 kau kó kú 媵  
 354 ka ka ku 媵  
 484 kw'eí k'úi kwé 媵  
 572 ma nua mò 媵  
 585 mi bi mó 媵  
 690 ming béng ming 媵  
 632 nāt sian nio 媵  
 632 niu liau nio 媵  
 654 p'án pw'an pé<sup>n</sup> 媵

690 p'i pi bi 媵  
 726 sò sò so 媵  
 804 sik sèk sih 媵  
 98 tsāt chék dzilí 媵  
 1042 ó, wán ú wáng 媵  
 1075 iu yau yo 媵  
 1104 yán ín yáng 媵  
 1109 wíng éng yáng 媵  
 1133 ün gwan nü<sup>n</sup> 媵  
 23 chéung chiong tsang 媵  
 117 ch'n chwau tsé<sup>n</sup> 媵  
 226 u ho 媵  
 226 u ho 媵  
 281 i i 媵  
 482 kw'eí k'úi kwé 媵  
 509 lò lò lo 媵  
 516 li li li 媵  
 576 man ban mán<sup>n</sup> 媵  
 692 mò mò mn 媵

623 óm 媵  
 642 nün lwan náng 媵  
 683 p'iu p'iau p'io 媵  
 740 shéung sióng zong 媵  
 901 tik ték tih 媵  
 1083 ín yan í<sup>n</sup> 媵  
 1127 ú ò ú 媵  
 178 hi hi lí 媵  
 198 han hau yé<sup>n</sup> 媵  
 263 fú hóé kwé 媵  
 292 iu jian zo 媵  
 268 kiu kiau kio 媵  
 482 kwei lúi kwé 媵  
 528 lu liau lío 媵  
 683 p'it p'iat p'ih 媵  
 751 shín sian zé<sup>n</sup> 媵  
 1062 mò bn vu 媵  
 128 fau 媵  
 231 hün hun hün 媵

675 pi pi pi 嬖  
 751 shín sian zé<sup>n</sup> 嬖  
 969 ts'éung ch'iong dziang 嬖  
 1107 ying éng yáng 14 嬖  
 692 mò bó nu 嬖  
 613 nai nai<sup>n</sup> na 嬖  
 632 nau liau nio 嬖  
 697 pán piú bíng 嬖  
 886 tiu tiaú tio 嬖  
 1083 ín yan í<sup>n</sup> 嬖  
 1105 ying éng yáng 15 嬖  
 728 shám chám sáng 嬖  
 923 tók tok dòk 16 嬖  
 632 niu liau nio 17 嬖  
 631 néung léong niang 嬖  
 800 ts'im siam ei<sup>n</sup> 嬖  
 787 séung song song 18 嬖  
 518 lí lé lí 嬖  
 561 lün lwan lí<sup>n</sup> 嬖

945 tsan tsan tsò<sup>n</sup> 嬖  
 354 fa 嬖  
 96 chók chók tsòk 21 嬖  
 1030 tsz' tsu tsz' 子  
 377 k'it k'iat kih 子  
 465 hung k'óng k'ung 2 子  
 1104 yán ín yáng 3 子  
 1020 ts'fun tsun dziang 子  
 1030 ma tsu tsz' 子  
 1032 tsz' tsu sz' 子  
 142 fu lu fu 子  
 193 hao hau h'io 子  
 209 hok hak t'ek 子  
 718 pút pát p'eh 子  
 1019 tsz' tsu ts' 子  
 339 kwéi k'úi k'í 子  
 431 ku ko ku 子  
 58 máng béng maung 子  
 641 nó lò nu 子  
 160 hoi hai 'é 子  
 594 mín bian mi<sup>n</sup> 子  
 829 sün sun säng 子  
 1037 wai 子  
 594 mfn bian mi<sup>n</sup> 2 宥  
 91 ch'ú t'u dzó 2 宥  
 304 yung jiong zang 宥  
 483 kwei kúi kwé 宥  
 911 t'ó tò du 宥  
 416 kau kiu kiu 3 宥  
 670 on an ó<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 755 shau shu sú 宥  
 959 chak t'ék zék 宥  
 1126 ú u ú 宥  
 237 wáng hong hung 4 宥  
 831 sung song sung 宥  
 246 ün wan wé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 49 chau t'iu zú 宥  
 88 chü tsu tsó 宥  
 273 i gi ni 宥  
 273 i gi ni 宥  
 472 kún kwan kwé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 596 māt bí mih 宥  
 663 pò pò pò 宥  
 859 tong tong dong 宥  
 905 ting téng dng 宥  
 1021 tsung tsung tsung 宥  
 1036 nga wa wó 宥  
 1136 ün wan wó 宥  
 228 wan hwau wé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 276 i i 宥  
 429 hək k'ók k'ak 宥  
 759 san sò sú 宥  
 770 shūt sək sək 宥  
 820 sün swan sí<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 985 tsik chip dzih 宥  
 1115 yau iu yú 7 宥  
 78 shing séng dzang 宥  
 21 shén sín dzang 宥  
 161 hoi hai 'é 宥  
 351 ka ka ka 宥  
 462 kung kióng kung 宥  
 504 long long long 宥

780 shók siók sòk 孺  
 119 chan ch'au dzé<sup>n</sup> 孺  
 618 nau lò nú 孺  
 1029 tsz' tsu ts' 孺  
 209 hek hak 'ók 孺  
 298 ú ju sú 孺  
 493 lai lai<sup>n</sup> ló 孺  
 1081 it giat mih 孺  
 1081 ít giat mih 孺  
 1105 ying éng yang 19 孺  
 570 lün lwan ló<sup>n</sup> 孺  
 780 shók siók sòk 孺  
 119 chan ch'au dzé<sup>n</sup> 孺  
 618 nau lò nú 孺  
 1029 tsz' tsu ts' 孺  
 209 hek hak 'ók 孺  
 298 ú ju sú 孺  
 493 lai lai<sup>n</sup> ló 孺  
 1081 it giat mih 孺  
 1081 ít giat mih 孺  
 1105 ying éng yang 19 孺  
 570 lün lwan ló<sup>n</sup> 孺  
 718 pút pát p'eh 孺  
 1019 tsz' tsu ts' 孺  
 339 kwéi k'úi k'í 孺  
 431 ku ko ku 孺  
 58 máng béng maung 孺  
 641 nó lò nu 孺  
 160 hoi hai 'é 孺  
 594 mín bian mi<sup>n</sup> 孺  
 829 sün sun säng 孺  
 1037 wai 孺  
 594 mfn bian mi<sup>n</sup> 2 宥  
 91 ch'ú t'u dzó 2 宥  
 304 yung jiong zang 宥  
 483 kwei kúi kwé 宥  
 911 t'ó tò du 宥  
 416 kau kiu kiu 3 宥  
 670 on an ó<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 755 shau shu sú 宥  
 959 chak t'ék zék 宥  
 1126 ú u ú 宥  
 237 wáng hong hung 4 宥  
 831 sung song sung 宥  
 246 ün wan wé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 49 chau t'iu zú 宥  
 88 chü tsu tsó 宥  
 273 i gi ni 宥  
 273 i gi ni 宥  
 472 kún kwan kwé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 596 māt bí mih 宥  
 663 pò pò pò 宥  
 859 tong tong dong 宥  
 905 ting téng dng 宥  
 1021 tsung tsung tsung 宥  
 1036 nga wa wó 宥  
 1136 ün wan wó 宥  
 228 wan hwau wé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 276 i i 宥  
 429 hək k'ók k'ak 宥  
 759 san sò sú 宥  
 770 shūt sək sək 宥  
 820 sün swan sí<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 985 tsik chip dzih 宥  
 1115 yau iu yú 7 宥  
 78 shing séng dzang 宥  
 21 shén sín dzang 宥  
 161 hoi hai 'é 宥  
 351 ka ka ka 宥  
 462 kung kióng kung 宥  
 504 long long long 宥

1030 tsz' tsu tsz' 孺  
 377 k'it k'iat kih 孺  
 465 hung k'óng k'ung 2 孺  
 1104 yán ín yáng 3 孺  
 1020 ts'fun tsun dziang 孺  
 1030 ma tsu tsz' 孺  
 1032 tsz' tsu sz' 孺  
 142 fu lu fu 孺  
 193 hao hau h'io 孺  
 209 hok hak t'ek 孺  
 718 pút pát p'eh 孺  
 1019 tsz' tsu ts' 孺  
 339 kwéi k'úi k'í 孺  
 431 ku ko ku 孺  
 58 máng béng maung 孺  
 641 nó lò nu 孺  
 160 hoi hai 'é 孺  
 594 mín bian mi<sup>n</sup> 孺  
 829 sün sun säng 孺  
 1037 wai 孺  
 594 mfn bian mi<sup>n</sup> 2 宥  
 91 ch'ú t'u dzó 2 宥  
 304 yung jiong zang 宥  
 483 kwei kúi kwé 宥  
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 237 wáng hong hung 4 宥  
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 49 chau t'iu zú 宥  
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 273 i gi ni 宥  
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 472 kún kwan kwé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 596 māt bí mih 宥  
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 1021 tsung tsung tsung 宥  
 1036 nga wa wó 宥  
 1136 ün wan wó 宥  
 228 wan hwau wé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 276 i i 宥  
 429 hək k'ók k'ak 宥  
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1030 tsz' tsu tsz' 孺  
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 465 hung k'óng k'ung 2 孺  
 1104 yán ín yáng 3 孺  
 1020 ts'fun tsun dziang 孺  
 1030 ma tsu tsz' 孺  
 1032 tsz' tsu sz' 孺  
 142 fu lu fu 孺  
 193 hao hau h'io 孺  
 209 hok hak t'ek 孺  
 718 pút pát p'eh 孺  
 1019 tsz' tsu ts' 孺  
 339 kwéi k'úi k'í 孺  
 431 ku ko ku 孺  
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 641 nó lò nu 孺  
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 1037 wai 孺  
 594 mfn bian mi<sup>n</sup> 2 宥  
 91 ch'ú t'u dzó 2 宥  
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 483 kwei kúi kwé 宥  
 911 t'ó tò du 宥  
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 670 on an ó<sup>n</sup> 宥  
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 377 k'it k'iat kih 孺  
 465 hung k'óng k'ung 2 孺  
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 1020 ts'fun tsun dziang 孺  
 1030 ma tsu tsz' 孺  
 1032 tsz' tsu sz' 孺  
 142 fu lu fu 孺  
 193 hao hau h'io 孺  
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 718 pút pát p'eh 孺  
 1019 tsz' tsu ts' 孺  
 339 kwéi k'úi k'í 孺  
 431 ku ko ku 孺  
 58 máng béng maung 孺  
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 160 hoi hai 'é 孺  
 594 mín bian mi<sup>n</sup> 孺  
 829 sün sun säng 孺  
 1037 wai 孺  
 594 mfn bian mi<sup>n</sup> 2 宥  
 91 ch'ú t'u dzó 2 宥  
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 483 kwei kúi kwé 宥  
 911 t'ó tò du 宥  
 416 kau kiu kiu 3 宥  
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 755 shau shu sú 宥  
 959 chak t'ék zék 宥  
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 49 chau t'iu zú 宥  
 88 chü tsu tsó 宥  
 273 i gi ni 宥  
 273 i gi ni 宥  
 472 kún kwan kwé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 596 māt bí mih 宥  
 663 pò pò pò 宥  
 859 tong tong dong 宥  
 905 ting téng dng 宥  
 1021 tsung tsung tsung 宥  
 1036 nga wa wó 宥  
 1136 ün wan wó 宥  
 228 wan hwau wé<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 276 i i 宥  
 429 hək k'ók k'ak 宥  
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 770 shūt sək sək 宥  
 820 sün swan sí<sup>n</sup> 宥  
 985 tsik chip dzih 宥  
 1115 yau iu yú 7 宥  
 78 shing séng dzang 宥  
 21 shén sín dzang 宥  
 161 hoi hai 'é 宥  
 351 ka ka ka 宥  
 462 kung kióng kung 宥  
 504 long long long 宥

794 siu 宵 siau sio	384 k'iu 蹇 k'ian ki'	769 shāt 實 sit zeh	1201 ts'ün 寸 ch'ün ts'äng	795 siu 小 siau sio	1043 wong 九 ang wong	757 shi 尸 si sz'	884 t'ei 屣 é t'i	952 ts'äng 層 chéng dz'äng
941 tsoi 宰 tsai tsá	587 mi 寐 bi mé	897 tin 甄 di'	924 tui 对 tui tó	746 shiu 少 siau so	1043 wong 允 ang wong	71 ch'ek 尺 ch'ek ts'ek	757 shü 屣 si sz'	798 tip 屣 siat sih
1090 in 宴 yan i'	637 niung 寔 léng näng	991 ts'ám 寢 ch'im ts'ing	837 tsz' 寺 si sz'	720 i 尔 ji' rh	1110 yau 尤 iu yü	1102 wán 尹 un yäng	760 shi 屎 su sz'	442 k'ü 屣 ku k'ü
1146 yung 容 yong yung	700 ping 病 péng ping	1063 'ng 寤 ngò ngu	560 lüt 毋 lwt löh	720 i 尔 ji' rh	530 liu 尫 lio	327 hao 尻 k'o k'o	886 t'iu 屣 tiau tio	528 liu 屣 lio
339 ki 寄 ki ki	769 shāt 寔 sit zeh	477 fún 寬 kw'an kw'ó'	705 p'ò 尉 p'ò p'u	602 mo 示 moh nu	578 p'ong 尫 bang hong	437 k'ü 尻 ku k'ü	1064 òk 屣 ok òk	411 k'ek 屣 kiok k'iah
332 k'au 寇 k'o k'u	912 t'ò 鞞 tò du	527 liu 寮 liu lio	157 fung 封 hong fung	977 ts'ün 尖 chiam tsi'	361 kai 尫 kai ka	630 ni 屣 ni ni	780 shòk 屣 shòk sèk	760 shòk 屣 shòk sèk
438 k'ü 窟 ku k'ü	1128 ü 寓 gu nü	738 shám 審 sün säng	143 fu 專 fu	741 shéung 尫 siang zong	1043 wong 尫 ang wong	922 tòk 屣 tok jòk	44 chin 屣 chian tsé'	182 ci 屣 hi li
596 mät 密 bit mih	60 chi 眞 ti ts'	796 só 寫 sia sia'	430 hak 尫 k'ek k'äh	396 kwik 尫 k'ek lih	1002 tso 尫 tsò tsu	989 tsun 屣 chin dzing	392 k'ek 屣 kiok jih	182 ci 屣 hi li
596 mät 密 bit mih	663 pò 寔 pò po	1052 wei 寫 úi wò	749 shé 射 sin sok	530 liu 尫 liu lio	926 t'üi 尫 tòé t'é	392 k'ek 屣 kiok jih	456 kòk 屣 kiok djòk	417 k'au 屣 kin djü
637 ning 寔 léng näng	815 sok 索 sék sok	245 wan 寰 hwan kwé'	116 chün 專 chwan tsé'	801 sin 尫 sin si'	38 ch'ao 尫 ts'o	632 niu 屣 niu nio	798 sit 屣 siat sih	138 fi 屣 hui fi
823 sòk 宿 siok sòk	989 ts'ám 寔 chim tsing	283 ngai 窺 ni	967 tséung 將 chiang tsiang	801 sin 尫 sin si'	999 tsau 就 chüu dziü	681 p'i 屣 p'i p'i	138 fi 屣 hui fi	644 o 屣 u
944 ts'oi 窠 ch'ai ts'é	9 察 ch'at ts'ah	110 ch'ung 籠 t'iong ts'ung	1055 wei 尉 úi wé	955 ts'ò 尫 tsò zo	107 chung 尫 chung tsung	1051 mi 屣 bi vi	702 ping 屣 pin bing	780 shòk 屣 siok sòk
945 tsan 寔 tsé'	10 ch'ai 寨 ché za	663 pò 寶 pò po	807 ts'ám 尋 sün zing	1019 tsün 尊 tsun tsäng	925 t'üi 尫 tòé dé	361 kai 屣 kai kia	780 shòk 屣 siok sòk	884 t'ei 屣 ó t'i
985 tsik 寂 chíp dzih	320 hong 康 k'ong k'ong	894 tün 巔 tian ti'	1019 tsün 尊 tsun tsäng	924 tui 对 tui té	383 kam 尫 kiam kè'	361 kal 屣 kai kia	884 t'ei 屣 ó t'i	918 t'ò 屣 tò du
1036 a 窠 a o	441 k'ü 窠 ku k'ü		924 tui 对 tui té	867 tò 導 tò dò	383 kam 尫 kiam kè'	437 k'ü 屣 ku k'ü	559 lü 屣 lu lü	789 sai 屣 sai si
1100 yän 寔 i' yäng	467 kwa 窠 kwa kwò		867 tò 導 tò dò			437 k'ü 屣 ku k'ü	559 lü 屣 lu lü	789 sai 屣 sai si
1132 ün 寔 wan yü'	528 liu 窠 liu lio					458 wät 屣 k'üt ch'òh	559 lü 屣 lu lü	789 sai 屣 sai si
148 fu 富 hu fu	603 mok 窠 bok mò'					679 pi 屣 p'i p'i	789 sai 屣 sai si	520 li 屣 li li
163 hon 寒 han hò	637 ning 寔 léng näng					780 shòk 屣 shòk sòk	520 li 屣 li li	



119 ch'un  
川 ch'wan  
ts'è<sup>a</sup>

119 ch'un  
川 ch'wan  
ts'è<sup>a</sup>

48 chau  
州 chin  
tseu

250 fong  
荒 hong  
hwong

813 ts'ui  
巡 sun  
dzing

531 lit  
參 lih

405 king  
巫 kéng  
kiang

37 ch'ac  
巢 tsau  
tsio

532 lip  
巢 liap  
lih

460 kung  
工 koug  
kung

1002 tso  
左 tsò  
tsu

374 huo  
巧 k'an  
c'ho

440 kù  
巨 ku  
kù

463 kung  
現 kioug  
kung

1059 mò  
巫 bu  
vu

5 ch'a  
差 ch'a  
ts'ò

337 ki  
己 li  
ki

278 i  
己 i  
i

838 tsz'  
己 au  
sz'

644 pa  
巴 pa  
pò

55 chi  
卮 chi  
tsz'

190 hong  
巷 hang  
'oug

830 sun  
巽 sun  
säng

397 kán  
巾 kun  
kiang

939 sap  
币 tsat  
tsah

713 pò  
布 pò  
pu

762 shi  
市 ch'i  
sz'

126 fan  
帆 hong  
vè<sup>a</sup>

723 san  
杉 sam  
sè<sup>a</sup>

34 chao  
帆 tsau  
tso

56 chi  
昏 chi  
tsz'

129 fán  
粉 hun  
fäng

176 hi  
希 hi  
hi

225 u  
扇 ho  
u

646 p'a  
把 p'a  
p'ò

49 chau  
帚 chin  
tseu

69 tit  
帙 ék  
zeh

154 fát  
帙 hut  
feh

533 lín  
帘 liam  
li<sup>a</sup>

573 mút  
帙 biat  
meh

646 p'a  
帕 p'a  
p'ò

673 p'i  
帙 p'i  
p'ò

707 pak  
帙 pit  
pak

845 toi  
岱 tai  
dó

862 t'ong  
帑 lò  
t'ong

893 t'ip  
帖 t'iap  
t'ih

284 ngai  
帛 ni

299 ũ, na  
帑 ju  
sú

357 hap  
帖 k'ap  
häh

451 kün  
恭 kwan  
kū<sup>a</sup>

468 kwa  
袴 kw'a  
kw'ò

768 shik  
帙 sék  
sák

785 sut  
帥 sut, sòé  
só

880 tei  
帝 tó  
tí

1093 yik  
帑 ék  
yäk

16 chän  
帳 tsäng

420 kw'än  
帑 kun  
k'ün

519 li  
哩 li  
li

657 pong  
帮 pang  
pong

758 sz'  
師 su  
sz'

782 tui  
帙 tui  
süé

804 tsik  
席 sék  
zih

24 chéng  
帳 tióng  
tsang

26 ch'éung  
帽 ch'iong  
ts'äng

259 wak  
幪 hék  
hók

343 k'i  
幪 ki  
dji

660 p'ing  
幪 p'iau  
ping

740 shéung  
常 sioug  
dzang

842 tap  
幪 tap  
dah

846 tai  
帶 tai  
ta

1038 ün  
幪 wan  
wè<sup>a</sup>

1049 wei  
帷 úi  
wé

150 fük  
幅 hok  
fök

582 mò  
帽 mò  
mo

596 mik  
冪 bék  
mih

657 pong  
帮 pang  
pong

971 ts'ui  
帙 ts'iu  
ts'io

1049 wei  
帷 úi  
wé

1064 äk  
幪 ak  
wok

253 fong  
幪 hong  
hwong

596 mik  
幪 bék  
mih

1061 u  
幪 ó  
u

492 kwok  
幪 kok  
kòk

576 man  
慢 ban  
mèn

603 mok  
幕 bò  
mòk

603 mok  
幪 bok  
mòk

682 piu  
幪 p'iau  
pio

958 tsik  
幪 chék  
tsäk

47 chin  
幪 ch'ian  
ts'é<sup>a</sup>

66 ch'i  
幪 ch'i  
ts'

116 chong  
幪 tong  
zong

124 fan  
幪 hwan  
fè<sup>a</sup>

221 mò  
幪 bu  
vu

242 wak  
幪 wah

676 pei  
帙 pé  
pi

718 pòk  
幪 pok  
bok

818 sò  
帙 su  
sü

46 chím  
幪 ch'iam  
ts'é<sup>a</sup>

46 chím  
幪 ch'iam  
ts'é<sup>a</sup>

131 fán  
幪 hui  
väng

370 kiu  
幪 kiau  
kió

534 lín  
幪 liam  
li<sup>a</sup>

596 mat  
帙 mih

971 ts'iu  
幪 ch'iau  
ts'io

608 mung  
幪 hong  
mung

657 pong  
帮 pang  
pong

868 ch'an  
幪 tò  
do

1089 ín  
幪 yan  
i<sup>a</sup>

93 chü  
幪 du  
dzü

596 mít  
幪 biat  
mih

200 hín  
幪 hian  
li<sup>a</sup>

132 fán  
幪 hun  
fäng

30 chäng  
幪 tsang

501 lan  
幪 lan  
lè<sup>a</sup>

981 ts'im  
幪 ch'iam  
ts'i<sup>a</sup>

570 lün  
帙 lwan  
lò<sup>a</sup>

309 kon  
干 kan  
kò<sup>a</sup>

701 p'ing  
平 péng  
bing

634 nún  
年 lian  
ní<sup>a</sup>

389 kün  
开 gian  
chi<sup>a</sup>

700 ping  
并 péng  
ping

700 ping  
并 péng  
ping

208 häng  
幸 léng  
yäng

313 kon  
幹 kan  
kú<sup>a</sup>

1089 ín  
幪 yan  
i<sup>a</sup>

93 chü  
幪 du  
dzü

596 mít  
幪 biat  
mih

200 hín  
幪 hian  
li<sup>a</sup>

132 fán  
幪 hun  
fäng

30 chäng  
幪 tsang

501 lan  
幪 lan  
lè<sup>a</sup>

981 ts'im  
幪 ch'iam  
ts'i<sup>a</sup>

570 lün  
帙 lwan  
lò<sup>a</sup>

52 幺  
53 广  
54 彗  
55 升  
56 弋

1075 in  
幺 yau  
yo

248 wan  
幻 hwan  
wè<sup>a</sup>

1116 yau  
幼 iu  
yü

1029 tsz'  
兹 tsu  
ts'

1109 yau  
幽 iu  
yü

472 kún  
箴 kwan  
kwé<sup>a</sup>

333 ki  
幾 ki  
ki

1087 in  
广 siam  
ngé<sup>a</sup>

681 p'i  
虍 ti  
p'i

112 chong  
庄 tsong  
tsong

184 ha  
庠 ha  
'o

602 mo  
庠 moh  
mu

115 ch'ong  
床 ch'ong  
zong

337 kwei  
度 kwei  
ki

403 kám  
序 k'án  
djíang

677 pi  
庀 pi  
pi

819 tsü  
序 su  
zü

980 t'un  
庀 tun  
däng

1067 nga  
庀 ga  
yu

145 fu  
府 hu  
fu

321 káng  
庚 kéng  
käng

592 mün  
庀 bian  
mio

666 p'ao  
庀 pau  
p'o

378 tei  
底 ti  
ti

895 tím  
店 tím  
ti<sup>a</sup>

1035 ts'z'  
庀 ch'ó  
ts'z

58 chi  
庀 si  
sz'

68 chát  
座 tit  
tseh

72 ch'ik  
庠 t'ék  
ts'ák

203 han  
宸 an  
'é<sup>a</sup>

211 yau  
麻 lin  
li'u

792 ts'éung  
庠 siong  
djiang

888 t'iu  
庠 t'ian  
t'io

917 tò  
度 tsai  
tò

192 hao  
庠 hiau  
hio

337 kwei  
庠 kwei  
ki

436 fu  
庠 k'o  
k'u

578 mong  
庠 bang  
bong

712 pò  
庠 pò  
pu

907 t'ing  
庭 téng  
ding

1003 tso  
座 tsò  
zu

1111 yau  
庠 iu  
yü

320 hong  
康 k'ong  
k'ong

621 òm  
庵 am  
'á<sup>a</sup>

669 pi  
庠 pi  
p'i

778 shü  
庠 shü  
su

912 t'ò  
庠 du

1125 ü  
庠 yu  
ü

1147 yung  
庸 yong  
yung

353 ka  
廩 ka  
ka

791 séung  
廩 siong  
siang

1035 ts'z'  
廁 ch'ó  
ts'z

10 chai  
廩 tsai  
za

184 ha  
廩 ha  
'o

430 hòp  
廩 k'ap  
keh

504 long  
廩 long  
long

534 lim  
廩 lian  
li<sup>a</sup>

549 lau  
廩 lau  
liu

755 sau  
廩 sò  
sü

6 ch'á  
廩 ch'á  
dzò

400 kán  
廩 kán  
djíang

415 kan  
廩 ki  
kiu

493 f'k  
廩 k'ok  
kw'ok

530 liu  
廩 liu  
lio

624 ngò  
廩 ngò  
ngò

1103 yám  
廩 ín  
yäng

28 ch'ong  
廠 ch'iong  
ts'ang

46 ch'in  
廩 tian  
dzé<sup>a</sup>

93 ch'ü  
廚 tu  
dzü

138 fei  
廢 hòé  
fi

205 yám  
廚 h'äng

478 kwang  
廣 kong  
kwong

592 mün  
廟 biau  
mio

834 sz'  
廩 su  
sz'

1052 wei  
廩 úi  
wé

1062 mò  
廩 mò  
vu

360 kai  
廩 kai  
ka

485 kúi  
廩 kóé  
kwé

542 lán  
廩 lán  
ling

786 shan  
廩 shan  
sò<sup>a</sup>

969 ts'éung  
廩 ch'iong  
dziang

1123 ü  
廩 yu  
ü

558 lü  
廩 lü  
lü

816 su  
廩 sò  
su

10 chai  
廩 tsai  
tsa

801 sin  
廩 sian  
si<sup>a</sup>

1145 yung  
廩 yong  
jung

906 t'ing  
廩 t'ing  
t'ing

17

907 t'ing  
廷 téng  
ding

1084 in  
延 yan  
yi<sup>a</sup>

708 pik  
迫 pék  
p'ák

902 tik  
迨 t'ék  
dih

262 úi  
廻 hòé  
wé

386 kin  
建 kian  
ki<sup>a</sup>

612 nai  
迺 nai<sup>a</sup>  
né<sup>a</sup>

565 lun  
廩 lun  
läng

1102 yán  
彗 ín  
yäng

907 t'ing  
廷 téng  
ding

1084 in  
延 yan  
yi<sup>a</sup>

708 pik  
迫 pék  
p'ák

902 tik  
迨 t'ék  
dih

262 úi  
廻 hòé  
wé

386 kin  
建 kian  
ki<sup>a</sup>

612 nai  
迺 nai<sup>a</sup>  
né<sup>a</sup>

565 lun  
廩 lun  
läng

463 kung  
井 kwan  
kung

300 ya  
廿 jib  
seli

689 píu  
弁 pian  
pi<sup>a</sup>

278 i  
异 i<sup>a</sup>  
i

569 lung  
弄 long  
lung

130 fán  
弁 fan  
fäng

1088 in  
弁 yam  
i<sup>a</sup>

1033 yik  
弁 ék  
yák

451 lün  
弁 kwan  
kü<sup>a</sup>

676 pei  
弊 péi  
p'i

1094 yik  
弋 ék  
yák

1095 yát  
弋 ík  
ih

721 i  
弋 ji  
li

767 shik  
弋 sék.  
sák

931 tung  
弋 tong  
dang

765 shi  
弋 si  
sz'

461 kung  
弓 kiong  
kung

886 tiu  
甲 tiau  
tio

1102 yän  
引 iu  
yäng

153 fät  
弗 hut  
feh

237 wäng  
弘 hóng  
hung

761 ch'i  
弛 si  
sz'

1058 u  
犴 u  
u

447 küt  
犷 kwat  
kuh

645 pa  
肥 pa  
pò

879 tei  
弟 té  
di

36 ch'iu  
招 ch'iao  
ts'o

146 fu  
附 hu  
fu

197 fn  
弦 hian  
yi'

223 u  
弧 ho  
u

641 nò  
弩 lò  
nu

869 t'ò  
發 t'ò  
t'ò

879 tei  
抵 ti  
ti

452 hün  
券 kv'an  
chó'

591 mi  
弭 ji  
mi

295 yéuk  
弱 jioek  
zèk

745 shao  
弨 sau  
so

22 chéung  
張 tióng  
tsang

30 chäng  
彊 chéng  
tsang

366 k'éung  
涼 kiong  
k'iéng

366 k'éung  
強 kiong  
k'iéng

659 päng  
彌 péng  
päng

660 ping  
駢 p'éng  
päng

886 tiu  
弨 tiau  
tio

1132 ün  
彌 yan  
yu'

693 päp  
弨 pit  
p'ih

750 tip  
碟 siap  
seh

331 k'au  
弨 ko  
k'u

331 k'au  
弨 ko  
k'u

795 siu  
彌 siau  
sio

852 tan  
彈 tan  
dè'

366 k'éung  
彊 kiong  
kiéng

408 k'ing  
警 kéng  
djiäng

589 ni  
彌 bi  
mi

492 hok  
彊 hok  
kvok

291 yéung  
彊 jiong  
zang

1038 wan  
彊 wan  
wé'

339 kei  
彊 ki  
ki

480 kwei  
彊 kúi  
kwé

563 lòk  
彊 liok  
lòk

938 t'un  
彊 tw'an  
tò'

828 wei  
彊 húi  
zúó

58 chi  
彊 ti  
tsz'

1056 lui  
彊 lui  
wé

276 i  
彊 i  
i

734 sham  
彊 san  
sò'

206 ying  
形 héng  
yäng

935 t'ung  
形 tung  
dung

1090 in  
彊 gan  
ni'

1140 yòk  
彊 hiok  
yòk

696 pän  
彬 pin  
ping

708 piu  
彪 piu  
pio

885 tiu  
彫 tiau  
tio

943 ts'oi  
彩 ch'ai  
ts'ó

662 p'äng  
彭 péng  
bang

684 p'iu  
票 pian  
p'io

23 chéung  
彰 chiong  
tsang

1108 ying  
影 éng  
yäng

73 ch'ik  
彊 ch'ik  
ts'äk

81 chéuk  
彊 chioek  
tsèk

106 chung  
徂 chung  
tsung

135 fong  
徂 hong  
fong

1095 yik  
役 ék  
yòk

64 ch'i  
低 ti  
dz'

74 ching  
征 chéng  
tsäng

153 fät  
徇 lut  
feh

674 pi  
徇 pi  
pó

1008 ts'ò  
徇 tso  
zu

1044 wong  
徇 ong  
wong

1044 wong  
徇 ong  
wong

167 hün  
徇 hun  
häng

175 hau  
後 ho  
hó

262 úi  
徇 hò  
wé

564 lut  
徇 lut  
lih

812 sun  
徇 sun  
sing

845 toi  
待 t'ai  
té

1072 yéung  
徇 yong  
yang

80 ch'ing  
徇 t'eng  
ts'äng

407 king  
徑 kéng  
kiäng

819 ts'ü  
徐 su  
dzi

919 t'ò  
徒 tò  
du

48 chau  
徇 chiu  
tseü

59 chi  
徇 ti  
sz'

342 k'i  
徇 k'i  
ch'i

500 loi  
徇 lai  
lé

672 p'úi  
徇 pai  
bó

740 shéung  
徇 shiong  
dzang

789 sai  
徇 sai  
si

872 ták  
得 ték  
ták

1024 ts'ung  
徇 chiong  
dzung

1127 ü  
御 gu  
nú

151 fòk  
復 hok  
fòk

251 wong  
徇 long  
wong

358 kai  
徇 kai  
kia

386 kin  
健 kian  
dji'

689 p'in  
徇 p'ian  
p'i'

819 ts'un  
徇 tsun  
dzing

178 hei  
徇 hé  
yi

658 p'ong  
徇 pong  
p'ong

798 sit  
徇 siat  
sih

1050 mi  
徇 mi  
vi

1075 iu  
徇 iu  
yo

23 chéung  
徇 chiong  
tsang

42 ch'it  
徇 t'iat  
ts'ch

74 ching  
徇 chéng  
tsäng

871 ták  
德 ték  
ták

43 chün  
徇 t'ün  
tsé'

244 úi  
徇 úi  
wé

371 hiu  
徇 kau  
kio

753 shün  
徇 shün  
zé'

261 fei  
徇 hó  
hwé

1026 tsün  
徇 ch'ün  
tsé'

568 lung  
徇 lung  
lung

792 séung  
徇 siung  
siang

806 sám  
心 sin  
sing

692 pit  
必 piat  
pih

866 t'ò  
忒 tiau  
to

61 chi  
志 chi  
tsz'

178 hi  
惻 hi  
li

287 yän  
忍 jim  
niäng

287 yän  
忒 jim  
zäng

310 kon  
忒 kan  
kò'

340 ki  
忌 k'i  
dji

427 ngät  
忒 güt  
keh

578 mong  
忙 mong  
mong

856 tam  
志 tam  
dè'

872 t'ik  
忒 t'ék  
ták

873 t'ik  
忒 t'ék  
ták

886 tiu  
忒 tiau  
tho

1021 ts'un  
忒 ch'un  
ts'äng

1044 mong  
忘 mong  
mong

62 chi  
枝 k'i  
ts'z'

106 chung  
忠 tióng  
tsung

106 chung  
忠 chung  
tsung

57 弓  
58 彊  
59 彊  
60 彊  
61 心  
62 忒

109 ch'ung 仲 ch'iong ts'ung	749 shít 伏 siat seh	379 líp 怯 k'iap ch'ih	948 chám 怎 chám tsäng	262 úi 恸 hò wé	542 lan 恹 lin ling	173 hò 悒 hò 'o	972 ts'iu 悄 chiau dzio	259 wak 惑 hék hök
127 fan 悞 hwan fè	848 t'ai 怙 t'ai té	393 káp 急 kip kih	1005 tsòk 怍 tsok zok	265 wei 恚 hói wé	561 lün 恣 lwan li'	177 lí 悽 lí lí	1013 ts'un 悽 chw'an ts'ia	264 wei 惠 húi wé
131 fán 忿 hun vân	899 t'im 忝 t'im t'ia	441 k'ü 怛 ku kü	1008 ts'ò 怛 ch'ò ts'u	277 i 悻 i i	566 nän 恧 lan läng	248 wan 患 wan wé'	1024 ts'ing 恧 ch'ong ts'ung	267 fát 惚 hut hwelh
196 lün 忸 hian h'ia	928 t'un 忸 tun däng	470 kwai 怪 kwai kwa	1024 ts'ung 忽 ch'ong ts'ung	288 yän 恹 gin zäng	623 yän 恩 ün äng	263 fú 悔 hò hwé	1033 ts'z' 恹 tsu sz'	268 fán 悒 fan hwäng
204 yän 忸 lüm h'iang	1039 ün 忸 gwan wé'	616 nao 忸 ló no	1073 yéung 忸 yong yang	357 at 忸 k'iat k'ü	640 nòk 恧 lok no	360 kai 悒 kai kia	1063 'ng 悒 ngò ngu	340 kwei 悒 kúi ki
243 wai 怀 hwai wa	1033 'ng 忸 ngò ng	630 ni 悒 ni ni	1110 yau 悒 iu yü	357 häp 恰 k'ap hah	761 shí 恃 sí sz'	451 kün 悒 kwan k'ü'	1064 'ng 悒 ngò ngu	341 ki 悒 ki dji
267 fát 忽 hut hwelh	1128 ü 忸 ü ü	641 nò 怒 ló nu	1128 ün 怨 wan yü'	365 kong 悒 kang kiäng	778 shü 恕 su sü	495 kw'an 悒 k'un kw'äng	1096 yäp 悒 ip ih	440 kü 悒 k'ü kü
269 wän 忸 hun wäng	36 ch'iu 悒 ch'iao ts'o	647 p'a 怕 p'a p'ò	65 ch'i 耻 t'i ts'z'	422 lung 恸 k'iong k'üung	789 tsei 恸 só sí	518 fú 悒 k'ò lí	1110 yau 悒 in yü	452 k'un 悒 kw'an ch'ò'
320 k'ong 忸 k'ong k'ong	51 ch'au 悒 dzü	655 pán 悒 pán päng	65 ch'i 悒 ch'i ts'	422 hung 忸 k'iong k'üung	803 sik 息 sék sih	542 lun 悒 lin liung	1131 üt 悒 yat yüeh	465 hung 悒 k'ong k'ung
345 k'í 忸 ki dji	74 chüng 悒 chéng tsäng	661 p'ing 悒 p'eng p'ang	73 shik 忸 sék ts'ák	429 k'ok 恪 k'ak ch'iek	812 sun 恸 sun sing	569 lung 悒 long lung	1148 yung 悒 yong yung	475 kün 悒 kwan kwé'
354 fa 悒 k'a	95 chut 悒 chwat tseh	671 p'üi 悒 p'i p'é	109 ch'ung 忸 ch'iong ts'ung	457 hüt 悒 k'üih	825 sut 悒 sut sih	577 man 悒 bian näng	28 ch'ong 悒 ch'iong ts'ang	475 kün 悒 kwan kwé'
471 fai 快 kw'ai kw'a	99 chut 悒 t'ut tseh	693 pit 悒 p'it p'ih	161 hoi 悒 hai 'ó	462 kung 悒 kiung kung	888 t'iu 悒 t'iau t'io	578 mong 悒 t'iong mong	29 chéung 悒 t'iong ts'ang	489 kwo 悒 kò ku
597 mán 恣 bín míng	143 fu 恣 hu fu	699 plug 悒 péng ping	167 hán 悒 lan häng	463 kung 悒 kiung kung	899 t'ón 悒 t'iam di'	636 jin 恣 jin niak	46 chím 恣 tsé'	495 kwán 悒 k'un kw'ang
635 nün 念 liam nè'	154 füt 悒 hut feh	714 pò 悒 pò pu	169 häng 悒 héng 'ang	468 kw'a 悒 kw'a kw'ò	933 t'ung 悒 v'ong t'ung	671 púi 悒 pò pé	50 ch'au 悒 tün ts'ü	502 lam 悒 lam lè'
639 nòk 忸 liu nù	185 hap 悒 ap yeh	809 sng 性 séng sing	169 häng 恒 héng 'ang	470 kwai 悒 kwai kwa	1032 ts'z' 恣 tsu tsz'	804 sik 悒 sék sili	79 ch'ing 悒 teung dzäng	523 lui 悒 lé li
658 pong 悒 p'ong bong	226 u 悒 ho u	834 sz' 思 su sz'	194 lao 悒 lau yo	479 hong 悒 k'ong kw'ong	1074 yéung 悒 yong yang	831 sung 悒 song sung	81 chüt 悒 twat ts'eh	525 léung 悒 léung liang
688 pín 悒 pian lí	253 fong 悒 hong hwong	840 t'at 悒 t'an tah	196 líp 悒 hiap yah	483 kwei 悒 k'üi kwé	41 ch'it 悒 ch'iat tseh	879 tei 悒 tó di	138 fi 悒 fi fi	577 mún 悒 bún müng
737 shám 悒 shín zäng	275 i 悒 tai i	845 toi 悒 tai dó	214 lung 悒 hiung h'üung	487 fú 悒 hò kw'ó	80 ch'ing 悒 t'éng ts'äng	903 t'ik 悒 ték t'ih	168 kón 悒 hong	577 mún 悒 bún müng
737 shán 悒 sin zäng	332 k'au 悒 k'o kü	893 t'ip 悒 t'iap t'ih	253 fong 悒 hong hwong	508 lò 悒 lò lo	165 hon 悒 han 'ó'	919 t'ò 悒 tò du	208 häng 悒 héng yäng	633 níp 悒 hiap nièh

668 pi 悲 pi pé	1003 u,ok 惡 ò,ok u	488 kw'ei 憐 kái kw'è	960 ch'ák 惻 ch'ók ts'ák	308 hoi 愷 k'ai k'ó	1033 ts'z 慈 tsu sz'	409 ling 慶 k'èng ch'áng	947 ts'am 慘 ch'am ts'è	446 kút 厯 kw'at k'üih
802 sik 惜 sék s'ih	1083 ín 掩 yam f'	582 zò 惛 mò mo	963 shau 愁 zù	380 líp 嫌 k'íam chíh	1075 ín 吝 yan yo	416 kau 愁 kin k'ü	952 tsò 憎 tsò tso	446 kw'at 憍 kw'at k'üih
803 sik 恣 sék s'ih	1121 ü 快 ch'ui ü	594 mín 恹 bian mí'	972 ts'au 悵 ch'ian ts'io	411 k'ók 恣 k'ók k'ók	1100 yán 愠 un y'áng	513 lan 樓 lö lü	956 ts'ò 慥 ch'ò ts'ò	463 kw'ing 憬 kéng k'üing
815 yui, so 心 lui su	1132 ün 窓 wan yü'	597 mán 愍 bin ming	1043 wán 愠 ún yün	440 kü 愍 k'u kü	1103 yán 愆 un y'áng	528 líu 悽 líu lío	987 ts'ik 憾 ch'ók ts'ih	476 kwan 慣 kwan kwè'
856 t'an 悵 tan dè'	101 ch'ui 惓 ch'ui tsò'	617 nò 惱 lö no	1053 wei 悵 kí wó	454 kw'at 悵 kwel	1137 ün 愆 gwan nü'	560 líu 慮 lu lü	987 ts'ik 憾 ch'ók ts'ih	484 kwei 憤 k'üi kwé'
868 tò 悼 tò do	231 hün 悵 swan hün	619 oi 愛 ai 6	1062 mò 悵 mò	484 kw'ei 愧 k'ui kwé'	1143 wán 悵 wan yün	576 man 慢 ban mèn	1023 tsung 悵 tsung tsung	508 lö 悵 lö lo
871 t'ák 愬 t'ák t'ák	251 wong 惶 hong wong	628 ngok 愕 gok ngok	1100 yám 愬 ín y'áng	539 lut 慄 lék líh	1148 yung 愬 yong yung	579 mong 憐 hong mong	1023 sung 愬 tsung tsung	522 lí 悵 lí lí
896 t'án 愬 t'án t'á	268 fán 悵 hun hw'áng	687 pín 悵 píam pí'	1120 ü 愚 gu nü	601 míng 悵 béng míng	2 ngei 悵 ó	606 mò 悵 bò mu	1055 wei 慰 ü wé	529 líu 悵 líu lío
900 t'ín 悵 t'ín t'í'	282 í 意 í	692 fók 悵 pék píh	1123 ü 愉 yu ü	658 p'ong 悵 pong p'ong	14 ch'an 愬 san ts'è'	606 mò 慕 bò mu	1109 yan 憂 ü yü	534 líu 悵 líu lí'
903 t'ík 悵 t'ék t'ih	293 yó 惹 jia za	693 pik 悵 hok píh	1125 ü 愈 yu ü	706 pok 悵 p'ók bok	23 chéung 悵 ch'iong tsang	625 an 愬 au ü	1139 yòk 愬 yok yòk	597 mán 悵 mán mán'
927 tun 悵 tun t'ing	305 ün 悵 jwan nió'	722 soi 悵 sói só	1143 wán 悵 lun yün	726 sò 悵 só so	67 ch'at 悵 chíp tseh	625 ngò 悵 ngò ngo	28 ch'ong 悵 ch'iong ts'ang	628 ngok 悵 gok ngok
931 tung 悵 tung tung	312 kóm 感 kam k'è'	737 shám 悵 sán z'áng	99 ch'ók 悵 t'iók liók	738 shán 悵 sán z'áng	111 ch'ung 悵 ch'iong ts'ung	635 ník 悵 lék níak	109 ch'ung 悵 ch'iong ts'ung	685 p'it 悵 p'iat bíh
966 ts'ei 悵 ch'è ts'í	354 yá 悵 k'ó k'a	792 séng 想 siang siang	116 ch'ong 悵 ch'ong ts'ong	817 su 悵 só su	265 wei 悵 hui wé	846 tai 悵 tai dó	131 fán 悵 hun v'ang	685 p'it 悵 p'iat bíh
996 ts'ing 情 chéng ch'ing	378 k'it 悵 kiap ch'í	809 séng 悵 séng siang	181 lí 悵 k'al í	817 su 悵 só su	304 yung 悵 yong yung	873 ník 悵 lík ták	162 kóm 悵 ham hé'	702 p'áng 悵 p'án bíng
1025 tsung 悵 tsung ts'ung	380 líp 悵 k'iap chíah	809 séng 悵 séng siang	196 líp 悵 hiap líh	829 sun 悵 sun siang	309 k'oi 悵 k'ai k'é	881 tei 悵 tó tí	180 hí 悵 hí lí	728 shik 悵 sék seh
1018 sui 悵 sui ts'ó	389 hín 悵 k'ian chí'	859 tong 悵 tong dong	253 fong 悵 hong hwong	843 t'ap 悵 t'ap t'ah	320 k'ong 悵 k'ong k'ong	932 tung 悵 tung tung	200 han 悵 han k'è'	789 sei 悵 sui sí
1040 ün 悵 wan wé'	390 ham 悵 ham djé'	892 típ 悵 tiap díh	253 fong 悵 hong hwong	848 t'ai 悵 t'ai tó	379 lí 悵 k'ó t'si	938 t'ün 悵 tw'an tó'	201 líu 悵 hían hí'	823 sòk 悵 siok sòk
1045 mong 悵 bong wong	412 kéuk 悵 kiok kiék	910 tò 悵 tò du	270 wán 悵 lun w'ang	849 t'ai 悵 t'ai t'è'	383 han 悵 kian kí'	947 ts'am 悵 ch'am dzé'	264 wei 悵 híu wé	852 tan 悵 tan dè'
1049 wei 悵 i ví	422 k'ing 悵 k'èng dj'ing	914 tok 悵 tok dok	270 wán 悵 lun w'ang	869 t'ò 悵 t'ò t'ò	402 k'ün 悵 k'un dj'iang	947 ts'am 悵 ch'am dzé'	368 k'iu 悵 k'iu kíu	856 tam 悵 tam t'è'

61 心小小  
62 戈  
63 戶  
64 手才

925 túi 憇 tá	625 ò 憇 ò	640 no 憇 nò m	503 lan 憇 lan lè <sup>a</sup>	489 kwo 戈 kò ku	1063 mò 戊 lò vú	488 kw'ei 戮 kú kw'é	225 u 戶 ho u	754 shau 手 shù	9 9 极 ch'ap ch'ap ts'eh
948 ts'am 憇 ch'am ts'e <sup>a</sup>	648 p'ai 憇 pai bè	844 toi 憇 tai té <sup>a</sup>	610 mung 憇 hong mung	1131 üt 戊 wat yieh	868 täng 戮 täng täng	629 äk 戾 lök äk	942 ts'oi 才 tsai dzé	7 chat 扎 tsat ts'eh	32 chau 抓 tsau tsò
951 tsäng 憎 chéung tsäng	728 shik 憎 sék sük	866 tò 憇 tò to	1054 wei 憇 séng wá	77 shing 成 séng dzäng	988 ts'ap 戢 ch'ap ts'ih	765 shi 戾 shi sz'	291 jéng 扔 yéng säng	315 hòu 扣 k'au k'e <sup>a</sup>	34 chao 找 tsau tsò
972 ts'in 樵 chiau dzio	772 shing 樵 séng züng	925 tüi 憇 tüi tó	14 ch'am 憇 ch'am ts'e <sup>a</sup>	303 yung 戎 jiong züng	975 tsit 戢 chiat dzih	765 shi 戾 shi sz'	315 hòu 扣 k'au k'e <sup>a</sup>	509 lük 拊 lük lük	36 ch'au 抄 ch'au ts'o
1002 mò 憇 mò vu	800 ts'in 憇 ch'ian si <sup>a</sup>	948 ts'am 憇 ts'am ts'e <sup>a</sup>	338 k'i 憇 k'i ki	777 shü 戎 shü sü	970 ch'ong 戢 ch'ong ts'iang	134 fong 房 pong vong	225 fu 肩 ho u	649 p'a 拊 p'at pò	40 ch'it 折 ch'iat tsel
1101 yän 憇 gän ning	831 sung 憇 ch'ong sung	965 tsei 憇 tsei tsi	41 ship 憇 lip seli	825 sut 戎 sut sü	978 tsü 戢 chian tsi <sup>a</sup>	390 ham 屎 chi <sup>a</sup>	390 ham 屎 chi <sup>a</sup>	710 p'ok 拊 p'ok p'ok	40 ch'é 扯 ché ts'a
1104 yän 憇 gän niäng	853 tau 憇 tau dè <sup>a</sup>	1083 ün 憇 yam in <sup>a</sup>	440 kü 憇 k'u kü	943 ts'oi 戎 ch'oi dzó	564 lök 戮 lök lök	523 lui 戾 lö li	817 sho 所 sò su	839 ta 打 ta tang	75 ching 拊 chin tsäng
94 ch'ò 憇 ch'ò ts'u	931 tung 憇 tung tung	1125 ü 憇 u ü	476 fun 憇 kwan kwé <sup>a</sup>	360 kai 戎 kai ka	1103 yän 戢 yan yäng	817 sho 所 sò su	461 kwing 肩 k'eng kiung	710 p'ok 拊 p'ok p'ok	78 shing 承 séng dzäng
187 lui 憇 lui yó	954 ts'ò 憇 tsò	1149 wäng 憇 éng yung	831 sung 憇 song sung	627 ngo 戎 ngo ngu	45 chin 戢 chian tsé <sup>a</sup>	461 kwing 肩 k'eng kiung	5 ch'a 扠 ch'a ts'ò	839 ta 打 ta tang	144 fu 扶 hu vu
166 hòu 憇 hian lé <sup>a</sup>	1020 tsun 憇 tsun tsing	62 ch'i 憇 ló tsz'	561 lün 憇 lwan li <sup>a</sup>	259 wak 或 hék hök	180 li 戢 li lá	687 pin 扁 pian pi <sup>a</sup>	165 hon 扠 han u <sup>a</sup>	5 ch'a 扠 ch'a ts'ò	315 hòu 扶 h'au k'é <sup>a</sup>
318 hán 憇 k'an k'ang	1003 yik 憇 ek yäk	79 ch'ing 憇 teng dzäng	615 nan 憇 lan né <sup>a</sup>	969 ts'ung 戎 ch'ong dzäng	84 ch'èuk 戢 ch'ok ts'ök	895 tím 店 tiam ti <sup>a</sup>	319 k'ung 扛 kong kong	5 ch'a 扠 ch'a ts'ò	321 k'ong 抗 k'ong k'ong
368 kiu 憇 hiau kio	1004 yik 憇 ek yäk	480 fong 憇 k'ong kw'ong	210 hok 憇 kiek	973 tsin 戢 chian tsi <sup>a</sup>	844 tai 戢 tai ta	203 han 戾 han yin	332 k'au 扣 k'o k'u	5 ch'a 扠 ch'a ts'ò	328 kau 拘 ko kü
401 kün 憇 kün kiäng	1106 ying 憇 éng yäng	523 lei 憇 ló li	114 ngong 憇 gong dzong	931 tung 戢 tong dung	844 tai 戢 tai ta	274 i 戾 i i	455 hüt 扠 hüt heh	332 k'au 扣 k'o k'u	347 ki 技 ki dji
402 k'án 憇 k'un djiäng	62 ch'i 憇 tsz'	549 lau 憇 liu liu	911 tung 戢 tong dung	357 at 戢 k'iat k'eh	892 tit 戢 tiap t'ih	279 i 戾 i i	754 shau 扠 shü sü	455 hüt 扠 hüt heh	447 küt 扶 küt küh
442 kú 憇 kú kú	144 fu 憇 fu fu	1073 yéung 憇 yong yang	987 tsik 戢 ch'ök ts'ih	892 tit 戢 tiap t'ih	987 tsik 戢 ch'ök ts'ih	741 shéung 肩 hong song	765 shi 扠 shi sz'	754 shau 扠 shü sü	611 nap 柄 lap neh
451 kün 憇 kwan kú <sup>a</sup>	269 wän 憇 wan wäng	1114 yan 憇 in yü	392 kik 戢 kék kiäk	987 tsik 戢 ch'ök ts'ih	392 kik 戢 kék kiäk	753 shin 扇 shian sé <sup>a</sup>	901 tik 扠 ték tik	915 t'ok 扠 t'ok t'ok	629 äk 扼 äk äk
542 lám 憇 lám läng	503 lam 憇 lam lè <sup>a</sup>	232 ün 憇 hian yó <sup>a</sup>	314 hòu 戢 hòu k'é <sup>a</sup>	314 hòu 戢 hòu k'é <sup>a</sup>	314 hòu 戢 hòu k'é <sup>a</sup>	225 u 戾 ho u	915 t'ok 扠 t'ok t'ok	915 t'ok 扠 t'ok t'ok	639 nau 扭 liu nü
589 mau 憇 bò mü	577 mün 憇 lwan müng	243 wai 憇 hwan wa	70 ch'ik 戢 chit tseh	70 ch'ik 戢 chit tseh	70 ch'ik 戢 chit tseh	136 fi 扉 hui fi	980 ts'in 扠 ch'ian ts'i <sup>a</sup>	980 ts'in 扠 ch'ian ts'i <sup>a</sup>	644 pa 把 pa pò
617 nò 憇 nang no	610 mung 憇 bong müng	284 i 憇 i i				1087 ün 戾 ün yau é <sup>a</sup>	1065 ngüt 扠 ngüt ugéh	1065 ngüt 扠 ngüt ugéh	652 pan 拊 pan bá <sup>a</sup>

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653 p'an 扳	50 ch'au 抽	598 nän 搨	911 t'ò 拖	232 kwäng 拘	768 shik 拭	356 hüp 挾	745 shao 捎	100 chui 捶
662 pang 捧	73 tit 拈	604 müt 抹	915 t'ok 拓	282 yei 拽	786 shan 拴	410 kok 捅	751 sin 搥	145 fu 拊
666 p'ao 抛	83 ch'üt 拙	610 na 拏	960 ch'ak 拆	303 yung 拽	801 sin 挑	419 kwän 搯	814 so 抄	159 fung 棒
673 fur 杯	88 ch'ü 挂	629 äk 搨	1068 ap, at 押	327 hao 拷	887 t'ju 挑	438 k'au 搯	814 so 拏	196 lün 撮
679 p'ei 批	124 p'ön 拈	634 nän 拈	1073 yéung 挾	373 kao 拷	910 to 搯	449 kün 捐	815 sung 揀	259 wak 搥
688 pin 抔	145 fu 拊	647 pat 拔	617 nao 搨	376 kät 拮	934 tung 搦	457 kòk 搦	908 t'ing 挺	267 fat 搥
776 shü 杼	154 fat 拂	648 pai 拜	1077 ao 拗	377 kit 拮	945 san 彬	463 kung 拏	914 t'üt 搯	270 kwän 搨
854 t'an 拊	389 k'ün 拊	653 pin 拈	1145 wäng 捩	379 k'it 掣	960 ch'ak 揀	495 kw'an 捆	935 t'ung 捅	279 i, ki 椅
874 t'au 料	438 k'ü 拘	654 pin 拈	3 cha 拈	427 kuk 拮	980 ts'in 搦	560 lät 杼	1004 t's'o 挫	319 kong 搦
876 t'au 投	441 k'ü 拒	660 p'ing 抨	20 ch'ün 拒	452 kw'an 拳	1037 wat 挖	633 nüp 捏	1020 tsun 揆	324 k'äng 搦
886 tün 杼	443 k'ü 拮	665 p'ò 抱	49 chau 搦	463 kung 拱	1 ai 挨	633 nüp 搦	1029 wan 挽	358 hap 招
928 tun 搥	466 kwa 搦	678 p'ai, pi 披	57 chi 指	462 kung 拳	18 ch'ün 振	639 no 挪	1060 'ng 搦	388 hfu 擊
1042 nän 搥	470 kwai 搥	685 piat 搥	64 ch'i 持	467 kwa 挂	50 ch'au 搥	639 no 搥	1079 yé 搥	402 k'ün 搥
1076 in 搥	497 lap 搥	711 p'äk 拍	68 ch'üt 搥	469 küt 括	82 ch'ök 捉	647 pat 搥	1097 yäp 搥	422 lung 搥
1093 yik 抑	497 lai 拉	713 p'ò 拈	75 ch'ing 搥	610 na 拿	165 hon 捍	649 p'ai 拏	19 tün 搥	437 kü 搥
1118 ü 拈	544 läng 拈	848 t'oi 抬	111 ch'ung 搥	610 na, lü 拏	188 kai 搥	657 pong 搥	23 chéung 掌	448 kwät 搥
1130 üt 扞	549 lau 扞	878 tei 抵	167 hän 扞	622 on 按	247 ün 搥	667 p'ò 扞	30 chang 搥	450 kün 搥
1143 wän 扞	587 müi 扞	851 tau 担	170 hò 扞	636 yän 扞	315 hóm 搥	711 p'üt 扞	66 ch'ei 搥	457 k'ik 扞
31 ch'iu 招	588 mau 扞	911 t'ò 扞	195 hüp 扞	768 shüp 扞	322 kaug 扞	714 p'ò 扞	82 t'uk 扞	465 lung 扞

467 kwa 掛 kwa kwò	726 sò 掃 so	1008 ts'ò 措 ch'ò ts'u	378 k'it 揭 k'iat djih	784 shun 搨 tun zàng	1085 in 拏 gian ni²	330 kau 構 ko kü	726 sò 搨 so	1036 wa 擴 wa wò
475 kún 搨 kwat wèh	748 shé 捨 sia sò	1014 ts'üt 粹 tsut tsáh	388 kan 揀 kian kè²	798 sít 揲 siat sih	1088 ín 揲 ín yam i²	377 kit 揲 kiat djih	751 shín 搨 shán sè²	1042 wáu 搨 wán wáng
492 kwak 搨 kok kòk	757 ehau 授 siu zù	1038 ün 掬 wan wan	390 k'ín 掬 k'iam kè²	813 ts'un 搨 sun ózing	1097 yáp 搨 ip tsih	383 kún 搨 kè²	755 sau 搨 sò sù	1061 u 搨 ò u
523 lei 搨 lé li	770 chik 搨 dzük	1068 a 掬 a ah	430 lak 搨 kèk keh	821 sün 搨 swan sí²	1124 ü 搨 yu ü	389 hín 搨 k'ian chi²	774 shak 搨 sék sok	1075 in 搨 yan yo
542 lám 搨 lim ling	842 tap 搨 t'èh	1069 ngai 搨 gai ya	488 kw'eí 搨 kói kw'é	864 täng 搨 täng	1135 ün 搨 wan yu²	408 kám 搨 k'im chiäng	774 shok 搨 sok ts'òk	1075 in 搨 cha kwa tsò
544 lüng 搨 löng lüng	853 t'am 搨 t'am tó²	1087 ím 搨 siann yè²	498 la 搨 lah lèh	882 t'ei 搨 t'ei di	1136 ün 搨 yan yu²	411 k'ok 搨 k'ak chièk	798 sip 搨 siat sih	41 chip 搨 chih seh
547 léuk 搨 liok lièk	869 t'ò 搨 tò t'ò	1088 ím 搨 ím i²	498 lat 搨 lèh	885 t'ei 搨 t'ei ri	6 ch'a 搨 ch'a dzò	430 bop 搨 k'ap keb	829 sün 搨 sun säng	61 chí 搨 chí tsz'
565 lun 搨 lun lüng	872 t'ak 搨 tèk tæk	1095 yät 搨 ék yäk	565 lut 搨 lut lih	893 t'ip 搨 tiap tsé²	44 chin 搨 tian tsé²	539 ínt 搨 lék lih	829 sün 搨 sun säng	69 chik 搨 chia tsò
577 mún 搨 bún máng	887 tiu 搨 tsau dio	3 cha 搨 tsa tsò	591 min 搨 bian mio	921 t'ät 搨 tut deh	47 shín 搨 tsé²	550 lau 搨 liu liu	841 tap 搨 tap tèh	92 shü 搨 ch'u ts'u
580 máng 搨 béng máng	894 tím 搨 ch'iam ti²	9 ch'ap 搨 ch'ap ts'èh	598 mán 搨 wüng	957 chàk 搨 chàk tsäk	55 chi 搨 chí tsz'	593 mit 搨 biat noi²h	843 t'ap 搨 t'ap t'èh	115 ch'ung 搨 ch'ung ts'ong
611 nat 搨 lat nah	900 t'ün 搨 tiam t'í²	18 chám 搨 chin tsäng	615 nam 搨 lan né²	978 tsán 搨 chian tsí²	62 clú 搨 chí tsz'	617 nik 搨 nü	858 tong 搨 tong tong	158 füng 搨 hong vung
633 níp 搨 hiam nih	903 tik 搨 t'èk t'ih	111 ch'ung 搨 ch'iong ts'ung	621 ün 搨 am	998 ts'au 搨 ch'iu tsü	99 ch'ok 搨 t'ioh hièk	629 k 搨 ék ük	861 t'ong 搨 tong dong	225 u 搨 ho u
639 no 搨 ná nò	906 ting 搨 téng düng	112 ch'ui 搨 ch'ui ts'ü²	633 níp 搨 liap nièh	998 ts'au 搨 ch'iu tsü	102 ch'ui 搨 t'ui tsò	636 nik 搨 lék niak	866 tò 搨 tò to	307 k'oi 搨 k'ai kò
649 p'ai 搨 pai pa	913 chüt 搨 twat tòh	249 ün 搨 hwan hwé²	657 pong 搨 pang jong	1023 tsung 搨 tsong tsung	112 chai 搨 tsò	650 pún 搨 pwan pé²	869 r'ò 搨 r'ò t'ò	323 häng 搨 k'èng käng
649 p'ai 搨 pai pa	926 t'ui 搨 ch'ui t'ò	260 féi 搨 hui hwé	652 pung 搨 p'èng p'ang	1026 ts'un 搨 chw'au tsò²	179 kw'eí 搨 hó i	657 pong 搨 pong pong	894 tün 搨 tian t'í²	331 k'au 搨 ko k'a
655 pün 搨 p'ün päng	944 ts'oi 搨 ch'ai ts'è	294 ün, ít 搨 nih	700 ping 搨 péng ping	1064 äk 搨 ak wok	234 wät 搨 hut weh	679 pi 搨 pi pi	963 chan 搨 zù	336 ki 搨 ki ki
673 p'au 搨 p'ò pü	961 tsau 搨 tsò tsü	294 yau 搨 ju zù	722 soi 搨 su sé	1069 at 搨 at wèh	270 wán 搨 hun wäng	706 pok 搨 p'ok bok	969 ts'èung 搨 ch'iong ts'iang	413 kau 搨 k'iu kiu
699 ping 搨 péng ping	975 tsip 搨 ch'ap tsih	323 käng 搨 k'èng käng	755 sau 搨 sò sü	1070 yéung 搨 jiong yang	304 yung 搨 jiong zung	722 sat 搨 sat sèh	990 tsun 搨 chün tsing	476 kwan 搨 kwé²
700 ping 搨 péng ping	976 tsit 搨 chint dzih	262 hai 搨 k'ai k'a	774 shok 搨 sio	1079 yó 搨 ya ya	319 long 搨 kong kong	725 song 搨 song song	1008 ts'ò 搨 ch'ò ts'u	482 kwei 搨 k'ui hwé

402 kwak 掴 kok	785 sut 粹 soéh süh	40 ch'ó 擒 ch'ia ts'a	686 p'it 撇 piat p'ih	111 cha 搥 kwa tsò	722 sap 搥 ts'ap sèh	299 ü 搥 ju sü	634 nín 攢 lian ní"	750 shíp 攝 liap sch
513 lau 樓 lò lù	820 sūt 摺 swat sih	42 ch'it 撤 t'iat ts'eh	703 po 播 pó pu	166 hòh 撼 ham hé"	723 搥 só	426 kok 搥 kok kék	648 pai 擺 pai ba	831 suog 攔 song sung
517 li 摛 li li	862 t'ong 揚 jong t'ong	62 chi 撤 chí tsz	708 pút 撥 pwat beli	249 wan 擲 wè"	745 shao 搥 sau so	502 lam 摳 lam lè"	653 p'an 攀 p'an p'é"	854 t'an 攤 t'an t'o"
535 lín 撻 lian lí"	873 tau 撻 tau tù	114 chong 撞 tong dzong	710 p'ok 撲 p'ok p'ak	313 kon 擻 kan kū"	750 shíp 搥 siat seh	696 p'au 摳 p'au ping	668 p'ò 搥 p'òk p'ò	1027 ch'un 撻 ch'wan ts'io"
547 léuk 擊 liok lich	938 t'un 擲 tw'an tò"	118 chau 撰 sat dzè"	721 sat 撤 sat sèh	375 k'iu 擻 k'iu ch'w'an ch'ò	753 shín 檀 shian zé"	848 t'oi 擻 t'oi dé	729 sau 搥 sò sà	561 lau 擻 lau lò"
552 lo 擻 lò lu	946 tsum 擊 tsum dzé"	145 fu 撫 bu fu	732 shai 搥 su sa	385 k'ín 撻 k'iam k'i"	785 tsui 擻 sò sò	866 tò 擻 tò tò	903 ch'ák 搥 t'ek t'ih	552 lò 擻 lò lù
556 lò 擻 lu	946 tsum 擻 tsum dzé"	168 hong 擻 kia hong	800 ts'ám 擻 sím si"	395 kik 擊 kék kiak	844 t'at 擻 t'at t'eh	940 ts'at 擻 tsat ts'ah	940 ts'at 擦 tsat ts'ah	1027 ch'un 擻 tsum ts'o"
562 lòh 撻 lok lòk	956 ts'ò 撻 ch'ò ts'o"	200 hau 擻 han yè"	822 s'ik 擻 siok sòk	402 k'ám 擻 k'ám djiang	850 tam 擻 tam tè"	964 ch'ei 擻 tsi	194 hao 擻 hau yo	371 kao 擻 kiau ko
573 mat 擻 mat milh	959 ch'uk 擻 t'ek ts'ak	260 féi 擻 húi hwé	835 sei, sz' 擻 sei sz'	408 k'ing 擻 k'ing djiang	858 tong 擻 tong tong	1081 íp 擻 yap yih	257 fok 擻 hok hòk	492 fok 擻 k'ok kwok
602 mó 摩 mò mu	967 ts'ung 擻 ch'ong tsiang	305 ün 擻 jian niön	852 t'an 擻 tan dè"	429 kot 擻 k'iat kòh	955 ts'ò 擻 ch'ò ts'o"	1091 íu 擻 yau ní"	389 lín 擻 k'ian chi"	858 tong 擻 tong tong
603 mok 模 bò mòk	978 t'in 擻 chin ts'i"	370 k'ín 擻 kian k'io	857 t'an 擻 t'am t'é"	442 k'ü 擻 ku k'ü	958 ch'ak 擻 t'ek ts'ak	71 ch'ak 擻 t'ek dz'ek	498 lai 擻 lai lèh	502 lam 擻 lam k'è"
605 mò 摹 bò mü	980 ts'in 擻 ch'ian ts'i"	375 k'iu 擻 k'iau ch'ò	860 t'ong 擻 tong t'ong	471 íi 擻 kw'ó	1124 ü 擻 yu ü	92 shü 擻 lü lù	554 lò 擻 lò lu	615 nong 擻 lung nong
624 ngò 擻 ngò ngo	1017 ts'üi 擻 ts'ó ts'ü	486 kwei 擻 k'è kwé	913 t'ò 擻 t'ò t'ü	510 líi 擻 lui lè	1149 yung 擻 yung yung	191 líp 擻 k'iat yih	568 lung 擻 lung lung	892 típ 擻 tiap deh
676 pei 擻 pí pi	1023 tsung 擻 tsong tsung	507 lao 擻 lò lò	927 t'ün 擻 tun t'ang	557 lu 擻 lò lu	83 ch'ak 擻 tsok zòk	292 íu 擻 lau zo	816 su 擻 sò su	574 man 擻 né"
683 p'iu 標 p'iau p'io	1073 yéung 擻 yong yang	527 liu 擻 liau lió	1006 ts'üt 擻 tswat ts'uh	615 nong 擻 long nong	171 hò 擻 hò 'ò	493 fok 擻 k'ong kw'ok	13 ch'am 擻 ch'am ts'a"	
728 sh'at 搥 s'ek seh	1078 ngao 擻 yo	617 nao 擻 lau no	1019 tsun 擻 tsun ts'ang	625 ò 擻 ò	208 h'ang 擻 y'ang	497 lap 擻 liap lèh	290 yéung 擻 j'ong zang	
734 ts'am 搥 ch'am ní"	1091 ín 擻 yén ní"	631 nín 擻 jian sè"	1026 ts'ün 擻 ch'iam ts'è"	694 p'ik 擻 p'ek p'ih	241 wok 擻 hwa wò	512 líi 擻 lui lè	501 lan 擻 lan lò"	
734 ch'an 搥 san s'è"	30 ch'ang 擻 t'ang ts'ang	652 pan 擻 pan pe"	1097 y'ap 擻 ts'ih	710 mak 擻 p'ek p'ih	637 níng 擻 léng n'ang	538 lík 擻 lík lih	1105 ying 擻 éng y'ang	
784 chung 搥 ch'ong suang	30 ch'ang 擻 t'ang ts'ang	686 p'it 擻 piat p'ih	84 ch'òk 擻 ts'ek ts'èk	710 p'ok 擻 p'ek p'ak	280 í 擻 gí ní	593 mit 擻 liat milh	179 kw'ei 擻 hé í	

19  
20  
21  
22  
25

65 支 66 支 67 文 68 斗 69 斤 70 方

54 chí  
支 chí tsz'

62 chí  
支 chí tsz'

342 k'i  
敲 k'i chí'

718 p'ok  
支 p'ok p'ók

327 hao  
攷 k'ò k'ò

754 shau  
收 sùn sù

307 koi  
改 kai ké

461 kung  
攻 kong kung

1110 yau  
攸 in yù

76 ching  
政 chéng tsäng

135 fong  
放 hong fong

696 p'au  
攷 pin ping

321 kang  
攷 kóng kang

332 k'au  
攷 k'ò k'ò

425 ho  
攷 k'ò k'ò

434 ku  
故 ko ku

598 lau  
攷 bin ming

894 tün  
故 chian tí'

193 hao  
效 hau yo

661 p'ing  
效 péng p'äng

20 shän  
效 dzäng

72 chí'ik  
效 t'èk ts'äk

372 kao  
教 kau kio

415 kau  
救 kin kiü

598 män  
敏 hín ming

623 ngò  
教 ngò ngò

648 pai  
敗 pai pa

819 tsü  
敘 su zü

914 tüt  
敝 tsat döb

1126 ü  
敝 ü gu nü

28 chí'iong  
敝 chí'iong ts'äng

281 i  
敝 i i

312 kóm  
敢 kam ké'

336 ki  
敢 ki ki

389 hóm  
敢 hóm chí'

633 nüp  
敢 liap niéh

675 pei  
敢 pé pí

724 san  
散 san sò'

913 tüt  
散 tsat töh

927 tun  
敦 tun täng

406 king  
敬 kóng kiäng

395 kik  
敬 kik kék kiák

536 lin  
敕 lian lí'

619 ngoi  
敕 ai ngé

373 hao  
敕 k'au k'ò

342 k'i  
敕 chí'

389 hün  
敕 k'iam chí'

3 chá  
敕 tsá tsò

143 fu  
敷 lu fu

443 k'ü  
敷 k'ü k'ü

529 liu  
敷 liu

777 shò  
敷 sò sù

902 tik  
敵 ték dih

75 ching  
整 chéng tsäng

130 fän  
鼓 fan väng

371 kiu  
敝 kiau kio

534 lün  
敝 lün liam lí'

918 tò, yik  
敝 tò tu

85 chí'èk  
敝 tsak ts'èk

121 chw'an  
敝 chw'an ts'è'

676 pei  
斃 pé pí

111 chí'ung  
教 tsüng

194 hao  
教 hau vo

1041 män  
文 bón väng

439 kü  
辛 ku kü

10 chai  
斋 tsai tsá

137 fi  
斐 hui fi

696 pän  
斌 pin ping

650 pan  
斑 pan pè'

249 ün  
煥 hwan hwé'

650 pan  
嫵 pan pü lé'

501 lan  
嫵 lan lé'

111 chí'ung  
教 tsüng

194 hao  
教 hau vo

874 tau  
斗 t'au tò

259 wat  
科 hwat hwèh

353 ka  
鞞 kak kia

530 liu  
料 liu liu

233 hòk  
斛 hak hòk

796 ts'é  
斜 chí'ia

353 ka  
鞞 kak kia

1125 ü  
鞞 ü ü

16 chün  
斟 chí'ün tsäng

475 wat  
斟 wat wèh

514 lau  
斟 lö lí

876 t'au  
斟 tò t'ü

438 k'ü  
斲 k'ü k'ü

397 kán  
斤 kun kiäng

72 chí'ik  
斤 t'èk ts'äk

147 fu  
斧 hu fu

969 ts'èung  
斲 chí'ong ts'iang

81 chéuk  
斲 chí'ioek tsèk

12 cham  
斬 tsam tsè'

81 chók  
斲 chí'ioek tsèk

834 sz'  
斲 sz' sz'

971 ts'iu  
斲 chí'iau ts'io

806 sän  
斲 sän sing

83 téuk  
斲 tok tsòk

937 ün  
斲 ün twan tò'

96 chók  
斲 chí'ioek tsòk

132 fong  
方 hong fong

658 p'ong  
旁 pong p'ong

1118 ü  
於 u ü

671 p'üi  
旃 p'ai p'ò

758 shi  
旃 si sz'

1111 yan  
旃 in yü

44 chin  
旃 chin tsò'

344 k'i  
旃 ki dji

559 lü  
旃 lu lü

580 mò  
旃 mò mò

671 p'üi  
旃 p'ai p'ò

658 p'ong  
旁 pong p'ong

135 fong  
旃 hong fong

143 fu  
旃 lu fu

548 lau  
旃 lau liu liu

631 ni  
旃 ni ni

678 p'i  
旃 p'i p'i

821 sün  
旃 swan dzi'

1015 tsòk  
旃 tsok dzòk

998 tsing  
旃 séng tsing

1041 män  
文 bón väng

439 kü  
辛 ku kü

10 chai  
斋 tsai tsá

137 fi  
斐 hui fi

696 pän  
斌 pin ping

650 pan  
斑 pan pè'

249 ün  
煥 hwan hwé'

650 pan  
嫵 pan pü lé'

501 lan  
嫵 lan lé'

111 chí'ung  
教 tsüng

194 hao  
教 hau vo

874 tau  
斗 t'au tò

259 wat  
科 hwat hwèh

353 ka  
鞞 kak kia

530 liu  
料 liu liu

233 hòk  
斛 hak hòk

796 ts'é  
斜 chí'ia

353 ka  
鞞 kak kia

1125 ü  
鞞 ü ü

16 chün  
斟 chí'ün tsäng

475 wat  
斟 wat wèh

514 lau  
斟 lö lí

876 t'au  
斟 tò t'ü

438 k'ü  
斲 k'ü k'ü

397 kán  
斤 kun kiäng

72 chí'ik  
斤 t'èk ts'äk

147 fu  
斧 hu fu

969 ts'èung  
斲 chí'ong ts'iang

81 chéuk  
斲 chí'ioek tsèk

12 cham  
斬 tsam tsè'

81 chók  
斲 chí'ioek tsèk

834 sz'  
斲 sz' sz'

971 ts'iu  
斲 chí'iau ts'io

806 sän  
斲 sän sing

83 téuk  
斲 tok tsòk

937 ün  
斲 ün twan tò'

96 chók  
斲 chí'ioek tsòk

132 fong  
方 hong fong

658 p'ong  
旁 pong p'ong

1118 ü  
於 u ü

671 p'üi  
旃 p'ai p'ò

758 shi  
旃 si sz'

1111 yan  
旃 in yü

44 chin  
旃 chin tsò'

344 k'i  
旃 ki dji

559 lü  
旃 lu lü

580 mò  
旃 mò mò

671 p'üi  
旃 p'ai p'ò

658 p'ong  
旁 pong p'ong

135 fong  
旃 hong fong

143 fu  
旃 lu fu

548 lau  
旃 lau liu liu

631 ni  
旃 ni ni

678 p'i  
旃 p'i p'i

821 sün  
旃 swan dzi'

1015 tsòk  
旃 tsok dzòk

998 tsing  
旃 séng tsing

35 chiu 旄 tiao dzao  
 548 lan 旒 liu liu  
 745 shao 旒 sau so  
 272 i 旒 i  
 344 k'i 旗 ki dzi  
 66 ch'i 械 ch'i ts'  
 253 fong 旆 hong lwong  
 124 fan 旆 hwan fe'  
 44 ch'un 旆 chian ts'  
 485 k'ui 旆 k'ui kwé  
 1122 ü 旆 su ü

339 ki 无 ki ki  
 1059 mö 无 bn vu  
 339 ki 既 ki ki  
 293 yat 日 jit nih  
 414 kau 旧 kiu dji  
 851 tan 旦 tau te'  
 57 chi 旨 chi tsz'  
 195 lip 叶 lip yeh  
 812 ts'un 旬 sun dzang  
 825 hok 旭 hok liok  
 953 tsò 早 tsò tsò  
 164 hon 旱 han 'o'  
 1071 yéung 阳 yong yang  
 313 hon 旰 han k'ü'  
 2 ngang 昂 gong ngong  
 26 ch'éung 昌 ch'iong ts'ang  
 129 fan 盼 lun fang  
 134 fong 昉 hong fong  
 172 hò 昊 hò 'o'  
 205 yän 昕 chün h'iang  
 267 fan 昏 hon lwang  
 281 i, yik 易 i'  
 445 kwät 晷 k'ui

494 kwän 昆 k'un kw'ang  
 597 män 旻 bün ming  
 599 ming 明 beng ming  
 651 pan 阪 pan pe'  
 802 sik 昔 sik sih  
 771 shing 昇 séng séng  
 959 chäk 昶 chäk tsik  
 1045 wong 旺 wong wong  
 1061 'ng 昫 ngò u  
 17 chän 昫 chän tsang  
 28 ch'iong 昫 ch'iong ts'ang  
 31 ch'iu 昫 ch'iu tsao  
 104 ch'ün 春 ch'ün ts'ang  
 202 in 昫 in hian yt'  
 229 hü 昫 hü u hü  
 582 mao 昫 mao han mo  
 586 nüi 昫 nüi mé  
 635 ük 昫 ük kik niäk  
 688 pin 昫 pin li'

699 ping 昫 ping ping  
 719 p'ut 昫 ch'nh p'eh  
 762 shi 昫 si sz'  
 808 siung 星 séng séng  
 891 tit 昫 tiat dih  
 945 tsan 昫 chün ts'  
 1005 tsok 昨 tsa zok  
 1070 yéung 昫 yong yang  
 1108 yéung 昫 yong yang  
 1139 yök 昫 yok yok  
 32 ch'iu 昫 ch'iu tiao dzao  
 68 ch'üt 昫 tit teeh  
 231 hün 昫 hün swan hün  
 253 fong 昫 hong lwong  
 306 koi 昫 koi kai ké  
 733 shai 昫 shai su sò  
 741 héung 昫 héung hong song  
 759 shí 昫 shí si sz'  
 990 tsun 昫 tsun chün tsing

990 tsun 晋 chin tsing  
 1089 an 晏 an è'  
 21 shän 晨 sin dzang  
 50 chan 晝 t'iu tsü  
 62 chei 晝 chiat tsz  
 62 chei 晝 chiat tsz  
 177 hi 晞 hi hi  
 202 ía 晞 hian hi'  
 247 ún 晞 wan wè'  
 263 fui 晞 hòe hwé  
 505 long 晞 long long  
 712 pò 晞 pò pu  
 813 tsun 晞 tsun tsing  
 1028 man 晞 man bwan è'  
 1063 'ng 晞 ngò ngu  
 773 shing 晞 séng zang  
 58 chí 晞 ti tsz'  
 75 ching 晞 chéng tsang  
 405 k'ing 晞 k'ing k'ang

484 kwei 晷 k'ui kwé  
 527 long 晷 long liang  
 685 pit 晷 pit p'ih  
 716 p'ò 晷 p'ò p'u  
 802 sik 晷 sik s'ih  
 802 sik 晷 sik s'ih  
 828 sui 晷 tsui zúé  
 993 tsing 晷 chéng tsing  
 996 ts'ing 晷 chéng tsing  
 1039 ún 晷 wan wè'  
 1088 ím 晷 ím yam í'  
 174 hau 晷 ho hó  
 184 ha 晷 ha yó  
 231 hün 晷 hün swan hün  
 260 fei 晷 fei hwé  
 274 i 晷 i i  
 487 kw'ei 晷 ké kw'ó  
 598 män 晷 bün ming  
 622 òm 晷 òm am è'

643 nün 曠 lwan nò'  
 643 nün 曠 lwan nò'  
 776 shü 曠 si s'ü  
 916 tò 曠 tò tu  
 1052 wei 曠 wé wé  
 1071 yéung 曠 yéung yang  
 1080 í 曠 yat íh  
 1108 ying 曠 ying yang  
 1145 wän 曠 hun yün  
 29 ch'éung 曠 ch'éung t'iong ts'ang  
 199 lün 曠 lün hian hi'  
 326 kò 曠 kò ko  
 601 ming 曠 béng ming  
 163 hon 曠 hon han hó  
 253 fong 曠 hong hwong  
 265 wei 曠 wé wé  
 579 mong 曠 bong mong  
 603 mok 曠 mok mok  
 606 mò 曠 mò mù

635 nik 曠 lek niäk  
 666 pò 曠 pò bo  
 684 p'iu 曠 p'iu p'io  
 798 sit 曠 sit sih  
 946 tsam 曠 tsam dzé'  
 193 lün 曠 lün hian hi'  
 272 ei 曠 i i  
 339 k'i 曠 k'ai ki  
 529 liu 曠 liu liu  
 537 lik 曠 lik lek lih  
 800 ts'am 曠 ts'am siam si'  
 855 t'am 曠 t'am dé'  
 929 t'än 曠 t'än tun t'ang  
 935 t'ung 曠 t'ung tung dung  
 1082 shíp 曠 shíp yap yih  
 190 héung 曠 h'ung h'iang  
 620 oi 曠 ai é  
 1140 yök 曠 hiok yök  
 212 fan 曠 fan hun h'ün

72  
日  
73  
日  
74  
月  
75  
木

608 mung 曠 lung mung	1180 üt 日 wat yüeh	282 yei 曳 ó i	1129 üt 月 gwat yüeh	607 mòk 木 bok mòk	25 chéung 杖 tióng dzang	1058 u 朽 u u	877 kit 杰 kiat djih	1067 nga 桄 gu nga	311 kám 柑 kam kè
778 sū 曙 su sū	458 hòk 曲 k'fok djòk	1099 yàn 有 in yü	928 tun 不 däng	7 chat 札 tsat tsah	81 chéuk 杓 chiok tsék	1065 ngút 杓 gut ngèh	379 chap 极 kih	1076 miu 杳 biau yo	294 yau 杳 jü zü
1078 in 曜 yau yo	321 käng 更 kóng käng	152 fók 服 hok vòk	604 mút 末 bwat meh	126 fan 杓 vò	1095 ták 杙 ék yüék	540 kwo 果 kò ku	489 kwo 果 kò ku	1185 ün 杙 gwan mü	329 kau 杓 ko kü
480 fong 曠 k'ong kw'ong	216 hot 曷 hat hòt	661 p'äng 朋 péng bung	655 pún 本 pún päng	209 häng 杏 héng 'ang	1120 ü 杙 u ü	540 lám 林 lin ling	3 cha 杙 tsa t'sò	350 ka 柳 ka ka	350 ka 柳 ka ka
666 p'ók 曝 pò ko	774 shü 書 su sü	138 fi 胠 fi	779 shut 朮 tsut zeh	310 kon 杆 kan kò	2 ngang 柳 gong ngong	584 wú 枚 mú mò	911 ch'í 枚 tó du	353 ka 架 ka ka	353 ka 架 ka ka
177 lí 曠 lí	575 man 曼 ban mèn	18 chün 朕 tün dzäng	1052 mi 未 bí vi	319 kong 杠 kong kong	16 chün 枕 chün tsäng	592 miu 杪 biau mio	6 ch'a 查 tsa dzó	384 kan 束 kian dju	384 kan 束 kian dju
568 lung 隴 lung	955 ts'ò 曹 tsò zo	779 shok 朔 sok sok	85 chü 朱 tsu tsò	347 kí 杞 kí ch'í	55 chí 枝 chí tsz'	614 nam 柵 lam nè	11 ch'ai 柴 ch'a za	415 kau 柵 kiu dju	415 kau 柵 kiu dju
615 nong 曩 long nong	884 t'ei 替 t'è t'í	889 t'in 眈 t'io	211 yan 朽 hiu l'ü	498 loi 栳 lai lé	91 ch'ü 杓 t'u zü	639 nan 柎 lin nü	16 tsun 亲 chin tsäng	423 o 柯 k'o ku	423 o 柯 k'o ku
682 nip 曠 liap nhi	948 ts'am 替 ch'am ts'è	505 long 朗 long long	287 yän 杓 jin zäng	520 lí 李 lí lí	93 ch'ü 杓 t'u tsz'	646 p'a 杷 pa pò	39 ché 柘 chia tsò	431 ku 柘 ko ku	431 ku 柘 ko ku
733 shai 曠 su sò	952 tsäng 曾 chéng dzäng	599 ming 朗 ming	337 kí 杓 kí kí	578 mong 亲 bong mong	104 ch'ün 杓 ts'äng	651 pau 板 pau pè	42 ch'ak 柵 ch'èk sák	496 fu 柵 ko k'ü	496 fu 柵 ko k'ü
858 tong 曠 tong	1017 tsui 最 tsòé tsòé	1045 mong 望 bong vong	417 k'au 杓 kiu djü	619 ngoi 杲 gai ngé	130 fan 粉 hun väng	679 p'í 枳 p'í bí	57 chí 枳 chí tsz'	470 kwai 枳 kwai kwa	470 kwai 枳 kwai kwa
	264 úi 會 hòé wé	32 ch'iu 朝 tiao tsao	417 kau 杓 kiu djü	733 ch'am 杳 sam sò	133 fong 枋 hong fong	668 pü 杯 pòé pé	89 ch'ü 柱 tsü dzó	486 kwei 柵 kui kü	486 kwei 柵 kui kü
	378 k'it 榻 kiap djih	344 k'í 期 kí dji	647 pa 杓 pút pèh	779 ch'òk 束 sok sòk	139 fi 枅 lmi fi	763 ts'z' 柿 k'í sz'	95 chòk 柞 chiok tsòk	542 lám 标 ling	542 lám 标 ling
	948 ts'am 替 ch'am ts'è	336 kí 碁 kí kí	711 p'òk 杓 p'òk p'òk	880 tei 林 té dí	142 fu 扶 fu	776 shü 投 tsu sü	143 fu 柞 hu fu	544 ling 柞 ling	544 ling 柞 ling
		1045 mong 望 bong vong	906 t'ing 杓 téng t'ing	911 ch'í 杲 tò du	168 hong 杲 hong hong	802 sik 析 sék sih	143 fu 柞 pau fu	549 lau 柳 liu liü	549 lau 柳 liu liü
		935 t'ning 瞳 tong dung	909 tò 杲 tò tu	917 tò 杜 tò du	196 hím 杲 hian k'í	830 ts'ung 松 siang sung	185 hap 柞 ap hè	588 mau 某 bò mü	588 mau 某 bò mü
		609 mung 曠 bung mung	909 th 杲 th tò	942 ts'oi 材 ch'ai dzé	227 u 桓 ho u	874 tau 料 tò tù	192 hiau 枋 hiau h'io	613 noi 柞 nai nó	613 noi 柞 nai nó
		568 lung 曠 lung	1035 ts'z' 束 ch'í ts'z'	980 ts'ün 杲 ts'ün ts'ü	301 yui 柞 jòé dzüé	930 tung 東 tung	282 vei 柞 ó i	631 nik 柞 ni ni	631 nik 柞 ni ni
			7 ch'a 杲 ch'a ts'ò	1020 ts'ün 村 ch'ün ts'äng	326 kò 杲 kò ko	1044 won 杲 ong wong	286 fu 染 fün ni	674 pí 杲 p'í pí	674 pí 杲 p'í pí

700 ping  
柄 ping ping

701 p'ing  
枰 p'eng ping

708 pak  
柏 pak pak

726 shān  
神 shīn shing

790 sei  
泉 si si

817 t'oi, sz  
枱 t'ai do

879 tei  
枳 ti di

912 t'oi  
柁 to du

915 t'ok  
柝 t'ok t'ok

921 tāt  
柗 k'ut tsel

987 ts'at  
槩 ch'it ts'ih

1005 tsok  
柞 tsok zok

1061 ip  
葉 yap yih

1116 yan  
柚 iu yu

18 ch'ām  
槎 dzang

44 chūn  
柅 chian tsé

68 chāt  
桎 ch'it tsel

73 shik  
杖 sēk sāk

82 ch'ēuk  
桌 tok tsōk

85 chū  
株 tsu tsū

122 fat  
棧 hwat vèh

152 fōk  
楸 hok vōk

170 hang  
桁 héng yang

203 han  
梟 an 'é

228 hā  
栩 hu hū

234 hāt  
核 hut weh

246 ún  
桓 hwan wé

262 ní  
柁 hò wé

274 i  
核 i i

277 i  
槁 i i

314 hon  
栞 k'an k'o

317 kām  
根 kun kēng

327 hao  
栲 k'ò k'o

335 kei  
枿 kó ki

350 k'ei  
梨 k'ó ch'i

373 kao  
校 kan kio

376 kāt  
桔 kiāt kih

377 kit  
桀 kiāt djū

414 k'au  
柏 kiu dju

421 k'ung  
榔 kiong djiung

426 kek  
格 kek kāk

451 hūn  
槩 kwan k'ū

463 kung  
栢 kiong kung

469 tim  
栝 t'iam kwèh

478 kwang  
栲 kong kwong

479 hong  
栢 k'ong kw'ong

484 kwei  
桂 kú kwé

508 lò  
栲 lò lo

522 lei  
栲 lò li

531 lei  
栲 li lih

539 lut  
栗 lēk lih

559 lū  
栲 lū lū

622 on  
案 an ó

699 ping  
枰 ping ping

708 pak  
栢 pak pak

719 i  
栢 ji th

724 song  
桑 song song

786 slan  
桤 chw'au

788 'sei  
栖 sē si

813 sun  
栲 sun sing

870 t'ò  
桃 t'ò do

888 t'iu  
條 t'iu dió

934 tūng  
桐 tong dung

940 tsoi  
栽 ts:i tsé

963 ts'in  
栲 ts'in

1030 wei  
栲 úi wé

55 ch'i  
栲 ch'i tsé

84 ch'it  
栲 ch'it tsel

87 chū  
栲 tsz

127 fan  
栲 hwan fō

142 fu  
栲 hu fu

188 hai  
械 hai yó

192 hiu  
梟 hiu hio

312 kon  
栲 kan kō

322 káng  
梗 kēng kang

356 kep  
栲 kiap kah

384 kin  
楳 ki

407 k'ing  
桎 k'eng djiung

410 kok  
栲 kak koh

412 hok  
栲 k'ok k'oh

417 k'au  
栲 kin dju

454 lōk  
栲 k'ok k'ok

457 kōk  
栲 kiok djok

469 k'it  
栲 kwat kwèh

477 fūn  
栲 kw'ó

493 kw'ān  
栲 k'm kw'ang

504 long  
根 long long

515 li  
梨 lò li

518 li  
栲 li li

525 léung  
梁 léung liang

539 lū  
栲 lū lū

581 múi  
梅 múi mú

610 mung  
梦 long meng

656 pong  
栲 pang pong

668 p'oi  
栲 p'oi p'oi

677 pei  
桂 p'ei bi

670 p'ui  
根 p'oi pé

695 p'án  
栲 p'án ping

718 p'ut  
栲 p'ot p'eh

730 sha  
梁 sa só

737 ts'ian  
侵 tsing

745 shao  
梢 sau so

775 sho  
梳 sō su

814 so  
杪 sa su

814 so  
杪 sō su

825 ts'ok  
栲 sok zok

875 tau  
桓 tò dū

882 t'ei  
梯 t'i t'i

906 t'ing  
棧 t'ing t'ing

908 t'ing  
栲 t'ing t'ing

919 t'ò  
栲 t'ò dū

935 t'ung  
桶 t'ung tung

945 san  
椈 swan tsé

987 ts'at  
栲 ts'at ts'ih

1016 tsui  
柴 ts'

1031 t'z'  
梓 tsu tsz'

1000 'ng  
栲 ngo ngu

1079 yé  
柳 ya ya

1055 ín  
栲 ín yen yi

1112 yan  
栲 ín yu

2 ngong  
栲 gong ngong

12 chan  
棧 chian zé

30 ch'ang  
栲 ch'ang tsang

31 ch'an  
根 ch'ang dzang

34 chao  
棹 ch'au do

48 ch'au  
栲 ch'au tséu

71 chik  
植 sēk zuk

82 ch'ēuk  
栲 tok tsok

82 téuk  
栲 tok tsok

84 ch'at  
椈 ch'wat tsel

100 chui  
楹 tsi dz'ó

102 ch'ui  
椎 tsui tsó

125 fan  
栲 hwan vé

130 fūn  
桼 hun fang

130 fūn  
桼 hun fang

158 fi  
桼 hui li

279 i  
椅 i ü

288 nūn  
桼 zang

301 yui  
椈 sui

325 lò  
栲 lò ko

343 k'í  
棋 ki dji

348 k'í  
基 ki dji

348 k'ei  
桼 k'ó ch'i

249 hi  
桼 k'í ch'i

366 hong  
桼 k'ong ch'ing

392 kik  
棘 kēk k'ak

393 kik  
極 kēk d'ik

438 k'ū  
楮 k'ū k'ū

43 k'ū  
棋 k'ū k'ū

452 hūn  
桼 kw'an cho

472 k'ūn  
楮 kwan kwé

492 kwok  
桼 lok kw'ek

495 kwān  
楸 kun kwang

499 loi  
栲 loi li

506 ling  
栲 léng lang

523 lei  
楸 léi li

525 léung  
栲 léung liang

594 mūn  
棉 bian ai

649 p'ui  
栲 p'ui p'ui

657 pang  
棒 pang bang

662 pang  
栲 péng bang

668 pi  
栲 pi pé

672 p'ui  
栲 p'oi pé

700 p'ung  
楸 péng pang

734 shān  
森 sán sang

751 shūn  
探 zé

770 ts'z'  
栲 zāk zāk

788 tsei  
榭 sé ch'ó

842 tap  
栲 tap t'eh

861 t'ong  
棠 tong dong

879 tei  
栲 téi di

932 tung 棟 tung	93 ch'ü 楮 tsu tsz'	489 wo 桐 kò ku	984 tsük 柳 ehit ts'ih	138 fi 樞 lui fi	547 lau 榴 liu liü	1041 wän 榲 ün wäng	413 kau 樛 k'iu kiü	774 sat 榑 sut siüh
944 ts'oi 椏 ch'ai ts'ó	94 ch'ó 楚 ch'ó ts'u	506 ling 楞 léng läng	1031 ts'au 楸 ch'iu ts'ü	145 fu 樛 hu vu	569 lung 楨 kong lung	1146 wing 榮 éng yung	482 kwei 楸 kui kwó	789 sei 榑 sé si
953 tsò 棗 tsò tsó	104 ch'un 椿 t'un ts'äng	536 lin 棟 lian l'	1022 tsung 櫻 tsong tsung	161 loi 楹 hai hó	572 ma 馮 ma mò	1147 yung 榕 yong yung	492 kwok 榔 kok kwok	805 tsap 榴 sip zih
961 tsau 楸 tsò tsü	119 ün 椏 yan zé'	585 mi 楣 bi nó	1025 ts'ung 楸 tseng ts'ung	163 ham 樛 ham yé'	596 mät 榭 bit mih	3 cha 榭 tsa tsò	511 lui 樛 lui ló	823 ts'ók 楸 sok sók
970 tsü 楸 ch'iau tsio	156 fung 楓 hong fung	589 mao 楸 bò mü	1047 ci 根 óó vó	243-wai 槐 wai wa	618 nau 榭 lò nù	14 eh'an 榭 san ts'ü'	513 lau 樓 lò li	829 wei 榭 hui züó
975 tsip 椏 ch'iap tsih	226 fu 楮 u	607 n'ók 棗 t'ok nòk	1047 wei 楸 ci vó	254 fong 樛 heng hwong	657 pong 榜 pang pong	23 chéung 樟 chiong tsaug	516 li 楸 li	901 tik 楸 t'ek tih
1006 sik 楮 ts'u	232 ün 椏 swan yé'	614 uam 楠 lam nó'	1071 y'ung 楊 y'eng yang	313 kon 榑 kan kó'	654 p'un 槃 pw'an pé'	32 chao 榑 tsau ts'ó	513 lau 樓 léung léong liang	910 t'ó 楮 tò du
1014 tsut 楮 tsut ts'ih	232 ün 椏 swan liuen	690 p'ian 楸 p'ian p'ian	1079 yó 椰 ya ya	325 kò 榑 kò kò	760 shi 榑 si sz'	39 eh'ó 榑 chin tsò	563 lin 楸 lian li'	955 ts'ó 槽 tsó
1022 tsung 棕 tsung tsung	260 fei 樛 hóí hwó	690 p'ian 榑 p'ian bi'	1081 tip 楸 tiap yih	330 kau 構 ko kù	773 shok 榑 sok sok	92 eh'ü 樛 ch'u ts'ü	554 lok 樂 lok lok	968 ts'eng 榑 chong tsiang
1025 ts'ung 楸 tsung ts'ung	274 i 楸 i	692 fók 楸 hók p'ih	1082 ip 業 piap lih	342 hi 楸 ch'i	797 tsé 榑 zia	92 shü 樛 ch'u ts'ü	557 lu 楸 lò lu	983 ts'ün 榑 ts'ün
1039 ün 椏 wan wé'	295 yau 椏 jiu zü	784 shun 楸 tun t'äng	1107 ying 楸 éng yäng	353 ka 椏 ka kia	829 sun 榑 sun tsung	113 ehong 椿 tsong tsong	562 lók 楸 lök lök	987 ts'ät 榑 ch'ek ts'ih
1045 mong 椏 bong vong	296 yéuk 椏 jiok zak	798 sét 榑 s'at s'ih	1123 ü 楸 yu ü	353 ka 椏 ka kiu	843 t'ap 椏 t'ap t'ah	125 fan 樊 hwan vé'	575 man 漫 ban mé'	1014 ts'ók 楸 ch'iók ts'ók
1066 a 椏 o	205 ün 椏 jwan nió'	834 sz' 榑 su sz'	1125 ü 楸 ü	377 kit 楸 kiat d'ih	869 t'ó 椏 t'ó	233 hók 榑 hak hók	577 män 楸 bwan mäng	1025 tsung 楸 ts'ung
1119 ü 椏 ü	310 kon 椏 kan kó'	885 t'ei 楸 tó t'i	4 cha 椏 tsa tsó	411 k'ók 椏 k'ak ch'ük	894 tin 楸 tian ti'	248 wan 楸 wan wé'	596 mät 楸 bit mih	1073 yéung 椏 yong yang
1125 ü 椏 ü	354 ka 椏 ka kia	900 t'ün 楸 t'ün t'ün	6 eh'a 椏 ch'a dzó	428 kuk 楸 kek kuk	963 chau 椏 zi	283 ngéi 楸 gi ni	605 mò 楸 bò nu	1081 it 楸 giat liih
1141 wik 楸 hék yók	362 k'ai 椏 k'ai k'ai	921 tät 椏 tut deh	10 ehui 椏 tsa	430 hóp 楸 k'ap keh	968 ts'éung 楸 ch'iong ts'iang	307 k'oi 榑 k'ai kó	635 nik 榑 lék niak	1113 yau 榑 in yü
3 cha 椏 tsa tsó	378 k'it 椏 k'int d'ih	938 ün 椏 tuan tó'	16 tsun 椏 chün tsäng	451 kwät 榑 küt kwel	979 tsün 椏 dzü	307 k'oi 榑 k'ai kó	681 pin 標 p'ian pio	30 eh'ang 榑 t'eng ts'ang
16 chäm 榑 chäm tsäng	383 kam 榑 kiam kó'	975 tsät 榑 chiat t'ih	55 eh'i 榑 ch'i t'z'	454 kók 榑 kók kók	1017 shui 榑 sóó ts'üó	336 ki 榑 ki ki	693 p'ät 榑 p'it p'ih	31 eh'ang 榑 t'eng dzang
73 eh'ing 榑 chéng tsäng	386 lin 榑 kian djin	976 tsip 榑 ch'ip ts'ih	162 eh'ü 榑 t'üi tsó	504 long 榑 long long	1058 u 榑 ü ü	399 kán 榑 kin kiang	739 lüm 榑 ch'iam säng	1059 mò 榑 lu vu

12

45 chin 禪 tsé<sup>a</sup>  
 122 fat hwat fch 機  
 236 wang heng wang 橫  
 241 wa hwa wo 樺  
 292 in giu zo 槁  
 312 kòm kam kú<sup>a</sup> 橄  
 325 kò kò ko 樟  
 333 ki ki ki 機  
 373 kin k'ian ch'i<sup>a</sup> 槌  
 374 k'in kiau djo 橋  
 381 kan kan ki<sup>a</sup> 欄  
 391 hin k'ian chi<sup>a</sup> 榨  
 446 küt kwät küih 壓  
 457 kwät kiat küih 榻  
 488 kwei hui kwo 櫃  
 508 lò lò lo 療  
 542 lun lin ling 擣  
 600 mung beng ming 棚  
 710 p'ok p'ok p'ok 檨

721 i ji rh 械  
 777 shü su sü 樹  
 784 siun sun' säng 綈  
 793 tséung sióng djiang 橡  
 794 sin siun sio 櫛  
 855 tam tam dé<sup>a</sup> 榫  
 912 t'ò tò du 楸  
 915 t'ok t'ok t'ok 橐  
 927 tån tun tång 撤  
 935 t'ung tong dung 撞  
 951 tsäng chéng tsäng 檜  
 971 ts'in chiau dzio 樵  
 1019 tsun tsun tsäng 樽  
 1025 ts'ung ts'ung 藪  
 1131 üt wat yüch 越  
 77 ch'ing chéng ts'äng 檉  
 111 cha kwa tsò 槓  
 153 fung hong fung 葳  
 181 hei tsui i 繫

203 hăt hék yäk 檄  
 279 ngei gi ni 儀  
 353 ka ka kia 檣  
 363 kéung kióng kiéng 檣  
 385 kún kiam ki<sup>a</sup> 檢  
 402 k'am k'im djiang 檣  
 408 k'ing k'éng djiang 檠  
 485 kúi kó k'wé 檜  
 512 líu lui ló 楸  
 542 lám lám ling 檠  
 557 lu lu lu 榜  
 710 pik p'ék p'ih 檠  
 829 sui sui zúé 槎  
 854 t'an tan dé<sup>a</sup> 檀  
 859 tong tong tong 檣  
 892 tip tiap dih 櫟  
 969 ts'éung ts'ióng dzíang 檣  
 998 ts'éuk ch'io'k tsé'ók 檄  
 1016 tsui tsui tsúó 檣

1086 ím siun yi<sup>a</sup> 檐  
 1093 yik ék yik 楹  
 34 chao tsau de 14 櫂  
 104 ch'nn ch'ng 櫂  
 200 lam lam k'í<sup>a</sup> 檻  
 224 hăt lnt weh 櫛  
 258 wok ho hòk 櫛  
 338 kei kó ki 櫛  
 408 k'ing k'éng djiang 櫛  
 486 kwei kúi kwé 櫃  
 609 mung bong mung 檬  
 616 ning léng náng 檸  
 618 nau nu 櫛  
 695 pán pin jüng 檣  
 749 shó shó 樹  
 847 t'oi t'ai dé 櫛  
 863 täng téng täng 檣  
 870 t'ò tò do 櫛  
 964 tsei ch'ó tsi 檣

1088 ím yan í<sup>a</sup> 壓  
 1103 yün nn yäng 檣  
 254 fong hong hwong 15 橫  
 325 kò kó ko 囊  
 510 lui lui lé 欄  
 538 lík lék líh 櫛  
 557 lu lò lu 櫛  
 558 lü lu lü 欄  
 928 tòk tok dèk 檣  
 975 tsit chint tsih 櫛  
 1110 yau lu yü 櫛  
 1136 ün yan yü<sup>a</sup> 10 櫛  
 22 ch'än ch'ün ts'äng 櫛  
 87 chü tsu tsü 櫛  
 537 lík lek líh 櫛  
 555 lò lò lu 櫛  
 568 lung long lung 櫛  
 568 lung long lung 櫛  
 632 niu lian nio 櫛

697 p'än pin ling 櫛  
 816 su sò su 櫛  
 1081 ngít gint nih 17 業  
 13 ts'am ch'am ts'é<sup>a</sup> 櫛  
 439 kú ku kú 櫛  
 501 lan lan l<sup>a</sup> 欄  
 706 pok bok 構  
 786 shan swan sé<sup>a</sup> 榭  
 791 séung sióng siang 榭  
 1103 yün nu yäng 櫛  
 1105 ying lung yäng 16 櫻  
 41 shíp liap seh 41 榭  
 444 k'ü ku kü 櫛  
 452 k'an kwan ch'ó<sup>a</sup> 19 權  
 551 lo lò lu 櫛  
 570 lün lwan ló<sup>a</sup> 藥  
 1027 ch'ün tsan ts'ó<sup>a</sup> 攢  
 859 tong tong tong 21 檣  
 508 lüm lüm ló<sup>a</sup> 攢

645 pa pa pò 櫛  
 1139 wät üt yüeh 22 鬱  
 544 ling léng ling 24 檣

391 lün k'iam chí<sup>a</sup> 欠  
 1034 ts'z ch'u ts' 2 欠  
 204 yän him líang 4 欣  
 163 hém hō 5 歎  
 228 hū hu hū 6 歎  
 203 hăt hih 7 歎  
 218 hüp hap beh 8 歎  
 272 i, yün i i 9 歎  
 429 kät swan keh 10 歎  
 445 küt kw'at kuh 11 歎  
 162 hém hara lé<sup>a</sup> 12 歎  
 177 lí hi hi 13 歎  
 477 fún kw'an kw'é<sup>a</sup> 14 歎  
 619 oi ai ó 15 歎  
 779 shok sok sèk 16 歎  
 876 t'an tò dù 17 歎  
 1139 yik yok yòk 18 歎  
 88 chüt chwat teeh 19 歎  
 233 hăt hak hwèh 20 歎  
 272 i i i 21 歎

315 òm k'am ké<sup>a</sup> 欠  
 342 lí k'i ch'i 欠  
 401 yän k'ün ch'ang 欠  
 477 fún kw'an kw'é<sup>a</sup> 欠  
 1008 a a ya 欠  
 195 hít yat hih 欠  
 205 yám him líang 欠  
 315 òm k'am ké<sup>a</sup> 欠  
 357 kup k'ap k'ah 欠  
 732 hap ch'ap tsèh 欠  
 1124 ü yu ü 10 歎  
 192 hò hiu hio 10 歎  
 196 hip hiap hih 10 歎  
 388 híp k'iam ki<sup>a</sup> 11 歎  
 423 kò kò ku 11 歎  
 731 sha ha sò 11 歎  
 1058 u ò u 11 歎  
 221 fn ho hu 11 歎  
 497 lap leh 11 歎

76 欠 77 止 78 歹 79 歎 80 毋 81 比 82 毛

625 an an ü 歎  
 857 t'an t'an t'è 歎  
 958 chàk chàk tsák 歎  
 178 lí lí lí 歎  
 204 yáp hip hih 歎  
 228 hū hū hū 歎  
 656 p'an p'an p'ang 歎  
 795 siu siu siu 歎  
 99 ch'ók ts'ók 歎  
 162 hòu lí 歎  
 1122 ū ū ū 歎  
 83 ch'ut ch'wat tseh 歎  
 244 fún hwan hwó 歎

56 chí chí tsz' 止  
 75 ching chéng tsang 正  
 103 ts'z' ch'ü ts'z' 此  
 713 pò pò bu 步  
 845 k'i k'i dji 歧  
 1067 mò bu vu 武  
 1087 wai wai hwa 歪  
 107 chung chiong tsung 踵  
 728 shük aek seh 趺  
 827 sui só só 歲  
 827 sui só só 歲  
 537 lík lék líh 歷  
 480 kwei kúi kwé 歸

844 tai tai té\* 歹  
 844 tai tai té\* 歹  
 21 yau hín h'ü 歹  
 836 sz' su si 歹  
 606 mút bát meh 殞  
 608 māt meh 殞  
 1077 in yan yo 殞  
 846 t'oi tai dó 殆  
 900 t'in t'ian di\* 殄  
 1008 ts'ò tso zu 殂  
 1070 yéung yong yang 殃  
 776 shū su sū 殊  
 814 sun san dzing 殉  
 684 p'in pin p'io 殍  
 71 chük aek dzuk 殖  
 268 fán huan hwang 殍  
 506 líng léng lóng 殍  
 837 tsz' sz' 殍  
 947 ts'an tsan tsé\* 殍  
 1014 tsut tsut tsuh 殍

1047 wei úi wé 殍  
 393 kik kék kiák 殍  
 430 hóp k'ap keh 殍  
 1143 wán un yán 殍  
 399 kán kín djiang 殍  
 740 shéung sióng song 殍  
 266 fúi hòé kwó 殍  
 282 i 6 i 殍  
 530 líu lían lío 殍  
 835 sz' su sz' 殍  
 850 tan tan té\* 殍  
 863 táng tóng táng 殍  
 363 kéung kiéng kiéng 殍  
 535 líu lían lí\* 殍  
 696 pán pán jáng 殍  
 923 t'ik tok dök 殍  
 973 ts'in si'an tsé\* 殍

776 shū tsu sū 殍  
 937 tün twan té\* 殍  
 412 hok k'ak k'ok 殍  
 1099 yán un yáng 殍  
 731 shat sat seh 殺  
 193 ngao ngau\* 殺  
 412 hok k'ak k'ok 殺  
 626 an au ú 殺  
 262 wei líu hwé 殺  
 395 kik kék kiák 殺  
 896 tün tian di\* 殺  
 395 kik kék kiák 殺  
 412 hok k'ak k'ok 殺  
 941 tsoi tsai tsó 殺  
 284 ugei gi ní 殺  
 626 an an ú 殺  
 411 hok k'ak k'ok 殺

1030 mò bu vu 毋  
 605 mò bó mu 毋  
 586 múi múi\* mó 每  
 619 oi ai 6 每  
 611 na 'm 每  
 1007 na tsò tsu 每  
 922 tók tok dök 毒  
 1141 yok yok yók 毓

674 pí pí pí 比  
 676 pí pí pí 比  
 679 p'i pí bi 毘  
 679 p'i pí bi 毗  
 679 p'i pí bi 毘  
 13 ts'an ch'am ts'ò\* 毳

580 mò mò mò 毛  
 55 chí chí tsz' 毳  
 129 fán hun fang 毳  
 43 chin chian tsó\* 毳  
 665 pò pau po 毳  
 303 yung jiong zung 毳  
 608 mòk mòk 毳  
 721 mí 'ih 毳  
 801 sin sián sí\* 毳  
 171 hò hó 'o 毳  
 417 k'au kün dja 毳  
 730 sha sa só 毳  
 926 t'ái t'ái t'ó 毳  
 449 kwát d'ueh 毳  
 457 kók kiok küih 毳  
 672 p'ái póé lé 毳  
 856 t'an ts'an tsé\* 毳  
 1014 sut tsut tsuh 毳  
 1018 ts'ui ch'ui ts'ó 毳  
 216 hot hat hoh 毳

386 kín kian dji\* 毳  
 775 shū ju sū 毳  
 826 soi sa só 毳  
 914 t'ò 毳  
 842 tap tap ts'ah 毳  
 516 lí lí lí 毳  
 723 san san sé\* 毳  
 28 ch'óng ch'óng tsang 毳  
 303 yung jiong zung 毳  
 716 p'ò p'ò p'n 毳  
 935 t'ung tong dang 毳  
 43 chin chian tsé\* 毳  
 551 lí lí lí 毳  
 444 kú kú kú 毳  
 892 tip tiap deh 毳

763 shí  
氏  
si  
ti  
sz'

878 tei  
氏  
ti

597 mǎn  
民  
lín  
ming

609 mǎn  
氓  
lín  
máng

597 mǎn  
颯  
bín  
míng

348 hì  
气  
k'i  
ch'i

139 fūn  
氛  
lun  
fāng

1071 yéung  
氙  
fūn  
yang

1099 yām  
氙  
fūn  
yàng

348 hì  
气  
k'i  
ch'i

1098 yām  
氙  
fūn  
yāng

1142 wǎn  
氙  
fūn  
yūn

781 shuǐ  
水  
sui  
sz'

698 pīng  
冰  
péng  
pīng

990 t'ām  
氽  
dāng

1149 wīng  
永  
éng  
yung

67 chāp  
汁  
chiap  
zih

128 fan  
汜  
lwan  
fə'

416 k'au  
求  
k'au  
dž

483 kwei  
流  
k'ui  
kwé

635 nik  
奕  
lék  
niak

906 t'ing  
汀  
t'ing

930 tǎn  
余  
dāng

984 tsik  
泥  
ch'it  
tsih

7 ch'a  
汜  
ch'a  
ts'o

63 ch'i  
池  
ti  
dz'

128 fun  
汎  
hwan  
fə'

165 hon  
汗  
han  
o'

204 ngāt  
汜  
líp  
lūh

238 lung  
汞  
éng  
lung

247 fūn  
汎  
wan  
wə'

298 ū  
汝  
ju  
sə

362 kong  
江  
kong  
kong

578 mong  
江  
bong  
mong

734 shan  
汕  
san  
sə'

804 tsik  
汐  
sék  
zih

808 sun  
汎  
sūn  
sing

898 ts'z'  
汜  
su  
sz'

1015 shéuk  
沟  
ts'ók

1058 u  
污  
u

1058 u  
汙  
u

20 ch'ām  
沈  
tīm  
dzāng

20 ch'ām  
沉  
tīm  
dzāng

56 chí  
汆  
chí  
tsz'

102 ch'ui  
林  
chui  
ts'z'

109 ch'ung  
冲  
ch'ung  
ts'ung

120 fūn  
汾  
hun  
vəng

168 hong  
沉  
K'ong  
hong

227 u  
沔  
ho  
u

275 i  
沂  
ki  
i

301 yui  
汨  
jōé  
dzəó

394 k'áp  
汲  
k'íp  
kih

447 k'it  
决  
kwat  
k'it

454 kwát  
泪  
hek  
kwch

539 lík  
泐  
lék  
lū

594 mín  
沔  
bian  
ni'

606 mót  
没  
bát  
meh

607 mòk  
沐  
bok  
mòk

654 p'ún  
泐  
p'ian  
pé'

688 fūn  
汆  
p'ian  
lī'

760 sha  
沙  
sa  
sə

842 tap  
沓  
tap  
təh

848 t'ai  
汰  
t'ai  
tó

928 tun  
沌  
tun  
dzāng

929 sap  
浦  
tsat  
ts'ih

977 ts'it  
沕  
ch'it  
ts'ih

982 shūn  
沈  
jen  
dzā'

992 ts'm  
沔  
sūn  
sūng

1043 weng  
汪  
ong  
weng

1023 m'ūn  
汶  
bién  
vəng

1065 yók  
沃  
ak  
wok

1065 mət  
沕  
bət  
feh

1120 t'at  
沕  
wat  
yieh

1135 tūn  
沕  
fwan  
nū'

1136 tūn  
沕  
nt'

673 p'ái  
沛  
p'ai  
p'ó

74 chin  
沼  
chiao  
ku

43 ch'ím  
沾  
tiam  
tsé'

59 chí  
治  
ti  
sz

89 ch'ū  
注  
tsu  
dzó

94 ch'ū  
汙  
t'u  
dzū

122 fat  
法  
fat  
fəh

122 fat  
沓  
fat  
fəh

128 fan  
泛  
fan  
fə'

129 fei  
沸  
huí  
fi

144 fa  
沕  
lu  
vu

215 ho  
河  
hó  
u

220 l'it  
沕  
liat  
yōh

232 fūn  
汶  
hlan  
yó'

237 wàng  
泓  
héng  
lung

254 fəng  
沉  
hong  
hwong

275 i, k'i  
沕  
i

282 yei  
泄  
i

311 kòm  
泔  
kan  
ké'

396 yép  
泣  
ch'ih

432 ku  
沽  
kóo  
ku

444 k'an  
沟  
kū

457 k'ók  
泥  
k'ūh

462 kwíng  
洞  
keng  
k'ung

510 lík  
泐  
lék  
lāk

512 lui  
泪  
lui  
lé

514 líng  
洽  
léng  
lāng

582 mao  
沕  
bau  
mo

585 múi  
沫  
múí  
mé

598 m'ūn  
混  
lūn  
níng

601 mət  
沫  
hwat  
meh

620 ní  
泥  
ni  
ni

654 p'ún  
泐  
pw'an  
pé

667 p'ao  
泡  
p'au  
p'ó

677 pí  
泌  
pi  
pi

701 p'ing  
坪  
p'ing  
bing

703 po  
波  
p'ò  
pu

707 pok  
泊  
p'ok  
pák

779 shut  
流  
t'ut  
zeh

811 yau  
涸  
sūn  
ziú

817 sò  
派  
sò  
su

836 sz'  
酒  
su  
sz'

848 t'ai  
泰  
t'ai  
tè, ta

879 tei  
沕  
ti  
di

900 t'ín  
沕  
ch'ín  
di'

912 t'ó  
沕  
t'ó  
diu

912 t'ó  
沕  
t'ó  
du

914 t'ok  
沕  
t'ok  
dek

1009 tsū  
沮  
tsò  
tsū

1013 ts'ūn  
泉  
ts'ūn  
dzí'

1031 tsz'  
沕  
ch'ó  
tsz'

1064 ts'ei  
泚  
ch'u  
ts'z

1065 un  
沿  
yan  
yí'

1085 un  
沿  
yan  
yí'

1070 yéung  
泐  
yong  
yang

1097 yāt  
泐  
ék  
yih

1111 yau  
油  
iu  
yú

1149 wíng  
沕  
éng  
yung

48 chan  
洲  
chūn  
tsəu

85 ch'ū  
沕  
tsū  
tsū

109 ch'ung  
流  
ch'iong  
ts'ung

152 fók  
沕  
hok  
wék

186 áp  
沕  
luap  
yèh

236 hung  
沕  
lung  
hung

258 út  
活  
hwat  
weh

262 ú  
沕  
lió  
wó

271 i  
沕  
i

277 i  
沕  
i

299 ū  
沕  
ju  
sū

339 k'í  
沕  
k'í  
ki

214 hung  
沕  
hiung  
l'hiung

364 kong  
洩 kang  
kong

377 kit  
洩 kiāt  
kih

388 kīn  
洩 gian  
chi'

478 kwang  
洩 kong  
kwong

479 hong  
洩 k'ong  
kw'ong

531 lit  
洩 liāt  
lih

552 lok  
洩 lok  
lok

591 mei  
洩 mi

599 ming  
洩 beng  
ming

650 p'ai  
洩 p'ai  
p'ai

701 p'ing  
洩 p'ing  
ling

719 i  
洩 ji  
rh

720 i  
洩 ji  
rh

731 sha  
洩 sa  
sa

765 shi  
洩 si  
sz'

789 sei  
洩 sia  
sia

798 sit  
洩 siāt  
sih

812 sun  
洩 sun  
sing

822 sòk  
洩 sòk  
sòk

825 kwik  
洩 hék  
hūih

869 t'ò  
洩 tò  
t'ò

924 tái  
洩 tái  
tò

931 tung  
洩 tong  
dung

979 tsūn  
洩 chian  
tsi'

988 tsuu  
洩 tsūn  
tsing

1013 ts'ūn  
洩 chw'an  
ts'i'

1036 wa  
洩 wa  
wò

1050 ngei  
洩 ai  
wò

1052 fei  
洩 fei  
wò

1058 u  
洩 wa  
u

1072 yéung  
洩 yong  
yang

1133 ún  
洩 hwan  
yü'

21 shām  
洩 gin  
dzang

41 ch'it  
洩 chiat  
tseh

82 chòk  
洩 ch'ioh  
tsòk

109 ch'ung  
洩 ch'iong  
ts'ung

140 fan  
洩 ho  
vù

160 hoi  
洩 hui  
hé

172 hò  
洩 hò  
'ò

177 li  
洩 li  
hi

247 ún  
洩 wan  
wò'

405 k'ing  
洩 k'eng  
kiang

450 k'ūn  
洩 kwan  
kū'

505 long  
洩 long  
long

522 li  
洩 li  
li

549 lan  
洩 lin  
liu

578 mong  
洩 bang  
bong

586 múi  
洩 múi  
mò

633 níp  
洩 liap  
nih

635 yān  
洩 yan  
ni'

660 ping  
洩 ping  
pang

716 pò  
洩 p'ò  
p'u

718 pūt  
洩 pūt  
peh

750 shíp  
洩 siap  
zeh

793 siu  
洩 siu  
sio

813 tsun  
洩 tsun  
tsing

823 ts'ik  
洩 sok  
sòk

826 sui  
洩 sui  
sūé

838 oi, tsz'  
洩 su  
sz'

876 t'au  
洩 tò  
dū

884 t'ei'  
洩 t'ò  
t'i

918 t'ò  
洩 tò  
dū

929 t'ān  
洩 kún  
t'ang

940 tsan  
洩 swan  
seh

976 tsíp  
洩 kiap  
tsih

982 sūn  
洩 jan  
yü'

989 tsūn  
洩 chūn  
tsing

1000 'ng  
洩 ngò  
ngu

1097 yēp  
洩 ip  
ih

1159 yòk  
洩 yok  
yòk

1148 ch'ung  
洩 yong  
yung

28 ch'ong  
洩 ch'iong  
ts'ung

82 t'ok  
洩 tok  
tsòk

137 fi  
洩 hui  
vi

140 fan  
洩 po  
vù

163 hém  
洩 hō

163 ham  
洩 ham  
yè'

193 ngau  
洩 ngau  
yo

208 hāng  
洩 léung  
yāng

220 k'ok  
洩 hok  
hòk

225 fu  
洩 ho  
u

234 wāt  
洩 lut  
weh

249 wai  
洩 hwai  
wa

268 fān  
洩 hun  
hwāng

269 wān  
洩 hun  
wāng

313 k'om  
洩 k'om  
k'é'

343 k'i  
洩 ki  
dji

499 loi  
洩 lai  
lé

512 hui  
洩 hó  
lò

525 léung  
洩 léung  
liang

540 lám  
洩 lim  
ling

544 ling  
洩 léng  
ling

562 lók  
洩 liok  
lòk

565 lun  
洩 lun  
lāng

584 māk  
洩 hék  
mak

592 miu  
洩 biau  
mio

617 nao  
洩 no

635 nām  
洩 liam  
nè'

661 p'ang  
洩 p'ang  
p'ang

675 pei  
洩 pi  
pi

736 shām  
洩 ch'ūn  
sāng

779 shék  
洩 siok  
sòk

783 shun  
洩 sun  
zāng

786 shat  
洩 swat  
sò'

803 sik  
洩 sèk  
sih

830 ts'ing  
洩 siang  
siung

853 tam  
洩 tam  
dè'

870 t'ò  
洩 tò  
dò

872 tàk  
洩 t'ok  
t'ok

897 t'ín  
洩 t'ing  
d'í'

898 t'ím  
洩 t'iam  
t'í'

900 t'ín  
洩 t'ian  
t'í'

913 t'ò  
洩 sui  
t'u

930 tung  
洩 tung  
tung

966 ts'ei  
洩 ch'ò  
ts'i

982 ts'ūn  
洩 ch'ian  
ts'i'

994 tsing  
洩 chéng  
dzing

995 ts'ing  
洩 ch'ing  
ts'ing

1018 sui  
洩 sui  
ts'ò'

1025 tsung  
洩 tsong  
ts'ung

1030 tsz'  
洩 tsu  
tsz'

1069 ún  
洩 wan  
wè'

1057 wo  
洩 wò  
n

1069 ngai  
洩 gai  
ya

1083 im  
洩 iam  
yā'

1095 yāt  
洩 ik  
y'ak

1141 kwik  
洩 hék  
yìòk

1097 yāt  
洩 yih

1101 yām  
洩 im  
yāng

1119 ū  
洩 u

1131 ūn  
洩 yan  
yū'

1141 yòk  
洩 yok  
yòk

3 cha  
洩 tsa  
tsò

12 cham  
洩 tam  
dzé'

73 ching  
洩 chéng  
tsang

88 chū  
洩 tsu  
dzò

158 fung  
洩 hong  
vung

204 yāp  
洩 lip  
lih'

222 u  
洩 o  
u

235 kwāng  
洩 tsu  
lung

246 ún  
洩 hwan  
wè

249 ún  
洩 hwan  
lwé'

251 wong  
洩 hong  
wong

259 wak  
洩 kat  
wah

268 wān  
洩 lun  
wāng

358 kai  
洩 kai  
kia

364 kong  
洩 kang  
kong

383 kuan  
洩 kiam  
kè'

396 nāp  
洩 chih

423 ho  
洩 k'ò  
ku

425 ho  
洩 k'ò  
k'u

420 hót  
洩 k'at  
k'oh

444 k'ū  
洩 ku  
kū

536 lín  
洩 lian  
li'

582 mò  
洩 mò  
mò

585 mí  
洩 bí  
mò

595 mán  
洩 bian  
mí'

592 miu  
洩 bian  
mio

595 mán  
洩 tsu  
mí'

598 mán  
洩 bin  
ming

633 níp  
洩 liap  
nih

643 nūn  
洩 lwnu  
nò'

650 pai  
洩 p'ai  
p'ai

652 pang  
洩 p'eng  
p'è'

656 p'ūn  
洩 p'un  
pang

693 pik  
洩 p'ek  
jih

718 pūt  
洩 pūt  
peh

769 cl.ik  
洩 s'ek  
zeh

783 shum  
洩 suu  
zang

791 séung  
洩 siung  
sing

817 sò  
洩 sò  
zu

818 sū 湏 sū	1056 kwo 渦 ò u	276 i 澧 i	759 shi 澍 si sz'	1147 yung 浴 yong yung	516 li 漓 li li	783 shun 潯 tun zàng	37 ch'iu 潮 tiao dzo	508 lò 潞 lò lò
819 sū 涓 sū sū	1094 ak 渥 ak wok	500 yòk 滹 jiok zok	770 sháp 涇 sip enk	14 ch'an 漉 san ts'ò	516 li 漉 li li	811 sau 滹 siu siu	42 ch'it 澈 t'iat t'eh	511 len 潏 lin ling
820 t'ong 湯 t'ong	1092 iin 涸 yam	314 kòm 涇 kong kung	803 tsik 涇 sek sih	23 chéung 漳 chiong tsang	528 liu 漉 liu lio	819 tsū 澈 tsū zū	78 ch'ing 澄 tóng dzàng	573 mai 潏 mai ma
830 t'oi 滹 t'oi	1099 yán 涇 yán yáng	328 kau 溝 ko kù	817 sò 溯 sò su	24 chéung 漲 tiong tsang	533 lin 漉 lin li	821 sūn 漉 swān dzān	78 ch'ing 澈 tóng dzàng	576 mán 潏 ban mèn
891 tip 滹 tip dih	1112 yau 游 iu yù	341 k'ei 溪 k'ò ch'i	842 tap 滹 tap t'ah	37 ch'ao 藻 lap tsiao	556 lu 漉 lò lu	843 t'ap 滹 t'ap t'ah	87 chū 漉 tsu tsz'	598 mán 潏 bin ming
898 t'im 滹 t'im	1123 ū 渝 yu ū	372 kao 涪 kau kió	864 t'äng 滕 tóng dzäng	60 chei 滹 t'ò, ti sz'	559 lau 漉 lau lü	901 tik 滴 ték tih	89 shū 漉 su dzó	603 p'ün 潘 pw'an p'än
907 t'ing 滹 t'ing	1148 yang 湧 yang yung	430 hóp 溢 h'ap keh	869 t'ò 涸 t'ò t'ò	144 fu 符 fu vu	562 k'ek 漉 k'ek l'ok	928 t'ün 漉 tw'an t'ün	119 shan 漉 ch'an dzé	660 p'ang 澎 p'óng p'äng
917 t'ò 渡 t'ò da	4 ch'a 漉 ch'a zó	534 lim 漉 lim liam li	894 tin 溟 tin t'ian t'ia	158 fung 滹 hong vung	575 mán 漉 mán mó	955 ts'ò 漉 ts'ò zo	139 fei 漉 lui fi	693 p'it 滹 p'it p'ih
931 tung 漉 tung tung	16 tsun 漉 chin tsäng	539 lut 漉 lek lih	902 tik 漉 t'ek dih	164 hon 漢 han l'ò	576 man 漉 ban mèn	968 tséung 漉 chiong tsiaung	204 yáp 漉 lip hih	686 p'it 漉 p'it p'it
938 t'ün 漉 chw'an t'ün	52 ch'an 漉 hin ts'ü	550 lau 溜 lau liü	950 ts'ong 滹 ch'ong ts'ong	221 fu 漉 ho lu	579 mong 漉 bong mong	979 t'ün 漉 chian ts'ün	238 lung 漉 óng lung	710 p'it 漉 pw'at p'eh
960 ch'ák 測 ch'ák t'ák	92 ch'ü 漉 tu dzü	593 mit 漉 niat milu	1029 tsz' 漉 tsu tsz'	225 u 漉 ho lu	603 mok 漉 hok mòk	987 ts'at 漉 ch'ek ts'ih	252 wong 漉 hong wong	728 sik 漉 s'ek seh
963 ts'au 漉 ts'ü	90 ch'ók 漉 t'ók hiók	600 ming 漉 béng ming	1031 tsz' 漉 tsai tsz'	225 u 漉 ho u	626 su 漉 ó ó	1017 ts'ü 漉 ch'ui ts'ü	265 fui 漉 hòé kwó	734 shan 漉 san s'ò
977 chin 漉 chin ts'ü	104 chun 漉 tsun tsäng	655 nik 漉 lék niak	1046 yung 漉 ong äng	258 kw'ok 漉 kok kw'ok	600 p'ang 漉 p'ang p'äng	1026 wa 漉 wa wé	302 yun 漉 jun zàng	746 shiu 漉 sau dzo
993 t'au 漉 ch'iu t'ü	172 hò 漉 hò 'ò	658 p'ong 漉 pong p'ong	1050 mi 漉 bi vi	272 i 漉 i i	682 liu 漉 liu pio	1073 yéung 漉 yong yang	312 kòm 漉 kam ké	803 sik 漉 s'ik sih
999 tsau 漉 in t'ün	220 hok 漉 k'ek k'ak	716 p'ò 漉 p'ò p'ü	1077 iu 漉 yo	307 k'ei 漉 k'ai ké	633 t'iu 漉 t'iu t'io	1087 in 漉 yan p'	368 kiu 漉 hiau kio	807 ts'án 漉 s'ün zing
1019 wán 温 wán wáng	242 wat 漉 kut wéh	726 sò 漉 sò sò	1092 yát 溢 ék yák	409 hing 漉 k'óng chäng	693 p'it 漉 p'it p'ih	1108 wíng 漉 éng yäng	377 kit 漉 kiat kih	830 sün 漉 sau säng
1047 t'í 漉 ó ó wá	254 fong 漉 hong hwong	752 shim 漉 siam s'á	1133 ün 源 ün gwan n'ü	491 kw'an 漉 kum kw'äng	739 sün 漉 sam säng	1110 yau 漉 ia yü	387 kan 漉 kan ké	835 sz' 漉 su sz'
1048 wei 漉 t'í wé	263 t'í 漉 lí'ó hwé	756 sau 漉 sò s'ü	1143 wán 涇 ün yün	503 lam 漉 lun l'ò	757 sai 漉 seh s'ü	1119 ü 漉 gu ü	447 lut 漉 kwat köih	854 t'an 漉 t'an t'ò
1054 wei 漉 t'í wé	270 wán 漉 lan w'án	758 sz' 漉 su sz'	1146 wíng 滹 éng yung	514 lau 漉 lò l'ü	765 shi 漉 si sz'	1052 tsz' 漉 tsu tsz'	508 lò 漉 lò lo	855 t'an 漉 t'an t'ò

85 水  
86 火

862 t'ong 潑  
ziang

935 t'ung 潼  
tong dung

982 ts'in 潛  
chiam dzi'

985 ts'ap 漑  
clup dzih

1025 ts'ung 涑  
ch'ong ts'ong

1062 mò 灑  
lu vu

1142 wán 灃  
hun yün

63 chòk 濁  
tok zòk

94 ch'o 漑  
ch'o ts'u

130 fán 潰  
huu väng

187 hai 灑  
hai yé

210 hok 灑  
hak 'ok

247 ün 灑  
wat wé'

284 yei 漑  
é i

395 hik 激  
kék kiäk

455 füt 漑  
k'üt k'web

485 fú 漑  
kóé kwó

520 lei 漑  
lá li

534 lín 漑  
liam lí'

557 lò 潑  
lò lu

585 mi 激  
bi mó

625 ó 澳  
ò o

642 nung 濃  
long niung

694 p'ik 滌  
p'ék p'ih

728 shük 漑  
sék sák

750 shüp 溼  
seh

751 shün 溼  
sian zé'

772 shung 滌  
séng zäng

828 sui 滌  
sui záé

844 t'at 漑  
t'at t'ah

855 tam 漑  
tam de'

905 ting 滌  
téng ting

931 tung 漑  
tong tung

953 tsò 滌  
sò tsò

958 chak 澤  
ték tsäk

988 ts'ap 漑  
ch'ap ts'ih

1056 wei 漑  
uí wó

1122 ü 漑  
gu üü

1129 ü 灑  
ü ü

1145 yung 灑  
yong yung

83 chòk 灑  
tsok zòk

171 lò 灑  
lò 'o

257 u 灑  
lò Lók

298 ü 灑  
ju sò

493 füt 灑  
k'ok kw'eh

503 lam 灑  
lam lé'

608 mung 灑  
bong neung

631 ni 灑  
bi ni

637 ning 灑  
léng näng

695 pán 灑  
pán ping

718 pòk 灑  
p'ók bok

770 sháp 灑  
sip sak

813 tsun 灑  
tsun s'ing

870 t'ò 灑  
tò do

964 tsei 灑  
chó tsí

983 ts'im 灑  
tsam ts'í'

989 tsun 灑  
sü tsing

1049 wei 灑  
i vi

1062 mò 灑  
bu huó

1104 yán 灑  
yan yäng

1146 wíng 灑  
éng yung

46 ch'in 灑  
tian dzé'

368 kin 灑  
kau ko

523 lei 灑  
li lí

548 lau 灑  
liu líu

554 lok 灑  
lek lok

560 ló 灑  
lu lá

682 pín 灑  
p'ian pio

718 pòk 灑  
p'ók bok

738 shám 灑  
chim säng

797 só 灑  
sín éia

922 tòk 灑  
tek hók

979 tsun 灑  
chiam tsí'

1073 yéung 灑  
yang

93 ch'ü 灑  
tsu tsz'

165 hon 灑  
han 'é'

188 hai 灑  
hai yó

500 kai 灑  
kai lé'

537 lik 灑  
lök líh

555 lò 灑  
lò hu

568 lung 灑  
léung lung

695 pán 灑  
pán ping

795 sui 灑  
süi sio

827 sui 灑  
ch'ui si

982 ts'im 灑  
ch'ian dzé'

1107 ying 灑  
éng yäng

1147 yung 灑  
hiung yung

13 ts'am 灑  
ch'ian dzé'

125 fan 灑  
hwan vé'

132 fán 灑  
hun fäng

220 k'ok 灑  
Lok hók

290 yéung 灑  
jiung zang

501 lan 灑  
lan lé'

535 lán 灑  
liam lí'

589 lí 灑  
lí mi

865 t'äng 灑  
téng däng

978 ts'in 灑  
tsi'

1094 yik 灑  
ék y'ék

1107 ying 灑  
éng yäng

1117 yéuk 灑  
yok yék

123 fat 灑  
hwat l'eh

158 fung 灑  
hong fung

476 kún 灑  
kwan kwé'

750 shüp 灑  
siap seh

807 ts'am 灑  
chün zing

997 tséuk 灑  
ch'ók z'ék

1145 yung 灑  
yong yung

551 lo 灑  
lò hu

731 sha 灑  
sa sa

854 t'en 灑  
t'án t'ó'

945 tsun 灑  
san tsé'

172 hò 灑  
hò 'o

645 pa 灑  
pa pò

615 nong 灑  
léng nong

1028 wan 灑  
wan wé'

570 lün 灑  
lwan lé'

786 shan 灑  
chw'an sé'

543 ling 灑  
léng líng

314 kón 灑  
kong lé'

1091 im 灑  
yam yé'

255 fo 灑  
ho' hu

8 chat 灑  
siap ts'eh

260 fú 灑  
hòé hwó

863 täng 灑  
téng täng

4 cha 灑  
t'a zò

72 ch'ik 灑  
ch'ék ts'ék

81 ch'èk 灑  
ch'ók ts'ók

235 hung 灑  
hong hung

413 kau 灑  
kau kiü

543 ling 灑  
léng líng

797 tsé 灑  
si zia

941 tsai 灑  
tsai tsé

941 tsei 灑  
tsai tsé

954 tsò 灑  
tsau tsò

37 ch'ao 灑  
ch'au ts'ó

69 ch'ik 灑  
chia tsäk

102 ch'ui 灑  
ch'ui ts'ü

205 yan 灑  
lün lí'äng

320 hong 灑  
k'ong k'ong

349 lí 灑  
lí lí'

555 lò 灑  
lò lu

1085 im 灑  
yam yé'

8 clap 灑  
siap ts'ah

26 ch'iu 灑  
ch'iuo t'eo

89 ch'ò 灑  
tsü dzé'

283 ün 灑  
lün yé'

422 kwíng 灑  
k'eng k'ing

441 k'ü 灑  
lu kü

604 müt 灑  
bwat meh

666 p'ao 灑  
pau bo

667 p'ao 灑  
p'ü p'ó

699 ping 灑  
p'eng ping

848 t'oi 灑  
t'ai dé

857 t'an 灑  
t'an t'é'

895 tün 灑  
tiam ün'

933 t'ung 灑  
t'ong t'ung

74 ch'ing 灑  
ch'ing tsäng

97 ch'ik 灑  
ch'ik ts'ik

186 shap 灑  
kiap y'eh

1

2

5

24

16

17

15

14

23

21

22

211 yau  
焮  
hūn  
231 hūn  
焮  
swan  
hūn  
235 lung  
烘  
lung  
327 hao  
焮  
kò  
k'ò  
531 lit  
烈  
liat  
lib  
553 lok  
烙  
lok  
lok  
593 nit  
威  
biat  
mit  
941 tsoi  
茺  
tsai  
tsó  
1058 u  
烏  
u  
1071 yéung  
焮  
y'ong  
yang  
1082 in  
烟  
yen  
in  
140 fau  
焮  
ho  
fū  
156 fung  
烽  
hong  
fung  
212 fan  
焮  
lan  
h'ian  
234 hāt  
焮  
hak  
hók  
327 k'ò  
焮  
k'ò  
422 kwing  
焮  
keng  
kiung  
503 long  
焮  
long  
660 p'ang  
焮  
p'ang  
p'ang

1020 tsun  
焮  
tsun  
tsung  
1082 in  
焉  
yen  
in  
84 ch'èuk  
焮  
tok  
ts'èk  
130 fan  
焮  
hau  
väng  
269 kwän  
焮  
luan  
kwäng  
285 in  
然  
jian  
zé  
319 kong  
焮  
kong  
kong  
670 pói  
焮  
pòe  
léa  
783 shun  
焮  
ch'iu  
zäng  
837 ts'z'  
焮  
su  
sz'  
970 tsü  
焮  
chiau  
tsio  
1018 sui  
焮  
tsü  
ts'üé  
1055 t'eng  
焮  
ái  
wó  
1059 mo  
焮  
lu  
yu  
1089 ip  
焮  
lian  
ch  
1001 in  
焮  
yam  
yó  
1001 in  
焮  
yün  
yé  
1005 yik  
焮  
ék  
yäk  
1095 yik  
焮  
ék  
yäk

8 chap  
焮  
tsah  
tsah  
35 chin  
焮  
chiau  
tsó  
88 chü  
焮  
tsu  
tsz'  
107 chung  
焮  
chiung  
tsung  
125 fan  
焮  
hwan  
vé  
177 hi  
焮  
hi  
li  
223 u  
焮  
o  
u  
229 ü  
焮  
u  
hü  
249 in  
焮  
hwan  
hwé  
251 wong  
焮  
hong  
wong  
260 fei  
焮  
hüi  
hwé  
295 yan  
焮  
yok  
zú  
421 k'ing  
焮  
djing  
643 nün  
焮  
hwan  
né  
536 lin  
焮  
lian  
li  
585 möi  
焮  
nün  
mó  
663 pò  
焮  
pò, pu  
po  
693 pik  
焮  
pek  
pih  
732 shat  
焮  
sat  
söh

737 slün  
焮  
sin  
zäng  
809 sing  
焮  
séng  
sing  
937 tün  
焮  
tw'an  
tó  
933 t'ün  
焮  
chw'an  
t'ó  
972 ts'au  
焮  
chiau  
ts'io  
977 tsin  
焮  
chian  
tsi  
1001 ts'au  
焮  
in  
dzü  
1047 üi  
焮  
ái, dö  
wó  
1051 wei  
焮  
üi  
wó  
1071 yéung  
焮  
y'ong  
yang  
1082 in  
焮  
yen  
in  
1139 yök  
焮  
yok  
yök  
37 ch'no  
焮  
ch'au  
ts'ó  
177 hi  
焮  
hi  
hi  
191 hò  
焮  
hok  
h'io  
196 hip  
焮  
hiap  
läh  
212 fan  
焮  
huan  
h'ian  
214 hung  
焮  
hiung  
yung  
254 fong  
焮  
hong  
hwong

541 lun  
焮  
lin  
ling  
706 pok  
焮  
pok  
bok  
751 slün  
焮  
sian  
sé  
804 sik  
焮  
sok  
sih  
861 t'ong  
焮  
tong  
dong  
926 t'üi  
焮  
t'üi  
t'é  
1061 u  
焮  
ü  
ü  
1144 wän  
焮  
ün  
yün  
1146 ying  
焮  
éng  
yung  
164 Lon  
焮  
lan  
lò  
293 it  
焮  
jiat  
nih  
293 it  
焮  
jiat  
nih  
408 hing  
焮  
k'ong  
chäng  
463 kang  
焮  
keng  
käng  
549 lan  
焮  
lin  
liü  
624 ngü  
焮  
ngó  
ngo  
626 au  
焮  
au  
ü  
692 püt  
焮  
pit  
pih  
780 shük  
焮  
siok  
sók

1055 t'ong  
焮  
üt  
yün  
1007 yök  
焮  
yih  
34 chao  
焮  
tsó  
66 ch'i  
焮  
ch'i  
ts'  
81 chéuk  
焮  
tiok  
tsék  
124 fan  
焮  
hwan  
vé  
178 hi  
焮  
hi  
hi  
178 hi  
焮  
hi  
yi  
204 yäp  
焮  
bip  
lih  
223 u  
焮  
o  
u  
285 in  
焮  
jian  
zé  
529 liu  
焮  
liu  
lio  
541 lan  
焮  
lin  
ling  
745 slün  
焮  
siau  
so  
753 slün  
焮  
sian  
zé  
800 ts'äm  
焮  
sin  
si  
835 sz'  
焮  
su  
sz'  
856 t'am  
焮  
tam  
dè  
862 t'ong  
焮  
t'ong  
t'ong

863 täng  
焮  
téng  
täng  
930 tun  
焮  
tun  
täng  
971 tsü  
焮  
chiau  
tsio  
1049 in  
焮  
yan  
in  
1091 in  
焮  
yan  
yé  
97 chök  
焮  
chiok  
tsök  
262 wei  
焮  
hüi  
hwé  
412 lek  
焮  
Luk  
k'ok  
502 lan  
焮  
lan  
läng  
727 ts'ò  
焮  
sò  
so  
799 sit  
焮  
sint  
sh  
828 sui  
焮  
sui  
záo  
948 ts'an  
焮  
ch'an  
ts'á  
1026 tsün  
焮  
chw'an  
ts'ü  
1107 ying  
焮  
éng  
yäng  
1140 yök  
焮  
hiok  
yök  
212 fan  
焮  
huan  
h'ün  
327 hò  
焮  
kò  
k'ò  
503 lam  
焮  
lam  
l'ü

801 sin  
焮  
sian  
si  
868 ch'au  
焮  
tó  
do  
989 tsun  
焮  
sün  
tsung  
1078 iu  
焮  
yau  
yo  
294 it  
焮  
jiat  
nih  
623 ò  
焮  
au  
o  
666 p'ok  
焮  
p'ok  
bo  
773 lok  
焮  
liok  
sh  
503 lan  
焮  
lan  
l'é  
555 lò  
焮  
lò  
lu  
1089 ip  
焮  
yam  
in  
503 lan  
焮  
lan  
l'é  
590 mi  
焮  
bi  
mi  
1116 yéek  
焮  
yek  
yék  
476 kün  
焮  
hwan  
kwé  
632 nip  
焮  
liap  
nih  
997 tséuk  
焮  
chiok  
zék  
1027 ts'ün  
焮  
chw'an  
ts'ó

34 chao  
爪  
jiau  
tsó  
4  
646 p'a  
爬  
p'a  
pó  
29 chang  
爭  
chéng  
tsang  
5  
1135 ün  
爰  
wan  
yü  
7  
474 kün  
骨  
kwan  
kwé  
8  
1047 wei  
爲  
üi  
wó  
14  
997 tséuk  
爵  
chiok  
tsick

86  
火  
87  
爪  
爪

88 父  
89 父  
90 爻  
91 片  
92 牙  
93 牛  
94 犬

147 fu hu fu  
646 pa pa pò  
890 tía tia  
1079 yé ya ya

192 ngau ngau<sup>n</sup> ngo  
787 ahong song song  
720 i jì<sup>n</sup> 'rh

115 ch'ong ch'ong zong  
967 tséung chiong tsiang  
115 ch'ong ch'ong zong  
968 tséung chiong tsiang  
423 o k'ò ku  
886 tiu tiao áio  
949 tsong ch'ong zong  
891 típ tiap dih  
969 ts'éung ch'ong tsiang  
969 ts'éung ch'iong dziang  
1086 ím siam yí<sup>n</sup>

690 p'in p'iau p'í<sup>n</sup>  
651 pan pan pé<sup>n</sup>  
654 p'ún pw'an pé<sup>n</sup>  
960 ch'ak ch'ek ts'ák  
649 p'ai pai pa  
978 tsín chian tséi<sup>n</sup>  
1088 ím yam í<sup>n</sup>  
8 chap ch'ap tsáh  
90 chú dzó  
891 típ tiap dih  
657 pong pang pong  
115 ch'éung ch'ong ts'ong  
1114 yau íu yú  
47 chím siam tsé<sup>n</sup>  
848 t'oi t'ai dó  
923 tók tok dök

1066 nga ga nga  
1067 nga ga nga  
30 ch'ang ts'ang

638 ngau giu nú  
587 mau bò mù  
697 p'én p'in bíng  
288 yán jin zàng  
332 hau k'ò k'ú  
507 lò lò lo  
588 mau bò mù  
581 mò mò mò  
607 mòk bòk mòk  
670 píi p'óe sz  
1065 măt bú<sup>t</sup> meh  
175 hau hau hú  
433 ku ko ku  
742 shǎng séng sang  
877 tei tí ti  
979 tsín chian tséi<sup>n</sup>  
332 hau k'ò hú  
451 lún kwan kú<sup>n</sup>  
872 ták ték dák  
1013 ts'ún chw'an ts'í<sup>n</sup>

1032 tsz' tsu sz'  
323 háng k'éng kàng  
388 hín k'ian chí<sup>n</sup>  
454 kòk k'òk k'òk  
515 lei lé lí  
578 mong bung tung  
670 píi p'óe pé  
730 sha sa sò  
789 sei sé sí  
1063 'ng ngò ngu  
272 kí. í i, k'í i  
319 kong kong kong  
391 kin k'ian chí<sup>n</sup>  
655 pán p'ún pàng  
783 shun san zàng  
872 t'ák ték dák  
157 fung hong fung  
382 kín kian kí<sup>n</sup>  
690 p'ín p'ian pí<sup>n</sup>

182 hi  
327 lò k'ò k'ò  
361 kai kai kia  
554 lok lok lok  
991 ts'un dzing  
14 ch'au san ts'é<sup>n</sup>  
516 lí lí lí  
571 ma bò mò  
935 t'ung tung d'ung  
292 íu jiau zo  
923 tók tok dök  
52 ch'au san ts'á  
177 hí hí hí

452 lún k'ian ch'ò<sup>n</sup>  
128 fan liwan vè<sup>n</sup>  
11 ch'ai ch'ai za  
166 lon lian 'ò<sup>n</sup>  
396 k'at gút chih  
114 chong tsong dzong  
175 hau líu  
321 k'ang k'ong k'ong  
479 kw'ang kong kwong  
639 nau líu nú  
901 tik ték d'í  
1091 ín gian ní<sup>n</sup>  
1143 wán un yún  
139 fi hui fi  
185 hap ap yèh  
223 u ho u  
329 kau ko kú  
459 kwik k'ek lüeh  
672 p'í p'í p'ó  
1009 tsò tsú

1116 yau  
狻  
in  
yù

1131 üt  
狻  
wat  
yüeh

167 hán  
狼  
hua  
háng

168 lung  
狻  
hong

308 yng  
狻  
jiong  
zung

369 kao  
狡  
kau  
kio

392 kät  
狻  
kiat  
kih

508 lò  
狻  
lò  
lo

756 shau  
狩  
siu  
sü

814 sun  
狗  
sun  
dzing

1091 in  
狻  
gian  
ni"

180 li  
狻  
li  
hi

186 hap  
狻  
hiap  
'eh

451 kün  
狻  
kwan  
kü"

505 long  
狼  
long  
long

518 li  
狸  
li  
li

578 p'ong  
狻  
bang  
bong

670 pui  
狻  
pó  
pé

681 pei  
狻  
pi  
pi

833 sün  
狻  
ch'wan  
sò"

998 ts'èuk  
狻  
ch'jok  
ts'èk

1100 ngán  
狻  
gun  
niáng

14 ch'an  
狻  
dzè"

26 ch'éung  
狻  
ch'iong  
ts'ang

29 chang  
狻  
chéng  
tsang

192 hao  
狻  
lau  
lio

272 i  
狻  
i  
i

273 ngai  
狻  
gé  
ni

455 wät  
狻  
k'üt  
djaih

490 kwo  
狻  
kò  
ku

610 mǎng  
狻  
béng  
mang

682 piu  
狻  
p'iau  
pio

942 ch'ai  
狻  
ch'ai  
ts'é

998 ts'èuk  
狻  
ch'jok  
ts'èk

1015 ts'üt  
狻  
tsut  
ts'äh

1023 tsung  
狻  
tsong  
tsung

87 chü  
狻  
tsu  
tsz

121 sün  
狻  
ts'ü"

174 hau  
猴  
ho  
hò

195 hit  
狻  
giat  
hih

201 lün  
猷  
lián  
li"

222 u  
猷  
o  
u

379 k'it  
猷  
k'iat  
chih

581 miu  
猷  
ban  
mo

616 nao  
猷  
jiu  
no

809 sing  
猷  
séng  
sing

1052 úi  
猷  
ú  
wó

1053 wei  
猷  
ú  
wó

1057 wo  
猷  
ó  
u

1112 yau  
猷  
iu  
yü

1112 yau  
猷  
iu  
yü

1135 ün  
猷  
wan  
yü"

63 ch'i  
猷  
ch'i  
ts'z'

242 wat  
猷  
kut  
wèh

548 lau  
猷  
liu  
liü

572 ma  
猷  
ma  
mò

619 ngoi  
猷  
gai  
té"

758 sz'  
獅  
su  
sz'

829 sün  
獅  
sun  
sàng

1076 iu  
猷  
yan  
yo

1135 ün  
猷  
wan  
yü"

1139 yòk  
猷  
giok  
niòk

14 ts'am  
猷  
ch'am  
dzè"

406 king  
猷  
kèng  
kiáng

511 lí  
猷  
lui  
lò

583 mäk  
猷  
bék  
mak

624 ngò  
猷  
ngò  
ngo

114 chong  
猷  
tong  
dzong

200 ham  
猷  
ham  
li"

285 fu  
猷  
jian  
zé"

446 küt  
猷  
k'óeh  
küh

447 küt  
猷  
kwat  
küh

528 lò  
猷  
lau  
liò

541 lun  
猷  
lün  
ling

676 pei  
猷  
pi  
pi

187 hui  
猷  
hai  
yó

200 lám  
猷  
hiam  
hi"

451 kün  
猷  
kwan  
kü"

485 kúi  
猷  
kòé  
kwé

617 nù  
猷  
lóng  
no

918 tò  
猷  
tò  
tu

921 tòk  
猷  
tok  
dòk

1070 yéung  
猷  
yong  
yang

212 fán  
猷  
hun  
h'üan

258 wok  
猷  
hék  
hòk

616 ning  
猷  
léng  
náng

618 nau  
猷  
ju  
nú

695 pán  
猷  
pün  
ping

801 sín  
猷  
sian  
si"

463 kwong  
猷  
kong  
kwong

511 lui  
猷  
lui  
lò

532 líp  
猷  
liap  
lih

756 shau  
猷  
sin  
sü

201 lün  
猷  
lian  
hi"

534 lün  
猷  
bian  
li"

555 lò  
獺  
lò  
ln

844 ch'at  
獺  
t'nt  
t'èh

590 ní  
獺  
hi  
mi

244 fún  
獺  
hwan  
Lwé"

200 hám  
獺  
hiam  
hi"

411 hok  
獺  
kiah

555 lò  
獺  
lò  
ln

844 ch'at  
獺  
t'nt  
t'èh

590 ní  
獺  
hi  
mi

244 fún  
獺  
hwan  
Lwé"

200 hám  
獺  
hiam  
hi"

411 hok  
獺  
kiah

231 ün  
玆  
hian  
yó"

231 ün  
玆  
hian  
yó"

592 miu  
玆  
hian  
mio

786 sut  
玆  
sòch  
süih

555 lü  
玆  
lu

1138 yòk  
玉  
giok  
núk

1043 wong  
王  
ong  
wong

904 ting  
玆  
tóng  
ting

121 ch'ün  
玆  
chw'an  
ts'é"

310 kon  
玆  
kan  
kò"

347 ki  
玆  
ki  
ch'i

413 kau  
玆  
kiu  
kiü

901 tik  
玆  
ték  
tüh

142 fu  
玆  
hu  
fu

361 kai  
玆  
kai  
ka

411 kok  
玆  
kak  
chièk

447 küt  
玆  
kwat  
küh

584 múi  
玆  
bün  
mó

584 múi  
玆  
bün  
mó

1039 ün  
玆  
gwan  
wè"

15 chän  
玆  
tün  
tsäng

15 chän  
玆  
tün  
tsäng

350 ka  
玆  
ka  
ka

424 o  
玆  
k'ò  
k'u

544 ling  
玆  
léng  
ling

597 mǎn  
玆  
bin  
ming

685 pít  
玆  
pít  
pü

704 pò  
玆  
pò  
pu

710 p'ak  
玆  
p'ak  
p'ak

733 shan  
玆  
san  
sè"

845 toi  
玆  
tai  
té, ta

895 tím  
玆  
tiam  
tün

1033 ts'z'  
玆  
ch'u  
ts'z'

85 chü  
玆  
tsu  
tsü

190 hóng  
玆  
hang  
'ong

170 häng  
玆  
hèng  
yäng

229 hü  
玆  
hu  
hü

318 ngán  
玆  
gun  
k'áng

373 kao  
玆  
kau  
kio

463 kung  
玆  
kióng  
kung

481 kwei  
玆  
kúi  
kwé

553 lok  
玆  
lok  
lok

650 pan  
玆  
pan  
pè"

670 p'üi  
玆  
pò  
bó

720 i jì rh  
 812 sun sui sing  
 825 sut sut sih  
 1076 in yau yo  
 1087 in siam yé<sup>n</sup>  
 79 ch'ing t'eng dzang  
 166 hòh ham hán  
 201 in hian yí<sup>n</sup>  
 417 k'au kin djú  
 449 kün kwan kü<sup>n</sup>  
 504 long long long  
 519 li li li  
 548 lau liu liú  
 670 pui pòe pò  
 812 sau siu sin  
 880 t'ei té di  
 908 t'ing t'eng t'ing  
 1061 mò bu vu  
 1079 yé ya ya

12 chan tsan tsé<sup>n</sup>  
 19 shám t'im ts'áng  
 30 ch'ang chéng tsang  
 82 téuk tok tsòk  
 123 fat lwat fèh  
 224 fu ho lu  
 343 k'i ki dji  
 344 k'i ki dji  
 402 k'ám k'im djiang  
 438 kù ku kù  
 475 kün kwan kwé<sup>n</sup>  
 494 kwán k'an kw'áng  
 540 lám lim ling  
 646 p'a pa pò  
 660 pang péng fung  
 672 pui pòe bé  
 679 p'i pi bi  
 885 tiu tin tio  
 900 t'in tin t'ín

1025 tsong tsong ts'ung  
 1087 ún siam yé<sup>n</sup>  
 1137 ün wan wé  
 118 sün tw'an dzé<sup>n</sup>  
 183 ha ha ya  
 222 n o u  
 269 wün lun wáng  
 305 ün jwan nió<sup>n</sup>  
 586 moi mò mé  
 617 nò lò no  
 696 pán pin ping  
 728 shát sèk seh  
 782 sui sui tsóe  
 821 sün swan sí<sup>n</sup>  
 845 toi tai té, ta  
 1051 wei lí wó  
 1105 ying éng yang  
 1123 ü yu u  
 1125 ü gu ü

1138 ün wan yü<sup>n</sup>  
 482 kwei hui kwó  
 504 long long long  
 548 lau lin liú  
 572 ma ma mò  
 815 so só su  
 900 t'in tian tí<sup>n</sup>  
 950 ts'ong ch'ong ts'ong  
 990 tsun chin tsang  
 1004 ts'o ch'ó ts'u  
 1075 in yau yo  
 1146 üng éng yung  
 1147 yung yong yung  
 23 chéung chiong tsang  
 92 shü u tsü  
 180 hei hi i  
 343 k'i ki dji  
 400 kán kin djiang  
 417 k'au kiu djü

516 li li li  
 535 lin lian lí<sup>n</sup>  
 577 mún hwan máng  
 624 ngò ngò ngo  
 774 shü, tò sū  
 821 sün swan dzí<sup>n</sup>  
 953 tsò tso  
 1017 ts'úi ch'ni ts'úo  
 1025 ts'ung ch'ong ts'ung  
 1025 ts'ung tsong ts'ung  
 1108 ying kéng kiáng  
 118 chan chwan dzé<sup>n</sup>  
 124 fan hwan vé<sup>n</sup>  
 252 wong hong wong  
 334 ki ki ki  
 464 kwíng kéng kiáng  
 541 lun lin ling  
 711 p'ok p'ok p'òk  
 859 tong tong dong

989 tsun chin tsing  
 245 wan hwan kwé<sup>n</sup>  
 406 king kéng kiáng  
 444 k'ü ku kü  
 557 lò lò lu  
 691 pik p'ek pih  
 728 shát sèk seh  
 828 sui sui zúo  
 858 tong tong tong  
 948 ts'an ch'an ts'é<sup>n</sup>  
 954 tsò tsò tso  
 305 ün jwan nió<sup>n</sup>  
 790 sai su sí  
 821 sün swan dzí<sup>n</sup>  
 1043 mán väng  
 1122 ü su ü  
 421 k'ing k'eng djiung  
 515 li lo li  
 538 lik lék lih

923 tòk tok dòk  
 555 lò lò lu  
 568 lung long lung  
 503 lan lau ló<sup>n</sup>  
 791 séung sióng siang  
 1105 ying éng yang  
 476 kün kwan kwé<sup>n</sup>  
 946 tsan tsé<sup>n</sup>  
 246 hín hian wé

466 kwa kwa kwò  
 667 p'ao pau bo  
 891 tit tiat dih  
 222 u ho u  
 372 kao kio  
 683 p'iu p'ian p'io  
 652 pan pan ló<sup>n</sup>  
 555 lò lò lu  
 290 nong sióng niang

1036 nga wa ngo  
 135 fong hong fong  
 651 pan pan pè<sup>n</sup>  
 1046 ung ong ung  
 544 ling léng ling  
 702 p'eng pin ping  
 935 t'ung t'ung dung  
 1033 ts'z' tsu sz'  
 63 hi hi ts'z'  
 162 hòh ham hó<sup>n</sup>  
 935 t'ung t'ong dong  
 673 p'au p'ò p'ù  
 859 tong tong dong  
 396 tin tian tí<sup>n</sup>  
 927 tün tun tung  
 15 chän chin tsäng  
 962 ts'au tsü  
 633 nip nih  
 625 au au à  
 573 lau lò lù

609 rnung 萇 bong nung	310 kòm 甘 kam kó <sup>n</sup>	742 shàng 生 séng sang	1149 yang 用 yong yung	898 t'in 田 tian di <sup>n</sup>	588 man 畝 bò 'm	241 wak 畫 hwa wò	938 tung 瞳 tong tó <sup>n</sup>	695 p'át 疋 p'it p'ih
902 tik 漚 ték tih	738 shám 甚 sín sàng	737 sún 姓 séng sang	785 甩 hwèh	153 fok 阜 feh	898 t'in 畋 tian di <sup>n</sup>	547 lau 畱 liu liú	51 ch'au 疇 t'iu zù	775 sho 疎 sò su
117 chün 甄 chwän tsó <sup>n</sup>	899 t'im 甜 tian di <sup>n</sup>	14 ch'an 產 san ts'ü <sup>n</sup>	563 k'it 角 lok lók	355 kap 甲 ka k'ah	1054 wei 畏 úi wó	1020 tsun 畋 tsun tséng	363 kéung 疆 kiang kiéng	775 sho 疏 sò su
662 p'ang 莠 p'éng pang	27 shéung 嘗 sióng dzang	301 yui 豨 jui s'ó	146 fu, pò 甫 fu	736 shán 申 shán sàng	1143 wén 哢 ún yün	1121 ū, shó 畲 n a	892 t'ip 疊 tiap deb	62 chi 疐 t'i tsz
683 p'it 莠 p'iat p'ih		742 shàng 甥 séng sang	1148 yang 甬 yong yung	1111 yau 由 iu yù	17 ch'an 畛 chin tsäng	84 chüt 畹 chwät tseh		275 i 疑 gi ni
951 tsang 餽 chéng tsäng		816 su 甦 sò su	637 ning 甯 lín näng	614 nam 男 lum uó <sup>n</sup>	98 ch'ök 音 t'ioh hiök	336 k'i 崎 ki ki		
1062 mò 甦 hu vu				896 tün 甸 tian di <sup>n</sup>	328 kau 哢 ko kù	363 kéung 畵 kiang kiéng		
694 p'ik 莠 p'ök p'ih				908 ting 町 t'éng t'ing	547 lau 留 liu liú	557 tong 當 tong tong		
853 tsun 甦 tsun dè <sup>n</sup>				241 wa 画 hwa wò	588 mau 畝 bò 'm	1137 ün 畹 wan wé		
1046 ung 甦 ong ung				453 hün 畵 k'ian chü <sup>n</sup>	652 pün 畔 pw'an pé <sup>n</sup>	1141 wik 畹 hék yök		
316 ham 甦 yè <sup>n</sup>				573 män 甍 bong mong	655 pün 畚 pün päng	28 ch'éung 曷 t'iong ts'ang		
1105 ang 甦 éng yäng				675 pi 甍 pi pé	987 tsik 畷 chék tsih	305 ün 曷 jian nié <sup>n</sup>		
568 lung 甦 lung lung				668 pi 早 pi pé	58 chi 時 si sz'	773 shing 嗟 séng zäng		
201 lün 甦 lün lí <sup>n</sup>				1029 tsz' 甦 tsu tsz'	179 kw'et 畦 hé i	938 tung 曠 tong tó <sup>n</sup>		
14 ts'am 甦 ts'ò <sup>n</sup>				38 ch'ao 眇 ch'a ts'o	281 i 異 i i	334 ki 畿 ki ki		
				127 fan 畷 pan wò <sup>n</sup>	547 léuk 畧 liok liék	511 lui 畧 lui ló		
				150 fok 畧 fok fok	547 léuk 畧 liok liék	164 hon 曠 han hō <sup>n</sup>		
				322 käng 畧 kéng käng	692 pät 畢 pit pih	549 lau 膠 liu liú		
				361 kai 界 kai ka	123 fan 番 fan fò <sup>n</sup>	541 lün 隣 lün ling		
				453 hün 畷 k'ian chò <sup>n</sup>				

98 瓦 99 甘 100 生 101 用 102 田 103 疋

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2

636 nik bók niäk	76 ching chéng tsáng	912 t'o tò du	192 hao hian hio	402 yám k'ím cháng	341 kei ki	548 lan lin liú	375 k'ù ka ku	970 tsiu chiau tsio
371 nau kio	123 fat hwat veh	983 tsút chít dzih	322 äng keng kang	435 ku ko ku	352 hu ka kia	638 yéuk giok nok	514 lan lò lù	1103 yám im yáng
412 kau k'iu kiù	139 fei hui fi	1009 tsü tsu tsü	521 li li li	475 kün kwan kwé <sup>a</sup>	473 kwan kwan kwé <sup>a</sup>	653 pún pan p'é <sup>a</sup>	514 lau lò lù	131 fūn hnn fáng
613 nai nai <sup>a</sup> na	197 ín hian yí <sup>a</sup>	1033 ts'z' ch'u ts'z'	587 múi mó	500 lai noi <sup>a</sup> ló	498 ts'ik lat lèh	725 song song song	552 lo lò lu	485 kùl kòk kwé
904 t'ing téng t'z-g	311 kòm kam ké <sup>a</sup>	60 chí ti sz'	681 p'i p'i p'i	540 lám lin ling	611 na na nò	727 sò sò so	603 mok bok mòk	511 lui lui lá
1116 yau iu yü	351 ka ka ka	167 hán hun 'ng	715 fu lu p'u	571 ma mò, mò	690 p'in p'ian p'i <sup>a</sup>	757 shau sò sù	650 pan pan pè <sup>a</sup>	523 lei lé li
184 ha ha ho	379 líp k'ínip ch'ih	262 yau hòk wó	730 sha sa sò	644 o ò ku	918 t'ò tò du	804 sik sék sìh	729 sau soh sù	694 p'ik p'ók p'ih
416 kau kiu kiù	435 ku ko ku	277 i i i	735 sán sín sing	659 p'ang péng yáng	1000 tsau ch'iu tsiù	826 shui sòk sòk	846 tai tai dó	776 shü ch'u sü
427 üt güt kch	438 k'u ku kū	359 kai kai kia	794 shao siau sio	675 p'i pi pi	1071 yéung sióng yang	841 tap tap tah	1024 tsung chióng tsung	856 t'án tam tá <sup>a</sup>
460 kung kong kong	644 o ò ku	1069 ngai gai ya	833 sün swan sò <sup>a</sup>	855 t'am t'am dè <sup>a</sup>	1100 yim im yang	894 tin tian ti <sup>a</sup>	138 fi hòk fi	62 chí ch'i ts'z'
734 shan san sè <sup>a</sup>	668 p'ao p'au p'o	508 lò lò lo	875 tau tò dü	1018 sui tsui ts'üé	1126 ü yu ü	986 tsik chék tsih	198 han han yè <sup>a</sup>	685 pih pih
21 ch'án tín ts'áng	671 p'üi p'i p'é	612 nai né	924 t'òk t'nt t'òk	1047 wei üi wó	74 ch'ung chéng tsáng	1003 ts'o ch'ò ts'u	252 wong hong wong	965 tsei ché tsi
127 fan hwan fè <sup>a</sup>	680 p'i p'i bi	729 sák sák	936 t'ung t'ong t'ung	1067 a a nga	95 ch'ü t'u ts'ò	1038 wan wè <sup>a</sup>	509 lò lò lo	75 ching chéng tsáng
361 kai kai ka	700 ping péng bing	854 to, shi	24 chéung tióng tsang	1125 ü yu ü	115 ch'ang ch'ong ts'ong	1040 wán ún wáng	530 liu liu lio	975 tsit chiat tsih
644 pa pa pò	798 sít siat sìh	933 t'ung tong t'ung	62 ch'i ch'i ts'z'	1128 ü ü ü	197 ün hiam ché <sup>a</sup>	3 cha tea tsò	567 lung léng lung	1073 yéung yong yang
1095 yik ik yòk	852 tan tan dè <sup>a</sup>	1012 ts'ün chiw'an ts'i <sup>a</sup>	97 chòk tiok tsék	107 chung chióng tsung	263 yan kwò	10 ch'ái ché ts'ah	654 p'un pw'an pè <sup>a</sup>	257 fok bok hòk
1110 yau iu yü	865 t'äng t'ang däng	1052 fui üi wé	140 fi hui fi	156 fung hong fung	282 i i i	24 chéung tióng tsang	685 p'it piat lih	500 lai nai <sup>a</sup> la
4 cha tsu zò	878 k'i ki ti	1073 yéung yong yang	340 kwei kui ki	174 hau ho hó	326 kò kò ko	24 chéung chióng tsang	797 só sia sia	537 lik lek lih
17 ch'án chín tsáng	895 tím tiam ti <sup>a</sup>	61 chí ch'i tsz'	366 long k'ong ch'iàng	248 ün hwan hwé <sup>a</sup>	446 küt kw'at kuìh	50 ch'au ts'ü ts'ü	850 ts'an tan tò <sup>a</sup>	555 lò lò lu

13

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16

816 su 癩	708 pát 癸 pwat beh	706 pak 白 pék pak	679 p'i 皮 p'i bi	601 ming 皿 béng ming	104 癩	105 癩	106 癩	107 白	108 皮	109 皿
926 t'oi 癩 tóé dó	483 kwei 癸 kúi kwé	707 pak 百 pék pak	681 p'i 坡 pi p'i	1120 ü 盂 ü ü	110 盅 chung au ts'ung	772 shing 盛 séng zàng	433 ku 盥 ko ku	370 kiu 盪 kau kio	523 lui 盪 li	146 fu 盪 lu fu
801 sin 癩 siau si'	862 táng 登 táng táng	582 mao 兒 bau mo	32 chiü 破 tso	1120 ü 盂 ü ü	218 hòp 盍 ap heh	307 k'oi 盞 kai ké	868 tò 盜 tò dó	12 chan 盞 tsan tsé'	563 lók 盞 lók lók	656 p'un 盞 p'un páng
1103 yán 癩 un yáng	121 fat 發 hwat feh	954 tsò 皂 tsò zo	668 p'ao 皸 p'au p'o	668 p'ao 皸 p'au p'o	1008 ts'ò 皸 ts'u	868 tò 盜 tò dó	12 chan 盞 tsan tsé'	563 lók 盞 lók lók	579 mǎng 盟 béng mǎng	668 p'ui 盃 p'oi lé
1103 yáng 癩 éng yáng		954 tsò 皸 tsò zo	960 ch'ak 皸 ts'ák	960 ch'ak 皸 ts'ák	1008 ts'ò 皸 ts'u	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	1106 ying 盈 éng yáng
444 k'ü 癩 ku kü		900 tik 的 ték tih	1008 ts'ò 皸 ts'u	1008 ts'ò 皸 ts'u	1032 tsz' 皸 tsu tsz'	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	2 ong 盈 jong yang
1145 yung 癩 yong yung		250 wong 皇 hong wong	1032 tsz' 皸 tsu tsz'	1032 tsz' 皸 tsu tsz'	392 kät 皸 kiat kih	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	2 ong 盈 jong yang
854 t'an 癩 t'an t'á'		558 kai 皆 kai kia	392 kät 皸 kiat kih	392 kät 皸 kiat kih	841 tap 食 tah	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	161 hoi 盃 hai hé
561 lün 癩 lwan lón'		481 kwei 飯 kúi kwé	841 tap 食 tah	841 tap 食 tah	165 hon 皸 han 'ón	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	218 hòp 盍 ap heh
894 tün 癩 tün t'á'		325 hò 皸 kò ko	165 hon 皸 han 'ón	165 hon 皸 han 'ón	1001 tsün 皸 chw'an tsing	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	256 wo 盃 hò hu
		369 kao 皸 kau kio	1001 tsün 皸 chw'an tsing	1001 tsün 皸 chw'an tsing	563 lók 皸 liok lók	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	709 pát 盍 pwat peh
		369 kao 皸 kau kio	563 lók 皸 liok lók	563 lók 皸 liok lók	998 ts'énk 皸 ch'ioik ts'iéik	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	1089 ün 盃 wan wé'
		172 hò 皸 hò 'o	998 ts'énk 皸 ch'ioik ts'iéik	998 ts'énk 皸 ch'ioik ts'iéik	8 cha 皸 tsa tsò	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	1041 wán 盃 ün wáng
		247 ün 皸 wan wé'	8 cha 皸 tsa tsò	8 cha 皸 tsa tsò	419 kwán 皸 kun kün	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	1092 yik 盃 ék yák
		802 sik 皸 sék sih	419 kwán 皸 kun kün	419 kwán 皸 kun kün	434 kn 皸 ko ku	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	218 hòp 盍 ap heh
		172 hò 皸 hò 'o	434 kn 皸 ko ku	434 kn 皸 ko ku	956 ts'ò 皸 ch'ò ts'ò	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	307 k'oi 盃 kai ké
		193 hiu 皸 bian h'io	956 ts'ò 皸 ch'ò ts'ò	956 ts'ò 皸 ch'ò ts'ò	962 tsau 皸 tsü	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	487 kwei 盃 k'óé kw'ó
		619 ngoi 皸 gai ngó	962 tsau 皸 tsü	962 tsau 皸 tsü	3 cha 皸 tsa tsò	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	868 tò 盜 tò dó
		326 hò 皸 kò ko	3 cha 皸 tsa tsò	3 cha 皸 tsa tsò	45 chin 皸 chian sò'	1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	716 pò 盃 p'ò p'u
		704 p'ò 皸 p'ò bu	45 chin 皸 chian sò'	45 chin 皸 chian sò'		1086 ím 盞 yam yí'	387 kam 盞 kam k'o'	989 tsuu 盞 chín dzing	653 p'un 盞 pw'an pé'	433 ku 盃 ko ku

104  
癩  
105  
癩  
106  
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107  
白  
108  
皮  
109  
皿



587 mao  
矛 bau mù  
405 k'ing  
矜 k'eng kláng  
773 shok  
稍 sok  
1140 lut  
裔 it yòk

760 ch'i  
矢 sì sz'  
279 i  
矣 i'  
53 ch'i  
知 tí tsz'  
738 ch'án  
矧 sín sàng

439 k'ü  
矩 ku k'ü  
937 tün  
短 twan tó'

1004 ts'o  
矧 ch'ò ts'u  
2 ei  
矮 ai, ú a

445 kwát  
矧 djüih  
370 kin  
矧 k'iau kio

951 tsäng  
矧 chéng tsäng  
257 wok  
矧 ho hòk

766 shek  
石 s'ek sak  
905 ting  
矧 teng ting  
166 hon  
矧 han hō

363 kong  
矧 kang kong  
456 ngat  
矧 gút k'èk

579 mong  
矧 bong mong  
1064 ngát  
矧 gút ngéh

142 fu  
矧 lu fu  
259 wak  
矧 kat wah

315 hóm  
矧 k'am ké'  
321 k'ong  
矧 k'ong k'ong

361 kai  
矧 kai kia  
523 lei  
矧 tò li

597 mán  
矧 bin ming  
679 p'ei  
矧 p'i p'i

730 sha  
矧 sá sò  
928 tām  
矧 däng

967 ts'ei  
矧 ch'ó ts'i  
1067 nga  
矧 ga ya  
10 chai  
矧 ts'ai zá

16 chám  
砧 tiam tsäng  
57 tei  
砧 tí tsz'  
88 chü  
砧 tsu tsó

539 l'ep  
砧 liap lih  
552 lo  
砧 lu

641 nò  
砧 ló m  
660 p'ing  
砧 p'eng p'äng

667 p'ao  
砧 p'au p'ó  
687 pin  
砧 pian pi'

701 p'ing  
砧 p'eng p'eng  
705 p'ó  
砧 p'ò p'u

912 t'ó  
砧 tò da  
939 sap  
砧 tsat ts'eh

1009 cho  
砧 tsò tsü  
1033 ts'z'  
砧 ch'n ts'z'

86 chü  
砧 tsu tsü  
168 hung  
砧 hong hong

206 ying  
砧 h'eng yäng  
318 ngán  
砧 gun k'äng

412 k'üt  
砧 k'iat k'iek  
547 léuk  
砧 lièh  
554 lok  
砧 lok lok

564 lut  
砧 lók  
617 nò  
砧 no

799 sín  
砧 sian si'  
934 t'ung  
砧 tong dung

1085 ün  
砧 gian ni'  
40 ch'ó  
砧 ch'ia ts'ò

42 elít  
砧 t'iat ts'eh  
186 hap  
砧 kiap kièk

323 häng  
砧 k'eng k'äng  
412 kok  
砧 hak k'iek

504 long  
砧 long long  
549 lau  
砧 liu liü

579 mong  
砧 bong mong  
627 ngo  
砧 ngo ngu

793 siu  
砧 siu sio  
1004 ts'ó  
砧 ch'ò ts'u

1090 ín  
硯 hian ni'  
1108 ngang  
硯 géng ngan

30 chäng  
硯 téng tsang  
101 chni  
硯 sui dzúó

343 k'i  
硯 ki dji  
346 k'i  
硯 ki dji

465 hung  
硯 k'ong k'ung  
563 lük  
硯 liuk lók

566 lun  
硯 lun lüng  
620 ngoi  
硯 gai ngó

661 p'äng  
硯 p'eng p'äng  
668 pi  
硯 pi ié

704 po  
硯 pw'an bu  
827 suc  
硯 ch'ni sé

843 t'ap  
硯 t'ap t'ah  
885 tui  
硯 tiau tio

905 ting  
硯 téng tang  
998 ts'ek  
硯 ch'lok ts'iek  
924 tui  
硯 tui té

1039 ún  
碗 wan wé'  
1061 mò  
碗 bu vu

1066 a  
碗 a o  
1100 yám  
碗 k'ám niung

16 chám  
碗 tiam tsäng  
103 chni  
碗 tui dzúó

235 kwäng  
碗 éng hung  
305 ün  
碗 niu'

378 k'it  
碗 k'iat djih  
597 mán  
碗 bin ming

617 nao  
碗 lò no  
662 pung  
碗 p'eng p'äng

687 pin  
碗 pian pi'  
691 pik  
碗 p'ek pi'

706 shik  
碗 sék zäk  
859 tong  
碗 tong dong

891 tip  
碗 tiap dih  
912 t'ó  
碗 tò du  
922 tik  
碗 tik dik

938 tün  
磳 twan tó'  
1047 úi  
磳 ó wó

1084 ngam  
磳 gam ngé'  
235 hung  
磳 hong kung

242 wat  
磳 kut wèh  
209 hoi  
磳 k'ai k'ó

411 k'ek  
磳 k'ak ch'iek  
430 hòp  
磳 k'ap keh

511 lui  
磳 lui ló  
534 l'im  
磳 liam li'

617 nao  
磳 lò no  
662 pung  
磳 p'eng p'äng

687 pin  
磳 pian pi'  
691 pik  
磳 p'ek pi'

706 shik  
磳 sék zäk  
859 tong  
磳 tong dong

891 tip  
磳 tiap dih  
912 t'ó  
磳 tò du  
922 tik  
磳 tik dik

861 t'ong  
磳 tong dong  
899 t'in  
磳 d'ín

924 tui  
磳 tui tó  
1003 ts'ó  
磳 ch'ò ts'u

1023 ts'z  
磳 tsu sz'  
1052 wo  
磳 wí wó

1143 wán  
磳 ün yün  
14 ts'am  
磳 ch'am tsé'

21 ch'ám  
磳 dzäng  
116 chéung  
磳 song song

117 chün  
磳 chwan tsé'  
184 la  
磳 hó

316 lóm  
磳 k'am ké'  
323 häng  
磳 k'eng k'äng

409 heng  
磳 k'eng chäng  
497 lap  
磳 leh

536 lu  
磳 lò lu  
504 lük  
磳 liuk lók

602 mo  
磳 mò m

112 石  
113 示  
114 内

624 ngò ngò 礲  
987 tsik chék 磧  
1017 ts'ui ch'ui 礲  
1103 yän un 礲  
253 wong hong 礲  
334 ki ki 礲  
373 hao k'an 礲  
444 k'ü ku 礲  
541 lun lin 礲  
653 p'un pw'an 礲  
662 pung p'eng 礲  
753 shün sian 礲  
803 sik sék 礲  
864 täng täng 礲  
877 tei ti 礲  
940 tsap tsap 礲  
951 tsäng chéng 礲  
970 tsün chian 礲  
94 ch'ò ch'ò 礲

363 kéung kiéng 礲  
412 hok hak 礲  
851 tam tam 礲  
609 mung bong 礲  
620 ngoi gai 礲  
667 p'ao p'ao 礲  
1129 ü u 礲  
126 fan hwan 礲  
197 in hian 礲  
463 kwong kong 礲  
512 lui lui 礲  
523 lei lo 礲  
538 lik lék 礲  
584 müt mak 礲  
940 ts'at tsat 礲  
568 lung long 礲  
787 séung song 礲  
706 pok p'ek 礲  
476 kün kwan 礲

602 mo mó 礲

15 示 shí sí sz'  
520 lei ló li 礼  
291 yéng jéng 祊  
345 k'i kí 祊  
748 shó sía 社  
838 tsz' su sz' 祀  
1117 yéuk yok 祊  
56 chi chí 祉  
196 bin hian 祊  
345 k'i kí 祊  
345 k'i kí 祊  
483 kwei kwó 祊  
659 pong päng 祊  
845 toi dé 祊  
1075 iu yau 祊  
11 ch'ái ch'ái 崇  
55 chi chí 祊  
88 chü tsu 祊  
95 chók chók 祝  
147 fu fu 祊

154 fát hut 祊  
225 u ho 祊  
443 k'ü k'ü 祊  
676 pi pi 祊  
737 shän sín 祊  
767 shik sék 祊  
828 sui sui 崇  
1007 tsò tsò 祖  
1007 ts'ò ts'ò 祊  
1034 t'z' su sz' 祠  
1070 yéung yong 祊  
1115 yau iu 祊  
86 chü tu 祊  
183 hüp kiap 祊  
559 jü lu 祊  
684 p'iau p'iau 票  
792 ts'éung sióng 祥  
888 t'iu t'iu 祊  
965 tsei ché 祭

306 koi kai 祊  
784 shun sur 祊  
989 ts'am ch'im 祊  
4 ch'a tsa 祊  
343 k'i kí 祊  
400 kün kün 禁  
476 kün kwan 祊  
544 ling léng 祊  
563 lòk liok 祊  
693 pün pin 稟  
866 tò tò 調  
869 t'ò t'ò 禱  
73 ching chéng 禎  
150 fók hok 福  
175 hau ho 祊  
181 hei k'ó 袂  
256 wo hò 禍  
271 i i 禱  
585 müi müi 祊

7 881 tei t'í 禱  
883 t'ei ti 禱  
1071 yéung yong 禱  
1090 yän yan 禱  
15 chün chian 禎  
81 chéuk ch'ioek 禱  
572 ma ma 禱  
834 sz' su sz' 禱  
1149 wíng éng 禱  
516 li lí 禱  
1127 ü gu 禱  
178 li lí 禱  
334 ki kí 禱  
751 shün sian 禱  
856 tam tam 禱  
485 kúi hó 禱  
520 lei lé 禮  
753 shün sian 禱  
631 ni bí 禱

866 tò tò 禱  
1089 im yam 禱  
500 lai nai 禱  
284 i i 禱  
290 yéung jiong 禱  
1117 yéuk yok 禱  
946 tsan tsan 禱

295 yau jiu 内  
1125 ü u 禹  
1119 n gn 禺  
517 li lí 离  
402 k'ám k'ám 禽  
159 fi hui 禺



116 穴  
117 立  
118 竹  
竹  
竹  
竹

1075 in yau yo  
1126 ũ u ũ  
441 kũ ku kũ  
487 kw'ei kũ kw'ó  
855 t'am t'am dè<sup>n</sup>  
828 sui sui zúó  
887 tũ tũ tio  
992 ts'ám ch'ín ts'íng  
1127 ũ ó ũ  
29 ch'áng chéng tsang  
77 ch'íng chéng ts'áng  
108 chui tui ts'ó  
280 kũt lut yóh  
477 fún kw'au kw'ó<sup>n</sup>  
567 lung léong lung  
375 k'ín k'iau ch'ó  
1027 chũn chw'an ts'ó<sup>n</sup>  
420 k'ung kiong djung  
502 lan lan lé<sup>n</sup>

875 tau tò dù  
569 lang long lung  
954 tsò tsau tso  
977 sít ch'iap ts'ih  
237 wǎng hong lung  
344 k'í ki dji  
13 chan tsam dzé<sup>n</sup>  
94 ch'ũ t'u dzũ  
567 lung k'ang lung  
700 ping péng ping  
22 chéung chiong tsang  
161 hoi hai lé  
406 king k'óng kiáng  
841 sung song sung  
837 tsz' su sz'  
934 tong tung  
1001 tsun tsun tsing  
777 shũ su sũ  
900 t'ím tiam t'í<sup>n</sup>  
994 tsing chéng dzing  
378 k'ít kiát dji  
936 tũn t'wan t'ó<sup>n</sup>  
951 ts'ang chéng ts'ang

立 lip líh  
竝 wǎng hong lung  
竒 k'í ki dji  
站 chan tsam dzé<sup>n</sup>  
站 ch'ũ t'u dzũ  
竈 lung k'ang lung  
竝 ping péng ping  
章 chéung chiong tsang  
竅 hoi hai lé  
竄 king k'óng kiáng  
竦 sung song sung  
竝 tsz' su sz'  
童 tong tung  
竣 tsun tsun tsing  
竝 shũ su sũ  
竝 t'ím tiam t'í<sup>n</sup>  
淨 tsing chéng dzing  
竭 k'ít kiát dji  
端 tũn t'wan t'ó<sup>n</sup>  
增 ts'ang chéng ts'ang

407 king k'óng djíang  
95 ch'ík tiok tsók  
95 ch'ók tiok tsók  
537 lǎk lék líh  
310 kon kan kó<sup>n</sup>  
1120 ũ u ũ  
34 chao tsau tso  
168 hong k'óng hong  
226 n lo u  
267 fít lut feh  
335 kei ké ki  
394 k'áp k'óng k'ih  
644 pa pa pò  
675 pi pi pí  
693 pít pít pih  
795 sũ ch'ían sio  
813 sun sun sung  
928 t'ũn tun d'ang  
63 ch'í t'í ts'z'  
91 chũ dzũ  
126 fan hwan fú<sup>n</sup>

竹 ch'ík tiok tsók  
竺 ch'ók tiok tsók  
笏 lǎk lék líh  
竿 kon kan kó<sup>n</sup>  
竿 ũ u ũ  
笊 chao tsau tso  
笕 hong k'óng hong  
笞 n lo u  
笞 fít lut feh  
笞 kei ké ki  
笞 k'áp k'óng k'ih  
笞 pa pa pò  
笞 pi pi pí  
笞 pít pít pih  
笞 sũ ch'ían sio  
笞 sun sun sung  
笞 t'ũn tun d'ang  
笞 ch'í t'í ts'z'  
笞 chũ dzũ  
笞 fan hwan fú<sup>n</sup>

符 fu hu vu  
符 fát hut feh  
符 329 kau ko kú  
符 350 ka k'ka k'a  
符 423 o k'ò ku  
符 432 ku ko ku  
符 436 fu k'ò k'u  
符 538 lǎp liah líh  
符 544 ling ling  
符 598 mǎn bin ming  
符 612 nǎp neh  
符 655 pǎn pún p'ang  
符 705 p'ò p'ò p'u  
符 742 shǎng séng sang  
符 838 tsz' ló sz'  
符 840 t'at t'an tah  
符 879 tei tó tí  
符 889 t'ju siau dío  
符 902 tik ték dih

笱 chak chék tsák  
笱 1081 tsz' ché tsz'  
笱 96 chék tiok tsók  
笱 122 fat hwat vèh  
笱 168 hong h'óng long  
笱 297 ũ ju s'ó  
笱 335 kei ké ki  
笱 370 kao kau kio  
笱 397 kǎn kun kiáng  
笱 421 k'ung k'iong djung  
笱 458 hòk k'òk djòk  
笱 469 kút kwat kwèh  
笱 479 hong k'óng kw'óng  
笱 486 kwei kúi kwé  
笱 508 lò ló lo  
笱 633 ulp nih  
笱 693 pít pít pih  
笱 801 sũn sian sí<sup>n</sup>  
笱 813 sun sun s'ang

笱 841 tap tap tah  
笱 863 táng téng táng  
笱 934 t'ung tong tung  
笱 960 ch'ák chék ts'ák  
笱 1013 ts'ũn chw'an ts'í<sup>n</sup>  
笱 1076 ũ yan yo  
笱 90 chũ tu sz'  
笱 335 k'ín k'ian kí<sup>n</sup>  
笱 439 kũ ku kũ  
笱 474 kún wan kw'ó<sup>n</sup>  
笱 505 long long long  
笱 646 pa pa pò  
笱 745 shao sau so  
笱 759 shai só sz'  
笱 833 sũn swan só<sup>n</sup>  
笱 875 tau tò dù  
笱 934 t'ung tong tung  
笱 960 kap kiap ts'ák  
笱 1084 hũn giun yí<sup>n</sup>

筵 in yan yí<sup>n</sup>  
筵 1143 kwǎn kun yün  
筵 7 chap tsat tsah  
筵 29 ch'áng chéng tsang  
筵 34 chao tau tso  
筵 49 chau chiu tseù  
筵 65 ch'í tí dz  
筵 101 chui sui dzúó  
筵 153 fek h'ok vòk  
筵 168 hong k'óng hong  
筵 336 ki kí ki  
筵 389 k'ím k'iam djó<sup>n</sup>  
筵 420 kw'án k'un k'ün  
筵 423 ko kò ku  
筵 431 fu k'ò ku  
筵 431 ku ko ku  
筵 465 hong k'óng k'ung  
筵 474 kún kwan kw'ó<sup>n</sup>  
筵 499 loi lia lé

540 lām  
筵 lim ling

669 pī  
筭 pi pō

678 pī  
算 pi bē

706 pok  
筭 pok bōk

732 shap  
筵 chiet seh

833 sūn  
算 swan sōn

978 tsūn  
筵 chian tsūn

983 sūn  
筭 ch'êng ts'ūn

1137 ūn  
筭 wan wé

16 chām  
箴 chūn tsāng

90 chū  
著 tu dzu

96 ch'ok  
築 tiok ts'ok

118 sūn  
冢 t'wān dzé<sup>n</sup>

128 fan  
範 hwar vè<sup>?</sup>

174 hau  
篋 ho hō

222 u  
蒟 o u

251 wong  
篋 hong wong

296 yéuk  
箬 j'ok niéh

380 hap  
篋 liap ch'ieh

466 wo  
筲 kwa<sup>n</sup> kwò

687 pīn  
篋 pian pi<sup>n</sup>

690 p'īn  
篇 p'ian p'īn

760 shi  
箴 si sz'

791 séung  
箱 sjong siang

794 siu  
筍 siau sio

809 sing  
筮 séng sing

813 sun  
筮 sun sing

957 ch'iek  
筮 ch'ek ts'ak

974 ts'it  
節 chiat ts'ih

978 tsūn  
箭 chian tsūn

992 ts'ām  
篋 ch'iu ts'ing

993 tsing  
筮 séng tsing

4 ts'o  
筮 tsa zò

65 ch'ī  
篋 ti dz'

92 ch'ū  
箴 tu dzū

120 shan  
筮 chw'an wong

133 fi  
篋 lui fi

277 u, ch'ok  
箴 u

324 kò  
筲 kò ko

329 kan  
筲 kan kù

539 lut  
筲 lék lih

675 pi  
箴 pi pi pi

732 shei  
篩 pit sa

795 siu  
筲 siu sio

842 tap  
筲 t'ap t'ah

921 t'ok  
筲 tok t'ok

963 ch'au  
筲 ch'au tsū

1143 wān  
筲 wan yūn

118 chau  
筲 chwan dzò<sup>n</sup>

226 u  
篋 ho u

332 k'au  
筲 k'o k'u

233 hòk  
筲 hak hòk

397 k'ān  
筲 k'ān kiāng

483 kwei  
筲 kúi kwé

514 lau  
篋 lò lù

517 li  
篋 li li

537 lāk  
箴 lāk lāk

562 lòk  
篋 lok lòk

593 mīt  
篋 biat mih

649 p'ai  
篋 pai pa

661 p'ung  
箴 hong puang

692 p'at  
篋 pit pih

699 ping  
篋 p'ān ping

732 shei  
篋 su sa

825 ts'ok  
箴 sok s'ok

828 wei  
篋 lui zūé

902 tik  
箴 ték dih

873 tan  
箴 tau tū

947 ts'am  
箴 ch'au ts'ō<sup>n</sup>

958 ch'ak  
箴 ch'ok ts'ak

963 ch'au  
箴 ch'au zū

969 ts'ung  
箴 ch'iong ts'iang

1006 sik  
箴 ts'ū

1015 ts'ok  
箴 ts'ok ts'ok

138 fi  
箴 hò fi

146 fu  
篋 fu fu

252 wong  
篋 hong wong

384 kun  
篋 kan k'ū

488 kwei  
篋 kúi kwé

528 liu  
箴 lio

596 mīt  
篋 biat mih

706 pok  
箴 p'ok bok

732 shei  
箴 su sa

745 shao  
箴 sau so

794 siu  
箴 siu sio

813 sun  
篋 sun s'ing

850 tan  
箴 tan t'ē<sup>n</sup>

859 tong  
箴 tong dong

863 t'ang  
箴 téng t'ang

897 t'ām  
箴 t'ām d'ū<sup>n</sup>

945 tsan  
箴 ch'iam ts'ō<sup>n</sup>

1018 tsui  
箴 ch'ui ts'ūé

111 cha  
箴 kwa tsò

313 kon  
箴 kan ko<sup>n</sup>

445 k'ū  
箴 ku k'ū

534 līm  
簾 liam lī<sup>n</sup>

557 lò  
簾 lò lu

704 p'ò  
簾 p'ò pu

714 p'ò  
簿 p'ò bu

723 s'uk  
簾 sék sé

858 tong  
簾 t'ong tong

981 ts'īm  
簾 ch'iam ts'ī<sup>n</sup>

1086 ūn  
簾 siam yī<sup>n</sup>

51 ch'au  
簾 tū dzū

488 kwei  
篋 k'oi kwé

502 lam  
簾 lam lē<sup>n</sup>

632 n'ip  
簾 liap nih

902 tik  
篋 ték dih

985 tsik  
篋 chip dzih

1025 ts'ung  
篋 ts'ung

50 chau  
篋 liu tsū

125 fan  
篋 hwan vè<sup>n</sup>

729 sau  
篋 sò sū

864 t'āng  
篋 t'ān d'ang

500 lai  
籟 nai<sup>n</sup> ló

555 lò  
籟 lò lu

564 lòk  
籟 liok lòk

563 lung  
籟 long lung

915 t'ok  
籟 t'ok t'ok

978 tsūn  
籟 chian tsūn

1107 ying  
籟 éng yāng

1127 ū  
籟 gu nū

444 k'ū  
籟 ku k'ū

501 lan  
籟 lan lē<sup>n</sup>

892 t'ip  
籟 tiap d'ih

981 ts'īm  
籟 ch'iam ts'ī<sup>n</sup>

1117 yéuk  
籟 yok yak

686 pin  
籟 pian p'ī<sup>n</sup>

517 li  
籟 li li

551 lo  
籟 lò lu

936 tūn  
籟 t'uan dz'ā<sup>n</sup>

1057 wék  
籟 hòk

1084 ím  
籟 giam ng'ū<sup>n</sup>

1107 ying  
籟 éng yāng

1117 yéuk  
籟 yu yū

590 mei  
米 bi mi

298 ū  
糞 ju sū

785 s'au  
糞 k'ò sing

799 sūn  
糞 sian sūn

1081 tsz'  
糞 tsu tsz'

131 fūn  
粉 hun fang

674 pi  
糞 pi pi

730 sha  
糞 sa só

590 mei  
米 bi mi

440 k'ū  
粗 ku k'ū

539 n'ap  
粒 liap lih

634 ch'īm  
粘 liam ni<sup>n</sup>

711 p'ok  
粕 p'ok p'ak

1008 ts'ò  
粗 yok ts'ū

97 ch'òk  
粥 ch'ok ts'ok

113 chong  
粧 tsong tsong

541 lun  
粪 lin ling

789 sei  
糶 sé sí

823 s'ok  
粟 siok s'ok

1028 tsz'  
粟 tsu tsz'

118 竹 119 米

110 米  
120 糸

1130 ut 粵 wat y'ueh	687 pán 編 pian p'á	577 mún 繡 bwán m'ng	561 lún 纒 l'wán l'á	536 rak 糸 bek m'ih	181 hei 系 hé i	237 wáng 紘 hian lung	51 ch'au 紬 tiu dzù	848 t'oi 紕 t'ai dú	678 fok 絨 hok bok
322 káng 粳 k'ang kang	723 san 筴 sam s'è	590 mi 糜 bí mi		414 kau 紕 kiu kiú	414 kau 紕 kiu kiú	394 k'áp 級 k'ap kiak	69 tit 紕 t'ek zel'	912 t'oi 紕 t'oi du	799 sít 緇 s'iat s'ih
524 léung 粳 long liang	819 sū 糲 su sū	723 sam 糝 sam s'è		414 kau 紕 kiu kiú	414 kau 紕 kiu kiú	398 k'ám 紕 k'ám kiang	91 ch'ü 紕 t'u dzò	1007 tsò 組 tsò tsu	819 sū 絮 su zü
525 léung 粱 léung liang	1000 tsau 精 ts'iu	938 t'ün 糲 tw'an t'ü		49 chau 紕 t'iu dzü	49 chau 紕 t'iu dzü	611 nap 納 lap neh	98 chut 紕 t'ut tseh	1031 tsz' 紫 chí tsz'	835 sz' 絲 si sz'
584 m'ui 糲 m'ui mó	1023 tsung 糲 tsung tsung	952 tsò 糟 tsau tsa		220 h'at 紕 gut heh	220 h'at 紕 gut heh	639 nau 紐 liu nü	106 chung 終 chung tsung	170 b'ang 絀 h'eng ang	868 t'ò 條 t'ò t'ò
718 p'at 糲 p'at peli	100 chui 糲 tui tsò	956 ts'ò 糲 ch'ò ts'ò		235 hung 紅 hong hung	235 hung 紅 hong hung	679 p'i 紕 p'i p'i	154 fat 絀 h'ut feh	232 hün 絀 hian h'uen	890 tit 絀 t'iat d'ih
948 ts'an 粲 ch'an ts'è	325 kò 糕 kò ko	969 tséung 漿 ch'iong ts'iang		247 ün 紕 wan w'è	247 ün 紕 wan w'è	730 sha 紗 sa sò	154 fat 絀 h'ut feh	250 fong 絀 hong hwong	935 t'ung 絀 tong dung
23 chéung 糲 t'iong tsang	418 ch'an 糲 h'iu l'ü	66 ch'i 糲 lí ts'		289 y'án 紕 jün z'ang	289 y'án 紕 jün z'ang	775 shü 紕 su s'ü	197 in 絀 hian y'i	289 y'án 絀 jün z'ang	936 t'ung 絀 t'ong t'ung
344 k'i 糲 k'í dji	453 k'ók 穀 k'ók k'ók	365 kéung 糲 k'iong ki'eng		312 kon 紕 kan k'ü	312 kon 紕 kan k'ü	783 shun 純 sun z'ang	313 k'òm 紺 k'am k'è	303 yung 絀 j'iong n'ung	1010 tsüt 絕 ts'wat dz'ih
490 kwo 棵 k'ò ku	675 pi 糲 pi pi	524 léung 糧 léung liang		332 hau 紕 k'ò k'ü	332 hau 紕 k'ò k'ü	815 sok 索 sok sok	422 kw'ing 絀 k'ing ki'ang	364 kong 絀 kang ki'ang	1098 y'án 絀 in y'ang
541 lun 粼 lin ling	722 sat 糲 sat s'eh	723 san 糲 sam s'è		337 ki 紀 k'í k'í	337 ki 紀 k'í k'í	816 su 素 sò su	443 kan 絀 k'u k'ü	369 kao 絀 kau k'o	63 lí 絀 lí ts'z
649 p'i 稗 pai pa	759 shi 糲 si sz'	639 no 糯 lò nò		813 t'ün 紕 sun dz'ing	813 t'ün 紕 sun dz'ing	851 tam 紕 tam t'è	511 lui 累 lui lé	376 kit 結 kit kih	154 p'at 絀 h'ut feh
828 sui 粹 sui zú	798 s'it 糲 s'it s'ih	938 t'ün 糲 tw'an t'ü		1117 yéuk 約 yok yak	1117 yéuk 約 yok yak	877 tau 紕 t'ò t'ü	597 m'án 緝 bin m'ing	377 kit 絮 kit kih	237 w'ung 絀 hian hung
967 ts'ei 糲 ts'ei	861 t'ong 糖 t'ong dong	523 lei 糲 lé lí		1118 hū 紕 u ü	1118 hū 紕 u ü	886 tiu 紕 tiu tio	652 p'án 絀 p'wan p'è	393 k'áp 給 k'ap kih	322 k'ang 緇 k'ang kang
992 ts'ing 精 ch'eng ts'ing	63 ch'i 糲 lí ts'z'	902 tek 糲 tek d'ih		21 ch'án 紕 s'ín y'ang	21 ch'án 紕 s'ín y'ang	1041 n'án 紕 b'án w'ang	736 sh'án 紳 sin s'ang	437 fū 絀 k'ò k'u	396 kw'ik 絀 k'èk h'ih
1023 tsung 糲 tsong tsung	113 chong 糲 tsong tsung	503 lan 糲 lan l'è		56 chí 紙 chí tsz'	56 chí 紙 chí tsz'	1043 h'ün 素 b'ün w'ang	746 sh'ün 紹 sinu dzò	467 kwa 絀 kwa kwò	404 k'ing 經 k'eng ki'ang
174 han 猴 ho hó	132 fán 糲 h'ün f'ang	631 néung 糲 j'iong niang		129 fán 紛 h'ün f'ang	129 fán 紛 h'ün f'ang	1149 w'án 紕 w'án y'ün	759 shi 絀 s'í sz'	478 fong 絀 kong kwong	417 k'au 絀 k'ün d'ü
222 u 糊 o u	320 hong 糲 k'ong k'ong	1081 giat 糲 giat m'ih		135 fong 紡 hong fong	135 fong 紡 hong fong	7 chat 紕 tsat tsah	790 sei 細 sé sí	511 lui 絀 lui ló	451 k'ün 絹 k'ün k'ü
295 yan 糲 jiu zü	365 kéung 糲 k'iong ki'eng	890 t'ü 糲 t'ü t'ü		141 fau 紕 lo vü	141 fau 紕 lo vü	17 ch'án 紕 ch'ün ts'ang	799 s'it 絀 s'it s'ih	553 lok 絀 lok lok	496 kw'ün 絀 k'ün kw'ang

654 pong 弗 pong pong	348 k'ei 繫 k'é ch'i	805 sèk 絳 zih	536 lin 練 lian li <sup>n</sup>	1001 ts'an 繪 ch'iu ts'iu	868 t'ò 縉 t'ò t'ò	575 man 縵 ban mè <sup>n</sup>	1111 yau 繇 in yü	181 hei 繫 hi i
775 sho 練 sok su	348 i 綺 k'i ch'i	869 t'ò 綯 tò do	591 mäu 縵 bian mjo	1022 tsung 總 tsong tsung	941 tsoi 縴 tsai tsó	590 mi 縻 bi mi	70 chik 織 chit tsák	246 wan 縵 hwan kwò <sup>n</sup>
794 siu 絹 sau sio	399 kán 緊 kún kiáng	944 ts'oi 綵 ch'oi ts'ó	592 miu 縵 hiau mio	1056 wei 緯 húi wé	962 tsau 縵 tsü	601 man 縵 biu mio	124 fan 緇 hwan fè <sup>n</sup>	265 fui 縵 hóo wó
811 sau 綉 siu siu	453 kün 縵 kw'an ch'è <sup>n</sup>	961 tsau 緞 tsò tsü	593 mín 緜 bian nif <sup>n</sup>	1136 ün 緣 yau yü <sup>n</sup>	990 tsun 縉 chin tsing	659 mang 縵 péng páng	242 wak 縵 wah	370 kiu 縵 liau kio
826 sui 縵 sui súó	490 kwo 縵 kò ku	966 ts'ei 縵 ch'ó ts'i	595 mín 緜 bian mí <sup>n</sup>	17 ch'ün 縵 chin tsáng	1017 ts'oi 縵 sòó ts'üó	683 pin 縵 p'iau p'io	254 fong 縵 k'ong hwong	359 kai 縵 kai ka
882 t'ei 縵 t'ó t'i	495 kw'an 緝 kun kw'áng	975 tsip 縵 chiap tsü	597 mán 緜 bin ming	59 chi 縵 ti tsz'	1133 ün 縵 gwan nü <sup>n</sup>	685 pit 縵 pih	292 in 縵 jian zo	363 kéung 縵 kióng kiéng
991 ts'an 縵 ch'ím ts'ing	523 lui 縵 li	983 sín 縵 ch'éng	664 pò 縵 pò pò	101 chui 縵 tui dzúó	1144 wán 縵 ón yün	726 sò 縵 sò so	285 in 縵 jian zò <sup>n</sup>	383 kan 縵 kian kè <sup>n</sup>
1039 wan 縵 kwan wò <sup>n</sup>	525 léung 縵 léong liang	1023 tsung 縵 tsong tsung	669 púi 縵 pòó pé	141 fok 縵 pok vòk	1149 ying 縵 éng yung	745 shao 縵 sau so	488 kw'ei 縵 kúí kwé	633 nip 縵 liap nih
1043 mán 縵 bún váng	526 léung 縵 léong liang	1030 tsz' 縵 tsn tsz'	667 pin 縵 p'ian pi <sup>n</sup>	201 ün 縵 hian yül	67 cháp 縵 chip tseh	780 shók 縵 sick sòk	529 liu 縵 liu lio	691 pik 縵 p'ék pih
1085 in 縵 yan yi <sup>n</sup>	544 ling 縵 léng ling	1039 wan 縵 kwan wò <sup>n</sup>	688 pin 縵 pian bi <sup>n</sup>	267 hòk 縵 kòk	118 ch'ün 縵 tsé <sup>n</sup>	787 shong 縵 song song	724 san 縵 san sè <sup>n</sup>	694 p'ik 縵 p'ék p'ih
12 chan 縵 téng tsò <sup>n</sup>	549 lau 縵 liu liú	1045 mong 縵 hong mong	791 séung 縵 sióng siang	284 cì 縵 ó i	125 fau 縵 hwan vè <sup>n</sup>	790 sei 縵 su si	752 chin 縵 sian zè <sup>n</sup>	772 shing 縵 séng záng
19 shám 縵 lin ts'áng	563 lok 縵 liok lòk	1049 wei 縵 i vi	799 sit 縵 siat sih	300 yòk 縵 jiok zòk	158 fung 縵 hong vung	821 sün 縵 siu dz'í <sup>n</sup>	811 sau 縵 siu siu	828 sui 縵 wan zúó
51 ch'au 縵 tiu dz'ih	566 lun 縵 lun láng	1141 wik 縵 hék yòk	801 sín 縵 san sín	326 kò 縵 kò ko	272 i 縵 i i	828 sui 縵 húi zúó	827 sui 縵 húi s'úó	854 t'au 縵 tan dè <sup>n</sup>
84 ch'èuk 縵 ch'ioek ts'èk	592 mün 縵 bin mí <sup>n</sup>	8 chap 縵 ch'ap ts'ah	811 ts'au 縵 siu siu	382 kün 縵 kiam ki <sup>n</sup>	364 kéung 縵 kióng k'èng	846 tai 縵 tai dè	841 tut 縵 tat dòh	933 tsò 縵 tsò
101 chui 縵 twat tsò <sup>n</sup>	635 jin 縵 lian né <sup>n</sup>	170 háng 縵 léng áng	819 sū 縵 su zú	454 kwát 縵 kút kwèh	388 hin 縵 k'ian chi <sup>n</sup>	944 ts'oi 縵 ch'oi ts'ó	951 ts'áng 縵 chéng ts'áng	1093 yik 縵 ék yák
136 fi 縵 lui F	659 p'áng 縵 péng páng	247 ún 縵 wan wè <sup>n</sup>	834 sz' 縵 su sz'	657 pong 縵 pong pong	510 hii 縵 hú ló	986 tsik 縵 chék tsih	970 tsiu 縵 chiau tsio	1094 yik 縵 ék yák
201 yui 縵 jui shó	660 jing 縵 p'éng pung	328 kau 縵 ho kú	881 t'ei 縵 t'ó ti	815 sok 縵 sék sok	516 li 縵 li li	1022 tsung 縵 ch'íong tsung	1006 ts'üt 縵 tswat ts'üh	212 fán 縵 hun h'ün
310 kong 縵 kong kong	756 shau 縵 sin zú	383 kam 縵 kám kò <sup>n</sup>	937 tün 縵 twan tò <sup>n</sup>	856 tam 縵 tam dè <sup>n</sup>	559 lü 縵 lu lü	1023 tsung 縵 tsong tsung	1019 tsün 縵 tsun ts'áng	338 kei 縵 kó ki
343 ki 縵 ki dji	801 sin 縵 sau sè <sup>n</sup>	431 kak 縵 kek kák	988 ts'ap 縵 ch'ip ts'ih	865 t'áng 縵 téng däng	565 hut 縵 hut lih	1102 yán 縵 in, yan yáng	140 lu 縵 yüh	391 lán 縵 k'ian chi <sup>n</sup>

13

12

10

11

14

120 糸  
121 糸  
122 网  
123 羊

609 mung  
繖 bong mung

689 pin  
繖 pian bi<sup>a</sup>

696 rán  
繖 pán piing

818 sū  
繖 su sū

1026 tsūn  
纂 chw'an tsō<sup>a</sup>

1102 yāu  
繖 un yāng

46 ch'in  
繖 tian dzō<sup>a</sup>

194 lit  
繖 k'iat yih

478 fong  
繖 kong kwong

512 lui  
類 lui ló

510 lui  
纍 lui ló

605 nāk  
纍 bék māk

823 tsòk  
纍 siok zòk

503 lam  
纜 lam ló<sup>a</sup>

555 lò  
纜 lò lu

340 ki  
纜 kòé ki

791 séung  
纜 siang siang

800 ts'im  
織 lò si<sup>a</sup>

943 ts'oi  
纜 ch'ai dzó

1136 ying  
纓 éng yāng

517 sai, li  
纒 li li

922 tòk  
纒 tok dòk

1026 tsūn  
纒 tsan tsō<sup>a</sup>

141 fau  
缶 ho fū

319 kong  
缶 kong kong

141 fan  
缶 ho fū

448 küt  
缺 kw'at djueh

1075 iu  
缶 yau yo

702 p'eng  
餅 pin bing

887 tün  
姚 tian djö

319 kong  
鋼 kong kong

7 ch'a  
渣 ch'a ts'ò

1105 ang  
瑩 éng yāng

184 la  
罇 la hia

408 hiung  
聲 k'eng chāng

855 t'am  
罈 t'am dè<sup>a</sup>

1019 tsun  
罇 tsun tsāng

350 k'ei  
罇 ch'i

1046 ung  
罇 ong āng

1105 ang  
嬰 éng yāng

510 lui  
罇 lui ló

555 lò  
罇 lò lu

476 kún.  
罇 kwan kwé<sup>a</sup>

1044 mong  
网 bong vong

164 lan  
罕 lan ló

901 tik  
罍 ték ih

1044 mong  
罍 bong vong

140 fan  
罍 ho vù

143 fau  
罍 pau fu

319 kong  
罍 kong kong

431 ku  
罍 ko ku

433 ku  
罍 'o ku

597 mǎn  
罍 bün ming

609 mung  
罍 hau mung

973 tsó  
罍 chia tsí<sup>a</sup>

467 kwa  
罍 kwa kwò

143 fu  
罍 hu fu

451 kün  
罍 kwan kün

882 t'ei  
罍 t'è t'i

34 chao  
罍 tau tso

60 chi  
罍 ti ts'

739 lām  
罍 sim säng

1016 ts'oi  
罍 ts'ò ézòé

1141 wik  
罍 hék yèk

122 fat  
罍 hwat vèh

503 lam  
罍 lam lè<sup>a</sup>

778 shü  
罍 su sū

834 sz'  
罍 su sz'

549 lau  
罍 lau liü

572 ma  
罍 ma<sup>a</sup> mò

645 pa  
罍 pa pa

516 li  
罍 lò li

562 lòk  
罍 lok lòk

1055 wei  
罍 wí wó

110 ch'ung  
罍 tong ts'ung

340 hi  
罍 kóé ki

821 sün  
罍 swan dzá<sup>a</sup>

951 tsäng  
罍 chéng tsäng

451 kün  
罍 kwau kün

550 lo  
罍 lò lu

680 pi  
罍 pi li

964 tsei  
罍 ché tsi

336 ki  
羈 ki ki

335 hi  
羈 hi li

517 li  
羈 li li

570 lwan  
羈 lwan ló<sup>a</sup>

1072 yéung  
羴 yong yang

591 mó  
羴 bé n'i

365 kéung  
羴 k'iong ch'íeng

586 mi  
羴 bi mó

840 tat  
羴 tat dah

1114 yau  
羴 iu yü

130 fūn  
羴 hun vang

325 kò  
羴 kò ko

365 kéung  
羴 k'iong ch'íeng

433 ku  
羴 ko ku

644 pa  
羴 pa pò

91 ch'ü  
羴 t'ü dzó

433 lu  
羴 ko ku

545 ling  
羴 ling

810 sau  
羴 sin sin

877 tei  
羴 té ti

912 t'ò  
羴 tò dn

1073 yéung  
羴 yong yang

80 chéuk  
羴 tiok tsèk

280 i  
羴 gi ni

420 kw'an  
羴 kun k'üu

420 kw'an  
羴 kun k'ün

802 sün  
羴 swan zí<sup>a</sup>

12 chan  
羴 chian zé<sup>a</sup>

366 hong  
羴 k'iong ch'íeng

322 käng  
羴 kéng kang

378 k'it  
羴 k'iat kih

199 ham  
羴 ham yè<sup>a</sup>

1123 ü  
羴 yu ü

1133 ün.  
羴 gwan nü<sup>a</sup>

177 hi  
羴 hi hi

125 fan  
羴 hwan vè<sup>a</sup>

120 fūn  
羴 hun väng

751 slün  
羴 chian sé<sup>a</sup>

935 t'ung  
羴 tong dung

555 lui  
羴 lui li<sup>a</sup>

511 loi  
羴 jòé ló

751 chin  
羴 chian sé<sup>a</sup>

14 ch'an  
羴 ch'an ts'ü<sup>a</sup>

537 lik  
羴 lék lib

1124 u  
羽 u

283 ngei  
羿 gó ni

464 kung  
狂 kiong kung

66 ch'i  
翹 ch'i ts'

66 ch'i  
翹 ch'i ts'

109 ch'ung  
翀 ch'iong ts'ung

129 fán  
翁 hum fang

237 wáng  
翕 hong hung

843 t'ap  
翕 t'ap t'ah

1046 yung  
翁 ong ang

439 kú  
翕 ku kú

528 liu  
翳 liau lio

545 ling  
翎 léng ling

678 p'ei  
翬 p'i p'i

805 tsap  
習 sip zih

1093 yik  
翌 ék yák

1094 yik  
翊 ék yák

204 yáp  
翕 hip bilu

792 ts'éung  
翔 siong djiaug

729 sinp  
翥 sinp seli

795 siu  
翹 siau sio

12 chan  
翹 chian tsé<sup>a</sup>

140 fi  
翹 lui fi

732 sap  
翹 ch'iap sèh

902 tik  
翹 ték dih

1018 ts'ni  
翠 ch'ui ts'ue

66 ch'i  
翹 ch'i ts'

90 chü  
翹 tsu dzó

260 fei  
翹 hui hwé

690 p'in  
翹 p'ian p'in

978 tsin  
翹 chian tsin

1022 tsung  
翹 tsong tsung

1039 ún  
翹 gwan wé<sup>a</sup>

166 han  
翹 han 'o<sup>a</sup>

210 hok  
翹 yék

220 lik  
翹 kék niák

271 ei  
翹 i i

1093 yik  
翼 ék yak

124 fan  
翹 hwan fo<sup>a</sup>

374 k'iu  
翹 kiau djo

374 k'in  
翹 kiau djo

624 ngò  
翹 ngò ngo

822 sòk  
翹 siok sòk

197 in  
翹 ham ché<sup>a</sup>

246 hün  
翹 huan kwé<sup>a</sup>

266 wei  
翹 wé kwé

870 t'ò  
翹 tò do

1078 iu  
耀 yau yo

308 ló  
老 ló lo

327 hao  
考 k'ò k'ò

38 ché  
者 chia tsé

346 k'i  
者 ki dji

582 mò  
耄 mò mò mo

329 kau  
耆 ko kù

895 tin  
耆 chian

890 tit  
耄 tiat dih

719 i  
而 ji rh

305 ün  
奘 jéung nió<sup>a</sup>

613 noi  
耐 nai<sup>a</sup> né

613 noi  
耐 nai<sup>a</sup> né

731 sha  
奘 swa só

936 tün  
耑 tswan tò<sup>a</sup>

512 loi  
耒 jéó kó

1029 tsz'  
耒 ts'n tsz'

36 ch'ao  
耒 ch'au ts'o

173 hò  
耒 hò hok

322 käng  
耒 kéng käng

645 pa  
耒 pa pò

1142 wän  
耒 ün yün

350 ka  
耒 ka ka

837 tsz'  
耒 su sz'

93 ch'ò  
耒 t'u dzu

985 tsik  
耒 chék tsih

1030 tsz'  
耒 tsu tsz'

626 ngau  
耒 ngò ngò

1022 tsung  
耒 tsong tsung

364 kong  
耒 kang kiéng

618 nau  
耒 lò nù

1142 wän  
耒 ün yün

513 lau  
耒 lò lù

116 chong  
耒 tong zong

1110 yau  
耒 iu yù

720 i  
耳 ji<sup>a</sup> ni

41 chíp  
聒 tseh

905 ting  
聒 téng tiung

841 tap  
聒 tah

1078 yé  
耶 ya ya

65 ch'i  
聒 t'i ts'z

237 wäng  
聒 hong hung

323 käng  
聒 kéng käng

849 tam  
聒 tam tó<sup>a</sup>

849 tan  
聒 tam tò<sup>a</sup>

528 liu  
聊 liau lio

545 liug  
聆 léng ling

469 küt  
聒 kwat kwèh

702 p'ing  
聒 p'eng p'ing

773 sheng  
聒 séng sāng

493 kwik  
聒 hék kók

1010 tsü  
聒 tsu dzü

1041 nán  
聞 bön ming

487 kw'ei  
聒 kó kw'ó

908 ting  
聒 t'eng ding

998 ts'an  
聒 ch'ia tsiu

1024 ts'ung  
聒 ch'ong ts'ung

533 lün  
聒 bian li<sup>a</sup>

624 ngò  
聒 ngò ngo

771 sheng  
聒 séng sāng

832 sung  
聒 ch'iong sung

879 tci  
聒 di

1024 ts'ung  
聒 ch'ong ts'ung

70 chik  
聒 chit tsák

632 níp  
聒 liap nli

1037 fui  
聒 óé kuó

858 tong  
聒 tong tong

637 ning  
聒 léng näng

986 tsün  
聒 chék ts'á

492 hok  
聒 koug kwoh

568 lng  
聒 long lung

906 t'ing  
聒 t'eng t'ing

1138 lat  
聿 lut yüh

837 tsz'  
殄 sz'

284 i  
肄 i i

822 sòk  
肅 siok sòk

837 sz'  
肆 su sz'

35 shün  
聿 tiao dzao

35 shüu  
聿 tiao

124 羽  
125 老  
126 而  
127 耒  
128 耳  
129 聿

300 yäk 肉 jiok niök	192 nga'o 肴 ngau' yo	49 chau 脗 tiu zh	818 sü 脗 su sü	276 i 脗 i	1130 ngo 脗 ngu	1004 ts'o 脗 ts'o ts'u	802 sik 脗 sek sih	551 wo 脗 lü lu
334 ki 肌 ki ki	204 yät 脗 hök lih	55 chi 肌 chi tsz'	847 t'oi 胎 t'ai t'ö	302 yun 胸 zäng	146 fu 脯 fu fu	1042 män 脗 bün väng	899 t'in 脗 tian t'in	552 lo 羸 lö lu
509 läk 肋 lök läk	288 yän 脗 jim zäng	55 cli 脗 cli tsz'	851 tam 胆 tam tè <sup>a</sup>	306 koi 脗 kai ké	169 häng 脗 hóng häng	24 chéung 脗 tióng tsang	951 chäng 脗 chéng tsäng	585 nüi 脗 nüi' mé
695 p'ät 肌 p'it p'ih	324 häng 脗 k'äng käng	74 ching 脗 chéng tsäng	1007 tsö 脗 tsa dzö	427 kok 脗 kok käk	205 yän 脗 hün h'iang	70 chik 脗 chit tseh	993 tsing 脗 ch'ing tsing	615 nam 脗 lam nè <sup>a</sup>
49 chan 肘 tiu tsü	346 k'i 脗 ki dji	198 in 脗 hian yü <sup>a</sup>	1031 tsz' 肺 chö tsz'	468 kwa 脗 kw'a kw'ö	209 king 脗 keng yäng	103 shui 脗 sui dzé <sup>ö</sup>	1039 ün 脗 wan wé <sup>a</sup>	617 nö 脗 nau, lö no
204 yät 脗 gut hih	380 kün 脗 kam ki <sup>n</sup>	221 u 胡 o u	1032 tsz' 脗 tsu tsz'	478 kwang 脗 kong kwong	288 yän 脗 jim zäng	137 hui 脗 fi	1082 ip 脗 ip yü <sup>a</sup>	621 öm 脗 am é <sup>a</sup>
250 fong 育 hong hwong	390 kim 脗 kiam chi <sup>n</sup>	356 kap 脗 ka käh	1039 ün 脗 wan wè <sup>a</sup>	584 mäk 脗 bök mak	410 kénk 脗 k'ioik kiök	145 fu 脗 lu vu	1095 yät 脗 ék yäk	628 ngok 脗 gok ngok
288 ngän 脗 jim zäng	433 ku 脗 ko kn	431 ku 脗 ko ku	1053 wei 脗 üi wó	616 näng 脗 lóng näng	475 kün 脗 kwan kwé <sup>a</sup>	145 fu 脗 lu fu	1121 ü 脗 yu ü	689 pin 脗 pian pi <sup>n</sup>
310 kon 肝 kan kü <sup>n</sup>	460 kwäng 脗 keng kung	433 kn 脗 ko ku	1104 yän 脗 in yäng	629 at 脗 at üh	584 müi 脗 müi <sup>n</sup> mé	163 ham 脗 ham yé <sup>a</sup>	3 cha 脗 hai so	722 soi 脗 su só
319 kong 脗 kong kong	486 kwei 脗 kwé	443 k'ü 脗 k'u k'ü	55 chi 脗 chi tsz'	659 p'ong 脗 p'ong	666 p'ö 脗 p'au, lu p'ö	205 hün 脗 him h'iang	27 ch'éung 脗 tióng dzang	809 seng 脗 sóng sing
795 ts'iu 脗 sian sio	640 näk 脗 neh	443 k'ü 脗 k'u k'ü	63 ch'i 脗 chi ts'z	687 pin 脗 pian pi <sup>n</sup>	718 püt 脗 püt peh	288 näm 脗 jim säng	41 chip 脗 siap tseh	856 t'am 脗 tam té <sup>a</sup>
916 tò 脗 tò tu	651 pan 脗 p'an pè <sup>n</sup>	455 wät 脗 k'üt djüih	74 chiung 脗 chéng tsäng	719 i 脗 ji ih	783 shun 脗 tun zäng	351 ka 脗 ka	105 ch'un 脗 ch'un ts'äng	928 t'un 脗 tun däng
917 tò 脗 t'ò du	658 p'ong 脗 p'ong bong	584 mäk 脗 bök mak	86 chü 脗 tsü	883 t'in 脗 t'iau t'io	784 shun 脗 sun säng	365 hong 脗 k'ong ch'iang	107 chung 脗 ch'iong tsung	937 tün 脗 tün tö <sup>a</sup>
1132 ün 脗 wan yü <sup>n</sup>	671 p'üi 脗 p'üi p'ö	641 nö 脗 nn	192 nga'o 脗 yo	932 tung 脗 tung düng	811 sau 脗 sin siü	438 kü 脗 ku kü	151 fök 脗 hök fök	963 ts'an 脗 tsò ts'ü
1146 yung 脗 yung	1042 män 脗 bün väng	647 pat 脗 pwat pèh	195 hüp 脗 hiap hih	986 tsik 脗 chék tsih	821 tsun 脗 ch'wan tsü <sup>n</sup>	455 wat 脗 k'üt djüih	268 fän 脗 hün hwäng	1074 in 脗 yau yo
55 chi 脗 chi tsz'	1110 yau 脗 in yü	659 p'ün 脗 pw'an p'ong	195 hüp 脗 hiap hih	1018 ts'ui 脗 ch'ui ts'üö	875 tan 脗 tò dù	475 kün 脗 kwan kwé <sup>a</sup>	295 yau 脗 ju zü	1120 ü 脗 gu ü
103 chun 脗 tun tsäng	1140 yök 脗 yök yök	663 pao 脗 pau po	214 hung 脗 hiung h'üung	1018 ts'ni 脗 ch'ui ts'üö	882 t'ei 脗 t'ö t'ü	680 p'i 脗 pi bi	805 ün 脗 jwan nüö <sup>a</sup>	11 ch'a 脗 ch'a ts'ah
133 fong 脗 hong fong	2 yéung 脗 jong yang	669 pui 脗 p'ö pö	214 hung 脗 hiung h'üung	1032 tsz' 脗 tsu tsz'	908 t'üing 脗 t'üing t'üing	738 shän 脗 zäng	390 kün 脗 kian djé <sup>a</sup>	15 chän 脗 yan tsäng
137 hui 脗 vi	17 ch'än 脗 clin tsäng	671 p'ui 脗 p'üi p'ü	276 i 脗 i	1082 in 脗 yen i <sup>a</sup>	914 t'üt 脗 tw'at t'üh	781 shui 脗 sui tsé <sup>ö</sup>	410 kénk 脗 kiök kiök	101 chui 脗 tui dzüé

220 hok 臄 hok hok	368 kao 膠 kau ko	364 kéung 騮 kiang k'èng	851 tam 臄 tam tè <sup>a</sup>	555 lò 臄 lò lu	20 shān 臣 sín dzāng	1031 tsz' 自 chi tsz' sz'	60 chi 至 chi tsz'	414 k'au 白 kin dju
262 tiu 臄 hwo	486 kwei 腎 kwó	528 liu 膝 liau lio	856 t'an 臄 t'an tè <sup>a</sup>	552 lo 臄 lò lu	276 i 臣 i	1060 ft 臄 giat nh	58 chi 致 ti tsz'	202 ham 白 ham k'è <sup>a</sup>
324 kò 膏 kò ko	492 kwok 胭 lok kòk	631 ni 膩 ji ni	929 t'ün 腎 tun däng	792 seung 臄 siang siang	1057 ngo 臥 ngó ngu	25 ch'au 臭 lin ts'ü	979 tsin 致 chian tsi <sup>a</sup>	1121 ü 臄 yu ü
390 him 臄 kiam chi <sup>a</sup>	499 lui 膠 lui lò	662 p'ang 膨 p'èng pang	1026 tsün 臄 chw'an ts'è <sup>a</sup>	444 k'ü 臄 ku kü	949 tsong 臄 tsong tsong	325 kò 臄 kò ko	847 t'oi 臺 tai dé	9 ch'ap 臄 ch'ap ts'ah
428 kuk 臄 kek kak	565 ht 膝 tsut lih	752 shin 膳 sian zé <sup>a</sup>	1033 yik 臄 èk yäk	949 tsong 臄 tsong dzong	540 lám 臨 lim ling	1080 it 臄 giat lih	16 tsun 臺 chün tsäng	1121 ü 臄 i ü
454 kòk 臄 kok kok	603 mok 膜 kok mèk	829 sün 臄 sun säng	1106 ying 膺 éng yäng	561 nín 臄 lwau lò <sup>a</sup>	630 ni 臄 ni ni		115 chung 春 chiong sung	122 fat 臄 hwat vèh
528 liu 臄 lò lie	683 p'iu 膘 p'iau p'io	755 siu 臄 sò sü	1140 yòk 臄 liok yòk	690 ni 臄 ni ni	945 tsam 臄 ch'iam tsò <sup>a</sup>		803 sik 臄 sék sih	1076 iu 臄 yau yo
559 lü 臄 lu lū	804 sät 膝 ch'èk sih	970 tsü 臄 chiau tsio	1149 yung 臄 yong yung	945 tsam 臄 ch'iam tsò <sup>a</sup>			815 sik 臄 sék sih	115 chung 春 chiong sung
658 p'ong 臄 pong p'ong	811 sau 臄 sau siü	111 cha 臄 kwa tsò	609 mung 臄 bong mung				414 k'au 臄 kin dju	1125 ü 臄 u ü
680 p'i 臄 pi hi	811 sau 臄 sau siü	189 héung 臄 hiang hiang	617 nao 臄 no				205 hing 臄 héng h'iäng	439 k'ü 臄 kü k'ü
706 pok 臄 pok bok	861 t'ong 臄 tong dong	411 kéuk 臄 kiok kiah	696 pän 臄 pin ping				414 k'au 臄 kin dju	1125 ü 臄 u ü
726 sò 臄 sò so	955 ts'ò 臄 tsò zo	433 ku 臄 ko ku	966 ts'z' 臄 ché dzi				205 hing 臄 héng h'iäng	439 k'ü 臄 kü k'ü
817 su 臄 sò su	70 chik 臄 chit tsäk	485 kúi 臄 kó kwé	1018 ts'ui 臄 ch'ui ts'úé				439 k'ü 臄 kü k'ü	414 k'au 臄 kin dju
926 t'ui 臄 t'ui t'é	112 chui 臄 ch'óu ts'ò <sup>a</sup>	497 lap 臄 liap lèh	209 hing 臄 héng h'iäng				414 k'au 臄 kin dju	
1046 yung 臄 ong äng	1018 ts'ui 臄 ch'ui ts'úé	534 lün 臄 liam li <sup>a</sup>	497 lap 臄 liap lèh					
1065 wät 臄 wäng	282 ci 臄 í	535 lüm 臄 lian li <sup>a</sup>	511 lui 臄 lui lò					
105 ch'un 臄 dzang	124 fan 臄 hwan vè <sup>a</sup>	643 mung 臄 long mung	682 piü 臄 p'iau pio					
112 chui 臄 ch'ui ts'ò <sup>a</sup>	193 liu 臄 hiau h'io	678 pi 臄 pi pi	623 tòk 臄 tok dòk					
143 fu 臄 fu	221 mò 臄 ho fu	726 sò 臄 sò so	220 hok 臄 hok hòk					

130 肉  
131 月  
132 臣  
133 自  
134 至  
135 白



447 küt kvat küh  
 582 mò mò mo  
 639 ngau giu ni  
 644 pa pa pò  
 679 p'i pi bi  
 734 sham san s'á  
 820 sá sá zú  
 851 tam tam t'á  
 1065 mät hüt feh  
 1367 nga nga nga  
 1074 in yau yo  
 1135 ün gwan ni  
 1142 wän ün yün  
 4 cha tsó zó  
 8 chat tseh  
 94 ch'ü dzá  
 128 fan hwan vè  
 128 fan hwan vè  
 144 fu lu vu

154 fät hut feh  
 215 ho o k'u  
 278 i i i  
 278 i i i  
 286 im ziam zé  
 296 yéuk jok zah  
 311 kóm kam ké  
 329 kau ko kú  
 376 k'ó ku ka  
 422 k'ing k'ing kiung  
 432 ku ko ku  
 436 fu k'o k'u  
 441 k'ü kn kü  
 538 läp liap lih  
 545 ling léng ling  
 581 nao bau mo  
 582 mao bau mo  
 589 mau bò mù  
 591 miu liau mio

597 mán bin ming  
 604 müt bwat meh  
 607 mòk bok mòk  
 631 ni nt ni  
 633 níp nih  
 663 pao pau po  
 671 p'i pi j'ó  
 692 pít pít p'ih  
 702 p'ing p'ing ping  
 709 pat pvat bah  
 751 slám chiam tsé  
 811 ts'au s'au zü  
 848 t'oi t'ai d'á  
 882 tei té t'í  
 889 t'in s'ian dio  
 931 tung tong tung  
 1009 tsü tsü tsü  
 1033 ts'z' ch'ü ts'z'  
 1104 ying éng yáng

1137 ün wan yü  
 5 ch'a ch'a dzó  
 62 chi chi tsz  
 83 chü tsü tsü  
 109 ch'ung ch'iong ts'ung  
 120 ch'ün chw'an ts'ün  
 140 fei hwat feh  
 152 foh hok vòk  
 170 hò hò ho  
 175 hau ho hú  
 209 háng hóng yáng  
 246 ün hwan wé  
 250 fang hong hwong  
 262 úi hòe wé  
 288 yám jün záng  
 297 ü ju só  
 303 yung jiong zung  
 304 yung jiong zung  
 306 hoi hai kó

317 k'ün kün kang  
 347 ki ki ch'i  
 363 kong kong kiéng  
 367 kao kau lo  
 374 k'iu k'iu d'jó  
 389 kin gian chi  
 403 k'ing kéng kiáng  
 421 k'ung kióng djung  
 427 kak kák  
 458 hòk k'iók djók  
 469 küt kwat kw'eh  
 508 lò lò lo  
 522 lei lé li  
 531 lit liat lih  
 578 mong bong mong  
 601 ming béng ming  
 719 i ji rh  
 760 ch'i si sz'  
 779 slüt zeh

812 sun sun sing  
 841 tap tap tah  
 882 t'ei i t'í  
 933 t'ung tung dung  
 956 ts'ò ch'ò ts'ó  
 960 ch'ak ch'ék ts'ák  
 979 tsün chüan ts'ün  
 983 sin sé ts'ín  
 1013 ts'ün chw'an ts'ün  
 1029 tsz' tsü ts'  
 1033 tsz' ch'ü tsz'  
 1098 yán ín yáng  
 1121 ün yu ü  
 62 chi chi tsz  
 65 chi chi ts'  
 112 chung tsong tsong  
 143 fu hu fu  
 170 háng hóng yáng  
 202 fu huan hi

209 háng léng yáng  
 216 ho hò u  
 356 kap kiap káh  
 417 k'au k'iu d'jú  
 418 kwán kün kün  
 439 kú ku kú  
 473 kún wan wé  
 505 long long long  
 516 li li li  
 522 li li li  
 534 mói múi mé  
 603 mək moh mòk  
 609 mong bong máng  
 627 ngo ngò ngu  
 642 mung bong mung  
 670 pui pió pé  
 684 p'ü pian p'io  
 710 p'at p'át p'ák  
 715 p'ò p'ò bu

715 p'ò lu, pò p'u  
 734 sán sün sing  
 745 shao sau so  
 814 so sa su  
 826 sui sui súc  
 875 tau tò dù  
 890 ts'iu iu dio  
 901 tik ték dih  
 907 t'ing téng ding  
 915 t'üt t'ék dòh  
 919 t'ó tò du  
 1004 ts'ó ch'ò ts'ü  
 1085 ín yan yé  
 1114 yan iu yü  
 26 ch'éung ch'iong ts'ang  
 28 ch'éung tióng dzang  
 51 ch'au t'iu dzü  
 53 ch'ü ti tsz'  
 138 fi mi fi

148 fu hu vu  
 153 fok hok vòk  
 164 am ham yé  
 239 wa hwa wò  
 247 ün wan wé  
 319 kong kong kong  
 336 ki ki ki  
 332 kan kan k'ín  
 400 kán kún djíang  
 450 kün kwan k'ü  
 419 kw'án k'un k'un  
 431 ku ko ku  
 432 ku ko ku  
 457 kòk kiok küh  
 489 kwo kò ku  
 499 loi lai ló  
 523 hi lí lí  
 540 lám him ling  
 544 ling léng ling

563 菜 k'ek  
liok  
l'ek  
579 莽 naong  
long  
naong  
579 萌 m'ang  
l'eng  
m'ang  
621 菴 om  
am  
a  
636 蒞 ni  
ni  
ni  
647 菝 pat  
pwat  
p'eh  
669 菹 pung  
hong  
fung  
661 莽 p'ang  
p'eng  
p'ang  
665 菹 p'ò  
pan  
po  
668 草 pi  
pi  
pé  
668 菴 pi  
pi  
pé  
701 萍 p'ing  
p'eng  
bing  
708 菠 p'ò  
p'ò  
pu  
716 菩 p'ò  
p'ò  
pu  
790 菽 shòk  
sík  
sòk  
803 菽 sík  
sék  
síh  
830 菽 ts'ung  
siung  
sung  
851 菽 tam  
tam  
tò  
856 菽 tam  
tam  
dè

859 荇 tong  
tong  
dong  
869 菴 t'ò  
tò  
do  
899 菴 t'im  
t'iam  
t'ia  
901 菴 t'ik  
ték  
tih  
919 菴 t'ò  
tò  
du  
944 菴 ts'oi  
ch'ai  
ts'ò  
961 菴 tsau  
tsu  
tsu  
966 菴 ts'ei  
ch'ò  
ts'i  
993 菴 ts'ing  
ch'eng  
tsing  
1009 菴 tsu  
tsu  
tsu  
1018 菴 sui  
tsui  
ts'no  
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k'ui  
ts'z'  
1029 菴 tsz'  
tsu  
tsz'  
1053 菴 ni  
bi  
vi  
1047 菴 wei  
ui  
wé  
1082 菴 in  
yen  
in  
1137 菴 wát  
wan  
yü  
11 菴 ch'ai  
ch'ai  
zu  
90 菴 chü  
tn  
dzò

150 菴 f'ok  
hok  
f'ok  
157 菴 fung  
hong  
fung  
222 菴 u  
o  
u  
231 菴 hün  
swan  
hün  
236 菴 hung  
hong  
hung  
238 菴 lung  
hang  
lung  
268 菴 fän  
hun  
hwäng  
351 菴 ka  
ka  
kia  
358 菴 k'at  
k'ah  
k'ah  
363 菴 kéung  
kiang  
kiang  
428 菴 kot  
kat  
kòh  
487 菴 kw'ei  
k'ui  
kw'ò  
553 菴 lok  
lok  
lok  
565 菴 lut  
lut  
lih  
588 菴 man  
bau  
mü  
628 菴 ngok  
gok  
ngok  
646 菴 pa  
pa  
pò  
656 菴 p'ün  
p'ün  
päng  
664 菴 pò  
pò  
po

687 菴 p'ín  
pian  
pi'  
715 菴 p'ò  
pò  
bu  
735 菴 ts'am  
ch'im  
säng  
737 菴 shám  
sím  
zäng  
790 菴 sai  
su  
si  
791 菴 séung  
siung  
siang  
881 菴 tei  
ti  
ti  
908 菴 t'ing  
t'eng  
ding  
931 菴 tung  
tong  
tung  
937 菴 tün  
tuan  
tò  
949 菴 tsong  
tsong  
tsong  
988 菴 ts'ip  
ch'ip  
ts'ih  
1001 菴 ts'au  
ch'in  
ts'iu  
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tsung  
tsung  
1024 菴 ts'ung  
ch'ong  
ts'ung  
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wan  
mè  
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ui  
wó  
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ui  
wé  
1057 菴 wo  
kò,  
u

1075 菴 iu  
yau  
yo  
1081 菴 ip  
yap  
yih  
1113 菴 yau  
iu  
yü  
1116 菴 yéuk  
yok  
yak  
1121 菴 ü  
yu  
yü  
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yu  
yü  
1125 菴 ü  
ü  
ü  
16 菴 tsun  
chün  
tsäng  
74 菴 ching  
chéng  
tsäng  
91 菴 ch'ò  
ch'ò  
ts'u  
93 菴 ch'ü  
tu  
dzü  
99 菴 ch'òk  
t'ioh  
liok  
170 菴 hò  
hò  
ho  
257 菴 wok  
hok  
hòk  
295 菴 yéuk  
au  
zak  
300 菴 yòk  
jiok  
niok  
307 菴 k'oi  
kai  
ké  
323 菴 k'ang  
k'eng  
k'ang  
382 菴 k'iu  
kiam  
k'iu

439 菴 lan  
ku  
k'ü  
471 菴 kwai  
kwai  
kw'ò  
522 菴 li  
li  
li  
552 菴 lò  
lò  
lu  
589 菴 mei  
lé,  
ni  
600 菴 ming  
béng  
miung  
608 菴 mung  
hong  
mung  
612 菴 nat  
lap  
neh  
653 菴 p'ang  
p'ang  
p'ong  
672 菴 p'ui  
p'ò  
bó  
715 菴 p'ò  
pò  
bu  
715 菴 p'ò  
pò  
bu  
755 菴 san  
sò  
sü  
758 菴 shi  
ki  
sz'  
758 菴 sz'  
sz'  
sz'  
760 菴 shi  
si  
sz'  
783 菴 shun  
sun  
zäng  
804 菴 tsik  
sék  
zih  
814 菴 so  
sò  
su

814 菴 so  
sò  
su  
829 菴 sün  
sun  
säng  
833 菴 sün  
swan  
sò  
895 菴 tím  
chiam  
t'í  
950 菴 ts'ong  
ch'ong  
ts'ong  
983 菴 sün  
ch'an  
ts'í  
984 菴 ts'at  
chit  
dzih  
999 菴 ts'au  
iu  
dziü  
1004 菴 ts'ò  
ch'ò  
ts'u  
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ong  
äng  
1047 菴 yung  
yong  
yung  
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tin  
dzäng  
39 菴 ch'ò  
chia  
tsò  
97 菴 chòk  
tiok  
dzòk  
164 菴 hon  
han  
hò  
233 菴 hòk  
huk  
hòk  
239 菴 wa  
hwa  
wò  
283 菴 ngei  
gò  
ní  
332 菴 k'an  
k'o  
k'ü

339 菴 ki  
k'ai  
ki  
358 菴 k'at  
k'ah  
k'ah  
409 菴 kán  
kín  
djiang  
422 菴 k'ing  
k'eng  
ch'ang  
469 菴 k'at  
kwat  
kw'eh  
494 菴 kw'aa  
kun  
kw'äng  
529 菴 liu  
liu  
lio  
533 菴 lin  
lian  
li'  
551 菴 lóí,  
lò  
lú  
558 菴 lau  
lò  
lú  
565 菴 lut  
tsut  
lih  
571 菴 ma  
mò,  
mò  
593 菴 mít  
biat  
mih  
596 菴 nüt  
bit  
mih  
632 菴 niu  
liu  
nió  
661 菴 p'ung  
hong  
pung  
692 菴 p'at  
pit  
p'ih  
705 菴 p'ò  
p'ò  
p'u  
711 菴 pak  
pok  
bók

715 菴 p'ò  
p'ò  
bu  
716 菴 pò  
pò  
p'u  
735 菴 shám  
sam  
säng  
739 菴 shéung  
siung  
siung  
745 菴 shao  
sau  
so  
750 菴 ch'it  
siat  
seh  
775 菴 shò  
sò  
sü  
783 菴 shun  
tswan  
zäng  
789 菴 sz'  
sz'  
si  
796 菴 ts'ò  
ch'ia  
zia  
823 菴 ts'ok  
sok  
sòk  
825 菴 sòk  
síok  
sòk  
846 菴 tai  
tai  
dé  
890 菴 t'iu  
t'iau  
dio  
902 菴 tik  
t'ek  
dih  
926 菴 t'ui  
ch'ui  
dé  
933 菴 t'ung  
t'ong  
t'ung  
944 菴 ts'oi  
ch'ai  
ts'a  
968 菴 tséung  
chiung  
tsiang

1015 tsòk  
族 tsòk  
ts'òk

1025 ts'ung  
從 ch'iong  
ts'ung

1040 man  
蔓 ban  
mù<sup>a</sup>

1055 wei  
蔚 úi  
wé

1083 ín  
藟 yen  
i<sup>a</sup>

1103 yám  
蔭 ín  
yáng

47 chin  
葳 t'ian  
ts'ò<sup>a</sup>

125 fan  
蕃 hwan  
vò<sup>a</sup>

130 fán  
蕢 lun  
vàng

148 fu  
蓄 lu  
fu

264 wei  
蕙 húi  
wé

292 iu  
莛 giau  
zo

301 yui  
蕊 lui  
dzúó

301 yui  
蕤 jui  
siú

301 yui  
葦 lui  
dzúó

364 k'éung  
葳 kiong  
k'éng

374 k'in  
蓄 kiau  
djo

381 kau  
蘭 kau  
ki<sup>a</sup>

392 kik  
藪 kék  
kiáh

437 fu  
藪 k'o  
k'u

444 k'u  
藜 ku  
kú

446 küt  
藜 kw'at  
kúih

488 kwei  
藜 kúi  
kwó

508 ló  
藜 ló  
lo

574 mai  
藜 mai  
ma

677 pei  
藜 pó  
pi

772 shing  
藜 shing  
zàng

784 shun  
藜 sun  
sàng

794 siu  
藜 siu  
sio

803 sík  
藜 sík  
síh

808 sun  
藜 sin  
sing

835 sz'  
藜 sí  
sz'

854 t'an  
藜 de<sup>a</sup>

863 táng  
藜 táng  
tàng

859 tong  
藜 tong  
dong

916 tò  
藜 tò  
tu

935 t'ung  
藜 t'ung  
dung

970 tsiu  
藜 chiau  
tsio

1012 ts'út  
藜 ts'wat  
dzih

1017 ts'út  
藜 ts'wat  
tsúó

1052 wei  
藜 úi  
wé

1059 mò  
藜 lu  
vu

1113 yan  
藜 iu  
yú

1142 wán  
藜 hun  
yün

60 chí  
藜 ti  
sz'

125 fan  
藜 fan  
hwan  
vò<sup>a</sup>

144 fu  
藜 hu  
vu

170 hò  
藜 ò  
ho

183 ha  
藜 ha  
ya

188 hai  
藜 hai  
yé

188 hai  
藜 hai  
yé

189 héung  
藜 líong  
hiàng

234 kwáng  
藜 éng  
hwáng

238 hung  
藜 hang  
hung

240 wa  
藜 hwa  
hwó

283 i  
藜 i  
i

338 kei  
藜 ké  
ki

363 kéung  
藜 kiong  
kiéng

379 k'it  
藜 k'iat  
kih

424 kwo  
藜 kò  
k'u

444 k'u  
藜 ku  
kú

506 lǎng  
藜 léng  
lǎng

535 líam  
藜 líam  
lí<sup>a</sup>

511 lui  
藜 lui  
lé

620 oi  
藜 ai  
ó

675 pi  
藜 pi  
p'ih

705 pok  
藜 p'ò  
bòk

721 sat  
藜 sat  
sèh

726 sò  
藜 sò  
so

798 sít  
藜 siat  
sih

806 sán  
藜 sín  
sing

841 tat  
藜 tat  
dah

851 tam  
藜 tam  
tá<sup>a</sup>

885 t'ai  
藜 t'ai  
t'i

905 ting  
藜 tong  
ting

969 ts'éung  
藜 ch'iong  
dziaug

979 tsin  
藜 chian  
tsi<sup>a</sup>

988 ts'áp  
藜 ch'íp  
ts'ih

1050 mi  
藜 bí  
vi

1056 wei  
藜 óé  
wé

1056 wei  
藜 hui  
wé

1129 u  
藜 u  
u

1144 wán  
藜 un  
yün

1140 yòk  
藜 kiok  
yüeh

1145 yung  
藜 yong  
yung

15 chán  
藜 chin  
tsáng

212 fán  
藜 fan  
h'ün

280 i  
藜 gi  
ni

298 ü  
藜 ju  
sò

325 kò  
藜 kò  
ko

343 ki  
藜 ki  
dji

379 k'it  
藜 k'iat  
kih

502 lam  
藜 lam  
lè<sup>a</sup>

573 mai  
藜 bai  
ma

592 miu  
藜 biau  
mio

637 niung  
藜 léng  
nàung

683 p'in  
藜 p'ian  
p'io

687 pín  
藜 pian  
p'ia

776 shü  
藜 tsu  
sü

820 tsü  
藜 su  
zü

847 t'oi  
藜 t'ai  
de

890 t'iu  
藜 dio

925 túi  
藜 tui  
dó

950 ts'ong  
藜 tsong  
dzong

965 ts'ei  
藜 ché  
tsi

973 tsik  
藜 chiu  
dzih

989 tsun  
藜 chin  
tsing

1052 ün  
藜 wé

4 cha  
藜 ch'a  
zò

30 ché  
藜 chia  
tsò

66 ch'i  
藜 ch'i  
ts'

125 fan  
藜 pw'an  
vò<sup>a</sup>

144 fu  
藜 fu  
fu

281 ngei  
藜 gi  
i

283 ngei  
藜 gó  
ni

421 k'ung  
藜 kiong  
djiung

496 la  
藜 lui  
niéh

511 lui  
藜 lui  
lé

515 lei  
藜 lei  
li

558 lü  
藜 lu  
lü

558 lü  
藜 lu  
lü

602 mo  
藜 mò  
mu

610 mung  
藜 bong  
mung

626 ngau  
藜 ngò  
ngü

682 p'iu  
藜 piau  
pio

729 sau  
藜 pin  
sú

797 só  
藜 sa  
sia

805 sät  
藜 ch'ék  
sih

823 tsòk  
藜 sick  
zòk

864 t'àng  
藜 tin  
dàng

926 t'üi  
藜 tòó  
dó

1116 yéuk  
藜 yak  
yak

1 oi  
藜 ai  
ó

169 háng  
藜 héng  
'àng

231 hün  
藜 swan  
hhen

257 fok  
藜 hok  
hok

301 yui  
藜 lui  
dzúó

346 k'i  
藜 ki  
dji

363 kéung  
藜 kiong  
kiéng

500 lai  
藜 nai<sup>a</sup>  
lò

537 lík  
藜 lék  
lih

542 lun  
藜 lin  
ling

555 lò  
藜 lò  
lu

579 mong  
藜 mong

697 p'án  
藜 pin  
bing

776 shü  
藜 sú  
tsü

816 su  
藜 sò  
su

915 t'ok  
藜 t'ok  
t'ok

926 t'üi  
藜 tòé  
dó

953 tsò  
藜 tsò  
tsò

1144 wü  
藜 un  
yün

125 fan  
藜 hwan  
vò<sup>a</sup>

272 i  
藜 i  
i

290 yéung  
藜 jiong  
niang

444 k'u  
藜 ku  
kú

501 lan  
藜 lan  
lò<sup>a</sup>

535 líam  
藜 líam  
lí<sup>a</sup>

567 hung  
藜 líong  
lung

710 pik  
藜 p'ék  
p'ih

801 sán  
藜 sian  
sí<sup>a</sup>

969 ts'óng  
藜 ch'iong  
dziaug

1081 ngít  
藜 giat  
nih

1106 ying  
藜 éng  
yáng

1111 yau  
藜 iu  
yü

301 yui  
藜 lui  
dzúó

359 hāt  
藜 kai  
kia

940 tsap  
藜 tsap  
selh

1055 ngei  
藜 gú  
wé

12 chám  
藜 chiao  
tsa<sup>a</sup>

97 chòk  
藜 chik  
tsòk

243 wai  
藜 hwai  
wa

16

17

18

19

140 艸  
141 虺  
142 虫

517 li li 藪  
551 lo lo 藪  
511 lui lui 藪  
590 mi bi 藪  
864 t'ang t'ang 藪  
1098 yik yik 藪  
511 lui lui 藪  
964 tsei tsei 藪

221 fu ho 虺  
224 fu ho 虺  
638 yéuk g'ok 虺  
835 sz' ti 虺  
192 lao hau 虺  
390 k'in k'ian 虺  
94 ch'ü ch'ü 虺  
94 ch'ü ch'ü 虺  
221 fu ho 虺  
227 hü hu 虺  
557 lu lö 虺  
173 hù hò 虺  
177 hi hi 虺  
1122 ü gu 虺  
5 kü kü 虺  
493 kwik k'ek 虺  
12 chan chiau 虺  
666 pò pò 虺  
319 rò rò 虺  
1078 in yan 虺

486 fei k'üi 虺  
203 kwik k'ek 虺  
203 kwik k'ek 虺

110 ch'ung t'iong 虫  
417 k'au kin 虻  
728 shät sat 虻  
417 k'au kiu 虻  
904 ting teng 虻  
235 lung hong 虻  
263 fii k'üi 虻  
427 kok kek 虻  
609 mong bong 虻  
63 ch'i ch'i 虻  
72 ch'ek ch'ek 虻  
144 fu hu 虻  
262 yau hōé 虻  
301 yui jōé 虻  
343 k'i ki 虻  
346 k'i ki 虻  
361 kai kai 虻  
460 kung kong 虻  
591 miu bian 虻  
644 pa pa 虻

657 p'eng pang 蚌  
679 pi pi 蚌  
874 tau tò 蚌  
947 ts'am ch'am 蚌  
953 tsò tsò 蚌  
953 tsò tsò 蚌  
1035 tsz' ch'u 蚌  
1041 mán bún 蚌  
1102 yän ün 蚌  
1130 üt wat 蚌  
1135 ün gwan 蚌  
7 chat tsat 蚌  
64 ch'i ti 蚌  
83 ch'üt ch'wat 蚌  
89 cho ten 蚌  
150 fu hu 蚌  
162 hóm hàn 蚌  
197 ün hian 蚌  
215 lo hò 蚌

285 in jiam 蛸  
285 in jiam 蛸  
377 kíp kiap 蛸  
416 yau k'in 蛸  
431 ku ko 蛸  
431 ku ko 蛸  
539 lāk 蛸  
545 ling léng 蛸  
699 piung péung 蛸  
703 pò p'ò 蛸  
747 shó sia 蛸  
851 tau tan 蛸  
893 t'it 蛸  
959 cha cha 蛸  
1010 ts'ü ch'u 蛸  
1041 mán bún 蛸  
1111 yau ün 蛸  
6 ch'a t'a 蛸  
68 chāt chit 蛸

86 chü tu 蛛  
262 yau hōé 蛛  
262 yau hōé 蛛  
271 i i 蛛  
364 蜂 kieng  
367 kao kau 蛟  
389 kin gian 蛸  
397 k'it k'iat 蛸  
421 k'ung kiong 蛸  
421 k'ung kiong 蛸  
421 k'ung kiong 蛸  
427 lok kek 蛸  
428 kòp kap 蛸  
458 hòk k'ioek 蛸  
469 küt kwat 蛸  
494 kwán k'un 蛸  
588 mau bò 蛸  
1035 tsz' ch'u 蛸  
1036 wa wa 蛸

1073 yéung yong 蜚  
41 ch'it s'ek 蜚  
41 ch'it s'ek 蜚  
93 ch'ü su 蜚  
140 fau ho 蜚  
156 fung hong 蜂  
200 lün kiam 蜆  
207 hüng h'eng 蛭  
377 kíp kiap 蚱  
379 hap kiap 蚱  
417 k'au kiu 蛸  
449 kün kwan 蛸  
504 long long 蝗  
515 li li 蚱  
627 ngo ngo 蛾  
677 pei pi 蝶  
739 shün sin 蜃  
780 shòk siek 蜀  
794 shao sinu 蛸

851 tan tan 蛸  
896 tin tian 蚶  
907 tung teng 蛭  
913 tui t'ui 蛸  
1060 'ng ngò 蛸  
1073 yéung yong 蜚  
1085 in yan 蛸  
1114 yau ün 蛸  
1148 yung yung 蛸  
4 ch'a tsa 蛸  
26 ch'éung t'iong 蛸  
53 chi ti 蛸  
136 fi hui 蛸  
137 fi hui 蛸  
273 ngéi géi 蛸  
301 yui jōé 蛸  
342 L'i kin 蛸  
343 k'i ki 蛸  
345 k'i ki 蛸

365 kéung  
蠅  
kióng  
ch'íng

452 k'ün  
蠓  
kw'an  
ch'ón

459 wät  
蠋  
k'ó  
ch'óh

490 kwo  
蝶  
kò  
ku

494 kwan  
蝶  
k'un  
kw'áng

523 lui  
蝶  
ló  
li

562 lòk  
蛙  
liók  
lòk

566 hu  
輪  
hu  
láng

580 máng  
蟻  
bèng  
mang

596 mät  
蜜  
bit  
mih

803 sik  
蜥  
sék  
sih

880 tei  
蛟  
té  
ti

888 t'iu  
蝸  
tiau  
dio

890 tip  
蝶  
chiat  
dih

931 tung  
蝶  
tung  
tung

993 ts'eng  
蜻  
ch'eng  
ts'ing

1049 wei  
雌  
i  
wó

1051 wei  
蛟  
ni  
wé

1005 yik  
蝮  
ék  
yák

1132 ün  
蛭  
wan  
yü

1141 wik  
蛾  
hék  
yók

1141 yök  
蜻  
yok  
yök

87 chü  
蝶  
tsu  
tsz

128 fan  
蛭  
hwan  
vé

150 fók  
蝠  
hok  
fók

151 fók  
蝮  
hok  
fók

182 ha  
蝦  
ha  
hó

197 ham  
蝶  
ham  
elé

217 hot  
蝮  
giat  
läh

223 u  
蝮  
o  
u

251 wong  
蝗  
hong  
wong

302 yun  
蝮  
yun  
zäng

424 fo  
蝮  
k'ó  
k'u

466 wo  
蝮  
wu  
wó

581 mao  
蝮  
bò  
mo

609 mong  
蝮  
bong  
mäng

615 nam  
蝮  
lam  
né

687 pin  
蝮  
p'ian  
p'í

690 p'in  
蝮  
p'ian  
hí

728 shät  
蝮  
sat  
seh

755 sau  
蝮  
sò  
sü

767 shik  
蝮  
siat  
zák

860 tong  
蝮  
tong  
t'ong

883 t'ei  
蝮  
t'ó  
di

890 tip  
蝮  
tiap  
dih

984 tsäk  
蝮  
chit  
tsih

999 yau  
蝮  
iu  
dzin

1047 wei  
蝮  
ái  
wé

1053 wei  
蝮  
ái  
wé

1056 wei  
蝮  
hüt  
wé

1086 in  
蝮  
yan  
í

1087 in  
蝮  
yan  
í

1120 ü  
蝮  
ü  
ü

1124 ü  
蝮  
yu  
ü

1135 ün  
蝮  
wan  
yü

1136 ün  
蝮  
yan  
yü

1142 wän  
蝮  
in  
yün

1148 yung  
蝮  
yong  
yung

1112 yan  
蝮  
iu  
yü

179 hei  
蝮  
hó  
yi

276 i, sz'  
蝮  
i  
i

280 ugei  
蝮  
gi  
ni

463 kung  
蝮  
kung  
kung

504 long  
蝮  
long  
long

534 lám  
蝮  
lian  
li

572 ma  
蝮  
ma  
mò

600 ming  
蝮  
bèng  
ming

651 pan  
蝮  
pwan  
pé

659 p'ong  
蝮  
pong  
p'ong

679 p'í  
蝮  
pi  
bi

753 sz'  
蝮  
su  
sz

864 t'áng  
蝮  
t'eng  
dàng

861 t'ong  
蝮  
tong  
dong

918 tó  
蝮  
tó  
tu

950 ts'ong  
蝮  
ch'ong  
ts'ong

953 tsò  
蝮  
tsò  
tsò

991 ts'un  
蝮  
ch'in  
dzing

1035 tsz'  
蝮  
ch'u  
ts'z'

1046 yung  
蝮  
ong  
ung

1135 ün  
蝮  
p'uan  
nü

1146 ying  
蝮  
éng  
yung

1147 yung  
蝮  
hong  
yung

39 ché  
蝮  
chia  
tsò

63 li  
蝮  
li  
ts'z'

67 chät  
蝮  
cháp  
seh

69 chät  
蝮  
chí  
seh

106 chung  
蝮  
chióng  
tsung

227 hū  
蝮  
hū  
hū

492 kwk  
蝮  
kok  
kók

548 líu  
蝮  
liu  
liu

513 lau  
蝮  
lò  
li

533 lin  
蝮  
lian  
lí

551 lo  
蝮  
lò  
lu

563 lòk  
蝮  
lok  
lòk

571 ma  
蝮  
bò  
mò

581 mao  
蝮  
bò  
mù

624 ngò  
蝮  
ngò  
ngò

636 nik  
蝮  
lek  
niák

683 p'in  
蝮  
p'iau  
p'io

804 tsik  
蝮  
sék  
sih

821 sün  
蝮  
swan  
dzin

769 ch'ik  
蝮  
ch'a  
sák

774 tsut  
蝮  
sut  
süih

880 tei  
蝮  
té  
ti

861 t'ong  
蝮  
tong  
dong

955 ts'ò  
蝮  
tsò  
zo

967 t'ung  
蝮  
chióng  
tsiang

1010 ts'ü  
蝮  
ch'u  
tsi

1025 ts'ung  
蝮  
ch'ong  
ts'ung

1041 mán  
蝮  
bun  
mäng

1102 yün  
蝮  
iir  
yäng

110 ch'ung  
蝮  
t'ong  
dzung

137 fi  
蝮  
fi  
fi

180 lí  
蝮  
li  
li

253 wong  
蝮  
hong  
wong

264 wei  
蝮  
hái  
wó

292 iu  
蝮  
giun  
zo

337 ki  
蝮  
ki  
ki

370 kin  
蝮  
kiau  
kio

446 kót  
蝮  
kw'at  
kóih

507 lò  
蝮  
lò  
lò

528 líu  
蝮  
liu  
liu

542 hu  
蝮  
liu  
liung

579 mong  
蝮  
bong  
mong

587 mau  
蝮  
bò  
mù

636 niák  
蝮  
niák  
niák

653 p'ün  
蝮  
hwan  
pé

662 p'ang  
蝮  
p'eng  
pang

686 p'it  
蝮  
p'iat  
p'ih

751 shün  
蝮  
sian  
zè

753 shün  
蝮  
sian  
zè

777 shü  
蝮  
sü  
sü

794 sün  
蝮  
siau  
sio

807 ts'am  
蝮  
sim  
zing

873 t'ik  
蝮  
t'ik  
t'ik

927 ün  
蝮  
tun  
täng

990 tsun  
蝮  
chün  
tsing

1016 tsui  
蝮  
ch'ui  
ts'

1102 yün  
蝮  
chün  
tsing

11 ch'ai  
蝮  
ch'a  
tsò

77 ch'ing  
蝮  
chéng  
ts'ing

187 hai  
蝮  
hai  
li

190 héung  
蝮  
hong  
h'iang

195 hit  
蝮  
giat  
híh

231 lün  
蝮  
lun  
hüch

279 ngei  
蝮  
gi  
ni

363 kéung  
蝮  
kióng  
kiéng

402 k'án  
蝮  
k'im  
djüäng

510 lí  
蝮  
lí  
lí

552 lo  
蝮  
lò  
lu

751 shün  
蝮  
siam  
zè

753 shün  
蝮  
siam  
zè

780 shók  
蝮  
stok  
sók

957 ts'ak  
蝮  
chék  
zák

1107 ying  
蝮  
süng  
yäng

141 fau  
蝮  
hu  
vü

171 hò  
蝮  
hò  
hò

305 ün  
蝮  
iwan  
nió

610 mung  
蝮  
bong  
mung

696 pán  
蝮  
pin  
ping

966 t'ei  
蝮  
ché  
dzi

1057 wok  
蝮  
lò  
hòk

1146 wíng  
蝮  
óng  
jung

71 chäk  
蝮  
ték  
dzék

105 ch'un  
蝮  
ch'un  
ts'ung

126 fan  
蝮  
hwan  
vé

220 hok  
蝮  
hék  
hel

497 lap  
蝮  
liap  
läh

500 lei  
蝮  
nai  
lò

521 lei  
蝮  
li  
li

523 lei  
蝮  
lò  
li

142 虫  
143 血  
144 行  
145 衣

593 mít 蟻 biat mih	230 hūt 血 hiat būih	207 hāng 行 hēng yāng	169 hāng 衡 héng 'āng	270 i 衣 i i	586 mei 袂 mai' mé	667 p'ò 袍 pau bo	487 fu 袴 k'o k'u	730 sha 裳 sa sò
93 ch'ū 蟻 su dzū	640 nòk 衄 lok no	316 hon 衍 k'an ké'	109 ch'ung 衝 ch'iong ts'ung	284 yui 裔 ò i	612 nap 衲 lap neh	669 pi 被 p'i pi	481 kwei 袴 kui kwé	745 shao 稍 sau so
568 lung 蠶 long lung	671 p'úi 衄 p'ó	1087 in 衍 yan in	444 k'ü 衢 ku kü	520 lin 衿 lian lio	785 shui 衰 sòe sé	746 shüu 袂 shüu dzo	531 lit 裂 liat lih	778 shü 裋 shü sü
918 tò 蠹 tò tu	205 yān 蚌 hun li'āng	168 hong 衍 hong hong	1198 fū 衍 gwan nū'	1013 tsut 衿 tsut tsāh	796 ts'ó 衰 sia sia	812 tsau 袖 siu ziú	610 na 袂 na nò	1097 yāp 裋 'ek in
156 fung 蠹 hong fung	584 māk 蚌 bék mak	232 ün 衍 lian yó'	272 ün 衍 sut zeh	5 ch'ā 衿 ch'u ts'ò	874 tau 袂 tò tú	845 toi 袋 tai dó	673 pau 衰 p'ò pú	1003 tsò 裋 tsò zu
272 i 蠹 i	108 chung 衆 chung tsung	778 shnt 衍 sut zeh	238 hung 衍 hang lung	682 piu 表 piu pio	733 sham 衫 san sò'	856 t'an 袒 t'an tò	909 to 袒 tò tu	1128 ü 裕 ü ü
434 ku 蠹 ko ku	429 hak 蝮 keh	278 kal 街 kó ka	359 kal 街 kó ka	793 sham 衫 san sò'	1133 ü 袁 wan yü'	915 t'ok 袒 t'ok t'ek	936 t'ang 袒 t'ong dung	12 chan 裋 téng za'
450 kün 蠹 hwan kū'	721 i 蝮 ji 'rh	412 k'ék 衍 k'ék	932 tung 衍 tung dung	915 t'ok 衿 t'ok	17 ch'ān 衫 chin tsāng	1032 tsz' 裝 ch'n tsz'	948 ts'oi 裁 ch'ai dzó	26 ch'éung 裋 ch'iong ts'ang
660 pāng 蠹 pēng piang	593 mīt 蟻 biat mih	1067 nga 衍 nga	1148 yung 衍 yong yung	106 ch'ung 衝 ch'iong ts'ung	69 tit 表 ék zeh	1078 ao 襖 yo o	1098 yān 裋 in yāng	46 chin 裋 ch'ian ts'è'
1055 wei 蠹 ó wó	208 nik 蠹 gék hūh	272 ün 衍 sut zeh	272 ün 衍 lian yó'	129 fān 衿 han fāng	155 fāt 袂 hnt feh	86 chū 袂 tsu tsü	79 ch'ing 裋 t'eng dzāng	51 ch'au 裋 tiu dzai
179 kw'ei 蠹 lé i	947 ts'an 蠹 ch'an zé'	1067 nga 衍 nga	1067 nga 衍 nga	142 fu 袂 hu fu	233 ün 袂 hian yü'	152 fok 裋 hok vèk	113 chong 裝 tsong tsong	59 chéi 製 ché tsz
574 mau 蠹 ban mò'	614 nau 蠹 lan nè'	1148 yung 衍 yong yung	109 ch'ung 衝 ch'iong ts'ung	285 ün 衿 jiam zò	350 ka 袂 ka ka	283 yoi 裋 oi i	281 yui 裔 ó i	136 fi 裋 hui fi
789 li, sei 蠹 si	97 ch'èk 蠹 ch'ok tsòk	222 u 衿 u	222 u 衿 u	289 yām 衿 jim zāng	443 k'ü 衿 k'u k'ü	289 yām 衿 jim zāng	416 k'au 裋 k'iu dju	168 hau 裋 ham yè'
		867 tò 衿 tò do	867 tò 衿 tò do	294 yit 衿 jit nih	494 kw'ān 衿 kun kw'āng	299 ü, na 衿 ju sü	420 kw'ān 衿 kun k'ün	438 k'ü 裋 ku k'ü
		1054 wei 衿 dè wó	1054 wei 衿 dè wó	361 kai 衿 kai ka	498 lap 衿 liap lèh	318 ngān 裋 k'āng	496 kw'ān 衿 k'ün kw'āng	468 kwa 裋 kwa kwó
		163 chun 衿 tsun tsāng	163 chun 衿 tsun tsāng	394 k'āp 衿 kip kiak	546 ling 衿 léng ling	357 kap 裋 kiup kāl	519 li 裋 li	490 kwu 裋 kò ku
		169 hāng 衿 hōng 'āng	169 hāng 衿 hōng 'āng	398 k'ām 衿 k'ün kiāng	573 müt 裋 biat meh	370 kao 裋 kau kio	519 li 裋 li	551 lo 裋 lò lu
		1054 wei 衿 dè wó	1054 wei 衿 dè wó	402 k'ām 衿 k'ün chāng	588 mao 裋 bò mü	379 kit 裋 k'iat kih	632 nün 裋 nün nio	660 ping 裋 péng ping
				418 kw'ān 衿 k'ün k'ün	647 l'ā 衿 p'ā p'ò	427 kak 裋 kek kāk	712 pò 裋 pò pu	672 p'úi 裋 p'ò lò
				494 kw'ān 衿 kw'āng	654 p'ün 裋 pw'ān p'ò'			

680 p'í  
裨 pí  
bé

682 p'ín  
裨 p'ian  
pió

740 shéung  
裳 sióng  
zong

803 t'ík  
楊 sék  
sìh

869 t'ò  
禱 tò  
do

913 ch'ut  
禳 tswat  
tòh

923 tòk  
禳 t'òk

1088 ín  
禱 yam  
in

1095 yát  
袂 ék  
yák

8 chap  
禡 ch'ap  
ts'eh

93 ch'ü  
禡 tsu  
tsz'

152 fók  
復 bok  
fók

196 h'it  
袂 hiap  
h'ih

217 hot  
禡 h'at  
oh

305 ün  
禡 jian  
mion

494 kwán  
禡 hun  
kw'ang

663 pò  
褰 pò  
p'ü

664 pò  
褌 pò  
po

669 p'ái  
褌 p'òe  
p'é

687 p'ín  
褌 p'ian  
pi'a

762 t'ei  
禡 sí  
sz'

910 to  
禡 sui  
du

938 t'ün  
褌 tw'an  
tò'n

1048 wei  
禡 úi  
wé

1074 ín  
褌 yau  
yo

1087 ín  
褌 yam  
in

1116 yau  
褌 ín  
yü

1123 ü  
褌 yu  
ü

1135 ün  
褌 wan  
yü'a

65 ch'í  
褌 t'í  
ts'

181 lei  
褌 hé  
i

243 wai  
褌 hwai  
wa

243 wai  
褌 hwai  
wa

300 yók  
褌 j'ók  
niók

329 kan  
褌 ko  
k'ü

389 h'ín  
褌 k'ian  
chi'a

422 kwíng  
褌 k'ing  
kiung

437 fú  
褌 k'ü  
k'u

613 náng  
褌 né

632 niu  
褌 niau  
nió

732 shai  
褌 sat  
seh

841 tap  
褌 tap  
t'eh

930 t'án  
褌 t'án  
t'ang

962 tsau  
褌 tsú

973 tsò  
褌 sék  
zió

113 chong  
褌 tsong  
tsong

283 ngai  
褌 gi  
ui

364 k'éung  
褌 kióng  
k'iéng

516 lí  
褌 lí  
lí

533 lín  
褌 lían  
lí'n

559 lü  
褌 lu  
lü

575 man  
褌 ban  
m'e'n

663 pò  
褌 pau  
po

791 séung  
褌 sióng  
siang

798 sí  
褌 jiat  
s'ih

800 s'ín  
褌 ch'ian  
s'ín

887 tiu  
褌 tian  
tio

890 chíp  
褌 síh

952 tsò  
褌 tsò  
tso

986 tsik  
褌 ch'ek  
ts'ih

292 iu  
褌 gian  
zo

384 kan  
褌 kan  
k'ín

392 kik  
褌 kek  
kiak

488 kwei  
褌 k'oi  
kwé

709 p'üt  
褌 ték  
beh

718 pòk  
褌 pok  
bok

850 tan  
褌 tan  
tò'n

856 tam  
褌 tam  
tò'n

927 t'án  
褌 tun  
tang

939 tsap  
褌 tsap  
seli

951 tsäng  
褌 ch'ung  
tsäng

46 ch'ím  
褌 ch'iam  
ts'á'n

304 nung  
褌 long  
nung

398 k'ám  
褌 k'ím  
kiang

471 fú  
褌 k'ò  
kw'ó

535 lín  
褌 lían  
lí'n

624 ò  
褌 ò  
o

691 p'ík  
褌 p'ek  
p'ih

722 sap  
褌 ts'ap  
s'eh

781 ch'òk  
褌 siok  
s'òk

828 sui  
褌 sui  
zúó

856 tam  
褌 tam  
d'án

858 tung  
褌 tung  
tong

958 chak  
褌 ték  
tsák

298 ü  
褌 ju  
s'ò

308 k'oi  
褌 kai  
k'ó

502 lam  
褌 lam  
l'e'n

1029 tsz'  
褌 ch'ó  
tsz'

194 k'it  
褌 k'iat  
y'ih

498 lap  
褌 liap  
l'eh

708 pok  
褌 b'òk

760 ch'ik  
褌 sék  
s'ák

781 ch'òk  
褌 siok  
s'òk

1037 mat  
褌 liat  
m'èh

29 ch'án  
褌 ch'an  
ts'ang

568 lung  
褌 long  
lung

805 tsap  
褌 s'ip  
zil

501 lau  
褌 lan  
l'e'n

800 ts'ím  
褌 siam  
s'ín

41 chíp  
褌 liap  
seli

845 tai  
褌 tai  
ta

383 kan  
褌 kian  
k'e'n

654 pan  
褌 p'an  
p'e'n

164 ha  
西 ha  
hé

788 sei  
西 só  
s'í

1077 iu  
要 yau  
yo

159 fan  
要 hong  
fung

800 s'ín  
要 ch'ian  
s'ín

855 t'am  
要 t'am  
d'án

151 fók  
覆 fok  
fók

220 h'at  
覆 h'ek  
heh

385 kin  
見 kian  
k'ín

474 kún  
覲 kwan  
kw'e'n

410 kok  
覲 kak  
kiék

482 kw'ei  
覲 k'ui  
kw'ó

596 m'ik  
覲 m'ik  
m'ih

596 m'ik  
覲 b'ek  
m'ih

46 chim  
覲 ch'iam  
ts'e'n

763 shí  
覲 sí  
sz'

835 sz'  
覲 su  
sz'

889 t'iu  
覲 t'iau  
t'io

62 chí  
覲 chí  
tsz'

203 h'at  
覲 h'ek  
yák

502 lam  
覲 lam  
l'e'n

900 t'ín  
覲 t'ian  
t'ín

916 tò  
覲 tò  
tu

991 ts'án  
覲 ch'ín  
ts'ing

1124 t'ü  
覲 yu  
ü

339 kí  
覲 k'ai  
k'í

330 kau  
覲 ko  
k'ü

690 míng  
覲 béng  
míng

116 chong  
覲 ch'ong  
ts'ong

400 k'ün  
覲 kin  
d'iang

682 iu  
覲 piáu  
pió

1011 ts'ü  
覲 ts'ü  
ts'ü

387 kan  
覲 kan  
k'e'n

551 ló  
覲 lò  
lu

1011 ts'ün  
覲 ch'ün  
ts'ü

410 kok  
覲 kak  
kiék

551 ló  
覲 lò  
lu

502 lam  
覲 lam  
l'e'n

902 tik  
覲 tek  
d'ih

474 kún  
覲 kwan  
kw'e'n

145 衣  
146 衤  
西  
147 見

148  
角  
149  
言

409 kok  
kak  
koh  
2  
角  
397 kün  
kun  
kiang  
3  
觔  
362 long  
kong  
kong  
4  
缸  
447 küt  
kwat  
küih  
觥  
646 pa  
pa  
pò  
觥  
1008 ts'ò  
ch'ò  
ts'u  
觥  
431 ku  
ko  
ku  
觥  
877 tei  
ti  
ti  
觥  
1029 tsz'  
ch'u  
ts'  
觥  
359 kai  
kai  
ka  
觥  
359 kai  
kai  
ka  
觥  
427 kak  
kek  
käh  
觥  
478 kwäng  
kong  
kwäng  
觥  
417 k'au  
kia  
dju  
觥  
809 sing  
séng  
sing  
觥  
823 ts'ök  
sok  
sok  
觥  
342 k'i  
k'i  
ch'i  
觥  
3  
觥  
693 pit  
pät  
jih  
觥  
722 soi  
su  
sò  
觥

233 hùk  
hak  
hòk  
10  
觥  
740 shéung  
sióng  
song  
11  
觥  
62 chi  
chi  
tsz'  
12  
觥  
370 kiu  
kiaü  
kio  
12  
觥  
478 kwäng  
kong  
kwong  
13  
觥  
99 ch'ök  
ch'ök  
ts'ök  
13  
觥  
447 küt  
kwat  
küih  
13  
觥  
179 kw'ei  
hé  
i  
18  
觥

1083 in  
gian  
yü  
言  
149 fu  
bu  
fu  
2  
訃  
235 kwäng  
éng  
hung  
11  
訃  
338 kei  
kü  
ki  
12  
訃  
371 kiu  
kiaü  
kio  
12  
訃  
418 kan  
k'iu  
dju  
13  
訃  
905 ting  
téng  
ting  
13  
訃  
228 hü  
u  
hü  
13  
訃  
212 fän  
lun  
li'ün  
13  
訃  
238 hung  
hang  
hung  
13  
訃  
274 i  
i  
i  
13  
訃  
289 yän  
jim  
zäng  
13  
訃  
340 ki  
ki  
ki  
13  
訃  
370 k'it  
k'iat  
kih  
13  
訃  
392 küt  
güt  
chih  
13  
訃  
734 shar.  
sian  
s'a  
13  
訃  
808 sun  
sin  
sing  
13  
訃  
871 t'ò  
t'ò  
t'ò  
13  
訃  
915 t'ok  
t'ok  
t'ok  
13  
訃  
37 ch'ao  
ch'au  
t'ò  
13  
訃

56 chi  
chi  
tsz'  
訃  
134 fong  
hong  
foug  
訃  
214 hung  
hióng  
li'üung  
訃  
228 hü  
hu  
hü  
訃  
447 küt  
kwat  
küih  
訃  
626 ngo  
ngò  
ngu  
訃  
640 mü  
lut  
neh  
訃  
737 shám  
sám  
zäng  
訃  
738 ch'án  
sín  
säng  
訃  
750 ch'it  
siat  
seh  
訃  
832 tsung  
sióng  
dzung  
訃  
877 t'an  
t'an  
t'u  
訃  
1067 nga  
ga  
ya  
訃  
1074 yéung  
gióng  
yang  
訃  
1075 in  
yau  
yo  
訃  
1102 yän  
lün  
hiäng  
訃  
1110 yau  
iu  
yü  
訃  
4 cha  
tsa  
tsò  
訃  
12 cham  
chian  
ts'è  
訃

17 ch'án  
chün  
tsäng  
診  
35 chiu  
chiao  
tsò  
詔  
49 chau  
chün  
tsü  
詔  
50 chau  
tiu  
zü  
詔  
76 ching  
chéng  
tsäng  
証  
88 cho  
tsò  
tsu  
詛  
90 chü  
tsü  
dzò  
註  
91 chü  
t'u  
dzò  
註  
139 fei  
hui  
fi  
誦  
214 k'ung  
lióng  
liung  
誦  
215 ho  
o  
lu  
訶  
275 i  
i  
i  
訶  
282 yei  
kong  
i  
誨  
313 k'ém  
k'ám  
hó  
誨  
330 kan  
ko  
kü  
詢  
434 ku  
ko  
kn  
詰  
440 kü  
ku  
kü  
詎  
459 wüt  
lut  
chüü  
訛  
522 li  
li  
li  
詬

640 na  
ló  
nü  
訥  
678 p'i  
pi  
bó  
訥  
701 p'ing  
p'eng  
liung  
評  
736 shán.  
sín  
säng  
諱  
817 su  
sò  
su  
訴  
825 sut  
süt  
sü  
誅  
879 tei  
ti  
ti  
詆  
891 tit  
tiat  
dih  
誅  
912 t'ò  
du  
誅  
1023 tsz'  
ch'u  
ts  
譽  
1034 tsz'  
su  
sz'  
詞  
1078 ao  
yu  
o  
詢  
1149 wing  
éng  
yung  
詠  
6 ch'á  
t'a  
dzò  
誑  
9 ch'at  
ch'at  
t'eh  
答  
44 chin  
chian  
ts'è  
詹  
51 ch'au  
tiu  
dzà  
訓  
65 ch'i  
ch'i  
ts'  
諉  
86 chü  
tu  
tsü  
誅

192 hin  
kau  
hio  
誆  
214 hung  
hióng  
li'üung  
詢  
228 hü  
hu  
hü  
詡  
240 wa  
hwa  
wò  
話  
253 fong  
hong  
hwong  
誑  
284 ngei  
gé  
ni  
詣  
306 koi  
kai  
kó  
該  
317 kün  
kun  
käng  
諂  
330 kau  
ko  
kü  
誑  
396 k'it  
k'iat  
kih  
詰  
467 kwa  
kwa  
kwò  
誑  
468 kw'a  
kwa  
kwò  
誇  
480 hong  
hóng  
kw'óng  
誑  
483 kwei  
k'ui  
kwò  
詭  
487 fui  
hòé  
kw'ò  
誑  
511 loi  
li  
lò  
誑  
547 léuk  
liok  
lièk  
誓  
601 nung  
béng  
ming  
詔  
628 ok  
gok  
ngék  
詔

735 sän  
sín  
shing  
誑  
759 shi  
si  
sz'  
詩  
765 shi  
si  
sz'  
試  
792 ts'éung  
sióng  
djiung  
詳  
812 sun  
sun  
sing  
詢  
886 tin  
tin  
djo  
詔  
933 t'ung  
tung  
dung  
調  
1012 ts'ün  
chw'an  
ts'ü  
詮  
1035 tsz'  
ch'i  
tsz'  
諫  
1045 inong  
bong  
vong  
諫  
61 chi  
chi  
tsz'  
誌  
78 shing  
séng  
dzäng  
誡  
178 hi  
hi  
li  
誑  
264 fui  
hòé  
liwé  
誨  
289 yän  
jin  
niäng  
認  
326 kò  
k'ò  
ko  
詰  
360 kai  
kai  
ka  
誡  
407 king  
kèng  
djiäng  
詰  
479 kwong  
kong  
hwong  
誑

505 long  
long  
long  
誑  
627 ngo  
ngò  
ngu  
誑  
679 p'i  
pi  
p'i  
誑  
685 pit  
piat  
pih  
誑  
715 p'ò  
hu  
p'u  
誑  
718 püt  
püt  
peh  
詩  
765 shai  
sò  
sz'  
誓  
788 shüt  
swat  
süh  
說  
832 tsung  
sióng  
dzung  
誦  
852 tan  
tan  
t'u  
誕  
924 t'ök  
t'üt  
t'ök  
誑  
972 ts'ün  
sian  
ts'io  
誑  
1059 mò  
bu  
vu  
誑  
1063 'ngò  
ngò  
ngu  
誤  
1114 yau  
iu  
yü  
誘  
1026 a  
gu  
nù  
語  
30 chäng  
chéng  
tsung  
誑  
47 ch'ün  
t'iam  
ts'è  
詔  
83 ténk  
tok  
t'ök  
誑

103 chun 敦 tun ts'ang	978 ts'ín 諫 chian ts'ín	587 mau 謀 bó mù	1129 ũ 諭 yu ú	823 shòk 謬 sok sòk	601 mau 謬 biu mir	446 kw'at 譎 kw'at k'uih	405 king 警 k'eng kiang	47 oh'im 調 t'iam ts'è <sup>16</sup>
138 fi 誹 lui fi	996 ts'ing 請 ch'ing ts'ing	615 nam 誦 lam né <sup>n</sup>	1114 yau 誦 iu yù	865 t'ang 謔 téng dang	605 mò 謨 bò mu	528 lin 諒 lian ho	574 mai 諒 mai <sup>n</sup> ma	52 ch'au 讎 siu dzà
170 hing 諱 léng y'ang	1004 tso 諱 ch'ò ts'u	621 om 諱 am é <sup>n</sup>	184 ha 諱 hé	868 t'ò 諱 t'ò t'o	624 ngò 警 ngò ngo	561 lün 諒 lün l'án	681 p'i 警 p'i p'i	52 ch'au 讎 siu dzà
225 fu 諱 ho lu	1045 mong 調 bong v'ong	628 ngok 諤 gok ngok	210 yéuk 諫 hiok yèk	961 tsan 諷 ts'au tsü	625 au 謳 au, ò ù	616 nao 諂 lan no	712 p'ò 諳 p'ò pu	628 ngok 諤 gok ngok
281 i 誼 gi ní	1101 ngán 問 gim niang	640 nok 諳 gok ngo	220 hok 諳 ngòk	969 ts'éung 諗 ch'ong ts'iang	739 shéung 諳 shiong song	626 ngo 諂 ngo ngu	727 ts'ò 諳 sò so	689 pin 變 pian pi <sup>n</sup>
302 wei 諉 lui s'au	1121 ũ 諉 yu ú	690 p'in 諛 pian p'i <sup>n</sup>	253 fong 謊 hong hwong	973 tsé 誑 chia ts'í <sup>n</sup>	948 ts'an 諺 ch'am ts'è <sup>n</sup>	704 p'ò 諛 p'ò pu	1026 ch'iam 謙 ts'ò <sup>n</sup>	947 ch'án 諳 ch'ám ts'ang
422 k'ung 諱 k'iong dj'iang	8 chap 話 ch'ap ts'eh	737 shám 誑 sim zang	363 kong 講 kang kong	1076 in 謠 yan yo	955 ts'ò 諺 ts'ò zo	770 shik 識 sék s'ik	1094 yik 譯 ék y'ak	1090 ín 讎 yan j'á
425 fo 課 k'ò k'u	86 ch'ü 諸 tsü	761 shi 誣 si sz'	384 kin 審 k'ian kí <sup>n</sup>	4 cha 誣 ch'ia ts'ò	959 chak 諳 ték ts'ak	855 t'am 譚 tam t'è <sup>n</sup>	1106 ying 磨 éng y'ang	13 ts'am 讒 ch'ám z'è <sup>n</sup>
457 kok 誦 kiek k'uih	108 chung 誦 chiong dzung	764 shi 諡 sé sz'	389 hün 謙 k'iam chí <sup>n</sup>	39 ch'ao 諺 ch'ao ts'io	978 ts'ín 諷 chian ts'í <sup>n</sup>	925 túi 諷 túi túi	49 chau 壽 ch'au ts'eu	291 yéung 讒 jioung niang
527 léung 諒 léong liang	121 ch'ün 諱 ts'è <sup>n</sup>	819 sū 諱 su sū	423 ko 訶 kò kn	38 ch'é 諛 chia ts'ò	3 cha 諳 ch'ia sò	951 ts'ang 諳 chéng ts'ang	171 hò 諛 hò 'o	501 lan 讒 lan lü <sup>n</sup>
566 lun 論 lun l'ang	159 fung 諷 hong fung	852 tan 誣 tan t'è <sup>n</sup>	591 mei 謎 bi, bó mi	41 chap 警 chap ts'eh	3 cha 諳 ch'ia sò	972 ts'ín 譙 chian dzio	226 u 護 hu u	948 ch'ám 讒 ch'ám ts'ang
738 shám 諡 sín sang	187 hai 諧 ya	881 téi 諦 tó ti	596 n'üt 謚 bék mih	221 fu 誨 ho lu	47 chin 譚 ch'ian ts'è <sup>n</sup>	1019 ts'ün 諱 tsun ts'ang	280 i 詭 gi ni	244 fún 讒 hwan hw'è <sup>n</sup>
751 shím 諫 ch'iam ts'è <sup>n</sup>	199 ham 誡 ham y'è <sup>n</sup>	891 tip 諫 tiap dih	657 p'ong 謗 pong pong	274 i 諫 i i	76 ching 證 chéng ts'ang	44 chin 譚 ch'iam ts'è <sup>n</sup>	391 hin 譚 k'ian chí <sup>n</sup>	623 h'ap 讒 h'ap ni
781 shui 誰 sui ts'ó	231 hün 誼 swan h'ien	914 tok 譚 tò dok	667 p'ò 譽 k'ün bo	399 k'än 謹 kün kiang	118 chan 譚 chwan dz'è <sup>n</sup>	166 hóm 譚 h'ám h'è <sup>n</sup>	621 hò 譚 h'ò	283 nei 讒 gi ni
828 sui 諱 sui z'ó	281 hün 諷 swan h'ien	1028 tsz' 諮 tsu ts'í	729 sau 叟 sò sù	408 leng 聲 k'éng ch'ang	178 li 諱 li li	240 wa 譚 h'wa h'wò	1122 ũ 譽 u ü	945 tsan 讒 tsan ts'è <sup>n</sup>
855 t'am 談 tam t'è <sup>n</sup>	262 wei 諠 lui hwé	1064 wei 謂 úi wò	753 shün 誦 sian sé <sup>n</sup>	495 kw'än 讀 kün kw'äng	240 wa 譚 h'wa h'wò	262 wei 諷 h'ui hwò	560 lü 諱 lu lü	858 tong 讒 tong tong
888 t'iu 調 t'iu dio	266 fei 諱 h'wò	1080 í 謂 yat ih	764 shi 謚 sé sz'	513 lan 謬 lò lü	264 wei 諱 h'ui wò	266 wei 識 óé kwé	666 p'ò 諱 pò bó	1091 hin 讒 h'ian r'í <sup>n</sup>
900 t'im 誦 t'iam t'í <sup>n</sup>	270 wän 諱 hun w'ang	1090 í 諺 gan ni <sup>n</sup>	797 tsé 謝 sia zia	516 li 諱 li li	334 ki 譚 ki ki	271 i 諱 i i	923 tòk 讀 tòk dòk	923 tòk 讒 tòk dòk
961 ts'au 諷 ts'ò tsü	386 kan 諫 kan k'è <sup>n</sup>	1099 yän 誼 ün y'ang	817 sò 諫 sò su	575 man 謬 ban m'è <sup>n</sup>	370 kiu 譚 kiau kio	280 i 諱 gi ni	959 chak 諱 ték ts'ak	

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150 谷  
151 豆  
152 豕  
153 豸  
154 貝

453 kók kok kók	874 tau tò dù	760 ch'i si sz'	10 ch'ai ti za	670 púi pòc fé	73 ching chéng tsing	484 kwei kú kwé	949 tsong tsong tsong
981 ts'in ch'ian ts'in	346 hi k'i ch'i	97 ch'òk tiok dzòk	513 lau lò lù	11 ch'ai ch'ai za	149 fu hu vù	573 mai mai ma	957 ts'ak ch'òk zák
182 ha ha 'a	319 kong kong kong	166 hon han hé <sup>a</sup>	901 tik tèk tih	166 hon han 'o <sup>a</sup>	274 i i i	589 mau bò mù	1027 tsz' tsu tsz
162 hòu ham hé <sup>a</sup>	764 shi si sz'	261 úi hòc hwó	1023 tsmg tsong tsung	665 p'ao pa bo	464 kung kong kung	676 Pei pi pi	18 ch'án ch'án ts'ang
258 kút bat hwèh	363 kong kong	644 pa pa pò	131 fán hwa vau	612 năt lap neh	583 mé mi mi	677 p'í pi pi	417 k'an kiu dju
341 k'ei k'ó ch'i	520 lei lé li	929 tün tun dang	41 shíp shíp seh	2 yéung yicng yang	872 t'ik ték t'ak	688 pín piau pi <sup>a</sup>	714 pò pò bu
	862 t'ang t'ang t'ang	929 t'ün tun dang		612 năt neh neh	943 ts'oi ch'ai dzé	721 i ji ni	695 p'án pín ping
	343 k'i ki dji	792 tséung siong dziang		672 p'i p'i p'ó	68 ch'át ch'it tseh	743 sh'ang sh'ang sang	695 p'án pín ping
	777 shü sn sü	248 wan hwan wé <sup>a</sup>		760 shai su sz'	127 fan hwan tsé	764 shai sé sz'	747 shé sia sò
	1038 ün wan wé <sup>a</sup>	383 kiu gian ki <sup>a</sup>		885 tin tian tio	256 fo ho <sup>a</sup> hu	845 t'ai tai dé	747 shé sia sò
	399 k'án kin ki'ang	442 k'ü ku k'ü		1116 yau iu yü	475 kún kwán kwé <sup>a</sup>	893 t'ip t'iap t'ih	1105 ying éng yang
	157 fung hong fung	171 hò hò 'o		211 yan hiu h'ü	697 p'ün pín bing	102 tsz' tsu ts'	19 sh'ám t'ám ts'ang
	899 tün tian dí <sup>a</sup>	177 hi hi hi		220 k'ok kék ngok	853 t'am t'am té <sup>a</sup>	263 fui hòc hwó	24 chéung t'ong tsang
	1091 im yam yé <sup>a</sup>	446 kw'at kw'at k'üih		220 k'ok kék ngok	957 chak chék ts'ak	306 koi kai kó	48 chan chün tseú
	1091 im yam yé <sup>a</sup>	1023 tsung tsong tsung		231 hün hwan tsung	91 ch'ü t'u dzó	434 ku ko ku	68 ch'át ch'it tsel
		87 chü tsu tsz'		318 h'án k'un k'ang	139 fei lui fi	557 lò lò lu	149 fu hu fü
		351 ka ka kia		583 m'ak bék mak	216 ho hò u	636 yám jim ni'ang	197 hün hian yi <sup>a</sup>
		1128 ú u ü		518 li li li	254 fong hong hwong	749 shít shít zeh	321 k'ang k'eng k'ang
		1120 ü yn ü		582 mao bau mo	275 i i i	805 sut síp sih	438 k'ü ku ku
		696 p'án pín ping		833 sün swán sò <sup>a</sup>			500 loi mai <sup>a</sup> ló

574 mai 賣 mai ma	723 ts'oi 賽 sai sò	278 wei 驢 ú i	72 ch'ík 赤 ch'ók ts'ók	961 tsau 走 tsò tsù	1014 tsòk 足 chiok tsòk	588 mau 踣 bò mù	357 kap 踏 kip háh
672 p'úi 賠 pòó bó	958 chàk 蹟 chèk tsák	22 ch'án 驢 ch'án ts'áng	203 hăt 赤 hăt	149 fu 赴 hu fu	646 p'a 跬 pa pò	634 nín 踣 jian nín	385 ín 跬 gian chín
740 shéung 賞 sioug song	1109 yán 贖 in yáng	314 kòm 贛 kòng lé <sup>n</sup>	748 shó 赦 sia sò	414 kau 赴 kiu kiú	427 ngăt 跬 gút keh	667 p'ao 踣 p'auh bo	422 lung 踣 k'iong k'iong
838 ts'z' 賜 si sz'	13 chan 聰 tsam zè <sup>n</sup>	949 tsong 臟 tsong tsong	615 nan 赧 lan lè <sup>n</sup>	313 kon 趕 kan kú <sup>n</sup>	708 p'ao 踣 bo	685 pit 踣 pit píh	468 kwa 跨 kw'a kw'ò
857 t'am 睽 t'am dò <sup>n</sup>	61 chi 贄 chi tsz'		77 ch'ing 赧 chéng ts'áng	347 hi 起 k'i chi	56 chi 趾 chi tsz'	703 pei 跛 p'ò pu	484 kwei 詭 kúi dju
945 tsan 贛 tsò <sup>n</sup>	101 chui 贛 tsóó tsò <sup>n</sup>		219 hək 赫 hək hək	21 ch'án 趁 t'an ts'áng	143 hu 跌 fu	709 pút 跋 bah	488 ú 跬 kúi kw'ò
964 teei 贛 chó tsi	739 shéung 贛 sioug song		39 chó 赧 chia tsó	21 ch'án 趁 t'an ts'áng	227 u 踣 n	733 shan 跬 san sò <sup>n</sup>	557 lò 路 lò lu
979 tsin 賤 chian dzí <sup>n</sup>	945 tsan 贛 tsan tsò <sup>n</sup>		77 ch'ing 赧 chéng ts'áng	36 ch'iu 超 ch'iu ch'iao	345 k'i 跬 ki dji	891 tt 跌 tiat tíh	801 sún 路 sún sín
996 ts'ing 賄 chéng dzing	951 tsäng 贈 chéng tsäng		1124 ú 赧 ú	974 ch'ò 趁 ch'ia <sup>n</sup> ts'in	448 küt 跌 kwat djüeh	892 tit 跬 tiap tíh	889 t'iu 跳 t'iau t'io
1022 tsung 賄 tsong tsung	1089 ngan 贖 gan ngé <sup>n</sup>			1009 tsü 起 tsò tsü	646 p'a 跬 pa pò	911 t'ò 踣 tò du	910 to, tai 踣 du
1025 ts'ung 賈 ts'ung	13 cham 賈 tsam zò <sup>n</sup>			1010 ts'ü 起 ch'ü ts'ü	722 sap 踣 k'ip sèh	915 t'òk 踣 t'òk t'òk	910 to 踣 tò tu
127 fun 販 hwan fò <sup>n</sup>	758 shim 賈 siam zò <sup>n</sup>			1130 üt 越 wat yüeh	855 t'am 踣 tam dò <sup>n</sup>	1180 üt 踣 gwat yüeh	985 tsik 跡 tsò tsih
159 fung 賈 hong fung	1107 yeng 贏 éng yäng			64 ch'i 越 ti ts'z	1078 iu 越 chiat tsio	31 ch'án 踣 tóng dzang	985 tsik 跡 tsò tsih
500 lai 賴 nai <sup>n</sup> la	45 chin 屢 tian dzé <sup>n</sup>			531 lit 越 liat lih	954 ts'ò 越 sò tsò	70 chik 踣 chék tsò	66 chei 踣 ts
916 tò 賭 tò tu	197 fu 贖 hin yí <sup>n</sup>			889 t'in 越 t'iau t'io	1118 yénk 越 yok yak	143 fu 踣 hu fu	341 ki 踣 k'i dji
989 tsun 賈 sin tsing	675 pei 最 pi pi			1028 tsz' 越 tsu ts'	945 tsan 越 tsán tsò <sup>n</sup>	351 ka 踣 chi ka	456 kòk 踣 kiok djòk
13 cham 賺 tsam zè <sup>n</sup>	989 tsun 贖 sin tsing			34 chiu 越 tiao dzao		354 ya 踣 ka	524 léung 跟 long liang
149 fu 賈 fu	781 shók 贖 siok sok			160 hoi 越 hoi		436 fu 跬 ku k'u	639 no 踣 tò nò
330 kau 賈 ko kú	1089 ngan 贖 gan yè <sup>n</sup>			313 kon 越 kan kú <sup>n</sup>		438 k'ü 跬 k'u kú	660 hong 踣 ping

157  
足  
158  
身

919 t'ò 踈 tò du	979 tsún 踐 chian dz'í	914 tok 躑 tò dok	70 chik 蹠 chék tsò	458 kwát 蹠 kiok kuih	51 ch'au 躑 tsi dzi	1026 tsan 躑 tswan tsò'	735 shün 身 sün säng	45 chü 躑 chian sè'	13
1001 sun 踈 tsung	986 tsik 蹠 siek tsih	1057 äk 蹠 ak hòk	113 chong 蹠 tsong tsong	502 lam 蹠 lam lè'	964 tsei 蹠 ché tsi	492 fok 蹠 k'ok k'èk	461 kung 躬 kiong kung	141 yòk 躑 lo	20
1004 ts'o 蹠 ch'ò ts'u	1014 sòk 蹠 sòk ts'òk	1124 ü 蹠 yu ü	528 mau 蹠 hau liò	634 nün 蹠 jian nün	1118 yéuk 蹠 yok yèk	542 lun 蹠 lin lung	681 p'i 躑 pi bi	849 tam 躑 tam tè'	
1148 yung 躑 yong yung	1015 ts'üt 蹠 tsut ts'áh	178 k'ei 蹠 hó yí	575 mún 蹠 bwan mé'	686 p'it 蹠 p'iat p'ih	46 ch'in 蹠 tian dzé'		889 t'iu 躑 t'io	910 to 躑 tò tn	
84 chao 躑 ch'ioek ts'èk	1023 tsung 躑 tsong tsung	384 kün 蹠 kian ki'	692 pát 躑 pit p'ih	718 pòk 蹠 pok p'òk	62 chi 躑 chi tsz'		505 long 躑 long long	461 kung 躑 kiong kung	
65 ch'i 躑 ti dz'	1057 wo 蹠 wò u	653 p'ün 蹠 pw'an p'è'	780 sòk 蹠 siek sòk	800 ts'in 蹠 ch'ian sü'	71 chuk 躑 ték dzèk		681 p'i 躑 pi pi	2 ei 躑 ü a	
240 wa 蹠 k'ò hwò	4 cha 蹠 tsa zò	653 p'ün 蹠 pwan p'è'	789 sai 蹠 su si	842 tap 躑 t'at t'èh	93 ch'ü 躑 tu dzü		551 lo 躑 lò lu	630 ni 躑 ni ni	
342 k'i 躑 kia ch'i	11 ch'üi 躑 tw'an ts'ò'	659 p'ong 躑 pong p'ong	892 tít 蹠 tiap dih	842 tap 躑 tèh	532 lip 躑 liap lih		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
343 k'i 躑 ki dji	105 ch'ün 躑 ch'ün ts'äng	841 tap 躑 tap tèh	901 tik 躑 ték t'ih	864 täng 躑 tèng täng	538 lik 躑 lék lih		551 lo 躑 lò lu	630 ni 躑 ni ni	
438 k'ü 躑 k'ü kü	107 chung 躑 chiong tsung	842 tap 躑 t'at t'èh	952 tsò 躑 tsò tsò	952 säng 躑 chéng tsäng	1026 tsan 躑 tswan tsò'		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
441 kü 躑 ku kü	235 yau 躑 jiu zù	868 tò 躑 tò do	969 ts'éung 躑 ch'iong ts'iang	1015 ts'ok 躑 ch'ioek ts'òk	569 lung 躑 long lung		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
452 k'ün 躑 kw'an ch'ò'	386 kün 躑 kian dji'	883 t'ei 躑 tó di	985 tsik 躑 chék tsih	1021 ts'ün 躑 tsun dzäng	800 ts'in 躑 ch'ian sü'		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
457 kòk 躑 kiok kuih	439 kü 躑 ku kü	894 ün 躑 tian ü'	1014 ts'òk 躑 ch'ioek ts'òk	47 chin 躑 tsé'	1054 wei 躑 güi wé		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
563 lòk 躑 liok lòk	640 nok 躑 lok no	969 ts'éung 躑 ch'ong ts'iang	1023 tsung 躑 tsong tsung	93 ch'ü 躑 tu dzü	502 lan 躑 lan lè'		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
564 lut 躑 lòk	690 p'in 躑 p'iau p'ia'	986 tsik 躑 chék tsih	104 ch'ung 躑 ch'iong tsung	96 ch'òk 躑 ch'òk tsòk	798 sit 躑 siat sih		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
842 tap 躑 tap dèh	862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	1008 tsó 躑 chia ts'u	125 fan 躑 hwan fè'	691 p'ik 躑 p'èk p'ih	799 sit 躑 siat sih		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
902 tik 躑 dih	883 t'ei 躑 t'è di	1036 wa 躑 wa wò	373 kiu 躑 kiau ch'ò	844 t'at 躑 t'at t'èh	632 níp 躑 liap nih		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
903 t'ik 躑 t'èk t'ih	883 t'ei 躑 t'è di	1076 fu 躑 yau yo	373 hui 躑 kiau ch'ò	928 tün 躑 tun täng	552 lo 躑 lò lu		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	
921 tát 躑 t'ut dèh	890 t'ip 躑 tiap dih	1' ch'au 躑 san tsè'	446 küt 躑 k'òch kuih	954 ts'ò 躑 sò tsò	789 sai 躑 su si		862 t'ong 躑 t'ong t'ong	108 chung 躑 dzung dzung	

39 ch'ó 車 ku ts'ò	1 330 kau 輈 kù	407 hong 輕 k'eng ch'ang	690 p'in 駢 piau bit'	1076 iu 輶 yar yo	200 lam 輶 lam k'ò	806 sán 辛 sin sing	20 shán 辰 sin dz'ang	82 ch'éuk 辵 ch'i'ok ts'ok
1033 ch'et 輈 tsat ts'eh	2 424 o 輈 k'ò k'u	898 t'in 輈 di'	862 t'ong 輈 t'ong t'ong	1122 ü 輿 u ü	234 kw'ang 輿 éng hung	432 ku 辜 ko ku	299 yòk 辱 jiok zòk	2 686 pín 辵 pian p'á
419 kw'au 軍 kun kün	3 432 ku 輈 ko ku	1039 wan 輈 hwan wè'	983 sin 輈 ch'an ts'i'	1134 ün 輈 wan ya'	1103 yán 輈 un y'ang	694 p'ik 辟 p'ék p'ih	642 nung 農 long nung	3 39 ch'é 辵 gan ts'ó
483 kwei 軌 kui kw'é	549 lau 輈 liu liü	12 chan 輈 ch'ian zò'	1030 tsz' 輈 tsu tsz'	37 ch'ao 輈 tsau tsiao	538 lik 輈 lék lü	1016 tsúí 辜 ts'ó ts'ó	1033 tsz' 辵 su sz'	3 204 ngát 辵 gut lü
196 hín 軒 hian l'ü'	647 pat 輈 pwat p'eh	41 chíp 輈 tiat tseh	1045 mong 輈 bong voung	117 chün 輈 chwan ts'é'	673 pi 輈 pi p'ó	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	498 lat 辣 lat l'eh	279 i 池 i
288 yáu 輈 jím z'ang	670 p'ái 輈 p'ó pé	48 chau 輈 chiu ts'eu	104 ch'un 輈 ts'ang	369 kao 輈 kau ko	537 lik 輈 lék lü	498 lat 辣 lat l'eh	1033 tsz' 辵 su sz'	490 kwo 過 k'ò k'ü
880 tai 軌 té di	1076 iu 輈 s'iau yo	81 ch'üt 輈 twat ts'eh	151 fòk 輈 hok fòk	562 lòk 輈 lok lòk	555 lò 輈 lò lu	652 pan 辵 pian p'ò'	980 ts'in 辵 ch'iau ts'ia'	808 sun 迅 sün sing
1131 üt 軌 gwat yüeh	1097 yát 輈 ék yih	260 fei 輝 hui hw'é	152 fòk 輈 hok fòk	12 chan 輈 chian zò'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	1033 tsz' 辵 su sz'	813 ts'au 巡 sun dzing
305 ün 軟 jwan nió'	48 chan 輈 chin ts'eu	273 ngei 輈 gé ni	295 yau 輈 jiu zü	42 ch'it 輈 tiat ts'eh	1033 tsz' 辵 su sz'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	919 t'ò 达 tò du
346 k'i 輈 ki di	61 chi 輈 chí tsz'	279 i 輈 i i	305 ün 輈 jwan nió'	114 chong 輈 tong dzong	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	980 ts'in 辵 ch'iau ts'ia'
612 nap 輈 lap neh	372 kao 輈 kau lio	475 k'au 輈 kwan w'eh	429 kot 輈 kat kòh	124 fan 輈 hwan vè'	1033 tsz' 辵 su sz'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	1118 hü 迂 u ü
629 ak 輈 lék ak	457 kòk 輈 kiok djòk	489 wo 輈 kò kn	775 shü 輈 su sü	371 kiu 輈 kiau k'io	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	39 ch'é 这 gau ts'ó
807 sám 輈 sin siung	557 lò 輈 lò lu	495 kwán 輈 k'un kw'ang	963 ts'au 輈 ts'ò ts'ü	541 lun 輈 lün lü	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	103 chün 迤 tun ts'ang
880 t'ai 輈 tò di	720 i 輈 ji 'rh	520 lüng 輈 löng l'ang	985 ts'áp 輈 ch'ip dzih	718 pòk 輈 pok bok	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	127 fan 返 hwan f'è'
880 t'ai 輈 tò di	763 shik 輈 sék sák	525 lüng 輈 löng liaong	1001 ts'au 輈 ch'iu ts'ü	249 wan 輈 hwan kw'è'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	168 hong 远 hong
929 t'ün 輈 tun dang	941 tsoi 輈 tsai ts'ó	535 lün 輈 lüan ni'	1113 yau 輈 iu yü	315 hòk 輈 k'am k'é'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	244 wan 还 hwan w'è'
17 ch'án 輈 chin ts'ang	1012 ts'ün 輈 chw'an ts'ia'	544 ling 輈 löng ling	44 chíu 輈 tian ts'ü	429 kot 輈 kat kòh	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	401 kán 近 kun dj'ang
57 chi 輈 chí tsz'	41 chíp 輈 tiat tseh	566 lun 輈 lün l'ang	185 hüt 輈 hat h'eh	786 shan 輈 sé'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	929 sep 迺 sat tsah
96 ch'òk 輈 tek dzòk	146 fu 輈 hu fu	670 p'ái 輈 p'ó pé	454 k'èk 輈 kok k'òk	8-8 tong 輈 tong tong	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	1045 wong 迺 ong wong
304 yung 輈 jiong zung					688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	688 pín 辵 pian bi'	1063 'ng 迺 ngò 'ng

159 車  
160 辛  
161 辰  
162 辵  
辵

162 辵  
163 邑 卩

1067 nga  
迓 ga ya

1108 ying  
迎 geng niang

274 i  
迺 i i

351 ka  
迦 ka ka

422 kwing  
迴 héng kiung

708 pik  
迫 pék p'ák

779 shut  
述 sut zeh

846 toi  
迨 tai dó

870 t'ò  
迺 tò do

889 t'iu  
迨 siau dío

891 tit  
迭 tiat dih

902 tik  
迪 t'ék dih

1085 ün  
迨 yan yi'

100 chui  
迨 tui tsò

175 hau  
逅 ho hú

262 úi  
迴 hò wé

274 i  
迺 i i

469 kút  
适 kwat kwih

589 mel  
迷 bí mi

612 nai  
迺 uai' né'

636 yik  
逆 geh niak

660 ping  
迸 péng ping

814 sun  
迺 sun dzing

832 sung  
送 song sung

870 t'ò  
逃 tò do

926 t'úi  
退 t'úo t'é

985 tsik  
迹 chék tsih

39 ché  
迨 gau tsé

80 ch'ing  
迨 t'eng ts'ang

97 chòk  
逐 tiok dzòk

158 fung  
逢 hong vung

407 kang  
迨 kéng kiang

417 k'au  
迨 kiu djú

480 kwang  
迨 kong hwcung

532 lin  
迨 lian lí'

648 pai  
迨 pai pé

712 pò  
迨 pò pu

764 shei  
迨 sé sz'

794 siu  
迨 siau sio

823 ts'òk  
速 sok sèk

875 tau  
迨 tò dù

877 t'au  
透 t'ú t'ü

881 tei  
迨 tóo di

903 tik  
迨 ték t'ih

918 t'ò  
途 tò dn

932 t'ung  
通 t'ong t'ung

954 tsò  
迨 tsò zo

1001 suu  
迨 tsun tsing

1111 yau  
迨 iu yù

48 ch'au  
迨 chiu tseù

248 kún  
迨 kw'an wé'

488 kw'ei  
迨 kúi kw'é

563 lòk  
迨 liok lòk

655 pán  
迨 pán páng

846 toi  
迨 tai dé

903 tik  
迨 t'ék t'ih

990 tsun  
迨 chin tsing

1047 wei  
迨 úi wé

1097 yát  
逸 ék yih

120 ch'ün  
迨 chw'an zé'

182 ha  
迨 ha ya

251 wong  
迨 hong wong

490 kwo  
過 kò ku

629 at  
迨 at úh

689 p'in  
遍 pian pi'

692 pik  
迨 pék pih

828 sui  
迨 sui zúé

862 t'ong  
迨 t'ong t'ong

840 tat  
迨 tat deh

867 tò  
迨 tò do

928 tun  
迨 tun dang

999 ts'an  
迨 in dziù

1049 wei  
迨 úi wé

1112 yan  
迨 iu yù

1124 ü  
迨 yu ü

1128 ü  
迨 gu ü

1144 wán  
運 un yün

330 kau  
邁 ko kù

390 hín  
遣 hín k'ian chi'

548 lau  
迨 liu liú

817 sò  
迨 sò su

829 sun  
迨 sun säng

842 tap  
迨 tap t'eh

843 t'ap  
迨 t'ap t'eh

881 tei  
迨 tóo di

1076 iu  
迨 yau yo

1137 ün  
遠 wan yü'

38 ché  
迨 chia tsò

64 ch'i  
迨 ti dz

513 lau  
迨 lò lü

624 ugò  
迨 ngò ngo

768 shik  
迨 sék sák

825 ts'òk  
迨 sok sòk

880 tei  
迨 té di

930 t'án  
迨 tun dang

952 tsò  
迨 tsò tso

111 ch'ung  
迨 chiong ts'ung

277 wei  
迨 úi i

292 in  
迨 jiau zo

527 liu  
迨 liau lió

542 Jun  
迨 iu ling

620 ngak  
迨 gok úh

821 sün  
迨 swan dzi'

980 ts'in  
迨 ch'ian ts'ín

1019 tsun  
迨 tsun tsäng

1140 lut  
迨 lut yüih

43 chin  
迨 chian tsé'

188 hai  
迨 hai yé

244 wan  
迨 hwan wé'

442 kú  
迨 ku kú

574 mai  
迨 mai mó

675 pi  
迨 pi pi

1075 iu  
迨 hiau yo

604 mck  
迨 l'au n'ák

721 i  
迨 j'rh

497 lap  
迨 liap lèh

686 pin  
邊 pian í'

521 lei  
迨 li li

552 lo  
迨 lò lu

10.6 yáp  
邑 íp ih

768 sháp  
邠 sip seh

163 hon  
邠 hau hō

347 ki  
邠 k'í ch'i

421 k'ung  
邠 kiung djung

579 mong  
邠 bong mong

1120 ü  
邠 u ü

1145 yung  
邠 yong yung

133 fong  
邠 hong foog

206 ying  
邠 háng yáng

610 na  
邠 na na

656 pong  
邠 pang pong

696 pán  
邠 pán ping

796 ts'é  
邠 sia zia

1020 ts'ün  
邠 chw'an ts'äng

162 hon  
邠 ham lé'

416 yau  
邠 k'iu chü

672 p'i  
邠 p'í p'ó

671 p'úi  
邠 pi bé

693 p'it  
邠 íh

699 ping  
邠 péng ping

746 shün  
邠 siau dzo

847 t'oi  
邠 t'ai t'é

878 tei  
邠 ti tí

68 chát  
邠 chí tseh

86 chü  
邠 tsu tsü

175 hau  
邠 hau hú

218 fóp  
邠 íap heh

367 kao  
邠 kau kío

396 kwik  
邠 k'ék híh

481 kwei  
邠 kúi kwó

812 sun  
邠 sun síng

702 p'ing  
邠 ján híng

759 shi  
邠 sí sz'

1140 yòk  
邠 líok yòk

78 shing  
邠 séng dzäng

143 fu  
邠 hu fu

177 lí  
邠 lí lí

220 k'ok  
邠 íh l'ák

326 kò k'ò ko 邨  
 356 kap kiap káh 邨  
 396 kwik k'ék hih 邨  
 405 kiáng kiáng 邨  
 419 kwán kun k'un 邨  
 504 long long long 邨  
 1060 'ng ngò ngu 邨  
 1085 in yan yin 邨  
 1108 ch'ing t'eng yáng 邨  
 19 shám ts'äng 邨  
 111 shung tsong dzung 邨  
 273 ngei gò ní 邨  
 492 kwok kok kwok 邨  
 499 loi lai lé 邨  
 680 p'i pi bí 邨  
 714 pò pò lu 邨  
 855 t'am tam dè 邨  
 961 tsau tsò tsü 邨  
 966 ts'ei ch'ó ts'i 邨

112 yau in yü 邨  
 174 hau ho hù 邨  
 295 yéuk jtok zók 邨  
 451 kün kün 邨  
 585 mi bí mé 邨  
 628 ngok gok ngok 邨  
 775 shü ju sü 邨  
 916 tò tò tu 邨  
 1087 in yan in 邨  
 1125 ü gu ü 邨  
 1145 wán hun yün 邨  
 173 hò kòh 'o 邨  
 189 héung hiong hiáng 邨  
 755 sau sò sù 邨  
 804 sik sék sih 邨  
 961 tsau tsò tsü 邨  
 990 tsun chin tsing 邨  
 1058 u ò u 邨  
 1143 wán ün yün 邨

23 chéung chiong tsang 邨  
 117 chün chwan tsé 邨  
 143 fu hu fu 邨  
 226 u ho n 邨  
 529 liu liau fio 邨  
 674 pi p'i pi 邨  
 1040 man ban mèn 邨  
 1087 in yan in 邨  
 1102 yán gu niáng 邨  
 1148 yung yong yung 邨  
 76 ch'ing téng zäng 邨  
 541 lun lí ling 邨  
 589 mau bò mù 邨  
 704 p'o pw'an b'u 邨  
 807 ts'ün sim zing 邨  
 850 tan tan tèn 邨  
 863 táng téng täng 邨  
 951 tsáng chéng tsáng 邨  
 485 kúi kwé 邨

609 mong hong máng 邨  
 956 ts'ò ch'ò ts'o 邨  
 1082 íp gia nih 邨  
 961 tsau tsò tsü 邨  
 1109 yau iu yü 邨  
 158 fung Long fung 邨  
 179 kw'ei hó i 邨  
 518 lei lí li 邨  
 1027 ts'ün tsan tsàn 邨  
 543 ling léng ling 邨  
 76 ch'ing téng zäng 邨  
 541 lun lí ling 邨  
 589 mau bò mù 邨  
 704 p'o pw'an b'u 邨  
 807 ts'ün sim zing 邨  
 850 tan tan tèn 邨  
 863 táng téng täng 邨  
 951 tsáng chéng tsáng 邨  
 485 kúi kwé 邨

1114 yan in yü 酉  
 905 t'ing téng ting 酉  
 999 ts'au iu dzü 酉  
 49 chau tiu zü 酉  
 81 chéuk chiook tsék 酉  
 274 i i 酉  
 672 p'úi p'òé p'ó 酉  
 999 tsau chiu tsü 酉  
 229 ü u hü 酉  
 581 mò mò ioo 酉  
 849 tam tam tén 酉  
 875 tan tò dzü 酉  
 127 fan hwan fè 酉  
 127 fan hwan fè 酉  
 164 hòt ham hó 酉  
 432 ku ko ku 酉  
 783 shun sun zäng 酉  
 816 su sò su 酉  
 912 t'ò tò du 酉  
 1006 tsok tsok zok 酉

51 ch'au tiu dzü 酉  
 51 ch'au tiu dzü 酉  
 553 lok lok lok 酉  
 601 ming béng ming 酉  
 79 ch'ing t'eng dzäng 酉  
 372 kao kau ko 酉  
 456 hòk k'òk kòk 酉  
 500 lüt lui lé 酉  
 584 múi mui' mé 酉  
 715 pò pò bu 酉  
 833 sün swan sò 酉  
 919 t'ò tò du 酉  
 1104 yán in yäng 酉  
 12 chan tsan tsè 酉  
 84 ch'at chwat seh 酉  
 563 lòk lok lòk 酉  
 671 p'úi p'òé pé 酉  
 783 shun sun zäng 酉  
 869 t'ò tò do 酉

1006 ts'ò ch'ò ts'u 醋  
 1016 tsü tsü tsü 醉  
 1083 in yam in 醜  
 223 u u u 醜  
 819 sü su sü 醜  
 809 seng séng sing 醜  
 856 t'an tam tèn 醜  
 883 t'ei t'ó di 醜  
 1100 yám yáng 醜  
 4 cha tsa tsò 醜  
 52 ch'au siu ts'ü 醜  
 161 hoi hai hé 醜  
 1144 wán un yün 醜  
 1149 yung éng yung 醜  
 10 ch'ai tsa 醜  
 21 ch'ám dzäng 醜  
 272 i i i 醫  
 507 lò lò lo 醜  
 517 lí lí lí 醜

684 piü p'ian p'io 醜  
 952 tsò tsau tsò 醋  
 968 tséung ch'iong tsiang 醬  
 177 hi hó hi 醜  
 710 p'út pw'at p'ch 醜  
 718 pòk pòk 醜  
 855 t'am tam tèn 醜  
 971 t'í ci'au tsjo 醜  
 412 kéuk kiok djá 醜  
 520 lei lé lí 醜  
 642 nuog long niung 醜  
 51 ch'au tiu dzü 醜  
 212 fán hun h'ün 醜  
 298 ü ju sò 醜  
 820 tsü su zü 醜  
 718 pòk p'òk bok 醜  
 590 mí hí mí 醜  
 631 yéung jiong uiang 醜  
 205 yán hun h'ün 醜

971 tsüu chinu tsio 醜  
 759 t'z' su sz' 醜  
 1091 in yan in 醜  
 543 ling léng ling 醜  
 855 t'am tam tèn 醜  
 971 t'í ci'au tsjo 醜  
 412 kéuk kiok djá 醜  
 520 lei lé lí 醜  
 642 nuog long niung 醜  
 51 ch'au tiu dzü 醜  
 212 fán hun h'ün 醜  
 298 ü ju sò 醜  
 820 tsü su zü 醜  
 718 pòk p'òk bok 醜  
 590 mí hí mí 醜  
 631 yéung jiong uiang 醜  
 205 yán hun h'ün 醜

165 采  
166 里  
167 金

689 pín  
采 pian  
p'ín  
943 ts'oi  
采 ch'ai  
ts'ó  
146 yau  
里 in  
yú  
767 shik  
釋 sák

518 lí  
里 lí  
108 chung  
重 tiong  
dzung  
1079 yé  
野 ya  
ya  
526 léung  
量 léung  
liang  
516 lí  
釐 lí

398 kām  
金 kām  
kiāng  
15 chām  
針 ch'iam  
tsāng  
35 ch'iu  
釧 ch'iao  
ebo  
147 fu  
釜 hu  
fu  
904 teng  
釘 téng  
ting  
11 ch'ai  
釵 ch'a  
ts'ah  
121 ch'ün  
釧 ch'ün  
ts'ün  
165 hon  
釵 han  
'a  
223 u  
鈔 o  
u  
819 kong  
釭 kong  
kong  
332 han  
釭 k'o  
k'ü  
734 sham  
釭 san  
sè  
880 téi  
鈇 téi  
di  
886 tiu  
鈇 tiu  
tio  
1094 yik  
鈇 ék  
yak  
37 ch'ao  
鈇 ch'a  
ts'ó  
183 fong  
鈇 hong  
fong  
142 fu  
鈇 hu  
fu  
328 kau  
鈇 kau  
kà  
690 k'im  
鈇 k'iam  
djé<sup>a</sup>

397 kǎn  
鉞 kǎn  
kiāng  
418 kwǎn  
鈞 kun  
kūn  
612 nat  
鈞 lap  
neh  
626 ngo  
鈞 ngò  
ngu  
629 ak  
鈞 lék  
ik  
638 nau  
鈞 liú  
nù  
645 pa  
鈞 pa  
pò  
674 péi  
鈞 p'í  
pí  
722 chap  
鈞 k'ip  
séh  
928 tun  
鈞 tun  
dǎng  
1079 yé  
鈞 ya  
ya  
1136 ün  
鈞 yan  
fa  
32 chiu  
鈞 chia  
ch'ó  
74 ching  
鈞 cheng  
tsāng  
91 chū  
鈞 ch'ü  
ts'ü  
93 ch'ó  
鈞 tsu  
dzu  
232 ün  
鈞 hian  
yó<sup>a</sup>  
328 kau  
鈞 kau  
kà  
377 kip  
鈞 kiap  
kih

389 k'im  
鉗 k'iam  
djé<sup>a</sup>  
432 ku  
鉗 ko  
ku  
441 kǔ  
鉗 ku  
kū  
545 líng  
鉗 léng  
líng  
665 p'ao  
鉗 pau  
ho  
678 p'í  
鉗 p'í  
p'í  
706 pok  
鉗 pok  
pak  
709 pát  
鉗 pwat  
peh  
709 pát  
鉗 pwat  
bah  
809 sǐng  
鉗 séng  
sǐng  
838 sz'  
鉗 su  
sz'  
893 t'it  
鉗 t'iat  
t'ih  
898 t'in  
鉗 tian  
di<sup>a</sup>  
912 t'ó  
鉗 tò  
du  
1131 t'it  
鉗 wat  
yeh  
1136 ün  
鉗 yau  
kò<sup>a</sup>  
1138 yók  
鉗 giok  
nòk  
69 ch'át  
鉗 ch'it  
tseh  
114 ch'ung  
鉗 ch'iong  
ts'ung

199 ham  
銜 ham  
yé<sup>a</sup>  
206 ying  
銜 hēng  
yāng  
372 kao  
銜 kau  
kio  
418 kwán  
銜 kun  
kūn  
421 k'ung  
銜 k'iong  
djiung  
599 ming  
銜 béng  
ming  
699 ping  
銜 péng  
piung  
776 chí  
銜 su  
sá  
800 ts'ím  
銜 t'iam  
t'ia  
801 sín  
銜 sinn  
sin  
893 t'it  
銜 t'iat  
t'ih  
888 t'iu  
銜 t'iau  
t'io  
934 t'ung  
銜 tung  
dung  
1012 ts'ün  
銜 swan  
ts'ia  
1101 ugán  
銜 gun  
niāng  
30 chāng  
銜 tóng  
tsang  
62 chí  
銜 chí  
tsé  
82 chòk  
銜 ch'iók  
tsók  
93 ch'ó  
銜 t'u  
dzu

157 fang  
鋒 Long  
fung  
165 hou  
鐸 han  
t'ó<sup>a</sup>  
202 ín  
鐸 hín  
hí<sup>a</sup>  
223 'ng  
鐸 o  
u  
302 yui  
鐸 jòé  
shó  
356 kap  
鐸 kiap  
käh  
382 man  
鐸 ki<sup>a</sup>  
417 k'au  
鐸 kin  
dju  
457 kók  
鐸 kiok  
djók  
504 long  
鐸 long  
long  
561 lát  
鐸 lwat  
löh  
579 mong  
鐸 bong  
mong  
585 múi  
鐸 múi<sup>a</sup>  
mé  
656 pong  
鐸 pang  
pong  
715 p'ò  
鐸 hn  
p'n  
793 sin  
鐸 siau  
sio  
811 sau  
鐸 siu  
sih  
908 t'ing  
鐸 t'ing  
t'ing  
992 ts'ám  
鐸 c'ám  
ts'ing

1004 ts'ó  
鏗 ch'ò  
ts'u  
1012 tsun  
鏗 ch'ü<sup>a</sup>  
ts'ia  
1000 ü  
鏗 ngò  
ngu  
1065 yók  
鏗 ak  
wok  
1079 yé  
鏗 ya  
ya  
1139 yók  
鏗 yók  
1143 kwán  
鏗 yün  
29 chāng  
鏗 chéng  
tsang  
84 ch'üt  
鏗 chwät  
tseh  
160 chui  
鏗 tsui  
tsó  
102 ch'ui  
鏗 t'ui  
tsó  
162 ham  
鏗 ham  
yé<sup>a</sup>  
279 i  
鏗 i  
i  
319 kong  
鏗 kong  
kong  
336 ki  
鏗 ki  
xi  
399 kām  
鏗 gim  
kiāng  
435 ku  
鏗 ko  
ku  
441 k'ü  
鏗 Lu  
k'ü  
450 kün  
鏗 kwan  
k'ü<sup>a</sup>

489 wo  
鏗 kò  
ku  
494 kwán  
鏗 k'ün  
kw'äng  
564 lók  
鏗 lok  
lök  
581 uno  
鏗 han  
mo  
635 nim  
鏗 kam  
né<sup>a</sup>  
655 p'án  
鏗 p'ün  
páng  
803 sek  
鏗 sák  
sih  
842 tap  
鏗 tap  
dèh  
869 t'ò  
鏗 tò  
do  
905 ting  
鏗 téng  
ding  
925 tui  
鏗 tui  
dé  
982 ts'in  
鏗 chian  
dz'ín  
1004 tso  
鏗 ch'ò  
ts'n  
1030 tsz'  
鏗 tsu  
tsz'  
9 ch'ap  
鏗 ch'ap  
ts'eh  
15 chām  
鏗 chim  
tsāng  
106 chung  
鏗 chiong  
tsung  
169 hāng  
鏗 'äng  
175 han  
鏗 ho  
hò

245 wan 鑊  
hwan kwé<sup>n</sup>

251 wong 鎊  
hong wong

305 ün 鑊  
jwan nió<sup>n</sup>

332 hai 鎊  
k'ai k'a

379 k'it 鑊  
k'iat chih

386 kün 鑊  
kian dji<sup>n</sup>

489 wo 鎊  
kó kn

536 lin 鑊  
lian li<sup>n</sup>

588 mau 鑊  
bau mù

628 ngok 鑊  
gok ngok

760 shi, ti 鑊  
si sz'

809 sing 鑊  
séng sing

876 t'an 鑊  
t'ò t'ù

917 tò 鑊  
tò du

937 tün 鑊  
tw'an tó<sup>n</sup>

971 ts'iu 鑊  
ch'ian ts'io

1022 tsung 鑊  
tsong tsung

1072 yéung 鑊  
yong yang

1081 tip 鑊  
tiap yil

1105 ying 鑊  
éng yáng

1123 ü 鑊  
u ü

14 ch'án 鑊  
éan ts'é<sup>n</sup>

17 chán 鑊  
tiu tséng

47' shín 鑊  
tsé<sup>n</sup>

102 ch'ui 鑊  
t'ui tsó

172 hò 鑊  
kòh 'o

185 hât 鑊  
hat hèh

254 fong 鑊  
hong hwóng

308 hoi 鑊  
k'ai k'é

534 lim 鑊  
liam li<sup>n</sup>

548 lau 鑊  
liu liú

618 nau 鑊  
lò nù

658 p'ong 鑊  
pong p'ong

674 pei 鑊  
p'i pi

706 pok 鑊  
p'ok bok

729 sau 鑊  
sò sù

732 shai 鑊  
éat sèh

773 shok 鑊  
sok sok

774 shak 鑊  
sók sok

815 so 鑊  
siau su

884 t'ei 鑊  
tó di

968 ts'éung 鑊  
ch'iong ts'iang

1029 tsz' 鑊  
tsu ts'

1092 yât 鑊  
ék yák

1147 yung 鑊  
yong yung

11 14 ch'án 鑊  
éan ts'é<sup>n</sup>

245 wan 鑊  
hwan hwé<sup>n</sup>

323 háng 鑊  
k'éng káng

406 king 鑊  
kéng kiáng

514 lau 鑊  
lò lù

533 lin 鑊  
lian li<sup>n</sup>

548 lan 鑊  
lin liú

576 mún 鑊  
kan mén

604 mok 鑊  
bok mòk

623 ò 鑊  
au o

625 ngò 鑊  
ngò ngo

683 piu 鑊  
p'ian pio

811 san 鎊  
sin siú

901 tik 鎊  
ték tih

822 sün 鎊  
éwan dzi<sup>n</sup>

860 t'ong 鎊  
tong t'ong

946 tsam 鎊  
tsam tsó<sup>n</sup>

968 ts'éung 鎊  
ch'iong ts'iang

987 ts'ik 鎊  
ch'ék ts'ih

1015 ts'òk 鎊  
tsok ts'òk

1025 ts'ung 鎊  
ch'ong ts'ung

1148 yung 鎊  
yong yung

12 106 chung 鎊  
chióng tsung

240 wa 鎊  
hwa wò

334 ki 鎊  
ki ki

364 k'éung 鎊  
kióng k'iéng

387 kan 鎊  
kan k'é<sup>n</sup>

446 küt 鎊  
kw'at küih

447 küt 鎊  
kw'at küih

477 fún 鎊  
kw'an kwó<sup>n</sup>

486 kwei 鎊  
kúi kwó

528 liu 鑊  
liau lió

616 nao 鑊  
liao no

710 p'út 鑊  
pw'at p'eh

718 pòk 鑊  
pok bok

801 sín 鑊  
san si<sup>n</sup>

807 ts'ám 鑊  
sim zing

811 sau 鑊  
siu siú

828 sai 鑊  
sui zúé

862 t'ong 鑊  
t'ong t'ong

864 táng 鑊  
tóng táng

925 tui 鑊  
tú dó

951 tsáng 鑊  
chéng tsáng

970 tsiu 鑊  
chian tsio

1019 tsun 鑊  
tsun tsáng

13 83 chòk 鑊  
tok zòk

245 wan 鑊  
hwan kwé<sup>n</sup>

370 kiu 鑊  
kiau kio

442 kú 鑊  
ku kú

511 lí 鑊  
lui lé

534 liün 鑊  
liam li<sup>n</sup>

558 lò 鑊  
lò lu

691 p'ik 鑊  
p'ék pih

727 ts'ò 鑊  
sò so

858 tong 鑊  
tong tong

893 t'it 鑊  
t'iat t'ih

914 tok 鑊  
tok dok

1012 tsun 鑊  
chw'an tsi<sup>n</sup>

14 90 chú 鑊  
tsu tsó

258 wok 鑊  
k'ok wok

387 kam 鑊  
kam kè<sup>n</sup>

387 kam 鑊  
kam kè<sup>n</sup>

695 p'au 鑊  
pin ping

818 sü 鑊  
su sü

15 68 ch'ät 鑊  
chit tseh

463 kwong 鑊  
kong kwong

498 lap 鑊  
liap lèh

560 lü 鑊  
lu lü

560 lü 鑊  
lu lu

682 piu 鑊  
p'ian pio

773 lok 鑊  
liok sak

1026 tsün 鑊  
tswan tsó<sup>n</sup>

16 8 chap 鑊  
zèh

554 lò 鑊  
lò lu

17 13 ts'am 鑊  
ch'am ts'ò<sup>n</sup>

503 lan 鑊  
lan lè<sup>n</sup>

706 pok 鑊  
bok

791 séung 鑊  
sióng siang

977 tsim 鑊  
siam tsí<sup>n</sup>

1117 yéuk 鑊  
yok yèk

18 179 kw'ei 鑊  
chw'an i

476 kún 鑊  
kwan kwé<sup>n</sup>

499 lei 鑊  
lé

632 nip 鑊  
liap nih

19 551 lo 鑊  
lò lu

570 lün 鑊  
liun lè<sup>n</sup>

1006 tsok 鑊  
ch'ok zok

945 tsam 鑊  
ch'ian tsó<sup>n</sup>

492 fok 鑊  
k'ok kwok

27 ch'ung 長  
tlong dzang

529 liu 鑊  
lian lió

167 金  
168 長  
長

169 門 170 阜

576 mún 門 bún mǎng				141 fau 阜 lu vù				
786 shau 門 chw'an sé <sup>a</sup>	1 701 p'ing 闌 p'ing p'ing	629 at 闌 ùh	448 hüt 闌 kw'at djöeh	509 lāk 防 lök lāk	704 po 阨 p'i p'u	752 shím 陝 siara sé <sup>a</sup>	251 wong 隍 wong	1052 wel 隗 úi wé
752 shím 閃 siam sé <sup>a</sup>	2 99 ch'òk 閃 ch'o ts'òk	1042 mǎu 闌 bún vǎng	472 kwan 闌 kwan kwé <sup>a</sup>	65 ch'í 阨 ts'	3 911 t'o 阨 du	771 shing 陞 séng sǎng	291 ying 陞 jéng zǎng	1061 n 隕 ò n
165 hon 開 hau 'ò <sup>a</sup>	3 122 fat 闕 hwat vèh	1083 ín 闕 yam í <sup>a</sup>	843 t'ap 闕 t'at t'èh	981 ts'in 阨 ch'ian ts'í <sup>a</sup>	911 t'o 阨 tò du	874 tau 陞 tò tù	358 kai 階 kai ka	1143 wán 隕 ón yún
676 pei 閉 pi í <sup>a</sup>	4 203 han 闕 han bíh	1084 ím 闕 giam ní <sup>a</sup>	899 t'in 闕 tian dí <sup>a</sup>	56 ch'i 阨 chi tsz'	4 1008 tsò 阨 tsò dzò	972 ts'iu 階 sian ts'io	567 lung 隆 léong limg	25 chéng 障 chiang tsang
1084 ím 闕 giam ní <sup>a</sup>	238 hung 闕 hang hung	1141 wik 闕 hök yök	1081 í <sup>a</sup> 闕 giat nih	127 fan 阨 hwan fú <sup>a</sup>	1086 t'ín 阨 chiam tí <sup>a</sup>	1137 ün 院 wan yü <sup>a</sup>	622 òn 陪 am é <sup>a</sup>	184 la 隳 ha hó
182 ha 閉 ha 'a	426 kok 闕 kok kok	108 hong 闕 hong	472 kwan 闕 kwan kwé <sup>a</sup>	134 fong 防 hong bong	202 han 限 han 'a	19 ch'án 陳 tin dzǎng	633 nip 隍 nih	681 pei 隳 pi p'i
198 han 閉 han hè <sup>a</sup>	426 hong 闕 k'ong kw'ong	449 kót 闕 kw'at djöeh	487 kw'ei 闕 kú kw'ò	323 hang 陞 k'eng kǎng	236 lung 陞 hong hung	36 chiú 陞 tsò	826 ts'ui 隋 sui zòé	965 tsei 際 ché tsí
198 han 開 han hè <sup>a</sup>	497 hóp 闕 k'ah kok	459 kwik 闕 k'ék höeh	46 ch'ín 闕 ch'ian ts'é <sup>a</sup>	394 k'áp 陞 k'ip kiáh	306 koi 陞 kai kó	102 shui 陞 sui dzúé	877 tei 隄 t'ó dí	541 Inn 隣 lin ling
237 wǎng 闕 hong hung	481 kwei 闕 kú kwé	493 füt 闕 kòk kw'eh	204 k'áp 闕 híh	629 äk 阨 ék ék	364 kong 降 kang kiéng	202 ham 陷 han 'a	925 tái 隊 tái dó	925 t'úi 潰 tóé dó
302 yun 開 lun zǎng	597 mǎu 闕 ban wǎng	501 lan 闕 lan lí <sup>a</sup>	265 fái 闕 hóé kwé	874 tau 阨 tò tù	514 lau 陋 lò lù	272 i 隋 i	1047 úi 隄 bó wé	200 hám 險 hiam hi <sup>a</sup>
308 hoi 開 k'ai k'é	620 ngoi 闕 gui ngó	622 òm 闕 an é <sup>a</sup>	315 hòu 闕 k'am tsé <sup>a</sup>	991 tsing 阱 chéng dzǎng	583 mǎk 陌 bék mak	543 ling 陵 ling ling	1071 yéung 陽 yong yang	625 ò 隩 ó o
321 k'ong 闕 k'ong k'ong	762 tsz' 闕 si sz'	748 shé 闕 sia sò	1052 wei 闕 úi wé	1136 ün 阮 gwan n'ü <sup>a</sup>	720 i 陌 ji 'rh	562 lók 陸 liok lök	1089 yán 陞 yan yǎng	826 ts'ui 隨 sui zúé
381 kau 開 kan kè <sup>a</sup>	496 kw'an 闕 k'un kw'áng	1042 mǎu 闕 bón vǎng	215 wan 闕 hwan kwé <sup>a</sup>	19 ch'án 阨 tin dzǎng	910 to 阨 tu	672 p'ui 陪 póé bó	1099 yám 陰 im yǎng	828 sui 隧 tui zúé
597 mǎn 闕 hín ming	505 long 闕 long long	1049 wei 闕 úi wé	691 p'ik 闕 í <sup>a</sup> p'ih	88 ch'ò 阻 tsò tsu	19 ch'án 陣 tin dzǎng	680 pi 陣 pi bí	1119 ü 隅 eu ü	805 tsap 隰 sip zih
8 chap 開 chiat zòh	558 lü 闕 li	1099 yán 闕 yǎng	859 tong 闕 tong tong	147 fu 附 fu fu	70 ch'ik 陟 t'ék tsük	869 t'ò 陶 tò dó	2 ai 隘 ni yih	964 tsei 隳 ché tsí
47 ch'ím 問 chiam	1131 üt 闕 ynt yüeh	1123 ü 闕 yu ü	844 t'at 闕 t'at t'èh	443 hū 陟 k'u	92 ch'ü 除 tu dzü	961 tsau 陟 tsò tsü	200 hám 隳 hiam k'é <sup>a</sup>	1103 yán 隱 un yǎng
183 ha 問 ya	26 ch'éng 闕 ch'iong ts'ang	21 ch'ong 闕 ch'wang ts'ong		643 o 阿 ò èh	186 hap 陟 hiap èh	1099 yám 陰 im yǎng	396 k'rik 隳 k'ék híh	261 fei 隳 hòé hwó
617 nao 開 nau <sup>a</sup> no	191 hong 闕 hang 'ong	218 hóp 闕 op heh		629 äk 阨 ék ák	207 ying 陞 léng yǎng	88 ch'ü 陟 tsu dzú	427 kak 隔 kek kak	568 lung 隴 lung lung
6.6 pi 闕 pi pi	268 fán 闕 hün hw'áng	309 hoi 闕 k'ai k'é		704 í <sup>a</sup> 阨 í <sup>a</sup> p'u	677 pei 陞 pé bó	101 chui 隊 tui dzúé	572 ma 隴 ma mò	

846 **隶** tai dé  
 837 **隸** az' su sz'  
 524 **隸** tei lé ti

100 **隹** chui tsui tsu6  
 69 **隹** chek chék tsèk  
 219 **隹** hok hok ngok  
 614 **隹** nan lan né<sup>a</sup>  
 813 **隹** sun tsun sing  
 997 **隹** tséuk ch'íok ts'íok  
 214 **隹** hung hong yung  
 435 **隹** ku ko ku  
 482 **隹** kwei kwé  
 985 **隹** tsap chip dzih  
 1067 **隹** nga nga ya  
 1089 **隹** ngan gan ngé<sup>n</sup>  
 60 **隹** chi ti sz'  
 330 **隹** kan ko kú  
 1009 **隹** tsü tsü tsü  
 1012 **隹** tsun ch'wan tsí<sup>n</sup>  
 1033 **隹** ts'z' ch'u ts'z'  
 1145 **隹** yung yung yung  
 553 **隹** lok lok lok  
 1126 **隹** u u

52 **隹** ch'au sin dzá  
 885 **隹** tin tiau tio  
 826 **隹** sui sú súé  
 999 **隹** ts'au ch'iu tsü  
 93 **隹** ch'o ch'u dzu  
 166 **隹** han han 'ó<sup>n</sup>  
 179 **隹** kw'ei i  
 258 **隹** wok hòk  
 334 **隹** kei ki ki  
 476 **隹** kún kwan kwé<sup>n</sup>  
 787 **隹** shéung song song  
 939 **隹** tsap tsap seh  
 1145 **隹** yung yung yung  
 517 **隹** li li li  
 614 **隹** nan lan né<sup>a</sup>  
 1123 **隹** u u u

1124 **雨** u u  
 734 **霽** sham san sú<sup>n</sup>  
 820 **霽** sít swat sih  
 1121 **霽** u u u  
 129 **霽** fán hun fang  
 658 **霽** p'ong pong p'ong  
 1041 **霽** mán bán ming  
 1142 **霽** wán hun yün  
 311 **霽** kóm kam kó<sup>n</sup>  
 510 **霽** lúi lui lé  
 545 **霽** ling léng ling  
 708 **霽** pòk p'auh bo  
 719 **霽** p'út p'eh  
 896 **霽** tín tian di<sup>n</sup>  
 818 **霽** sü su sü  
 884 **霽** t'ei to di  
 8 **霽** chap sap seh  
 18 **霽** chán chn tsäng  
 20 **霽** ch'án tím dzàng  
 584 **霽** múi múi<sup>n</sup> mé

607 **霽** mòk bok mòk  
 673 **霽** p'úi p'ai p'é  
 794 **霽** siu siau sio  
 802 **霽** sin san si<sup>n</sup>  
 907 **霽** t'ing téng ding  
 43 **霽** chin tiam tsé<sup>n</sup>  
 89 **霽** chü tsu dzó  
 116 **霽** ch'ong ch'ong zong  
 136 **霽** fi hui fi  
 273 **霽** ngei gé ni  
 257 **霽** fok hok hok  
 498 **霽** lap lat leh  
 540 **霽** lám lim ling  
 732 **霽** sap siap seh  
 966 **霽** ts'ei ch'ó ts'i  
 182 **霽** ha ha ya  
 543 **霽** ling léng ling  
 583 **霽** mák bék nák  
 787 **霽** séung song song

1105 **霽** ying éng yáng  
 550 **霽** lau liu liá  
 1055 **霽** wei úi wé  
 1002 **霽** mò hu vu  
 493 **霽** kwok kok kw'ok  
 502 **霽** lam lam ló<sup>n</sup>  
 696 **霽** pán pin ping  
 805 **霽** tsap sip zih  
 1101 **霽** yám ún yáng  
 569 **霽** lang líng lung  
 802 **霽** sin san si<sup>n</sup>  
 865 **霽** t'áng téng däng  
 1140 **霽** lut yüi  
 557 **霽** lò lò lu  
 643 **霽** nung lung nung  
 645 **霽** pa pa pò  
 658 **霽** p'ong pong p'ong  
 694 **霽** p'ik p'ék p'ih  
 988 **霽** ts'áp ch'ip ts'ih

181 **霽** hi k'ui i  
 573 **霽** mei bal ma  
 608 **霽** mung bong mung  
 618 **霽** nan nù  
 833 **霽** sün swan só<sup>n</sup>  
 964 **霽** tsei ché tsi  
 1 **霽** oi ai é  
 537 **霽** lík lék lih  
 543 **霽** ling léng ling  
 846 **霽** toi tai dé  
 1 **霽** oi ai é  
 63 **霽** chok tsok tsch  
 702 **霽** p'ing p'éng p'ing

995 **青** ts'ing ch'éng ts'ing  
 994 **青** ts'ing ch'éng dzing  
 965 **青** ts'ing ch'éng ts'ing  
 994 **青** leng ch'éng dzing  
 897 **青** t'ín téng di<sup>n</sup>  
 994 **青** tsing chéng dzing  
 897 **青** t'ín t'ian t'ia

136 **非** hua fi  
 649 **非** p'ai pai p'a  
 939 **非** sap seh  
 327 **非** k'ao k'ò k'o  
 591 **非** mi bi mi  
 994 **非** tsing chéng dzing  
 897 **非** t'ín t'ian t'ia

171 隸  
 172 隹  
 173 雨  
 174 青  
 175 非

176 面  
177 草  
178 韋  
179 韭  
180 音

595 mìn 面  
bian mi<sup>n</sup>  
166 hon 研  
ham y<sup>n</sup>  
900 t'in 靦  
tiau t'in<sup>n</sup>  
265 fúi 靦  
hò kwé  
970 tsiu 醜  
chiau tsio  
1081 im 靦  
yap yih

428 kak 革  
kek kek  
904 ting 鞞  
téng ting  
5 ch'a 鞞  
ch'a ts'ò  
289 yán 鞞  
jim zàng  
901 tik 鞞  
ték tih  
229 hù 鞞  
hia hù  
400 kán 鞞  
kín niàng  
645 pa 鞞  
pa pò  
722 sap 鞞  
k'ip sòh  
1103 yán 鞞  
in yáng  
186 hap 鞞  
ap 'a  
237 wáng 鞞  
héng yung  
282 yui 鞞  
é i  
604 mút 鞞  
hwat meh  
652 pan 鞞  
pwan bé<sup>n</sup>  
667 p'ao 鞞  
pau bo  
840 t'an 鞞  
t'au t'èh  
1073 yéung 鞞  
yong yang  
1078 ao 鞞  
yu o  
187 hai 鞞  
hai 'a

357 kap 鞞  
kap káh  
463 kung 鞞  
kióng kung  
621 on 鞞  
an ó<sup>n</sup>  
870 t'ò 鞞  
tiau do  
1098 yán 鞞  
in yáng  
41 chít 鞞  
sék tseh  
449 kún 鞞  
kwan kú<sup>n</sup>  
575 mún 鞞  
bian mó<sup>n</sup>  
794 shao 鞞  
san sio  
889 t'iu 鞞  
tiau dió  
907 t'ing 鞞  
téng t'ing  
1108 ngang 鞞  
géng káng  
24 chéung 鞞  
chióng tsang  
187 hai 鞞  
hai 'a  
457 kòk 鞞  
kiok kúih  
465 hung 鞞  
k'ong k'ung  
493 kwok 鞞  
kok kw'ok  
699 ping 鞞  
péng ping  
842 tap 鞞  
tap d'èh

49 chau 鞞  
tiu zù  
217 hót 鞞  
hat yòh  
222 u 鞞  
o u  
295 yau 鞞  
jiu zù  
382 kín 鞞  
kian k'í<sup>n</sup>  
457 kòk 鞞  
kiok kúih  
657 pong 鞞  
pang pong  
687 pín 鞞  
pian pi<sup>n</sup>  
770 shát 鞞  
sék sák  
877 tei 鞞  
t'é di  
1001 ts'au 鞞  
ch'iu ts'iu  
1145 wán 鞞  
hun yün  
179 lei 鞞  
hé yi  
329 kau 鞞  
ko kù  
654 p'ún 鞞  
pw'an pé<sup>n</sup>  
842 tap 鞞  
t'ap t'èh  
844 tap 鞞  
t'ap t'èh  
963 tsau 鞞  
zù  
1046 yung 鞞  
ong áng

23 chéung 鞞  
chióng tsang  
493 kwok 鞞  
kok kw'ok  
229 hù 鞞  
hia hù  
334 ki 鞞  
ki ki  
373 hui 鞞  
kiau ch'o  
47 chím 鞞  
siam tsó<sup>n</sup>  
363 kéung 鞞  
kióng kiéng  
657 pong 鞞  
pang pong  
678 pi 鞞  
pi bó  
841 tat 鞞  
t'at t'èh  
978 tsín 鞞  
chian tsí<sup>n</sup>  
1149 yung 鞞  
yong yung  
298 ti 鞞  
ju sú  
391 hín 鞞  
k'iau chin  
981 ts'ín 鞞  
ch'ian ts'ín  
1037 mat 鞞  
hiat mèh  
568 lung 鞞  
long lung  
47 chím 鞞  
siam tsó<sup>n</sup>

1048 wei 韋  
úi wé  
289 yán 韋  
jim zàng  
88 chū 韋  
tsn tsò  
155 fát 韋  
hut feh  
586 múi 韋  
múi mé  
676 pi 韋  
pi pi  
357 kap 韋  
kap káh  
794 shao 韋  
sau sio  
29 chéung 韋  
t'ióng ts'ang  
163 hon 韋  
han hō  
842 tap 韋  
tap t'èh  
750 t'ip 韋  
siap seh  
937 t'án 韋  
t'wan t'ò<sup>n</sup>  
1052 wei 韋  
úi wé  
1145 wán 韋  
hun yün  
329 kau 韋  
ko kù  
648 pei 韋  
pai pa  
869 t'ò 韋  
t'ò t'ò  
1144 wán 韋  
un yün  
692 pát 韋  
pát pih

1056 wei 韋  
hái wé  
922 tók 韋  
tok dòk  
155 fát 韋  
hut feh  
586 múi 韋  
múi mé  
676 pi 韋  
pi pi  
357 kap 韋  
kap káh  
794 shao 韋  
sau sio  
29 chéung 韋  
t'ióng ts'ang  
163 hon 韋  
han hō  
842 tap 韋  
tap t'èh  
750 t'ip 韋  
siap seh  
937 t'án 韋  
t'wan t'ò<sup>n</sup>  
1052 wei 韋  
úi wé  
1145 wán 韋  
hun yün  
329 kau 韋  
ko kù  
648 pei 韋  
pai pa  
869 t'ò 韋  
t'ò t'ò  
1144 wán 韋  
un yün  
692 pát 韋  
pát pih

414 kau 韭  
kin kiú  
414 kau 韭  
kin kiú  
939 sap 韭  
sap sèh  
188 hai 韭  
hai yé  
800 ts'ím 韭  
siam sí<sup>n</sup>

1100 yán 音  
in yäng  
1143 wán 音  
un yün  
746 shiu 音  
shiu dzo  
235 lung 音  
hong lung  
661 p'ung 音  
hong pung  
365 hong 音  
ch'ióng  
633 níp 音  
hiap níh  
1143 wán 音  
un yün  
189 héang 音  
hióng líàng

194 頁 k'iat yih  
 422 頃 k'ing ch'ang  
 904 頂 t'ing ting  
 162 頊 han hó<sup>a</sup>  
 191 項 hong hang 'ong  
 734 順 shun sun zang  
 818 須 sū su sū  
 17 頰 ch'ám ch'ím tsáng  
 163 頤 hong hong hong  
 846 頤 k'i ki di  
 435 頤 ku ko ku  
 482 頰 kwei kúi kwé  
 651 頤 pan pan pé<sup>a</sup>  
 825 頤 hòk hiok hiok  
 832 頤 tsung siung dzang  
 928 頤 tun tun táng  
 1038 頤 wan gwan wé<sup>a</sup>  
 1128 頤 ū u ū  
 81 頤 ch'ít ts'eh  
 265 頤 f'm jiam zó

645 頤 leng léng líng  
 654 頰 p'ún pw'an p'ó<sup>a</sup>  
 705 頤 p'ó p'ò p'u  
 160 頤 hoi lai 'é  
 194 頤 k'ít k'iat yih  
 218 頤 hòp hap heh  
 276 頤 i i i  
 628 頤 ngak g'ek ng'ek  
 629 頤 at at ng'ek  
 808 頤 sun sín sing  
 889 頤 t'ín t'iau t'io  
 21 頤 ch'án 'án dzáng  
 164 頤 hòk ham hó<sup>a</sup>  
 235 頤 'ung lung  
 265 頤 f'úi hòk kwé  
 356 頤 kap kiap k'áh  
 406 頤 keng kéng k'áng  
 500 頤 lai nai<sup>a</sup> la  
 697 頤 p'án p'ín ping

876 頤 t'au t'ò dù  
 908 頤 t'ing t'ing t'ing  
 925 頤 t'úi t'ò dé  
 1108 頤 wing éng yáng  
 1108 頤 wing éng yáng  
 103 頤 ch'ui tsui dzé<sup>6</sup>  
 163 頤 ham ham yé<sup>a</sup>  
 425 頤 fo k'ò k'u  
 1018 頤 sui tsui ts'ó<sup>6</sup>  
 117 頤 ch'ún chwan tsé<sup>a</sup>  
 512 頤 lui lui lé  
 628 頤 ngak g'ek ng'ek  
 722 頤 soi su só  
 883 頤 t'ei té di  
 1063 頤 ngan gan f'<sup>a</sup>  
 1147 頤 jung gong yung  
 280 頤 i g'í ní  
 512 頤 lui lui lé  
 725 頤 song song song

808 頤 sun sín sing  
 894 頤 t'ín tian t'í<sup>a</sup>  
 1046 頤 yung ong áng  
 1137 頤 ún gwan yú<sup>a</sup>  
 199 頤 hín hian hi<sup>a</sup>  
 571 頤 ma mò mò  
 575 頤 múu hwan mó<sup>a</sup>  
 1014 頤 ts'ók ch'iók ts'ók  
 16 頤 ch'ám ch'ím ch'áng  
 172 頤 ho hò 'o  
 435 頤 ku ko ku  
 972 頤 ts'ín ch'iau dzio  
 45 頤 ch'ín chian tsé<sup>a</sup>  
 401 頤 k'ám k'ím kiáng  
 199 頤 hín hian hi<sup>a</sup>  
 309 頤 hol k'ai k'ó  
 637 頤 ning k'eng n'áng  
 697 頤 p'án p'ín ping  
 556 頤 lò lò lu

452 頤 k'ún kwan ch'ó<sup>a</sup>  
 155 風 fung hong fung  
 909 颯 tin tiá  
 145 颯 fo hu vu  
 182 颯 ha ha 'a  
 1141 颯 yok yáh  
 44 颯 ch'ím ch'iam tsé<sup>a</sup>  
 154 颯 fát hut feh  
 682 颯 piu p'ian pio  
 722 颯 sap sap s'eh  
 470 颯 kwat kwat kw'eh  
 531 颯 líc liat lih  
 539 颯 líc lih  
 745 颯 shao san so  
 821 颯 s'ín swan dzí<sup>a</sup>  
 103 颯 shui soi dzit'ó  
 440 颯 k'ú ku k'ú  
 525 颯 l'ung l'óng liang  
 623 颯 óm am ó<sup>a</sup>  
 755 颯 san s'ò s'ò  
 834 颯 sz' su sz'

1056 颯 wei hui wó  
 1071 颯 yéung yong yang  
 1124 颯 ū yu ū  
 809 颯 hoi k'ai k'ó  
 548 颯 lau liu liú  
 726 颯 s'ò so so  
 755 颯 sau s'ò s'ò  
 1076 颯 iu yan yo  
 550 颯 lau liu liú  
 683 颯 p'ín p'iau p'io  
 682 颯 p'ín p'iau p'io  
 821 颯 s'ín swan dzí<sup>a</sup>  
 103 颯 shui soi dzit'ó  
 440 颯 k'ú ku k'ú  
 525 颯 l'ung l'óng liang  
 623 颯 óm am ó<sup>a</sup>  
 755 颯 san s'ò s'ò  
 834 颯 sz' su sz'

136 飛 fi hui fi  
 90 鸞 ch'ú tsu dzó  
 1056 鸞 wei hui wó  
 1071 鸞 yéung yong yang  
 1124 鸞 ū yu ū  
 809 鸞 hoi k'ai k'ó  
 548 鸞 lau liu liú  
 726 鸞 s'ò so so  
 755 鸞 sau s'ò s'ò  
 1076 鸞 iu yan yo  
 550 鸞 lau liu liú  
 683 鸞 p'ín p'iau p'io  
 682 鸞 p'ín p'iau p'io  
 821 鸞 s'ín swan dzí<sup>a</sup>  
 103 鸞 shui soi dzit'ó  
 440 鸞 k'ú ku k'ú  
 525 鸞 l'ung l'óng liang  
 623 鸞 óm am ó<sup>a</sup>  
 755 鸞 san s'ò s'ò  
 834 鸞 sz' su sz'

766 食 shik sit zák  
 834 飢 kl ki ki  
 888 飢 tsz' su sz'  
 905 飢 ting téng ting  
 946 飢 ts'án ch'án tsó<sup>a</sup>  
 43 飢 ch'ín ch'ian tsé<sup>a</sup>  
 915 飢 t'ok t'ok t'ok  
 73 飢 sh'ik t'ók ts'ák  
 127 飢 fan hwan f'ó<sup>a</sup>  
 288 飢 yám jim záng  
 829 飢 s'ún sun s'áng  
 929 飢 t'án tun d'áng  
 1102 飢 yám iu yáng  
 1128 飢 ū u ū  
 275 飢 l i i  
 311 飢 k'óm kam ké<sup>a</sup>  
 629 飢 ak lék ák  
 664 飢 pao pau po  
 693 飢 p'ít p'ít p'ín  
 767 飢 sh'ik s'ek s'ák

181 頁  
 182 風  
 183 飛  
 184 食

184 食  
185 首  
186 香  
187 馬

838 tsz' su sz' 餉  
190 héung hong h'iang 餉  
357 kap kap káh 餡  
572 kao kau kio 餃  
620 ngai ngai' ngé 餓  
699 ping péng ping 餅  
720 ni ji rh 餌  
899 t'im t'iam t'ia 餖  
1072 yéung yong yang 養  
66 chei ché ts'eh 養  
618 nui lôé nù 餛  
627 ngo ngò ngu 餽  
709 pát p'ék bok 餽  
712 pò pò pu 餽  
767 shik sèk sák 餽  
823 ts'òk sòk sòk 餽  
875 tau tò dù 餽  
946 ts'au ch'an tsò' 餐  
1020 tsun tsun tsing 餽

1121 ü u ü 餘  
23 chéung tióng tsang 餽  
84 ch'it chwat tseh 餸  
192 ngao ngau' yo 餹  
202 ham ham 'ò' 餹  
269 wán hun wáng 餹  
451 kün kwan kù' 餹  
490 kwo kò ku 餹  
475 kün kwan kwé' 餹  
809 s'ing t'im zing 餹  
855 t'am tam dò' 餹  
979 tsün chian tsü' 餹  
1054 ü ü wé 餹  
2 ai ü 餹  
130 fán hun fáng 餹  
174 hau ho hó 餹  
222 n o u 餹  
251 wong hong wong 餹  
269 wán hun wáng 餹

643 n'au lwan nò' 饌  
809 t'ong t'im zing 饌  
827 sui sui si' 饌  
893 t'it t'iat t'ih 饌  
181 hi k'ai hi 饌  
325 kò kò ko 饌  
418 ch'au hiu h'iu 饌  
488 kwei kwei kwé 饌  
391 lüm kiam kiam 饌  
549 lau liu liu 饌  
755 san sò sù 饌  
804 sik sèk s'ih 饌  
817 sò sò sa 饌  
861 t'ong tong dong 饌  
924 tái tái té 饌  
1081 íp yap yih 饌  
400 kán kin djiáng 饌  
575 mau ban mé' 饌  
602 wo mò mu 饌

692 pát pít pih 饌  
811 sau sin sih 饌  
1128 ü ü ü 饌  
30 ch'ang t'eng ts'ang 饌  
66 ch'i hi ts' 饌  
116 chong ch'ong ts'ong 饌  
118 chan ch'au dzé' 饌  
282 i é i 饌  
292 iü iü ü 饌  
334 ki ki ki 饌  
488 kwei kwei kwé 饌  
723 san sam sò' 饌  
741 shóng hong song 饌  
752 shün s'iau zé' 饌  
864 táng t'eng táng 饌  
43 chin chiau tsé' 饌  
130 fán hun fáng 饌  
189 héung hong h'iang 饌  
642 nung long niung 饌

868 t'ò t'ò t'ò 饌  
1145 yung yong yung 饌  
118 chan chwan dzò' 饌  
609 mung bong mung 饌  
616 üng léung náng 饌  
719 p'át p'eh 饌  
1057 wok hò hòk 饌  
1089 ím yam í' 饌  
662 mo mò nu 饌  
14 ts'am ch'am zé' 饌  
190 héung hong h'iang 饌  
591 mi bí mi 饌  
551 lo lò lu 饌

753 shau shü sù 首  
488 kw'ei kúi kw'ó 尫  
904 ting téng ting 頂  
493 kwik hék kòk 鹹  
188 héung hong h'iang 香  
130 fán lun wáng 馥  
631 ni ni ni 馥  
710 pat wat bah 馥  
186 fi hui fi 馥  
279 i i i 馥  
662 p'áng p'óng pang 馥  
151 fók hok fók 馥  
206 hing léng h'iang 馨  
130 fán hui wáng 馥  
1055 ngai gúi wé 馨

571 ma ma mò 馮  
158 fung hong vung 馮  
246 wau wò' 馮  
1127 ü gu nü 馮  
64 ch'i ti dz' 馮  
90 chü tsu tsò 馮  
813 ts'un sun dzing 馮  
901 tik ték tih 馮  
911 t'ò tò du 馮  
959 chak lok lok 馮  
67 chap chip tseh 馮  
471 fai kw'ai kw'ó 馮  
558 lü lu li 馮  
581 mò mò mò 馮  
708 pak hòk hòk 馮  
722 sap k'ip s'eh 馮  
911 t'ò tò du 馮  
1094 yik ék yák 馮  
2 ngang gong ngong 馮  
89 ch'ò tsu dzò 馮

148 fu hu fu 馮  
353 ka ka kia 馮  
438 k'ü k'ü k'ü 馮  
441 kü kü kü 馮  
443 k'ü k'ü k'ü 馮  
461 kwing k'óng kiung 馮  
641 nò lò nu 馮  
672 p'í p'í p'í 馮  
693 p'í p'í p'í 馮  
760 shai su sz' 馮  
836 sz' su sz' 馮  
848 t'oi t'ai dé 馮  
911 t'ò tò du 馮  
949 tsong ch'ong tsong 馮  
187 hai hai h'í 馮  
211 yau hiu h'á 馮  
803 yung jiong zung 馮  
553 lok lok lok 馮  
558 lü lu lu 馮

158 fung hong vung 馮  
246 wau wò' 馮  
1127 ü gu nü 馮  
64 ch'i ti dz' 馮  
90 chü tsu tsò 馮  
813 ts'un sun dzing 馮  
901 tik ték tih 馮  
911 t'ò tò du 馮  
959 chak lok lok 馮  
67 chap chip tseh 馮  
471 fai kw'ai kw'ó 馮  
558 lü lu li 馮  
581 mò mò mò 馮  
708 pak hòk hòk 馮  
722 sap k'ip s'eh 馮  
911 t'ò tò du 馮  
1094 yik ék yák 馮  
2 ngang gong ngong 馮  
89 ch'ò tsu dzò 馮

583 māk  
駟 bék  
mak  
690 p'in  
駢 pian  
bi<sup>n</sup>  
708 pok  
駮 pak  
bòk  
720 i  
駟 ji  
'rh  
735 sán  
駮 sin  
siog  
760 shei  
駮 su  
sz'  
864 t'äng  
養 t'eng  
däng  
870 t'ò  
駮 tò  
do  
1099 yán  
駮 in  
yàog  
68 chăt  
駮 chäk  
tsäk  
80 p'ing  
駮 p'eng  
ts'äng  
165 hon  
駮 han  
t'ò<sup>n</sup>  
233 hün  
駮 hun  
hün  
578 mong  
駮 bang  
bong  
809 éng  
駮 séng  
sing  
925 tui  
駮 tóo  
dó  
919 t'ò  
駮 tò  
du  
991 ts'äm  
駮 ch'äm  
ts'ing  
1019 tsun  
駮 tsun  
tsing

100 chui  
駮 tsui  
tsó  
136 fi  
駮 hui  
fi  
343 k'i  
駮 ki  
dji  
345 k'ó  
駮 ké  
dji  
425 fo  
駮 k'ò  
k'u  
499 loi  
駮 lai  
lé  
564 lòk  
駮 liok  
lòk  
655 pän  
駮 p'än  
päng  
720 i  
駮 ji  
ni  
749 shó  
駮 sia  
sò  
1022 tsung  
駮 tsung  
tsung  
1091 im  
駮 giam  
ni<sup>n</sup>  
126 fan  
駮 hong  
vè<sup>n</sup>  
182 ha  
駮 ha  
ya  
487 kw'ei  
駮 kúi  
kw'ó  
466 wa  
駮 wa  
wó  
691 p'in  
駮 p'ian  
p'i<sup>n</sup>  
691 p'in  
駮 p'ian  
p'i<sup>n</sup>  
883 t'ei  
駮 té  
di

1022 tsung  
駮 tsung  
tsung  
1025 t'sung  
駮 ch'ong  
ts'ung  
1054 wei  
駮 úi  
wó  
1062 mò  
駮 hn  
vn  
1077 iu  
駮 yan  
yo  
45 chün  
駮 tian  
tsé<sup>n</sup>  
68 chăt  
駮 chäk  
tsäk  
389 hín  
駮 k'ian  
chi<sup>n</sup>  
548 lau  
駮 liu  
liú  
626 ngau  
駮 ngu  
ngú  
726 sò  
駮 so  
so  
733 shín  
駮 sian  
ni<sup>n</sup>  
772 shüng  
駮 sing  
zäng  
864 t'äng  
駮 t'eng  
däng  
891 tün  
駮 tian  
ti<sup>n</sup>  
956 ts'ò  
駮 ch'ò  
ts'ò  
961 tsau  
駮 ch'ò  
tsü  
1133 ün  
駮 gwan  
nü<sup>n</sup>  
61 chi  
駮 chi  
tsz'

443 k'ü  
駮 k'u  
k'ü  
514 lau  
駮 lò  
lù  
551 lò  
駮 lò  
lu  
583 māk  
駮 bék  
mak  
624 ngò  
駮 ngò  
ngo  
684 pün  
駮 piau  
p'io  
947 ts'am  
駮 ch'am  
ts'á<sup>n</sup>  
1025 ts'ung  
駮 ch'ong  
ts'ung  
191 hiu  
駮 hian  
h'io  
240 wa  
駮 hwa  
wò  
368 kiu  
駮 kiau  
kio  
541 hün  
駮 lin  
ling  
565 Int  
駮 lut  
lih  
655 pän  
駮 p'ün  
päng  
822 sòk  
駮 siok  
sòk  
850 tan  
駮 tan  
tè<sup>n</sup>  
911 t'ò  
駮 du  
du  
927 tün  
駮 tun  
täng  
44 chin  
駮 chian  
tso<sup>n</sup>

403 keug  
駮 kéng  
kiäng  
551 lò  
駮 lò  
lu  
893 t'it  
駮 t'iat  
t'ih  
1091 im  
駮 giam  
yé<sup>n</sup>  
1094 yik  
駮 ök  
yäk  
1122 ü  
駮 gu  
nü  
915 t'ok  
駮 t'ok  
t'ok  
962 tsan  
駮 tsóe  
tsä  
558 lü  
駮 lu  
li  
787 séung  
駮 song  
song  
338 k'i  
駮 ki  
ki  
384 kün  
駮 kian  
ki<sup>n</sup>  
791 séung  
駮 sieng  
siang  
1027 ch'ün  
駮 chw'an  
ts'ü<sup>n</sup>  
244 fún  
駮 hwan  
hwé<sup>n</sup>  
633 níp  
駮 liap  
nih  
518 li  
駮 lò  
li  
14 ch'an  
駮 tsò<sup>n</sup>

454 kwät  
骨 küt  
kweh  
314 kon  
骭 kan  
ké<sup>n</sup>  
427 kok  
骭 güt  
käk  
1052 wei  
骭 wé  
168 k'ong  
骭 k'ong  
hong  
645 pa  
骭 pa  
pò  
876 t'au  
骭 tau  
dù  
327 hao  
骭 k'ò  
k'ò  
375 k'ü  
骭 d'u  
436 fu  
骭 ko  
k'u  
681 p'i  
骭 pi  
p'i  
709 püt  
骭 pwat  
bah  
711 p'òk  
骭 p'òk  
bòk  
878 tei  
骭 ti  
ti  
1032 ts'z  
骭 tsu  
tsz'  
208 häng  
骭 hóng  
yäng  
306 hoi  
骭 hai  
yé  
427 kak  
骭 kok  
käk  
468 kwa  
骭 kw'at  
kw'ò  
688 pün  
骭 pian  
li<sup>n</sup>

249 ün  
骭 wé<sup>n</sup>  
322 käng  
骭 kéng  
käng  
907 t'ing  
骭 téng  
t'ing  
926 t'ui  
骭 t'ui  
t'ó  
366 hong  
骭 k'ong  
ch'ìng  
425 fo  
骭 k'ò  
k'u  
675 pei  
骭 pi  
pi  
1040 ün  
骭 wan  
mò<sup>n</sup>  
854 ya  
骭 k'ò  
k'a  
1120 ü  
骭 g'u  
ü  
103 ch'ui  
骭 tsui  
dzúé  
161 hoi  
骭 hai  
há<sup>ó</sup>  
657 pong  
骭 pong  
pong  
709 püt  
骭 bok  
bok  
1032 ts'z  
骭 tsu  
tsz'  
513 lau  
骭 lò  
lù  
446 küt  
骭 kw'at  
küh  
827 sui  
骭 ch'ui  
si  
884 t'ei  
骭 t'ó  
t'í

922 tòk  
骭 tok  
dòk  
949 tsong  
骭 tsong  
tsong  
696 pän  
骭 pün  
püng  
477 fun  
骭 kw'an  
kw'ò<sup>n</sup>  
556 lò  
骭 lò  
lu

324 kò  
高 kò  
kò  
727 sò  
骭 sò  
sò  
80

190 髮  
191 鬚  
192 鬣  
193 鬃  
194 鬼

681 piu p'iau pio  
495 kw'án kw'au kw'áng  
880 t'ei t'é t'è  
135 fong hong fong  
211 yau hju l'ü  
580 mo mò mo  
672 p'i p'ó  
855 yám tam t'á  
121 fat hwat feh  
154 fát hut feh  
285 ín jiam zó  
390 k'ín k'iam djé  
588 mao bò mù  
847 t'oi t'ai t'é  
889 t'iu siau dio  
1029 tsz' ch'n ts'  
333 kei ké kil  
719 l jì rh  
469 kát kwat kwèh  
831 sung jiong sung

111 cha kwa tsò  
338 kei ké ki  
601 p'ung hong pung  
696 p'au pin ping  
731 sha sa sò  
745 shao sau so  
884 t'ei té t'i  
30 ch'áng chéng tsang  
103 shui sui dzúé  
452 k'án kw'án ch'ó  
662 pang p'óng pang  
723 sam sam sò  
830 sung song sung  
842 tap tap dèh  
880 t'ei t'é t'i  
931 tung tong tung  
94 ts'oi ch'ai ts'ó  
1022 tsung tsong tsung  
223 n o u

723 soi su sé  
910 to tò du  
978 tsín chian tsin  
999 ts'au in dzü  
17 ch'án chín tsáng  
304 yung jiong zung  
346 k'i ki dji  
54 p'un pan p'ón  
575 mau ban mé  
392 kik kék kiák  
488 kw'oi kui kwé  
725 säng ch'ung säng  
818 sò su sá  
246 wan hwan kwé  
502 lam lam lè  
609 mung long mung  
616 nng lóng náng  
696 p'au pin ping  
552 lp liap lih

291 yéung jiong zang  
946 tsan tsam tsò  
291 yéung jiong zang  
946 tsan tsam tsò  
874 tau tò t'ü  
874 tau tò t'ü  
617 nao nau<sup>n</sup> no  
238 hung hang hung  
203 nik gék lih  
412 kau k'iu kiú  
874 tau tò t'ü  
164 hòh ham h'è  
874 tau tò t'ü  
412 lau k'iu kié

874 tau tò t'ü  
874 tau tò t'ü  
617 nao nau<sup>n</sup> no  
238 hung hang hung  
203 nik gék lih  
412 kau k'iu kiú  
874 tau tò t'ü  
164 hòh ham h'è  
874 tau tò t'ü  
412 lau k'iu kié

29 ch'ung t'iong ts'ang  
1139 wát üt y'eh  
1139 wát üt y'eh  
539 lik kék lih  
146 fu lu fu  
807 ts'ám chim zung  
1023 tsung tsong tsung  
1140 yòk yek yèk  
87 ch'ao t'au ts'o  
539 lik kék lih  
146 fu lu fu  
807 ts'ám chim zung  
1023 tsung tsong tsung  
1140 yòk yek yèk  
87 ch'ao t'au ts'o

482 kwei kú k'ü  
536 mi mli<sup>n</sup> mé  
:69 wán hun wáng  
486 ful l'óó kw'ó  
586 mi mli<sup>n</sup> mé  
647 pat pwat p'èh  
711 pak p'ák p'ák  
146 fu hu fu  
794 au siau sio  
259 wak l'ék hòk  
342 k'i k'i dji  
526 léung liang liang  
926 t'ül tòó dé  
1345 mong bong voung  
1035 ngei gúí wé  
CS lí lí ts'z'  
602 mo mò l.u  
603 p'iu p'iu p'io  
304 lí lí lí  
9 h'at h'at s'ah

52 ch'au lin ts'ü  
986 tsím ch'ék tsò<sup>n</sup>  
1038 im yam yin  
52 ch'au lin ts'ü  
986 tsím ch'ék tsò<sup>n</sup>  
1038 im yam yin

52 ch'au lin ts'ü  
986 tsím ch'ék tsò<sup>n</sup>  
1038 im yam yin

1119 魚 gu 'ng	148 鮒 fu hu fu	591 鮓 mei mi	1082 鮓 ip ip yih	175 鮓 ha ho hō	242 鮓 wat kut wēh	575 鮓 man ban mō <sup>n</sup>	43 鮓 chin chiau tsé <sup>n</sup>	517 鮓 li ló li
1068 鮓 chat tsat k'eh	162 鮓 kím ham hē <sup>n</sup>	719 鮓 i ji 'rh	59 鮓 chei ché sz	182 鮓 ha ha hō <sup>n</sup>	383 鮓 kím kiam k'ā	598 鮓 mán bin ming	132 鮓 fán huu fang	800 鮓 sán sian s'ā
287 鮓 yán jin niang	215 鮓 o o hu	792 鮓 séng siang	259 鮓 wak hék hòk	247 鮓 wan wan wē <sup>n</sup>	346 鮓 k'i ki dji	624 鮓 ngó ngó ngo	176 鮓 hau hau hū	
379 鮓 kít kéh kih	443 鮓 k'n k'n k'ū	800 鮓 siu sian s'ā	273 鮓 ngei gó ni	251 鮓 wong hong wong	473 鮓 kwan kwán kwō <sup>n</sup>	684 鮓 p'iu p'iau p'io	312 鮓 kóm kau k'ó	
866 鮓 tò tò to	634 鮓 ním kám u' <sup>n</sup>	884 鮓 t'ci t'ci di	340 鮓 kwei kúi ki	312 鮓 kóm kan k'ū <sup>n</sup>	572 鮓 ma ma mò	889 鮓 t'iu t'iau dio	485 鮓 kúí kóé kwé	
460 鮓 kung kong kung	660 鮓 páng péng ping	934 鮓 t'ung tung dung	408 鮓 k'ing kéng djiang	628 鮓 ngok gok ngok	726 鮓 sò sò so	999 鮓 tsò tsò tsü	521 鮓 lei lé li	
20 鮓 ch'ám dzang	665 鮓 pao pau bo	1050 鮓 ngei góí wé	435 鮓 ku ku ku	687 鮓 pín pian p'ā	760 鮓 shi si sz'	1147 鮓 yung yong yung	534 鮓 lím liam lí <sup>n</sup>	
134 鮓 fong hong bong	698 鮓 pít pít píh	1052 鮓 fui úi wé	494 鮓 kwán k'un kw'áng	722 鮓 soi su sé	843 鮓 t'ap t'ap t'eh	251 鮓 wong hong wong	625 鮓 ò ò o	
939 鮓 sap tsèh	753 鮓 shín sian zé <sup>n</sup>	247 鮓 wan wan wē <sup>n</sup>	499 鮓 loi lai ló	809 鮓 seng séng séng	865 鮓 t'ang t'ang dang	370 鮓 kiu kiau kio	740 鮓 shéung siang dzang	
361 鮓 kai kai ka	811 鮓 ts'au siu zü	322 鮓 káng kéng kang	544 鮓 leng léng ling	884 鮓 t'ci té di	950 鮓 ts'ong ch'iong ts'ong	485 鮓 kwei k'óé kwé	957 鮓 tsák chék zák	
460 鮓 kung kong kung	847 鮓 t'oi t'ai t'ó	494 鮓 kw'án kun kw'áng	792 鮓 séung siang	884 鮓 t'ei té di	1029 鮓 tsz' tsu tsz'	541 鮓 lun lin ling	241 鮓 hu hwa wó	
556 鮓 lu lò lu	912 鮓 li tò du	519 鮓 li li li	889 鮓 t'iu t'iau dio	891 鮓 t'ap tiap dih	1076 鮓 in yau yo	685 鮓 pít piat pih	820 鮓 tsü u zü	
612 鮓 nap lap neh	967 鮓 ts'ei ch'ó dzi	594 鮓 mín hian mí <sup>n</sup>	950 鮓 ts'ong ch'iong ts'ong	957 鮓 tsák chék tsák	1119 鮓 ú gu ú	709 鮓 pát beh	967 鮓 ts'ei ch'ó dzi	
730 鮓 sha sa sò	1070 鮓 yéung yong yang	618 鮓 nui lòé né	961 鮓 tsau tsò tsü	984 鮓 tsák chit tsih	1142 鮓 wán in yün	753 鮓 shün sian zé	16 鮓 chám chám tsüang	
929 鮓 t'au tun dang	1114 鮓 yau iu yü	715 鮓 p'ò hu p'u	996 鮓 tsing ch'éng ts'ing	1001 鮓 ts'an iu ts'ü	1147 鮓 yung yong yung	753 鮓 shün sian zé <sup>n</sup>	532 鮓 lip liap lih	
1041 鮓 mán bún väng	262 鮓 úi hó wé	730 鮓 sha sa sò	998 鮓 ts'èuk ch'iók ts'èk	1001 鮓 ts'au ch'iu ts'iu	117 鮓 chün sun tsó <sup>n</sup>	807 鮓 ts'ám sim zing	500 鮓 lai nai <sup>n</sup> ló	
1110 鮓 yau iu yü	276 鮓 i, ki ki i	794 鮓 shao sau sio	1030 鮓 tsz' tsu tsz'	1022 鮓 tsung tsong tsung	380 鮓 kín kiau k'ā	807 鮓 ts'ám sim zing	555 鮓 lò lò ló	
1119 鮓 ú gu ú	368 鮓 kao kau kio	889 鮓 t'iu t'iau dio	104 鮓 ch'nn ch'ün ts'ang	1087 鮓 ín yam í <sup>n</sup>	482 鮓 kwei khi kwé	1021 鮓 ts'ün tenn dzang	628 鮓 ngok gok ngok	
4 鮓 cha tsah zó	482 鮓 kwei ch'am kwé	947 鮓 ts'an ch'am tsó <sup>n</sup>	153 鮓 fók feh	173 鮓 hò kéh ko	533 鮓 lín lian lí <sup>n</sup>	1140 鮓 wát lut y'eh	947 鮓 tsan ch'am tsó <sup>n</sup>	
63 鮓 ch'i ti ts'z								

19

22

12

14

15

16

632 niu  
鳥 lian  
nio

1096 ut  
鳥 it  
ih

144 fu  
鳥 hu  
vu

412 kan  
鳥 k'in  
kiu

886 tin  
鳥 t'iau  
tio

159 fung  
鳥 hong  
vung

310 kan  
鳥 kan  
kò<sup>n</sup>

598 ming  
鳥 bóng  
ming

758 shi  
鳥 ch'i  
sz'

917 tò  
鳥 tò  
du

1133 ün  
鳥 yan  
yü<sup>n</sup>

18 shám  
鳥 t'im  
dzang

55 chi  
鳥 chi  
tsz'

130 fán  
鳥 lun  
fang

225 n  
鳥 ho  
n

448 küt  
鳥 küh

448 kwik  
鳥 kwat  
küh

664 pò  
鳥 pò  
po

695 p'át  
鳥 p'it  
p'ih

1066 n  
鳥 a  
o

1089 ngan  
鳥 gan  
ngò<sup>n</sup>

1138 yòk  
鳥 giok  
yòk

1145 wán  
鳥 ún  
yün

7 chat  
鳥 tsat  
tsèh

63 ch'i  
鳥 ch'i  
ts'z'

192 liu  
鳥 lian  
hio

375 hao  
鳥 k'au  
ch'o

443 k'ü  
鳥 ku  
kü

432 ku  
鳥 ko  
ku

539 läp  
鳥 liap  
lih

545 ling  
鳥 löng  
ling

690 p'in  
鳥 pian  
p'i<sup>n</sup>

852 tan  
鳥 tan  
dè<sup>n</sup>

911 t'o  
鳥 tò  
du

606 mò  
鳥 hu  
mu

1068 np  
鳥 ap  
èh

1070 yéung  
鳥 yong  
yang

1132 ün  
鳥 yong  
yü<sup>n</sup>

1140 lut  
鳥 yüh

48 chau  
鳥 chiu  
tsü

73 ch'ik  
鳥 sek  
ts'ák

211 yau  
鳥 hiu  
li'ü

226 u  
鳥 ho  
u

236 hung  
鳥 hong  
hung

290 yám  
鳥 jün  
zang

297 ü  
鳥 ju  
sü

367 kao  
鳥 kau  
kio

383 in  
鳥 gian  
ki<sup>n</sup>

428 kòp  
鳥 kap  
keh

469 küt  
鳥 kwat  
kwèh

531 lit  
鳥 liat  
lih

553 lok  
鳥 lok  
lok

620 ngai  
鳥 ngai<sup>n</sup>  
ngé

831 sung  
鳥 jiong  
sung

882 t'ei  
鳥 t'é  
t'i

1089 an  
鳥 an  
f<sup>n</sup>

1133 ün  
鳥 yan  
yü<sup>n</sup>

627 ngo  
鳥 ngò  
ngu

316 lion  
鳥 k'an  
kó<sup>n</sup>

455 kòk  
鳥 gok  
kòk

457 küt  
鳥 kwat  
küh

450 kün  
鳥 kwan  
kü<sup>n</sup>

718 püt  
鳥 peh

814 tsun  
鳥 jiong  
sing

882 t'ei  
鳥 t'é  
t'i

919 t'ò  
鳥 tò  
du

923 t'òk  
鳥 t'òk

1061 mò  
鳥 bu  
vu

1139 kòk  
鳥 kok  
yòk

100 chui  
鳥 tsui  
tsò

153 fòk  
鳥 lok  
vik

321 käng  
鳥 kéng  
käng

344 L'i  
鳥 ki  
dji

389 hònm  
鳥 chi<sup>n</sup>

438 k'ü  
鳥 ku  
kü

457 kòk  
鳥 kiok  
küh

494 kwán  
鳥 k'un  
kw'ang

600 ming  
鳥 béng  
ming

621 òm  
鳥 jén  
é<sup>n</sup>

661 p'ang  
鳥 t'óng  
hang

694 p'át  
鳥 p'ih

783 shun  
鳥 ch'un  
zang

831 sung  
鳥 jiong  
sung

885 tiu  
鳥 tiau  
tio

913 chüt  
鳥 chwat  
tòh

993 tsing  
鳥 ch'eng  
tang

998 ts'èuk  
鳥 ch'ioek  
ts'iek

1092 yik  
鳥 giat  
niäk

1092 yik  
鳥 giat  
niäk

1132 ün  
鳥 wan  
yü<sup>n</sup>

73 ch'ik  
鳥 t'ek  
ts'ák

121 chün  
鳥 ts'è<sup>n</sup>

217 hot  
鳥 giat  
'òh

223 u  
鳥 o  
u

359 kai  
鳥 kai  
kia

459 kwik  
鳥 k'ek  
hüè:

607 mòk  
鳥 bok  
mòk

628 ngok  
鳥 gok  
ngok

883 t'ei  
鳥 té  
di

914 tok  
鳥 tò  
dek

1001 ts'an  
鳥 ch'in  
ts'ü

1087 in  
鳥 an  
f<sup>n</sup>

1135 ün  
鳥 swan  
yü<sup>n</sup>

93 ch'o  
鳥 ch'n  
dzu

196 hün  
鳥 k'ian  
chi<sup>n</sup>

219 lok  
鳥 bok  
ngòk

234 wát  
鳥 lut  
weh

332 k'au  
鳥 k'o  
k'ü

234 kei  
鳥 ki  
ki

382 kím  
鳥 liu  
ki<sup>n</sup>

423 ko  
鳥 kò  
ku

548 lau  
鳥 liu  
liü

813 sun  
鳥 tsun  
sing

882 tei  
鳥 t'é  
t'i

899 t'in  
鳥 tian  
di<sup>n</sup>

950 ts'ong  
鳥 ch'ong  
ts'ong

986 tsik  
鳥 chék  
tüh

1033 ts'z'  
鳥 tsu  
sz'

1078 in  
鳥 yau  
yo

1089 an  
鳥 an  
f<sup>n</sup>

1092 yik  
鳥 ók  
niäk

1092 yát  
鳥 ók  
yák

1105 äng  
鳥 éng  
yang

23 chéung  
鳥 chiong  
tsang

39 ché  
鳥 chia  
tò

61 chi  
鳥 chi  
tsz'

113 chong  
鳥 tsong  
tsong

272 i  
鳥 i  
i

548 lau  
鳥 liu  
liü

571 ma  
鳥 hò  
bò

624 ngò  
鳥 ngò  
ugo

625 nu  
鳥 ò  
ù

683 p'iu  
鳥 p'iau  
ts'è<sup>n</sup>

774 tsük  
鳥 tsok  
ts'èk

787 shong  
鳥 song  
song

1077 in  
鳥 yau  
yo

28 ch'ong  
鳥 ch'iong  
ts'ang

198 hau  
鳥 han  
yè<sup>n</sup>

282 ei  
鳥 é  
i

368 kin  
鳥 kian  
kio

444 k'ü  
鳥 ku  
kü

528 liu  
鳥 liu  
lio

685 pít  
鳥 piat  
pih

793 tséung  
鳥 siong  
djiang

822 sòk  
鳥 siok  
sòk

835 sz'  
鳥 si  
sz'

863 täng  
鳥 téng  
täng

985 t'ung  
鳥 tung  
dung

970 tsün  
鳥 chüan  
tslo

1000 tsau  
鳥 chiu  
dzü

1140 wát  
鳥 lut  
yüeh

43 chin  
鳥 chian  
ts'è<sup>n</sup>

210 lok  
鳥 hak  
'ok

278 i  
鳥 gi  
i

341 k'ei  
鳥 k'é  
ch'i

552 lo  
鳥 lò  
lu

558 lò  
鳥 lò  
lu

695 p'ik  
鳥 p'èk  
p'ih

781 chòk  
鳥 siok  
sòk

958 chak  
鳥 ták  
tsak

1106 ying  
鳥 éng  
yang

609 mung  
鳥 bong  
mung

902 tik  
鳥 ták  
dñ

1057 wok  
鳥 hò  
hòk

1105 äng  
鳥 éng  
yang

1118 ngok  
鳥 guk  
ngok

1123 ü  
鳥 u  
ü

511 lui  
鳥 lui  
lú

555 lò  
鳥 lò  
lu

787 shong  
鳥 song  
song

1105 ying  
鳥 éng  
yang

443 k'ü  
鳥 ku  
kü

476 kún 鸕 kwan kwé <sup>n</sup>	536 lu 鹵 lò lu	562 lók 鹿 lòk lòk	419 kw'an 麕 k'un k'un	583 māk 麥 bék mak	571 ma 麻 mò, ba mò	252 wong 黃 hong wong	776 shū 黍 su sū	218 hāk 黑 bék hāk
518 lí 鸕 lí	385 kan 鹵 kiam kò <sup>n</sup>	337 ki 麕 ki ki	524 lei 麗 lò lí	218 hāt 麩 k'it heh	602 mo 麼 mòk mu	478 kwang 鞦 kong kwong	515 lei 黎 lò lí	313 kon 駟 hun kún
570 lūn 鸕 lūn	853 t'an 鹵 chiam dè <sup>n</sup>	1109 yan 麕 ya yü	563 lók 麕 lòk lòk	911 麩 to du	261 fei 麼 húi hwó	876 t'au 鞦 tò t'ò	636 nik 翻 nih	1094 yik 駟 ék yák
	198 ham 鹹 ham hè <sup>n</sup>	682 piu 麕 p'ian pio	1047 wei 麕 úi wó	1095 yik 麩 ék yák	591 mi 麼 bi mi	252 wong 鞦 hong wong	636 nik 翻 nih	390 k'im 駟 k'iam djé <sup>n</sup>
	385 kan 鹹 kiam kò <sup>n</sup>	1003 ts'ò 麕 ch'ò ts'ò	189 héung 麕 hióng hiáng	142 fu 麩 lu fu	131 fán 麼 väng	296 lung 鞦 hong hung	630 ni 翻 ni ni	606 māk 駟 bék māk
	433 ku 鹹 ko ku	88 chü 麕 tsu tsó	199 ham 鹹 ham yè <sup>n</sup>	595 mün 麩 bian mí <sup>n</sup>			634 chím 黏 liam ni <sup>n</sup>	848 t'ai 駟 t'ai tó
	1004 ts'ò 鹹 ch'ò ts'n	352 ka 麕 ka kia	352 ku 麕 ka kia	679 pi 麩 pi bi			648 p'ei 黏 pai pa	98 chut 駟 pai tseh
	385 kan 鹹 kiam kò <sup>n</sup>	419 kwán 麕 k'un k'un	590 ni 麕 bi mi	604 müt 麩 bwat meh			63 ch'i 黏 li ts'z'	845 toi 駟 tai dó
	385 kan 鹹 kiam kò <sup>n</sup>	667 p'ò 麕 p'auh bo	749 shó 麕 sia sò	911 麩 tò du			571 ma 黏 bò mò	895 tím 駟 tiam ti <sup>n</sup>
	1086 in 鹽 yam yí <sup>n</sup>	1308 cho 麕 ts'u	23 chéung 麕 chióng tsang	458 kók 麩 k'ioik djèk				1114 yau 駟 in yü
		337 ki 麕 ki ki	541 lan 麟 lín líng	587 man 麩 bò mù				186 hak 駟 k'iat kèh
		590 mi 麕 bi mi	1008 ts'ò 麕 ts'u	815 so 麩 sò su				260 fui 駟 hò hwé
		1099 yün 麕 in yäng	545 líng 鹽 líng	458 kók 麩 k'ioik djèk				272 i 駟 i i
		20 shün 麕 chün tsüng		490 kwo 麩 kò ku				408 k'ing 駟 kóng djäng
		541 lun 麕 lín líng		37 ch'ao 麩 ts'ò				515 lei 駟 lò lí
		1126 ü 麕 gu nü		595 mün 麩 bian mí <sup>n</sup>				858 tong 駟 tong tong
		273 ngai 麕 gò ni		798 sít 麩 siat sih				1081 wät 駟 yih
		344 k'i 麕 ki dji		533 lín 麩 lian lí <sup>n</sup>				623 hòu 駟 é <sup>n</sup>
		404 king 麕 kóng kiäng		969 tséung 麩 ch'iong ts'iang				788 shám 駟 sim zäng
		415 kan 麕 kia kiá		1081 í 麩 giat nih				1087 òn 駟 an é <sup>n</sup>

196 鳥  
197 鹵  
198 麕  
199 麥  
200 麻  
201 黃  
202 黍  
203 黑

263 黑  
204 齋  
205 鼯  
206 鼯  
207 鼯  
208 鼯  
209 鼯  
210 齋  
211 齒

938 tung  
tong  
tō<sup>a</sup> 10

17 ch'än  
chün  
tsäng 10

1029 tsz'  
tsu  
ts' 11

585 müi  
黷 mü 11

948 ts'am  
ch'am  
ts'ó<sup>a</sup> 12

76 ching  
黷 tsäng 12

951 tsäng  
chéng  
tsäng 13

971 ts'iu  
ch'iau  
ts'io 14

922 tók  
tok  
dók 14

1080 im  
yam  
i' 15

865 t'äng  
téng  
däng 15

58 chi  
chi  
sz' 4

131 fän  
hün  
fäng 5

155 fät  
hut  
feh 7

146 fu  
hu  
fu 7

598 män  
sün, bin  
mäng 4

1135 ün  
gwan  
nü<sup>a</sup> 5

37 ch'in  
fiao  
dzo 6

86 chü  
tu  
tsü 6

1036 wa  
wa  
wó 6

624 ngò  
ngò  
ngo 11

685 pít  
piat  
pih 12

912 t'ò  
tò  
du 12

904 ting  
téng  
ting 4

904 ting  
téng  
ting 2

596 mik  
bék  
mih 2

613 nai  
nai<sup>a</sup>  
né<sup>a</sup> 3

1029 tsz'  
tsu  
tsz' 3

434 ku  
ko  
ku 4

434 ku  
ko  
ku 5

935 t'ung  
t'ong  
dung 5

145 fu  
hu  
vu 5

130 fän  
hün  
väng 5

841 tap  
tap  
tèh 5

870 t'ò  
tò  
do 7

935 t'ung  
t'ong  
dung 7

325 kò  
kò  
ko 7

680 pi  
pi  
bi 7

1132 ün  
yan  
yü<sup>a</sup> 11

860 t'ong  
t'ong  
ngu 11

864 t'äng  
téng  
däng 11

776 shü  
ch'n  
sü 5

81 chéuk  
chick  
tsèk 5

131 fän  
lün  
fäng 5

107 chung  
tsung 5

548 lau  
liu  
liü 5

709 püt  
pwat  
bèh 5

743 shäng  
séng  
sang 5

770 shik  
sik  
zak 5

911 t'ò  
tò  
du 5

1116 yau  
iu  
yü 7

1020 tsun  
tsun  
tsing 7

1000 'ng  
ngò  
ngu 7

100 chui  
tsui  
tsü 7

269 wän  
lün  
wäng 7

921 tät  
tut  
deh 10

548 lau  
lin  
liü 10

1087 in  
yan  
i' 10

179 hei  
hó  
yi 10

391 k'im  
kiam  
chi<sup>a</sup> 10

677 pi  
p'i, pit  
pih 1

375 iu  
k'iau  
ts'òh 2

417 k'au  
kiu  
dju 2

162 hon  
han  
hé<sup>a</sup> 3

204 k'áp  
k'ip  
hih 4

174 hau  
lü 4

418 yau  
k'iu  
chü 7

180 hi  
hi  
hi 7

884 t'ei  
t'é  
t'i 10

211 yau  
hiu  
h'ü 10

1046 ung  
ong  
äng 11

3 cha  
tsa  
tsò 11

643 nung  
long  
nung 13

880 t'ei  
ch'i  
t'i 14

615 nung  
nung 22

966 ts'ei  
chó  
dzi 3

10 chai  
tsai  
tsa 3

1028 tsz'  
tsu  
ts' 3

964 tsei  
chó  
tsi 3

964 tsei  
chó  
tsi 3

65 ch'i  
ch'i  
ts' 2

22 ch'än  
ts'äng 2

220 hât  
giat  
heh 3

188 hai  
yó 4

1067 nga  
ga  
nga 5

1101 ngän  
gun  
niäng 5

759 ch'i  
ti  
ts 5

425 o  
k'ò  
k'u 5

459 ts'eh  
ts'eh 5

545 ling  
léng  
ling 5

665 pao  
pauh  
bo 5

759 ch'i  
ti  
ts 5

889 t'iu  
siau  
dio 5

1010 tsü  
tsü  
tsü 5

1028 ts'z'  
ch'u  
ts' 5

318 ngän  
gun  
k'äng 5

1077 ngao  
ka  
ngo 5

1080 ngit  
giat  
nih 5

85 chòk  
ch'jok  
ts'ok 7

1127 ü  
ngò  
nü 7

273 uei 齒 gé ni	1057 äk 齒 ak ok	1098 chin 齒 yih	94 ch'o 齒 ch'o ts'u	567 lung 龍 léong kung	659 p'ung 龐 pang p'ong	568 lung 龕 long lung	481 kwei 龔 kúi kwó	1117 yéuk 龠 yok yék	101 ch'ui 龠 ch'ui ts'z'	187 hai 龠 hai ya
628 ngok 齒 gok hok	1120 ü 齒 gu ü	3 cha 齒 tsa tso	965 tsei 齒 chó tsi	314 hóm 龠 k'am ké <sup>n</sup>			970 tsiu 龠 chiau tsio	254 wo 龠 hó u	1117 yéuk 龠 yu yü	
445 kú 齒 kú	894 tín 齒 tian tín	636 nák 齒 lék niák	1069 ngät 齒 ap ngèh	462 kung 龠 kiang kiung				28 ch'èung 龠 ch'iong ts'ung		

211 齒  
212 龍  
213 龕  
21 龠

LIST OF DIFFICULT CHARACTERS.

THE following table contains a selection of all the characters occurring in the preceding Index whose radicals are not very obvious, being combined with other parts or placed in unusual positions. They are arranged in classes by the whole number of their strokes in a regular series ;

the figures after each one denote its radical and additional strokes in the Index. Characters in which the difficulty of finding their place chiefly consists in the choice of the right radical out of two or three, as 攴 or 矧, are not often inserted.

Characters of 3 STROKES.	亡 8-1	丑 1-3	丙 11-2	午 24-2	尹 44-1	世 1-4	以 9-3	囟 20-3
七 1-1	亾 11-1	丹 3-3	公 12-2	卞 25-2	尺 44-1	丘 1-4	兄 10-3	北 21-3
万 1-2	凡 16-1	之 4-3	六 12-2	卬 26-2	屯 45-1	丙 1-4	充 10-3	卉 24-3
丈 1-2	刁 18-1	予 6-3	兮 12-2	厄 27-2	巴 49-1	非 2-4	仝 11-3	半 24-3
个 2-2	千 24-1	云 7-2	冇 13-2	及 29-2	市 50-1	昌 2-4	冉 13-3	占 25-3
丫 2-2	又 29-1	互 7-2	宀 14-2	収 29-2	廿 55-1	主 3-4	有 13-3	卡 25-3
丸 3-2	才 64-1	五 7-2	办 18-2	友 29-2	甲 57-1	彳 4-4	𠂇 13-3	卯 26-3
乃 4-2	4 STROKES.	井 7-2	切 18-2	反 29-2	引 57-1	𠂇 4-4	冬 15-3	去 28-3
不 4-2	丌 1-3	夂 9-2	分 18-2	壬 32-1	尢 75-1	乎 4-4	尢 16-3	只 30-2
乞 5-2	不 1-3	今 9-2	勿 20-2	壬 33-1	丕 75-1	乏 4-4	凸 17-3	史 30-2
也 5-2	与 1-3	介 9-2	化 21-2	夭 37-1	5 STROKES	𠂇 5-4	凹 17-3	右 30-2
了 6-1	丐 1-3	允 10-2	匹 23-2	孔 39-1	且 1-4	仝 9-3	出 17-3	叵 30-2
于 7-1	丐 1-3	元 10-2	升 24-2	少 42-1	丕 1-4	令 9-3	匆 20-3	司 30-2

回 31-2	礼 113-1	存 39-3	7 STROKES.	乎 41-4	系 120-1	御 26-6	昏 72-4	亮 7-7
夯 34-2	6 STROKES.	安 40-3	串 2-6	虬 43-4	罕 122-3	卷 26-6	易 72-4	俎 9-7
央 37-2	丢 1-5	寺 41-3	些 7-5	岁 46-4	冑 120-3	登 26-6	昔 72-4	兗 10-7
夯 37-2	兩 1-5	尖 42-3	况 7-5	爨 47-4	肖 130-3	取 29-6	服 74-4	兪 11-7
失 37-2	丞 1-5	示 42-3	亨 8-5	竈 47-4	臣 131-1	叔 29-6	東 75-4	冑 13-7
孕 39-2	爭 4-5	忌 44-3	余 9-5	流 47-4	良 138-1	受 29-6	李 75-4	冒 13-7
对 41-2	爭 6-5	州 47-3	克 10-5	巫 48-4	8 STROKES.	周 30-5	果 75-4	冠 14-7
尔 42-2	亘 7-4	荒 47-3	兌 10-5	卮 49-4	弗 2-7	命 30-5	武 77-4	函 17-7
𠂔 46-2	互 7-4	年 51-3	免 10-5	弄 55-4	乖 4-7	壘 32-5	步 77-4	前 18-7
左 48-2	交 8-4	并 51-3	兔 10-5	弟 57-4	事 6-7	垂 32-5	毒 80-4	南 24-7
巨 48-2	亥 8-4	戔 62-2	兵 12-5	我 62-3	亞 7-6	夜 36-5	馳 80-4	鹵 25-7
平 51-2	亦 8-4	戌 62-2	初 18-5	攸 66-3	亟 7-6	奇 37-5	狀 94-4	觚 26-7
弁 55-2	企 9-4	成 62-2	𠂔 18-5	攻 66-3	享 8-6	奈 37-5	画 102-3	卽 26-7
弗 57-2	兆 10-4	成 62-2	卣 25-5	牽 67-3	京 8-6	奉 37-5	界 102-3	叛 29-7
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必 61-1	先 10-4	曳 73-2	君 30-4	呆 75-3	來 9-6	姜 38-5	秉 115-3	咫 30-6
戊 62-1	光 10-4	有 74-2	舍 30-4	來 75-3	会 9-6	季 39-5	罔 122-3	威 30-6
戊 62-1	全 11-4	朱 75-2	吳 30-4	束 75-3	兒 10-6	宝 40-5	羌 123-3	哀 30-6
旧 72-1	共 12-4	束 75-2	罔 30-4	每 80-3	兔 10-6	尙 42-5	犇 123-3	哉 30-6
未 75-1	再 13-4	此 77-2	吾 30-4	彖 85-3	兕 10-6	尙 43-4	肩 130-4	契 37-6
未 75-1	劣 19-4	死 78-2	告 30-4	灾 86-3	兩 11-6	岡 46-5	肯 130-4	麥 37-6
本 75-1	己 24-4	求 85-2	坐 32-4	灾 86-3	其 12-6	岸 46-5	育 130-4	奕 37-6
正 77-1	危 26-4	余 85-2	壳 33-4	灵 86-3	典 12-6	幸 51-5	白 134-2	姜 38-6
母 80-1	吊 30-3	灰 86-2	壯 33-4	牢 98-3	函 17-6	所 63-4	與 134-2	威 38-6
民 83-1	合 30-3	牟 93-2	声 33-4	甫 100-2	刼 18-6	於 64-4	舍 135-2	巷 49-6
水 85-1	吏 30-3	用 100-1	夔 35-4	甬 100-2	券 18-6	承 64-4	卹 143-2	帝 50-6
永 85-1	在 32-3	百 106-1	夾 37-4	男 101-2	勞 19-6	斧 69-4	表 145-2	幽 62-6
甩 101-1	在 34-3	考 125-2	妥 38-4	阜 106-2	卑 24-6	昂 72-4	豕 151-1	拜 64-5
由 102-1	夙 36-3	與 134-2	孚 39-4	兒 106-2	单 24-6	尙 72-4	采 165-1	和 72-5
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申 102-1	字 39-3		孝 39-4	秀 115-2	卓 24-6	明 72-4	亭 7-7	易 72-5

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曷 73-5	聿 140-3	射 41-7	胃 130-6	悟 30-8	爽 89-7	單 30-9	甦 100-7	滙 85-10
柔 75-5	覲 147-2	狃 46-7	能 150-6	啓 30-8	牽 93-7	喬 30-9	甯 100-7	愛 61-9
柰 75-5	軍 159-2	鳥 46-7	臭 132-4	執 32-8	犀 93-7	堯 32-9	畫 102-7	暈 72-9
某 75-5	會 164-2	差 48-7	昏 134-4	堂 32-8	率 95-6	報 32-9	疏 103-7	會 73-9
業 75-5	重 166-2	席 50-7	芻 140-4	堊 32-8	畢 101-6	壺 33-9	登 105-7	楚 75-9
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点 86-5	毫 8-8	恭 61-6	唬 141-4	婁 38-8	离 114-6	孱 39-9	莽 119-6	爺 88-9
爰 87-5	倉 9-8	拳 64-6	袞 145-4	孰 39-8	章 117-6	寮 42-9	粵 119-6	爽 89-9
甚 99-4	兇 10-8	掌 68-6	衷 145-4	寇 40-8	羞 123-5	就 43-8	羨 123-6	猷 94-9
畝 102-4	兼 12-8	晉 73-6	袁 145-4	將 41-8	寥 124-5	岫 46-9	着 123-6	嘗 99-8
畏 102-4	菁 13-8	晉 73-6	豈 151-3	幽 46-8	脣 130-7	巽 49-9	舒 135-6	冢 109-8
盍 108-4	尋 13-8	書 73-6	邕 163-3	巢 47-8	脩 130-7	幾 52-9	舜 156-6	冢 109-8
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省 109-4	冥 14-8	毒 80-6	难 172-2	帶 50-8	鞏 136-7	穢 58-9	衆 143-6	稟 113-8
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冑 130-5	夏 35-7	竜 117-5	匙 21-9	黍 75-7	喜 30-9	棘 75-8	塞 32-10	號 141-9
背 130-5	套 37-7	素 120-4	卿 26-9	梁 75-7	善 30-9	棗 75-8	壑 32-10	蜀 142-7
胡 130-5	臯 37-7	索 120-4	參 28-9	泉 75-7	辨 30-9	款 76-8	壺 33-10	咎 149-6
胤 130-5	奚 37-7	羔 123-4	商 30-8	梵 75-7	煦 30-9	渠 85-9	奧 37-10	豐 151-6
胥 130-3	彘 39-7	羗 123-4	商 30-8	焉 86-7	啍 30-9	無 84-8	奧 37-10	登 151-6
						爲 86-8	匙 42-10	羗 159-6

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<b>14 STROKES.</b>	翌 77-10	爽 37-12	黎 202-3	禦 113-11	羹 123-11	毓 141-12	臺 8-19	<b>24 STROKES.</b>
焚 9-12	毓 80-10	慕 61-11	<b>16 STROKES.</b>	縣 120-10	穉 130-11	隙 170-15	囂 30-18	蠹 109-19
堯 16-12	爾 89-10	慶 61-11	冀 12-14	義 123-10	舉 134-11	膺 172-10	類 120-15	盡 143-18
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嘉 30-11	粼 119-8	榘 75-11	騎 37-13	騰 142-10	蹟 154-10	曆 27-17	駮 30-19	<b>25 STROKES.</b>
嘏 30-11	肅 129-8	頰 86-11	贏 38-13	荃 151-9	輿 159-10	嚮 30-16	囊 30-19	糴 119-19
嘗 30-11	肇 129-8	翰 109-10	學 39-13	豫 152-9	隸 171-9	蒯 120-13	諗 61-18	蕪 120-19
壽 33-11	膏 130-10	爨 109-10	嵩 46-13	馭 154-9	鐵 179-8	羸 123-11	釋 119-16	覺 164-18
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夢 36-11	臺 133-8	膚 130-11	整 66-12	<b>17 STROKES.</b>	叢 29-16	<b>20 STROKES.</b>	轡 159-15	<b>26 STROKES.</b>
夤 36-11	與 134-8	舖 132-9	暹 72-12	馱 30-14	彝 58-15	鞞 30-17	<b>23 STROKES.</b>	豔 151-20
夥 36-11	舞 136-8	號 141-9	暨 72-12	徽 60-14	斃 64-14	學 30-17	夔 36-20	鑿 167-17
拳 64-10	蒙 140-10	魯 195-4	棗 75-12	應 61-13	歸 77-14	嚴 30-17	臺 140-19	<b>27 STROKES.</b>
暢 72-10	養 184-6	與 134-9	橐 75-12	龜 81-13	瞿 109-13	競 117-15	劬 142-17	鬱 192-16

LIST OF THE FAMILY SURNAMES OF THE CHINESE,  
BOTH SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

The following list has been collected from the common school-book known as the 百家姓 or Family Surnames, and from K'ang-hi's Dictionary; those contained in the former, numbering 408 單姓 or single surnames, and 30 複姓 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

confined to that of a proper name; a few others, like *Feu* 不 or *Hang* 汗, take a different sound when used as surnames. All are arranged alphabetically on the same plan as the Dictionary. When mentioning their surnames, the Chinese have a custom of dissecting the parts, so as the better to define it when there is any doubt; 二馬馮 *two-horse Fung*; 木子李 *wooden-son Li*; 弓長張 *bow-long Chang*; 立早章 *stand-early Chang*; 文武武 *Wên-Wu Wu*; &c.

In writing Chinese proper names in Roman letters,

the *sing* and *ming* should be carefully distinguished as two names, as noted on page 810, and not printed as one word, as is often done to their utter confusion. The Manchus were required by the Emperor K'anghi to use only their *ming* in writing their names in Chinese, so that the *sing* is known only among themselves, like a kind of clan sign; such names, therefore, as *Yuen-yuen* or *O-keh-tun-pu* are properly written in one word, as much as *Benjamin* or *Christopher*, though the syllables may be separated for convenience of pronunciation.

藹 ai	臣 ch'ān	超 ch'ao	讐 ch'eu	直, chih	成 ch'ing	竹, chuh	崇 ch'ung	奮 fān
盎 ang	塵 ch'ān	抄 ch'ao	犖 ch'eu	植, chih	城 ch'ing	竺, chuh	蟲 ch'ung	方 fang
查 cha	張 chang	巢 ch'ao	釁 ch'eu	質, chih	祿 ch'lo	策, chuh	寵 ch'ung	坊 fang
話 cha	章 chang	朝 ch'ao	醜 ch'eu	執, chih	灼, choh	燭, chuh	揣 chwai	芳 fang
雲, chah	黨 chang	鼂 ch'ao	冑 ch'eu	職, chih	卓, choh	祝, chuh	莊 chwang	房 fang
察, ch'ah	仇 chang	鈔 ch'ao	窳 ch'eu	衰, chih	斫, choh	觸, ch'uh	顯 chwen	魴 fang
柴 ch'ai	掌 chang	柘 ch'é	脂 chi	帙, chih	濁, choh	音, ch'uh	鱧 chwen	防 fang
棧 chan	昌 ch'ang	車 ch'e	知 chi	秩, chih	諸 chu	鄙, ch'uh	專 chwen	訪 fang
湛 chan	長 ch'ang	折, cheh	之 chi	蛭, chih	朱 chu	騅 chui	歎 chw'en	非 féi
產 ch'an	萇 ch'ang	輒, ch'eh	支 chi	郅, chih	洙 chu	諄 chun	船 chw'en	斐 féi
甄 ch'ān	嘗 ch'ang	詹 chen	枝 chi	卣, ch'ih	邾 chu	準 chun	釧 chw'en	肥 féi
箴 ch'ān	暢 ch'ang	瞻 chen	只 chi	斥, ch'ih	銖 chu	春 ch'ün	法, fah	賁 féi
箴 ch'ān	爭 ch'ang	苫 chen	紙 chi	赤, ch'ih	住, chu	鍾 chung	髮, fah	斐 féi
真 ch'ān	朝 chao	展 chen	彘 chi	征 ching	鑄, chu	衷 chung	發, fah	費 féi
枕 ch'ān	炤 chao	戰, chen	雉, chi	徵 ching	初 ch'u	中 chung	樊 fan	不 fei
軫 ch'ān	釗 chao	纏, ch'en	稚, chi	稱 ching	儲 ch'u	終 chung	凡 fan	巷 fei
針 ch'ān	招 chao	周 cheu	智, chi	正, ching	鉏 ch'u	重 chung	蕃 fan	禡 foh
鎮 ch'ān	昭 chao	舟 cheu	蚩 ch'i	鄭 ching	芻 ch'u	仲 chung	汜 fan	夫 fu
斟 ch'ān	晁 chao	州 cheu	絺 ch'i	政, ching	褚 ch'u	衆 chung	范 fan	扶 fu
郴 ch'ān	犀 chao	晝 cheu	遲 ch'i	呈 ch'ing	楚 ch'u	种 ch'ung	範 fan	阜 fu
岑 ch'ān	挑 chao	稠 ch'eu	馳 ch'i	程 ch'ing	處 ch'u	充 ch'ung	芬 fān	苻 fu
陳 ch'ān	趙 chao	疇 ch'eu	池 ch'i	承 ch'ing	粥, chuh	冲 ch'ung	紛 fān	符 fu

府 fu	翰 han	瑕 hia	幸 hing	邗 hu	荒 hwang	綺 i	辱 juh	谷 kao
甫 fu	漢 han	夏 hia	杏 hing	盱 hü	黃 hwang	齠 i	慝 juh	臬 kao
輔 fu	杭 hang	解 hiai	學 hioh	虛 hü	皇 hwang	狎 i	搦 jui	告 kao
付 fu	許 hang	香 liang	休 liü	許 hü	況 hwang	辰 i	芮 jui	郤 kao
傅 fu	恒 häng	鄉 hiang	訓 hiün	禡 hiien	禾 hwo	懿 i	銳 jui	考 k'ao
富 fuh	衡 häng	向 hiang	熊 hiang	玳 hiien	和 hwo	羿 i	維 jung	革 keh
幅 fuh	蒿 hao	項 hiang	何 ho	玄 hüen	火 hwo	藝 i	戎 jung	勾 keu
福 fuh	豪 hao	臬 hiao	河 ho	斛 hüh	獲 hwoh	異 i	莪 jung	鈞 keu
佛 fuh	毫 hao	孝 hiao	賀 ho	鴻 hung	敝 hwoh	裔 i	阮 jwan	縱 ken
郝 fuh	郝 hao	韻 hieh	合 hoh	紅 hung	忽 hwuh	義 i	該 kai	狗 keu
復 fuh	好 hao	軒 lien	哈 hoh	弘 hung	回 hwui	然 jan	改 kai	苟 keu
腹 fuh	皓 hao	賢 hien	郃 hoh	閔 hung	虺 hwui	然 jan	蓋 kai	話 keu
蝮 fuh	昊 hao	咸 hien	頡 hoh	雄 hung	惠 hwui	蚶 jan	開 k'ai	疆 k'eu
服 fuh	浩 hao	矚 hien	霍 hoh	橫 hung	繪 hwui	染 jan	甘 kan	口 k'eu
處 fuh	侯 heu	縣 hien	鶴 hoh	洪 hung	會 hwai	冉 jan	干 kan	寇 k'eu
伏 fuh	後 heu	弦 hien	紇 hoh	旬 hung	俚 hwun	仁 jan	幹 kan	姬 ki
風 fung	后 heu	爨 hien	黑 hoh	閔 hung	昏 hwun	人 jan	堪 k'an	稽 ki
豐 fung	邱 heu	顯 hien	盍 hoh	花 hwa	渾 hwun	任 jan	看 k'an	飢 ki
艷 fung	厚 heu	獻 hien	盍 hoh	華 hwa	衣 i	忍 jan	闕 k'an	箕 ki
封 fung	穉 hi	憲 hien	赫 hoh	滑 hwah	依 i	穰 jang	坎 k'an	雞 ki
馮 fung	毒 hi	訢 hin	屮 hoh	淮 hwai	沂 i	壤 jang	根 k'an	奚 xi
逢 fung	郟 hi	忻 hin	滹 hu	懷 hwai	伊 i	仍 jäng	良 k'an	騏 ki
奉 fung	僖 hi	欣 hin	呼 hu	槐 hwai	移 i	招 jäng	阡 k'ang	己 ki
鳳 fung	崑 hi	費 hin	嘯 hu	謹 hwan	倪 i or ni	饒 jao	坑 k'ang	紀 ki
海 hai	義 hi	興 hing	壺 hu	桓 hwan	儀 i	繞 jao	康 k'ang	忌 ki
誦 han	攜 hi	邢 hing	狐 hu	九 hwan	遺 i	偌 joh	亢 k'ang	季 ki
函 han	希 hi	刑 hing	胡 hu	環 hwan	宜 i	若 joh	伉 k'ang	薊 ki
寒 han	喜 hi	經 hing	虎 hu	晏 hwan	怡 i	孥 jü	庚 käng	暨 zi
韓 han	系 hi	萍 hing	扈 hu	奐 hwan	夷 i	如 jü	耿 käng	計 zi
罕 han	戲 hi	行 hing	戶 hu	宦 hwan	倚 i	茹 jü	互 käng	冀 zi
僕 han	段 hia	苻 hing	諱 hu	患 hwan	綺 i	汝 jü	高 kao	谿 ki

其 k'í	皦 kiao	牽 k'ien	景 k'ing	苛 k'o	衢 k'ü	宮 kung	邾 kwéi	狼 lung
綦 k'í	矯 kiao	騫 k'ien	鏡 k'ing	可 k'o	蘧 k'ü	拱 kung	歸 kwéi	琅 lang
旗 k'í	佼 kiao	鉗 k'ien	竟 k'ing	恪 koh	厥 küeh	擧 kung	規 kwéi	郎 lang
祁 k'í	姣 kiao	乾 k'ien	敬 k'ing	格 koh	蹶 küeh	鬪 kung	鬼 kwéi	浪 lang
蘄 k'í	絞 kiao	拏 k'ien	卿 k'ing	閣 koh	闕 k'üeh	鞏 kung	癸 kwéi	冷 l'äng
奇 k'í	校 kiao	虔 k'ien	黥 k'ing	葛 koh	涓 küen	貢 kung	詭 kwéi	牢 lao
岐 k'í	鄒 k'iao	譴 k'ien	慶 k'ing	恰 koh	娟 küen	空 k'ung	郇 kwéi	勞 lao
杞 k'í	喬 k'iao	掇 k'ien	角 k'ioh	鬲 koh	圈 küen	孔 k'ung	貴 kwéi	廖 lao
啓 k'í	僑 k'iao	劇 kih	覺 k'ioh	恪 k'oh	眷 küen	媯 kwa	桂 kwéi	老 lao
啓 k'í	子 kieh	棘 kih	邲 k'ioh	客 k'oh	權 k'üen	高 kwa	快 kwéi	雷 léi
起 k'í	揭 kieh	激 kih	嬰 k'ioh	辜 ku	拳 k'üen	夸 kw'a	炁 kwéi	嫫 léi
噐 k'í	桀 kieh	吉 k'ih	摎 k'iu	姑 ku	谷 kuh	怪 kwai	葵 kw'ei	纍 léi
契 k'í	肩 kien	姁 kih	穆 k'iu	古 ku	穀 kuh	蒯 kw'ai	魁 kw'ei	壘 léi
眈 k'í	蘭 kien	汲 k'ih	九 k'iu	固 ku	鵠 kuh	邨 kw'ai	夔 kw'ei	類 léi
家 k'ia	兼 kien	乞 k'ih	雀 k'iu	顧 ku	骨 kuh	噲 kw'ai	餽 kw'ei	鏤 leu
虬 k'ia	堅 kien	郄 k'ih	灸 k'iu	韜 k'u	麩 k'uh	快 kw'ai	匱 kw'ei	婁 leu
嘉 k'ia	开 kien	郤 k'ih	廢 k'iu	苦 k'u	肱 k'üh	關 kwan	蕢 kw'ei	樓 leu
賈 k'ia	菅 kien	金 kin	白 k'iu	庫 ku	鞠 k'üh	官 kwan	戈 kwo	莉 li
佉 k'ia	簡 kien	筋 kin	舊 k'iu	居 kü	肱 k'üh	淪 kwan	過 kwo	麗 li
甲 k'iah	儉 kien	錦 kin	救 k'iu	俱 kü	麴 k'üh	莞 kwan	果 kwo	離 li
鳩 k'iah	蹇 kien	靳 kin	盞 k'iu	駒 kü	曲 k'üh	管 kwan	郭 kwoh	荔 li
莢 k'iah	蹇 kien	靳 kin	裘 k'iu	禍 kü	屈 k'üh	筦 kwan	穉 kwoh	黎 li
介 k'ai	蹇 kien	靳 kin	仇 k'iu	苜 kü	共 kung	貫 kwan	國 kwoh	藜 li
江 k'iang	減 kien	欽 k'iu	求 k'iu	舉 kü	供 kung	觀 kwan	昆 kwun	釐 li
姜 k'iang	蹇 kien	慙 k'iu	邱 k'iu	遽 kü	龔 kung	冠 kwau	來 lai	理 li
羌 k'iang	監 kien	禽 k'iu	穰 k'iu	璩 kü	弓 kung	寬 kw'an	萊 lai	里 li
强 k'iang	健 kien	琴 k'iu	舅 k'iu	巨 kü	躬 kung	光 kwang	邾 lai	禮 li
膠 kiao	見 kien	黔 k'iu	君 küün	朐 k'ü	恭 kung	廣 kwang	賴 lai	李 li
橋 kiao	諫 kien	荆 k'ing	軍 küün	曜 k'ü	公 kung	廊 kwang	藍 lan	履 li
矯 kiao	建 kien	經 k'ing	鈞 küün	瞿 k'ü	攻 kung	匡 kw'ang	蘭 lan	利 li
皎 kiao	謙 k'ien	京 k'ing	柯 k'o	瞿 k'ü	攻 kung	曠 kw'ang	覽 lan	吏 li

厲 li	綾 ling	逄 luh	陌 meh	謬 miu	甌 ngeu	霸 pa	惇 péi	邨 pih
荔 li	陵 ling	鹿 luh	眉 mei	莫 moh	歐 ngeu	怕 pa	貝 péi	函 pin
隸 li	伶 ling	戀 lüen	梅 méi	鄭 moh	謳 ngeu	仈 pah	丕 p'ei	斌 pin
麗 li	洽 ling	倫 lun	枚 méi	末 moh	耦 ngeu	班 pan	邳 p'ei	賓 pin
酈 li	零 ling	綸 lun	每 méi	默 moh	偶 ngeu	盤 p'an	裴 péi	頻 pin
涼 liang	靈 ling	論 lun	牟 meu	牧 muh	娥 ngo	繁 p'an	培 péi	品 pin
梁 liang	令 ling	龍 lung	謀 meu	慕 muh	蛾 ngo	潘 p'an	培 péi	并 ping
良 liang	畧 loh	隆 lung	耆 meu	穆 muh	訛 ngo	盼 p'an	沛 péi	邗 ping
亮 liang	劉 liu	隴 lung	茂 meu	沐 muh	鄂 ngoh	奔 pan	裨 pi	秉 ping
諒 liang	留 liu	樂 luek	賀 heu	睦 muh	邠 ni	盆 p'an	姪 pi	平 ping
僚 liao	膠 liu	麻 ma	糜 mi	幕 muh	泥 ni	邦 pang	敝 pi	評 ping
聊 liao	柳 liu	馬 ma	彌 mi	目 muh	齧 nich	逢 p'ang	被 pi	瓶 ping
廖 liao	颺 liu	買 mai	芊 mi	木 muh	聶 nich	讎 p'ang	皮 pi	憑 ping
廖 liao	羅 lo	蠻 man	米 mi	蒙 mung	藥 nich	龐 pang	鄺 pi	彪 piu
列 lieh	絡 loh	瞞 man	苗 miao	夢 mung	掄 nich	傍 pang	表 piao	播 po
烈 lieh	落 loh	蔺 man	妙 miao	那 na	年 nien	崩 pang	別 pieh	番 pan
連 lien	駱 loh	滿 man	繆 miao	納 nah	念 nien	朋 pang	龍 lich	白 poh
廉 lien	雒 loh	曼 man	乜 mieh	難 nan	甯 ning	朋 pang	驚 pieh	伯 poh
輦 lien	盧 lu	門 man	綿 mien	鷄 nan	牛 niu	彭 pang	邊 pien	柏 poh
斂 lien	鹵 lu	芒 mang	眠 mien	男 nan	妞 niu	蓬 pang	便 pien	帛 poh
練 lien	魯 lu	忙 mang	免 mien	南 nan	紐 niu	褒 pao	扁 pien	百 poh
栗 lih	露 lu	莽 mang	宓 mi	弁 nan	鈕 niu	包 pao	卞 p'ien	薄 poh
立 lih	路 lu	莽 mang	密 mi	囊 nang	諾 noh	郎 lao	辨 pien	跋 poh
力 lih	閻 lü	龜 mäng	祕 mi	能 neng	女 nü	保 pao	變 pien	璞 p'oh
林 lin	呂 lü	猛 mäng	覓 mi	淖 nao	農 nung	飽 pao	弁 pien	捕 pu
遶 lin	旅 lü	孟 mäng	民 min	哀 ngai	儂 nung	寶 pao	篇 pien	普 pu
鱗 lin	慮 lü	茅 mao	閔 min	艾 ngai	蒞 nung	鮑 pao	偏 pien	補 pu
臨 lin	鏞 lü	毛 mao	明 ming	安 ngan	阿 oorangeo	暴 pao	碧 pih	步 pu
蘭 lin	祿 luh	貌 mao	鳴 ming	恩 ngan	嬰 o	豹 pao	畢 pih	布 pu
凌 ling	錄 luh	墨 meh	暝 ming	敖 ngao	巴 pa	雯 pao	辟 pih	蒲 pu
凌 ling	陸 luh	麥 meh	名 ming	區 ngeu	把 pa	皐 péi	第 pih	浦 pu

卜, puh	傷 shang	施 shi	豎 shu	鮮 sien	秀 siu	恤 silu	賈 tan	斜 teu
字, puh	常 shang	時 shi	樹 shu	鈿 sien	荀 sun	睢 sui	膽 tan	逗 teu
僕, puh	賞 shang	荏 shi	述, shut.	先 sien	郇 siun	隋 sui	筮 tan	竇 teu
勃, puh	尚 shang	矢 shi	束, shuh	洗 sien	瑣 so	隨 sui	炭 tan	稻 ten
濮, puh	上 shang	史 shi	叔, shuh	羨 sien	索, soh	睦 sui	啖 tan	鬪 ten
衫, rh	生 shang	示 shi	贖, shuh	線 sien	索, soh	孫 sun	淡 tan	豆 ten
尔, rh	甥 shung	士 shi	續, shuh	席, shi	率, soh	松 sung	但 fan	鬪 ten
耳, rh	省 shung	是 shi	誰 shui	習, shi	蘇 su	嵩 sung	談 tan	鑰 teu
佯, rh	韶 shao	氏 shi	水 shui	隰, shi	所 su	頌 sung	檀 tan	投 teu
貳, rh	召 shao	世 shi	瑞 shui	襲, shi	素 su	宋 sung	覃 tan	鞮 ti
撒, sah	邵 shao	視 shi	稅 shui	錫, silt	須 su	師 shi	譚 tan	邸 ti
薩, sah	少 shao	試 shi	舜 shun	昔, shi	需 su	司 si	覃 tan	第 ti
散, sau	紹 shao	石 shih	帥 shwai	息, shi	奠 sui	思 si	坦 tan	棣 ti
桑, sang	余 shé	室 shih	霜 shwang	夕, shi	胥 su	私 si	當 tang	刁 tiao
喪, sang	茶 shé	實 shih	雙 shwang	辛 sin	徐 su	斯 si	當 tang	刁 tiao
塞, seh	蛇 shé	釋 shih	說 shwoh	莘 sin	緒 su	四 si	黨 tang	貂 tiao
儻, seh	捨 shé	食 shih	西 si	新 sin	絮 su	嗣 si	蕩 tang	雕 tiao
醬, seh	赦 shé	式 shih	璽 si	侁 sin	序 su	嗣 si	湯 tang	調 tiao
沙, sha	庫 shé	識 shih	襄 siang	尋 sin	杼 su	姁 si	堂 tang	條 tiao
牟, shah	涉 shé	爽 shih	相 siang	鄴 su	雪, siéh	俟 shé	堂 tang	耀 tiao
山, shan	設 shé	聲 shing	象 siang	賻 sin	亘 sién	杏, t'ah	棠 tang	顛 tien
申, shān	舌 shé	陞 shing	蛸 siuo	鐔 sin	宣 sién	塔, t'ah	登 t'ang	吞 tien
柒, shān	閃 shen	乘 shing	霄 siao	颯 sin	宿, suh	戴 tai	滕 t'ing	田 tien
神, shān	善 shen	聖 shing	銷 siao	信 sin	縮, suh	台 tai	騰 t'ing	鈿 tien
諶, shān	單 shen	盛 shing	蕭 siao	星 sing	肅, suh	哈 tai	鄧 t'ing	鈿 tien
譚, shān	守 sheu	父 shu	謝 shé	涓 sing	瀟, suh	邵 tai	道 tao	翟, tih
審, shān	首 sheu	舒 shu	薛 shé	性 sing	夙, suh	臺 tai	到 tao	狄, tih
沈, shān	授 sheu	延 shu	俛, shé	脩 sin	夙, suh	太 tai	陶 tao	丁 ting
慎, shān	壽 sheu	疏 shu	泄, shé	脩 sin	栗, suh	儋 tan	桃 tao	鼎 ting
脊, shān	詩 shi	豎 shu	滌, shé	修 sin	藪, suh	聃 tan	桃 tao	多 to
商, shang	尸 shi	庶 shu	燮, shé	繡 siu	玉, suh	丹 tan	穉, téh	鐸, toh

戠, toh	仝, t'ung	竿, tseh	籍, tsih	銛, tsra	文, wän	烏, wu	冶, yé	亦, yih
都, tu	同, t'ung	鄴, tser	戢, tsih	足, tsuh	聞, wän	毋, wu	也, yé	翼, yih
覩, tu	彤, t'ung	鄒, tseu	戚, ts'ih	鉤, tsuh	問, wän	巫, wu	夜, yé	壹, yih
堵, tu	統, t'ung	鯀, tseu	緝, ts'ih	崔, ts'ui	汪, wang	吳, wu	葉, yeh	佚, yih
杜, tu	垌, t'ung	聚, tsen	盡, tsin	毳, ts'ui	王, wang	無, wu	業, yeh	液, yih
度, tu	痛, t'ung	鄒, tseu	晉, tsin	翠, ts'ui	枉, wang	吾, wu	鄰, yeh	陰, yin
屠, t'u	端, twan	騶, tseu	親, ts'in	尊, tsun	望, wang	五, wu	藥, yeh	殷, yin
塗, t'u	段, twan	齊, tsi	秦, ts'in	忖, ts'an	翁, wäng	伍, wu	謁, yeh	音, yin
涂, t'u	壘, tsah	齊, tsi	井, tsing	寸, ts'un	寫, wéi	武, wu	蕪, yen	閏, yin
茶, t'u	宰, tsai	蔣, tsiang	靖, tsing	宗, tsung	媯, wéi	舞, wu	郟, yen	閏, yin
土, t'u	在, tsai	匠, tsiang	青, ts'ing	琮, tsung	爲, wéi	邱, wu	閔, yen	因, yin
吐, t'u	載, tsai	槍, ts'iang	清, ts'ing	駿, tsung	韋, wéi	務, wu	顏, yen	銀, yin
督, tuh	才, ts'ai	椒, tsiao	酒, tsin	叢, ts'ung	惟, wéi	沃, wuh	閻, yen	吟, yin
獨, tuh	采, ts'ai	焦, tsiao	秋, ts'iu	從, ts'ung	維, wéi	倨, wuh	嚴, yen	隱, yin
讀, tuh	蔡, ts'ai	譙, ts'iao	左, tse	樅, ts'ung	微, wéi	兀, wuh	言, yen	隱, yin
禿, t'uh	咎, tsau	且, ts'ie	坐, tso	茲, tsz'	危, wai	衙, ya	郟, yen	尹, yin
敦, tun	祭, tsan	節, tsieh	耨, tsuh	菑, tsz'	薦, wéi	牙, ya	鹽, yen	胤, yin
頓, tun	臧, tsan	接, tsieh	耨, tsuh	資, tsz'	偉, wéi	雅, ya	閏, yen	印, yin
豚, t'un	蒼, ts'ang	捷, tsieh	作, tsuh	訾, tsz'	尾, wéi	軋, yah	延, yen	英, ying
屯, t'un	藏, ts'ang	妾, ts'ieh	昨, tsuh	紫, tsz'	遠, wéi	揚, yang	兗, yen	鄧, ying
東, tung	倉, ts'ang	錢, tsien	錯, ts'oh	子, tsz'	隗, wéi	楊, yang	眼, yen	嬰, ying
冬, tung	鄒, ts'ang	賤, tsien	俎, tsu	字, tsz'	駝, wéi	陽, yang	偃, yen	羸, ying
董, tung	繪, ts'ang	阡, ts'ien	祖, tsu	賜, tsz'	衛, wéi	羊, yang	衍, yen	盈, ying
董, tung	曾, ts'ang	遷, ts'ien	沮, tsü	茨, tsz'	魏, wéi	仰, yang	鴈, yen	營, ying
凍, tung	糟, tsao	錢, ts'ien	睢, tsü	慈, tsz'	尉, wéi	養, yang	晏, yen	穎, ying
通, t'ung	藻, tsao	潛, ts'ien	苴, tsü	次, tsz'	蔚, wéi	要, yao	硯, yen	應, ying
桐, t'ung	棗, tsao	痔, tsih	嫻, ts'ü	爨, ts'wan	位, wéi	玄, yao	易, yih	幽, yin
鄧, t'ung	操, ts'ao	藉, tsih	全, ts'üen	萬, wan	謂, wéi	姚, yao	乙, yih	優, yin
僮, t'ung	漕, ts'ao	疾, tsih	雋, ts'üen	嫚, wan	闕, wéi	姚, yao	弋, yih	攸, yin
童, t'ung	曹, ts'ao	卽, tsih	泉, ts'üen	蔓, wan	渦, wo	佻, yao	益, yih	游, yiu
佟, t'ung	草, ts'ao	稷, tsih	銓, ts'üen	溫, wän	我, wo	搖, yao	驛, yih	憂, yiu

猶 yiu	鮑 yiu	漁 yü	樞 yü	御 yü	淵 yuen	苑 yuen	覲 yun	容 yung
繇 yiu	宥 yiu	余 yü	郈 yü	圉 yü	元 yuen	員 yuen	惲 yun	融 yung
由 yiu	樂 yoh	餘 yü	羽 yü	喻 yü	原 yuen	郁 yuh	鄆 yun	榮 yung
攸 yiu	岳 yoh	俞 yü	與 yü	諭 yü	源 yuen	鬱 yuh	鄖 yun	永 yung
尤 yiu	約 yoh	榆 yü	庾 yü	術 yü	垣 yuen	玉 yuh	雍 yung	用 yung
郵 yiu	紆 yü	禺 yü	禹 yü	越 yueh	爰 yuen	適 yuh	庸 yung	
酉 yiu	輿 yü	愚 yü	萬 yü	月 yueh	袁 yuen	鄭 yüeh	鄺 yung	
有 yiu	於 yü	孟 yü	邁 yü	嶽 yueh	棧 yuen	騫 yüeh	離 yung	
右 yiu	與 yü	虞 yü	譽 yü	藥 yueh	轅 yuen	雲 yun	復 yung	
羨 yiu	魚 yü	于 yü	豫 yü	宛 yuen	遠 yuen	圻 yun	彤 yung	

LIST OF THE 複姓 OR DOUBLE SURNAMES

鍼巫 ch'än-wu	主父 chu-fu	豐將 fung-tsiang	獯鬻 litin-yuh	解律 hui-lüh	皋落 kao-loh	鸛鵲 k'ü ts'ioh	瓜田 kwa-tien
章仇 chang-chen	中行 chung-ling	函治 han-chi	熊率 liung-shwai	黎龍 lei-lung	庚桑 kang-sang	穀梁 kub-liang	鮭陽 kw'eiyang
長孫 ch'ang-sun	鍾離 chung-li	浩生 hao-shäng	褐扶 hoh-fu	皇甫 huang-fu	鉤弋 kou-yi	屈突 k'ü-t'uh	荔菲 li-fei
常壽 ch'ang-sheu	仲長 chung-ch'ang	豨韋 hi-wéi	紇謁 hoh-t'uh	惠牆 hui-ts'iang	解枇 kai-p'i	公山 kung-shan	令狐 ling-fu
長盧 ch'ang-lu	仲孫 chung-sun	夏侯 hia-héu	黑齒 hoh-ch'i	伊秩 i-chih	茄羅 k'ie-lo	公孫 kung-sun	泠淪 ling-lun
醜門 ch'eu-mán	顯頊 chwen-suh	瑕丘 hia-k'iu	赫連 hoh-lien	伊祈 i-k'i	开官 kai-kwan	公羊 kung-yang	龍逢 lung-p'ang
成功 ch'ing-kung	顯孫 chwen-sun	霞露 hia-lu	壺丘 hu-k'iu	茂眷 mau-küen	乞伏 k'ih-fuh	公冶 kung-yé	擊鞞 kwai-ti
斫胥 choh-si	穿封 chw'en-fung	軒丘 hien-k'iu	胡毋 hu-mu	高唐 kao-t'ang	九百 kiu-poh	空桐 k'ung-t'ung	秘邦 mi-pang
諸葛 chu-koh	夫餘 fu-yü	軒轅 hien-yuen	呼延 hu-yen	高陽 kao-yang	古冶 ku-yé	高哈 kwa-hoh	万俟 moh-kai

慕容 { mu-yung }	多姐 { shan-tsié }	相里 { siaog-li }	太史 { t'ai-shi }	端木 { twan-muh }	次第 { ts'z'-ti }	由吾 { yiu-wu }	執失代 { chih-shih-tai }
目夷 { muh-i }	申屠 { shän-tu }	鮮于 { sien-yü }	太叔 { t'ai-suh }	宰父 { tsai-fu }	聞人 { wän-jän }	有熊 { yiu-hüng }	侯莫陳 { hen-moh-ch'än }
鳥俗 { niao-suh }	商瞿 { shang-k'u }	息夫 { sib-fu }	澹臺 { tan-tai }	匠麗 { tsiang-li }	微生 { wéi-shäng }	有仍 { yiu-jäng }	肝母萬 { hü-mu-wan }
歐陽 { ngeu-yang }	上官 { shang-kwan }	信都 { sin-tu }	棠谿 { tang-k'i }	芊尹 { ts'ien-yin }	未央 { wéi-yang }	有斐 { yiu-sin }	右行 { yiu-hing }
女媧 { nü-kwa }	社北 { shé-poh }	徐吾 { sü-wu }	豆盧 { teu-lu }	卽墨 { tsih-moh }	巫陽 { wu-yang }	右師 { yiu-shi }	奚斗盧 { k'i-teu-lu }
豹皮 { pao-p'i }	單于 { shen-yü }	宣子 { süen-yü }	第五 { ti-wu }	青陽 { ts'ing-yang }	毋鹽 { wu-yen }	樂毅 { yoh-i }	阿伏于 { o-fuh-yü }
庖犧 { p'ao-ki }	矢宮 { shi-kung }	宿沙 { sub-sha }	鐵伐 { t'ieh-fah }	左人 { teo-jän }	無庸 { wu-yung }	於陵 { yü-ling }	步騰又 { pu-chih-yü }
佛辟 { pih-pih }	侍其 { shi-k'i }	燧人 { sni-jän }	拓跋 { t'oh-pah }	左丘 { tso-k'iu }	五京 { wu-king }	宇文 { yü-wän }	勿忸于 { wuh-niu-yü }
賓牟 { pin-meu }	豕韋 { shi-wéi }	司城 { sz'-ch'ing }	觀斯 { tu-sz' }	昨和 { tsoh-hwo }	五鹿 { wu-luh }	原褚 { yuen-ch'u }	壹斗眷 { yih-teu-küen }
病坊 { ping-fang }	士孫 { shi-sun }	司褐 { sz'-loh }	吐奚 { t'u-hi }	沮渠 { tsü-k'ü }	武安 { wu-ngan }	尉遲 { yuh-chi }	
百里 { pob-li }	石作 { shih-tsoh }	司空 { sz'-kung }	獨孤 { thh-lu }	宗政 { tsung-ching }	屋廬 { wuh-lu }	尉干 { yuh-ts'ien }	
不第 { puh-ti }	勝屠 { shing-t'u }	司馬 { sz'-ma }	禿髮 { t'u-fah }	訾辱 { tsz'-juh }	羊舌 { yang-sheh }		
僕固 { puh-ku }	淳于 { shun-yü }	司徒 { sz'-tu }	東野 { tung-yé }	子言 { tsz'-yen }	耶律 { yé-lüh }		
濮陽 { puh-yang }	爽鳩 { shwang-kin }	答祿 { tah-luh }	東方 { tung-fang }	梓慎 { tsz'-shün }	邑由 { yih-yü }		

## 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 xlvi. 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. FIELDE, of the American Baptist Mission at Swatow, has published a complete list of the sounds of all the characters in that dialect, including many variants; and Mr. JAMES ACHESON, of the Imperial Customs, has issued another list giving the Peking sounds according to Sir T. F. WADE's *Progressive Course*. All sinologues will be thankful for these lists. A full collection of the vocables in the best defined and leading dialects in the empire will furnish accurate materials for comparisons and 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

Page	116,	col.	1,	top,	for	霏	read	霏
"	163,	"	1,	"	"	函	"	函
"	116,	"	3,	bottom	"	悽	"	悽
"	130,	"	2,	"	"	仲春	"	仲春
"	145,	"	3,	near top,	"	丨巡	"	巡丨
"	152,	"	2,	"	"	既丨其幸	"	既丨其幸
"	157,	"	1,	middle,	"	不何	"	不合
"	167,	"	3,	near bottom	for	不懇	read	不肯
"	309,	"	3,	line 17	for	佛	read	拂
"	320,	"	1,	"	34	"	遭	read 糟
"	336,	"	3,	"	20	"	<i>Boreas and Eolus.</i>	
"	536,	"	1,	"	26	"	雀	read 鷓
"	543,	"	1,	"	at bottom, for <i>tact</i> read <i>versatility</i> .			
"	611,	"	2,	"	26	for	<i>Tanki's</i>	read <i>Ta-ki's</i> .
"	667,	"	3,	"	4	"	<i>knight</i>	read <i>castle</i> .
"	680,	"	2,	"	19	"	<i>Manchuria</i>	read <i>Koko-nor</i> .
"	906,	"	2,	"	14	"	王	read 壬
"	911,	"	3,	"	17	"	<i>double</i>	read <i>swollen</i> .
"	941,	"	3,	"	28	"	<i>month</i>	read <i>year</i> .
"	948,	"	1,	"	24	"	<i>to advance</i>	read <i>tsin 狻 acute</i> .

- 148<sup>2</sup> The 鮒 is a carp; the name includes similar species of soft finned fish, of which some sorts are known as 鯽魚; they are served up at wedding feasts.
- 155<sup>3</sup> The expression 馬牛風 is said of persons who avoid meeting, or who cannot see each other; 風流 is also used in the sense of accomplished, elegant.
- 182<sup>2</sup> The 蝦 is the toad; it is often eaten.
- 210<sup>1</sup> The 鸚 is the book name of the Chinese blue jay (*Urocissa sinensis*), also called blue magpie.
- 217<sup>2</sup> The composition of 合 is 口 mouth and 厶 triangle, indicating union; the latter element also occurs in 命 on page 565<sup>1</sup>; in 會 on page 264<sup>2</sup>; in 舍 on page 748<sup>1</sup>; in it is explained on page 985<sup>1</sup> under 集 to assemble.
- 217<sup>1</sup> The 鷓鴣 is the eared pheasant (*Crossoptilon auritus*) or Pallas' pheasant; the name is commonly written 火鷄 fire cock, which may be a mistake of the proper characters from the similarity of sound.
- 220<sup>1</sup> The 貉 is the raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) also known as 菓子狸 or fruit eat and 窩狐 or cave fox; the primitive in 貉 is simply phonetic.
- 224<sup>3</sup> A 虎臂 or tiger's shoulder, also means a hidden ledge or rocks in a rapid.
- 225<sup>2</sup> The 桑扈 or 鴈鳥 is a general term for finches, bull-finches, Java sparrows, &c. (*Eophona* and *Coccothraustes*), otherwise called 蜡嘴鳥 or wax-bills, as a general designation.
- 228<sup>1</sup> Erase, under 棚, soft, pliable; flexible wood easily bent. A misprinted character in *Kanghi* caused the mistake.
- 246<sup>3</sup> The character 丸 is the reversed form of 仄 the side of.
- 297<sup>2</sup> The example in the 10th line is better rendered, Though you have it, you would be better without it.
- 320<sup>1</sup> The 13th line is better rendered, The wife of my poverty shall not leave the hall.
- 330<sup>1</sup> The 雌嘍兒 is a name for the enrlaw (*Nu-menius*) in Chibli province.
- 337<sup>1</sup> The 麝 of Kiangnan is the river deer (*Hydropotes inermis*) which has tusks similar to the musk deer.
- 340<sup>3</sup> The 花鯨魚 is the mandarin fish (*Siniperca chau-tsi*) a kind of perch; another species, the 黃鯨魚 is the *Siniperca chau-tsi*; both found in Chibli.
- 340<sup>3</sup> The 記室 is also a secretary in an office.
- 345<sup>3</sup> At bottom. The phrase 習氣 is applied to habit, custom, temper, manner; nature of, as a soil
- 349<sup>1</sup> The expression 樂市 is a euphuism for de-colation; the execution-ground in Peking is in a vegetable market.
- 503<sup>2</sup> A synonym of 懶 is 懶; both forms are common.
- 563<sup>3</sup> Under 碌, the last phrase is also written 打一個轂轆, referring to the turns of a pulley.
- 518<sup>1</sup> The 野狸 is the tarai (*Felis viverrina*), which resembles the wild cat; but in Chibli, the 野狸子 is the cat of the steppes (*Felis manul*).
- 546<sup>3</sup> The phrase 酒令 denotes a rule imposed at a feast in respect of drinking.
- 574<sup>1</sup> The 蠻夷 are also known as 八蠻 because eight tribes were reckoned on all sides of China; 蠻悍 also means rowdy; rude, as a bully.
- 590<sup>1</sup> The 麋 is more probably the tailed deer (*Elaphurus Davilliams*), once common in northern China, and called 四不像 at Peking.
- 613<sup>2</sup> The phrase 奈不過 rather means, Unable to bear it.
- 619<sup>1</sup> The term 寡子 is properly applied to motherless sons.
- 628<sup>3</sup> The 鱷魚 is the alligator found in the Yang-tsz' River; but the term has been extended as generic to include other great saurians.
- 633<sup>2</sup> line 16. The whole sentence from the *Analezes* will make this clearer:--不曰白乎涅而不緇 Is it not said, that if a thing be white, it may be muddied, and still not be blackened?
- 639<sup>1</sup> bottom. For 接沙 read 接掌 to crumple up; see page 814<sup>1</sup> bottom. Under 狃 after a fox's footsteps, add the fox, from its being wry-footed.
- 647<sup>1</sup> The 八仙桌子 is a table for eight persons to dine at, sometimes square, sometimes octagonal.
- 650<sup>2</sup> middle. The phrase 班師 also means to deploy a force; to withdraw troops and avoid a battle. The expression just below, 班行天下 is likewise written 頒行天下 with the same meaning.
- 664<sup>2</sup> The composition of 保 is apparently from *man* and *stupid*; but the primitive is altered from 孚 to *trust* to.
- 665<sup>1</sup> The 抱 is more than an arm's length; it is a fathom or the extended arms. The 豹 also denotes the *Felis Foutanierii* or North China panther. The proverb quoted under it is better rendered, You've looked at the leopard through a tube, — and saw only one spot; i. e. you have a partial acquaintance with the matter.
- 684<sup>1</sup> bottom. Correct to, To see one off, as to his chair.
- 685<sup>2</sup> The 龜 popularly includes sea turtles along the Kwangtung coast, but there and in the north it properly denotes soft-shelled Chelonias (*Emys*, *Trionyx*, &c.). the turtle is sometimes called 玳瑁 in books.

- 688<sup>2</sup> The phrase 便衣 also denotes in address, un-robed; applied to officials.
- 692<sup>1</sup> The composition of 畢 is 田 a field above 革 a refuse-basket; it is supposed to delineate a field-basket; some explain the upper part as altered from 由 giving the sound *fu*.
- 697<sup>1</sup> middle. The phrase 認你所爲 should read 認憑你所爲 and transferred to page 702<sup>2</sup>.
- 693<sup>1</sup> middle. The phrase 筆氣壯勁 means a bold hand, a vigorous style. — The fish 鯪 on the same page is a rudd or roach (*Leuciscus*), and common all over China.
- 706<sup>3</sup> middle. The phrase 磅礴 is similar to the one here quoted, in its form, and means easy, unconstrained.
- 613<sup>1</sup> The composition of 步 is 止 to stop and 少 the same reversed, indicating a quick stride.
- 714<sup>2</sup> The last sentence under 哺 reads in full 羊羔跪乳烏鴉反哺, lambs kneel to suckle, crows disgorge for their dams;—nature herself teaches filial piety.
- 717<sup>3</sup> The composition of 僕 is 人 man and 羊 thick underbrush altered, denoting troublesome; it is sometimes wrongly written like 業 an estate.
- 733<sup>1</sup> The term 山人 also means a priest; as 山門 does a temple.
- 736<sup>1</sup> The character 申 is formed of 日 two hands with 丨 a down stroke, as if one braced himself; it is supposed to represent the *yin* principle in full action in the seventh moon.
- 740<sup>2</sup> The phrase 無常鬼, the unusual demon, refers to a human soul which arrests wicked spirits on earth, while its own body is inanimate; this explanation is given as the reason of a cataleptic fit. The 鱧 is referred to the *Pseudobagrus fulvidraco*, a kind of silure or sheatfish with two cirri, also called 黃頰魚 yellow cheek fish and 黃頰魚 yellow temples fish; it makes a curious creaking sound like 軋軋 *ya-ya*.
- 741<sup>3</sup> The character 尙 is composed of 向 towards and 八 eight above.
- 746<sup>1</sup> The phrase 韶華 is better, Splendid, as the fading life of man and its glories.
- 750<sup>1</sup> The 謁 denotes the third gathering of tea leaves. Under 涉 on same page, the phrase 跋涉勿動 is better rendered, I have never traveled much.
- 754<sup>3</sup> 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.
- 766<sup>2</sup> near top. Correct 打把 丨 to 打把式 and put it on the next page.
- 770<sup>3</sup> The 鼯 includes the striped squirrel (*Sciurus Davidianus*) and the North China squirrel (*Sciurus striatus*).
- 778<sup>2</sup> The 術家 also includes geomancers, magicians, soothsayers, clairvoyants, &c.
- 779<sup>2</sup> The expression 不自檢束 means, He puts no restraint on himself; reckless, lost to decency.
- 785<sup>3</sup> The character 帥 is formed of 巾 napkin and an old form of 堆 to pile up, which refer to putting the handkerchief in the girdle.
- 789<sup>1</sup> bottom. A better version is, Either they are twice, or they are five times [as many.]
- 790<sup>3</sup> top. The terms 細小, and 細君 are both also used for a wife by her husband only.
- 791<sup>2</sup> The name 湘妃竹 given to the speckled bamboo alludes to the tears wept at Shun's grave by his two sister wives. See *Mayers' Manual*, page 165.
- 835<sup>3</sup> The composition of 虬 is 虎 a tiger and 虯 to drag, which gives the sound.
- 843<sup>2</sup> The primitive 翮 is formed of 羽 wings under 日 to cover contracted to resemble 日 to speak.
- 861<sup>3</sup> bottom. The phrase 備來之物 indicates that the thing came by a wrong road; ill-gotten gains.
- 876<sup>1</sup> bottom. The phrase 無頭公案 also means a charge against some person unknown.
- 876<sup>3</sup> top. The third example is better rendered, Half a sentence is too much if not spoken to the point.
- 884<sup>1</sup> The 鱧 is recognized as the sheatfish (*Silurus asotus*) of European rivers, sometimes seen five feet long in China.
- 896<sup>3</sup> The components of 奠 are 大 altered from 冫 an old form of 基 a foundation, with 酋 a form of 酒 spirits above it for worship.
- 905<sup>2</sup> The lower half of 定 is 正 correct reduced to an earlier form 疋 with a straight top line.
- 912<sup>1</sup> The 鮔 and 鼉 are synonyms, and especially denote the *Alligator sinensis* found in the Yangtze river.
- 113<sup>3</sup> The 鸚 is the 沙鷄 sand grouse (*Syrhaptes paradoxus*) of the northern Desert.
- 917<sup>2</sup> near top. For spindle-tree read, A solitary rnsset pear tree.
- 922<sup>2</sup> The 五毒 likewise denote the five legal punishments.
- 928<sup>1</sup> top. The bricks are also called 白不子 by potters; see *Julien's Porcelaine*, page 251. In col. 2, line 21, the phrase also means in mandarin, The time of a meal, a short space; indicating that one has no leisure at all. The other signification is common at Canton.
- 934<sup>3</sup> The two parts of 童 are really derived from 辛 a crime and 重 heavy contracted; and from 立 and 里 only in appearance.

- 937<sup>1</sup> The expression 短見 is a euphuism for suicide; as is also 自裁 on page 943<sup>2</sup> near top.
- 939<sup>1</sup> The character 卍 is the original form of 之 to sprout turned upside down.
- 945<sup>1</sup> Under 簪 the character 匕 a *spoon* should be 匕 to *change*, which is 化 contracted.
- 962<sup>1</sup> Under 奏, the character 本 should be 卒 to *enter hastily*.
- 992<sup>1</sup> Under 正寢 which properly means a man's death chamber, add 內寢 which denotes more strictly that of a woman's.
- 1001<sup>2</sup> The 鯪 is the loach (*Cobitis*), called also 泥魚 mud fish; it somewhat resembles an eel, and is called 鱖 in books, and 泥鳅兒; the latter a northern name.
- 1020<sup>3</sup> The 黠 is a striped ground squirrel (*Sciurus striatus*) common in Chihli.
- 1027<sup>2</sup> The character 爨 is composed of 火 *fire* at bottom with 艹 *two hands* pushing 林 *wood* beneath 冂 *a furnace mouth* over which is an 鬲 *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.
- 1044<sup>2</sup> The primitive of 往 is not really 主 *lord*, but a modified form of 空 *underbrush*, which gives the sound.
- 1057<sup>2</sup> The phrase 二女媿 means, *Two women waited* [on Shun]; they were the daughters of Yao.
- 1058<sup>1</sup> bottom. The example 莫黑匪烏 should be rendered, *Nothing black besides crows* [are seen].
- 1059<sup>2</sup> The sixth example should be rendered, *There really was no reason* [for the act].
- 1065<sup>3</sup> middle. The phrase 物色 has a wider application; to detect, to find, to search out.
- 1071<sup>2</sup> The first example under 陽 also means, *On the throne*, when he was reigning.
- 1073<sup>1</sup> The sentence 無關痛癢 is rather, *His pains and itchings don't hurt me; we've no common interests*.
- 1074<sup>3</sup> top. The phrase 奈恙何 is used by doctors for, *I fear it is all over with him; lit. remedy the disease how?*
- 1077<sup>3</sup> The character 要 is apparently formed of *west* and *woman*; but the original form is derived from 白 *the hands clasping the body above* 交 *to join* contracted, giving the sound.
- 1083<sup>3</sup> The composition of 言 is from 口 *mouth* with 辛 *a fault* above it, much contracted.
- 1087<sup>1</sup> The 鼯 is the 地拍 or 地拍鼠 the ground rat, (*Scaptochirus moschatus*) a small mole common in Chihli and North China.
- 1092<sup>2</sup> bottom. The 鷓 has also been defined the chough (*Pregilus graculus*), for which 紅嘴鴉 or red billed raven is the Peking raven.
- 1094<sup>1</sup> The composition of 華 is apparently 日 *eye* over 幸 *lucky*; but the primitive is an old form of 卒 *to scare*. See also 圍 on page 1126<sup>1</sup>.
- 1093<sup>3</sup> The game referred to under 弈 is the 圍碁 or game of war or blockade, here incorrectly called chess; Mr. Giles has given an account of it in *Temple Bar*, January, 1877.
- 1100<sup>1</sup> The component parts of 音 are 言 *words* with 一 *in mouth*, alluding to modulations in music.
- 1106<sup>2</sup> The tassel on an official hat is 馬纓; and the silk tree 絨花樹 (*Julibrissin*) seems to have the fitting name of 馬纓花 tassel flower sometimes applied to it.
- 1115<sup>1</sup> The phrase 坐又不安 is better rendered, *Neither could he sit easy*.
- 1116<sup>2</sup> The 鼬 probably denotes the polecat (*Putorius Fontanierii* and *schiricus*) for which 性鼠 is another name.
- 1120<sup>2</sup> The second form 予 is also used as a common synonym of 與 *to give*.
- 1122<sup>3</sup> bottom. A better version is, *To thoroughly ascertain the feeling of the people*.
- 1123<sup>1</sup> top. This bird is the eastern jackdaw (*Lycos daurica*).
- 1125<sup>2</sup> bottom. Correct the italics to *One debate between two men*.
- 1133<sup>1</sup> 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*.
- 1135<sup>2</sup> The 爰書 is the record of a case appealed to a higher court, and sent with the prisoner.
- 1140<sup>1</sup> top. The phrase 抑鬱不伸 is better rendered, *Oppressed without remedy; no relief from my misery*.
- 1141 Confucius is said in the *Lun-yü* not to have trodden on the threshold when entering the court.







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