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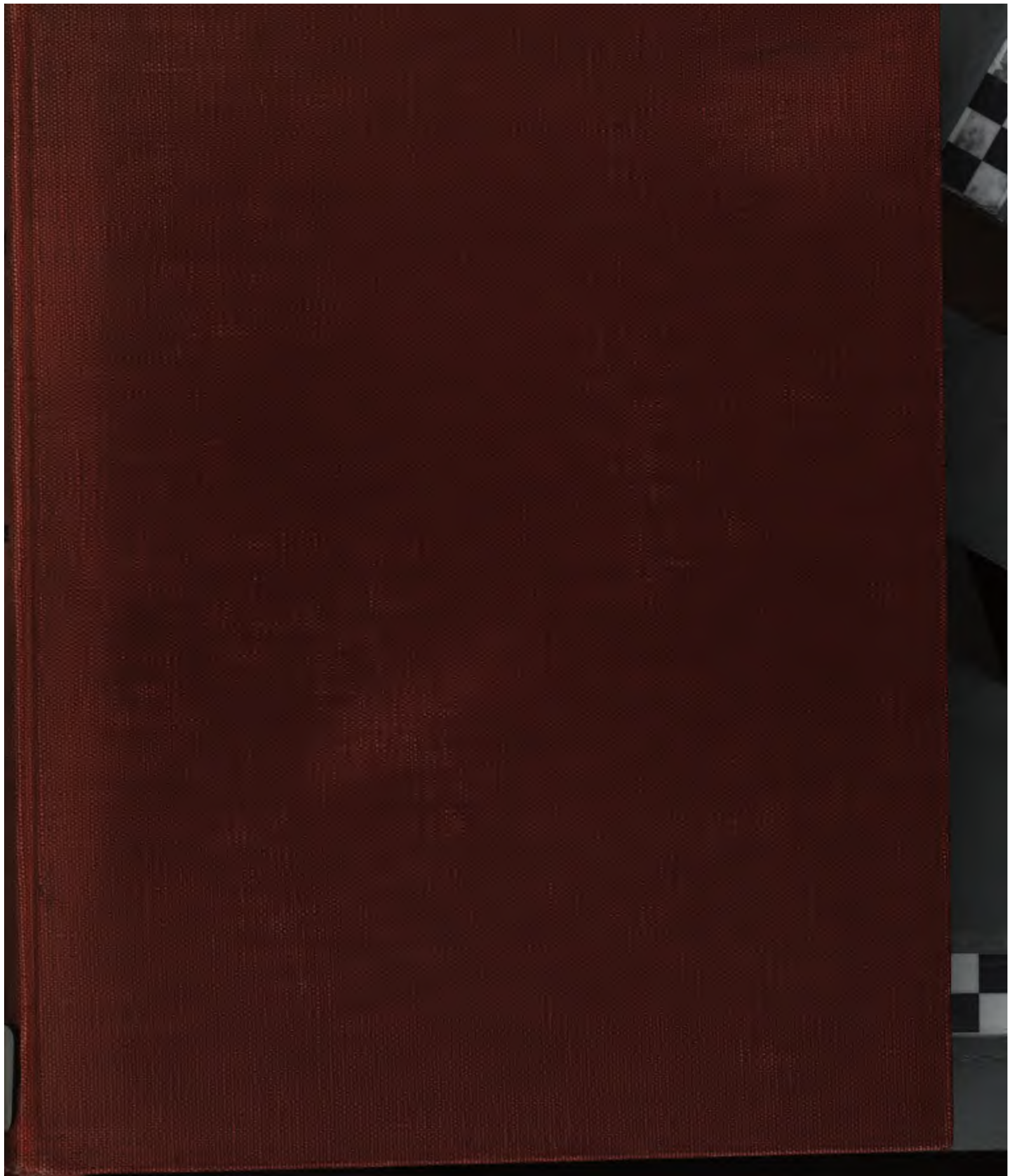
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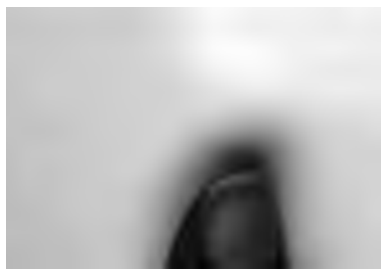
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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE,
IN
T H R E E P A R T S.

PART THE FIRST, CONTAINING
CHINESE AND ENGLISH ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE KEYS;

PART THE SECOND,
CHINESE AND ENGLISH ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY,

AND PART THE THIRD, CONSISTING OF
ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

BY R. MORRISON, D.D.

PART III.

MACAO, CHINA :

PRINTED AT THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PRESS,

BY P. P. THOMS.

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY BLACK, PARBURY, AND ALLEN,

Booksellers, Leadenhall Street,

LONDON.

1822.

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via rail service

TO

THE HONORABLE

THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY,

BY WHOSE SOLE EXPENSE

THIS WORK

HAS BEEN CARRIED THROUGH THE PRESS,

IT IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

THE AUTHOR.

This Dictionary has unavoidably been protracted till most of those who were immediately interested in the Author and his work "have sunk into the grave;" and the ardour of mind which hitherto urged him onward, through the wearisome task of verbal translation and compilation, no longer fills his breast. He has hurried this Part to a close; and he must do the same with what yet remains unwritten of the First.

China, July 10th, 1891.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF AN ALPHABETIC LANGUAGE.

AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE ENGLISH.

爲示語音不爲形字義而制的但相連音母切字後方其數也其音母切字畧仿康熙字典切音之法原係英文有二十六音母切字可以變化相連生字句不盡頭起而往下讀英文係從左手起而往橫讀英國書係在左手而起讀似清文一般惟清文係在上其字樣也以此觀之形字義之法有甚得矣卽是字樣可恒存而不以各地語音不同則輒要更改形出其義斷然形不出來惟形字義之文有一件長處又論及形字義之法於凡屬心念無物可見之字雖要不能自達己音乃要學者音義俱心記固然係一短處將此制字法兩端比較有些難定其長短形義之文字形義之字乃宜至此多國古字中國古今之字是也或之字卽如清文梵字英字及西域友羅巴之列國皆然所言之音兼義一則形所言之義而不達語音達音義多相異惟大概論其制字之理止有兩端而已一則達天下萬國人等言語不下二百樣說法不同且其字樣英吉利國字語小引

語不同所以其各國書話俱異也

西國米里堅國波耳都其國等皆用的音母切字都同但連字成
英吉利國所用之音母切字乃羅馬國於古時所用之字且法蘭
及紙口即能流然說出其字句之音而後學其字義不難也
四個音母至或十個音母或二十母音母切字悉然甚熟致目一
要習連音母之法者必先學連兩個音母次連三個音母又次連
語方可得其真音也

此漢文字音不過畧似英文音母切字音故學者務聽人口傳言

音母碎字音亞彼西地衣富治喜唉這其拉米尼阿被舊耳士體友非武型外洗

音母小字樣 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

音母大字樣 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

音母碎字第一川又子L之之文什卜仁三以份上上上及什卜作收收收

以碎字表之致後可以是切字變易連合成無數之字之音矣
其音母字叫做切字因制字者將萬音分開切碎取各音之端倪
所用叶其音之漢字要南京字音讀纔畧似英國切字音
可成字義也茲將其二十六音母切字照印板字樣次序列於右

POWERS OF THE LETTERS

AS EMPLOYED IN SPELLING THE CHINESE WORDS IN THIS VOLUME.

A, as in "Hard."

Ä, as in "Hit."

AE, broad A coalescing with E, forming a sound like

igh, in "High."

AOU, broad A and OU coalescing.

AY, as in "May."

E, final, as in "Me."

Ĕ, as in "Met."

EU, as the sound of EU, in the French word "Peu."

EW, as in "New."

G, is hard in Gih.

ÏH, a sound similar to that given by the letter I, when in pronouncing the word "With," the reader stops short at the I.

J, as in French.

Ö as in "Hot."

OW, as in "How."

U, nearly like EU, as above.

ÛH, as in "Hut."

ZE, a buzzing sound, which cannot be expressed by the Roman Alphabet.

NOTE. THE pronunciation intended to be conveyed by the spelling here given of the Chinese words, is what is called by Europeans the Mandarin tongue, or as the Chinese express it, the *Kwan-hua*: this is the general pronunciation of the empire; and does not differ materially in any of the provinces, from Peking to Canton. Every educated man is expected to pronounce the syllables according to the *Kwan-hua*. This dialect is also nearer to many of the local and provincial dialects, than they are to each other; so that a native of *Fu-kien* province, although not acquainted with the Mandarin tongue, will more easily understand a person speaking to him in that dialect than one who speaks only the dialect of Canton.

For the Botanical and other terms in Natural History, the author is chiefly indebted to JOHN REEVES, F. R. & L. S. and to JOHN LIVINGSTONE, M. D.

Typographical errors in the English may often be corrected by the scope of the sentence; those that may occur in the Chinese, there has not been time to correct.

Macao, Feb. 28, 1822.

AN

ENGLISH

AND

CHINESE DICTIONARY.

A

英文音母碎字之第一

Ying wán, yin moo suy tsze che te yih, The first letter of the English Alphabet.

A, the sound of this letter, as an initial, in not found in the Kwan dialect. Ya 亞 an appellation which precedes the names of the labouring part of the community, is in the provincial dialect of Canton, pronounced as a broad. Thus they say 亞林 A-lám; 亞黃 A-wong, for this appellative 阿 O, is now frequently written.

The article A, an, is expressed by one, with the appropriate numeral, Thus, A horse 一匹馬 yih peih ma. An hour, 一個時辰 yih ko she shing, A handful, 一撮 yih ōh. A hundred a year, 一年一百 yih nēen yih pih.

PART III;

b

ABA

A, denoting each day, month, &c. is thus expressed, how much a month?

多少一個月 to shaou yih ko yuě? Also 每月多少 mei yuě to shaou? To shaou, (*much, little*) implies, How much? Twice a-

day, 一天兩次 yih tēen leang tsze. Three times a-year, 一年三回 Yih nēen san hwuy.

Many a-time, 多次 to tsze.

To do a thing, 做一件事 tao yih kēen tsze.

To go a hunting, 去打獵 keu ta lēō. Ta, *strike*, is joined to a

number of verbs merely to denote the action of those verbs. Fell a-

crying, 哭起來 Kūh ke lae.

ABACUS, 算盤 swan pwan, the reck-

oning platter. To reckon on the abacus, 打算盤 Ta swan pwan.

ABAFT, 船尾 chuen we, ship's tail.

ABA

ABANDON, to leave; to relinquish; to leave and cast of. 捨棄 shay ke.

A child who is abandoned, destitute, 捨了的兒子 shay leaou teih urh tsze. Abandon the ordi-

nary course 棄常 Ke chang.

To abandon, or relinquish entirely, 棄絕 ke tseuč.

ABANDONED, vicious, 放恣的 fang tsze teih. 縱恣的 tsung yō teih. Both expressions denote

giving a loose to irregular conduct or appetite; not restraining one's self.

An abandoned man, 放恣縱橫

之人 fang yō tsung hāng che jin. Tsung, implies *lengthwise*, and

Hāng, *crosswise*,— a person of a per-

verse disposition and irregular con-

duct. 非僻的人 Fe peih teih; jin; 放僻的 fang peih teih;

偏僻的 Pēen peih teih.

ABASE, to, to cast down, 打到 ta taou.
 To abase a person's pride, 壓伏人的驕傲 yā fūh jin teih keaou gaou, to repress actively.
 To abase one's own pride, 退傲氣 tuy gaou ke.
 ABASED, 壓伏了 yā fūh leaou, pressed; subjected.
 ABASH, to, 令人羞耻 Ling jin sew che; 羞人 sew jin.
 ABASHED, 被羞耻了 pe sew che leaou. 羞了 sew leaou. 怕羞 pa sew. 害羞 hae sew.
 ABATE, to, in price, 減價 kēen kea. To abate a little, 減些 kēen seay. 減少 kēen shaou.
 To abate in part of a person's task of work, 省簡工夫 sāng kēen kung foo.
 To abate in rigour, 簡嚴 kēen yen.
 To abate; to lessen, 少了 shaou leaou. 減少了 kēen shaou leaou.
 ABATEMENT, 所減少的 so kēen shaou teih.
 What abatement will you make; 你減價多少 ne kēen kea to shaou?
 ABBESS, an, 女修道長 neu sew taou chang: The superior or senior of women who cultivate virtue.
 ABBESS, a sort of, in Chinese nunneries, 師太 sze taē.
 ABBEY, 修道院 sew taou yuen. 修道堂 sew taou tang; i. e. the hall of those who cultivate virtue.
 The Roman Catholics use these expressions.
 ABBEY, or Monastery of the Chinese,

called variously, 庵 Gan, 堂 Tang, 寺 Sze, and 觀 Kwan.
 ABBOT, or head of a Chinese monastery, 方丈 fang-chang.
 ABBOT, an, 修道長老 sew taou chang laou. 修道院的主寺 sew taou yuen teih choo sze.
 ABBREVIATE, in writing, 省寫 sāng seay, 減筆 kēen peih.
 ABBREVIATION, a character that is abbreviated, 省寫的字 sāng seay teih tze. 減筆之字 kēen peih che tze.
 ABDICATE, give up a right. 棄所本當有的 ke so pun tang yew teih. 棄置 ke che. 遺棄 e ke.
 To resign an office, 休致 hew che. 致仕 che sze.
 To intimate resignation. 告休 kaou hew.
 To beg permission to resign, 乞休 致 kēē hew che.
 When officers of government resign, they either state 告病 kaou ping, declare themselves sick; 告老 kaou laou, profess old age, or 告終 養 kaou chung yang, that they would cherish the declining years of their aged parents.
 To abdicate the throne, 讓位 jang wei, to resign it to another.
 ABDOMEN, 肚腹 too fūh: 腸肚 chang too.
 Abdomen, or middle region of the body, 中焦 chung tseou.
 Abdomen, lower region of, below the navel 丹田 tan tēn.
 Abdominal viscera, 臟 tsang. 臟腑 tsang foo.

The region of the abdomen, 肚腹之地方 too fūh che te fang.
 Abdominal, belonging to the abdomen, 屬肚腹之處 shūh too fūh che cheo.
 ABED, 在床 tsae chwang.
 ABET, to, excite to, 感惹 kan jay, to stir up the mind, to provoke. 觸人 chū jin, to rouse to anger by rudely attacking, as an animal by pushing with its horn. 打動人 ta tung jin, to move the mind by words or looks or any other means.
 ABETTOR, 感動人的 kan tung jin teih, 幫助的 pang tsou teih, 同謀的 Tung mow teih, 同行的 tung hing teih.
 ABHOR, to, 惡 woo, 恨惡 hān woo, 嫌惡 hēen wo, 怨恨 yuen hān. A man should abhor every wicked action, 凡有惡事各人談惡之 fan yew gō sze, kō jin kae woo che.
 Abhorred, that which is abhorred, 惡恨的 woo hān teih.
 Much abhorred, 大惡恨的 ta woo hān teih.
 ABHORRENCE, 恨惡之意 hān woo che e.
 Deserving abhorrence, 可惡的 ko woo teih.
 ABHORRENT to the feelings of man, 人情之所惡 jin tsing che so woo. 不合人情 pūh hō jin tsing.
 ABIDE, to, to dwell, 居住 keu choo. To abide in the same place, 存佳一所 tsun choo yīh so. To abide all consequences, 當受

所有之關係 tang show so
yew che kwan he.

To abide by, 不捨 pūh shay; 固
持 Koo che.

To abide by one's opinion, 不捨己
意 Pūh shay ke e.

To abide firmly by an opinion, 固守
自己之意見 koo show tsze
ke che e kēn. 固持自意
ko che tsze e.

An abiding place, 居住之所 keu
choo che so.

ABJECT, low, worthless. 賤的 tēen
teih, 敝的 pe teih, 小人 seaou
jin.

Cowardly spiritless, 疲怯的 pe hēē
teih. 小膽的 seaou tan teih.

Poor and spiritless, 貧而無膽
的 pin urh woo tan teih.

Abject cringing to the rich, 敝而求
富貴照顧的 pe urh kew
foo kwei chaou koo teih.

His conduct is abject, 他行爲係
敝賤的 ta hing wei he pe tsēn
teih.

ABJECTLY, 卑賤之樣 pe tsēn
che yang.

ABILITY, 能 nāng, 才 tsae. Talent
才能 tsae nāng, 力量 leih leang
this last example denotes ability in
point of strength. 聰明 Tsung
ming, intelligent.

Great abilities, 大聰明 ta tsung
ming. 才子 tsae tsze, A genius.

He has good abilities, 他是好
聰明的 Ta she haou tsung
ming teih.

Possessing natural ability, 有本事
yew pun sze.

Parts and learning, 才學 tsae heē.

Ability in business. 能幹 nang kan.

A person of great ability, 大器 ta
ke: of little ability, 小器 seaou ke.

Ability, small ability and little good-
ness, 小才微善 seaou tsae we
shen.

Less ability than this would have been
unable to eradicate it, 非其力
不能拔 fei ke teih pūh nāng pā.

ABJURE, to swear not to do. 發誓
不肯做 fā she pūh kāng tso.

To reject with an oath. 發誓棄
絕 fā she ke tseuē. 發願斷
絕 fā yuen twan tseuē.

He adjured all intimacy with me. 他
發誓棄絕我 ta fā she ke
tsauē wo.

ABLE, to be, 能 nāng, 有力 yew
leih, strength or power, 有才 yew
tsae, possessing talent.

Able, not, through defect of strength—
either physical power or pecuniary
means, 力薄不能 Leih pō
pūh nāng.

He is able to manage business, 他能
幹辦事 ta nāng kan pan sze.

他能做事 ta nāng tso sze.

He is able to pay. 他的力穀
還債 ta teih leih kow hwan chae.

He is able to read and write. 他能
讀書寫字 ta nāng tūh shoo
seay tsze.

I am not able to walk, 我走不得
wo tsow pūh tūh, 我不能走
wo pūh nāng tsow.

Able to sustain the weight of any duty,
克當 kih tang. Able to com-
prehend illustrious virtue, 克明
峻德 kih ming tsuēn tūh.

He is able to lift that, 他有力

可拿起那個 ta yew leih ko
na ke na ko. Not to be able to
do as one wishes, 弗克如願
fūh kih joo yuen.

He is both able and willing to act
他能做又肯做 ta nāng
tso, yew kāng tso.

Every one should do according as he
is able. 各人宜照其力
而行 kō jin e chaou ke leih urh
hing.

He is very able o work. 他甚有
力能做工夫 ta shin yew leih
nāng tso kung foo.

He is a very able man, 他是大
有才能的人 ta she ta yew
tsae nāng teih jin.

He gives more to the poor than he is
able. 他出己力外賜與
貧人 ta chūh ke leih wae tsze yu
pin jin

Able-bodied. 堅壯的 kēen chwang
teih, 身強壯的 shin kang
chwang teih.

An able-bodied seamen. 堅壯的
水手人 kēen chwang teih
shwūy show jin.

ABLUMENT, 可洗淨的 ko se tsing
teih.

ABLUTION of the body, 洗身之
事 se shin che sze.

ABOARD ship, 船上 chuen shang.

It is on board, 在船 tsae chuen.

To go aboard, 下船 hea chuen.

To run aboard of another ship, 一隻
船悞撞逢別船 yih chih
chuen woo chwang pung pēē chuen.

To run aboard of each other, 兩隻
船悞逢相撞頭 leang chih
chuen woo pung scang shwang, tow

兩個船撞頭 leang ko chuen
chwang tow.

ABODE, 居所 keu choo so.
Abodes of gods, lofty hills were made
so by heaven, 天作高山神
靈之宅 tēn tsō kaou shan,
shin ling che tsāh.

Fixed abode, 實居處 shih keu choo.
Temporary abode, 寓處 yu choo.
下處 hea choo. 下落 hea lō.

ABOLISH, to, annul, 廢 fei, 廢弛
fei she.

The former laws are now abolished,
向來的法度已經廢
了 Hēang lae teih fā too e king fei
leaou.

He has abolished the former regulations,
他廢了從前的章程
ta fei leaou tsung tsāen teih chang
ching.

Abolish this, and establish that, 廢
此立彼 fei tsze, lei pe.

ABOMINABLE, 醜事 chow sze; 可
恨惡的 ko hān woo teih.
Abominable manner, 醜不堪的
光景 chow pūh kan teih kwang
king.

He acts abominably, 他做事可
惡的 ta tao sze ko woo teih.

An abominable affair, 醜不堪的
事情 chow pūh kan teih sze tsing.

ABOMINATE, to, 惡 Woo. 恨惡
hān woo.

ABOMINATION, a thing abominated,
可恨惡之物 kō hān woo
che wūh.

An affair abominated, 可恨惡之
事 ko hān woo che sze.

ABORIGINES, 一地方之原
本的人 yīh te fang che yuen

pun teih jin; the original people
of a place.

The aborigines of China, 原本中
國地的人 yuen pun chung
kwō te teih jin.

ABORTION, 墮胎 chuy tae; fall-
ing womb; it is also said 下 hea tae;
落 lō tae, and 墮 to tae; in each
of which expressions, *Tae* means the
womb. Some say 脫胎 tō tae.

Abortion, produce of an untimely
birth, 時未滿生的兒子
she we mwan sāng teih urh tsze.

Not to attain birth, but to perish in
the womb is called tūh, 未及生
而胎敗曰殞 we keih sāng
urh tae pae yūē tūh.

A delicate term for a natural abor-
tion is 小產 Seaou chan, a little
birth.

Abortion, should now procure abor-
tion, by taking some poisonous drug
今當免身若投毒藥
去之 kin tang mēen shin jō tow
tūh yō keu che; the drug is 澤蘭
丸 tsīh lan wan.

ABORTIVE child, 日月未滿生
產的兒子 jīh yuē we mwan
sāng chan teih urh tsze.

An abortive design, 不能做得
來之謀 pūh nāng tso tīh lae che
mow, 所謀不成 so mow pūh
ching.

His hopes have proved abortive, 他
所望之事到底見失
了 ta so wang che sze, taou te kēen
shīh leaou.

ABOUND, to have plenty, 豐盛 fung-
shing. 茂盛 mow-shing. To have
much of 多 to; to be in great quan-

tity; 甚多 shin to; 極多 keih
to.

Iniquity abounds, 惡事甚多
gō sze shin to.

In my native country this fruit
abounds, 本國有此果子
盛多 pun kwō yew tsze kwo tsze
shing to.

The tree abounds in leaves, 樹葉
茂盛 shoo yē mow shing.

ABOUT, nearly, 大約 ta yō. 大
概 ta kae, 差不多 cha pūh to.
上下 Shang hea.

About two hundred dollars, 大約
二百塊圓 ta yō urh pih kwae
yuen.

About a cubit high, 高約一尺
kaou yō yīh chīh.

About noon, 近午時 kin woo she.

About this time, 近此時 kin tsze
she.

About evening, 天將夕了 tēn
tsāng seih leaou.

When about to go, 臨去時 lin keu
she.

I am come to see you about that business,
我是因爲那件事而
來見你 wo she yin wei na kēen
sze uch lae kēen ne.

The soldiers he has about him, 在他
的左右之兵丁 tsae ta
teih tso yew che ping ting.

To stand up round about, 周圍起
立 chow wei ke lei h.

To walk about the market place, 運
行街市 yun hing keae she.

To go a short way about, 運行短
路 yun hing twan loo.

To go a long way about, 運行長
路 yun hing chang loo.

To walk about, 周行 chow hing.
 To be thrown about every where, 投在各處 tow tsae kō choo.
 Laid about here and there, 放在這處那處 fang tsae chay choo-na choo.
 About three thousand men, 上下有三千人 shang hea yew san tsēen jin.
 Talking about whom, 談及甚麼人 tan keih-shin-mo jin.
 Mind what you are about; be not careless, 你留心辦事 Ne lew sin pan sze, 你留心辦事. Ne chō e pan sze, 你着意辦事. Kin shin pan sze, 勤慎辦事.
 About and about, round and begin again, 周而復始 Chow urh fūh che.
 I am about to do it, 我就要做 Woo tsew yaou tso.
 Turn about one's person, 轉身 chuen shio.
 Turn about as a wheel, 轉動 Chuen tung: horizontally, 運動 Yun tung.
 What are you come about? 你因甚麼事來 Ne yin shin mo sze lae? Six inches round about, 周圍六寸 Chow wei lew tsun.
 There are various opinions about that affair, 論那件事各人有各人的意見 lun na kēen sze, kō jin yew kō jin teih e kēen.
 I have no money about me, 我在身上未有錢 wo tsae shin shang we yew tsēen.
 To look about the country, 觀看鄉下之四方 kwan kan haang hea che sze fang.

PART III.

All this stir (business) is about you (on your account), 這麼多事都是因爲你 chay mo to sze, too she yin wei ne.
 Scattered about, 離散 le san.
 There is a thick air about us to day, 今天有濃烟周圍罩住我們 kin tēen yew nung yew chow wei chao choo wo mun.
 He can bring about that affair, 那件事他做得來的 na kēen sze ta tso tih lae teih.

ABOVE, 上 Shang.

To be above, 在上 Tsae shang.
 Above head, 在頭上 Tsae tow shang.
 Above stairs, 在樓上 Tsae low shang.
 Above, he is above doing that mean action, 他體面大些不肯做那下作之事 ta te mēen ta seay, pōh kāng tso na hea tsō che sze.

Above in quantity, 多 to, 餘 yu.
 Above twenty dollars, 銀二十圓有多 Yin urh shih yuen yew to. 二十塊圓有餘 Urh shih kwae yuen yew yu.

The price is above ten dollars, 其價銀是十塊圓有多 ke kea yin she shih kwae yuen yew to.

To come down from above, 自上下來 Tsze shang hea lae.

One sat above me, the other sat below me, 有一個坐我之上其別二個坐我之下 yew yih ko tso wo che shang; ke pēh urh ko tso wo che hea.

Above all; foremost, 頭一件 Tow yih kēen. 第一個 te yih ko.

Above all things, 在萬物之上

Tsae wan wih che shang.
 He wants twenty dollars over and above what was settled, 除所先有定的他另外要二十圓 Choo so sēen yew ting teih, ta ling wae yaou urh shih yuen.
 As written above, 照上文 Chaou shang wan, 如上文 joo shang wān.
 Above mentioned, 在上文講的 Tsae shang wān keang teih.

Above cited, 在上文引的 Tsae shang wān yin teih.

Above-board, 在面上 Tsae mēen shang.

Above-ground, 在地上 Tsae te shang.

The water come above my knees, 水上來高於我膝 Shwūy shang lae kaou yu wo tseih.

Above our strength, 出我們力之外 Chūh wo mun leih che wae.

I was not in Peking above three days, 我在北京不過三天 Wo tsae Pih-king pōh kwo san tēen.

A, B, C, &c. as applied to geometrical figures, are supplied by the ten astronomical characters called 十乾 Shih kan, viz. 甲乙丙丁戊己庚辛壬癸 keā, yih, ping, ting, shoo, ke, kāng, sin, yin, kwei; thus 乙.甲.丙.角. yih keā ping keā. The angle Yih keā ping, or the angle B, A, C.

ABRACADABRA, charm consisting in words, 符咒 foo-chow, and 符籙 foo lā.

ABREAST, go side by side, 並肩而行 ping kēen urh hing: to go shoulder by shoulder.

ABRIDGE, to shorten or give the substance of, 簡畧 K'een leš.
To give only the most important, 簡要 k'een yaou, 約言 yō yen, 取大畧 tseu ta leš. 撮要 tsō yaou. 要畧 yaou leš.

ABRIDGEMENT, or epitome of history, 網鑑會纂 Kang k'een hwuy tsuan.

ABROACH, to set a cask of wine abroad, 在酒桶鑽個眼使其酒流出來 Tsac tsew tung tsuan ko yen, she ke tsew lew ch'ih lae.

ABROAD, not at home, 不在家 P'ih tsae kea.
To go abroad; gone out at the door, 出門 Ch'ih mun. Gone out to the street, 出街 Ch'ih keac.
Gone abroad to a foreign country, 出外邦 Ch'ih-wae pang.
In a foreign country, 在外國 Tsac wae kwō: 在外洋 tsac wae yang.
Comes from abroad, 從外洋來的 tsung wae yang lae te'ih.
Goods from abroad, 外國來的貨 wae kwō-lae te'ih ho: 洋貨 yang ho; i. e. ocean goods.
To walk abroad for exercise or amusement, 出外逛一逛 ch'ih wae kwang y'ih kwang.
It is reported abroad every where, 四處風聞 sze choo fung wan.
There are idle reports abroad every where, 四處有謠言 sze choo yew yaou yen.
It (any commodity) is found both at home and abroad, 本國外國並有 pun kwō wae kwō ping yew.

Dispersed abroad, 分散四處 fun san sze choo; 四散 sze san.
Published abroad in every place, 傳流四方 chuen lew sze fang.
Abroad every where, 外頭各處 wae'tow kō choo.

ABROGATE, to repeal, 免行 m'een hing, 停止 ting che.
To abrogate an old law, 免行舊法 m'een hing kew fā.
To be abrogated by disuse, 廢弛 fei-she.
The old law is abrogated, 舊例廢弛了 kew le fe she leaou.
The opposites of 廢 fe, are 舉 keu and 興 hing, applied to usages, such as the sacrifices in temples.

ABRUPT, offensive address, 開言唐突 kae-yen tang t'uh.
Abrupt impetuous manner, 猝然 T'uh-jen. 倉猝 Tsang ts'uh.
Came in an abrupt sudden manner, 突然而來 T'uh jen urh lae,
To offend a person by an abrupt manner, 衝突 chung t'uh; 唐突 tang t'uh. These two words are also written with *man* and with *hand* by the side. The Canton people call an abrupt violent manner, 初霹靂 tsoo pe'ih lei'ih, the first clap of thunder.

ABRUPTLY, to enter suddenly, 突然進夾 t'uh jen tsin lae, with force, 撞入 chwang j'uh; 撞突進來 chwang t'uh tsin lae.
He began abruptly to say, 他忽然開口說道 ta hw'uh jen kae kow shwō taou.
Abrupt, coarse, unceremonious manner of speaking or acting, 粗暴

Tsoo-paou, 冒失 Maou sh'ih. To presume to do suddenly without the customary preparations, 輒敢 Ch'ē kan.
Abrupt rugged piles of rocks, 礮 yen or gan, 礮 luy, 礮 heang.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS, 紅相思 hung seang sze, The red thought-causing plant; i. e. the plant that is much admired and not easily forgotten.

ABSCCESS, 膿瘡 nung chwang. Abscess burst and discharged matter, 瘡破流膿 chwang po lew nung.

ABSCISION of a limb, 割去一肢 kō keu y'ih che. To cut off, 切斷 Ts'ē t'wan.

ABSCOND, to hide one's self, 躲避 to pe, 藏躲 tsang to; 藏匿 tsang nei'ih.
To run away and hide one's self, 逃避 taou pe. 自匿 tsze nei'ih, 逃匿 taou nei'ih, 匿避 nei'ih pe, 躲匿 to nei'ih, 逃躲 taou to.

ABSENCE from a place, 不在該處 p'ih tsae kae choo. Not in one's presence, 不在面前 p'ih tsae m'een ts'een. 不在左右 p'ih tsae tso yew. 不在跟前 p'ih tsae k'ān ts'een.
Absence of mind is thus expressed, 身在心馳 shin tsae sin she, The body present, and the mind running after something else.
Absence of mind is also expressed by the proverb 馬上找馬 ma shang chaou ma; to seek a horse whilst sitting on his back; or literally, 心

不在 sin pūh tsae. 心不存
sin pūh tsun, mind not present.

To request leave of absence. 稟假
pin kea, 告假 kaou kea. 告
病 kaou ping, is to request leave
of absence on account of sickness.
告老 kaou laou, to plead old age
with the design of continued ab-
sence.

ABSENT, pūh tsae 不在 not present,
this expression also denotes a per-
son's being dead, and the scope
must determine the sense. Pūh
tsae chay le 不在這裡 or
不在此處 pūh tsae tsze choo,
Is not in this place, removes all am-
biguity.

He has been absent from this place a
long time, 他好久不在這
裡 ta haou kew pūh tsae c hayle.
He did it whilst I was absent, 我不
在那處時係他做的
wo pūh tsae na choo she, he ta tao
teih.

Absent. 人久離別則易忘
記 jin kew le pēh, tsih e wang ke,
when a person is long absent he is
easily forgotten.

Absented himself from this place a long
time past, 他自家離此去
已久了 ta tsze kea le tsze keu
e kew leaou.

ABSENTEE, one who is not present
where duty requires him, 離職
守的人 le chih show teih jin.

You were an absentee this morning,
你今早不在其列 ne kin
tsaou pūh tsae ke lēh.

We were all here yesterday, you only
were an absentee, 昨日我們

大家都在這裡只是
你爲個不在其列的
人 tsǝ jǝh wo mun ta kea, too tsae
chay le, chǝh she ne wei ko pūh
tsae ke lēh teih jin.

ABSOLVE from guilt, 赦罪 shay
tsuy; 免罪 mēen tsuy.

Absolve from an engagement, 所約
免行 so yǝ mēen hing.

He is absolved from his offences (or the
guilt of them,) 他罪已被赦
了 ta tsuy e pe shay leaou.

To absolve, generally, 赦免 shay
mēen.

Absolution, from guilt, 罪之赦
tsuy che shay.

A gracious absolution, 恩赦 ǝn shay,
applied to royal pardons.

ABSOLUTE authority. 凡事已
爲主的權柄 fan sze ke wei
choo teih keuen ping.

Authority limited by law, 奉法的
權柄 fung fǝ teih keuen ping.

This distinction is not familiar to the
minds of the Chinese; they may be
expressed otherwise, thus, 任意
的權柄 凡事可自我
作主 which is absolute authority.
奉法的權柄上有所
制按法而行 which is limit-
ed authority?

ABSOLUTELY necessary, 少不得
shaou pūh tǝh; not so; not so. It
may be dispensed with, 可以不
必 ko e pūh peih.

Absolutely certain; positively, 定然
ting jen; 果然 kwo jen; 固然
koo jen.

Absolutely complete, or perfect, 十
全 shǝh tseuen.

Absolutely impossible to oppose hea-
ven, 必不能違天 peih pūh
nǝng wei tēen.

ABSORB, to suck up; to swallow up,
is not much used by the Chinese;
said of things. The earth absorbs
the water, 地食其水 te shǝh
ke shwǝy; or better, 水浸落
地下 shwǝy tsin lǝ te hea; the
water sinks into the earth. The ink-
stone absorbs all the water, 墨硯
滲乾其水 mǝh yen shin kan
ke shwǝy, or the three last words
only, Kan ke shwǝy, dries up the
water.

Absorbed (or swallowed up) the whole
profits, 盡吞其利息 Tsin
tun ke le seih.

ABSORBED, seems expressed by anni-
hilated, 佛滅後 fūh meih how;
otherwise thus, 佛涅槃之後
fūh nēh pwan che how.

ABSORBENTS. 醫家論及通
身小孔爲接取身內
之濕而引去之 E kea
fun keih, tung shin seau kung, wei
tsēh tseu shin nǝy che shǝh, urh
yin keu che, Small tubes, mentioned
by medical writers, which dispersed
over the whole body, take up the
moisture and carry it off.

Absorbent medicine, seems intended by
the Chinese term. 滲濕 Shin shǝh,
which property is attributed to 茯
神 fūh shin, the woody part of
China root.

Absorbent medicines are also called
收滲之劑 show sǝh che
tsē.

ABSORPTION, of the human soul into

the essence of the divinity, an idea like this is expressed in the following Chinese phrase, 人既沒而其精神上與天合也 jin ke mth urh ke tsing Shin shang, yu tēn hō yay, When man dies, his spiritual essence ascends and unites with heaven. This is an explanation of the language of the She-king, where the dead are said, 在天 tsae tēn, To be in heaven.

ABSTAIN, to restrain one's self generally, 自束 Tsze shüh; 自守 tsze show. To abstain from the free use of food, 戒口 keae kow, 忌口 ke kow, 禁口 kin kow, this means also to abstain from talking much.

To abstain from wine, 戒酒 keae tsew; from sexual gratification, 戒色 keae sh.

To abstain from evil, 禁已不行 惡 kin ke pūh hing gō.

To abstain entirely from wine, 斷酒 twan taew.

ABSTEMIOUS in diet, 自持不多飲食 tsze she pūh to yin shih. 節食 tsē shih. 所食的係淡薄 so shih teih she tan pō.

Abstemious in all things, 持身節用 che ahin tsē yung: 凡事節用 fan sze tsē yung.

ABSTERGE, cleanse by wiping, 抹乾淨 mō kan tsing.

ABSTERGENT medicines, 清暑之劑 tsing shoo che chae, 瀉火之藥 seay ho che yō.

Time, or days of abstinence, 齋期 chae ke: they are frequent amongst

the Chinese of the Budh sect, and are appointed in printed papers: but the observance is voluntary with each individual.

ABSTINENCE from necessary food, 齋戒 chae keae, 守齋 show char.

ABSTRACT, or epitome, 要畧 yaou leō. 書文之要畧 shoo wān che yaou leō; 書之約言 shou che yō yen.

To make an abstract, 撮要 tsō yaou, 撮取畧節 tsō tseu leō tsē. 書之約言 shoo che yō yen.

Abstract, or take from amongst, 抽出 chow chūh; 撥出 pō chūh. 拿出 na chūh.

ABSTRACTED, when the mind is wholly, it is unbounded, its range is infinite, 心中無一物其大浩然無涯 sin chung woo yih wāh ke ta hau jen, woo yao.

Abstracted scholar, 面壁之士 Mēn peih che sze, a scholar who looks only at the bare wall and his book. Without abstraction from the world ten years, this could not be attained, 非面壁十年不能到此 fe mēn peih shih nēn pūh nāng tau tsze.

ABSTRACTEDLY, separate from all contingent circumstances or particular cases, 懸空論及一個道理 heuen kung lun keih yih ko tau le.

To consider a subject abstractedly, without reference to any particular affair, 無指實何事而思索一簡理之本原 woo che shih ho sze, urh sze sō yih ko le che pun yuen.

Abstractedly, from the particular case, and discuss the principle, 推開其事而論其理 tuy kae ke sze urh lun ke le; or, 攔起其事而論其理 kō ke ke sze, urh lun ke le.

ABSTRACTION, complete. Every thought still and unmoved, 一念寂然不動 yih nēn tsēh jen pūh tung; or 無想天 woo seang tēn, 'The heaven of no thought,' which is represented the supreme bliss of the Budh deification.

Abstraction of mind; disregard of worldly objects, 心空的 sin kung teih; 空心 Kung sin; 虛心 Heu sin. The highest degree of abstraction and unmixed thought, 心至虛無純一 sin che heu woo, shun yih.

ABSTRUSE, hidden, 秘密 Pe mefh. Remote from conception, deep, 深奧 Shiu gaou. Subtle, 微妙 We meau; 深微奧妙 Shin we gaou meau. A style laconic and abstruse 文詞簡奧 wān tze kēn gaou. Abstruse subtle principles. 道理精微 Tao le tsing we; or 精妙 Tsing meau.

Abstruse, difficult to understand; unfathomable. 難明不可測 nan ming pūh ko tsih.

Abstruse point, none unexplained, 無微不著 Woo we pūh choo.

ABSURD, unseasonable, 不合理的 Pūh hō le teih. It appears absurd, 似乎是背理的 Sze hoo she pei le teih. Absurd speech, ignorant foolish, 無知

的話 Woo che teih hwa; 呆說
Gae shwō; 胡說 Hoo shwō.
Does not make sense, 不成話
Pūh ching hwa. He talks absurdly
and incoherently, 他胡說亂
道 ta hoo shwō lwan taou.

ABSURD, without judgment, said of
men, 糊塗 Hoo too, 'Paste and
clay.' Absurd speech and behaviour,
混帳 Hwān chang. 你不要
混帳 Ne pūh yaou hwān chang,
Don't speak and act so absurdly,
and troublesomely; don't spread
about your absurd nonsense. 糊
膿 Hoo nung, or 謔 Nung, express-
es absurd and excessive talking.
Absurdly mistaken or erroneous
speech, 謬說 Mew shwō.

ABUNDANCE, great quantity or num-
ber, 甚多 shin to; 極多的
keih too teih. Plentiful, 盛 shing;
豐盛 fung shing.

Exuberance, chiefly of foliage, 茂盛
Mow shing.

Quite enough, 盛足 shing tsūh.
Great abundance of wealth, 費財
優餘 Tze tsae yew yu.

Abundance of time before you, 年
富 Nēen foo, Rich in years; i. e.
yet young.

Abundance of leaves, 樹葉茂盛
Shoo yē mow shing; and little fruit
結果少 Kēē kwo shaou.

ABUNDANT, supply for use, 盛供
所用 Shing kng so yung. An
abundant year, 豐年 Fung nēen.
Abundant store of wealth, 周財
Chow tsac.

Abundant or numerous population,
蕃庶 Fan shoo.

PART III.

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Abundant table, 豐席 Fung seih.

Affluent, 饒餘 Jaou yu. Abundant
in kindness, 盛恩 Shing gān.

Abundantly sufficient, 盛足 Shing
tsūh. 豐足 Fung tsūh. 十足
Shih tsūh.

ABUSE, to use when it is improper or
unbecoming, 妄使 Wang she;
妄用 Wang yung; 冒用 Maou
yung.

I don't blame the use, but the abuse,
我非責其用乃責其
妄用 Wo fei tsih ke yung, nae
tsih ke wang yung.

To spend or use contrary to rule,
使用不合法節 She yung
pūh hō tsē.

To abuse by a base use of, 賤用
Tsēen yung.

ABUSE people by railing language.
詈罵人家 Le ma jin kea.
Violent abuse in words, 罵得利
害 Ma tih le hae.

An abuse, a corrupt custom, 惡俗
Gō sūh; 不好風俗 Pūh haou
fung sūh. Angry abuse, 忿許
Fun sui. Obscene abuse, 羞
恥人的話 Sew che jin teih
hwa.

Abuse or insult a virgin, 凌辱童
女 Ling jūh tung neu, or 巧辱
Woo jūh. To defile and disgrace,
恥辱 Che jūh.

ABUSIVE reproachful language, 謔
詢 He how, or 詬 How, 惡言
Gō yen, 辱罵的話 Jūh ma
teih hwa. 咒罵人的言語
Chow ma jin teih yen yu.

An abusive man, 惡口的人
Gō kow teih jin.

ABUTMENT on opposite shores of a
river, designed to narrow the passage,
壩 Pa, otherwise written 埧 Pa.
ABYSS, a great depth of water, 淵 Yuen,
深淵 Shin yuen; 深深的水
Shin shin teih shwūy.

Bottomless abyss, 深無底 Shin
woo te. The abyss of hell, 地獄
Te yō, Earth's prison; the place of
punishment after death.

ACADEMY or private school for chil-
dren, 學館 Heō kwan; 學堂
Heō tang;—for men, whether opened
by government or private teachers,
書院 Shoo yuen. Academy ap-
pointed by government, in which is
an effigy of Confucius and his
seventy-two disciples, with other
worthies who obtain a niche from
time to time, and is placed nearer the
gate 學宮 Heō kung, and 黌宮
Hung kung; these academies are
now completely deserted by students.

ACADEMICIAN. The members of the
翰林院 Han lin college at
Peking, somewhat resemble the
academicians of France.

ACASIA or Mimosa seed vessels, 牙
皂 ya tsau.

Acasia, species of, seeds 决明子
keih ming tsze.

ACCEDE, agree or consent to, 肯 kāng;
允 yun; 允准 yun chun; 允
從 yun tsung; 允許 yun heu.

To become a party, 相附 seang foo.

To accede, commonly to what is wrong;

附和 foo ho. 依附 e foo.

ACCELERATE, to make quick, 使其
疾速 she ke tsēih sūh; 着令
忙速 chō ling mang sūh; this

refers chiefly to the management of business.

To accelerate rotatory motion, 使他快些運動 she ta kwae seay yun tung.

Accelerate business, 催其事急速些 tsuy ke sze keih sūh seay; 作速 tsò sūh.

ACCENT, the force and tone, whether grave or acute, with which syllables are pronounced, resembles the 四聲 sze shing of the Chinese: viz. 上平去入 shang, ping, keu, jūh. The first is called 平韻 ping yun, and the three last 仄韻 tsih yun, *oblique tones or accents*.

The first is also distinguished by 上 shang, or 清平 tsing ping; and 下 hea or 濁平 chūh ping. In poetry these accents are essential. By Europeans the four accents are marked thus, - \ / ˘ When aspirated, thus, c- c' c' c̃

The neuter and active verb, are sometimes distinguished by the accent: thus 動 tūng, is *to move of itself*; 動 túng, is *I move it*.

Also the Adjective and the verb, thus 好 hòu, is *good*; 好 háou, is *to love or esteem good*; and again, the noun and the verb, as 王 wāng, *a king*, 王 wáng, *to rule as a king*. 中 chung, *The middle*; and 中 chún, *to hit the middle*.

Accent, local brogue, 土談 too tan.

ACCEPT of a thing, 受 show. 收納 show ná. 領收 ling show.

To refuse, and to accept, 辭受 tsze, show.

I dare not accept or receive it, 不敢受 pūh kan show.

Accept a present, with courtesy, 拜領 pae ling; with thanks, 領謝 ling seay. Informally, 留存 lew tsun.

Accept of a sincere intention, and excuse slight errors, 取寔心而宥小過 tseu shīh sin urh yew scaou kwò; decline to accept, 推不受 tuy pūh show.

Accept with a smile, I pray you, 祈為晒納 ke wei chin ná; or 笑留 scaou lew, laugh and retain it; or 晒存 chin tsun.

Accept a bill, 存留會單 tsun lew hwuy tan.

To refuse to accept a bill, 推回會單 tuy hwuy hwuy tan.

Accept a sacrifice, said of heaven or the gods, is expressed by the word 饗 heang.

When the incense began to ascend, the Supreme Ruler accepted it; 其香始升上帝饗之 ke heang che shing, Shang-te heang che.

ACCEPTABLE, pleasing, 合意的 hō e teih; 悅心的 yuē sin teih.

Acceptable, that which human nature likes to receive, 人情悅受的 jin tsing yuē show teih.

An acceptable present, 中意的禮物 chung e teih le wūh.

A present not acceptable, 逆意的禮物 yih e teih le wūh.

ACCEPTATION or meaning of a word, 字義 tsze e.

ACCESS, easy of, 容易見面 yung e kēen mēen. 好相與 haou seang yu. Difficult of, 難于相與 nau yu seang yu.

To refuse access to, 不見面 pūh kēen mēen. 不會面 pūh hwuy mēen, to decline a visit.

In a manner that does not give offence, 擋駕 tang kea.

ACCESSIBLE place, 可到之所在 ko taou che so tsae.

ACCESSION or addition to, 加增 kea tsāng.

He has recently acquired a large accession to his estate, 他近來加增好多產業 ta kin lae kea tsāng haou to chan nēe.

Accession to the crown; or ascending the throne, 登位 tāng wei; 登極 tāng keih; 登基 tāng ke; 即位 tseih wei.

Accession, large, of territory, 開疆拓土 kae keang chíh too.

ACCESSORY, or Accessary, 為從 wei tsung. Accessory and principal 首從 show, tsung.

One who schemes with another, 同謀 Tung mow. One who acts with another, 同行 tung hing.

ACCIDENT, to happen by, 偶然遇着之事 gow jen yu chō che sze.

Accident by, suddenly hit upon the thought, 忽然觸悟起來 hwūh jen chūh woo ke lae.

Accident, an occurrence not anticipated, 不測度之事 pūh tsīh tō che sze; 意外之事 e wae che sze; 想不到的事 seang pūh taou teih sze.

ACCIDENTALLY, by chance, 偶然 gow jen. Occurred accidentally, 適然 shīh jen. Saw accidentally, 覩見 kow kēen; 遇覩 yu kow.

Accidentally cause the ruin of it, 偶
之破之 *gow che po che*.
Accidentally met him, 偶然遇
着他 *gow jen yu chō ta*.
ACCLAMATION, shouts of applause,
稱頌揚聲叫喊 *ching*
tsung yang shing keaou han.
ACCLIVITY or slope of a hill, 斜坡
seay po.
Ascend an acclivity, 上坡 *shang po*;
上山 *shang shan*.
ACCOMMODATE one's self to others,
to turn easily, 嫖婉 *chuen wan*;
婉轉 *yuen chuen*.
To fall in with people's plans, 體貼
te töö.
To follow people's wishes, 隨人
的意思 *suy jin teih e szo*.
Accommodate one's self to circumstan-
ces as they arise, 見景生情
kēen king sāng tsing.
A person who will not do so is called
古板的人 *koo pan teih jin*,
an old plank.
Accommodate with, or supply what is
necessary, 供所需之物
kung so seu che wūh.
ACCOMMODATION, plenty, in respect
of space, 房子寬大 *fang tsze*
kwan ta, large rooms.
ACCOMPANY, or go with as an atten-
dant or servant, 跟隨 *kān suy*;
隨從 *suy tsung*.
To accompany a friend when about to
leave, 陪送 *pei sung*. Accompany
a visitor, bear him company, 陪客
pei kih; 償 *pin*; 陪伴 *pei pwan*.
Accompany or walk with, 同行
tung hing; 同走 *tung tsow*;
隨同 *suy tung*.

Thank you to accompany me on a
walk a-while, 請你隨同逛
一回 *tsing ne suy tung kwang*
yih hwuy. Accompany to the grave
or attend a funeral, 送喪 *sung*
sang.
ACCOMPLICE and principal offender,
首從 *show, tung*. 同伴合
謀 *tung pwan hō mow*. 同謀
的人 *tung mow-teih jin*. 同行
的 *tung hing teih*.
Accomplice in murder, 同行作
兇手 *tung hing tso heung show*.
ACCOMPLISH, finish, 成 *ching*; 做
完 *tso wan*; 做明白了 *tso*
ming pih leaou.
ACCOMPLISHED, 完了 *Wan leaou*.
作成了 *Tso ching leaou*. 成
做清楚 *Tso tsing tsoo*.
He has accomplished his design, 他
所謀已經做成 *ta-so mow*
e king tso ching.
ACCOMPLISHED person, 好看的
才學 *haou kan teih tsaē heō*.
Accomplished in one of the polite arts,
一枝藝之長 *yih ke e che*
chang.
ACCOMPT, 賬目 *Chang mūh*. 數
目 *Soo mūh*.
To settle an accmpt, 完數 *Wān soo*,
清數 *Tsing soo*.
To take off from an account, 割數
Kō soo. 減數 *Kēen soo*. 裁
數 *Tsae soo*.
ACCOMPTANT, 算手 *Swan show*.
會打算盤的 *Hwuy ta swan*
pan teih. 算數之師傅
Swan soo che sze foo.
ACCORD, to, 相和 *Seang ho*.
To agree to, 依從 *E tsung*.

To agree in sentiment, 同意見
Tung e kēen.
ACCORDING, to, 依 *E*. 依着 *E*
chō.
According to the facts, 據實 *keu*
shih.
According to a person's humour or
notion of things, 率性 *Sūb sing*.
According to custom, 率矩規
sō kwei keu; 依規矩 *e kwei*
keu.
According to law, 照例 *chaou le*;
照律例 *chaou leu le*; 依王
法 *e wang fā*. According to law
proceed, 照例辦理 *chaou le*
pan le.
According to your own words, 據你
自己說來 *Keu ne tsze ke*
shwō lae.
To act according to an order, or to
require obedience, 尊照 *tsun*
chaou.
ACCOST, to, speak to first, 開言對
講 *kaē yen tuy keang*.
He accosted him thus, 他如此
對他說 *ta joo tsze tuy ta*
shwō.
ACCOUNT, 數 *soo*; 數目 *soo*
mūh.
To cast up an account, 推算 *tuy*
swan; 打算 *ta swan*.
Book of accounts, 數簿 *Soo poo*.
賬簿 *Chang poo*.
To settle an account, 清數 *Tsing soo*,
完數 *Wan soo*.
To make a final payment of an account,
or to require it, 找足 *Chaou tsūh*,
or 找完 *Chaou wan*.
This is a man of some account, 這個
是尊重人 *Chay ko she tsun*
chung jin.

I will trouble you to see how much my account is, 煩你算過我的數共幾多銀 Fan ne swan kwo wo tēih soo kung ke to yin.

ACCOUNT, to enter on it, 登部 tǎng poo; or properly 簿 poo; 登張目 tǎng chang mūh; 上簿 shang-poo.

Must not be foisted into another account, 不得混入他數內 pūh tih hwān jūh ta soo nuy.

I account it of importance, 我算是為緊要的 Wo swan she wei kin yaou tēih.

You must not do so on any account whatever, 萬不可做這樣 Wan pūh ko tso chay yang.

ACCOUNTABLE, under controul, 管下的 Kwan hea tēih.

The Viceroy is accountable to the emperor, 總督是皇上管下的 Tsung-tūh she hwang shang kwan hea tēih.

Men are accountable to God, 世人是神天管下的 She jin she shin tēen kwan hea tēih.

ACCOUNTANT, 算手 Swan show.
ACCOUNT BOOK, 數簿 Soo poo; 賬簿 Chang poo; 賬目 Chang mūh.

ACCOUTRE, to, 着軍裝 Chō keun chwang; 着戎衣 chō jung e.

ACCOUTREMENTS, 軍裝 Keun chwang. 兵器 Ping ke. 軍器 Keun ke.

ACCRUE, what advantage will at last, from this affair? 此事終致何益乎 tze sze chung che ho yih hoo.

What advantage will accrue from it? 將有何益乎 Tsāng yew ho yih hoo?

ACCUMULATE, to, 積 Tseih. 積聚 tseih tseu.

To accumulate wealth, 積聚財帛 Tseih tseu tsae pih.

ACCUMULATION, he has a great accumulation of goods, 他大有積聚貨物 Ta ta yew tseih tseu ho wūh.

ACCUMULATION of ten years, 有十年之積 yew shih aēn che tseih.

ACCURATE, 無錯 Woo tso. 無差 woo cha.

This paper is quite accurate, 這個單子總未有錯的 chay ko tan tze taung we yew tso tēih.

ACCURATELY, he writes accurately, 他寫字是無錯的 ta seay tze she woo tso tēih.

ACCUSABLE, 該被告的 Kae pe kaou tēih; 應被告的 Ying pe kaou tēih.

ACCUSATION, 告狀 kaou chwang, 狀子 chwang tze.

False accusation, 謊狀 hwang chwang; these examples express written accusations.

A verbal accusation, or deposition given in courts, is called 口供 kow kung.

ACCUSE, to a magistrate, 告 Kaou, 訟告 sung kaou: Commonly, 打官司 Ta kwan tsze.

To accuse falsely, 妄告 wang kaou.

To speak evil of, 說人不好 shwō jin pūh haou.

The opposite of accuse, viz. to defend

in a court is called, 訴狀 soo chwang.

ACCUSER, 訟告的人 sung kaou tēih jin.

In a suit the plaintive is called, 原告 yuen kaou; the defendant, 被告 Pe kaou.

ACCUSTOM, to, 學習 Heō sēih. 習慣 sēih kwan.

To be accustomed to do a thing, 做熟 Tso shūh. 做慣 Tso kwan.

ACCUSTOMED, 慣了 kwan leaou. 慣熟了 Kwan shūh leaou.

Long accustomed, 久熟習了 Kew shūh sēih leaou.

Not accustomed, 不慣 Pūh kwan.

I am not accustomed to hear, 耳聾 不慣聽 Urh to pūh kwan ting; 聽不慣 Ting pūh kwang.

Accustomed without one's self perceiving it, 習而不自知 sēih urh pūh tze che.

Accustomed to the water, 習知水性 sēih che shwūy sing.

ACERBITY, 酸味 Swan wei.

ACETOUS, 有醋的 Yew tsoo tēih.

ACHE, to, 痛 Tung, 疼 tǎng.

My tooth aches, 我牙痛 Wo ya tung.

Does your head ache? 你頭疼 麼 Ne tow tǎng mō?

Belly ache, 肚腹疼 Too fūh tǎng.

Heart ache, 心痛 Sin tung: It is said either mentally or physically.

ACHIEVE, to, 成功 Ching kung.

A great achievement, 大有功的事 Ta yew kung tēih sze.

ACHING, 有痛 Yew tung.

ACID or sour, 酸 swan. 有酸味的 Yew swan wei tēih.

ACKNOWLEDGE, to, 認 jiu. 承認 ching jin.

To acknowledge an offence, 認罪 jin tsuy.

To acknowledge an offence and apologize, 解罪 keae tsuy; 謝罪 seay tsuy.

Acknowledge or confess, 自認 tsze jin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, small acknowledgement for some favor received, 些須的報答 seay seu tēih paou tā.

ACORN. 橡子 seang tsze; 橡樹之子 seang shoo che tsze.

ACQUAINT, to, inform respecting, 達 tā; 通知 tung che; 告訴 kaou soo; 報知 paou che; 通達 tung tā; 報個心 paou ko sin.

ACQUAINTANCE, a person slightly known, 相認得的朋友 seang jin tih tēih pāng yew; 相識的人 seang shih tēih jin; 生面的人 sāng mēen tēih jin; 一面相交的人 yih mēen seang keaou tēih jin; 半面識的 pwan mēen shih tēih.

Intimate acquaintance, 相熟的 seang shih tēih; 盡熟的 tsin shuh tēih; 知己的 che ke tēih. 相知的朋友 seang che tēih pāng yew. I am not acquainted with him, 我未曾會過他 wo we tsang hwuy kwo ta.

ACQUIESCE, to, in what is said or requested, 依合 E hō; 允 jun; 允准 yun chun; 依允 E yun; 許允 heu yun; 應承 ying ching.

Acquiesce cheerfully, 悅從 yuē tsung.

He signified his acquiescence, 他說知道 他已允准 ta shwō che taou ta e yun chun.

ACQUIRABLE, 可得的 ko tih tēih; 可獲的 ko hwō tēih.

ACQUIRE, to, 得 tih; 獲 hwō.

To acquire fame or reputation, 得聲名 tih shing ming.

He has acquired property, 他賺了銀子 ta chan leaou yin tsze; 他發了財 ta fā leaou tsae.

To acquire knowledge, 得見識 tih kēen shih.

ACQUISITION, 所獲得的 so hwō tih tēih.

ACQUIT, to, 釋罪 shih tsuy; 解罪釋放 kae tsuy shih fang.

Having tried a person and found him innocent he is then acquitted. 審過人家後見他無罪則釋放他去了 shin kwo jin kea, how kēen ta woo tsuy, tsih shih fang ta keu leaou.

ACRE, the Chinese mow 畝 is a division of land that comes nearer to our acre than any other. They say, 六尺爲一步百步爲一畝 lūh chih wei yih poo, pih poo wei yih mow. Six cubits make a pace, a hundred paces make a mow. It contains 1000 yards.

ACRID, 辣 lā; 辣味 lā we.

The taste of ginger is acrid, 薑之味是辣的 keang che we she lā tēih.

ACRIMONY, 辣味道 lā wei taou.

Acrimony, severity, 過嚴的 Kwo yen tēih.

Acrimonious, sour, 酸酸辣辣

的味道 swan swan, lā lā, tēih we taou.

Acrimonious temper, disposition, 鹹酸的品格 hēen swan tēih pin kih; 辣辣的性情 lā lā tēih sing tsing.

Acrimonious, sharp, corrosive, 辣味的 lā we tēih.

ACROSS, 橫 hung; 橫的 hung tēih.

He is gone across the water, 他橫河過去 Ta hung ho kwo keu.

Lay it across, 放在橫處 Fang tsae hung choo; this expresses lying at right angles: not at right angles and yet across is called, 歪的 Wae tēih; 斜的 Seay tēih.

Put it across, 放在斜處 Fang tsae seay choo.

ACT, to, to do, 作 tsō; 做 tso; 造 tsaou; 行 hing; 爲 wei.

To act well, 做得好 tso tih haou; to make 製造 che tsaou.

Act a play, as a thanksgiving to the gods, 演戲酬神 yen he-chow shin.

To act in a play, 做戲 tso he; 演劇 yen keih, or 演戲 yen he.

ACT, an, 所行之事 so hing che sze.

A legislative act, 一條例 yih taou le.

A decree, 一件諭 yih kēen yu.

ACTION, an, 行 hing. 行爲 hing wei.

His actions are not good, 他行爲不好 ta hing wei pūh-haou.

He has done a good action, 他做一段好事 ta tso yih twan haou sze.

An action in war, 一陣打仗
yih chin ta chang.

I'll bring an action against you, 我
必要告發你 wo pēih yaou
kaou fā ne.

Improper actions are expressed by
短行 twan hing; 薄行 pō
hing.

ACTIONABLE, 可被告的 ko pei
kaou tēih.

ACTIVE, 好動的 haou tung tēih.
An active man, 輕快的人 king
kwae tēih jin.

Be active, 你作輕快的 ne tsō
king kwae tēih.

ACTIVELY. He does things cleverly
and actively, 他作事伶便
輕快 ta tsō sze ling pēen king
kwae.

ACTOR on the stage, 做戲的 tso
he tēih; 裝扮作戲的人
chwang pan tsō he tēih jin.

They divide the actors into 生 sāng,
正生 ching sāng, 武生 woo
sāng, The principal civil, and mi-
litary characters. 旦 tan, Women
who are personated by boys. 丑
chow, 末 mō, The inferior and
ridiculous characters. 正旦
ching tan, Respectable ladies. 婆
脚 po keō, -Old women. 花旦
hwa tan, Young women. 跌旦
tēō tan, Tumblers. A company of
play actors, 戲班 he pan.

ACTUAL, real, 確實的 keō shih
tēih. 是在的 shih tsaē tēih

ACTUALLY. It is actually so, 是果
然的 she kwo jen tēih. 是真
實的 she chin shih tēih. 是
真確的 she chin keō tēih.

ACTUATE, to. He was actuated by
pure benevolence alone. 獨是
仁心令他做 tōh-she jin sin
ling ta tso.

What motive was it that actuated him
to do it? 是起甚麼意見
使他要作這個 she ke
shin mo e kēen, she ta yaou tso
chay ko.

ACUMEN, quickness of intellect, 聰
明 tsung ming; 伶俐 ling le.

He possesses some acumen, 他有
幾分聰明 ta yew ke fun
tsung ming.

ACUPUNCTURE, 刺 tze: Method
of, 灸刺法 chih tze fā. Chih
refers to the application of the
Moxa.

ACUTE, sharp, 鋒 fung; 鋒利 fung
le.

Ingenious, 伶俐 ling le; 聰明
tsung ming; 乖巧 kwae keaou;
活靈 hwō ling.

He is acute, 他是伶俐的人
ta she ling le tēih jin.

Acute pain, 疼得利害 tāng tih
le hae; 痛到了不得 tung
taou leaou pūh tih.

Acute angle, 小角 seau keō; the
arch of the angle being narrow, 角
開股之空狹 keō kae koo
che kung keō; or better, 銳角
juy keō; its opposite is, 鈍角 tun
keō, an obtuse angle.

ACUTELY, he thinks acutely, 他想
事尖利的 ta seang sze tsēen
le tēih.

He reasons acutely, 他論理有
聰明的 ta lun le yew tsung
ming tēih. The opposite is, 他

論理是晦的 ta lun le she
hwuy tēih, he reasons obscurely.

ADAGE. 俗語 sūh yu; 古語
ko yu. An adage, 一句俗
語 yih keu sūh yu. In writing
called 諺 yen.

The following are traders' adages, 'The
trade which others reject I'll adopt;
what others adopt, I'll reject,' 人
棄我取. 人取我棄 jin
ke wo tseu, jin tseu wo ke.

He who desires to be rich must run some
risk, 欲要富險中做 yō
yaou 'foo; hēen chung tso.

Adage of the ambitious. 'Better be a
fowl's beak, than the posterior of an
ox,' 寧為鷄口無為牛後
ning wei ke kow; woo wei new how;
this is called a 鄙諺 pe yen, a
vulgar adage.

ADAMANT, or diamond, 金剛寶
石 kin kang paou shih. It can
attack the hardest and break the
solidest material, 能攻堅破
固也 nāng kuang kēen, po koo yay.

ADAM'S APPLE, in surgery, 喉攪
how lan.

ADAPT, to make fit, 弄他合口
lung ta hō kow.

They are not adapted to each other,
他兩個不相合 ta leang
ko pūh seang hō.

To adapt to some use, 使他合用
she ta hō yung.

That means is not adapted to the end,
那個方法使不得的
na ko fang-fā she pūh tih tēih.

ADAPTED, a boat is, to contain things,
舟宜以載物 chow e e tsae
wūh.

ADD to, to, 添 tēn; 增 tsāng; 增加 tsāng kea.

Two added to four make six, 兩個加四個共六個 leang ko kea sze ko kung lew ko.

Add a little, 添些兒 tēn seay urh.

Add and subtract, 加減 kea kēn.

He added (further in discourse) 他再說 ta tsae shwō.

Add these several sums together, and see how much they make, 你算計這幾款數纔看共總多少 ne swan ke chay ke kwan soo, tsae kan kung tsung to shaou.

ADDICTED to opium, 嗜鴉片 she ya-pēn.

Addicted to vice, 常行惡事 chang hing gō sze; 縱情行惡 tsung tsing hing gō.

To apply the mind to closely, 傳心 chuen sin.

ADDITION, in Arithmetic, is commonly called 進數 Tsin soo, or 加 kea, or 增添 tsāng tēn.

Addition and subtraction were indeed derived from the (figure) Ho-too, 加減實出於河圖 kea kēn shih chūh yu ho too.

The utmost degree incapable of any further addition, 至極無以復加 che kēh woo e fūh kea; or 無以後加 woo e how kea.

ADDRESS, to speak to a person, 向人說話 hēang jin shwō hwa.

ADDRESSED Buddha, 白佛 Pih-fūh, said of 阿難 O-nan, who is represented as holding conferences with Buddh.

He addressed him thus, 他對他有如此說話 ta tuy ta yew joo tsze shwō hwa.

To address a letter, 寫信皮 seay sin pe.

To address a superior, or state to a magistrate, 稟 pin; 稟知 pin che.

ADEPT, an, in his art, 善手 shen show; 伶俐善手 ling pēn shen show; 精乖伶俐 tsing kwae ling le.

ADEQUATE, 穀 kow, 足 tsūh.

His pay (or wages) seems adequate to recompense him for his labour, 他的工錢似乎穀報答他的勞苦 ta tēh kung tsēn sze hoo kow paou tā ta tēh laou koo.

Adequate to an undertaking, 能辦得來 nāng pan tīh lae.

More than adequate, 辦得有餘 pan tīh yew yu; 優有餘 yew yew yu.

ADHERE, no occasion to adhere pertinaciously to former usage, 毋庸拘泥向利 woo yung kea ne heang le.

To adhere or stick to, 粘牢 nēn laou.

To adhere to a person, 結交不捨 kēh keaou pūh shay.

They are friends who adhere to each other, 他們為結交的朋友 ta muu wei kēh keaou tēh pāng yew.

ADHERENCE to rules set for one's self, 操節 tsau tsēh; even to death, 死節 sze tsēh.

Firm adherence to a person, 固結 koo kēh.

Affectionate adherence, 眷戀 keuen lwan.

ADHERENT, an, 依靠的人。 kaou tēh jin.

ADIEU. The Chinese say when parting, 暫別 tsan pēh; 我送你一程 wo sung ne yīh ching; 順風 shun fung; 一路福星 yīh loo fūh sing; 一路平安 yīh loo ping gan; 水陸平安 shwūy lūh ping gan. Those who meet daily, say, 請 tsing

ADJACENT, 近 kin; 相近 seang kin; 相鄰 seang lin.

Two adjacent fields, 兩畝田相鄰 leang mow tēn seang lin.

His house is adjacent to mine, 他的屋與我的屋相鄰 ta tēh ūh yu woo tēh ūh seang lin.

ADJOIN, to, 相連 seang kēn; 挨着 yae chō.

To live adjoining, 挨着住下 yae chō choo hēa; 附近居住 foo kin keu choo.

ADJOURN to another day, 候別日再會 how pēh jīh tsae hway.

ADJUDGE, to, a case, 審斷 shia twan.

ADJUST, to, set in order; repair, 修整 sew ching; 修理 sew le; 整齊 ching tse;

To adjust a balance, 較天平 keaou tēn ping.

ADMINISTER, to manage, 管 kwan.

To administer justice, 審辦事 shia pan sze.

To administer medicine, 檢藥給人食 kēn yō kēh jin shih.

ADMIRABLE, 妙奇的 meau ke tēh.

He performed this business admirably

他做這個事甚妙的 ta
tso chay ko sze shin meau tēih.

Admiration of great talents and virtue
is expressed by 巍巍乎 wei wei
hoo!

ADMIRE, no good man who does not,
his pure and lofty mind, 凡百君
子莫不慕其清高 fan
pih keun tsze, mā pūh moo ke tsing
kaou.

ADMIRAL, or naval leader, 水師
提督 shwūy sze te tēih.

Admiral, 水軍的提督 shwūy
keun tēih te tēih; is a Chinese naval
officer who perhaps comes near the
rank of an admiral.

ADMIX, to, 雜 tsā; 混雜 hwān
tsā.

ADMONISH, to, 勸 keuen.
Admonish a superior, 勸諫 keuen
kēen.

To admonish each other, 相諫 seang
kēen; 大駭相諫 ta ho seang
kēen.

ADMONITORY, 勸諫人的貌
keuen kēen jin tēih maou.

ADOPT, a child, for an heir, 立嗣
lēih sze; 立繼 lēih ke, 繼嗣
ke tsze.

An adopted heir, 嗣子 tsze tsze.

To give up a son to him who adopts,
出嗣子 chūh tsze tsze.

Don't adopt this idle unmeaning talk,
不借此套話 pūh tsay tsze
taou hwa.

Adopted child, 義子 e tsze: from
one's own relations. From another
family is called 養子 yang tsze.

The emperor adopted what he said,
帝納其說 te nā ke shwō.

Adopted it with great approbation,
深納之 shin nā che.

ADORE. To worship God, or the demi-
gods of the heathen, 拜神 pae
Shin; 欽崇 kin taung; 崇奉
tsung fung; 敬崇 king tsung;

服事 fūh sze; 供神 kung shin.
ADORN, to, 裝飾 chwang shih; 文
飾 wān shih; 修飾 sew shih. To
adorn one's style, 修文 sew wān.

To set off with paint, whether the walls
of a house or the face of a woman,
粉飾 fun shih.

ADROIT, 快巧的 kwac keau tēih;
快便的 kwac pēn tēih.

ADVANCE, to, 前進 tsēen tsin;
往前 wang tsēen.

Advance in regular order, 次序
而進 tsze seu urh tsin.

To push forward in any service to pre-
ferment, 催陞 tsūy shing; 催
上進 tsuy shang tsin.

The Viceroy has advanced my friend,
總督催陞我朋友上
進 Tsung-tūh tsuy shing wo pāng
yew shang tsin.

To make great advancement in learn-
ing, 文思大進 wān sze ta
tsip.

ADVANTAGE, of no, 无益 woo yih.

A bad man considers small virtues of
no advantage, and will not perform
them, 小人以小善爲无
益而弗爲也 seaou jin e
seaou shen wei woo yih, urh fūh
wei yay; and 以小惡無傷
而弗去也 e seaou gō woo
shang urh fūh keu yay, small vices
not injurious, and will not relin-
quish them.

ADVANTAGE, 利 le; 益 yih.

What advantage? 有何利益 yew
ho le yih? 有甚麼益呢 yew
shin mo yih ne?

ADVANTAGEOUS. His situation is
more advantageous than mine for
the acquisition of fortune, 他的
地方比我的越發便
易發財 ta tēih te tang pe wo
tēih, yuē fá pēn e fá tsae.

Advantageous, or not? 是否有益
She fow yew yih.

ADVENT of Budh, 佛降生 Fūh
heang sāng.

ADVENTURE, to dare, 敢 kan; 敢
當 kan tang.

Dare you adventure, 你敢不敢
ne kan pūh kan.

ADVERSARY, 讐 chow; 仇敵
chow tēih; 對頭 tui tow.

ADVERSE, to, dislike, 不愛 pūh
gae.

ADVERSITY, 辛苦之事 sin koo
che sze; 災難 tsae nan.

Adversity, sickness and distress, 苦
楚 koo tsoo; 淒楚 tse tsoo.

He is in great adversity, 他有甚
苦楚之事 ta yew shin koo
tsoo che sze.

Adversity always attends him, 他
的各事困滯 ta tēih kō sze
kwan che.

A good friend is the same in prosperity
and in adversity, 善友者不
以榮枯爲異 shen yew chay
pūh e yung koo wei e; The allusion
is to a tree flourishing or fading.

ADVERT, to perceive or notice
suddenly, 覺悟 keō woo; 知
覺 che keō.

ADVERTISE, to inform of, 報知
paou che.

ADVICE, 勸人的話 keuen jin
tēih hwa.

To advise, 勸 keuen; 勸一勸
keuen yih keuen; 勸諫 keuen
kēen.

ADVISEDLY, prudently, carefully, 小
小心的 seaou seaou sin tēih;
謹慎的 kin shin tēih.

ADVISER. Who was his adviser? 甚
麼人勸他做 shin mo jin
keuen ta tso?

ADULATION. 奉承的話 fung
ching tēih hwa; 諂媚的話
chen mei tēih hwa.

ADULATOR. 好奉承的人 haou
fung ching tēih jin.

ADULT, 大人 ta jin; 人長大
了 jin chang ta leaou.

ADULTERATE, to, 假了 kea leaou;
摻雜假的 tsan tsā kea tēih;
侵雜 tsin tsā; 亂雜 lwan
tsā.

ADULTERER, 姦人妻的 kēen
jin tse tēih, 姦夫 kēen foo; 野
漢子 yay han tsze.

ADULTERESS, 姦妻 kēen tse; 姦
婦 kēen foo.

ADULTERY, 姦人妻的罪
kēen jin tse tēih tsuy.

To commit adultery, 姦人妻
kēen jin tse; 姦人的妻子
kēen jin tēih tse tsze; 淫人妻
yin jin tse; 私交 sze keaou.

ADVOCATE, one who defends another,
主保 choo paou; 獲主 hoo choo.
The Chinese have not advocates or
counsellors in their courts of jus-

tice. There are persons who pre-
pare papers, and who are called 訟
師 sung sze; 詞訟之師傅
tze sung che sze foo.

AERIAL, region of the air, 空中
kung chung.

Any thing in the region of the air.
空中之物 kung chung che
wūh; consisting of air, 氣物 ke
wūh.

ÆSCULAPIUS, god of physic, in China,
worshipped by medical men, 藥王
先師 Yō wang sēen sze.

AFAR, 遠 yuen; 遠的 yuen tēih.

AFFABLE, 溫和的 wān ho tēih.
溫厚的 wān how tēih; 良善
的 leang shen tēih.

He converses affably, 他講話是
溫和的 ta keang hwa she wān
ho tēih.

AFFAIR, 事 sze; 事情 sze tsing;
事體 sze te. What affairs? 甚
麼事 shin mo sze?

There was an extraordinary affair took
place yesterday, 昨天有些
出奇的事 tsō tēen yew seay
chūh ke tēih sze.

Have you settled that affair? 你辦
清楚了那件事體麼 ne
pan tsing tsoo leaou na, kēen sze
te mo?

AFFECT, to, to do, 假作 kea tsō.

He saw very well, only affecting not to
see, he hung his head and passed by,
他分明看見只粧看
不見低頭過去 ta fun
ming kan kēen, chih chwang kan
pūh kēen, te tow kwo keu.

Affect affluence and gentility, 闊架
子 naou kea tsze.

AFFECTED, or influenced by external
things, 外物所動 wae wūh
so tang, or 使 She: they say a good
man should not be.

Affected, to put on a false appear-
ance, 裝腔 chwang keang; 裝
飾 chwang shih.

Light and affected, 輕薄 king pō;
裝飾的 chwang shē tēih.

He affected to be ignorant and asked,
他佯不知道而問 ta
yang pūh che taou, urh wān.

To be affected with grief, 傷了心
shang leaou sin.

He walks affectedly, 他走得猖
狂 ta tsoo tih chang kwang.

AFFECTION, love 愛 gae. 有情
yew tsing.

Little natural affection for kindred,
骨肉之恩本薄 kūh jow
che gān pun pō.

He had a true affection for his parents,
他實在愛慕父母 ta
shih tsae gae moo foo moo.

Only let your thoughts and affections
be placed on your father and mother,
and it will be well, 只要心心
念念的放在父母身
上就好 chih yaou sin sin nēen
nēen tēih fang tsae foo moo shin
shang tsew haou. Last affection,
情長 tsing chang.

AFFECTIONATE, 有人情的
yew jin tsing tēih; 有愛人的
心 yew gae jin tēih sin.

He is a very affectionate man, 他是
有多情意的人 ta she
yew to tsing e tēih jin.

Sincerely affectionate, 情濃的
tsing nung tēih.

I cannot agree that you should do that, 那件事我依不得你做 na k'een sze wo e p'ih t'ih ne tso.

To agree as friends, 和 ho; 相和 seang ho.

For two persons to agree to do any thing, 相約 seang yō; 立約 lēih yō; 合約 hō yō.

AGREEABLE, 有趣的 yew tseu tēih.

He is an agreeable friend, 他是有趣的朋友 ta she yew tseu tēih p'ang yew; 他是愛高興的朋友 ta she gae kaou hing tēih p'ang yew.

Do what is agreeable to yourself, 請便 tsing p'een; 你隨便做 ne suy p'een tso.

He converses agreeably, 他講話有趣味 ta keang hwa yew tseu we.

AGREEMENT, 約 yō. Paper on which is written, 約單 yō tan; 議單 e tan.

Agreement to purchase goods at a future day, 筭單 ch'ā tan.

The next day these three persons according to former agreement walked together to the eastern gate, 次日這三個人依舊約同步至東門去 tze j'ih chay san ko jin e kew yō, tung poo che tung mun keu.

AGRICULTURE, 耕田之事 k'ang tēen che sze; 稼穡之事 kea s'ih che sze.

He attends much to agriculture, 他多理耕田之事 ta to le k'ang tēen che sze.

AGARICUS, species of, 艸菇 taou koo.

AGROUND, ship run, 船以淺擱 chuen e ts'een kō, taken up by the shallow.

AGUE, 發冷 fā l'ang; 發熱 fā jē; 瘧寒 nō han; 瘧病 nō ping. 往來寒熱 wang lae han jē.

AH and AHA, in Chinese, generally express surprise: as The exclamations 呀 ya; 噯呀 ah ya.

AHEAD, that vessel is ahead, 那隻船在先頭 na ch'ih chuen tsac ts'een tow.

AID, to, 助 tsoo; 幫助 pang tsoo; 幫補 pang poo.

To give further aid, 添補 tēen poo. May you have the aid of heaven, 天保佑你 t'ien paou yew ne.

AIM must not, at much, 不可圖多 p'ih ko too to.

AIMED at Soo-yew-p'ih, 照着蘇友白 chaou chō Soo-yew-p'ih.

AIR, 氣 ke; 地氣 te ke.

Up in the air, 在空中 tsac kung chung. Common air, 地的本氣 te tēih pun ke.

Factitious air may be expressed by, 人制的氣 jin che tēih ke.

To be in the open air, 在露天 tsae loo tēen.

He sleeps in the open air, 他睡在露天 ta shwü tsae loo tēen.

Air, of the atmosphere is generally called 風 fung, Wind.

Air plant, 吊蘭 teaou lan.

To air paper; to place it in the wind, 風紙 fung che. 取上好紙逐張捲起掛在透風處 tseu shang haou che, chō chang,

keuen ke, kwa tsae tow fung choe.

Take the best paper and roll it up sheet by sheet; then hang it up where there is a draught of air.

AIRING, to take an airing, 乘涼 shing leang; 出外納涼 ch'uh wae nā leang.

The three men went out together to take the air, 三人一同出外乘涼 san jin y'ih tung ch'uh wae shing leang.

AJUGA, species of, 老虎鬚 laou hoo seu.

AKIN, 為親戚 wei tsin ts'ih.

Is he not akin to you? 他和你做親戚麼 ta ho ne tso tsin ts'ē h mo?

ALARM, to, 驚惶人家 king hwang jin kea.

Suddenly alarmed, 忽然驚惶 hw'uh jen king hwang.

To prevent an alarm breaking out, 壓驚 yā king.

ALAS! 嗚呼 woo hoo. Gan-sh'ih, (a famous Chinese statesman) did not fear heaven and how much less man! 嗚呼安石天且不畏况人哉 woo hoo, Gan-sh'ih, T'een tseay p'ih wei hwang jin tsae!

ALAUDE, small species of, 山麻鵲 shan ma tseō.

ALEURITES, fruit of, 石栗 sh'ih lei'h.

ALIEN, foreigner, 夷人 e jin; 番人 fan jin; 外國的人 wae kwō t'ē jin.

ALIGHT, to, from a horse, 下馬 hea ma.

Heuen-t'ih, much alarmed, alighted from his horse, 玄德大驚滾下

馬 Heuen-tih ta king kwān hea ma.
ALIVE, 活的 hwō tēih; 生的 sāng tēih; 生活的 sāng hwō tēih.
 Don't know whether she be dead or alive, 未知死活 we che sze hwō.
ALL, 都 too; 諸 choo; 凡 fan, 眾 chung; 皆 keae.
 All men, 人人 jin jin; 眾人 chung jin 凡人 fan jin, this sometimes means common men.
 All things, 萬物 wān wūh; 凡物 fan wūh; 凡所有之物 fan so yew che wūh.
 All men must die, 人人皆必死 jin jin keae pēih sze.
 All one's life, 終身 chung shin; to the close of one's life.
 All depends on heaven, success or failure, (of virtue's cause) 興喪皆天也 hing sang keae tēn yay.
 All good people who have the same mind unite their efforts to print and distribute (a good book), 同志諸君協力梓行 tung che choo keun, hēē lēih tze hing.
 All my life fond of learning, 生平好筆墨 sāng ping haou peih mih.
 Bring them all, 拿一總來 na yih tsung lae; 一總拿來 yih tsung na lae.
 All the world, 普天下 poo tēn hea.
 All parties, the whole number of persons concerned, 大家 ta kea.
 All on good terms, 大家和好 ta kea ho haou.
 If there be any good, all parties enjoy it; if there be any distress, all parties suffer it, 有好處大家

享 yew haou choo ta kea heang;
 有不好處大家受 yew pūh haou choo ta kea show.
ALLAY thirst, 解渴 kao hō.
ALEGE, to, 稱 ching; 說 shwō; 言 yen; 稱說 ching shwō.
ALLEVIATE his suffering, 減他的辛苦 kēen ta tēih sin koo.
ALLIANCE, form one with him, 與他連和 yu ta lēen ho.
ALLIES, agreed to be, and attack Leang, 約共擊梁 yō kuang keih leang.
ALLIGATOR, 鱷魚 gō yu.
ALLOT, duties to each person, 分派 fua pae.
ALLOW, to, 許 heu; 允 yun; 准 chun; 給 kēih.
 I won't allow you to go, 我不給你去 woo pūh kēih ne keu.
 Allow a remission of suffering, 准免受苦 chun mēen show koo.
 Allow one's self to do as one pleases, to follow one's own humour without restraint, 任性 jin sing.
ALLOWABLE, 可許的 ko heu tēih.
ALL-SUFFICIENT, 無所不能設 woo so pūh nāng kow.
ALLURE, to, 引 yin; 招引 chaou yin.
 To allure to good, 勸解 keuen kae; 將勸 tsēang keuen.
 To allure to evil, 引誘 yin yew.
 Flattery, in order to allure, they call 甜言 tēen yen, sweet words.
ALLUREMENT. No 餌 a bait, is used in that sense. They say, 香餌釣金鰲 heang ne, teaou kin gaou.
 With a fragrant bait catch a golden

fish; i. e. with a specious allurements deceive. It is also expressed by 話頭 tēen tow. Thus they say, 先給他些話頭吃 sāen kēih ta seay tēen tow chih, first give him a sweet morsel to swallow. They apply this to a bribe or a present.
ALLURER, 引誘的人 yin yew tēih jin.
ALWISE, 無所不知 woo so pūh che.
ALLY of Leang; became an, having violated the oath, 背盟而附於梁 Pei ming urh foo yu Leang.
ALIKE, 相似 seang sze.
 To distinguish them that are alike, 辨似 pēen sze.
ALIVE in the world, when 生前 sāng tsēen; 生在 sāng tsao.
 After death, 死後 sze how; 死在 sze tsae.
ALMANACK, 通書 tung shoo. The imperial almanack is called 時憲書 she hēen shoo; and 大皇曆 ta hwang lēih.
ALMIGHTY, 無所不能的 woo so pūh nāng tēih; 全能的 tseuen nāng tēih.
 The **ALMIGHTY** may be expressed by, 無所不能之神 woo so pūh nāng che Shin; 全能的神 tseuen nāng tēih Shin. The Chinese have not these expressions.
ALMOND, small, bitter, 北杏 pih hāng.
 Almonds, sweet, not the jordan shape, 南杏 nan hāng. Almonds, bitter, kernels resembling, 杏仁 hāng jin.
ALMOST, 差不多 cha pūh to.

Almost up to his face, 將近到面前
tsēn kin taou mēn tsēn.

ALMS, 週濟之物 chow tse che wih.

ALOE, foreign, 洋沉 yang chin. For aloes 蘆薈 loo hwuy is given by some. Lignum aloes, 椅楠香 ke nan heang.

ALONE, 獨在 tūh tsae.

He is sitting alone, 他獨坐 ta tūh tso.

Let him alone, 不啻他 pūh kwan ta; 理他呢 le ta ne! 憑得他 ping tūh ta.

He is sitting alone in the other room, 他是獨一個人在那一邊房坐 ta she tūh yih ko jin tsae na yih pēn fang tso.

I stand alone in the world; I look and see no companion's shadow, 吾獨立於世顧影無儔 woo tūh leih yu she, koo ying woo chow: said by a statesman who affirmed he was of no party.

Indian camphor cannot be used (in medicine) alone, 單冰片不能用 tan ping pēn pūh nāng yung.

ALLOUD, he is weeping aloud, 他是大聲哭起來 ta she ta shing kōh ke lae.

He talks aloud, 他高聲講話 ta kaou shing kēang hwa.

ALPHABET, may be thus expressed, 音母碎字 yin moo suy tze; and thus explained, 萬音端倪之表叫做音母碎字斯碎字可相連成無數之字義之音表也. Alphabet or regular succession of words according to a fixed order; for this

purpose the Chinese in some cases employ the child's tract, called 千字文 tsēn tsze wān, which although consisting of about a thousand words, every educated person is supposed to have by heart.

ALPINIA, species of, 山羌 shan keang.

ALREADY, 曾 tsāng.

I have done it already, 我曾做了 wo tsāng tso leaou.

He is already gone, 他已經去了 ta e king keu leaou.

ALSO, 也 yay; 亦 yih.

I go, and he also goes, 我去他也去 wo keu, t yay keu.

I also have, 我亦有 wo yih yew.

I also thought so, 我也這麼想着 woo yay chay mo sāng chō.

ALTAR, before the idols, 神臺 shiu tae.

The Romish missionaries say, before the altar of God, 天主臺前 tēn choo tae tsēn.

Altars, in the imperial city are 天壇 tēn tan, heaven's altar; 地壇 te tan, earth's altar; 農壇 altar to Shiu-nung, the inventor of agriculture.

ALTER, the form of a thing, 改 kae, 改過 kae kwo; it also expresses a reformation of conduct.

To alter one's intention, 轉意 chuen e; 轉心回意 chuen siu hwuy e.

To alter the arrangement of a room, 改變一間房子 kae pēn yih kēn fang taze.

The times are altered, 時年改變 she nēn kae pēn.

Alter his purpose, 易其心志 yih ke sin che; or 移志 e che; alter his errors, 改其舛 kae ke chuen.

ALTERABLE, 可改得的 ko kae tūh tēih.

ALTERCATION, debate, controversy with a person, 與人計較 yu jin ke keaou. 諍 tsāng; 諍論 tsāng lun. An unwillingness to drop a subject that is unpleasant, 搶白的言語 tsēn pūh tēih yen yu.

ALTERNATELY, 輪流 lun lew; 相輪 sāng lun; 相替 sāng te. To write and read alternately, 輪流讀書寫字 lun lew tūh shoo seay tze.

To take day about alternately in doing any thing, 輪流值日 lung lew chūh jih.

ALTHOUGH, 雖然 suy yen.

Although he does not like it, I must go, 雖然他不中意我務必要去 suy jen ta pūh chung e wo woo pēih yaou keu.

Although, I the emperor, could change my garments a thousand times a-day 朕雖日易千衣亦可 chiu suy jūh yih tsēn e, yih ko. I do not do it but consider that I ought to make a sparing use of prosperity, 但念當惜福耳 tan nēn tang seih fūh urh.

Although eyes of flesh see it not, it must not on any account be doubted, 雖肉目不見萬不可疑 suy jow mūh pūh kēn wan pūh ko e.

ALTOGETHER, they came altogether,

他們一齊來 ta mun yih tse lae.

He placed those things altogether well,
他擺設那些東西十分着 ta pae shō na seay tung se shih fun chō.

Altogether uncertain, 全未定 tseuen we ting.

Altogether untrue, 千萬不真 tsēn wān pūh chin.

ALUM, 礬 fan; 礬石 fan shih; 白礬 pih fan. In clear crystals 鏡珠 king choo. An inferior sort the produce of Canton, 土礬 too fan.

Alum water, 礬水 fan shwūy.

ALUMINATED, size water, 膠礬水 keaou fan shwūy, used by the Chinese for making the glossy surfaced paper.

ALWAYS, 時時 she she; 常常 chang chang; 不時 pūh she; 不動 tung pūh tung; 不斷 pūh twan; 遇時 yu she.

Always hope and seek for some advantage, 往往希求利益 wang wang he kew le yih.

If he be always thus, 若終日如此 jō chung jih joo tse.

Continually teach people to commence their (moral) work from the heart, 每每教人從心地上做工夫 mei mei keaou jin tsung sin te shang tso kung foo.

There are two very bad sayings that people now are *always* uttering, 有兩句最不好的話如今人動不動就話 leang keu tsuy pūh haou tēih hwa, joo kin jin tung pūh tung tsew hwa.

AM, 是 she. I am now an old man, 今時我是老人 kin she wo she laou jin.

The Substantive Verb is sometimes omitted, as I am hungry, 我肚餓 wo too go.

AMARANTHUS, common in fields; the heads are called 冠花 Kwan hwa, which is the name of the Coxcomb.

AMASS, to, he has amassed a large property, 他大積聚了財帛 ta ta tseih tseu leaou tse pih.

AMAZE, to, he was amazed when he heard it, 他問得即覺得呆愕 ta wān tih tseih keō tih gae gō.

AMBASSADOR, 使臣 she chin; 使臣官 she chin kwan. One sent with tribute, 進貢官 tsin kung kwan.

AMBER, 珀 pih; 琥珀 hoo pih. False amber, called by the Canton people, 玻璃崧 po lo sung; 嫩蜜蠟 nwan meih lā.

Amber box, 蜜珀箱 meih pih seang.

False amber utensils, 玻璃崧器 po le sung ke.

Amber powder, 珀末 pih mō, used in medicine.

Red, amber, 血珀 heuē pih.

AMBIGUOUS, confused statement to the emperor, 含混入奏 han hwān jih tso.

Ambiguous expression, 謎語 me yu; 不明白的話 pūh ming pih tēih hwa.

AMBITION, fond of being great, 好大喜功 haou ta he kung.

AMBITIOUS, man, 好高的人 haou kaou tēih jin; 心頭高的人 sin tow kaou tēih jin.

Ambitious purpose, which affects to despise the world, 高尚之志 kaou shang che che; 意思高尚 e sze kaou shang.

AMEND, to, one's conduct, 改過 kae kwo.

He gets gradually better (said of a person's health), 他身上漸漸好些 ta shin shang tsēn tsēn haou seay.

AMETHYSTINE SPAR, 紫石 tze shih.

AMIALE, 可愛的 ko gae tēih. He is an amiable man, 他是可愛的人 ta she ko gae tēih jin.

AMICABLE, 相和的 seang ho tēih.

They have settled that business amicably, 大家辦得那些事體相和的 ta kea pan tih na seay sze te seang ho tēih.

AMIDST, 在中間 tsie chung kēen.

AMISS, what has he done amiss? 他做了什麼壞事呢 ta tso le .ou shē mo hwae sze ne?

AMITY, 相好 seang haou; 和睦 ho mūh.

They live together in peace and amity, 他門相好和睦居住一所 ta mun seang haou ho mūh keu choo yih so.

AMONG, amongst, 中 chung; 中間 chung kēen.

Greatest amongst men, 人中的至大 jin chung tēih che ta.

AMOUNT of a sum, 共計 kung ke. What is the amount? 共計多少

kung ke to shaou; 籠總多少
lung tsung to shaou.
Amount of two sides of a right angle,
each multiplied into itself, 勾股
各自乘之積 kow koo kō
tsze shing che tseih.
AMPLE, 廣大 kwang ta.
Ample space, 地方廣大 te fang
kwang ta.
AMPUTATE, an arm or leg, 割
去四支之一 kō keu sze
che che yih.
To amputate a hand, 割斷手去
kō twan show keu.
AMUNITION, powder, 火藥 ho yō.
AMUSE, to, 玩耍 wan shwa.
Very amusing, 好玩耍 haou wan
shwa.
To walk about awhile for amusement,
逛逛一回 kwang kwang yih
hwuy.
I only wish that a person would come
and talk to amuse me, 只盼個
人來說話解解悶兒
chih pan ko jin lae shwō hwa kae
kae mun urh.
AMUSEMENT, for the sake of it, 圖
趣 too tseu.
Merely for amusement, 不過玩
意 pūh kwo wan e.
There is a great deal of sport and amuse-
ment to day, 今天多有快
樂戲玩之事 kin tēn to
yew kwac lö he wan che sze.
He is an amusing man, 他是有
趣的人 ta she yew tseu tēih
jin.
He is a man given to amusemen t, 他是
玩耍的人 ta she wan shwa
tēih jin.

AN, is made by one, as, 一隻象
yih che seang, an elephant.
ANALYZE, or revert to the source, or
resolve to first principles, 溯其
本原 soo ke pun yuen.
ANATOMICAL plate, front view of a
human body, 仰人骨度部
位圖 yang jin küh too, poo wei
too; otherwise called 正面人
圖 ching mēn jin too.
ANCESTOR, 祖 tsoo; 先祖 sēn
tsoo.
The person at the head of a genealo-
gy is called 宗祖 tsung tsoo; 祖
宗 tsoo tsung; 始祖 che tsoo.
ANCHOR, 錨 maou.
A ship's anchor, 船鐵錨 chuen tēō
maou.
To cast anchor, 拋錨 pau maou.
To weigh anchor, 起錨 ke maou.
Anchored, 灣泊 wan pō.
Anchored in the offing, 在海面
灣泊 tse hae mēn wan pō.
Anchor of a ship is sometimes called
船舵 chuen ting; those made of
wood, are called 木舵 mūh ting;
made of iron, they are called 鐵錨
tēō maou; the old books write 猫
maou, a cat, as if the allusion were
to a cat's claws.
ANCIENT, 古 koo. Ancient times,
古時 koo she.
Ancient manner of writing, 古文
koo wān; 古字 koo tsze.
Ancient inscription on stone, 古碑
koo pei.
Very ancient, 上古的 shang koo
tēih.
AND, is rendered by 也 yay; 亦 yih;
並 ping; 又 yew; 及 kēih.

I want this and that, and both together,
這個我要那個也要
兩個並要 chay ko wo yaou na
ko, yay yaou leang ko ping yaou.
Father and son, 父及子 fob kēih
tsze.
And is also made by, 與 yu; 同
tung; 連 lēen; 暨 ke.
This and that, 這個與那個
chay ko yu na ko.
Take away this book and paper, 拿
去這部書連這張紙
na keu chay poo shoo lēen chay
chang che.
A hundred and four, may be rendred
in these three ways, 一百零
四 yih pih ling sze; 一百多
四 yih pih to sze, and 一百有
四 yih pih yew sze.
ANEW. 再 tse; this is made a new,
這個是再做的 chay ko
she tse tso tēih.
ANGEL may be expressed by 神使
Shin sze, a divine messenger.
Angels, are by the Romanists called
天神 tēn shin. The Mahome-
dans in China call angles 仙 sēn.
Angels descend to observe what is done
where the sacred book *Ta-tung* is,
大洞經所在有仙真
下觀 Ta-tung king so tse, yew
sēn-chin hea kwan: If they be of-
fended (by any thing vicious or in-
decorous) in the least degree, the
angels will not come; 稍有觸
冒仙真不來 shaou yew
chūh maou sēn chin pūh lac.
ANGELICA, 羌活 keang hwō; some
say, 白芷 pih che.
ANGLE, 釣魚 teau yu.

ANGER, 怒 noo; 怒氣 noo ke;
生氣 sāng ke.

He who restrains his anger an hour
will save himself a hundred day's
sorrow, 忍得一時氣免
得百日憂 jin tih yih she ke,
mēen tih pih j'ih yew.

His anger is now appeased, 他惱怒
之氣已和息了 ta naou
noo che ke e ho seih leaou.

ANGLE, corner, 角 keō.

Right angle, 角直 keō ch'ih; or
直角 ch'ih keō; the two sides con-
taining a right angle are called 矩
Keu, a square.

From two sides of a right angle being
given the method of finding the third,
勾股弦相求之法 kow
koo hēn seang kew che fā.

Larger or smaller angle consists in
the wideness or narrowness of the
arch of the angle, 角之大小
皆在乎角空之寬狹
keō che ts, seau, keae tsae hoo
keō kung che kwaa heō.

Angle of the segment of a circle,
弧分之角 hoo fun che keō.

Angle in a circumference, 圓分
內角 hwan fun nuy keō.

Angle must be formed by two lines
being joined at one end and reced-
ing from each other gradually at
the other, 二線之一端相
合一端漸離必成一
角 urh sēen che y'ih twan seang hē
y'ih twan tsēen le peih ching y'ih heō.

Angle formed by two lines, if both
straight is called Ch'ih sēen keō,
成角之二線若俱直
者謂之直線角 ching keō

PART III.

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ebe urh sēen, jō keu ch'ih chay, wei
che ch'ih sēen keō. If one be straight
and the other curved it is called
不等線角 p'ih tāng sēen keō.
A spherical angle is called 曲線
角 keūh sēen keō.

Angle, whenever it is subtended by
an arc less than the fourth part of
the circumference of a circle, is call-
ed an acute angle, 凡角相對
之弧不足圓界四分
之一者謂之銳角 fan
keō seang tuy che hoo, p'ih ts'ih
hwan keae sze fun che y'ih chay,
wei che juy keō. If it exceed the
fourth of the circumference it is call-
ed an obtuse angle, 若過四分
之一者謂之鈍角 jō kwo
sze fun che y'ih chay wei che tsun-keō.

Angle, the measure of it, is always
found on the circumference of a
circle, 角度俱在圓界
keō. loo keu tsae hwan keae.

Angles, opposite or vertical, 對角
tuy keō; internal and external an-
gles, 內外角 nuy wae keō.
Two internal angles of two parallel
lines, 平行線之二內角
piang hing sēen che urh nuy keō.

ANGLE, to fish with a rod, 釣魚
teaou yu; to fish in any manner,
捕魚 poo yu; 打魚 ta yu.

ANGRILY. He replied angrily, 他
怒起來應答 ta noo ke lae
ying tā.

ANGRY, 怒的 noo-tēih; 忿怒
的 fun noo tēih.

He instantly became angry, 他一
下發怒起來 ta y'ih hea fā
noo ke-lae.

ANGUISH of mind, 心內熬煎
sin nuy gaou tsēen

ANIMAL, 牲口 sāng kow; 畜牲
ch'ih sāng; 獸 show.

Animal food, 腥 sing, 葷腥 hwan
sing.

Animal food, people now cannot en-
tirely relinquish it, 今人不
能斷除肉食 kin jin p'ih
nāng twan choo jow-shih.

Animal, the smallest, not bear to put
it to death, 一微物而不
忍其死 y'ih we w'ih urh. p'ih
jin ke sze.

ANIMALCULA in the teeth cause them
to ache, 牙齒虫疼 ya che
chung tung.

ANIMATE, 活的 hwá tēih; 生的
sāng tēih; 活動的 hwō tung
tēih

An animated clever man, 玲瓏剔
透的人 ling lung tēih tow tēih
jin.

ANIMOSITY between people, to excite,
生隙 sāng keih. A ground of,
因而生隙 yin urh sāng
keih.

ANNEXED on purpose, 特附載
t'ih foo tsae.

ANKLE, 脚眼 keō yen.

ANKLE BONE, 脚眼骨 keō yen
k'ih.

ANNALS, 國紀 kwō ke; 國之綱
紀 kwō che kang ke.

ANNIHILATE, to, 誅滅 choo
mē.

To annihilate a whole family,
punishment of the Chinese, 誅滅
九族 choo mēē kew ts'ih.

Annihilated and forgotten, when the

body is, 身落空亡 shin lā kung wang; The soul yet remains, 魂魄終在 hwān pih chung tsac.

ANNIHILATION, death is, 人死精氣散盡 jin sze, tsing ke san tsin; this language the Buddhists call 謬云 false and erroneous talk.

ANNISEED, 小茴 seoou hwuy. Star aniseed, 大茴 ta hwuy, or 八角 pā keō.

ANNOA RETICULATA, or custard apple, 番荔枝 fan le che.

ANNOUNCE, to, 報 paou; 報知 paou che; 通報 tung paou.

To announce a visitor, 通名 tung ming.

Pray sit down in the hall till I announce you, 請廳上坐待小人 通報 tsing ting shang tso, tae seoou jin tung paou.

Announce to a public office, and enter a thing on the books, 掛號 kwa haou.

ANNOY, to give a person trouble, 煩勞人家 fan laou jin kea; 勞動人家 laou tung jin kea.

To annoy a person with talk, 瀆聽 tūh ting; 厭聽 yen ting; 惡聽 woo ting.

Annoy and distress a person, 遭塌人家 tsaou tā jin kea.

Often annoy the mind or disquiet the spirits, 屢瀆精神 luy tūh tsing shin, said by way of apology for writing often to a person.

ANNUALLY, 年年的 nēen nēen tēih, 年年有的 nēen nēen

yew tēih, 每年有的 mei nēen yew tēih.

On a person's birth day they say, 年年今日慶 nēen nēen kin jīh king; 歲歲今朝歡 suy suy kin chaou hwan, may you annully rejoice on this day; may you every year be glad on this morning.

ANNUL, to, to abrogate, or rather to fall into disuse, 廢弛 fei che.

To annul a law, 廢弛一條法律 fei che yīh teaou fā lēih.

Annul and establish, 廢置 fei che.

ANNUMERATE, to add to a former number, 添多些 tēen to seay; 加其數 kea ke soo.

ANOINT, to, 抹油 mǎ yew; 油抹 yew mǎ; 搽油 po yew.

ANONYMOUS letter, 無名字的書信 woo ming tze tēih shoo sin.

Anonymous impeachment, to throw it into government, 投匿名文書告人罪 tow nēih ming wān shoo kaou jin tsuy.

Anonymous placard, 匿名揭帖 nēih ming kēē tēē, To paste up such an accusation is a capital offence.

ANOTHER, 別的 pēē tēih; 第二個 te urh ko; 別二的 pēē urh tēih.

Another day, 改日 kae jīh.

Another day you will think of my words, 他日當思吾言 ta jīh tang sze woo yen.

Another method, 又法 yew fā.

I'll call another day and pay my respects, 我改日過來請安 wo kae jīh kwo lae tsing gan.

He'll come another day, 他別日過來 ta pēē jīh kwo lae.

Another mode, 別樣 pēē yang.

There was another man come, 有第二個人來 yew te urh ko jin lae.

ANSWER, to, reply to, 答應 tā ying; 應答 ying tā; 回答 hwūy ta.

To take up and reply in conversation, 接言 tsēē yen; 接口 tsēē kow.

I called him but did not hear him answer, 我叫他但不見他有回應 wo keaou ta, tan pūh kēen ta yew hwuy ying.

It is sometimes expressed by, 聲氣 shing ke; 回應 hwuy ying; 答話 tā hwa; 回示 hwuy she.

Shall I call to-morrow for an answer, 我明日來討回示可否 wo ming jīh lae tau hwuy she ko fow?

A written answer, 回信 hwuy sin; 回音 hwuy yin.

I wrote on the second inst. but have not yet received an answer, 本月初二弟付上信一封但未會見回音 pun yūē tao urh, te foo shang sin yīh fung, tan we tsāng kēen hwuy yin.

To answer the purpose, 合用 hō yung; 合式 hō shīh.

ANSWERABLE for, the person who is so, 保 paou; 保家 paou kea.

Answerable, how can one be, that no possible failure will occur! 豈能保其萬無一失之理哉 ke nāng paou ke wan woo yīh shīh che le tsae!

Who is answerable for you, 誰為你保家 shwūy wei ne paou kea.

ANSWERER of questions, skilful one, 善答問者 shan tā wān chay.

ANT, 蟻 R; 馬蟻 ma e.
Ants, have a prince and ministers, 蟻
有君臣 low e yew keun
chin.

ANTAGONIST, 對敵 tdy tē; 對
頭 tdy tow.

ANTECEDENT, 在先的 tsae sēn
tēh.

That affair was antecedent to his mar-
riage. 那件事是他取
親之先有的 na kēn sze,
she ta tsau tsin che sēn yew
tēh.

ANTELOPE HORN, probably the horn
of the Antelope Gutturosa, 羚羊
角 ling yang keō.

ANTICIPATE, before the time, 預
先 yu sēn; prepared before hand,
預備 yu pe.

To anticipate what is to be done, is
better than leaving it to the time
when action is required, 預先
好過臨時 yu sēn haou kwo
lin she.

ANTIPODES, 對足底行 tuy
tsūh te hing; the idea is not
generally understood. The Chinese
geographers call their own hemis-
phere, 正面 ching mēn, the front:
the antipodes, 後面 how mēn.
America is the antipodes to China,
亞墨利加為中國後
面之地 Ya-mih-le-kes, wei
chung kwō how mēn che te.

ANTIQUITIES, 古蹟 koo tsēh.

ANUS, 肛門 kang mun; 廣腸之
門 kwang chang 'che mun. Vul-
garly, 大腸頭 ta chang tow.

ANVIL, for a silversmith, 銀砧
yin chin.

ANXIOUS, 慮 leu; 聖念 kwa nēn;
聖心 kwa sin.

Very anxious, 多慮 to leu; 聖懷
kwa hwac.

You need not be anxious, 無庸聖
念 woo yung kwa nēn; 放心
fang sin.

Many days anxious (about an absent
son,) 日常牽心掛意 jih
chang kēn sin kwa e.

Anxious, expectation of general peace,
延頸相望太平 yen king
seang wang tae ping; Anxiety is
expressed by stretching out the neck
to look for.

ANXIOUSLY, standing leaning against
the door, 倚門懸望 e mun
heuen wang.

ANY, 不論那一個 pūh lun
na yih ko; 不拘那一個
pūh keu na yih ko.

Any thing, 不拘什麼東西
pūh keu shē mō tung se.

If any person comes, say that I am en-
gaged, 有人來你說我有
事 yew jin lae ne shwō wo yew sze.

APART, not close, 疎 soo.

Place them a little apart, 放疎些
fang soo seay.

APARTMENT, 房子 fang tsze; 屋
ūh; 宅第 tsih te.

This is an apartment granted by His
Majesty, 這裡乃是朝廷
賜的宅第 chay le nae she
chaou ting tsze tēh tsih te.

This apartment is small, let us go
somewhere else and amuse our-
selves, 這屋裡窄再往別
處遊罷 chay ūh lé tsih, tsac
wang pō choo kwang pa.

APE, 猴子 how tsze.

Apes, 寓屬 yu shūh, so called from
their living on trees.

Apes and such like animals, 獼猴
之類 me how che luy.

APERTURE, 洞 tung; 隙 keih.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS, smallage or
celery, 當歸 tang kwei.

To make an apology for an offence, 請
罪 tsing tsuy; 解罪 keae tsuy.

APOTHECARY's shop, 藥材店
yō tsae tēn; 藥材舖 yō tsae poo.

Apothecary's knife of copper, 銅刀
tung taou.

APOSTATE, from religion, 背教的
pei keaou tēh; 反教的 fan
keaou tēh.

APOSTATIZE, to, 背教 pei keaou;
反教 fan keaou.

APOSTLE, 使徒 sze too.

Apostle of Jesus, 耶穌的使徒
Yay-soo tēh sze too.

APOSTUME, 膿疱 nung paou.

APPEAL to a higher authority,
上告 shang kaou; 赴上告
foo shang kaou.

APPEAR, to, 現 hēn; 現著 liēn
choo; to seem, 似乎 sze hoo.

Appear, to comply, and nothing
more, 面從而己 mēn tsung
urh e; i. e. to comply with the face
merely.

Required to appear upon a trial, 歸
案 kwei gan.

APPEARANCE, 外面的樣子
wae mēn tēh yang tsze.

His external appearance is extreme-
ly good, 其外貌最是極
好 ke wae maou tsuy she kēh haou.

Commanding stately appearance, 威風的樣子 wei fung tēih yang tsze.

APPEARANCE, and talk, men must not be chosen by, 不可以言貌取人 pūh ko e yen maou tseu jin.

Good appearance of things, or of an affair, 好光景 haou kwang king.

APPEASE, to, 息怒 sēē noo; 平息怒氣 ping sēih noo ke.

APPETITE, for food, 想食 scang shih.

Animal passions, 私慾 sze yō; 肉慾 jow yō.

Appetite for food, to excite, 開胃 kae wei.

No appetite, 不胃口 pūh wei kow.

Sensual appetite, 肉身之欲 jow shin che yō.

Irregular appetite, 邪慾 seay yō; 邪心 seay sin.

Impelled by animal appetite, 爲血氣所使 wei heuē ke so she; or 所動 so tung; move or excite; the opposite is 志氣所使 che ke so she, impelled by mind.

Appetites or passions of human nature, generally, 人欲 jin yō, or 物欲 wūh yō; the opposite idea is 天理 tēn le, heavenly principles.

APPLAUD, to, 稱讚 ching tsan.

To applaud too much, 過稱讚 kwo ching tsan; 過讚美 kwo tsan mei.

APPLE, 平菓 ping kwo.

APPLICATION of mind to a subject, 專心慘 chuen sin keuen.

Close application to reading, 慘慘讀書 keuen keuen tūh shoo.

APPLY for, 向他要 hēang ta yaou.

APPOINT to any duty, 派 pae; 分派 fun pae.

The emperor appoints the Viceroy, and the viceroy appoints the inferior officers, 皇上分派制台制臺分派下官 hwang shang fun pae Che-tae, Che-tae fun pae hea kwan.

He appointed to-morrow for me to come, 他約明日要我來 ta yō ming yih yaou wo lae.

Appointed by heaven, 受命於天 show ming yu tēn.

The punishments appointed which are very cruel, 所設刑罰甚慘 so shē hing fā shin tsan.

APPOINTMENT, engagement for a future time, 約 yō; 期 ke; 約期 yō ke.

I have an appointment to meet a certain person to-morrow, 我明兒有約會某人 wo ming urh yew yō hwuy inow jin.

He has received an appointment to be Viceroy of Canton, 他奉命爲廣東的總督 ta fung ming wei kwang-tung tēih tsung-tūh.

To purchase an appointment, 捐納職分 keuen nā chih fun; 捐納官員 keuen nā kwan yuen.

APPREHEND understand, 明白 ming pih; 懂得 tung tih.

To fear in a slight degree, 恐怕 kung pa.

Apprehend that the scholar will not know how to exert himself, 慮學者不知用力 leu heō chay pūh che yung lei.

I apprehend that he is not at home, 我恐怕他不在家裡 wo kung pa, ta pūh tsac kea le.

To seize, 拿 na; 拿獲 na hwō; 拿着 na chō; 拿到 na taou.

To be apprehended, 被拿 pei na.

He has just now apprehended a criminal, 他纔剛拿到犯人 ta tsac kang na taou fan jin.

APPREHENSIVE, do not be, 不怕 pūh pa; 不妨 pūh fang.

Apprehensive, 怖 poo; 恐怖 kung poo.

APPRENTICE, 徒弟 to te; 學工夫的徒弟 heō kung foo tēih too te.

To put out to an apprenticeship, 投工師 tow kung sze; 送兒子去投工師 sang urh tsze keu tow kung sze.

APPROACH, 前上來 tsēn shang lae; 前近來 tsēn kin lae.

APPROBATION of what is said, 是其言也 she ke yen yay, approbation is enunciated by the words. 然也 yen yay.

APPROVE, 准 chun: 是之 she che.

AQUATIC PLANTS, esculent, 水菜 shwūy tsac; roots and fruits of edible water plants, 水果 shwūy kwo.

AQUEDUCT, or passage for water, 溝 kow; 溝渠 kow keu.

Covered at top, 陰溝 yin kow.

Uncovered, 陽溝 yang kow.

AQUEOUS, 有水的 yew shwūy tēih.

ARABLE, 可耕的地 ko kēng tēih te; 田 tēn.

Arable land, little, many hills, 山多田少 shan to t'een shaou.

ARACHIS Hypogæa, or ground nut, 花生 hwa sāng.

ARANEA, species with very long legs, 五色琴勞 woo s'ih kin laou.

ARBOR VITÆ, 扁栢 p'een p'ih; another species, 圓栢 yuen p'ih.

ARC of a triangle, wider or narrower, 角空之寬狹 keō kung che kwan heō.

The part of a circle opposite an angle is called Hoo, (the arc) and the arc is the measure of the angle, 圓界以所對之角而命其弧而角又以所對之弧而命其度 hwan keae e so tuy che keō, urh ming ke hoo; urh keō yew e so tuy che hoo, urh ming ke too.

Arc, of an angle, whenever it is, the fourth part of the circumference of a circle, the angle must be straight, and hence its name, right angle, 凡角相對之弧得圓界四分之一者此角必直故謂之直角 fan keō seang tuy che hoo, t'ih hwan keae sze fun che y'ih chay; t'ze keō pe'ih ch'ih, koo wei che ch'ih keō.

ARCA NODULOSA, 瓦屋子 wa ūh t'ze; called also 蠟菴 sze gau.

ARCH of a bridge, 拱 kung; 橋拱 keaou kung.

Arched door or window, 圓門 yuen mun; 圈門 keuen mun.

A Chinese triumphal arch, 牌坊 pae fang.

Bridge with seven arches, 橋孔七 keaou kung tse'ih.

Arched like a half moon, 破邊月 po p'een yuē; 蛾眉月 go mei yuē; arched shed or cover 拱篷 kung pung.

ARCHERY, 射箭之事 shay tse'en che sze.

ARDENT affection, 眷戀不捨 kouen leuen p'ih shay.

ARDISIA SOLONACEA, 春不老 chun p'ih laou.

ARE, is rendered by 有 yew; 爲 wei; 是 she; 在 tsae.

There are people there, 有人在那處 yew jin tsae na choo.

What sort of people are they, 他們爲甚麼樣的人 ta mun wei shin mo yang t'ēh jin. It is sometimes included in the Verb.

These things are good, 這些東西好 chay seay tung se haou.

ARECA NUT, 檳榔 ping lang.

ARGUE, 辯論 p'een lun.

To infer in arguing, 推論 chuy lun; 相論道理 seang lun taou le.

ARGUS PHEASANT, the feather of, 鸞毛 lwan maou.

ARISE, 起來 ke lae.

To rise from a seat or a bed, 起身 ke shin.

ARISES from this as a cause, 由於此 yew yu t'ze.

ARITHMETICK, 算法 swan fā.

Arithmetic, the four first rules are sometimes thus expressed, 加減乘除 kea k'een shing choo: Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division: To state a problem in 設爲幾何之分 shē wei ke ho che fun, and appoint a method of finding the solution,

而立相求之法 urh le'ih seang kew che fā.

Arithmetic or the art of numbers,

算法 swan fā; is called also 九九 keō keō; and 九數 keō soo.

ARM, 手臂 show pe; 肱 kwāng.

To arm people 把兵器給眾人 pa ping ke k'ēō chung jin.

ARMED, 有兵器的 yew ping ke t'ēh.

Armed chair, 圈椅 keuen e.

ARMILARY SPHERE, or a sphere with

circles to illustrate the motions of the heavenly bodies, anciently known

in China by 璣璣 seuen ke; called

also 渾天儀 hwan t'een e, and 全儀 tseuen e. The Chi-

nese attribute the invention of it to

虞 Yu, B. C. 2,200 years. It was

eight cubits in diameter; in it

was a tube called 玉衡 yu hāng,

以望星辰 e wang sing shin

for looking at the stars. There is a

drawing of it in the 19th vol. of 欽

定五經 kin ting woo king.

ARMS, weapons, 兵械 ping keae.

To carry a child in the arms, 樓抱

low paou.

ARMY, 軍 keun; 一軍兵 y'ih

keun ping.

Raised an army to assail Tsaou-tsaou,

起兵討曹操 ke ping taou

Tsaou-tsaou.

Led forth a great and righteous army,

倡着大義兵 chang chō ta

e ping; a righteous army means one

engaged in a just cause.

AROMATICS, 味類 we luy.

AROUND, 周圍 chow wei; 四面

sze m'een.

Wind and rain spread such obscurity all around, one thing could not be distinguished from another, 風雨昏霧四塞咫尺不相辨 fung yu hwán woo sze sīh che chíh pūh seang pēn.

AROUSE, 醒 sing; 醒悟 sin woo. Arouse, or awaken to a perception of, 悟 woo; 醒悟, ing woo.

ARRACK, is called in Canton, 亞叻酒 a-lik tsew, Arrack liquor.

ARRANGE, 排 pae; 排列 pae lě; 排起來 pae ke lae.

Arrange the books, 拿書排起來 na shoo pae ke lae.

Arrange or set out curiosities, 陳列玩器 chin lě wan ke.

Set in order a lofty throne and sit down on it, 排布高座而坐焉 pae poo kaou tso urh tso yen.

Arrange them in order at table, 陳之筵席 chin che yen seih.

ARRANGEMENT, order, 有層次 yew tsāng tsze.

There is a fixed arrangement, 有一定的次第 yew yīh ting tēih tsze te.

The arrangement is broken, 失次 shīh tsze; 有失次第 yew shīh tsze te.

To settle an arrangement or plan for doing any thing, 立個章程 lě ko chang ching.

ARREST, to, 拿 na; 拿獲 na hwō; 拿到犯人 na taou fan jin.

ARRIVE, 到 taou; 來到 lae taou; 到了 taou leaou.

I'll call and tell you the moment he arrives, 他一到時我即來

告訴你 ta yīh taou she, wo tsēih lae kaou soo ne.

ARRIVED at Peking on the 3rd. of the twelfth moon, 于十二月初三日抵京 yu shīh urh yuě tsoo san jih te king.

ARROGANT, 放恣 fang tsze.

He talks and acts arrogantly, 他講話做事都是放恣的 ta keang hwa, tso sze, tou she fang tsze tēih.

ARROW, bow and arrow, 弓箭 kung tsēn.

ARROW-ROOT is made from the roots of the water lily, and called 蓮粉 Lēn fun; also from the roots of the Scirpus Tuberosus, and called 馬蹄粉 ma te fun; that from Otaheite was called, 山葛粉 shan kō fun.

ARSENIC, common, native, 信石 sin shīh; 砒石 pe shīh.

Arsenic, yellow, 石黃 shīh hwang.

ART, trade or profession, 業 nē; 學業 heō nē; 藝業 e nē.

Of what profession are you? 你做什麼藝業 ne tso shē mo e nē.

ARTEMESIA, 艾草 gae tsaou, or 醫草 e tsaou.

ARTERY, 筋脉 kin mīh, doubtful whether the Chinese distinguish between artery and vein.

ARTFUL, insidious 奸巧 kēn keaou.

ARTICULATION, distinct, 伶牙利齒 ling ya le che; also to talk cleverly.

ARTIFICE, 詭計 kwei ke.

ARTIFICER, 工匠 kung tsēang.

ARTIFICIAL, 制作的 che tsō tēih; 制造的 che tsaou tēih.

Artificial flowers, 制作的花 che tsō tēih hwa. The plant of which they are made in China is called 蓮草 tung tsaou; of paper, 紙蓮花 Che tung hwa.

ARTILLERY, 大砲 ta paou.

ARTOCARPUS integrifolia, or Jack fruit,

菠蘿蜜 po lo meih.

AS, 如 joo; 若 jō; 如若 joo jō.

As you please, 任你 jin ne; 憑你 ping ne; 隨你 suy ne; 隨你便 suy ne pēn; 任你意 jin ne e.

As you say, 憑你講 ping ne keang

As it appears to me, 據我看來 keu wo kan lae.

Several tens, or several hundreds, as you like, 憑你幾十丁幾百丁 ping ne ke shīh ting, ke pīh ting.

As large as the Impatiens, 如急性子大 joo kēih sing tsze ta.

ASAFETIDA, 阿魏 o kwei.

ASBESTOS, 陽起石 yang ke shīh, under the same name a substance like Antimony was given.

ASCEND, 登 tāng; 上 shang.

To ascend a hill, 登山 tāng shan; 上山 shang shan.

To ascend the throne, 登位 tāng wei.

To ascend to heaven, 昇天 shing tēn.

ASCERTAIN, to, that which may be ascertained, 算計得來的 swan ke tīh lae tēih.

Cannot be ascertained, 是出於意外算計不得定 she chūh yu e wac swan ke pūh tīh ting.

ASCERTAINABLE, not, 失考 shīh kaou.

ASHAMED, 羞 sew; 恥 che; 羞耻
sew che.

Not ashamed to learn of an inferior,
不恥下問 pǐh che hea wān.
Are you not ashamed? 你羞不羞
ne sew pǐh sew.

I thank you for your valuable present,
but am ashamed to accept it, 前
承厚禮已愧領 tsēen ching
how le e kwei ling.

I am ashamed, feel uncomfortable on
account of some particular occur-
rence, 我見得不好意思
wo kēen tih pǐh hau e sze.

Ashamed for them, 代為抱愧
tae wei paou kwei.

Not ashamed in a crowd, 於稠人
之中而無愧色 yu chow
jin che chung, urh woo kwei sǐh.

Ashamed of bad clothes, 恥惡衣
che gō e; to be so is, 學者之
大病 heō chay che ta ping, a
great disease (defect) in a student
of moral philosophy.

Ashamed that I am unable through
defect of strength or means, 自愧
力薄不能 taze kwei leǐh pō
pǐh nǎng.

For the mind to be ashamed of vice,
is decidedly the spring of virtue,
以羞惡之心決為仁
之機 e sew gō che sin keuō wei
jin che ke.

ASHES, 灰 hwuy; 火灰 ho hwuy.
The ashes of charcoal. 炭灰 tau hwūy.

ASH COLOURED, 灰色 hwuy sǐh.

ASH TREE, 槐樹 hwae shoo.

ASHORE, to go, 登岸 tǎng gan.

To touch the sand, 摩沙 mo sha.

ASH WEDNESDAY, or first day of lent,

by the Romanists called 聖灰日
shing hwuy jǐh.

ASK, to, 問 wan; 問道 wān taou.
Who asked you? 誰問你來
shwūy wan ne lae.

Ask about it, 你問及那件事
體 ne wān kēih na kēen sze te.

To ask one's self, 自己問着自
家 tsze ke wan chō tsze kea; 自
反 tsze fau.

ASLEEP, 睡 shwūy; 睡覺 shwūy
keau; 睡着 shwūy chō.

ASPECT of a person, 容貌 yung
maou:

ASPIRE, 好自高 haou taze kaou.

ASS. 驢 leu; 驢子 leu tsze.

ASSAIL, to attack, 攻 kung; 攻擊
kung kēih.

To assail with stones, 用石頭
攻擊 yung shǐh tow kung kēih.

ASSASSIN, 陰殺人的 yin shǐ
jin tēih; 陰刺客 yin tsze kǐh.

ASSASSINATE, 陰行殺人 yin
hing shǐ jin.

ASSAULT, to, 擊 kēih; 攻擊 kung
kēih; 打擊 ta kēih.

ASSEMBLE, 集會 tsēih hwuy; 聚
會 tseu hwuy.

All assembled, 眾人聚會 chung
jin tseu hwuy.

The place in which persons assemble,
聚會之所 tseu hwuy che so;
聚會廷 tseu hwuy ting.

As-semble the world, 彙集世人
hwuy tsēih she jin.

ASSEMBLY, large national, 大會議
國事 ta hwuy e kwō sze.

ASSENT, 肯 kang; 應允 ying yun.
He won't at all assent, 他都不肯

ta too pǐh kang; 他斷不肯
ta twan pǐh kang.

ASSERT, 稱 ching; 說 shwō; 講
keang; 言 yen;

ASSIDUOUS in business, 勤慎辦
事 kin shiu pan sze.

ASSIGN a false cause for not doing, 推
故 tuy koo.

ASSIST, 幫 pang, 幫助 pang tsoo;
助 tsoo.

To assist in business, 扶持 foo che.

To assist with great readiness, 體貼
幫助 te tēih pang tsoo.

ASSISTANT, 副 foo; 佐 tso; 幫
助的人 pang tsoo tēih jin.

ASSOCIATE with, 相交 sēang
keau. To visit and be visited.

與人家有往來 yu jin.
kea yew wang lae.

To refuse to associate with, 拒絕
人不與相交 kew tseuē jin
pǐh yu seang keau.

ASSORT, 分別擺開各等
fun pēē pae kae kō tǎng.

ASSUME, consequence, 自主 tsze
choo; 自主自大 tsze choo
tsze ta.

To assume another person's name, 冒
名 maou ming.

Assume false appearance, 假借名
色 kea tseay ming sǐh.

ASSUREDLY be pleased, 無不歡
悅 woo pǐh hwan yuē.

ASTERIAS, five rayed, species of, 鷄
爪魚 ke chaou yu, The fowl's
foot fish.

ASTHMA, 哮喘的病 heau
chuen tēih ping.

ASTONISHMENT, struck with, 驚
訝 kǐng ya.

ASTOUND, 呆愕 gae gō; 發駭 fā tseun.

Astound, or confound with apprehension; 振人聾聵 ching jia lung hwuy, Dash men till they are deaf and dazzled.

ASTROLOGER, 見星士 kien sing sze.

ASTRONOMER, Imperial, 欽天監 kin tēn kēn, astronomers under the Ming Dynasty were called 天師 tēn sze: there yet exists at 龍虎山 Lung hoo shan, in Keang-se Province, the descendants of 張天師 Chang tēn-sze, The astronomer Chang.

ASTRONOMY, 天文 tēn wān.

Astronomy and geography, 天文地理 tēn wān te le.

ASTRONOMICAL calculations, the profound sources or principles of, 象數淵源 seang soo yuen yuen. The extensive and subtle, 廣大精微 kwang ta tsing we.

Astronomical calculations, speak of signs, degrees, minutes, seconds, 律法則曰宮度分秒 leūh fá tsīh yuě kung, too, fun, chaou.

AT, 到 taou; 至 che.

There is a vessel arrived at Macao, 有船到了澳門 yew chuen taou leaou gaou mun.

At what hour will you return? 你什麼時辰回來 ne shě mo she shing hwuy lae?

My father is at Peking, 家父在北京 kea foo tsae Pih king.

At the Company's price, 照公司的價錢 chaou kung sze tēih kea tsēn.

At eight years of age, I was acquainted with horsemanship and archery, 予八歲而知騎射 yu pā suy urh che ke shay; here at is implied.

At Hwa-te, on the 13th the boat arrived, 于三十日船抵花地 yu shīh san jīh, chuen te Hwa-te.

At the fire, dry it a little, 向火微炙 hēang ho we che.

When at leisure, 乘暇 shing hea; 趁得閒 chin tīh hēen.

ATMOSPHERE which is foggy and unwholesome, 烟瘴 yen chang. Chinese statesmen have often been exiled to such places.

ATOM, 塵一粒 chin yīh lei.

ATONE, to, for crimes, 贖罪 tsūy.

Ten thousand deaths will not atone, 萬死莫贖 wan sze mō shūh.

He or she who succeeds in not committing one sin, shall thereby atone for two sins, 一事能不再犯准贖二罪 yīh sze nāng pūh tsae fan, chun shūh urh tsuy.

Jesus has atoned for our sins, 耶穌代贖我們的罪 YAY-SOO tae shūh wo mun tēih tsuy.

ATROCIOUS, very, 情殊兇惡 tsing shoo heung gō.

ATTACH, to be attached to, 相連 seang lēn.

The more I look at it, the more I am attached to it, 我越看越捨不得 wo yuě kan, yuě shay pūh tīh.

When there is a mutual attachment betwixt a man and woman, the height

of hills or depth of rivers are not feared, 男有心女有心不怕山高水又深 nan yew sin, neu yew sin, pūh pa shan kaou shwūy yew shin.

ATTACK, 攻 kung; 攻擊 kung kēih; 動手去打 tung show keu ta.

Attack, depraved, and exalt correct principles, 攻邪崇正 kung seay, tsung ching.

ATTAIN, to, 得 tīh; 得到 tīh taou.

ATTAINABLE, 可得的 ko tīh tēih.

ATEMPT, 試 she; 試一試 she yīh she; 只管試一試 chih kwan she yīh she.

ATTEND, to wait upon a guest, 陪陪; 陪客 pei kīh.

I am engaged a little, excuse my going, I'll return and attend upon you immediately, 我有些事恕我去 wo yew seay sze shoo wo keu; 我就回來陪候 wo tsew hwūy lae pei how.

To attend to business, 理事 le sze. He does not attend much to business, 他不多理事 ta pūh to le sze.

Attend a funeral, 送喪 sung sang.

ATTENDANT, as a servant, 跟隨的人 kǎn suy tēih jin; 跟役 kǎn yīh; 跟班 kǎn pan.

ATTENTIVE, 用心的 yong sin tēih; 小心的 seau sin tēih; 勤慎的 kin shin tēih.

He considered attentively that affair, 他細細想那件事 ta se se seāng na kēen sze.

ATTORNEY, there are not any attor-

nies regularly allowed. Writers of petitions are called 寫呈子的 seay ching tsze tēh; writers of accusations, 寫狀子的 seay chwang tsze tēh; 代書的 taē shoo tēh.

Persons in courts who aid the magistrate, are called 師爺 sze yay; 幕客 mō kīh.

AUCTION, to sell by public, 明投賣 ming tow mac.

AUDACIOUS, 不怕的 pūh pā tēh; 大膽的 ta tan tēh.

Audacious people who hate poverty will pass to anarchy, 好勇疾貧亂也 haou yung tseih pia lwan yay.

AUDIBLE, 可聽的 ko ting tēh.

AUDIENCE, for the emperor to descend to give, 天子臨朝 Tēn-tsze lin chaou.

Hall of audience, 朝廷 chaou ting.

To obtain an audience of the emperor, 朝見 chaou kēn.

Audience of a Viceroy, 稟見 pin kēn.

A private audience or interview with an individual, 燕見私宅 yen kēn sze tsīh.

AUGMENT, to, 加 kea; 加添 kea tēn; 加增 kea tsāng.

AUGUST, month answers commonly to, 八月 pā yuē, the 8th moon.

AUNT, wife of my father's younger brother, 孀 shin; Mother's, 姑媽 koo ma.

Mother's sisters, 姨媽 e ma.

AUSTERE, 過嚴 kwo yen; 嚴整 yen ching.

AUTHENTICK, 有憑據的 yew ping keu tēh; 實在的 shih tsae tēh.

AUTHOR, 作書的 tsō shoo tēh; 出書的 chūh shoo tēh. Generally two or more persons engage in publishing; the principal is called 正撰 ching seuen; the person who assists, 副撰 foo seuen.

Who was the author of that affair? 誰造作那件事 shwōy tsaou tsō na kēn sze.

AUTHORITY, 權柄 keuen ping.

Authority, absolute, 自己的權柄凡事可以在我作主 tsze ke tēh keuen ping, fan sze ko e tsae wo tsō choo.

Authority derived and limited by law, 受于人的權柄按法而行 show yu jin tēh keuen ping gan fā urh hing.

Authority, national was in his hand, 國柄在手 kwō ping tsae show.

Authority, possessing, 有權 keuen; 有權勢 yew keuen she; 有權柄 yew keuen ping.

AUTUMN, 秋 tsew; 秋天 tsew tēn.

AUTUMNAL equinox, 立秋 leih tsew.

AUXILIARY troops, 客兵 kīh ping.

AVADAVAT, a small bird, 梅花雀 or 鶻 mei hwa tseō; this bird's dung is used in medicine, and called 白丁香 pīh ting heang.

AVAIL one's self of a convenient season, 乘便 shing pēn; avail one's self of leisure, 乘空 shing kung; of a favorable opportunity, 乘機 shing ke.

AVARICIOUS, 慳吝 kēn lin; expresses an unwillingness to part with property, 貪財的 tan tsae tēh; is desirous of the property of others. In a still greater degree is expressed by, 貪婪的 tan lan tēh.

AVERAGE price, on an, for the three sorts of cotton, five mace more than last year may be given, 三樣花總扯價銀較之去年可增五錢 san yang hwa tsung chay kea yin, keaou che keu nēn ko tsāng woo tsēn.

AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA, 洋桃 yang taou.

AVERSE, 不愛 pūh gae.

Naturally averse to poetry, 本性懶於詞詩 pun tsing lan yu sze she.

AVIARY or cage, 鳥籠 neaou lung.

AVOID, to, 避 pe; 躲避 to pe; 免 mēn.

Avoid the wind as you avoid an arrow, 避風如避箭 pe fung joo pe tsēn.

Avoid him, 躲着他 to chō ta.

Death is that which men cannot possibly avoid, 死者人之所必不免 sze chay jin che so pēē pūh mēn.

Avoid evil, 避惡 pe gō.

AVOIDABLE, 可避得的 ko pe tīh tēh; 可免得的 ko mēn tīh tēh.

AVOUCH, positively, 說斷斷然 shwō twan twan jen.

AWAKE, to, 醒 sing; 打醒 ta sing.

To awake one's self, 自悟 tsze woo.
AWAKEN or rouse the serious attention of the world, 警世 king she.
 To awaken to the consideration of, 提醒 te sing.
AWAKENING the mind, no means of, 覺悟無由 keō woo woo yew.
AWAY, he is gone away, 他去了 ta keu leaou.
 He went away yesterday, 他昨天去了 ta tsō tēn keu leaou.
AWE, 懼威 keu wei.
 Awe and love of the same person, 畏而愛之 wei urh gae che; the virtuous alone are capable of it.
AWL, 鑽子 tswan tsze.
AWHILE, 一會 yih hwuy, or 一回 yih hwūy.
 A little while, 一些時 yih seay she; 一息 yih sēih.

Walk a while, 走走一會 tsow tsow yih hwuy.
AWKWARD, 拙的 chuē tēih; 手拙 show chuē.
 An awkward workman, 拙的匠人 chuē tēih tsāng jin. An awkward dull fellow, 性体的 pun tēih; 蠢拙的 chun chuē tēih.
AWRY, 不正 pūh ching; 不齊 pūh ching tse.
AXE, Carpenter's, 斧 foo.
 Axe, formed like a tomohawk, and the head of which is used as a hammer, 斧頭 foo tow.
AXILLA, 肱肘窩 yih chow wo; 翼下 yih hea.
AXIOM, 自然明之道 tsze jen ming che taou; 所駁不得之道 so pō pūh tih che taou.

AXIS, 樞 choo; 軸 chūh.
 Axis of the world, 天樞 tēn choo.
 The north pole or axis of the world, 北極 pih kēih.
 Axis of the earth on the armillary sphere, is called 直距 chih kew.
 In the ancient Chinese sphere, 北極出地三十六度 pih kēih chūh te san shih lūh too, the north pole rises above the earth thirty-six degrees.
AXLE tree, 車軸 keu chūh; the iron plate at the end, 轄 heh; 車軸頭鐵 keu chūh tow tēō.
AYE, 是呀 she ya.
AZALEA INDICA, 杜鵑 too keuea, there are eight or ten varieties.
AZURE, 青 tsing; 青色 tsing sīh; 梅花青 mei hwa tsing.

B

The Chinese have not the sound of this letter in their language, and cannot distinguish the sounds of B and P.

BAB

BABBLE, to, 糊說 hoo shwō; 說糊塗的 shwō hoo too tēih; 亂說的 lwan shwō tēih.
BABE, 嬰孩 ying hae; 嬰孩兒 ying hae urh.
BABOON, 猴屬 how shūh, a species of monkey; the Chinese do not seem to distinguish by a different name those without tails. A remarkably active species of monkey is called 獼猴 naou yuen.

BAC

BACHELOR, 未娶妻的 we tseu tse tēih; 鰥夫 kwan foo; 守節的 show tsēē tēih.
BACK of any animal, 背 pei.
 To come back, 回 hwuy; 回來 hwuy lae.
BACK DOOR, 後門 how mun. The back door of my house, and the back door of his house, are very close to each other, 我家的後門與他家的後門緊緊

BAD

靠着 wo kea tēih how mun, yu ta kea tēih how mun, kin kin kaou chō.
 Back view of the print of a skeleton, 背面人圖 pei mēn jin too.
BACKBITE, 誣謗 hwūy pang.
BACKWARD, to go, 往背後走 wang pei how tsow.
BAD, 不好 pūh haou; 歹 tae; 醜 chow; 惡 gō.
 A bad man, 不好人 pūh haou jin;

歹人 tae jin; 惡人 gō jin;
小人 seou jin.
The bad man in secret commits every species of wickedness, 小人閒居爲不善無所不至 seou jin hēen keu wei pūh shen, woo so pūh che.
He has a bad affair, 他有一禍事 ta yew yīh ho sze.
BADGE, 號 haou.
BADLY, he has managed that affair badly, 那些事他辦得不好 na sey sze ta pan tīh pūh haou.
BAECKED CHINENSIS, 蔡 jung.
BAG, 袋 tae.
BAGGAGE for a journey, 行李 hing le; portable bedding, 鋪蓋 poo kae.
He took all the baggage and removed it into the boat, 將一切行李搬上船去 tsēang yīh tse hing le pwan shang chuen keu.
BAKE, 炕 kang.
BAIT, for fish, 餌 e; 魚餌 yu e; 魚食 yu shīh.
They say, 我給些餌他吃 wo kēih sey e ta chīh; I gave him a trifling bait to swallow; i. e. a bribe.
BALANCE for weighing, 天平 tēen ping.
The balance of accounts, 長水 chang shwǔy.
Balance each other, merits and demerits, 功過足以相抵 kung kwo tsūh e seang te.
BALD head, 光頭 kwang tow.
Bald headed person, 禿子 tūh tze.
Bald pated boy, 禿子 tūh tze, ap-

plied to the shaven priests of the Buddh sect.
BALDNESS, 禿髮 tūh fá.
BALE of goods, 包 paou; a bale of cotton, 一包棉花 yīh paou mēen hwa.
BALL, 球 kew.
BALLAD, 曲 keūh. Ballad singer, 唱曲的 chang keūh tēih.
BALUSTERS of the great gate, —before the, 大門檻下 ta mun lan hea.
BAMBOO; 竹 chūh; 竹子 chūh tze. A bamboo, 一竿竹 yīh kan chūh. To bamboo, or beat as a punishment, 打板子 ta pan tze.
Bamboo shoots, sliced and preserved in sugar, 笋脯 seun foo.
Bamboo shoots which are eaten, 冬笋 tung seun, and 冬筍 tung keun.
Bamboo utensils, 竹器 chūh ke.
Pliant bamboo, 苞木 paou mūh.
BAND of robbers, 一夥盜賊 yīh ko taou tsh.
Band of music, 樂人一班 yō jin yīh pan.
The band were to wait till the chair reached the door and then beat up, 樂人候轎到門就要吹打 yō jin how keaou taou mun, tsew yaou chuy ta.
Band to tie with, 帶 tae; 一條帶 yīh teau tae.
BANDAGE, 帶一條 tae yīh traou.
BANDITTI of thieves, 一夥盜賊 yīh ko taou tsh.
BANK, or natural shore, 岸 gan; enclosing fields by the river side, 基圍 ke wei.

Of a canal or river, 提壩 te pa; of the yellow river, 堤岸 pa gan.
BANK BILL, note given by a wealthy merchant which is received as money, 銀票 yin peau, not in general use.
BANKRUPTCY, the breaking of a merchant, 倒行 taou hang.
BANKER, or dealer in specie, 銀舖 yin poo.
BANISH, to, for life to fill the army, 充軍 chung keun.
Banish for a limited time, 流徙 lew too.
BANNER, 旗 ke.
BANQUET, 宴 yen; 筵席 yen sēih.
BAPTISM, a religious washing of the Chinese 禱 Fūh, or 祓 Fūh; it is intended to remove what is infelicitous. A sort of spiritual baptism is expressed by 洗濯其心以去惡 se chō ke sin e keu gō.
BAPTISE, by the Romanists, in Chinese called 付洗 foo se: to be baptized. 領洗 ling se.
BAR the door, 關門 kwan mun.
BARB of a hook, 鉤逆鉞 kow neih mang.
A hook without a barb will catch no fish, 無鐵之鉤不可得魚 woo ke che kow pūh ko e tīh yu.
BARBARIAN, 蠻人 man jin.
BARBAROUS, rude uncivilized, 刁蠻的 teau man tēih.
Barbarous people, 蠻民 man min.
Cruel barbarous disposition, 殘虐的性情 tsan neō tēih sing tsing; 殘害的 tsan hae tēih; 殘暴的 tsan paou tēih; 暴虐的 paou neō tēih.

BARBAROUSLY, ferociously, 狼藉 lang tseih.
 BARBED, 有倒鈎鬚的 yew taou kow seu tēih.
 BARBER, 剃頭的 te tow tēih; 剃頭人 te tow jin.
 Barber Surgeons, 剃頭客 te tow k'ih. These in China commonly 學外科 heō wae ko, learn surgery, to 醫疖疔 e kan ting, to cure the venereal disease.
 BARD, 作詩的 tsōs he tēih.
 BARE, 光 kwang.
 The bare hand, 光手 kwang show; 赤手 chih show. The last expression denotes being bare of, or without property. Completely so is expressed by 精光 tsing kwang. They say he is beaten (at game) till he is completely bare of every thing, 輸得精精光光 shoo t'ih tsing tsing kwang kwang.
 Nothing but bare walls in the house, 家徒四壁 kea too sze peih; a common expression for poverty.
 BARED the right arm or shoulder, 偏袒右肩 pēen tan yew kēen; a custom of the Buddhists, who maintain that 左爲那道路 wei seay taou, The left is the depraved path; 右爲正道 yew wei ching taou; The right is the correct road. Jow tan is the same as exposing the arm, 肉袒卽是 露臂 jow tan tseih she loo pe.
 BAREFACED, shamless, 皮臉 pe lēen; 面皮厚 mēen pe how; 不知羞的 pūh che sew tēih. Barefaced, 無廉恥 woo lēen che.

BAREFOOT, 光脚 kwang keō. 赤脚 chih keō.
 BARE HEADED, 光頭 kwang tow.
 BARELY, only, 止是 che she; 獨是 tūh she.
 Barely, or but just fourteen years of age, 年僅十四 nēen kin shih sze.
 Barely adequate, 僅可 kin ko.
 BARGAIN, to fix a, 賣買說定 mae mae shwō ting. To fix a bargain by paying a cash as an earnest, 下定 hea ting. The fixed quantity bargained for, 定額 ting g'ih. Goods that are bargained for, 割貨 chē ho.
 BARGE or pleasure and dissipation, 沙船 sha koo, and 橫樓 hwūy low; 花艇 hwa ting; 青樓 tsing low. The latter of these the Chinese employ as houses of prostitution.
 BARK of a tree, 樹皮 shoo pe. Medicinal bark they call, 金雞勒 kin ke lih.
 To bark as a dog, 吠 fei. The dog barks, 狗吠 kow fei.
 BARLEY, 大麥 ta m'ih. Barley seeds, 麥芽 m'ih ya. Pearl barley, 薏仁 e-jin, some write 苡 e; and 薏米 e me. Large sort of pearl barley made from the seeds of the Coix Lachrymalis.
 BARRACKS and forts, 兵房砲台 ping fang, paou tae.
 BARREL, 木桶 mūh tung. Barrel for powder, 火藥桶 ho yū tung.
 BARREN woman, 石胎 shih tae;

石女 shih neu; 石胎女 shih tae neu.
 Barren land, 瘦地 sow te; 磽地 heaou te; 不毛之地 pūh maou che te.
 Waste land, 荒地 hwang te.
 Fat land, 肥地 fei te.
 BARRIER, a wall to mark the limits of a place, 關 kwan; 關關 kwan chā.
 An obstruction, 阻礙 tsou gae; 所阻礙 so tsou gae.
 BARTER, 貿易 mow yē; 以貨易貨 e ho yē ho; 以貨換貨 e ho hwan ho.
 BASE, mean, 卑 pei; 地下的 te hea tēih.
 Base of a pillar, 株丁 choo ting. 株石 choo shih.
 Base, the two angles at, 底線之兩角 te sēen, che leang keō.
 Base, vile and mean, 卑污鄙陋 pe, woo, pe low.
 BASHFUL, 失志的 shih che tēih; 知害羞的 che hae sew tēih.
 BASIN, 盆 pun. Hand basin, 洗臉盆 se lēen pun. Use or take five basins of starch, 用漿五碗 yung tsiang woo wan.
 BASKET, 籃 lan; 籃筐 lan kwang. Bamboo basket, 竹籃 chūh lan. Basket without a handle, 笊箕 shaou ke. With a lid, 篋 low. Baskets called kwang, are all made of bamboo, 筐皆以竹爲之 kwang, keac e chūh wei che. Basket to contain flowers, 花籃 hwa lan.

BASTARD, 野仔 yai tsac.

Bastard, **私子** sze tsze: Third sister brought forth a bastard, **三姐生** 產私孩 san tsay sǎng tsan sze hae.

BASTINADE. A punishment similar to the Turkish is called **刑杖** hing chang.

To beat with a flat piece of bamboo, **打板子** ta pan tsze.

To beat the ankles, **拷脚眼** kaou keō yen.

BAT, 蝙蝠 pēn fūh; **飛鼠** fe shoo.

BATE, to, the price, 減價 kēen kea; **減價錢** kēen kea tsēn.

BATH. The Chinese always bathe in vessels or in rivers: the vessels they call **洗涼盆** se leang pun.

Bath, or bathing room, **浴室** yūh shīh.

BATHE, 洗身 se shin; **洗涼** se leang; **沐浴** mūh yūh.

The emperor Tang washed his heart from wickedness as he bathed his body to cleanse it, **湯洗濯其心以去惡如沐浴其身以去垢** Tang se chō ke sin e keu gō joo mūh yūh ke shin e keu kow.

Because he said that he wanted to bathe immediately, they all forthwith dispersed, **他因說立刻要洗澡便各自散了** ta yin shwō leih kīh yaou se, tsau pēn kō tsze san leaou.

BATHING tub, 浴盆 yūh pun.

BATTERY or fort, for the use of a, **台墩之用** tai tun che yung.

PART III.

1

BATTLE, 一陣打仗 yīh chia ta chang.

To fight a battle, **打一陣打仗** ta yīh chin ta chang.

To battle with the fists, **毆打** gow ta.

Lost another battle, **又敗了一陣** yew pae leaou yīh chin.

BAUHINIA SCANDENS, 鱗甲 lin keā.

BAWDY, 邪淫 seay yin; **邪意** seay e.

BAWDY-HOUSE, 寮 leaou; **花林** hwa lin; **花寨** hwa chae

Bawdy-house, or place for keeping prostitutes, **藏妓女處** tseang ke neu choo; is, in the north, called **翠館** tsuy kwan.

BAWL, 叫喊 keaou han.

BAY of the sea, **海隅** hae yu.

Bay, **灣** wan; afraid of falling into the bay, **恐溜入** kung lew jūh.

Cannot get out of the southern bay without a westerly wind, **南灣無西風不能外出** nan wan, woo se fung, pūh nǎng wae chūh. A bay runs into the interior, **海凹入內地** hao yaou jūh nuy te.

BE, exist, 是 she.

To be in a certain state or condition, **在** tsae. For the manner of rendering the verb To be, see the Grammar published by the Author of this Dictionary.

BEACH, or shore, 河邊上 ho pēn shang; **岸** gan.

BEACON, to denote the approach of an enemy, 烟壑 yen tun. It is a

kind of furnace built on an eminence, and having straw, &c. burnt in it, raises a smoke to alarm the neighbourhood, and give warning of approaching danger. It is also called **塾臺** tun tae.

BEAD, 珠 choo. A bead, **一粒珠** yīh lēih choo.

A string of beads, **一串珠** yīh chuen choo; **一掛珠** yīh kwa choo.

The beads of the Chinese priests, **素珠** soo choo; they count them when reciting prayers as do the Roman Catholics, and call them **念珠** nēen choo.

Beads worn by the Chinese mandarins, **朝珠** chaou choo, court beads.

Beads of cocoa nut, **椰珠** yay choo.

Beads of the Budh priests, some are called **金剛十八子** kin kang shīh pā tsze.

BEAD-TREE, or Melia, Azedirach, 椴木 too mūh; a wood that does not warp by the weather, grows in Keang-se and Kwang-tung provinces.

BEAK of a bird, **嘴** tsuy; **雀嘴** tseō tsuy.

BEAM of a house, **梁** leang; **棟梁** tung leang.

Beams of the hall, **堂梁** tang leang.

A **BEAN**; vicia faba, **蠶豆** tsan tow.

Beans of St. Ignatius, **苦果** koo kwo.

BEAR, to, sustain, 當 tang; **承當** ching tang; **責任** foo jin.

To bear with, to endure, **忍** jin; **耐** nae; **忍耐** jin nae; **堪** kan.

I cannot bear a liar, 我忍耐不得說假話的人 wo jin nae pūh tīh shwō kea hwa tēih jin.
 I cannot bear pain, 我堪不得痛 wo kan pūh tīh tung.
 To bear an affront, 吃虧 kēih kwei.
 To bear a serious offence, 吃罪 kēih tsuy.
 I am unable to bear the thought of it, 我心過不去 wo sin kwo pūh keu.
 To bear or carry away, 帶去 tae keu.
 To bear an office, 任職分 jin chīh fun.
 What office does he bear? 他任甚麼職分 ta jin shin mo chīh fun?
 To bear a child, 生 sǎng; 生兒子 sǎn urh tsze; 產子 chan tsze.
 What fruit does that tree bear? 那一根樹結甚麼果子 na yīh kǎn shoo kēē shin mo kwo tsze?
 To bear in mind, 留在心 lew tsae sin.
 To bear with him, 容他 yung ta; 忍他 jin ta; 不怪他 pūh kwae ta.
 To bear a message, 帶個消息 tae ko seaou sēih.
 Cannot bear to see the death of an animal whose life one has witnessed, 見其生不忍見其死 kēen ke sǎng, pūh jin kēen ke sze.
 Bear in the womb ten months, 十月懷胎 shīh yuē hwae tae.
 Bear with the errors (or faults) of people, 容人之過 yung jin che kwo.
 Who can bear to talk with him? 誰

耐煩與他說話 shwūy nae fan yu ta shwō hwa.
 A BEAR, 熊 heung, the great bear.
 A constellation, 北斗星 pīh tow sing; 北極星 pīh kēih sing.
 BEAR'S BREECH, or Acanthus illicifolius 蓂花笏 lang hwa hīh, some call it, perhaps improperly, 老鼠笏 laou shoo hīh, the rat spine; in allusion to stopping up rat holes with it.
 BEARD, 鬍 hoo; 鬍子 hoo tsze; 鬚 seu; 鬚子 seu tsze.
 On the upper lip, 鬚 seu.
 On the under lip, 髭 tsze.
 On the chin, 鬍 hoo.
 He stroked his beard and mused, 拈鬚尋思 nēn seu tsin sze.
 Curly beard, 絛鬚 keuen seu.
 Beards of the water-lily; i. e. the stamens, 蓮鬚 lēen seu.
 BEARDLESS, 無鬚子 woo seu tsze.
 BEARER, 帶者 tae chay; 帶東西的 tae tung se tēih.
 BEARINGS of a ship, 針路 chin loo: the road marked by the needle, 針經 chin king.
 BEAST, 獸 show; 畜生 chō sǎng, when railing they apply it to persons; thus, that beast deserves to die, see how he comes, 這畜生合該死看他來了怎麼樣 chay chō sǎng hō kae sze, kau ta lae leaou tsǎng mo yang!
 Birds and beasts, 禽獸 kin show. An ape can talk but it is still a beast, 猩猩能言不離禽獸 sǎng sǎng nang yen, pūh le kin show.
 BEASTLY, 畜生的樣 chō sǎng

tēih yang, 畜生什麼的樣子 chō sǎng shē mo tēih yang tsze.
 BEAT, to, strike, 打 ta; 擊 kēih; 擊打 kēih ta.
 To beat in play, 贏 ying.
 To be beaten, 輸 shoo.
 If he cannot answer, he must be considered as beaten, 他不能答就算輸了 ta pūh nǎng tā, tsew swan shoo leaou. To beat or be beaten in battle are expressed by the same words.
 BEAU, showy hollow show, 裝腔的 chwang keang tēih; 闊架子的 naou kea tsze tēih.
 Beau, 花花公子 hwa hwa kung tsze, a flowery gentleman.
 BEAUTIFUL, good looking, 好看的 haou kan tēih.
 Beautiful woman, 美女 mei neu; 嬌嫩 keaou; 嬌嬈 keaou yaou; 嬌艷女 keaou yen neu.
 The Chinese call their wives fondly, 嬌妻 keaou tse; 嬌愛妻 keaou gae tse; and when advanced in life, 老妻 laou tse.
 BEAUTIFY, to, 飾 shīh; 修飾 sew shīh; 粉飾 fun shīh. The middle expression denotes generally repairing; putting to rights; adorning.
 BEAVER SKIN, 海驢皮 hae lo pe.
 BECAUSE, 因 yin, 因為 yin wei. Because you did not come I rose and went away immediately, 因為你不來我即起身去了 yin wei ne pūh lae, wo tsēih ke shin keu leaou.

It is not because he is absent? **不是因爲他不在** pūh she yin wei ta pūh tsae.

Because these two men are both near eighty years of age, **因伊二人俱年近八旬** yin e urh jin, keu nēen kin pā seun.

BECHÉ-DE-MER, **海參** hae sǎn.

BECLUDED, indistinct, confused, **朦混** mung hwǎn.

BECKON, to, with the hand, **招手** chauh show.

BECOME, to be suitable to, **宜** e; **合式** hō shīh.

To become hereafter, **將來爲** tsēang lae wei.

Become a Budh divinity, **成佛** ching fūh.

The means of becoming rich, **致富** che foo.

BED, **床** chwang.

A bed, **一張床** yīh chang chwang.

To make the bed, **鋪床** poo chwang.

To fold the coverlid in the Chinese manner, **疊被** tēē poi.

To go to bed, **上床** shang chwang; **投床** tow chwang.

Bed chamber, **臥房** go fang.

To sit upon the bed, **坐床** tso chwang.

Sat upon the edge of the bed, **床沿坐着** chwang yuen tao chō.

Brought to bed, **臨盆** lin pun.

BED RIDDEN, **病常在牀褥** ping chang tsae chwang jūh; sick and constantly lying on a bed-mat.

BEDAUB, to, **沾** chen; **沾污** chen woo; **污穢** woo wei; **塗** too.

To bedaub and dirty a thing, **污穢東西** woo wei tung se.

BED CHAMBER, **臥房** go fang; **內室** nuy shīh.

BED CLOTHES, **鋪蓋** poo kae.

BEDDING, **鋪蓋** poo kae; **被窩** pe wo; **被窩褥子** pe wo jūh tsze.

BEDLAMITE, **狂子** kwang tsze; **瘋癲的** fung tēen tēih; **癲狂的** tēen kwang tēih.

BEDPOST, **床柱子** chwang choo tsze.

BEDSTEAD, **床榻** chwang ping.

BED TIME, **臨睡的時候** lin shwūy tēih she how.

BEE, **蜂** fung; **蜜蜂** meih fung.

The king bee, **蜂王** fung wang.

Bee's wax, **蜜蠟** meih lǎ.

Ceils of the wax, **蜜窩** meih wo.

Yellow bee's wax, **黃蠟** hwang lǎ.

BEE HIVE, **蜜籠** meih lung.

BEEF, **牛肉** new jūh.

BEEH, where have you been just now?

你纔剛往那裡去 ue tsae kang wang na le keu?

Have you been at Peking? **你到過京沒有** ne taou kwo king mōh yew?

BEEBLE, **猪仔虫** choo tsae chung.

Beetle diamond, small kind, **看牛姝** kan new choo.

BEEBLE-NUT, **檳榔** pin lang.

BEFALL, to, **碰着** pung chō, **遇着** yu chō.

There has an unhappy circumstance befallen him, **他碰着一件不好事** ta pun chō yīh kēen pūh haou sze.

BEFIT, **宜** e; **相合** seang hō.

BEFOOL, make a fool of, **戲弄** he lung; **作弄** tsō lung; **舞弄** woo lung; **買弄人家** mac lung jin kea: This last expression denotes deceiving and so rendering a person ridiculous.

I was deceived by him, or befooled, **我被他的買弄** wo pei ta tēih mac lung.

BEFORE, in time, **先** sēen; **前** tsēen; **先時** sēen she; **從前** tsung tsēen.

Before he came, **他未曾來之先** ta we tsang lae che sēen.

Do you go before, and I will come after, **你先去我要後來** ne sēen keu, wo yaou how lae.

Before in place, **在前** tsae tsēen; **在先** tsae sēen.

Before a person, **面前** mēen tsēen.

He walked before, **他在前走** ta tsae tsēen tsow.

The book lies before your face, **書在你的面前** shoo tsae ne tēih mēen tsēen.

Before one's eyes, **眼前** yen tsēen. You are before (superior to) me in the transaction of business, **你做的事過於我** ne tso tēih sze kwo yu wo.

He sat down as before, **他依舊坐好** ta e kew tso haou.

Sit before a clear window, **坐明窗下** tso ming chwang hea; i. e. below it.

BEFOREHAND, he has a great deal of money beforehand, **他有許多預先銀子** ta yew heu to yu sēen yin tsze.

Before hand, 預先 yu sēn; 預早 yu tsaou.

Beforehand, before an affair occurs, 事前 sze tsēn; after it occurs, 事後 sze how.

BEFRIEND a person, 照應人家 chaou ying jin kea; 照顧人家 chaou koo jin kea.

To befriend in business particularly, 幫趁 pang chin.

BEG, to live upon alms, or ask alms, 討食 taou shih; 乞食 kēih shih; 求食 kew shih.

Ask as a favor, 求 kew.

I beg you to come to-morrow I have some business, 明天求你過來有些事 ming tēn kew ne kwo lae yew say sze.

Ask earnestly, 懇求 kǎn kew; 乞 kēih.

I beg your pardon, 有罪有罪 yew tsuy, yew tsuy; 得罪了你 tih tsuy leaou ne.

I beg you to tell me, 乞兄見教 kēih heung kēen keaou.

We beg that you will forgive our not waiting on you, as we did not know of your arrival, 不知高賢降臨望乞恕弟等失恭迎之罪 pūh che kaou kēen keang lin, wang kēih shoo te tǎng shih kung ying che tsuy.

BEGET, 生 sang; 種子 chung tsze. Conceive seed, 受孕 show yin; 生 sǎng, denotes both to beget and to bring forth.

BEGGAR, 乞丐 kēih kae; 乞人 kēih jin; 花子 hwa tsze; 討食的 taou shih tēih; 乞兒

求食的 kēih urh kew shih tēih.

The beggar having received the money set off down the hill, 乞丐接了銀子竟下上去了 kēih kae tsē leaou yin tsze, king hea shan keu leaou.

A beggar's petition generally is, 老爺施捨一個錢 laou yay she shay yih ko tsēn.

To beggar at play, 輸得精光 shoo tih tsing kwang.

BEGGARLY, 乞丐的樣兒 hēih kae tēih yang urh.

The noise of begging for life with mournful cries, 哀號乞命聲 gae haou kēih ming che shing.

BEGGED for dry fuel, 募化乾柴 moo hwa kan chae; the expression *Moo hwa* is peculiar to the Budh priests.

BEGIN to do, 動手 tung show; 開手 kae show; 起頭做 ke tow tso.

To begin a piece of work, 興工 hing kung.

Paou-yūh did not wait till Sēang-yun began, 寶玉不待湘雲動手 Paou-yūh pūh tae Seang yun tung show.

Begin a school, 開館 kae kwan; 開學 kae heh.

Choose a lucky day to begin, 擇吉日興工 tsh kē jih hing kung.

The opposite of Hing-kung, is 成功 ching kung, to finish.

BEGINNER, 初手 tsoo show; 初學手 tsoo heh show; 生手 sǎng show.

BEGINNING, 始 che; 初 tsoo; 始

初 che tsoo; 起初 ke tsoo; 起頭 ke tow.

Beginning of the year, 歲首 suy show; the head of it.

At the beginning, 當始 tang che. To make at the beginning, 創造 chwang tsaou.

BEGONE, 你去 ne keu; 快去 kwae keu.

BEGONIA DISCOLOR, 春海棠 chun hae tang; called by the northern people, 秋海棠 tsew hae tang.

BEGUILE, to deceive, cheat, 誘惑 yew hwō; 詭騙 kwei pēn; 哄騙 hung pēn; 瞞騙 man pēn.

BEGUN, 曾經起手 tsing king ke show.

BEHALF, in behalf of, 代 tae.

BEHAVE to people, if I do not according to correct principles, how can I hope that they will with good hearts recompense me, 我既不以正道待人安望彼以良心報我 wo ke pūh e ching taou tae jin, gau wang pe e leang sin paou wo.

Behave well in one's own situation, 安分守理 gan fun show le.

Behave very disorderly, 放蕩了不一 fang tang leaou pūh yih.

BEHAVIOUR, 行爲 hing wei; 行爲動作 hing wei tung tsū.

BEHEAD, 斬頭 tsan tow; 殺頭 shā tow; 處決 choo keuh.

To expose the head in a cage, 梟首 heaou show.

Beheaded upward of ten thousand, 斬首萬餘級 chan show wan yu.

kēh. The criminal kneels with his hands behind his back tied. He is made to touch the ground with his forehead towards the north, as an act of reverence to the emperor. When rising, he is struck by the executioner on the back part of the neck with a heavy sword, which sometimes severs the head from the body at one blow.

BEHELD, 看 kan; 視 she; 看見 kan kēn.

BEHIND, 後 how; 後面 how mēn; 背後 pei how.

A tail hanging down more than a cubit behind, 一尾長尺餘垂後 yih wei chang ch'ih yu, chuy how.

The chest is behind him, 箱子在他的後面 scang tsze tsae ta tēh how mēn.

Ground behind a house, 後地 how te.

BEHOLD, 看 kan; 視 she.

BELCH, 噎氣 e ke.

BELMITE, a fossil resembling, 龍骨 lung kūh.

BELIEF, sincere, in the principles and love to the study of moral science, 篤信好學 fūh sin haou heō.

BELIEVE, 信 sin.

Difficult to believe, 難信得的 nan sin t'ih tēh.

Not worthy to be believed, 不可信得的 p'ih ko sin t'ih tēh.

Not believed by government officers; i. e. not by any intelligent person, 不入官信 p'ih jūh kwan sin.

To trust, 諒 leang.

To suppose, 估諒 koo leang.

I believe it is so, 我猜諒是什

麼的 wo chae leang she shē mo tēh.

I believe that affair is thus, 我猜諒那件事體是這樣 wo chae leang na kēn sze te she chay yang.

Do you believe it or not? 你信不信 ne sin p'ih sin?

Believe and practice them, all ought to do so, 皆宜敬信行之 keae e king sin hing che; language of the Taou sect.

Believe without doubt, and are freed from all suspicions, 信而不惑解而不疑 sin urh p'ih hwō, keae urh p'ih e.

BELIEVED in demons, and were fond of sacrificing, 信鬼好祀 sin kwei, haou sze.

If there be no desire to learn, that which is believed may be false, 不好學則所信或非 p'ih haou heō, tēh so sin hwō fei.

BELIEVERS of the Buddh sect call themselves, 信士 sin tsze, and 弟子 te tsze.

BELIEVING without evidence, 妄信 wang sin.

BELL, 鐘 chung; 鐘子 chung tsze.

To strike a bell, 搗鐘 kaou chung; 打鐘子 ta chung tsze.

To ring a bell, 搖鐘 yaou chung;

Bell gave no sound, 鐘無聲 chung woo shing.

BELLES LETTRES, 文章 wān chang.

BELLOW, 大叫喊 ta keaou han; 大聲叫喊 ta shing keaou han.

BELLOWS, 風箱 fung seang.

To blow the bellows, 拉風箱 lā fung seang.

Bellows in a cylindrical form, 風箱 fung seang, a wind chest.

BELLY, 肚 too; 肚腹 too fūh.

Belly ache, 肚痛 too tung.

BELLYFUL, 肚飽 too paou.

BELONG to, 屬 Shūh. Who does this thing belong to? 這個東西屬誰 chay ko tung se shūh shw'iy?

To concern, to have relation to, 干涉 kan shē.

That affair does not belong to me, 那件事體不與我干涉 na kēn sze te p'ih yu wo kan shē.

BELOVED, 愛的 gae tēh.

BELOW, 下 hea; 底下 te hea.

Below the table, 在桌子底下 tsae chō tsze te hea.

All above seventy years of age and below fifteen, 凡年七十以上十五以下 fan nēn tsēh sh'ih e shang, sh'ih, woo e hea.

BELT, 帶子 tae tsze.

Leather belt, 皮帶子 pe tae tsze.

BENARES, from whence, as Mr Ward thinks, Budh sprung; may perhaps be intended by 毘耶離 Pe-yay-le.

BENCH, A silversmith's bench, 銀匠的棹子 yin ts'ang tēh chō tsze.

Bench, a long stool 板凳 teau t'ang; 條凳 pan t'ang.

Seat of justice, 公案 kung gan.

Car-peater's bench; or in China, long stool, 工夫凳 kung foo t'ang; 倒凳 paou t'ang.

BEND, to, 彎曲 wan kēh.

To bend forward the head, 俯首 foo show; 低頭 te tow.

BENDABLE, 可彎曲的 ko wan kēh tēh.

BENEATH, 底下 to hea.
It is beneath the foot of the table, 在
桌子腳底下 tsae chō tsze
keō te hea.

BENEDICTION, 祝福的話 chū
fūh tēh hwa.

BENEFACTOR, 恩主 gān choo;
恩師 gān sze.
Benefactor to the poor, 濟貧者
tsae pin chay; 賑濟者 chang tse
chay.

My benefactor, 我之恩人 wo
che gān jin.

BENEFACTRESS, 恩母 gān moo;
賢恩母 hēn gān moo.

BENEFICENCE, or the exercise of be-
nevolent feelings, 發心 fā sin.

BENEFICENT, 賢惠的 hēn hwūy
tēh; 恩待人家的 gān tae
jin kea tēh.

BENEFICIAL, 有益的 yew yih
tēh; 有利的 yew le tēh.
Beneficial mercantile concern, 有利
的生意 yew le tēh sāng e.
Beneficial, not only to one individual,
不但利於一身 pūh tan
le yu yih shin.

BENEFIT, to bestow a, 施恩 she
gān; 給利益 kēih le yih; 給
好事 kēih haou sze; 與人家
yu jin kea.

What benefit? 有何益呢 yew
ho yih ne?

Benefit extends to all ages, 利及
萬世 le kēih wan she.

The future benefit is not apparent; and
the present trouble is already more
than enough, 後來之獲益
未觀而目前之紛擾

已甚 how lae che hwō yih we too;
urh mōh tsēn che fun jaou e shin.
Benefit the world, 濟世 tse she.

BENEVOLENCE, 恩行 gān hing;
恩德 gān tēh; 善行 shen hing.
Benevolence (or Jin) is a principle of
genial concord and kind love, 仁
者溫和慈愛之理
Jin chay, wān ho tze gae che lo.
Men should always preserve a heart of
benevolence and justice, 仁義之
心人所當存 jin e che sin
jin so tang tsun.

BENEVOLENT, 有仁心的 yew
jin sin tēh.
Benevolent heart constant and firm,
仁心常固 jin sin chang koo.
Benevolent good man is hated by the
herd of mean bad men, 仁人爲
羣小所怒 jin jin wei keun
seou so noo.

Merely benevolent intentions are in-
adequate to effect good government,
(unless the intentions are embodied in
fixed laws;) and benevolent laws
merely, which the law makers are
unable to carry into effect (for want
of real benevolent minds) are e-
qually unavailing, 徒善不足
以爲政徒法不能以
自行 too shen pūh tsūh e wei
ching; too fā pūh nāng e tze hing.

Benevolent mind, 仁心 jin sin;
愛人之心 gae jin che sin.

BENIGN, 仁慈的 jin tze tēh.
Benign regard, 眷顧 keuen koo.

BENIGNANT countenance and a wolf's
heart, 貌慈心狠 maou tze
sin lang.

BENJAMIN, or Benzoin, 安息香
gan seih hēang.

BENT, 曲的 kēih tēh.
Bent his right knee, 屈其右膝
keuē ke yew seih.
The body bent down, either literally or
from hardship, figuratively, 曲身
kēih shin.
Bent a bow and shot it, 彎弓而
射之 wan kung urh shay che.

BEQUEATH, to, 遺下給人家
e hea kēih jin kea.

BEREAVE, take from, 拿去了
na keu leaou.
Entirely bereft of children, 子女
都死了 tze neu too sze leaou.

BESEECH, 求 kew; 懇求 kēn kew;
乞 kēē.

BESET, surround, 圍着 wei chō.
To way lay, 截路 tsēē loo.

BESIDE, near to, 在旁邊 tse pang
pēn.
Standing beside, 在近站着 tsae
kin chea chō.
Beside over and above, 另 ling; 另
外 ling wae; 還有 hwan yew;
況且 hwang tseay.
Besides this, no other means can
be employed, 除此外未
有法可使 chuo tze wae we
yew fā ko she.

BESIEGE, 圍城 wei ching; 圍城
攻打 wei ching kung ta; 圍困
wei kwān; 圍把住 wei pa
choo.

BESMEAR, 塗 too; 塗抹 too mō.

BESOM, 掃把 saou pa.

BEST, 頂好 ting haou; 至好
che haou.

What do you think had best be done?

依你怎麼樣好 e ne tsäng
mo yang haou.

It will be best to proceed as opportunity offers, 隨機而進為妙
sny ke urh tsin wei meau

Best and purest water, 上好清水
shang haou tsing shwü.

BESTOW, 施 she; 賜 tsze; 賞
shang.

To bestow on a person, 賞給人家
shang kěih jin kea.

Bestow a compassionate reward, 給
子卹賞 kěih yu scūh shang,

Bestow on those of the kindred who
are cold and without clothing, 贈
族中寒無衣者 tsang tsūh
chung, han woo e chay.

BESTOWER, 賞賜者 shang tsze
chay.

BETEL NUT, 檳榔 ping lang; 尖
檳 tsēn ping.

Betel plant, or piper betel, 萎 low;
properly written 蕞 low; but ac-
cording to Kang-he it should be
老 laou.

Betel nut boxes, set in black wood
and gold, 金鑲烏木檳榔
箱 kin seang woo mūh ping lang
seang.

BETRAY, a man to an enemy, 付人
家與仇 foo jin kea yu chow;
賣付人家 mae foo jin kea.

To betray one's trust, 失信 shih
sin.

BETROTH a wife, 下聘 hea ping;
聘 ping.

BETTER, 更好 kǎng haou; 好過
haou kwo.

Better, recovered from sickness, 病
好了 haou leaou.

Gradually getting better, 漸漸好
了 tsēn tsēn haou leaou.

Better thus, 這樣更好 chay
yang kǎng haou.

He is a little better, 他再畧好
些 ta tsae lē haou seay,

I had better proceed and seek a place
to stop at, 我不如越上前
去訪個下落 wo pūh joo
yuē shang tsēn-ken fang-ko
hea lō.

Cannot get the better of him by
making a disturbance, 鬧贏不
得他 naou ying pūh tūh ta.

Better examine strictly and distin-
guish before hand, than wait and
punish after an affair has occurred,
與其待事後之創懲
不如嚴事前之甄別
yu ke tsae sze how che chwang ching,
pūh joo-yea sze sēn che kēn pē.

One word from Wei-ching (an eminent
statesman of the Tang dynasty) was
better than a hundred thousand
masters, 魏徵一言勝十
萬之師 Wei-ching yih yen,
shing shūh wan che sze.

BETWEEN, 中間 chung kēn; 中
央 chung yang.

It is between, 在中間 tsae chung
kēn.

BEWAIL, 哀哭 gao kūh.

BEWARE, 戒 kae.

Beware of self deceit, 戒自欺 kae
tsze ke.

Beware of the love of wine, 戒嗜
酒 keae she tsow.

BEWITCH, 用邪風害人 yung
seay fung hae jin.

BEYOND, 外 wae; 在外 tsae wae.

Beyond the time appointed, 外限
wae hēn; 過限 kwo kēn.

Not beyond this, 不外乎此 pūh
wae-hoo tsze.

BEZOAR, 牛黃 new hwang.

BIAS of the mind to right principles
cannot withstand its bias to gratify
the passions, 循理之心不
敵其從欲之心 scuen le che
sin, pūh tēh ke tsung yō che sin.

BIB for a child, 涎團 scēn wei.

BIBLE. The bible as a sacred book
may be called 聖錄 shing lūh;
聖經 shing king.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, a work containing a
list of the imperial library is called
欽定四庫全書總目
kin ting sze koo tseuen shoo tsung
mūh.

BID, to, an inferior do a thing, 吩咐
fun foo; 着 chō; 命 ling.

BIENNIAL, 兩年之久 leang nēn
che kew.

BIG, 大 ta. Self important, 自大
tsze ta.

BIGAMY, 有雙妻之罪 yew
shwang tse che tsuy.

BIGNONIA, 凌雪花 ling seuō
hwa.

BIGOTED, stiff adherence to opinion,
拘泥 keu ne. Bigoted adherence
to ancient usage, 拘泥向例
keu ne hēang le. This language is
vague and bigoted, 此說迂泥
tsze shwō yu ne.

Fond of learning, and bigotedly attach-

ed to the ancients, 好學而泥古 haou heš urh ne koo.
 In discussing affairs, do not be bigoted to your own opinion, 論事不偏執已見 lun sze pūh pēn chih ke kēn.
 BILE, sore angry swelling, 瘡 chwang.
 Bile of the gall, 膽青 tan tsing.
 BILL of a bird, 嘴 tsuy; 雀嘴 tsəō tsuy.
 A money bill, 銀票 yin peau.
 Bill empowering to draw on another person, 會單 hwuy tan.
 Bill of parcels, 貨單 ho tan.
 Bill taken from a book, 賬目單 chang mūh tan.
 To make out a bill, 開單 kae tan; 開列清單 kae lēš tsing tan.
 Hand bill, to endeavour to find any thing that is lost, 謝帖 seay tēš.
 He called Seaou-he to settle the bill (at the tavern,) 他叫小喜算還飯賬 ta keaou Seaou-he swan hwan fan chang.
 BILLOW, wave, 浪 lang; 大浪 ta lang.
 BIND, to, 縛 Fš; 綁縛 pang fš.
 Bind a book, 釘書 ting shoo; i. e. to nail a book.
 BIRD, 鳥 neaou; 雀 tsəō.
 A bird that flies, 飛的鳥 fei tēih neaou.
 To shoot birds, 打雀 ta tsəō.
 Bird cage, 雀籠 tsəō lung.
 Birds that frequent woods, 林禽 lin kin; wild birds, 山禽 shau kin.
 BIRD'S NEST, 窩 wo; when in trees it is called 巢 chaou.
 The bird's nests eaten by the Chinese, 燕窩 yen wo.
 BIRTH of a child, 生子 sāng tsze.

Premature birth, 墮胎 to tae.
 From his birth, 從生出來時 tsung sāng chih lae she.
 Birth and death forever forgotten, 生死永忘 sāng sze yung wang; this state is 佛之境界 Fūh-che king keae; the region of Buddha; superior to the influence of the metempsychosis.
 Birth, cross birth, 橫生 hung sāng.
 Inverted birth, or where the feet present, 逆產 nēih tsan.
 Birth day of a father and mother, and one's own birth day, 父母誕辰本身誕辰 foo moo tan shin, pun shia tan shin.
 Birth of Budh is expressed by 降生 heang sāng. After his birth every sort of divine prodigy appeared, 自降生後種種神異 tze heang sāng how, chung chung shin e.
 Birth of a son without knowing man, 無人道而生是子也 woo jin taou urh sāng she tze yay.
 BIRTH DAY, 生日 sāng jīh, 誕日 tan jīh; 生辰 sāng shin.
 Birth day of old people, 壽誕 show tan. Birth day of superiors, 千秋 tsēen tsəw.
 That day was Kea-king's birth day, 是日賈敬的壽辰 she jīh Kea-king tēih show shin.
 BIRTH PLACE, 原藉 yuen tsēih; 本生之所 pun sāng che so.
 BISCUIT, 麪包乾 mēen paou kan.
 Biscuit, or unglazed unburnt porcelain, 坯 pei.
 BISSEXTILE, or leap year, 閏月之年 jun yuē che nēen.

BIT, a small piece of any thing, 一些 yih seay; 一點兒 yih tēen urh.
 BITS, pound it to, 搗碎 tsau suy.
 BITE, to, 敲 yaou. Also written, 咬 yaou.
 BITTER, 苦 koo.
 After the bitter comes the sweet, 苦盡甘來 koo tsin kan lae.
 BLACK, 黑 hīh; 黑色 hīh sīh.
 Black, applied to cloth, 元 yuen; 元色 yuen sīh.
 Black and blue, like a mouldy thing after long rain, is expressed by Mei, 物中久雨青黑白黴 wūh chung kew yu tsing hīh yuē mei. The word is also applied to dirty scuff on the face, called 面垢 mēen kow.
 Black beard and dark hair, 烏鬚 黑髮 woo seu, hīh fā.
 Black marble with white streaks, 黑地白花石 hīh te pīh hwa shīh.
 Black book, to write a name in, 黑簿書名 hīh poo shoo ming; this expression in Chinese refers to a recording angel noting down men's sins.
 Black hearted thief, 黑心賊 hīh sin tsīh.
 Black wood, or ebony, 黑木 hīh mūh; 烏木 Woo mūh.
 Nuts as black as ebony, 核黑如紫 hīh, hīh joo e.
 BLACK GUARD, 爛仔 lan tsae.
 This group of blackguards, 這班爛仔 chay pan lan tsae.
 BLACKLEAD, 鉛 yuen.
 Blacklead pencil, 鉛筆 yuen pēih.
 BLACK-A-MOOR, 黑人 hīh jin; 黑鬼 hīh kwei.

BLACKISH, 有些黑 yew seay hih.

BLADDER, 水胞 shwüy paou.

Urinary bladder, 膀胱 pang kwang;

尿胞 neaou paou.

Bladder, in anatomy, region in front

of it, 膀胱前 pang kwang tsien.

BLADE of corn, 苗 meau. 穀之

始生 küh che che säng, corn's first growth.

The blade, the flower, and the fruit,

苗華實 meau, hwa, shih; to

these the different stages of learning

are compared.

BLAMABLE, 有不是的 yew

püh she tēih; 有過的 yew kwo tēih.

BLAME, to, 貶 pēn; 責 tsih.

To distribute praise and blame, as the

historian, 褒貶 paou pēn; 說

人家不是 shwō jin kea püh

she. Unable to clear from blame,

不能辭咎 püh nang tze kew.

BLAMELESS, 無過 woo kwo; 未

有不是 we yew püh she; 無

可責之處 woo ko tsih che

choo.

BLANKETS, European, 洋白毯

yang yih chen.

BLASPHEME Buddha, 謗佛 pang

Füh; 妄稱神 wang ching shin.

Blasphemy, 妄稱神之言 wang

ching shin che yen.

BLAST, cause to wither, 殘 tsan.

The cold blasted two tenths of the

flowers, 花之十分有冷

殘其二分 hwa che shih fun

yew lǎng tsan ke urh fun.

BLAZE of fire, 焰光起來 yen

kwang ke lae.

BLEACH cloth, 漂布 peau pou.

Bleach white, 漂白 peau pih.

BLEAT, to, 咩 may.

BLEED, to, 出血 chüh heuě; 流

血 lew heuě.

BLEMISH, to, 傷 shang; 壞 hwae.

BLEND poetry and music, 融會詩

樂之教 yung hwuy she yō che keaou.

BLESS, to, 祝 chüh; 言福 yen fūh.

To bless or thank God, 酌神 chow

Shin; 酌謝神 chow seay Shin.

When Europeans would say God bless

you, the Chinese say, 神保佑

你 Shin paou yew ne, God protect,

you.

BLESSED, 有福 yew fūh.

BLESSEDNESS of heaven, 天上

之福 tēn shang che fūh.

BLESSING of Budh; by it I to day see

you, 藉佛之光我今天

見你們 tseih Fūh che kwang,

wo kin tēn kēn ne mun.

BLIND, 盲 mǎng; 瞎 heǎ.

Blind man, 盲人 mǎng jin; 瞎子

heǎ tsze. Blind of one eye, 瞎

一目 heǎ yih mūh. Blind of both

eyes, 瞎兩目 heǎ leang mūh.

Blind person, has a quiet undistracted

mind, 瞽目者心靜不亂

koo mūh chay, sin tsiing pūh lwan.

BLINDS of bamboo, 竹簾 chüh lēn.

Venetian blinds, 木板簾 mūh

pan lēn.

BLISS, 福 fūh.

BLOCKHEAD, 木偶人 mūh gow

jin; 魯鈍人 loo tun jin.

BLOCKS, the original being lost, no

more impressions can be cast off,

原板遭失不可再印

yuen pan tsaou shih, pūh ko tsae yin.

Block of wood for mincing meat on,

砧板 chin pan.

Block for mincing the mulberry on for

the use of the silk worms, 桑砧

sang chin; or 切葉砧 tsē yō

chin. Block to cut characters on,

刻字的板 kīh tze tēih pan.

BLOOD, 血 heuě.

His face was covered with blood, 滿

面是血 mwan mēn she heuě.

Exercise (or jumping) to benefit the

blood and pulse, 舞蹈以養

血脈 woo taou e yang heuě mīh.

Shed rivers of blood, 流血成

川 lew heuě ching chuen.

BLOSSOM, 開花 kae hwa; 出花

chūh hwa.

To blossom, 吐華 too hwa; the

blossom or flower of corn, 秀 sew.

BLOT paper, 以墨塗紙 e mīh

too che. To blot out a character,

抹字 mō tsze.

Immediately set to, blotted out and

altered the characters for Seang, 卽

動手便代將湘字抹

了改了 tsēih tung show, pēn

tae tsēang seang tsze, mō leaou, kae

leaou.

BLOW a stroke, 打一下 ta yih hea.

Blow with the fist, 打一拳 ta yih

keuen.

Blow with the breath, or the wind, 吹

chuy.

To blow the fire, 吹火 chuy ho.

Blow in the light, 吹着火 chuy

chō ho. Blow out the lamp, 吹

了燈 chuy leaou tǎng.

Blow-pipe, 燈吹 tǎng chuy.
BLOWN you here to day, what wind
 has? 今日甚風兒吹你
 到此 kin jǐh shin fung urh, chuy
 ne taou tsze.

BLUDGEON, 木棍 mǔh kwǎn.
 The big fellow having hold of a blud-
 geon, without saying any thing,
 aimed at Soo-yew-pǐh, and brought
 him a thump which split open his
 head, 大漢手持木棍也
 不做聲照着蘇友白
 劈頭打來 ta han show che
 mǔh kwǎn, yay pǐh tao shing, chaou
 chǎ Soo-yew-pǐh pēih tow ta lae.

BLUE, 藍 lan.
 Light blue, 淺藍 tsǎen lan.
 Prussian blue, 洋青 yang tsing.

BLUNT edge, 鈍 tun.
 This knife is blunt, 這一把刀
 是鈍的 chay yǐh pa taou she
 tun tēih.

The blunt end, 禿 tǔ; Tǔ is the
 opposite of 尖 tsǎen, the point or
 sharp end. They call a dull person
 愚鈍的 yu tun tēih, dull, blunt,
 stupid.

BLURRED foul letters; from old dirty
 ink, 作字凝滯 tsǎ tsze ying
 che.

BLUSH, 羞 sew; 羞辱 sew jǐh;
 愧恥 kwei che.

BLUSHED, 害羞 hae sew; 含羞
 han sew; 怕羞 pa sew.

The blush rose in her cheek, 紅漲
 了臉 hung chang leaou lǎen.

BLUSTERING wild mad manner, 狂
 蕩 kwang tang; 輕狂 king
 kwang, levity and madness.

BOAR, 公猪 kung choo.

BOARD, or plank, 板 paa.

Denoting a court of jurisdiction, as the
 Board of Controul, &c.; the six 部
 poo at Peking may be called Boards,
 as 戶部 hoo poo, the Board of
 revenue, &c.

Board at an eating house, 投店 tow
 tēen; 投客寓 tow kǐh yu.

BOAST, 自誇 tsze kwa; 誇口
 kwa kow; 說嘴 shwǒ tsuy.

I dare not boast, 不敢誇口
 pǐh kan kwa kow.

A boast, 誇大話 kwa ta hwa.

Boaster, 自誇的人 tsze kwa
 tēih jin.

Boast mutually of victory or superio-
 rity is called 賽; 相誇勝曰
 賽 seang kwa shing yuǎ sac.

Boast himself of his riches, 自誇
 其富 tsze kwa ke fǒu.

BOASTINGLY, 自誇的貌 tsze
 kwa tēih maou.

Boastingly proudly, 有傲氣的
 貌 yew gaou ke tēih maou.

BOAT, 艇 ting; 一隻艇 yǐh chǐh
 ting.

They are also called 舟 chow and 船
 chuen.

Sharp-bottomed boat, 尖底船
 tsǎen te chuen.

Boat, flat-bottomed, 平底船 ping
 te chuen.

Large lighter boats, called in Canton,
 chopboats, 西瓜扁船 se kwa
 pēen chuen; and 大艇 ta ting.

Boats made use of by the Chinese for
 evening amusements and dissipation
 in which there is drinking, cards

playing, singing girls, and prostitutes,
 are called 花艇 hwa ting.

The war boats of the Chinese are called
 巡船 seun chuen.

They call the European boats, 三板
 san pan.

A passage boat, 渡船 too chuen.

Succession of passage boats, 駁渡
 pǎ too; pǎ denotes transshipping.

BOATMAN, 艇人 ting jin; 船夫
 chuen fǒu; 船家 chuen kea.

Person who lives in a boat, 蛋家
 人 tan kea jin, "an egg house man."

So called probably from the appear-
 ance of the boat, which with it's
 covers, to keep off the sun or rain,
 has an oval appearance like an egg.

BODILESS, 無身的 woo shin tēih;
 無體的 woo te tēih.

BODY of an animal, 身 shin; 身體
 shin te.

The whole body, 全身 tseuen shin;
 渾身 hwǎn shin; 周身 chow
 shin; 滿身 mwan shin.

His whole body was covered with blood,
 滿身是血 mwau shin she heuǎ.

All the day toiling and striving for
 fame, or grasping at gain, is for the
 body, 終日營營爭名奪
 利為一身計 chung jǐh ying
 ying tsǎug ming, tǎ le, wei yǐh shin
 ke.

Body is impelled by desires, 身之
 觸於慾 shin che chùh yu yǎ.

Body or shape that I appear in, is not
 true and real (said by Budh.) 吾
 現具形體亦非真實
 woo hēen keu hing te yǐh fei chia
 shǐh.

Body of an animal, 身體 shin te;
形體 hing te.
This body is at best a stinking skin
bag, 此身原是臭皮囊
tze shin yuen she chow pe nang;
in this contemptuous manner do the
Buddhists speak of the body.
BOG, or marsh plants, 水草 shwü
tsau.
BOHEA tea, 武彝茶 woo e cha.
Woo-e, by Europeans called *Bohea*, is
the name of a place in Fo-kien, from
which black tea is chiefly brought.
BOIL, to, 煮 choo; 烹 päng.
To boil much, 煮熟 choo shüh.
Little boiled, 煮生 choo säng.
Boiled to pieces, 煮爛 choo lan.
Boil it in water, 水煮 shwü choo.
Boil, or make tea, 泡茶 paou cha;
properly 煎 Paou.
Beg you to give me some tea to boil
and drink, 求茶給我熬喝
kew cha keih woo gaou hë.
Boil them in spirits, 酒煮 tsew choo.
Boil and kill animals, 烹宰 päng
tsae.
Boil and dress it, 烹治 päng che.
BOILER, of copper, for drugs, 銅鑊
tung hwö.
BOILING and roasting, 烹灸 päng
paou.
Boiling water, 滾水 kwän shwü.
BOISTEROUS wind, 暴風 paou
fung.
BOLD, 大膽的 ta tan tēh; 毅 e.
He was obliged to become bold and
reply, 他只得硬着膽
答應 ta chih tih gäng chö tan, tã
ying.

Bold strenuous effort, 奮勇 fun
yung.
Bold and resolute, advancing forward,
used in a moral and religious sense,
勇猛精進 yung mäng tsiing
tsin.
Leu-poo was bold, but had no plans,
呂布勇而無謀 Leu-poo
yung urh woo mow.
BOLDFACED lady, 潑辣女子
pö lä neu taze.
BOLE ARMENIAN, 石芝 shih che.
BOLT straight in, 直闖入來
chh chih jüh lae.
Bolt of a door, 門栓 mun seuen;
門貫 mun kwan.
To bolt the door, 門門 shen mun;
關門 kwan mun.
To bolt, said of a horse, 馬上道
ma shang taou.
BOMBAX CEIBA, 木棉樹 mūh
mēen shoo.
Bombax pentandrum, of the flower of
which cloth is made, 棉木 mēen
mūh.
BOMBYX, or silk-worm, 蠶蟲 tsan
chung.
A BOND, 約單 yō tan.
Bond for money borrowed, 借單
tsey tan.
The bonds received from foreigners
by the people of Canton, they call
洋利紙 yang le che.
To be bond for, 保 paou; 擔保
tan paou.
Bond, to pay the amount of, and finish
the transaction, 結欠單一
張 kē kēen tan yih chang.
BONDMAN, 僕 pō; 家人 kea jin.

BONDWOMAN, 婢 pei.
BONE, 骨 küh; 骨頭 küh tow.
They say, 恨如切骨 hān joo tsö
küh; hating as if mincing the bones.
Bone of the cuttle fish, 海螵蛸
hae peaou seaou.
BONNET, hat, cap, 帽 maou; 帽子
maou tze.
BONZE, is not a Chinese word; The
priests of the sect Füh are called,
和尚 ho shang; 僧人 sāng
jin.
Those of the sect Taou, 道士 taou
sze.
Bonze or priest of the Budh sect, 佛
家和尙 Füh kea ho-shang: to
become one, 出家 chüh kea.
BOOK, 書 shoo.
A volume of a book, 一本書
yih pun shoo.
A work containing several volumes,
一部書 yih poo shoo; 一套
書 yih taou shoo.
Books in sheets, 散頁書 san hō
shoo.
Prohibited books, 禁書 kin shoo.
Took a book, turned it over and read
it, 拿書本翻看 na shoo pun,
fan kan.
Classical and sacred books, 經書
king shoo.
The famous 'Four books' of Confucius,
四書 sze shoo.
Books, religious and sacred are called
經 king. Chinese religionists often
發願印送 fā yuen yin sung,
make vows (before the idols) to print
and give away a certain number of
copies; sometimes to the amount of
ten thousand.

Sacred books called **經** king, are to be treated with respect; **楊百行** yang-pih-hing disrespectfully **坐** **經文** sat upon one of the sacred books, and **舉家患癩** every person of the family was afflicted with the itch. A man called **鮮于坤** Sēen-yu-kwān, **殘孟子** destroyed the sacred book of Mǎng-tsze, and **全家滅亡** his whole family was exterminated.

A collection of books, all books, **羣書** keun shoo.

Che-hwang, who put an end to the six Chinese nations, and reduced under one monarch all the world, burnt the books, buried alive the literati, tyrannised unreasonably two generations, and then perished, **始皇滅六國并天下焚書坑儒暴虐不道二世而亡** che hwang mēh lūh kwō, ping tēen hea, fun shoo, kang joo, paou neō pūh taou urh she, urh wang.

BOOKBINDER, **釘書的** ting shoo tēih.

BOOKSELLER, **賣書的人** mae shoo tēih jin.

Bookseller's shop, **書舖** shoo poo.

Booksellers to sell it (a particular book) is a violation of the prohibitions, **書坊賣之犯禁** shoo fang mae che fan kin.

BOOT, **靴** heuě.

Leather boot, **皮靴** pe heuě.

Boots of satin, **緞靴** twan heuě.

BOOTY, **打劫之物** ta kēě che wūh.

BORDER of a district or country, **界** keae; **境界** king keae.

Bordered on the north by Keang-nau, **北界江南** pih keae Keang-nan.

BORAX, **硼砂** pāng sha.

BORE, **鑽** tswan; **鑽一鑽** tswan yih tswan.

To bore a hole, **鑽個眼** tswan ko yen; **打眼** ta yen.

To bore through, **穿透** chuen tow. **鑽透** tswan tow.

Bore or make a hole as when binding a book, **打眼時** ta yen she.

Bore or open an aperture, **穿竅** chuen keaou.

Bore of a gun, **膛口** tang kow.

BORN, come into life, **生** sāng; **生出來** sang chūh lae.

Better not born, **不如無生** pūh joo woo sāng.

Dead born, **死胎** sze tae.

I have born this undutiful son to no purpose, **我白白生出這不肖子來** wo pih pih sāng chūh chay pūh seaou tze lae.

Confucius was born in Loo, **孔子生魯** Kung-tsze sāng loo.

BORNEO camphor, **婆羅香** po-lo-hēang, or **冰片** ping pēn.

BORROW, to, **借來** tsey lae.

Taken on credit, **賒來** shay lae.

BOSOM, **懷中** hwae chung; **懷裡** hwae le.

Held to her bosom, **抱在懷中** paou tae hwae chung.

BOTANY may be expressed by **樹草花之總理** shoo tsaou hwa che tsung le.

In the Pun-tsaou-kang-mūh **本草目** (the best Pharmacopœia and Botanical book in China), the following are the division of plants. The word **部** poo is used for class or order, **類** luy for genus, and **種** chung, for species, or variety. Of the Poo, or larger divisions, there are five.

I. **草部** tsaou poo, which includes under shrubs and herbs.

II. **穀部** küh poo, Gramina, or grains that serve for food.

III. **菜部** tsaee poo, edible herbaceous plants.

IV. **果部** kwo poo, fruits.

V. **木部** mūh poo, trees. These general terms must be understood with a good deal of latitude. Of the **類** luy divisions, or genera, there are but 32 promised, and of these only 30 are given. Of the **種** chung division, or the species, there are 1094. Under the I class,

1, **山草** shan tsaou, hill or mountain plants, such as grow wild or without cultivation; including Liquorice, ginseng, narcissus, &c.

2, **芳草** fang tsaou, Odoriferous or fragrant plants; the same idea seems expressed by **香草** hēang tsaou. This division includes Mow-tan, pæony, tumeric, and other species of Amomum, Daphne odora, mint, and some varieties of Epidendrum.

3, **隰草** seih tsaou, plants growing in marshy wet places. In Du Halde called Field plants. This di-

vision includes Chrysanthemum; cockscomb, plantain, varieties of hibiscus, plantago, canna, &c.

4, 毒草 tūh tsaou, poisonous or noxious plants; plants, the use of which is attended with danger. The English edition of Du Halde, calls them "venomous plants." This division includes rhubarb, hemerocallis, impatiens (balsam), &c.

5, 蔓草 man tsaou, scandent plants that want support. Included are some species of convolvulus and rose, cucumber, china root, and honeysuckle, &c.

6, 水草 shwŷy tsaou, water plants; acorus calamus, &c.

7, 石草 shīh tsaou, plants growing on stones or rocks; as saxifraga sarmentosa; sedum; and some ferns.

8, 苔類 tae luy, the moss genus, including lichens.

9, 雜草 tsā tsaou, miscellaneous, or plants of a mixed kind; to which are added 153 plants not used in medicine.

II. Class.

10, 麻麥稻類 ma mŷh taou luy, hemp, wheat, &c.

11, 稷粟類 tseih sūh luy, millet, maize, &c. Absolute certainty respecting these grains is not possessed.

12, 菽豆類 shūh tow luy, Leguminous plants.

13, 造釀類 tsaou neang luy, Grains capable of fermentation; or plants of whose grain is made wine and other drinks.

PART III.

III. Class, herbaceous or kitchen plants.

14, 葷辛類 heun sin luy, Alliaceous pungent and bitter plants. Du Halde says such as have strong smell and taste, such as leeks, onions, garlic, mustard, giöger, &c.

15, 柔滑類 jow hwä luy, Soft and slippery plants, Mucilaginous. This genus is omitted in Du Halde, it includes Liliium candidum, and tigrinum, bamboo roots, &c.

16, 蕨菜 lo tsae, plants producing fruit upon the ground; includes solanum; gourds; melons, &c.

17, 水菜 shwŷy tsae, Water edible plants. Fuci?

18, 芝栢 che urh, Fungi, such as agaric; clavaria; peziza.

IV. Class,

19, 五果 woo kwo, 'The five fruits, cultivated or garden fruits, peach; apricot; rhamnus, and different sorts of plums.

20, 山果 shan kwo, hill or mountain fruits. Uncultivated fruits, such as pear, quince, diospyrus, pomegranate, oranges, citron, salisburia, &c.

21, 夷果 e kwo, foreign fruits, such as Le-che, longan, China olive, carambola; betel or areca nut, cocoa, jack, fig.

22, 味類 we luy, aromatics, pepper, &c.

23, 蕨類 lo luy, plants producing their fruit on the ground. In this division are included the

water melon, grapes, and strange enough, the sugar cane.

24, 水果 shwŷy kwo, water fruits, such as the water lily, root and seeds. Trapa bicornis, scirpus tuberosus, &c.

V. Class,

25, 香木類 hēang mŷh luy, odoriferous woods, as the pine, larch, cassia, rose, magnolia, myrrh, cloves, sandal wood, cedar, camphor, benjamin, assafetida, aloes, &c.

26, 喬木 keaou mŷh, tall stemmed trees, as varnish trees, sterculia, hyperanthera, sapindus, willow, tamarix, &c.

27, 灌木 kwān mŷh, luxuriant or free growing trees; mulberry, gardenia, cercis, calycanthus, hibiscus, bombax.

28, 寓木 yu mŷh, parasitic plants? Pavetta parasitica, and *ambur*!

29, 包木 paou mŷh, flexible plants; bamboo and tabasheer: from this and the preceding genus, it would seem that the supposed production of the plant is sometimes arranged under the general head.

30, 雜木 tsā mŷh, seven miscellaneous species, and short notices of twenty more.

Extracted from an Index to the Pun-tsaou, drawn up by Mr Reeves, China, May, 1821.

BOTANIST, 諳草花總理之人 gan tsaou hwa tsung le che jin.

BOTH, it is rendered variously, as 彼

此同行 pe tsze tung hing; i. e.
we go both together.

They are both bad, 兩個不好
leang ko pūh haou.

Both ways, 兩樣 leang yang.

They have both come, 他們兩個
個來了 ta mun' leang ko lae
leaou.

Unless saved in a moment, mother and
child will both perish (die), 須與
不救母子俱亡 seu yu
pūh kew moo tze keu wang.

Both, or two ends obtained by one
effort, 一舉兩得 yih keu
leang tēh.

BOTTLE, 樽 tsun.
Glass bottle, 玻璃樽 po le tsun.
Bottle gourd, or cucurbita lagenaria,
壺盧 hoo'loo, or 蒲盧 poo
loo.

BOTTOM, 底 te.
To the bottom, 到底 taou te.
At the bottom of the sea, 在海之
底 tsae hae che te.
A bottom of thread, 一圈線 yih
twan sēn.

Bottom, investigate to; examine clear-
ly, and prosecute severely, 徹底
清查嚴行究辦 che te
tsing cha, yen hing kew pan.

BOTTOMLESS, 無底 woo te.

BOUGH, 枝 che.
Bough of a tree, 樹枝子 shoo
che tze.

A bough, 一條枝 yih teau che.

BOUGHT, 買了 mae leaou.

BOUNCE against, 撞着 chwang chō.
Afraid some body will bounce upon
me and see me, 怕人撞見
pa jia chwang kēn.

BOUND, 綁了 pang leaou; 束了
shūh leaou.
Bound with rattan, 捆藤 kwān tǎng.
Hands are completely bound, no plan!
束手無策 shō show woo tǎh.

BOUNDARY, 交界 keaou keae;
境界 king keae.
What is the boundary of Canton on the
east side, 廣東省東邊交
界是甚麼地方 kwang
tung sǎng; tung pēn keaou keae, she
shin mo té fang.

BOUNDARIES of districts, 疆域
keang yih.

BOUNDLESS, 無限 woo hēn.
Boundless, 無邊際 woo pēn tse.

BOUNTFUL, 施恩的 she gan
tēih; 施恩惠的 she gan
hwuy tēih.

BOUNTY, 恩 gan; 恩惠 gan hwuy;
恩典 gan tēn.

BOW, to, 作揖 tsō yih.
To bow, bending the knee at the same
time, 打一躬 ta yih kung.
He made a bow to Wang-yun, 他向
王雲打一躬 ta hēang Wang-
yun ta yih kung.

Made a profound bow, 打一深
躬 ta yih shin kung.

Bow to the ground, 拜倒在地
pac taou tsae te. The Chinese
often kneel and put the forehead to
the ground, this they call 磕頭
kō tow.

I come to make my bow and pay my
respects to my grandmother, 我
是給老祖宗磕頭請
安來 wo she kēih laou tsoo
tang kō tow, tsing gan lae.

A BOW, 弓 kung. Bow and arrow,
弓箭 kung tsēn.
He went the distance of a bow shot,
他走了一箭之遠 ta
tsow leaou yih tsēn che yuen.

To shoot with a strong bow, 硬弓
gǎng kung.

To draw a bow and shoot an arrow,
拉弓射箭 la kung shay
tsēn.

Bow of a stringed instrument made of
bamboo, 竹弓 chūh kung.

BOWELS, 腸 chang; 內腸子
nuy chang tze. They distinguish
between great and small, 大腸
ta chang; 小腸 seou chang.

Bowel complaint, 肚腹不好
too fūh pūh haou.

BOWL or dish, 碗 wan; of iron, 鐵
鉢 tēh pō.

BOWSTRING, 弓弦 kung hēn.

A BOX, 盒 hō. Small chest, 箱
子 seang tze.

Snuff box, 鼻烟盒 pe yen hō.

Box or chest for charitable purposes is
kept by the Mahomedans at Canton,
and called 四方公箱 sze fang
kung seang; the revenues of which
are derived from the rents of lands
left to it by persons deceased.

Boxes inlaid with silver, 箱銀箱
seang yin seang.

BOX WOOD, 黃楊木 hwang yang
mūh.

BOX, to, with the fist, 打拳 ta
keuen, 交拳 keaou keuen; 交
手 keaou show.

Box with the fist and kick with the
feet, 拳打脚踢 keuen ta kō
tang.

BOXING and cudgelling, to teach them,
教習拳棒 keaou seih keuen fung.

BOY in contradistinction from a girl,
兒子 urh tsze; 童子 tung tsze.

Return and seek the place where I
fished and rambled when a boy,
歸尋童時釣遊之所
kwei tsin tung she teaou yew
che so.

A little boy, 小孩子 scaou hae
tsze.

Servant boy, 小廝 scaou sze.

Told an old woman to go out and
call in a few of the servant boys
who were at the second door, 命
婆子出去把二門上
小廝叫幾個來 ming po
tsze chih keu, pa urh mun shang
scaou sze, keaou ke-ko lae.

BOYISH, 小孩子的樣兒
scaou hae tsze tēih yang urh.

A boyish affair, 小兒戲之事
scaou urh he che sze.

Mere boy's play, 只是小孩子
戲玩的事情 chih she scaou
hae tsze he wan tēih sze tsing.

BRAG, to, 自誇 tsze kwa; 誇大
kwa ta.

How long have you lived, how much
have you seen that you brag so? 你
能活了多大見過幾
樣東西就說嘴來了
ne nāng hwō leaou to ta, kēen kwo
ke yang tung se, tsew shwō tsuy lae
leaou.

BRAIN, 腦子 naou tsze; 頭腦
tow naou; 腦漿 naou tseang;
vulgarly, 頭殼髓 tow kō suy.

Brain, 頂心 ting sin; 髓海 suy
hae; 人之天池 jin che tēen
che.

Brains of beasts and birds should
not be eaten, 獸禽腦子不
可食 show kin naou tsze pūh
ko shih.

BRANCH of a tree, 枝 che; 樹枝
shoo che.

BRANCHLESS, 無枝的 woo che
tēih.

BRAND, to, with a mark, 刺字 tsze
tsze.

To brand with a mark on the face, 臉
上刺字 lēen shang tsze tsze.

To brand with a hot iron, 烙 lō; 烙
一烙 lō yih lō.

BRANDED thief, 毀字之賊
hwuy tsze che tsih.

BRANDISH, to, a weapon, 舞鎗 woo
tsēng.

BRASIER, worker in brass, 銅匠
tung tseang.

BRASS, 黃銅 hwang tung.

BRAVE, 勇敢的 yung kan tēih;
剛毅的 kang e tēih; 大膽
的 ta tan tēih. To brave danger,
冒險危 maou hēen wei.

Obliged to brave the rain and return,
只得冒雨而回 chih tih
maou yu urh hwuy.

BRAWL and make a noise, 吵鬧
chaou naou.

BRAZEN-FACED, 臉厚的 lēen
how tēih.

BREACH in the wall of a city, 城牆
打壞之所 ching tseang ta
hwae che so. Breach of friendship,
絕交 tseu keaou.

Breach of promise, 失信 shih sin;
反口 fan kow.

BREAD, 麵頭 mēen tow; 麵包
mēen paou.

Bring the bread, 拿麵頭來 na
mēen tow lae.

All the people were thrown out of
bread, lost their usual occupations,
四民失業 sze min shih nēē.

BREADTH, 寬 kwan.

What is the breadth of this table? 這
張桌子多少寬 chay chang
chō tsze, to shaou kwan.

BREAK, as vessels of stone, glass, &c.
打壞 ta hwae; 打爛 ta lan;
打破 ta po.

To break asunder, 折斷 chō twan.

He broke a glass, 他打破一個
玻璃盃 ta ta po yih ko po le
pei.

Fell and broke his left leg, 跌折了
左腿 tēē chē leaou tso tuy.

Break and divide it in two, 折而
二之 chē urh urh che.

Break down in a mortar by rubbing
the pestle round, 搗爛 luy lan.

Break the proud neck (of man), 折
其驕亢 chē ke keaou kang.

BREAKFAST, 早餐 tsaou tsan; 早
飯 tsaou fan.

Have you breakfasted? 你用過
早飯未曾 ne yung kwo tsaou
fan, we tsāng?

She hastily asked Mrs Wang, where
breakfast was to be laid, 他忙問

王夫人早飯在那裡
擺 ta mang wān Wang foo-jin, tsaou
fan tsae na le pac.

She replied where ever you hear the

old lady is, lay it there, 他道聞
老太太在那裡就在
那裡擺了 ta taou wan, liou
tae tae tsae na le, tsew tsae na le pae
leaou.

BREAST, 胸 heung; 胸膈 heung kih.

Breast was filled with anger, 滿胸
懷忿 mwan heung hwae fun.

Beating his breast and moaning, 搥
胸嘆氣 chuy heung tan ke.

When you hung on the breast, 你們
在懷抱的時候 no mun tsae
hwae paou tēih she how.

In the breast, 膻中 tan chung.

Breast or heart, to lay the hand upon
it, or strike under the influence of
strong feeling, 拊心 foo sin.

To take a child from the breast, 斷
乳 twan joo.

BREAST BONE, 胷骨 heung küh;

胸膈骨 heung tang küh.

BREAST-PLATE, 這胸之鐵 chay
heung che tēē.

BREATH, 氣 ke; 人氣 jin ke.

To breathe, 呼吸 hoo kēih; 氣
出入 ke chūh jūh.

Whilst a breath remains this resolution
(to be virtuous) must not be allowed
to relax, 一息尚存此志
不容少懈 yih seih shang tsun,
tsze che pūh yung shaou heae.

Whilst one breath remains, I assuredly
will not presume to steal a moment's
repose, 一息尚存斷不敢
偷安 yih seih shang tsun twan
pūh kan tow gan.

BREATHING, during one, he conquer-
ed more than seventy cities, 呼吸
之間克七十餘城 hoo

heih che kēen, kih tseih shih yu
ching.

BRED, ill, 無禮 woo le.

A well bred boy should sit in a corner,
and follow his seniors when walking,
禮童子當隅坐隨行
le tung tsze tang yu tso, suy hing.

Confucius said that he who is 恭而
無禮則勞 kung urh woo le,
tāih laou, respectful but ill-bred,
toils or labours in his behaviour. He
who is 慎而無禮則蕙
shin urh woo le, tāih sze, Attentive
or observant, but ill bred, is fearful
and timid.

He who is 勇而無禮則亂
yung urh woo le, tāih lwan, bold
and ill-bred, is disorderly. He who
is 直而無禮則絞 chih urh
woo le tāih keaou, upright, but ill-
bred, is precipitate and commits
himself.

BREECH, the, 屁股 pe koo.

BREECHES, 褲子 koo tze; 袴
koo.

Short breeches, 短袴 twan koo.

BREEDING, good, 禮貌 le maou;
好禮貌 haou le maou; 有
禮 yew le.

Good breeding does not overstep any
proper limit; does not insolently
encroach; does not like familiarity,
禮不踰節不侵侮不
好狎 Le pūh yu tsēē, pūh tsin
woo, pūh haou heā.

BREEZE, light, 微風 wei fung.

BRETHREN, 兄弟們 heung te
mun.

Brethren, 諸兄弟 choo heung te,

the presiding priests of the Budh
sect addresses the others by this
term.

BRIBE, to, 使賄賂 she hwuy loo;
用錢 yung tsēen.

When an affair occurs to make interest
by bribery, 有事以財請求
yew-sze e tsae tsing kew.

He wants a bribe, 他要食錢
ta yaou shih tsēen, or 食銅 shih
tung.

Received many bribes and promised
people offices, 多受人賂許
以官 to show jin loo, heu e kwan.
Receive bribes, 受私禮 show sze
le.

Bribes or mean fees, 陋規 low kwei.

BRIBERY, 賄賂的事 hwuy loo
tēih sze.

Bribery and mean proceedings, 賄
囑情弊 hwuy chō tsing pe.

BRICK, 甌 chuen. Before burnt,
坭甌 ne chuen; when burnt,
青甌 tsing chuen; 火甌 ho
chuen, this last form of chuen is in
common use.

BRICK DUST, 坭磚之塵 ne
chuen che chin.

BRICKLAYER, 坭水匠 ne shwūy
tsēang.

BRICK MAKER, 造坭磚的
tsaou ne chuen tēih.

BRIDE, 新婦 sin foo.

BRIDEGROOM, 新郎 sin lang.

BRIDE CHAMBER, 洞房 tung
fang.

BRIDEMAID, 從嫁 tsung kea.

BRIDGE, 橋 keaou; 橋梁 keaou
leang.

Wooden bridge, 木橋 mūh keaou.

Stone bridge, 石橋 shīh keaou.

A floating bridge, 浮橋 fow keaou.

To pass a bridge, 過橋 kwo keaou;

度過橋去 too kwo keaou
keu.

Let your heart always be (as atten-
tive) as when passing a bridge, 心

心常似過橋時 siu siu
chang sze kwo keaou she.

To repair bridges and roads, 修理

橋梁道路 sew le keaou leang
taou loo.

Bridges of wood for foot passengers,

橋梁 keaou leang.

BRIDLE, 轡頭 pe tow; 馬絡頭

ma lō tow; 馬籠頭 ma lung

tow; 轡 ke; 嚼子 tseō tsze.

To bridle, 戴轡頭 tae pe tow.

Bridle that horse, 把那個馬絡

戴上轡頭 pa na ko ma lō
tae shang pe tow.

The bit of a bridle, 馬銜 ma han.

The bridle hand, 拉嚼子的手

la tseō tsze tēih show.

To bridle one's selfish desires, 自守

無私慾 tsze show woo sze yō.

BRIEF account, to give a, 少訴其

事 shaou soo ke sze.

Brief preface, 小引 seaou yin.

BRIGHT, 發光的 fā kwang tēih;

發亮的 fā leang tēih; 光明
的 kwang ming tēih.

Bright, having bright parts, 聰明

的 tsung ming tēih.

BRILLIANT, 光亮的 kwang leang

tēih; 光暉的 kwang hwuy

tēih; 耀暉的 yaou hwuy tēih.

BRIM, edge of, 邊 pēen. Brim of a
cup, 杯邊 pei pēen.

BRIMFUL, 滿到邊 mwan taou
pēen; 溢 yih.

BRIMSTONE, 硫黃 lew hwang.

BRINE, 滷 loo; 鹽水 yen shwūy.

Yen is also written 鹽 yen. 鹽湯

yen tang; 鹹汁 han chīh; 鹹

湯 han tang.

BRING, to, from a distance, 帶來
tae lae.

Bring what is near, 拿來 na lae.

Bring my hat, 拿我的帽子

來 na wo tēih maou tsze lae.

Present tea, 奉茶 fung cha; said

out of respect for your guest. It is

said simply by, 拿茶來 na cha

lae.

Bring people to remove them, 帶着

人搬罷 tae chō jin pan pa.

To bring up children, 養子女

yang tsze neu.

The children that rich people bring up

are all delicate and pretty, 富貴

人家養的孩子都姣

嫩 foo kwei jin kea yang tēih hae

tsze too keaou nun.

To bring to perfection, 玉成 yūh

ching.

To bring an action against, 告人

家 kaou jin kea; 告官 kaou

kwan.

To bring upon the carpet, 題起一

件事 te ke yih kēen sze.

To bring about by clandestine means,

從中弄手弄脚使得

有件事 tsung chung lung show

lung keō she tih yew kēen sze.

To bring by force, 用強帶來
yung keang tae lae.

To bring back, 帶回來 tae hwuy
lae.

To bring an affair to an end, 作完

了 tsō wan leaou; 成完 ching

wan; 完畢 wan pēih; 做訖

tso kē.

To bring forth, 生 sāng; 生出來

sāng chūh lae; said of children, or

of affairs.

To bring forth fruit, 結果 kēē kwo.

Bring from Peking, 從京帶來

tsung king tae lae.

To bring to trial, 解官被審

keae kwan pei shin.

To bring together, 集會 tsēē hwuy.

To bring tidings, 來報信 lae paou

sin; 報個信 paou ko sin.

Bring up, or nurse with care, 撫養

foo yang.

To bring word again, 帶回音 tae

hwuy yin.

BRINK of a river, 河邊 ho pēen;

河涯 ho yae; 河濱 ho pin.

BRISKLY, actively, 伶俐的 ling

pēen tēih; 伶俐的 ling fan

tēih; 輕快的 king kwae tēih.

BRISTLE, 毛刺 maou tsze; 猪

鬃 choo-tsung.

BRITTLE, 脆的 tsuy tēih. Also

written, 脆 tsuy; 脆脆的 tsuy

tsuy tēih.

BROAD, 寬 kwan; 寬大 kwan ta;

闊 kwō, also written 濶 kwō.

A very broad river, 一條河好

寬 yih teaou ho haou kwan.

Broad at the ends, and small in the

middle, 廣首而纖腰 kwang

show, urh sēn yaou, said of a sort of base drum.

BROAD CLOTH, 小呢 seaou ne; 哆囉呢 to lo ne.

BROCCOLI, 藍花椰菜 lan hwa yay tsae.

BROGUE of Peking, 京城口音 king ching kow yin.

BROIL, to, 燒 kaou; 燥一燥 kaou yih kaou.

BROKE his bow and arrow, 折弓矢 chē kung she.

BROKEN, 爛了 lan leaou; 破了 po leaou.

Broken and spoiled, 破壞 po hwaē.

Broken skin of the face by cold, 裂面 lēh mēn.

Broken to pieces, 破碎了 po suy leaou.

The door of the temple indeed opened to the south, but it is all broken to pieces, 廟門却倒也朝南開也是稀破的 meau mun kēō taou yay chaou nan kae yay she he po tēih.

Broken asunder, 折斷了 chē twan leaou.

Broken open, 打開了 ta kae leaou.

Broken down, 折毀了 chē hwuy leaou.

Broken, failed in business, 倒了行 taou leaou hang.

BROKER, 經紀 king ke; 包攬 paou lan.

BROOM, 掃把 saou pa.

BROOMSTAFF, 掃把柄 saou pa ping.

BRONCHOCELE, 喉癭 how pe.

BROTHER, 湯 tang.

BROTHEL, 花林 hwa lin.

BROTHER, 弟兄 te heung.

An elder brother, 兄 heung; 亞哥 A-ko.

Younger brother, 弟 te; 兄弟 heung te.

Your brother, 令弟兄 ling te heung.

My younger brother, 舍弟 shay te.

Brothers also are not to be depended on, 兄弟亦不可據憑 heung te yih pūh ko keu ping.

BROTHERHOOD, there are in China a great number of secret associations of men forming brotherhoods, swearing to assist and defend each other against the oppressions of bad magistrates. They are also formed to carry on a system of robbery and rebellion. The names of some of them are 天地會 tēn te hwuy; 三合會 san hō hwuy; 天理會 tēn le hwuy.

BROUGHT, 帶來了 tae lae leaou.

Tae 帶 expresses what is brought in a pocket or about one's person. A thing carried is expressed by 擡 tae. Then went and brought two small tea tables, 便去擡兩張几來 pēn keu tae leang chang ke lae.

Brought not an inch of silk, nor a grain of corn into the world; nor shall I take any away, 寸絲粒粟原未帶來亦携不去也 tsun sze, lēh sūh, yuen we tae lae, yih he pūh keu yay.

BROW, the forehead, 額 g'ih; 頭額 tow g'ih.

On the brow, 額上 g'ih shang.

BROW BEAT, 威逼 wei pēih; 威唬 wei heaou.

BROWN, 棕色 taung s'ih.

Light brown, 棕淺 tsēn taung.

BROWSE, to, 餵 wei.

BRUISE, to wound, 打傷 ta shang.

Bruise in a mortar, 搗 taou, 搗碎 taou suy.

To discolour the flesh by a bruise, 打青 ta tsing.

Bruise, to cause to swell, 打腫 ta chung.

To bruise by pressure, 壓碎 yā suy.

To bruise to powder, 壓碎成麵 yā suy ching mēn.

BRUSH, 刷 shwē; 掃把 saou pa.

Chothes' brush, 衣刷 e shwē.

Shoe brush, 鞋刷 heac shwē.

Brush used by printers, 書刷 shoo shwē.

Brush for painters in water colours, 筆 pēih.

To brush, 刷掃 shwē saou.

BRUTE, 獸 show; 畜生 chūh s'ing.

In the language of abuse applied to human beings. "This little worthless brute," 這小畜生 chay seaou chūh s'ing.

Brutally fierce and cruel, 兇猛 heung māng; 暴猛 paou māng; 猛烈 māng lēh.

BRUTES, herd of dogs, 狗黨 kow tang. Distinction between man and brute, 人禽之辨 jin kin che pēn.

BRUTISH heart or mind, 禽獸之心 kin show che sin.

BUBBLE from the nose, 鼻涕 pe te.

Bubble of water, 水泡 shwüy paou.

The bubbling of a spring, 水滾涌 shwüy fun yung.

Bubbling of boiling water, 水滾 shwüy kwän.

BUCK, 公鹿 kung lüh.

Buck and doe, 鹿麀 lüh, yew.

BUCCINUM, species of, 花鈎螺 hwa tēn lo.

BUCKET for water, 水桶 shwüy tung.

Well bucket, 井桶 tsing tung.

BUCKLE, the Chinese have not buckles similar to those of Europe: That with which things are fastened is called 扣子 kow tsze; 鈕子 new tsze.

To buckle or fasten, this is expressed by 上 shang; 上扣子 shang kow tsze.

Buckles for shoes, 金鞋扣 kin heac kow.

BUCKLER of the Chinese, of rattan, 藤牌 täng pae; of metal 銅牌 tung pae.

Buckler, 手牌 show pae. One in the form of a swallow's tail is called 燕尾牌 yen wei pae; there are many varieties. A round one with a tiger's head painted on it worn by horsemen is called 旁牌 pang pae; the 藤牌 täng pae, or rattan buckler, originated in Füh-kēn province.

BUD, 芽 ya; 芽子 ya tsze; 萌芽 ming ya. To bud 發芽 fā ya; 出芽子 chūh ya tsze; 萌出芽來 ming chūh ya lae.

Budded, 發了芽子 fā leaou ya tsze; 出芽了 chūh ya leaou; 露出了芽子 loo chūh leaou ya tsze.

BUDH deified, according to some, in the third year of 穆王 Mūh-wang, B. C. 994; according to others in the thirty-third year of 昭王 Chaou-wang, B. C. 1010.

BUDDHA is sometimes called 法王 Fā-wang.

BUDH's immense kindness in handing down to posterity his religion, 佛祖垂教鴻恩 fūh tsoo chuy keaou hung gän.

Budh's immediate disciples, are called 十八羅漢 shih pā lo han.

BUDDHISTS, 佛家 Fūh kea.

BUDDHISM, 佛法 Fūh fā.

Buddhism, or one of its most eminent scriptures, viz. the 金剛經 kin kang king; "The diamond scripture;" 以無念爲宗 deems abstraction the supreme object; 以離相爲旨 to separate man from thought, is its purpose; 以斷除貪妄爲工夫 to cut off covetousness and concupiscence is its work; 以清淨涅槃爲究竟 to attain perfect purity and a superiority to the metempsychosis, is its final end.

BUFFALO, 水牛 shwüy new.

BUG, 木虱 mūh sūh; 臭虫 chow chung.

BUG BEAR, as demons, sprites, &c. 妖精 yaou tsing; 幽冥的鬼魂 yew ming tēih kwei hwän; 魘魅 lo wei; 魘魘 wang leang.

BUILD, to, 建 kēn; 蓋 kae; 建蓋 kēn kae.

To build a house, 建一間屋 kēn yih kēn ūh.

Build a temple, 蓋廟 kae meao.

To build is expressed also by 建造 kēn tsaou; 起蓋 ke kae.

To build a brick or stone wall, 壘墻 luy tsēang.

Build a mud wall, 打墻 ta tsēang.

BUILDER, 建造者 kēn tsaou chay; 泥水匠 ne shwüy tsēang; 建房屋的工 kēn fang ūh tēih kung.

BULGE, 凹 yaou. 禮凹 yu yaou.

BULLA, species of, 玳瑁螺 tae mei lo.

BULL, 公牛 kung new; 牡牛 mow new.

BULLET, 彈子 tan tsze; 炮子 paou tsze. Also written, 砲 paou.

BULLOCK, 犢 tūh; 牛犢 new tūh.

BULRUSH, 燈草 täng tsaou; 燈心的草 täng sin tēih tsaou.

BUNCH of pencil, 一扎筆 yih chā pēih, or 一捆 yih kwän; 一包 yih paou.

A bunch of grapes, 一毯葡萄 yih kew poo taou.

BUNDLE of things tied together, 小捆子 seaou kwän tsze.

Bundle of things tied up in a napkin, &c. 一包 yih paou; 一袱包 yih fūh paou.

A bundle of books, 書一包 shoo yih paou.

BUPRESTIS species, golden, green and blue, beautiful, 金虫 kin chung.

BUOY, is in some places called 繖 san.
 BUR seed, 蒼耳子 tsang urh tze.
 BURDEN, 擔子 tan tze; 所挑的東西 so teau tēih tung se.
 Four or five burdens, or loads, 四五擔的東西 sze woo tan tēih tung se.
 Burden, a heavy one, is expressed by, 汗牛 han new, "making an ox sweat;" thus 胎產之書可以汗牛 taē tsan che shoo ko e han new, books on midwifery, would make an ox sweat to carry them, (they are so numerous.)
 BURIAL, 發喪 fā sang; 送殯 sung pin; 出喪葬埋 chūh sang tsang mae.
 BURN a dead body, 火葬 ho tsang.
 To burn off, 燒斷 shaou twan.
 To burn entirely, 燒乾淨 shaou kan tsing.
 Burn incense, 焚香 fun heang.
 To burn, 燒 shaou; 火燒 ho shaou; 焚燒 fun shaou.
 Burning glasses, 火鏡 ho king.
 A burn, 火灼 ho chō, 火傷 ho shang, 火灸 ho che.
 BURNISH, to, 磨明的 mo ming tēih; 磨光的 mo kwang tēih; 磋的光明 tso tēih kwang ming.
 BURNT, 燒了 shaou leaou.
 The house is burnt, 房屋是燒壞了 fang ōh she shaou hwac leaou; 燒毀了 shaou hwuy leaou.
 Burnt to death, 燒死了 shaou sze leaou.

Burnt rice, 飯焦 fan tseou; 飯傷熱 fan shang j'ih.
 Burnt, applied to food generally is, 燒的焦 shaou tēih tseou.
 As if burnt with fire, 似火燒的 sze ho shaou tēih.
 BURNT OFFERING, 焚燒犧之祭 fun shaou he che tse.
 BURST, to, 裂開 lēē kae.
 To burst open the door, 打開門 ta kae mun; 搥開門 chuy kae mun.
 All of them seeing it, burst into laughter, 眾人看了大發一笑 chung jin kan leaou ta fā yih seou. Burst into tears, 落下淚來 lō hea luy lae.
 BURROW in the hills, 穿山 chuen shan.
 BURY, to, 葬 tsang; 葬埋 tsang mae; 下葬 hea tsang.
 Bury papers with letters on them, 墓字紙 tsang tze che; or 埋之 mae che, cover them with earth, or 焚之於火 fun che yu ho, burn them in the fire, will 消災而降福 dissipate calamities, and induce prosperity.
 Bury the dry bones, (after the soft parts are burnt,) 葬其枯骨 tsang ke koo kūh.
 BUSHES, several, 幾株小樹 ke cheo seaou shoo.
 To beat about the bush (in conversation,) 說話隱隱約約不明不白 shwō hwa yin yin yō yō pūh ming pūh pūh.
 BUSINESS, 事 sze; 事情 sze tsing; 事體 sze te.

What business have you? 你有甚麼事 ne yew shin mo sze?
 Much business, 事情多 sze tsing to.
 Much occupied in business, 事情忙 sze tsing mang.
 Extensive business, or trade, 大生意 ta sāng e.
 Success in business, having made money, 大發財 ta fā tse.
 On what noble business have you come, sir? 相公有何貴幹至此 seang-kung yew ho kwei kan che tze.
 Paid no attention to his business, but gave himself entirely to gambling, 不務生理專一闖賭為事 pūh woo sāng le, chuen yih tow too wei sze.
 BUSTLE, to, 手慌脚忙 show hwang keō mang.
 In a bustle, 忙忙碌碌 mang mang, lūh lūh.
 Eating rice or drinking tea still there is this bustle, 吃飯吃茶也是這麼忙忙碌碌 fan kēih cha yay she chay mo mang mang lūh lūh.
 BUSTLER, 手慌脚忙的人 show hwang keō mang tēih jin.
 BUSY, 有事 yew sze.
 They are all busy in the shop, he cannot return, 他們都在舖中有事不得回來 ta mun too tse pou chung yew sze pūh tīh hwuy lae.
 BUSY BODY, 尋事的 tsin sze tēih; 多事的 to sze tēih; 是非的人 she fei tēih jin.

BUT, 然 jen; 但 tan; 惟 wei; 只怕 chih pa.

I wish it, but another person is master, 我本心願意然有別人作主 wo pun sin yuen e, jen yew pēih jin tsō choo.

Not only brave and strong, but also practised in the use of the bow and in horsemanship, 不但一身勇力而且習於弓馬 pūh tan yih shin yung lēih, urh tacy eōh yu-kang ma.

But should wait till, 但當待 tan tang tac.

Have nothing but this body, 此身外毫無所有 tso shin wao haou woo so yew.

BUTCHER, 屠戶 too hoo; 屠人 too jin; 宰豬的 tsaa choo tēih.

To butcher, 宰 tsae; 宰殺 tsao-shā.

The cruelty of a butcher, 屠宰之慘 too tsae she tsan.

Butcher of dogs, 屠狗者 too kow chay.

BUTCHERED, or massacred the people,

屠其民 too ke min.

BUTTER, 牛油 new yew.

BUTTERFLY, 蝴蝶 hoo tēē; 蝶 hēē tēē.

BUTTOCK, the, 臀尖 tun tsēen; 屁股 pe koo.

BUTTON, 鈕 new.

To button, 扣鈕 kow new; 上扣 shang kow.

To loosen a button, 解了鈕扣 kae lcaou new kow.

Button hole, 扣 kow.

Button of glass, 玻璃扣鈕 po le kow new.

BUY, to, 買 mac; 買來 mac lae;

受買 show mac; 置買 che mac.

To buy the whole, 買一總 mac yih tsung.

Buy for ready money, 給現銀買 kēih hēen yin mac.

BUYER, 買客 mac kīh.

BY, 以 e; 從 tsung; 由 yew; 用 yung.

By whom will you do that, 你用誰做那些事 ne yung shwōy tso na seay sze.

The visitor (shall) enter by the middle door, 賓由中門入 pin yew chung maun jūh.

Went out by the door of the back room, 從後房門出去 tsung how fang mun chūh keu.

By what means can it be effected, 以何方法做得來 e ho fang fā tso tih lae.

Handed up stairs by Chow-tae-kēen, 被仇太監拱上樓來 pe Chow-tae-kēen kung shang low lae.

By no means any misdemeanour, 並無過失 ping woo kwo shih.

By-stander, one unconcerned, 在旁無干涉之人 tsao pang woo kan shē che jin.

By and by. He'll come by and by, 他過些時就來 ta kwo seay she tsew lae.

By himself, herself, itself, 他獨在 ta tūh tsac.

Repeat by heart, 背書 pei shoo; 背讀 pei tūh.

BY CHANCE, 偶然 gow jen.

BY DEGREES, 漸漸的 tsēen tsēen tēih.

BY MYSELF, 我自己 wo tse ke.

BY DAY, 在白日 tsae pih jih.

BY NIGHT, 夜裡 yay le.

BY WHAT WAY? 從何路 tsung ho loo?

A BY WAY, 徑路 king loo.

BY-WORD, a common saying, 一句俗語 yih keu sūh yu.

C

- CABAL**, or state intrigue, 姦黨 kēn tang.
To form cabals, 結黨 kēō tang.
- CABBAGE**, 椰菜 yai tsac; 白菜 pih tsac.
- CABIN** in a ship, 船尾樓 chuen wei low; 官艙 kwan tsang.
A little place to live in, a hut, 茅室 maou shih; 草舍 tsaou shay.
- CABLE** of a ship, 船纜 chuen lan.
To cut the cable, 斬纜 chan lan.
- CACTUS**, ficus Indica, 仙人掌 shin sēn chang; 'palm of the angel's hand.'
- CÆSALPINA POINCIANA**, 金鳳 kin fung.
- CAGE** for birds, 籠 lung.
Like a bird in a cage; 似雀兒入了籠的一般 sze tsēō urh jūh leaou lung tēih yih pan.
Cage for criminals, 囚籠 tsew lung.
Cage for catching birds, 打籠 ta lung; the contrivance for ensnaring the bird is called 機關 ke kwan.
Cage and cart for transporting criminals, 檻車囚籠 lan chay, tsew lung.
- CAKE**, 餅 ping; a cake made from wheat, 麵餅 mēn ping.
Baked cake, 烙餅 lō ping.
Oily cakes of the Chinese, they call 油餅 yew ping; 煎餅 tsiēn ping.
- CALAMITIES** on the posterity of the wicked, 殃及子孫 yang keh tsze sun.
- Calamity and prosperity, felicity and infelicity, proceed from heaven, and are above the controul of man, 吉凶禍福由於天非人所能主 keh heung, ho fūh yew yu tēen fei jin so nāng choo.
- CALAMITOUS**, 禍患的 ho hwan tēih; 災難的 tsae nan tēih.
- CALAMITY**, 禍患 ho hwan; 災難 tsae nan.
To avert a great calamity, 除大難 choo ta hwan.
- CALAMUS AROMATICUS**, 菖蒲 chang poo.
- CALCAREOUS SPAR**, 寒水石 han shwūy shih.
- CALCULATE**, to, 推算 tuy swan.
- CALCULATION**, or numbers is not a petty art, 算非小技 swan fei seaou ke.
- CALDRON**, 鍋 ko.
A caldron of boiling oil, 滾油鍋 kwān yew ko.
To be put into a caldron of boiling oil, and to be ground by mill-stones, 下油鍋下石磨 hea yew ko; hea shih mo; these are some of the punishments in hell.
- CALENDER**, imperial, 皇曆 hwang lēih; 時憲書 she hēn shoo; commonly called 通書 tung shoo.
- Court calender, or list of all the officers civil and military, 籍紳書 tsin shin shoo.
- CALF**, 犢兒 tūh urh; 小牛 seau new.
- CALL**, to, 叫 keaou; 喚 hwan; 召 chaou.
To call aloud, 大叫 ta keaou.
Call him here, 叫他來 keaou ta lae.
To call up by authority, 傳到 chuen taou.
To call upon, to visit, 拜候 pac how.
Call him back, 叫他回來 keaou ta hwūy lae.
By what name do you call this, 這個叫做甚麼名字 chay ko keaou tso shin mo ming tsze.
To call to mind, 想起來 seang ke lae.
To call out, 叫出來 keaou chūh lae.
To call in, 喚進來 hwan tsin lae.
He called him Lin, 他說他的名是林 ta shwō ta tēih ming she Lin.
Call one's self, 自稱 taze ching.
- CALLING** or profession, 藝業 e nēē; whatever one studies, 學業 heō nēē.

Noise of calling out to a cow, 此牛聲 chih new shing.

CALICARPA, 山檳榔 shan pin lang.

CALLOUS, indurated skin, 雞眼 ke yen.

Corns on the feet, 腳雞眼 ke ke yen.

Unfeeling, 硬心的 gāng sin tēh.

Callous as a stone, 硬心的如石頭一般 gāng sin tēh joo shih tow yih pan.

CALM, without wind, 風靜 fung tsing.

Becalmed, 風止息了 fung che sēih leaou

Calm sea, 海靜 hae tsing.

Even wind and calm sea, 風平浪靜 fung ping, lang tsing.

Calm state of mind, 心平安 sin ping gan.

CALOMEL, Chinese preparation, 輕粉 king fun.

CALYCANTHUS PRÆCOX, 蠟梅 lā mei.

CALUMNIATE, to, a person, 譏謗人家 hwuy pang jin kea.

CALUMNY, 毀謗之言 hwuy pang che yen.

CALVARIA, or top of the cranium, 腦蓋 naou kae; 天靈蓋 tēn ling kae.

Calvaria is also called 麥 mēn.

CALX, or lime, 石灰 shih hwuy; of metals, 鐵粉 tēh fun.

CALYX of a flower, 花托 hwa tō.

CAME. He came yesterday, 他昨天來 ta tsō tēn lae.

CAMEL, 駱駝 lō to.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, 茶花 cha hwa.

CAMLETS, Dutch, 羽緞 yu twan; camlets, English, 羽紗 yu sha; 羽毛緞 yu maou twan. Stuffs, 羽布 yu poo.

CAMP, 營 ying; 兵營 ping ying; 營寨 ying chae.

CAMPHIRE tree, 樟木 chang mūh. Camphire, Chinese, 樟腦 chang naou.

Prepared camphire from Borneo, 冰片 ping pēn. See the following word.

CAMPHOR, Indian, is called by various names: in the *Pun-tsaou*, it is called 龍腦香 lung naou heang, 'Dragon's brain's perfume,' to express its value. 冰片 ping pēn, 'Ice petals,' in allusion to its form; 波羅香 Po-lo heang, 'Po-lo, (Borneo) perfume,' in reference to the place it comes from, which last term is also written, 婆律香 Po-leūh-hēang.

Camphor wood, 樟木 chang mūh.

CAN, to be able, 能 nāng.

He can do it, 他能做 ta nāng tso; 他能够做得來 ta nāng kow tso tih lae.

It can do, 做得 tso tih.

Can you buy a book for me, 你能替我買一本書 ne ko nāng te wo mae yih pun shoo.

Can it be that men are not equal to the birds (in knowing the place which they ought to occupy), 可以人而不如鳥乎 ko e jin urh pūh joo neaou hoo?

CANAL, 溝子 kow tze; 水溝 shwūy kow.

The great canal, 運河 yun ho; 運糧河 yun leang ho.

The great canal is sometimes called 御河 yu ho. That part of it which passes through Shan-tung province, is called 開河 kāi ho, from its having numerous Chinese locks upon it. A small channel for water to run off, 槽路 tsaou loo.

CANARY bird, 時辰鵲 she shin tseō.

CANCEL, or take away part of a writing, 刪 shan; 刪改 shan kai.

To cancel an old law, 廢弛舊律 fei she kew leūh.

CANCER, Pagurus, or common crab, 螃蟹 pang heae; or 橫行介士 hung hing keae sze.

Cancer Gammarus, Lobsters, or rather cray fish, 龍蝦 lung hea. Cancer Quilla, or prawns, 明蝦 ming hea. Cancer Crangon or shrimp, 麻蝦 ma hea; hea is otherwise written, 蝦 hea. The 寄居蟲 ke keu chung is Cancer bernhardus, a parasitic crab: called also, 寄生螺 ke sāng lo.

Cancer longimanus, 花娘蟹 hwa neang heae: 'the gay lady crab,' edible.

Species of cancer, 蜘蛛蟹 che choo heae, 'spider crab,' smallish body, roundish, four spotted, eyes in arched cover.

Small species of Cancer, spotted red, 花螃蟹 hwa pang ke, 'flower sided crab,' not edible.

Cancer Digitalis, 賴屎蝦 lae she hea.

CANDAREEN, European name of the Chinese **分** fun. **一分銀** yih fun yin, a candareen of silver. See under Weights and Measures.
 Ten cash make one candareen, **十釐爲一分** shih le wei yih fun.
 A candareen **分** fun, is the tenth of one **錢** ts'een, or mace.
 CANDID, open, sincere, **正直的** ching chih t'ih; **老實的** laou shih t'ih; **實實在在的** shih shih tsae tsae t'ih.
 CANDIDATE for the lowest degree of literary rank, **童生** tung sang.
 Candidate for actual office, **候選** how seuen; the expression may apply to candidates generally.
 CANDLE, **燭** chüh; **蠟燭** lä chüh.
 A candle, **一枝蠟燭** yih che lä chüh.
 Light the candle, **點蠟燭** tien lä chüh.
 Put out the candle, **吹滅蠟燭** chuy m'ë lä chüh.
 CANDLE LIGHT, **火光** ho kwang.
 Its opposite, day light, **日光** jih kwang.
 Written by candlelight, **火光寫的** ho kwang seay t'ih.
 CANDLESTICK, **蠟燭檯** lä chüh tae.
 Candlesticks of glass, **玻璃燭檯** Po le chüh tae.
 CANES, **竹** chüh, or **竿** kan, are so called in commerce. Cane for holding in the hand, **手拐** show kwac.
鞭竿 pien kan.
 CANNABIS SATIVA, seeds dried, **火麻仁** ho ma jin.
 CANNARIUM PIMELA, album, **白**

攪 pih lan; nigrum, **烏攪** woo lan.
 CANNIBAL, **食人的** chih jin t'ih.
 CANNON, **大砲** ta paou.
 CANNON BALL, **大彈子** ta tan tsze.
 CANNONIER, **砲手** paou show.
 CANNOT, **不能** p'ih n'ang; **不得** p'ih t'ih.
 I cannot rise up, **我不能起身** wo p'ih n'ang ke shin.
 Cannot go, **去不得** keu p'ih t'ih.
 It cannot be done, **做不得的** tao p'ih t'ih t'ih; **使不得** she p'ih t'ih.
 Cannot but, **不得不** p'ih t'ih p'ih.
 Cannot say I want rice to eat, **不得說要飯吃** p'ih t'ih shwo, yaou fan keih.
 Cannot be entirely without wandering thoughts, **遊思之不能無** yew sze che p'ih n'ang woo.
 CANTON province, **廣東** kwang-tung.
 City of Canton, **廣州府城** Kwang chow foo ching; or **省城** S'ang ching; 'The provincial city' or metropolis of the province.
 CANVASS for sails, **帆布** fan poo.
 Canvass on which pictures are painted, **絹** keuen.
 CAP, **帽子** maou tze. Summer cap, **涼帽** leang maou.
 Winter cap, **暖帽** nwan maou.
 The european night cap, they call, **白帽** pih maou.
 Caps of silk, **絲帽** sze maou.
 CAPABLE, **可能** ko n'ang.
 He is capable of doing, **他可能做** ta ko n'ang tao.

CAPACIOUS, large, **廣大** kwang ta.
 CAPACITY, good, **有本事的** yew pun sze t'ih.
 CAPE, or head of land, **海內出的山頭** hac nuy chüh t'ih shan tow.
 CAPEER about, **跳舞** teaou woo.
 Caper tea, **松制茶** sung che cha. 'tea made like the fir leaf.'
 CAPITAL offence, **死罪** sze suy; **問罪** wän suy.
 Capital, original property, **本錢** pun ts'een.
 To lose part of the capital, **失本** shih pun; **虧本** kwei pun.
 The capital of a country, **京城** king ching.
 Capitally convicted, **定了死罪** ting leaou sze tsuy.
 CAPITAL letters, or what in Chinese correspond to them, **抬頭字** tao tow tsze, or **擡寫** tao seay; i. e. being placed higher than the line of columns at top.
 Not in capitals, **各字未出格擡寫** k'ë tze we chüh kih tao seay.
 CAPON, **閹鷄** yen ke.
 CAPTAIN of an European ship, **船主** chuen choo. Of their own vessel, **管船的** kwan chuen t'ih. **船家** chuen kea.
 Captain commander of a thousand men, **千總** ts'een tsung.
 Captain a great military leader, **英武** ying woo.
 CAPRICORN, is the western name of the sign **Heang-lee**, **降婁宮**

西名白羊 heang-low kung,
se ming pih yang.

CAPTIVE, 被擄掠的人 pei
loo leō tēih jin.

CAPTURE, to, 打敗而獲 ta pae
urb hwō.

CAPSULE, a species of, 苞 paou.
Capsule of the cotton shrub, 木
棉實 mūh mēen shīh.

CARAVAN, to travel in a large com-
pany, 成羣行 ching keun hiug.

CARAMBOLA, 洋桃 yang taou, 'the
foreign peach,' called also 陽桃
yang taou; 五斂子 woo lēen
tsze, and 五稜子 woo ling tsze,
in allusion to its five angles.

CARBONACEOUS POWDER, used in
medicine, 百草霜 pih tsaou
shwang.

CARBUNCLE, 夜明珠 yay ming-
choo.

CARCASE, or human body, in a ludi-
cious or contemptuous sense is called
皮囊 pe nang, 'a skin bag.'

CARD with one's name on it, used in
visiting, 帖子 tēē tsze; 拜帖
pae tēē.

A card with a great number of folds,
they call 全帖 tseuen tēē; this
is the more respectful. Single piece
of paper, 單帖 tan tēē.

To send in one's card, 投帖 tow tēē.

Card for gaming, 紙牌 che pae.

To play at cards, 打牌 ta pae.

Presented to each other cards, with
compliments at the new moon, 彼
此投帖賀朔 pe tsze tow
tēē keasō.

Cards for gaming with, were invented
in China by the emperor 宣和

Seuen-ho, about A. D. 1109. They
are of various sorts: as 千萬紙
牌 tsēen wan che pae; 九個
萬 kew ko wan; 九個餅 kew
ko ping; 九個索 kew ko sō;
十乎牌 shīh hoo pae. 點子
牌 tēen tsze pae, 'Dotted cards.'
牙牌 ya pae, Ivory cards. 百
子牌 pih tsze pae. 千萬人
名牌 tsēen wan jin ming pae.
車馬砲 chay ma paou.

CARDAMOMUM MAJUS, 肉豆蔻
jow tow kow.

CARDIUM, species of, 沙白 sha
pīh.

Cardium, another species, small white
shells, 蜆 hēen.

CARE, solicitude, 心慮 sin leu; 心
望慮 sin kwa leu.

Take care of, 小心 seaou sin;
看顧 kan koo; 體顧 tē koo;
照顧 chao koo.

I'll thank you to take care of my
things, 請你照顧我的
物件 tsing ne chao koo wo tēih
wūh kēen.

Take care and do not hurry about, as
if the devil were driving you, 好
生着急慌慌張張鬼
趕着似的 hao sāng chō kōih
hwang hwang chang chang kwei kan
chō sze tēih.

Care be used to have the heart enter
into the subject, and the soul under-
stand it, 務在心領神會
woo tsae sin ling, shin hwuy; said
of reciting prayers.

Care will make a boat go ten thousand
years, 小心使得萬年

船 seaou sin she tīh wan nōen
chuen.

CAREFUL, 謹慎 kin shin; 仔細
tsze se.

Careful, attentive, and strenuously
guard against, 小心謹慎加
意防範 seaou sin, kin shin,
kea e, faug fan.

Be careful lest people see you, 仔細
人看見 tsze se jin kan kēen;
預防人看見 yu fang jin
kan kēen.

Looked carefully, 仔細瞧一瞧
tsze se tseou yīh tseou.

CARELESS, 不用心 pūh yung sin;
不小心 pūh seaou sin; 不仔
細 pūh tsze se.

He is careless, 他是不小心
的 ta she pūh seaou sin tēih.

He was indeed a careless indolent man
and would not take care of things,
他却是個疎懶之人
不肯攬事 ta keō she ko soo
lan che jin, pūh kāng lan sze.

He does things carelessly, 他潦草
辦事 ta laou tsaou pan sze; 忽
畧 hwūh leō; 苟且 kow tseay.

Careless, lazy, inattentive, 怠玩
tae wan; 疲玩 pe wan.

He who is careless about distant
evils, will have sorrows near at
hand, 人無遠慮必有近
憂 jin woo yuen leu, peih yew
kin yew.

CARELESSNESS, remissness, 疎忽
soo hwūh. Evils arising from it,
疎虞 soo yu.

Carelessness impedes work, and causes
error, 潦草違悞 laou tsaou
wei woo.

CARGO, 船載的貨物 chuen tsae tēih ho wūh.
 CARNAGE, 亂殺 lwan shǎ.
 Carnage continued the whole night, 混殺一夜 hwan shǎ yīh yay.
 CARNAL, 肉身的 jow shin tēih; 身慾的 shin yō tēih.
 Carnal body, 肉身 jow shin; and carnal eyes, 肉眼 jow yen, are expressions of the Buddhists.
 CARNALLY minded, 味世俗的 we she sūh tēih; 味身慾的 we shin yō tēih; 縱心慾的 tsung sin yō tēih.
 CARP, reddish colour, 鯉魚 le yu.
 Carp, Prussian 鯽魚 tseih yu.
 CARPENTER, 木匠 mūh tseang.
 CARPET, 地氈 te chen.
 Carpets for seats, 坐氈 tsō chen.
 Flowered carpets, 皮花氈 pe hwa chen.
 CARRIAGE, 車 keu, or chay.
 Carriage drawn by horses, 馬車 ma chay.
 Imperial carriage, 車輦 chay Jēen.
 Carriage, demeanour, 態 tae.
 Proud carriage, 驕態 keaou tae.
 A good carriage, personal, 懿態 e tae.
 Military carriage, 兵車 ping keu.
 A gun carriage, 砲架 paou kea.
 Carriage for travelling in, 馬車轎 ma chay keaou. Carriage for a gun, 大炮車 ta paou chay.
 CARRIED off by a tempest, 大風刮了去了 ta fung hwa leaou keu leaou.
 CARRIER, on foot, 腳戶 keō hoo.

Carrier 挑東西的 teau tung se tēih; 挑夫 teau foo.
 CARRION, 腐肉 fou jow.
 CARROT, 紅蘿蔔 hung lo peih.
 Yellow carrot, 黃蘿蔔 hwang lo peih.
 CARRY, 挑 teou: 擔 tan.
 To carry about one's person, 帶 tae.
 To carry on the shoulder by two persons, 擡 tae; one person, 肩挑 kēen teauou.
 To carry on the head, 頂托 ting tō.
 To carry on the back, 背着 pei chō; 負着 foo chō.
 To carry a letter, 帶書信 tae shoo sin.
 Carry with them several new suits of clothes, 攜帶新衣數套 he tae sin e sou taou.
 Carry wine on one's back, and drag a sheep after one, 負酒牽羊 foo tsew kēen yang. Carrying by sea, lost many people, 海運費人 hae yun fei jin.
 CART, 車 keu, or chay.
 A two-wheeled cart, 兩個轆輪子車 lang ko kō lun tze keu.
 CARVE, 刻 kih; 雕刻 teau kih.
 A carving tool, 雕刀 teau taou.
 A carver, 雕匠 te:ou tsēang.
 A carver or cutter of Chinese characters, 刻字匠 kih tze tsēang.
 CARVED ivory ware, 雕花牙器 teau hwa ya ke.
 CASE, or cabinet, 匣 heǎ.
 Packing case, 套箱 taou seang.
 Watch case, 表殼 peau kō.
 A case or affair, 一件事 jīh kēen sze.

State of an affair, as, In this case I don't know what to do, 這個光景不知道甚麼辦法 纔好 chay ko kwang king, pūh che taou shin mo pan fā tsae haou.
 Case for a bow, 弓鞞 kung chae.
 The case of a bow made of tiger's skin, called Hoo-chang, 以虎皮爲弓室謂之虎鞞 e hoo pe wei kung shīh, wei che hoo chang.
 Case of mathematical instruments, 規矩箱 kwei-keu seang.
 Cases for tooth picks, 牙籤筒 ya tsēen tung.
 Case in law, 案件 gan kēen. These two cases, 此二案 tze urb gan.
 CASH, money, 銀兩 yin leang.
 Cash, the Chinese coin 錢 tsēen; 銀錢 tung tsēen. When numbering them called 釐 le, or 厘 le, and 文 wan, as, Ten cash make a candareen, 十厘爲一分 shīh le wei yīh fun.
 A board with a cemicircular groove to string the cash upon, 錢版 tsēen pan.
 A board containing 100 places to facilitate the counting of cash, 錢篩 tsēen shae. Bad cash, 爛錢 lan tsēen; good cash, 有淨錢 yew tsing tsēen; passable cash, 有行錢 yew hing tsēen.
 CASK, the Chinese have none. They call the European, 酒桶 tsaw tung.
 CASSIA, lignea, 桂皮 kwei pe; 安

邊桂 gan pēn kwei. A still finer sort, 青花桂 tsing hwa kwei.
Cassia branch, or chips, 桂枝 kwei che.
Cassia buds, 桂子 kwei tsze; from Kwang-se province.
CAST money, 鑄錢 choo tsēn.
To cast down, 擲下 chih hea.
That ship was cast away, 那一隻船被打壞了 na yih chih chuen pei ta hwaē leaou.
To cast off, 棄 ke; 棄絕 ke tseuē; 休 hew.
Cast more guns, 添鑄砲位 tēn choo paou wei.
Cast skin of a snake, 蛇退 shay tsy; 蛇蛻 shay lö; 蛇皮 shay pe.
CASTANEA FAGUS, 風栗 fung leih.
CASTINETS, 响板 heang pan.
CASTIGATE, 責打 tsih ta.
CASTOR OIL SEED, 卑麻子 pe ma tsze.
CASTRATE, 閹 yen; 閹割 yen kō; 割去勢也 kō keu she yay.
Castrate a horse, 騮馬 shen ma.
Castrate a bull, 宦牛 hwan new.
Castrate a sheep, 羯羊 kēō yang.
Castrate a pig, 閹猪 yen choo.
Castrate a fowl, 斃鷄 tun ke.
Castrate a dog, 善狗 shen kow.
Castrate a cat, 淨猫 tsing maou.
CASUAL, 偶然的 gow jeu tēih.
CAT, 貓 maou.
To let the cat out of the bag, they express by "Exposing the horse's foot," 露出馬脚 loo chüh ma keō.
Just like a cat catching a mouse, 便

如貓兒捕鼠的一般 pēn joo maou urh poo shoo tēih yih pan.

A tom cat, 公貓 kung maou.
If wings be added to the cunning thievish cat, the bird's eggs in the nest will inevitably be stolen, 巧捷賊貓添羽翼巢中鳥卵必遭偷 keaou tsēō tseih maou lēn yu che; chaou chung neaou lwan pēih tsaou tow.

Cat fish, largish species of, 鱧魚 lēn yu.

CATALOGUE, 什物單 shē wūh tan.
To make out a catalogue, 開單子 kae tan tsze.

CATAMITE, 鷄姦的幼童 ke kēn tēih yew tung; 兔子 too tsze; 龍陽子弟 lung yang tsze te; 契弟 ke te.

CATARACT on the eye, 障翳 chang e.
Cataract of water, 水灘 shwü tan.
Cataract growing on the eye, 目生膚翳 mūh sāng foo-e.

CATAMENIA, 月水 yuē shwü.

CATCH, to seize, 捉 tsō; 擒捉 kin tsō.

To catch a thief, 捉賊 tsō tsēh.

Were you caught in the rain? 你在路上遇着雨沒有 ne tsaē loo shang yu chō yu mūh yew.

To catch fish, 捉魚 tsō yu.

You have caught cold, 你傷了風 ne shang leaou fung.

CATECHU, or Cutch, Terra Japonica, 兒茶 urh cha, or 孩兒茶 hae urh cha.

CATER, 料理菜飯 leaou le tsae fan.

CATTLE, 牛之類 new che luy.
Thirty head of cattle, 三十頭牛 san shih tow new.

CATTY, a well known Chinese weight, 斤 kin. Also written, 劬 kin.

CAVALRY, 馬兵 ma ping.
Cavalry and infantry, 20,000, to besiege the city, 步騎二萬以圍其城 poo ke urh wan, e wei ke ching.

CAVE, cavern, 穴 heuē.

Cave in the hills, 山上的穴 shan shang tēih heuē.

CAVIL, 無實故而辯駁 woo shih koo urh pēn pō; 闕嘴 tow tsuy; 角口 keō kow.

CAVITY, 空處 kung choo; 穴 heuē.

Cavity, or aperture, 隙 keih.

CAULIFLOWER, 花椰菜 hwa ya tsae.

CAULK. The Chinese caulk their ships or boats with 竹絲 chüh sze, bamboo shavings, and 桐油灰 tung yew hwy, a sort of putty.
To caulk as Europeans do, they call 打掙 ta tsāng.

CAUSE, 緣故 yuen koo; 緣由 yuen yew; 因 yin; 由 yew; 所以然 so e jen.

What is the cause? 是什麼緣故 she shē mō yuen koo.

God is the great first cause of all things, 神爲天地萬物之大緣由者也 Shin wei tēn te wan wūh che ta yuen yew chay yay.

Cause and effect, as vice inducing suffering; and virtue, happiness, is expressed by 因果 yin, kwo.

Cause a person's death by some act,
致斃人命 che pe jin ming.

Cause people to be glad, 令人喜
悅 ling jin he yuē.

Causes of a complaint, or disease, 病
源 ping yuen.

He who cultivates the cause will obtain
the effect, 修因得果 sew yin
t'ih kwo; this is used by the Budd-
hists who consider virtue the cause,
and prosperity the effect.

CAUSEWAY, 石路 sh'ih loo.

CAUTION, 儆戒 king keae; 預戒
yu keae.

CAUTIOUS, 有忌憚的 yew ke
tan tēih; 謹慎的 kin shin
tēih.

To manage cautiously, 慎重而
辦 shin chung urh pan.

With a cautious mind, to be careful
about a thing, 戒心慎之
keae sin, shin che.

CEASE, 息 sēih; 止 che.

To cease for a time, 停止 ting che.

The four seasons roll round without
ceasing, 四時運不窮 sze
she yun p'ih keung.

Ceaseless, 無息止的 woo sēih
che tēih.

CEDAR, 栢香木 p'ih heang
mūh; another species; 楠木 nan
mūh.

CELEBRATE praise, 讚美 tsan
mei.

Celebrate the emperor's birth day,
榮慶皇上的生日 yung
king hwang shang tēih sāng j'ih;
恭祝萬壽 kung ch'uh wan
shou.

A celebrated man, 有名聲的
人 yew ming shing tēih jin.

CELEBRITY, person of, 好聲價
haou shing kea.

CEREBRUM, 髓海 suy hae; the
sea of marrow: it 通尾髓 tung
wei te, passes to the extreme point
of the vertebræ.

CELERITY, 疾速 tsēih s'ih.

CELERY, wild, 獨活 t'uh hwā. For
the table, 塘蒿 tang kaou.

CELESTIAL, 天上的 tēn shang
tēih.

Celestial happiness, 天上的福
tēn shang tēih fūh.

Celestial globe, 天球 tēn kew.

Celestial phenomena, 曆象 lei
seang.

Celestial persons, 天人 tēn jin.

This denotes amongst the Buddhists,
blessed spirits in a separate state.

Celestial messengers descend in person
amongst men to examine concerning
virtues and vices, and to report the
same in heaven, 天使親降人
間檢察善惡奏具 tēn
sze tsin hēang jin kēen, kēen ch'ā
shen gō, tsow keu.

CELL, in a prison, 監房 kēen fang.

Cell, in honey comb, 蜂房 fung fang.

CELLAR for wine, 酒房 tsew fang.

CELLULAR, 似蜂窩的 sze fung
wo tēih; referring to bees.

CENSURE, 責 ts'ih; 貶 pēn.

CENTRE, 中心 chung sin.

In the centre, 當中心 tang chung
sin.

Centre of the earth, 地中心 te
chung sin.

Centre of a circle, 圓樞 hwan choo,
'circle's hinge.'

Centre of a circle, 圓心 hwan sin
'circle's heart.' From one circum-
ference, across the centre draw a
straight line to the opposite circum-
ference, 自一界過圓心
至相對之界畫一直線
tsze yih keae kwo hwan sin che seaug
tuy che keae, hwā yih ch'ih sēen:
and this is the diameter, 則是爲
圓徑 ts'ih she wei hwau king.

Centre of the earth is that of gravity,
and therefore hills, the sea, men and
things do not tumble upside down,
地球中心爲周圍重
性所趨之處故山海
人物皆爲無傾倒之
虞 te kew chung sin wei chow wei
chung sing so tseu che choo, koo shan
hae jin wūh, keae wei woo king taou.
che yu.

CENTURION, 把總 pa tsung; 佰
夫掌 p'ih foo chang; 百夫
長 p'ih foo chang.

A CENTURY, 一百年 yih p'ih
nēen.

CERAMBYX, species, wing cases blackish
with white spots, 牛娘 new lang.

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM, 紫荊 tse
king.

CEREMONIOUS, 多禮貌的
to le maou tēih; 禮貌過多
le maou kwo to.

CEREMONIAL, statement of, 儀注
e choo; kind of crier at Chinese
court ceremonies, who dictates how
they are to be performed, is called
鳴贊員 ming tsan yuen.

Ceremonial of the Chinese mass, in which bread is distributed to hungry demons, 施食儀 she sh'ih e.
CEREMONY, not stand on, 不拘禮 p'uh keu le.
 Friends do not stand on ceremony, 相熟不拘禮 seang sh'uh p'uh keu le.
CERTAIN, 一定的 y'ih ting t'eh; 真的 chin t'eh; 真實的 chin sh'ih t'eh.
 A certain person, 或人 hw'oh jin; 某人 mow jin.
 On a certain day, 忽一日 hw'uh y'ih jih.
 It is certain, 是一定的 she y'ih ting t'eh.
 Cert. in goods, 某貨 mow ho. Engage a certain person, 托某人 to mow jin.
CERTAINLY, 自然 sze jin; 果然 kwo jen.
 Certainly, this is certainly he, 莫非他 m'oh fe ta.
CERTIFICATE, 作憑據的單子 ts'oh ping keu t'eh tan t'ze.
CHÆTODON IMPERATOR, 煙袋魚 yen tae yu.
CHAPE, warm, 作溫暖的 ts'oh wan nwan t'eh.
CHAFF, 糠 kang; 糠皮 kang pe. Chaff of rice, 米糠 me kang.
CHAFFINCH, species of, 金絲黃鵲 kin sze hwang t'eh.
CHAGRIN, to feel, 心不舒服 sia p'uh shoo f'uh.
CHAIN, 鍊 l'een.
 An iron chain, 鐵鍊 t'eh l'een.
 A chain for prisoners, 鎖鍊 so l'een.

To chain, 繫鍊 he l'een.
 A watch chain, 表鍊 peau l'een.
 He took a chain and bound the criminal, 他把鍊子鎖那犯罪的人 ta pa l'een t'ze so na fan tsuy t'eh jin.
CHAIR, 椅子 e t'ze.
 A chair, 一張椅子 y'ih chang e t'ze.
 Sedan chair, 轎子 keaou t'ze; 肩輿 k'een yu.
 Chairman, 轎夫 keaou foo.
 Chair maker, 做椅的木匠 tao e t'eh m'uh t'zeang.
 Leather folding chair of the Chinese, 馬板 ma ch'ah.
 Large bamboo chair for sleeping on, 竹睡椅 ch'oh shw'ü e.
 I'll trouble you to move the chair, 我煩你移開這張椅子 wo fan ne e kae cuay chang e t'ze.
 He took and moved up a chair, 他將椅子向上移了一移 ta t'zeang e t'ze, h'ang shang e leaou y'ih e.
 An arm chair, 圈手椅 keuen show e.
CHAIRMAN, or president, in voluntary associations, is called 值事 ch'ih sze; and they 輪收 lun show, receive the office or trust in rotation.
CHALK, 白灰 p'ih hwuy; 火石粉 ho sh'ih fun.
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, small sort of, 甘菊 kan ke'uh.
CHANCE, by accident, 偶然的 gow jen t'eh.
 I met him by chance, 我偶然遇着他 wo gow jin yu ch'oh ta.

Not by chance, 非偶然而有的 fe gow jen urh yew t'eh.
CHANDLER, wax, 澆蠟燭匠人 keaou l'ah ch'oh t'zeang jin.
CHANGE, 改 kae; 更改 k'ang kae. To change one's intention, 改意 kae e; 轉意 chuen e.
 To change one's seat, 移坐 e t'so.
 To change one's residence, 搬家 pan kea; 遷居 t'een ke u.
 To change one's clothes, 換衣裳 hwan e chang.
 To change money, 換錢 hwan t'een.
 Change and great alteration in the state of things, 變 p'een; 變化 p'een hwa.
 Change to a white colour, 變白色 p'een p'ih sh.
 Change silver for cash, 找錢 chaou t'een.
 Change of times makes the world different, 時易世殊 she y'ih she shoo.
 The names of places have often changed from ancient times till now, 古今地名屢易 koo kin te ming lay y'ih.
CHANGEABLE person, 無恒心的 woo h'ang sin t'eh; 無定性的人 woo ting sing t'eh jin.
 Changeable time-serving man is a mean man, 隨時改變此小人也 suy sho kae p'een, t'ze seaou jin yay.
CHANNEL for water, 陽溝子 yang kow t'ze; 川 chuen.
 Natural channel for water, 川 Chuen; artificial, 槽路 ts'au lou.
CHAOS, 混沌 hwan tun.

The chaos which preceded the formation of the heavens and earth, 未開闢天地之混沌 wei kae pēih tēn te che hwān tun.

CHAPTER, section, 章 chang.

First chapter, 第一章 te yih chang.

CHARACTER (or letter) Chinese, 字 tsze. The plain and perfect character, called 正字 ching tsze.

A free hand, 行字 hing tsze.

The running hand, 草字 tsaou tsze.

The seal character, 篆字 chuen tsze.

An ancient character similar to the plain hand, 隸字 le tsze.

They divide the character into six classes, 1. Arbitrary characters, 指事 che tsze.

2, Those that bear a resemblance to the object, 象形 seang hing.

3, Inverted and explained, 變而爲轉注 pēn urh wei chuen chuo.

4, Sense arising from the component parts, 會意 hwuy e.

5, Joined to another part to acquire sound, 諧聲 hae shing.

6, Borrowed metaphorically, 假借 kea tseay.

Character of a person, as 'He is a bad character,' 他是品性不好的的 ta she pin sing pūh haou tēih.

He has a good character, 他有好名聲 ta yew haou ming shing.

To injure a man's character, 壞人的名聲 hwae jin tēih ming shing; 丟人的臉 tew jin tēih lēen.

Regardless of one's character, 不顧聲名 pūh koo shing ming.

Don't be fond of giving people characters, telling their merits and demerits, 勿好說人之長短 wūh haou shwō jin che chang twan.

CHARCOAL, 炭 tan; 木炭 mūh tan.

Charcoal is the residue of burnt wood, 燒木餘爲炭 shaou mūh yu wei tan.

CHARGE, give an injunction to, 吩咐 fun foo; 囑咐 chūh foo.

To accuse to government, 告 kaou; 告狀 kaou chwang.

To charge falsely, 妄証 wang ching; 假証 kea ching; 誣捏 woo nēē; 捏詞告人 nēē tze kaou jin.

Charges, expence, 使費 she fei.

Charge, to rush together in battle, 衝鋒 chung fung.

CHARIOT, 馬車 ma chay.

CHARITY, feeling of love; benevolence, 仁愛 jin gae; 慈愛 tse gae.

To bestow charity, alms, 賙濟 tchow tse.

Charity is practised by some to attain their selfish ends, 有藉布施以求遂其私 yew tseih poo she, e kew suy ke sze.

Charity or almsgiving, is not in the power of poor men, 濟施非貧士所能 tse she, fe pin sze so nāng.

Charity extensive, as expressed by the Buddhists, 布施 poo she.

CHARITIES supported by government, 恤政 scūh ching.

CHARM, or spell, to drive away evil spirits, carried about one's person, 佩經 pei king.

Pasted against the wall, 符 foo; 符咒 foo chow.

To recite a charm, 念符咒 nēen foo chow.

CHART, 海沙圖 hae sha too.

CHASE, to, to hunt, 打獵 ta lēē.

To pursue after, 趕上走 kan shang tsow.

CHASTE, 貞 ching; 貞潔 ching kēē; 節貞 tsēē ching.

A chaste virtuous woman, 節婦 tsēē foo.

CHASTISE, to, 責打 tsh ta; 儆戒 king kcae; 責罰 tsīh fā.

CHASTISEMENT after death, on the wicked, 死有餘責 sze yew yu t'ih.

CHASTITY, 貞潔之德 ching kēē che tih; 閑邪 hēen sey.

In the practice of virtue, chastity holds the first place; if a person be unchaste the good principles of the heart are destroyed and shame is lost, 修身以閑邪爲第一人若犯淫則良心壞廉恥喪 sew shiu e hēen sey wei te yih; jin jō fan yin, tsih leang sin hwae, lēen che sang.

CHAT, 閒敘 hēen seu; 閒談 hēen tan.

Chat and laughed awhile, 說笑一回 shwō seou yih hwuy.

CHATTLES, 家物 kea wūh.

CHATTERING of a child pettishly, 淘氣 tau ke.

She is not a child, why so much pe-

vish chattering, 他不是個小孩兒還這麼淘氣 ta pūh she ko seaou hae urh, hwan chay mo taou ke.

CHEAP, 賤 tsēn; 價低 kea te; 價錢少 kea tsēn shaou.

Cheaper, 價錢更低 kea tsēn kǎng te.

CHEAT, to, of property, 騙 pēn; 虧騙 kwei pēn.

Cheat, to deceive, 哄騙 hung pēn; 誑騙 kwang pēn.

Were it not for her management, it is hard to say how many she would be cheated out of, 要不是他經管着不知叫人誑騙了多少去的 yaou pūh she ta king kwan chō, pūh che keaou jin kwang pēn leaou to shaou keu tēih.

A cheat, 會騙人的 hwuy pēn jin tēih.

A mere cheat, a person who possesses nothing, 光棍 kwang kwǎn; a bare stick.

CHECK, half of the impression of a stamp taken by two persons to prevent imposition, 半角印 pun keō yin; when written, 合同 hō tung.

Check one's self in speaking, 噤嘴 Chē joo; 欲言而復縮 yō yen urh fūh sūh. Disputing and checking one's self, 辨言而噤嘴 pēn yen urh chē joo.

CHEEK, 臉 lēn. Right cheek, 有臉 yew lēn; 有臉面 yew lēn mēn; expresses being respectable. 沒臉之事 mūh lēn che sze; expresses that which is disgraceful.

Her cheek reddened, 他臉紅起來 ta lēn hung ke lac.

CHEER, good, 烹調的菜肉 pāng teaou tēih tsae jow.

CHEERFUL, lively, 快活 kwae hwō. 快暢 kwae chang.

Cheerful countenance, 歡容 hwan yung.

Very cheerful and happy, 十分快暢 shīh fun kwae chang.

CHEERFULLY, with willingness, 甘心的 kan sin tēih; 甘願 kan yuen.

CHEERFULNESS, 舒暢 shoo chang; 舒懷 shoo hwae.

CHEERLESS, 憂憂悶悶的 yew yew mun mun tēih.

CHEMIST, or rather Alchemists of the Taou sect; fire philosophers, 丹家 tan kea.

CHERISH in the bosom, 懷 hwae. Cherish tenderly, 柔懷 yew hwae. Cherish, nurse up, 養 yang.

CHERRY, 山搽菓 shan cha kwo.

A wild cherry, 棠棣 tang te; 山櫻桃 shan ying taou; 硃桃 choo taou: 'the vermilion peach.'

CHESS, the men of which are made of stone, 圍碁 wei ke; of wood, 棋 ke; 象棋 seang ke.

To play at chess, 下棋 hea ke, 對奕 tuy yīh.

Chess board, 碁盤 ke pan.

Chessmen, 碁子 ke tsze.

CHEST, 箱 seang; 箱子 seang tsze.

A large kind of chest, 夾萬 keā wan, 'including ten thousand.'

CHESNUT, tree, 栗樹 lēih shoo, the

fruit, 栗子 lēih tsze; 楓栗 fung lēih.

CHEW, 嚼 tseō; 嚼 tseou. Chew with violence, 噬 she.

She chewed it fine a long time, 他細嚼了半日 ta se tseō leaou pwan jīh; 'half a day.'

CHICKEN, 鷄兒 ke urh; 小鷄 seaou ke; 雛 tsoo, or 鷄 tsoo. Vulgarly, 鷄仔 ke tsac.

CHICKEN POX, 水泡 shwūy paou.

CHIDE, 責 tsīh; 直說人的不是 chīh shwō jin tēih pūh she.

Chide, find fault with plainly, 斥明他 chīh ming ta.

CHIEF person, 爲首人 wei shou jin; 頭人 tow jin; 頭目 tow mūh.

Chief of supracargos, 大班 ta pan. The English chief, 英吉利國大班 Ying-kēih-le kwō ta-pan.

CHILD, young, 嬰 ying; 嬰兒 ying urh.

Child, general term, 小孩子 scaou hae tsze.

At eight years begin to teach children to yield priority to others; going out or in at the door, sitting, drinking or eating, they must be after their seniors, 八年始教子女以讓出入門戶及卽席飲食必後長者 pā nēen che keaou tsze neu; e jang; chūh jūh mun hoo, kēih tsēih scīh, yin shīh, pēih how chang chay.

Woman with child, 娠婦 shin foo; 孕婦 ying foo.

Woman in child-bed, 產婦 tsan foo.

I have been treated and cozened like a little child, 我被他做小兒愚弄 wo pei ta tso seaou urh yu lung.

Teach a beloved child justice and rectitude, 愛子教之以義方 gae tze keaou che e e fan.

Child of six months, 生孩六月 sāng hae lew yuě.

CHILD-BEARING, to prevent it, 絕孕 tseuě ying.

CHILDHOOD. From childhood when I began to read, 自髫年受書 tze teaou nēn shou shoo.

CHILDISH, 小孩子一個樣 seaou hae tze yih ko yang.

CHILDLESS, 無兒女的 woo urh neu tēih; they say in such a case, 命鄙 ming pe; i. e. that their fate is bad.

CHILDREN of the wife, are called Teih-tze, 正室所生之子曰嫡子 chi-g shih so sāng che tze, yuě teih tze.

Children of concubines are called Shoo-tze, 庶子妾子也 shoo tze, tsě tze yay.

The nation's children, 國家之赤子 kwě kea che Chih-tze, said of the Mahomedans; concerning whom it is added by the emperor, 雍正 Yung-ching, 不容以異視也 pih yung e e she yay, it is not allowed to view them differently from the Chinese.

CHILLIES, 花椒 hwa tseou.

CHIN, 領地角 han te keě.

CHINA, 中國 Chung-kwě; 中華國 Chu-g hwa kwě; 天朝 Tēn

chaou. The present reigning family calls it, 大清國 Ta tsing kwě.

China's name, 中國 Chung-kwě, middle nation, is claimed for Arabia by some of the Mahomedan writers in China: they say, 中國止可謂之東土 Chung-kwo che ko wei che tung too, China should only be called the eastern land, 天房居四極之中 tēn fang keu sze keih che chung; Arabia (the heavenly mansion) is in the midst of the four extreme points; and 人祖降生于此 the progenitor of mankind was produced there.

China, is on the north of the equator, and therefore when the sun travels to the north it is warm, and every thing grows, 中國在赤道北故太陽行至北陸則暖而萬物生 Chung-kwě tsae chih taou pih; koo tae yang hing che pih lüh, tsih nwan, urh wan wih sāng.

China was called in some western nations, 震旦 Chin-tan; and by the Buddhists, 支那 Che-na.

Emperor of China, is in history, called 中原之主 Chung yuen che choo.

CHINA GRASS, a kind of catgut for fishing lines, 天蠶絲 tēn tsau sze.

CHINA ROOT, or smilax, 土茯苓 fūh; 土茯苓 too fūh ling.

CHINESE, 漢人 Han jin; 唐人 Tang jin; 中國人 Chung kwě jin.

Tartar Chinese, 滿州人 Mwan chow jin.

Chinese language, 漢話 Han hwa; 中國的話 Chung kwě tēih hwa. The Tartar language, 清話 Tsing hwa.

Chinese spoken language, 華言 Hwa yen.

Chinese written language, 漢文 Han wān. Of it a Mahomedan writer says, in allusion to employing it in their religious books, 非用漢文固不能啟大眾之省悟 fe yung Han wān, koo pūh nāng ke ta chu g che sing w.o, 'Unless the Chinese language be employed, it will doubtless be impossible to open the minds of the multitude to a right discernment; 'but, 純用漢文又難合正教之規矩 shun yung Han wān, yew nan hō ching keaou che kwei keu, 'employing language purely Chinese, it is difficult to conform to the customs of the true religion.'

In Chinese books the rule is to read from right to left, 漢書之則右順於左 Han shoo che tsih yew shun yu tso.

CHIRP, 噪 saou.

Chirping of a bird, 雀噪 tseě saou. CHISSEL, narrow and strong, 筍鑿 seun tsě.

Small chissel, 交措鑿 keaou tsoo tsě.

Chissel struck with a hammer, 鑿 Tsan, or 鑿鑿 tsan tsě.

CHIT CHAT, 閒談 hēn tan.

CHLORANTHUS INCONSPICUUS, 珠蘭 choo lan; 鷄爪蘭 ke chao lan.

CHOCOLATE, some write, 知古辣
che-koo-lá.

CHOKER, 哽 kǎng.

Choked to death, 哽死 kǎng sze.

Mind choked up with weeds, 心地
茅塞 sin te maou sǐh.

CHOLERA MORBUS, a species of, 霍
亂 hō lwan; said to be caused by
eating 鮮蓮肉帶青心
sēen lēen jow tae tsing sin, fresh
seeds of the water lily, when the
centre of them is bluish.

CHOLIC, 心腹絞痛 sin fūh keaou
tung; 絞腸疼 keaou chang
tǎng.

CHOOSE, to, 擇 tsǐh; 揀擇 kēen
tsǐh; 揀選 kēen seuen.

To choose a lucky day, 擇個好
日子 tsǐh ko hau yǐh tsze.

To choose from amongst, as in draw-
ing lots, 拈鬮 nēen kew.

Choose or select, 撰 seuen; 簡擇
kēen tsǐh.

CHOP, or cut wood, 劈 pēih.

Mutton chop, 羊排骨 yang pae
kōh.

Chop, is a word of very common use
in the jargon spoken by foreigners
in Canton. Chop-boat, 大艇 ta
ting; 西瓜扁船 se kwa pēen
chuen.

To give one's chop or agreement on
making a bargain, 割單 chǎ tan;
Chǎ, is in the provincial dialect pro-
nounced Chap; and it is probably
from this word that Chop is applied
to any writing whatever.

Grand chop or clearance, 紅牌 hung
pae; 大牌 ta pae.

A chop, or promising note, agreeing

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to pay a certain interest, 洋利
紙 yang le che.

Chop-house, custom-house, 關口
kwan kow.

Mandarin chop, or permit for an empty
boat to go down to Whang-poo, 插
旗單 cha ke tan.

Chop for goods contained in the boat,
掛號單 kwa hau tan.

Chow-chow-chop, or the last boat load
of goods sent down to a ship, 掃
船 saou tsang.

Chop of tea, a certain quantity sup-
posed to be of the same quality, 字
號 tsze hau.

How many chops? 多少字號
to shaou tsze hau?

CHOPPING HATCHET, 斫斧 chō
foo, the northern people use it to
prune mulberry trees, from which
it is also called 桑斧 sang foo,
mulberry hatchet.

CHORD of an instrument, 弦 hēen.

Chord, or right line joining the ends
of an arc is called hēen-sēu, 一
直線橫分圓之兩界
謂之弦線 yǐh chǐh sēen, hung
fun hwan che leang keac, wei che
hēen sēen.

Chords, tangents, and secants, 正弦
ching hēen; 正切線 ching tsēē
sēen; 正割線 ching kō sēen.

CHOSEN, 選過的 seuen kwō tēih.

Chosen persons, 選輩 seuen pei.

CHOUSA silk, 縐紗 Chow sha.
Fauneh, a sort of silk, 縐紬
chow chow.

CHRIST. The characters used to form
this sacred name, are usually 基

利斯督 Ke-le-sze-tāh. Chris-
tian, the Roman Catholics sometimes
say, 基利斯當 Ke-le-sze-tang.
They say also, 教友 keaou yew;
which is a phrase made use of by
the Chinese. Again, they say, 奉
教的 fung keaou tēih.

CHRISTIANITY they have called 天
主教 tēen choo keaou, the Chi-
nese know it by this name; they how-
ever also call it 十字教 shǐh
tze keaou, the religion of the cross.

CHURCH, body of christians, the Ro-
man Catholics have expressed by
聖會 shing hwuy; 天主會
tēen choo hwuy. Hwuy is a com-
mon word for sect or association
amongst the Chinese; and they have
various brotherhoods and religious
associations which they call hwuy.

Church, a place of assembling, the
Roman catholics, call 天主堂
tēen choo tang.

The churches or temples for worship
in China are called 廟 meaou.

CHRYSALIS mode of generation, 化
生 hwa sāng.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, 菊花 keāh
hwa; the Chinese have some hundred
varieties of this flower.

CRYSTAL, 水晶 shwūy tsing;
chrysal ware, 水晶器 shwūy
tsing ke.

Crystals of Amethystine spar, 紫石
英 tze shǐh ying.

CICADA, 蟬 chen, or shen; 蚱蟬
cha shen. Cicada plebeia, 荔枝
蟬 le che shen. Another species
of Cicad, body reddish, 紅娘子
hung neang tsze.

CICATRICE, 疤 pa.
 CIMEX, species of, common in Le-che trees, 狗屎蛋 kow pe tan.
 Cimex, species of: Qu. Satipes, 竹蛋 chüh tan.
 CINDER, 灰 hwuy. Rotten wood and cinders, 稿灰 kaou hwuy.
 CINNABAR, an ore of mercury, 銀硃種 yin choo chung.
 Cinnabar nativa, 硃砂 choo sha; also called 辰砂 shin sha.
 CINNAMON, 玉桂 yüh kwei, or 肉桂 jow kwei, being the thick cinnamon from Cochinchina; also called 安桂 gan kwei; from 安南 gan nan, Cochinchina. Kwang-so cassia, 桂皮 kwei pe.
 CIPHER, in arithmetic, is denoted by 零 ling. As, 101, 一百零一 yih pih ling yih.
 CIRCLE, 圓 yuen; 圓圈 yuen keuen.
 To make a circle, 打一圈 ta yih keuen.
 Large circle of friends, 朋友多 pung yew to.
 Circle, 圓線 hwan sēn; its circumference, 圓界 hwan keae; its centre, 圓樞 hwan choo.
 Circle is thus described, 線之一端為樞 sēn che yih twan wei choo, making one end of a line the centre or hinge; 復以此線之一端為界 fuh e tsze sēn che yih twan wei keae; and again, by the other end of this line constituting a limit which, 旋轉一周即成一圈 seuen chuen yih chow, tselh ching yih hwan,

turned round the centre once, forthwith forms a circle.
 Circle touching another circle, is called 切圓 tsēh hwan.
 Method of numbers derived from the circle and square, 婁之法出於圓方 soo che fā chüh yu yuen fang.
 Circle is derived from a square, 圓出於方 yuen chüh yu fang.
 Circles of the armillary sphere, 璿璣各圈 seuen ke kō keuen. A circle for the horizon is not employed, 不用地平圈 püh yung te ping keuen.
 A single circle (or ring) for the equinoctial, 赤單環 chih tan hwan.
 Crowd collected in a circle, 眾人羣圍一處 chung jin keun wei yih choo. Meetings of the Tartars are thus described, 國有大事適野環坐 kwō yew ta sze shih yay hwan tao, when any great affair occurs to the nation, in the wilderness where they happen to be, they sit down in a circle to deliberate about it.
 Circular, 圓圈的 yuen keuen tēh. 圈圍的 keuen wei tēh.
 To circulate, go round in a circle, 運動 yun tung; 旋動 seuen tung; 週圍運動 chow wei yun tung.
 Circulation of the blood, 血脉週流 heuē mih chow lew.
 CIRCUMCISE, 割損 kō sun; 割損陽物頂之皮 kō sun yang wūh ting che pe.
 CIRCUMAMBULATE round an idol, in

the manner of the Budh priests, 圍繞神像 wei jaou shin seang.
 CIRCUMFERENCE, to measure the, 週圍量度 chow wei leang tō.
 CIRCUMFERENCE, of a circle, 圓界 hwan keae.
 Circumference (of a sphere) 25 cubits, 圓周二丈五尺 yuen chow urh chang woo chih.
 Circumference of the globe is ninety thousand le, 地球周圍九萬里 te kew chow wei, kew wan le.
 CIRCUMLOCUTION, use of indirect expressions, 通套反復說 tung taou fan fūh shwō; 說來說去 shwō lae shwō keu.
 CIRCUMSPECT, attentive, 留心謹慎 lew sin kin shin.
 Watchful, 瞻前顧後 chen tsēn koo how.
 To look all around, 周圍看着 chow wei kan chō.
 CIRCUMSTANCES, 原由 yuen yew; 緣由 yuen yew; 來歷 lae lēh.
 Then took and told him the circumstances from first to last, 就把始末原由告訴他 tsew pa che mō yuen yew kaou soo ta.
 A little alarmed, and carefully asked the servant girls if they knew the circumstances that led to her disorder, 有些着忙細問丫鬟知道他得病的來歷 yew seay chō mang, se wān ya hwan che taou ta tih ping tēh lae lēh,
 O! those were the circumstances, I

understand, 吓原來如此
我知道了 ah ! yuen lae joo
tsze, wo che taou leaou.

To act according to circumstances, as
they arise, 見景生情 kēn
king sāng tsing.

Times and circumstances, to manage
according to, 因時調劑 yin
she teaou tse.

CIRRI, thread like filaments of plants,
花藤 hwa tāng.

CITRON, called finger citron, 佛手
fūh show.

CITRUS NOBILIS, or madarine orange,
殊砂桔 choo sha keh.

Citrus Decurranus, 佛手 fūh show;
otherwise called 香椽 heang
chuen. Citrus species, 芬柑 fun
kan.

CITY, 城 Ching. The chief city or
metropolis of a province, 省城
sāng ching. Of the second order,
府城 foo chi g. Of the third,
州城 chow ching. Of the fourth,
縣城 hēn ching. Without the
city, 城外 ching wei. Within
the city, 城內 ching nuy. Ca-
pital of the empire, 京城 king
ching.

CIVIL, polite, 有禮貌 yew le maou.

He is very civil, 他狠是有禮
貌 ta hān she yew le maou.

Better too much than too little civility,
寧可多禮不可少禮
ning ko to le, pūh ko shaou le.

CIVILITY values reciprocal inter-
course, 禮尚往來 le shang
wang lae.

CLAD, 穿着 chuen chā.

CLAMOUR, 喧譁 heuen hwa; 轟
吵糊鬧 heaou chaou hoo naou.

CLAMOUR and noise, 喧吵 heuen
cheou; 吵鬧 chaou naou; 嘈
鬧 tsaou naou.

CLAMPS of Chinese tea chests, 馬
蟻釘 ma hwang ting, leech nails,
vulgarily written, 碼疍釘 ma
wang ting.

CLANDESTINE, secret, 私的 sze
tēih; 隱的 yin tēih.

Clandestine intercourse, 暗相
往來 gan seang wang lae; 私
通 sze tung; the last expression
often denotes the illicit intercourse
of the sexes.

CLAP hands, 拍手 pīh show.

They all clapped their hands and with
one voice cried most excellent, 眾
人同聲拍手道妙 chung
jin tung shing pīh show, taou meaou.

CLAPPER of a Chinese bell, 木鐸
舌 mūh tō shē; the mūh tō, is a
bell with a wooden clapper anciently
used by itinerant teachers. Chinese
bells are generally struck and have
no clapper.

CLASPS, for girdles with gold watches,
鑲金標帶扣 seang kin peaou
tae kow.

CLASS, or sort, 等 tāng.

A class of persons, 一種人 yīh
chung jin.

Consider this class of persons, what
good do they get, 你們想這
樣人有甚麼好處 ne
mun seang chay yang jin yew shin
mo hau choo?

Trading people are of a low class, 賈

買人爲低品 mae mae jin
wei te pin.

Ashamed to be classed with him, 羞
與爲伍 sew yu wei woo.

CLASSICAL books; ancient standard
works, and also their religious and
sacred books, 經書 king shoo.
The most celebrated are the 五
經 woo king, and 四書 sze
shoo.

CLASSIFY, 分門別類 fun mun
pēh luy.

Classify and comprehend those that
arrange under the same class, 觸
類旁通 chūh luy, pang tung.

CLAVICLE, 肩膊骨 kēn pō kūh.

CLAW, 爪 chaou. A bird's claw, 鳥
的爪 naou tēih chaou.

Crab's claw, 螃蟹夾子 pang
hae keh tsze.

CLAY, 黃泥 hwang ne.

CLEAN, 淨 tsing; 潔淨 kēh tsings
乾淨 kan tsing.

Clean, expressed negatively, 無污
wo' woo.

Clean place, 潔淨處 kēh tsing
choo.

Clean water, 淨水 tsing shwūy.

Clean clothes, 乾淨的衣裳
kan tsing tēih e chang.

To clean, 弄乾淨 lung kan tsing;
the expression also denotes that one's
property is clean gone; spent or
wasted entirely.

To cleanse, 滌乾淨 tēih kan
tsing.

To wipe clean, 抹乾淨 mō kan
tsing.

Not clean, 不乾不淨 pūh kan pūh tsing.

CLEANSE and purify the hearts of men, 將人心洗得清淨淨 tsāng jin sin se tīh tsing tsing, tsing tsing; said of the Budh religion.

CLEANSING, and attenuating the system by medicine is called 清降 tsing heang.

CLEAR, 明 ming. Clear in language, 明白 ming pīh.
Clear transparent, 清明 tsing ming.
Clear water, 清水 tsing shwūy.
Clear from any fault, 無辜的 woo koo tēh.
Not clear or manifest, 不多現 pūh to hēn.
Not the least crime, clear as the ice or the gem, 冰清玉潔毫不犯 ping tsing yūh kē, haou pūh fan.
Let him clear himself, 許他申訴 heu ta shin soo.
To clear off an account, 清數 tsing soo.
A clear day, 天氣光亮 tēn ke kwang leang.
Clear sighted, 目精明的 mūh tsing ming tēh.

CLEARANCE for ships to leave a port, 大牌 ta pae; 牌票 pae peau; 紅牌 hung pae.
The ship is about to sail, I will thank you to obtain the clearance, 船要開身請你與我取大牌 chuen yaou kae shin, tsing ne yu wo tsau ta pae.

CLEARER, more lucid statement, 加詳 kea tsang.

CLEARLY, 明白的 ming pīh tēh.
He reasons very clearly, 他辯論得十分明白 ta pēn lun tīh shīh fun ming pīh.

CLEAVE, 劈開 pēih keae; 劈裂 pēih lē. To cleave in two, 劈開兩半 pēih kae leang pwan.

CLEFT, 劈開了 pēih kae leau.

CLEMATIS, 西番蓮 se fan lēn; species of, 過坑蛇 kwo kang shay.

CLEMENCY, 寬仁 kwan jin; 寬容 kwan yung; 恩寬 gān kwan.
To exercise, 施恩寬 she gān kwan;
行寬仁 hing kwan jin.

CLERK, in a mercantile house, 寫字的 seay tsze tēh.
Clerk in a court, 書辦 shoo pan.
Clerk, one who writes petitions, a species of attorney's clerk, 書稟 shoo pin.
Go and employ an experienced attorney's clerk, 你去請一個老書稟 ne keu tsing yīh ko haou shoo pin.
The situation of a clerk, clerkship, 書辦之身分 shoo pan che shin fun.
Clerks in public offices who draw up papers, 稿工 kaou kung.
Clerks who write and manage the documents in public offices, 書吏 shoo le.

CLEPSYDRA, or water clock, 滴漏 tēh low.

CLEHODENRUM INFORMATUM, 燈籠花 tēng lung hwa.

CLEVER, 伶俐的人 ling le tēh jin; 聰明的 tsung ming tēh; 行竅的 hing keau tēh.

Dextrous, skilful, 精乖 tsing kwac, 精伶 tsing ling; 巧手 keaou show.

Clever, active, 活動的 hwō tung tēh.

Clever in a petty small way, without true wisdom, 小慧 seaou hwuy. Selfish wisdom, 私智 sze che.

CLIMATE, 地氣 te ke; 土氣 too ke.
The climate of Canton is warm, that of Peking cold, 廣東地氣暖 北京地氣冷 Kwang tung te ke nwan, Pīh-king te ke lāng.

CLIMB, 攀 pan. To climb up, 攀上去 pan shang keu.
Climb up the side of the bank, 攀緣崖 pan yuen yao.

CLING to, as a post, &c, 攬緊不放 lan kin pūh fang.

CLINKING, 玎璫響聲 ting tang heang shing.

CLIP, 剪 tsēn.
To clip off, 剪斷 tsēn twan.

CLOCK, 時辰鐘 she shin chung.
Clock which strikes, 自鳴鐘 tse ming chung.
What o'clock is it? 是幾點鐘 she ke tēn chung.
When referring to their own division of time, they say, 是甚麼時辰 she shin mo she shin? 是那一時 she na yīh she?
To repair a clock, 修理自鳴鐘 sew le tsze ming chung.
An alarm clock, 鬧鐘 naou chung; clock that strikes the quarters, 報刻鐘 paou kīh chung. Musical clock, 樂鐘 yō chung.

Clock faces, 時辰牌 she shin pae.

Clocks with weights, 砵鐘 to chung.

CLOCK MAKER, 時辰鐘匠 she shin chung ts'ang.

CLOD, 土塊 too kwae; 塌 peih.

To turn a clod with effort, 用力反土 yung leih fan too.

CLOG or wooden shoe, 木履 mth le.

CLOSE, to, or despatch a letter, 封 fung; 封起 fung ke.

Closed letter, 封書 fung shoo.

Have you closed the letter, 你封起書未有 ne fung ke shoo we yew.

To close tightly, 封嚴 fung yen.

To close it tightly, or securely one's self, 自行封固 tze hing fung koo.

To close or shut up a mercantile house by order of government, is expressed by 封 fung.

To close or terminate an affair; give it up, 收場 show chang; this is said in allusion to taking down a stage after a public exhibition.

Difficult to close or give up an affair, 難收場 nan show chang.

It cannot be closed or given up, 收不得場 show p'ih t'ih chang.

Close together, 密稠密 mēih chow mēih.

Place them a little closer, 擺密些 pae mēih sey.

Closed with iron so firmly it could not be opened, 鐵封甚固牢不可開 t'ē fung shin koo laor, puh ko kae.

CLOVE-HANDED, 不肯開手的 puh k'ang kae show t'ēh; 不肯

捨錢的 p'uh k'ang shay ts'een t'ēh.

CLOSELY, 緊緊的 kin kin t'ēh.

CLOSE-STOOL, 尿缸 she kang; 馬桶盆 ma tung pun.

CLOTH, woollen, 絨 jung; 大絨 ta jung; or 大呢 ta ne; and 哆囉呢 to lo ne.

Broad cloth, or Worley's, 小絨 seaou jung; or 小呢 seaou ne.

Linen cloth, 麻布 ma poo.

White cloth, 白布 p'ih poo.

Cotton, 棉布 mēen poo.

Cloth handkerchief, 布手巾 poo show kin.

CLOTHE, to, 穿 chuen; 穿衣服 chuen e fūh.

He put on clothes, 他穿着衣裳 ta chuen ch'ē chang.

Clothes, 衣服 e fūh; 衣裳 e chang; 衣衫 e shan.

To change one's clothes, 換衣裳 hwan e chang.

Clothes do not reach below the knees, 衣長不過膝 e, chang p'ih kwo seih.

To put off clothes, 脫衣 t'ō e.

Took up his clothes (the Chinese garments are long) 掀起衣服 hēen ke e fūh.

To lay clothes out ready for use, 打點衣服 ta t'ēn e fūh.

Warm clothes, 暖衣 nwan e.

Winter clothes, 冬衣 tung e.

Summer clothes, 夏衣 hea e.

CLOTTED dirty hair, 髮垢腫 fa kow ch'ih.

CLOUD, 雲 yun.

Clouds are the vapours which ascend

from the earth, 雲地氣之上昇者 yun, te ke che shang shing chay.

Clouds of heaven, 天雲 t'ēn yun; 雲霞 yun hea; yun expresses the white clouds, hea those that are red with the rising or setting sun, they say, 如雲甚麼多 joo yun shin mo to, Numerous as the clouds.

Again, 勝友如雲 shing yew joo yun; worthy friends numerous as the clouds.

Cloudless sky, 清天 tsing t'ēn.

Cloudy day, 天朦 t'ēn mang.

Cloudy and rainy, 有雲有雨 yew yun yew yu.

Cloudy weather, 天陰 t'ēn yin.

Clouds that obscure the light of the sun are of themselves dispersed in a moment, how do they injure its brightness? 雲掩日光頃之自散何害于明 yun yen j'ih kwang, king che tsze san; ho hae yu ming?

Cloud-banner waving by the side of the sun, 日邊之霓旌搖颺 j'ih p'ēn che ne sing yaou yang.

CLOVE, spice, 丁香 ting heang. In A. D. 630, cloves, and 沉香 chin heang, lignum aloes, with 白豆蔻 p'ih tow kow, cardamom, 龍腦 lung naou, camphor, 豆蔻花 tow kow hwa, mace; and 肉菓 jow kwo, nutmegs, were all brought to China from the south.

CLUB used in war anciently, is called 蒜頭 swan tow, a head of garlic;

to resemble which the end of the club is carved: the **金瓜槌** kin kwa chuy; and the **槌鎗** chuy tseang, are of the same form. There are various other clubs included under the general term **棒** fung; one with spikes at the club-end is called **狼牙棒** lang ya fung, wolf's teeth club; one with spikes at both ends, is called **杵棒** choo fung.

CLUSTER of grapes, **一球葡萄** yih kew poo taou.

CLYSTER, to administer a, **以藥硬納便道中** e yō gāng nǎ pēn taou chung.

COACH, **車** chay; **馬車** ma chay.

COAGULATE, **凝** ying; **凝結** ying kēē; **凍結** tung kēē.

Coagulated, **凝結了** ying kēē leaou.

COAL, **煤炭** mei tan; **石灰** shih hway.

Coal pit, **煤窰** mei yaou.

COARSE, **麤** tsoo; abbreviated thus **粗** tsoo; the opposite is **細** se.

Coarse cloth, **粗布** tsoo poo.

A person of coarse manners, **粗糙的人** tsoo tsaou tēih jin.

It appears coarse and inelegant, **似粗陋不雅** sze tsoo low pūh ya.

Don't reject it as coarse, **別嫌粗糙** pēh hēn tsoo tsaou.

Coarse low language, **粗陋的言語** tsoo low tēih yen yu; **鄙陋的言語** pe low tēih yen yu.

Coarse language, **粗話** tsoo hwa: the Chinese consider the Tartar lan-

guage to be so. The term Tsoo hwa, also denotes obscene vulgar language.

Coarse skin, **皮膚粗糙** pe foo tsoo tsaou.

Coarse earthen ware jars, **粗土罐** tsoo too kwan.

COAT, an upper garment, **褂** kwa. The people of Canton call the European coat **大衫** ta shan.

COAST, people who reside on the coast, and live by the sea, **濱海之民以海爲生** pin hae che min, e hae wei sāng.

Margin of the sea, **海濱** hae pin.

COBBLE, to mend, **補** poo.

To cobble shoes, **補鞋** poo heae.

Cobbler, **補鞋的** poo heae tēih.

COB WEB, **蜘蛛網** che choo wang.

COCCYGIS, OS, **尻** kaou.

COCHINCHINA, the country of, **安南** Gau-nan.

COCINNELA, or Lady bug, **花金龜** hwa kin kwei.

COCKATOO, **鸚哥** ying ko, the bird that sings in response.

COCK, male to the hen, **鷄公** ke kung; hen, **鷄母** ke moo.

The male of birds is expressed either by **公** kung, or **雄** heung. The hen by **母** moo, or **雌** tse.

COCK CROWING, **鷄鳴** ke ming; **鷄啼** ke te.

COCK FIGHT, **鷄相鬪** ke seang tow; **鬪鷄** tow ke.

COCK FIGHTING, all the kings were fond of, **諸王尙鬪鷄** choo wang shang tow ke.

COCKLE, **螺螄** lo sze; **田螺** tēn lo.

COCKROACH, **蝗娘** tsang lang.

COCOA NUT, **椰子** yay tse.

Cocoa nut oil, **椰子油** yay tse yew.

Coccol tree, **椰樹** yay shoo.

COCOON, formed by the silkworm, **蠶繭** tsan kōen.

CODE of Chinese laws, **律例** leūh le. Code of the present dynasty, **大清律例** ta tsing leūh le.

CORQUAL, **平一等** ping yih tēng.

COERCE, **以勢治人** e she che jin; **用強治人** yung keang che jin.

COFFIN, **棺材** kwan tsae; a kind of outer shell is called, **槨** kō. Coffin of an Emperor is called, **梓宮** tse kung.

Wood for coffins, **壽木** show mūh; to cover a wooden coffin with cloth, **以布衣木棺** e poo e mūh kwan.

Stone coffin, **石槨** shih kō. They hang above the coffin a sentence written on silk or paper, **音容宛在** yin yung wan tsae, Voice and visage yet remains: this they call **靈額** ling gih; or **輓額** wan gih.

COHABIT, **交合** keaou hō; **交媾** keaou kow; **行房** hing fang.

COIN, to, **鑄錢** choo tsēn. The Chinese have only one coin which they call **銅錢** tung tsēn. Their pieces of silver are called, **紋銀** wān yin, by Europeans Sysee.

COINING, illegal, **私鑄小錢** sze choo seau tsēn.

COITION, 男女相合 nan neu
seang hō.

COIX LACHRYMABIS, or Job's tears,
薏米 e me.

COLD, 冷 lǎng. Very cold, 寒 han;
寒凍 han tung.

Cold water, 凍水 tung shwü.

Cold weather, 天氣冷 tēn ke lǎng.

Cold, the disease so termed, 傷風
shang fung; 傷暑 shang shoo.

I have taken cold, 我傷風 wo
shang fung; 我感冒 wo kan
maou.

Merely happened to take a little cold,
不過是偶然感些風
寒 pūh kwo she gow jen kan seay
fung han.

You have happened to take a little
cold, however it is unnecessary to
take medicine; only be rather spar-
ing in your diet and keep yourself
constantly a little warm, and you will
soon be well, 偶感一點風
寒究竟不用吃藥不
過畧清淡些常煖着
一點兒就好 gow kan yih
tēn fung han, kew king pūh yung
kēih yō; pūh kwo leō tsing tan seay;
chang nwan chō yih.tēn.urb, tsow
haou.

A cold disposition, 薄情的 pō tsing
tēih; 冷情的 lǎng tsing.tēih;
opposites, 厚情的 how tsing
tēih; 濃情的 nung tsing tēih.

To look very cold in one's manner, 面
皮最冷 miēn pe tsuy lǎng.

It is cold to day, 今日天氣冷
kin jīh tēn ke lǎng.

COLEOPTEROUS INSECT; smallish,
brown, 推車子 tuy chay tsze.

COLLAR, about a horse's head, 籠頭
lung tow.

Collar for offenders, in Europe com-
monly called the Cangue, 枷 kea.

To wear the cangue a month, 擔枷
號一個月 tan kea haou yih
ko yuē.

COLLATE, books, 參考 tsan kaou.

To collate with care, 磨勘照 mo
kan chaou.

Collate and correct with care, 細加
校正 se kea keaou ching. 互

相參考 hoo seang tsan kaou.

參互考訂 tsan hoo kaou
ting.

Collate or compare two passages, 互
見 hoo kēen.

To explain by collating, 互相釋
hoo seang shīh.

COLLEAGUE, or fellow student, 同
窓 tung chwang; 窓友 chwang
yew.

A partner, 夥伴 ho pan; 夥計
ho ke.

COLLECT together, as persons, 聚
tseu; 集 tsēih.

To collect property, 集財 tsēih tsae.

To collect taxes, 抽稅 chow shwü;
抽餉 chow hēang.

To collect and arrange books of an-
cient authors, 參訂 tsan ting;
參定 tsan ting.

To collect or make up a sum of money
for some payment, 湊 tsow.

Collected or fully made up, 湊集
tsow tsēih.

Collect relations and friends, 聚集
親朋 tsau tsēih tsin pāng.

Collect together from every quarter,
搜羅 sow lo. Some use 蒐 Sow,
said of books and men of talent.

COLLECTIVELY, 共總的 kung
tsung tēih.

COLLEGE of a district, 書院 shoo
yuen.

A national college at Peking, 國子
監 kwō tsze kēen; 國學 kwō
heō.

The first college in the empire, 翰
林院 han lin yuen.

Collegiate of the Kwō-tsze kēen, 監
生 kēen sāng.

Collegiate of the Han-lin-yuen, 翰
林 han lin.

Collegiate of the Shoo-yuen, 生員
sāng yuen.

The head of each district college is
called 掌教 chang keaou.

The highest literary person in each
province is called 學院 heō yuen.
He is appointed by the emperor, and
attends at the examination of candi-
dates in each district; as well as at
the triennial examination at the
capital of the province.

COLLOP, 一片肉 yih peēn jow.

COLLOQUY, 同說的話 tung
shwō tēih hwa; 互相盤論的
話 hoo seang pan lun tēih hwa.

COLLUSION, betwixt two or more, 同
謀詭騙 tung now kwei pēen.

COLON. to mark off part of a sentence
is called 讀 tow. See Morrison's
Grammar.

The large intestine, 大腸 ta chang.

COLONY, 火竈遷徙 ho yaou
tsēen se.

COLOUR, 色 sīh; 顏色 yen sīh.

Ash colour, 灰色 hwü sīh.
 Various colours, 各色 kə sīh: it denotes also every kind.
 Colours of an army, 纛 tǎh; 旗纛 ke tūh.
 Colours of a ship, 旗 ke.
 To hoist the colours, 插旗 chā ke.
 Under colour of letting out the anchor, 托下錨之名 tō hea meāou che ming.
 Not the least colour in her face, 臉上一點血色沒有 lēn shang yīh tēn heuē sīh mūh yew.
 Sīh 色 often denotes Pleasure or vicious indulgence.
 Colour, deep and light, 顏色深淺 yen sīh shin tsēn; is 'deep and shallow.' Otherwise called 老嫩 laou nun, old, and young or delicate.
 Colours of cloths, as 灰色 hwuy sīh, colour of ashes, French grey; 元色 yuen sīh, black; 甫 poo, properly 葡 poo, purple; 紅 hung, red; 藍 lan, light blue, 淺藍 tsēn lan; dark brown, 黑梭 hīh tsung; brown, 梭 tsung; light brown 紅梭 hung tsung; green, 綠 lūh; yellow 黃 hwang. These are the usual colours of the 晒吱 pīh-ke or long-ells.
 Colours or flags, all the ships struck them, 諸舟之檣旗仆 chōu chow che tsang ke foo.
 COLOURLESS, 無色的 woo sīh tēih.
 Slightly coloured, 淡色的 tan sīh tēih.
 GOLF, of one year old is called 驁 bwan, or 馮 hwan; of two years

old 駒 keu; and of three year old 駢 fe.

COLUMN, on the page of a book, 一行字 yīh hang tsze.

A wooden column or pillar, 柱 choo.

A stone column, 石柱 shīh choo.

COMB, 梳 soo.

Small tooth comb, 梳篦 soo pe.

Took and combed their heads one by one, 扶過他們的頭來

一一梳篦 foo kwo ta mun tēih tow lae yīh yīh soo pe.

Comb of bamboo, 竹篦 chūh pe.

How a woman may comb the hair to prevent its being entangled, 婦人梳髮不亂 foo jin soo fā pūh lwan.

COMBAT, 鬪 tow; 相打 seang ta.

COMBINE, to, 結黨 kēē tang; unite in seditious assemblies.

To combine with persons, 互相交結 hoo seang keāou kēē.

A traitorous combination, 姦黨 kēēn tang.

Combine together or conspire to extort, 串通需索 chuen tung seu sō.

Combine to monopolize, 聯行把持 lēn hang pa che.

COME, 來 lae.

To go and come, 往來 wang lae.

He'll come presently, 他就來 ta tsew lae.

Come in two or three days, 隔兩三天再來 k' h leang san tēu tsae lae.

Come down is easy, to go up is difficult, 下來容易上來難 hea lae yung e, shang lae nau.

Come here, 你來這裡 ne lae chay le.

Come up, 你上來 ne shang lae.

Come down, 下來 hea lae.

How is this affair come about, 這些事如何弄出來的 chay seay sze joo ho lung chūh tae tēih.

It is that to which no other teaching can come up, 非他教之所及也 fe ta keāou che so kēih yay.

COMEDIAN or player, 戲子 he tsze; 作戲的 tsō he tēih.

Comedy or play, 戲 he.

To act a comedy, 作戲 tsō he.

COMELY, 美樣子的 mei yang tsze tēih

COMET, 彗星 hwuy sing; vulgarly,

掃把星 saou pa sing.

Long tailed comet, 長星 chang sing.

COMFORT, to console, 慰 wei; 安慰 gan wei.

Went over to comfort them a little,

過去安慰一番 kwo keu gan wei yīh fān.

COMFORTABLE house, 適居的房子 shīh keu tēih fang tsze.

Comfortable clothes, 適體的衣服 shīh te tēih e fūh.

He feels himself comfortable, 他覺得身上平安的 ta keō tih shin shang ping gan tēih.

In comfortable circumstances the whole of life, 一生溫飽 yīh sāng wān paou. Comforter, 使安慰的 she gan wei tēih. Comfortless, 無何以慰心 woo ho e wei sin; 無慰的 woo wei tēih.

COMMA. The Chinese division of the member of a sentence is called 讀 tow.

COMMAND, 着 chō; 令 ling; 飭
令 sh'ih ling; 命 ming.

Command verbally, 吩咐 fun foo.

Take the command of a hundred infantry, 你領步兵一百名
ne ling poo ping y'ih p'ih ming.

I received your commands, 領命 ling
ming; another person's command
is called by courtesy, 重命 chung
ming; 鈞命 keun ming.

A command, 令命 ling ming.

A precept, 誠 keac.

Ere the commands of religion are
given, reason makes it right that it
should be so, 不待教諭理
當如是 p'uh tae keaou yu, le
tang joo she.

It is also a command of God, but not
contained in the Koran, 亦是主
命但未在天經中 y'ih
she Choo ming, tan we tsac t'een
king chung.

COMMANDER of troops, 元帥 yuen
shwae; 將軍 tsē:ng keun.

Naval commander, 水師提督
shwae sze te t'uh.

COMMANDMENT, divine, 神誡 shin
keac.

Ten commandments, or decalogue, 十
誡 sh'ih keac; of these the Chinese
have several.

COMMENCE, begin to do, 開手 kae
shou; 開做 kae tso; 開工 kae
kung.

Commence reading, 啓讀 ke t'ih.

COMMEND, 讚美 tsan mei.

Commendable, 可讚美的 ko tsan
mei t'ih.

PART III. X

COMMENT on, 註 choo; 註明
白 cheo ming p'ih.

COMMENTARY, 註 choo; 註解
choo kae.

COMMERCE, 貿易之事 mow
y'ih che sze; 生理 sāng le; 生
意 sāng e; 貿易 mow y'ih; to
carry it on, 互相市易 hoo
seang she y'ih.

COMMERCIAL intercourse, 互市
hoo she.

COMMISERATE, 可憐 ko lēn;
哀憐 gae lēn.

COMMISSION, allowance to a factor,
經紀用銀 king ke yung yin;
用錢 yung ts'een.

To commission or send, 差 chae; 差
使 chae she.

Imperial commissioner, 欽差 kin
chae.

To commission or empower, 命 ming.

To receive an imperial commission,
奉命 fung ming.

To commission or despatch on business,
差委 chae wei.

COMMIT a crime, 犯法 fan fā; 犯
罪 fan ts'ui.

To commit adultery, 行姦 hing
k'een; 姦人妻 k'een jin tse.

To commit murder, 殺人 shā jin.

To commit to memory, 背念 pei
n'een.

To commit to prison, 下監 hea
k'een.

To commit (a thing) to a person, 托
人收下 t'ō jin show hea.

COMMITTEE, 列位掌管事
的 lē wei chang kwan sze t'ih.

COMMODIOUS, said of things, 合式

的 hō sh'ē t'ih; of affairs, 順便
的 shun p'een t'ih.

COMMON, 平常的 ping chang
t'ih; 尋常的 tain chang t'ih.

Common, coarse, 粗糙 tao tsaou.

Common custom, 常規 chang kwei.

Common people; i. e. the poor and
uneducated, 愚民 yu min.

A common proverb, 一句俗語
y'ih keu s'uh yu.

Common, that which is usual, 常時
有的 chang she yew t'ih.

Common men, 凡夫 fan foo; or

凡庸之夫 fan yung che foo.

Common occurrence, 常有事
chang yew sze.

Common-place, constant talk on paper,
紙上常談 che shang chang tan.

With bitter weeping and flowing tears
he said, Lappy will it be if you do
not view this as mere common-place,
痛哭流涕而道幸弗
視爲紙上常談 tung k'uh
lew te urh taou, hing f'ih she wei
che shang chang tan.

COMMONLY, 常時的 chang she
t'ih; 時常的 she chang t'ih.

COMMOTION in a country, 作亂
ts'ō lwan. Slight commotion, 小
亂 seau lwan.

Commotion, agitation, 行動 hing
tung; 搖動 yaou tung.

To excite commotion in people's
minds, 感動人的心 kan
tung jin t'ih sin; 煽惑民心
shen hwō min siu.

COMMUNICATE with, 相通 scang
tung.

To communicate information, 通達
tung tǎ; 傳達 chuen tǎ.
COMMUTE, 換 hwan; 換易 hwan
yih.
To seek to commute, 找換 chaou
hwan.
COMPACT, joined, 合連的 hō
lén tēh.
COMPANION, 同羣 tung keun; 朋
友 pāng yew.
A good companion, 好同羣 haou
tung keun; 益友 yih yew.
A bad companion, 損友 sun yew;
不好同伴 pūh haou tung pan.
COMPANY of merchants, 公司 kung
sze.
The Dutch company, 噴蘭 Ho-lan
國公司 kwō kung sze.
The English company is sometimes
called, 公班衙 kung-pan-ya.
A private merchant is called, in contra-
distinction from a person belonging
to a company, 私客 sze k'ih.
A large company at dinner, 大眾
同席 ta chung tung sēh.
Not fond of company, 懶于逢迎
lau yu fung ying.
P'ih-kung was a person, who though he
kept little company was yet fond
of poetry and wine, 白公爲人
雖然是寡交却好詩
酒 P'ih-kung wei jin, suy jen she
kwa keaou, keō haou she tsaw.
A company of troops, 一隊兵丁
yih tuy ping ting.
COMPARE, 比 pe; 比較 pe keaou;
比一比 pe yih pe.
To compare together to see which is
more excellent, 相賽 seang sae.

Not to be compared to this, 比不
上這個 pe pūh shang chay
ko.
How can we be compared to him, 我
們那裡比得上他 wo
mun na le pe t'ih shang ta.
Compare with the radical hand, 互
見手部 hoo kēen show poo.
Compare this with that, 以此比
彼 e taze pe pe.
Compare two books to see if they
agree, 將兩本書對過
tsāng leang pun shoo tuy kwo.
COMPARISON, in order to illustrate,
譬方 pe fang; 譬如 pe joo.
To make a comparison, 設譬論
shē pe lun.
To make a comparison betwixt that
and this, 以彼狀此 e pe
chwang tsze.
COMPASS about, 週圍 chow wei.
A pair of compasses, 規 kwei; 一
個規 yih ko kwei.
Compass of the mariner, 羅經
lo king.
Needle of the compass, 定南針
ting nan chin; 指南針 che nan
chin.
Compass with it's needle, 指南
che nan; is employed in a moral sense
for a book which is a guide.
I wished to compile a book which
should be a compass needle (morally
understood), 欲集一書以
作指南 yō tselh yih shoo e tsō
che nan.
Compasses from Europe, 洋羅經
yang lo-king.
Proportional compasses, 比例規

pe le kwei, are founded on 三角
形比例 san keō hing pe le, the
proportions of a triangle.
The two legs of compasses, 規之
兩股 kwei che leang koo.
COMPASSION produces love, and love
produces folly, 憐生愛愛生
癡 lēen sāng g e, gae sāng che.
COMPASSIONATE, 可憐 ko lēen;
憐恤 lēen sēh; 哀憐 gae
lēen; 慈悲 tsze p'i.
To respect the old and compassionate
the young, 敬老慈幼 king
hou taze yew.
Should compassionate people's ills
and rejoice in their virtues, 宜憫
人之凶樂人之善也
e min jiu che heung, lō jin che shea
yay.
COMPATIBLE, really not compatible
with my situation, 實與我本
分不妥 shih yu wo pun fun pūh
to.
COMPEL to do, 強着 keang chō;
強逼 keang pēh; 強迫 keang
pūh; 勒逼 lih pēh; 夾脖子
keā pō tsze.
Compel (a woman) to marry to ano-
ther person, 逼令改嫁 peih
ling kae kea.
Compel, to urge, 逼迫 peih pūh.
COMPELLATION, or style of saluta-
tion, 稱呼的字眼 ching hoo
tēh tsze yen.
COMPENDIOUS account of, 畧說
其事 lō shwō ke sze; 省簡
傳其要 sāng kēen chuen ke
yaou.
COMPENDIUM, 書之約言 shoo
che yō yen; 安畧 yaou lō.

To make a compendium, 纂要
tawan yaou; 取其大概 tseu
ke ta kae; 輯要 tseih yaou.

COMPENSATE, 報答 paou tä; 酬
答 chow tä.
A trifling compensation to labouring
people for occasional service is
called 償資 pin tsze; 茶資
cha tsze; 酒資 tsew tsze.

COMPETENCE, 毅使了 kow she
leau; 毅用 kow yung.

COMPETENT, 能毅 näng kow.
He is competent for that business, 他
能毅做那件事 ta näng
kow tao na k'een sze.

COMPETITION for excellence, 兩爭
自好 leang tsäng tze haou.
Competition amongst many, 眾爭
相得 chung tsäng seang tih.

COMPETITOR, 對頭的 tuy tow
t'eh.
He is my competitor, 他是我對
頭相爭的 ta she wo tuy tow
seang tsäng t'eh.

COMPILE a book, 會編作書
hwuy p'een tsó shoo; 纂輯 tawan
tseih; 纂修 tawan sew.

COMPILER of books, 編修者
p'een sew chay.

COMPLACENT to persons, 歡容
待人 hwan yung tae jin; 好用
禮貌接人 haou yung le m'ou
léé jin.

COMPLAIN of grievances, 訴冤
soo yuen.
Complain of disease, 訴病 soo ping

COMPLAIN, in disposition, 病 ping
The slightest complaint, 路略的

有點病兒 leó leó t'eh yew
t'een ping urh.
To cure complaints of the eyes, 治
目疾 che müh tseih.
This complaint arises from too much
concern of mind, 這病就是
從用心太過上得來的 chay ping tsew she tsung yung
sin tae kwo shang tih lae t'eh.
Complaint daily worse, 病日篤
ping jih tuh.
Old complaint revived, 久病新
起 kew ping sin ke.

COMPLAISANT to persons, 厚待
how tae; 待以禮 tae e le.
Acquiescing easily, 容易肯允
的 yung e kang yun t'eh.
Very complaisant, 甚溫和的
shin wan ho t'eh; 優待 yew tae.

COMPLETE, 全 tsuen; 十全 shih
tsuen; 周到 chow taou.
Then every thing will be complete,
方萬全也 fang wan tsuen
yay.
Every thing complete, 事事周到
sze sze chow taou; 件件周到
k'een k'een chow taou.
The learner must be complete in virtue,
學者必周於德 heó chay
peih chow yu tih.

COMPLETELY, 全的 tsuen t'eh;
十全的 shih tsuen t'eh; 盡
的 tsin t'eh.

COMPLEX, 雜 tsá; 繁雜 fan tsá

COMPLEXION, 面色 méen síh.
Swathy, 紫色面 tse síh m'een;
紫色臉 tse síh l'een.
Ruddy complexion, 紅面 hung méen.

COMPLACENCY, self, 晏性自
喜粉白不去手行步
顧影 gan sing tse ke, fun pih
püh keu show; hing poo koo ying;
serene temper and pleased with one's
self; whitening one's self unceasing-
ly; pacing along and looking at one's
own shadow.

COMPLICATED affair, 一件繁
雜的事 yih k'een fan tsá t'eh
sze.

COMPLIMENT, to, 稱呼 ching hoo;
it denotes the use of a particular
epithet in order to compliment a
person.
Give my compliments to him, 你替
我問好他 ne te wo wán haou.
ta; a more respectful term than
Wán-haou, is 問候 wán how; and
a more respectful still, is 請安
tsing an.
I'll thank you to mention my name
and give my compliments, 請吐
名代候 tsing caih ming tae
how.

COMPLY, to, 依 e; 從 tsung; 允
肯 yun k'ang.
It is impossible to comply with your
wishes, 斷難從命 twan nan
tsung ming.
He will not comply, 他不肯依
ta p'ih k'ang e.
Comply with the face, but in heart
oppose, 面從心違 méen tsung
sin wei.
Comply with and maintain old usage,
循守舊章 seun siow kew
chang.
COMPORT, to, 合 hó; 相符 seang
foo.

It does not comport with right reason,
不合理 pūh hō .le; **與理**
不相符 yu le pūh seang-foo.
 COMPOSE, to form, **造作** tsaou tsō.
 It is not known of what it is composed,
不知用何物造作 pūh
 che yung ho wūh tsaou tsō.
 To compose or write elegantly, **作**
文章 tsō wān chang; in this the
 literati of China are examined every
 three years. Slaves, menial servants,
 play actors, &c., are not allowed to
 attend. (See I vol. p. 129.)
 COMPOSED, opposite of disturbed, **安**
穩 gan wān; **平安** ping gan.
 His mind is composed, **他心安**
穩 ta sin gan wān; **無望念**
 woo kwa nēn.
 COMPOSITION, fine or good writing,
文章 wān chang.
 Composition, varied by striking
 thoughts is said to be, **陡健** tow
 kēn; precipitous and erect: the
 thoughts **陡然而立** tow jen
 urh leih, start up suddenly like
 precipitous hills coming suddenly
 into sight; for in composition that
 which is dreaded is a **平地** ping
 te, plain champaign country.
 The Wān-chang is commonly divided
 into eight parts called **八股** pā
 koo; **破題** po te, opening up the
 subject, &c. See the first vol. of this
 Dictionary, page 780.
 Composition, of a reddish coral like
 appearance, with a vitreous gloss
 and silvery veins, called after the
 inventor **張家寶** Chang's fa-
 mily treasure; and also, **波羅璉**
 Po-lo tsung. Chinese make it into

ornamental pencil stands, and other
 writing apparatus; it is made of
松香 Sung-heang resin, and **桐**
油 oil of the Tung tree, with the
 addition of colouring matter.

COMPOUND of several ingredients,
鑄會 yung hwūy; **融會** yung
 hwuy.

Compound, mixed, **雜的** tsā tēih;
 simple, **純的** shun tēih.

COMPREHEND, understand, **明白**
 ming pūh; **通得** tung tūh; **懂**
得 tung tūh.

Comprehend or understand, **思量**
 sze leang; **理會** le hwuy.

Although recite it ever so much, not
 comprehend Budh's idea, **讀誦**
雖多不悟佛意 tūh-tsung
 .suy to, pūh woo Fūh e.

Easy to comprehend, **易於領會**
 e yu ling hwūy.

COMPRADORE, name given to natives
 in Canton and Macao who are li-
 cenced to purchase provisions, **買**
辦 mae pan.

The company's compradore, **公司**
買辦 kung sze mae pan.

COMPRESS or press down, **壓** yā;
壓一壓 yā yīh yā.

Compress or flat boards between which
 books are placed when lettering, **夾**
書板 keā shoo pan.

COMPRESSED, wine, **偏酒** pēih
 tsew; **攢酒** tswan tsew.

COMPROMISE, privately an affair that
 ought to be brought before the ma-
 gistrate, **私和公事** sze ho
 kung sze.

COMPULSORY, **勉強的** mēn
 keang tēih.

COMPUNCTION, to feel, **自覺熬**
悔 tsze keā gaou hwūy; **懊**
 gaou.

COMPUTABLE, **可算得的** ko
 swan tūh tēih.

COMPUTE, **算** swan; **數** soo; **算**
計 swan ke.

Compute how many; **數過多少**
 soo kwo to shaou?

COMRADE, **夥伴** ho pan; **夥計**
 ho ke.

CONCATENATED rings, **連環** lēn
 hwan.

CONCAVE, **凹的** yaou, or yīh tēih;
當眾挖的 tang chung wā tēih.

CONCAVITY, **凹之處** yaou, or yīh
 che choo.

CONCEAL, a person or thing, **藏匿**
 tsang nēih.

I cannot conceal it (an affair) from you,
我瞞不得你 wo man pūh
 tūh ne.

Don't conceal it, **勿隱之** wūh yin
 che.

To conceal an offender or criminal,
容隱犯罪的 yung yin fan
 tsuy tēih.

CONCEALABLE, **藏匿得來** tsang
 nēih tūh lae; **可以藏匿** ko e
 tsang nēih.

CONCEALMENT, the place of, **藏匿**
之處 tsang nēih che choo; **躲**
匿之所 to nēih che so.

CONCEDE, to, **允** yun; **允准** yun
 chun.

CONCEITED, **自大的** tsze ta tēih;
自當才能的 tsze tang tsue
 nāng tēih; **自能幹的** tsue
 nāng kan tēih.

Conceited, swelling, assuming talk, 臆說 yih shwō.
 CONCEIVABLE, 可想得到的 ko seang tih taou tēih.
 How is it conceivable! 豈可思議 ke ko sze e.
 CONCEIVE, to, in the womb, 受孕 show ying.
 Conceive in the mind, 念上心 nēen shang sin; 想起 seang ke.
 To conceive such a thing, 起這様念頭 ke chay yang nēen tow.
 The pleasure may be conceived, 其樂可想 ke lö ko seang.
 Take it with an empty stomach and you will not conceive or become pregnant, 空心服之即不受胎 kung sin fuh che tseih pūh show tae.
 CONCEIVED a design to murder, 起意謀殺 ke e mow shā.
 What the heart has not conceived nor the eye seen, 目所不見心所不了 mūh so pūh kēen, sin so pūh leaou.
 Such inexpressible things may be conceived by the mind, 此等不可以言盡當意會之可也 tse tang pūh ko e yen tsin, tang e hwuy che ko yay.
 CONCEPTION, pregnancy, 胎孕 tae ying.
 To prevent conception entirely, 絕孕 tseuē ying.
 CONCERN, give yourself no concern, 不消費心 pūh seau fei sin.

How does it concern me? 與我何干 yu wo ho kan.
 It does not concern me, 與我無干 yu wo wōo kan.
 It does not at all concern him, 根本不與他相干 hān pūh yu ta seang kan.
 Concerns or affairs, 事務 sze woo; 事情 sze tsing.
 Painful concern about other people, 苦心 koo sin.
 It concerns or belongs to him, 是他的事 she ta tēih sze.
 CONCERNED extremely, 萬分着急 wan fun chō kēih.
 I have been much concerned these two days, 我這兩日好不心煩 wo chay leang jih, haou pūh sin fan.
 I am deeply concerned for you, 我為你一片苦心 wo wei ne yih pēen koo sin.
 CONCERT a plan, 商議 shang e; 裁度 tsae tö; 商量 shang leang.
 CONCESSION, to make, 退一步 tuy yih poo.
 CONCILIATE, 勸和 keuen ho; 使相和 she seang ho; 勸人和睦 keuen jin ho mūh; 勸解 keuen kae.
 To conciliate by one's own conduct, 溫和的行爲 wān ho tēih hing wei.
 CONCISE, 短的 twan tēih.
 Concise discourse, 說短的 shwō twan tēih; 說少的 shwō shaou tēih.

Concise and expeditious, 簡捷 kōen tsēh.
 CONCISION, 割斷之行 kō twan che hing.
 CONCLUDE, to, 完了 wan leaou; 完畢 wan pēih; 完結 wan kēē; 成完 ching wan.
 CONCLUSIVE argumentation, 論得是 lun tih she; 辯得是 pēen tih she; 論得及 lun tih kēih.
 CONCOCT, or digest, 剋化 kih hwa; 消化 seau hwa.
 CONCORD, 和 ho; 和睦 ho mūh; 相和 seang ho; 相和睦的 seang ho mūh tēih.
 Concord or oneness of sentiment, 一心一意的 yih sin yih e tēih.
 CONCOURSE of people, 眾人集會 chung jin tsēih hwuy.
 A great concourse of people, 眾人集會 chung jin ta tsēih, 大眾聚集 ta chung tseu tsēih.
 CONCRETION, 相雜調勻的 seang tsā teaou yun tēih.
 Concretion formed in the stomach of animals, bezoar, 牛黃 new hwang.
 CONCUBINE, 妾 tsēē; 妾氏 tsēē she; 妾子 tsēē tse; familiarly, 小老婆 seau laou po.
 Your concubine, politely, 令寵 ling chung; 如夫人 joo foo jin.
 Urh-yay loves you, and wants to ask Laou tae-tae for you to be his concubine, 二爺愛上了你要和老太太討了你做小老婆 Urh-yay gae shang

leau ne, yaou ho laou tae tae taou
leau ne tso seaou laou po.
He who takes concubines after his wife
has had a son, for each (concubine
whom he takes) he is criminal fifty
degrees, 妻已生子復置
寵妾一人五十過 tse e
säng tze, fūh che chung tsē, yih
jia woo shyh kwo.
CONCUPISCENCE, 私慾 sze yō.
Concupiscence, irregular desire, 貪
着 tan chō; 變 lwan.
CONCUR, 相依 seang e; 同行
tung hing.
CONCUSSION, rushing against, 冲撞
chung chwang.
To shake by concussion, 撞動
chwang tung.
CONDEMN, to, 定了罪 ting leaou
tsuy; 審斷罪名 shin twan
tsuy ming.
To condemn after trial, 審過後
定了罪 shin kwo how ting
leaou tsuy.
To condemn a person's actions, 說人
不着 shwō jin pūh chō.
CONDENCE, to, 作稠密的 tsō
chow mēih tēih.
Condence a little more, 再作稠
密些 tsae tsō chow mēih seay.
CONDESCEND, to, 降 keang; 降
臨 keang lin.
His Excellency condescended to visit
me, 大人降臨我處 ta
jin keang lin wo choo.
Hope, sir, you will condescend to ac-
cept, 望相公俯納 wang
seang kung foo nā. To condescend
to regard, 俯顧 foo koo.

CONDIGN punishment, 應當的
刑法 ying tang tēih hing fā.
CONDITION, state, 情形 tsing
hing; 田地 tēn te; 勢 she;
大勢 ta she.
Rank, properly, 品級 pin kēih.
Rank in society, in what condition is
he? 他居甚麼地位 ta keu
shiu mo te wei?
Condition, appearance, 形勢 hing
she; 光景 kwang king.
Condition, or state of things to be
feared, 其勢可畏 ke she ko
wei.
CONDITIONAL circumstances, 活動
的情勢 hwō tung tēih tsing she.
Conditional propositions, 活話 hwō
hwa; 活動的話 hwō tung
tēih hwa.
CONDOLE, to, 使哀憐 she gae
lēen; 憐恤 lēen seūh.
CONDUCT, 行爲 hing wei.
Good conduct, 好行爲 haou hing
wei. Bad conduct, 醜行爲
chow hing wei; 下作 hea tsō.
To conduct, 引 yin; 指引 che yin;
率 sūh; 首率 show sūh; 督
率 tūh sūh.
Amongst the Mahomedans, there are
no doubt some men perverse, unruly
and of bad conduct; but are the
Chinese able to be entirely with-
out such amongst themselves! 回
民固有刁悍爲非之
人而漢人中能盡無
乎 Hwuy mia koo yew teaou han
wei fei che jin, urh Han jin chung
nāng tsin woo hoo.
CONDUCTOR, 指引者 che yin

chay; 引道者 yin taou chay;
倡首之人 chang show che jin,
引走路的人 yin tsow loo
tēih jin.
CONDUIT or covered canal for water,
陰溝 yin kow.
Uncovered or open channel, 陽溝
yang kow.
CONE, the figure of, 尖的 tsēn
tēih; 尖山的樣子 tsēn
shan tēih yang tsze.
Cone, 尖圓體 tsēn yuen te.
CONFECTIONARY, 麵食 mēen
shih; 餅糕之食 ping kaou
che shih.
CONFEDERACY, 相約結之黨
seang yō kēē che tang.
CONFEDERATE, to, 結盟 kēē
ming; 結黨 kēē tang; 勾通
kow tung; 勾引 kow yin.
A confederate, 結盟的人 kēē
ming tēih jin; 同行的人
tung hing tēih jin.
CONFER with, 相談 seang tan; 相
論 seang lun; 商量 shang leang.
CONFERENCE, 會意 hwuy e.
CONFESS, 認 jin; 認罪 jin tsuy;
招認 chaou jin; 解罪 kae tsuy.
CONFESSION before a magistrate, 認
罪之口供 jin tsuy che kow
kung.
In a religious sense, 告解 kaou keae.
CONFIDE in, 賴 lae; 倚靠 e kaou;
信着 sin chō.
On whom do you confide for your daily
support? 你倚靠着誰過
日子呢 ne e kaou chō shwōy
kwo jih tsze ne?

CONFIDENCE in one's self, 自信
taze sin.

Confidence in power, and a malicious
indulgence of temper, 倚勢任
性之惡 e she jin sing che
gò.

CONFIDENT of being right, 固想
無錯 koo seang woo tso.

Confident, bold, 勇敢的 yung kaa
tēih.

A confident, a bosom friend, 知己
的朋友 che ke tēih pung yew.

CONFINE in prison, 下監牢 hea
kēen laou; 下囚了 hea tsew
leaou.

Confine, restrict, 禁住 kin choo.

Confine by binding, 綁縛 pang fò;

Confine, the period of child bearing,
臨盆 lin pun.

Time of a woman's confinement, 臨
盆的時候 lin pun tēih she
how.

CONFIRM by evidence produced, 出
個憑據 chüh ko ping keu.

Confirm by quotations, 引徵 yin
ching; 考證 kaou ching; 證着
ching chò,

Confirm and strengthen his resolution,
堅確其志 kēen keò ke che.

To confirm his intention, 以堅其
意 e kēen ke e.

CONFIRMATION, that is a, 那個
是為憑據 na ko she wei ping
keu.

CONFISCATE property to the state,
入官 jüh kwan; 財產入官
tsae chan jüh kwan; 抄家歸
官 chaou kea kwei kwan.

CONFLAGRATION, 火燒烈 ho

shaou lēò; 火焚燒 ho fun
shaou.

CONFLICT, to, 爭鬪 tsāng tow;
打戰 ta chen; 交鋒 keaou fung.

CONFLUENT, 同流歸一處的
tung lew kwei yih choo tēih.

CONFORM to other's will, 依從
e tsung; 和順 ho shun; 隨人
的意思 suy jin tēih e sze.

Conform to a pattern, 照樣子
chaou yang tsze.

CONFORMABLY to present custom,
照時樣 chaou she yang.

He did that conformably to the manner
of the time, 他做那件事
依時樣 ta tso na kēen sze e
she yang.

CONFOUND things by obscure language
is wrong, 混而言之亦非
矣 hwān urh yen che yih fei e.

Confound by blending or mixing,
打混 ta hwān; 溷亂 hwān lwan.

Confounded, or greatly astonished, 驚
呆了 king gae leaou.

CONFRONT, or blame face to face,
面斥人 mēen chih jin.

Confront with him and demand his
evidence, 與我對質要他
憑據 yu wo tuy chih, yaou ta
ping keu.

CONFUSE, 打混 ta hwān.

CONFUCIUS, 孔夫子 Kung-foo-tsze.
Confucius humbly said that he had no
knowledge, 孔子謙言已無
知識 Kung-tsze kēen yen, ke woo
che shih.

CONFUSEDLY, 溷亂的貌 hwān
lwan tēih maou; 亂亂顛倒
lwan lwan tēen taou.

Without either head or tail, 未有
首尾 wei yew show wei.

CONFUSION, 亂 lwan; 混亂 hwān
lwan; 混亂的事 hwān lwan
tēih sze.

To cause confusion in a country, 作
亂 tsò lwan.

In a great degree, 大作亂 ta tsò
lwan.

Confusion in a written document, 瞭
混 mung hwān.

Packed up in confusion, 混載 hwān
tsae.

Confusion in the head, 頭迷 tow me;
頭暈 tow hwān.

CONFUTE, 辯倒了 pēn taou
leaou; 辯駁了沒有話答
pēn pò leaou mūh yew hwa tã.

Confute him; 辯駁他倒了
pēn pò ta taou leaou.

CONGE, rice water, 米粥 me chüh.

CONGEAL, to, 凍了 tung leaou;

上凍 shang tung; 凝了 ying
leaou; 凝結了 ying kēē leaou.

Congealable, 可凝結得的 ko
ying kēē tih tēih.

CONGENIAL, tempers, 同情的
tung tsing tēih; 同昂格的
tung pin kih tēih.

CONGO TEA; 工夫茶 kung-foo
cha, Kung-foo means *work*, perhaps
the name is intended to express that
the tea requires much work.

CONGRATULATE, 恭喜 kung he;
賀喜 ho he; 恭賀 kung ho;
慶賀 king ho.

CONGRATULATORY, 慶賀的
king ho tēih.

Congratulatory national document, 慶
賀表文 king ho peau wān.

CONGREGATE, 集會 tsēih hwuy.
 CONGREGATION, or association, 會
 hwuy.
 CONICAL, 尖山樣子的 tsien
 shan yang tze tēih.
 CONJECTURE, 猜 chae; 猜度
 chae tō; 度量 tō leang; 估量
 koo leang.
 Conjecture heaven's will, 揣出天
 意 chuy chūh tēen e; to feel after it.
 CONJOIN, to, 相連 seang lēen; 聯
 絡 lēen lō; 結連 kēē lēen.
 CONJOINTLY to act, 協力同做
 hēē lēih tung tso; 協辦 hēē pan.
 CONJUGAL, 夫婦的 foo foo tēih.
 Conjugal harmony, 夫婦和睦
 foo-foo ho mūh.
 Conjugal act, 行房 hing fang.
 CONJUNCTION of the sun and moon,
 日月之交會 jīh yuē che
 keaou hwuy.
 Conjunction of the sun and moon makes
 new moon, 日與月會而為
 朔 jīh yu yuē hwuy urh wei sō.
 CONJURE, call upon with an oath, 發
 誓呼人 fā she ho jin. As a
 Verb-Nuter, To conjure; to practice
 slight hand, 弄法 lung fā; 變
 戲法 pēen he fā.
 CONJURER, 變戲法的人
 pēen he fā tēih jin; 眩人 heuen
 jin; 幻人 yaou jin: as those who
 now swallow knives, vomit fire, &c.
 卽今吞刀吐火之類
 皆是也 tsēih kin tun taou, too
 ho che luy, kae she yay.
 CONNECT (things, to, 連接 lēen
 tsēē; 接上來 tsēē shang lae;
 相連 seang lēen; 接續 tsēē sūh.

To connect-on a string, 貫串 kwan
 chuen.
 To connect one's self with a person for
 illegal purposes, 勾串 kow chuen.
 Don't connect yourself (or have inter-
 course with him), 不要替他
 有往來 pūh yaou to ta yow
 wang lae.
 CONNECTED rings, 連環 lēen hwan.
 All mutually connected as a society,
 俱相關會 keu seang kwan
 hwuy.
 CONNECTION, 相連 seang lēen.
 There is not any connexion between
 the two (things), 他們兩個
 不是相連的 ta mwa leang
 ko pūh she seang lēen tēih.
 Family connexions, 家屬 kea shūh.
 The family connections of deceased
 officers to be sent home, 病故
 官家屬還鄉 ping koo kwan
 kea shūh hwan heang.
 CONNIVE at, 從容 tsung yung; 知
 情從容閉着眼 che tsing
 tsung yung pe chō yen; 不覺束
 pūh kwan shūh; 妝看不見
 chwang kan pūh kēen.
 To connive at wives or concubines
 having criminal intercourse, 從容
 妻妾犯姦 tsung yung tse
 tsēē fan kēen.
 CONNIVANCE induced by bribery, 賄
 縱 hwuy tsung.
 Conniving and assisting to sell and
 transport a contraband commodity,
 容隱包庇販運 yung-yin
 paou pe fan yun.
 CONNUBIAL affection, 夫婦相愛
 foo foo seang gae.

CONQUER, to, 勝 shing; 贏 ying.
 To conquer one's self, 克己 kīh ke.
 To conquer self and return to propriety
 is goodness, 克己復禮為
 仁 kīh ke kwei lo wei jin.
 CONQUERABLE, 可勝得來
 ko shing tīh lae.
 CONQUEROR, 可勝得來的
 人 ko shing tīh lae tēih jin; 獲
 勝的 hwō shing tēih; 征服
 過敵國者 ching fāh kwo tēih
 kwō chay.
 Returning in triumph, 凱旋的
 將軍 kae seuen tēih tsang keun.
 CONQUEST, give up schemes of con-
 quest, 息征伐之謀 seih
 ching fā che mow.
 CONSANGUINITY, 有親的 yew
 tsin tēih; 有親戚的 yew tsin
 tsēih tēih; 有親屬的 yew
 sin shūh tēih.
 CONSCIENCE, 自內訟 tsze nuy
 sung; 自訟之良心 tsze
 sung che leang sin; 心內良知
 sin nuy leang che; 自知 tsze che.
 To dread conscience, 畏自家知
 wei tsze kea che.
 The heart is always present and can-
 not be deceived, 方寸常存
 可欺 fang tsun chang tsun, pūh
 ko ke.
 A good conscience, 良心 leang sin;
 好心 haou sin.
 A depraved conscience, or bad heart,
 沒良心 mūh leang sin; 壞心
 hwae sin; 壞良心 hwae leang sin.
 No conscience, without shame, 心
 無愧 sin woo kwei.

What condemns conscience. 虧心
事 kwei sin sze.

By no means a man void of good con-
science, 非無天良之人 fo
woo tēn leang che jin.

Conscience of a man in a secure easy
state, (notwithstanding moral guilt,)
is expressed by saying that he 恬
然不知覺悟 tēn jen pūh
che kōō woo; sweetly goes on un-
awakened.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, to act, 老實
良心的辦事 laou shih leang
sin tēih pan sze.

CONSCIOUS of, 自知 tze che.

Conscious of an offence, 自知罪
tze che tsuy.

Conscious of being right, 自知有
理 tze che yew le.

CONSECRATE to God, 奉獻與
神 fung hēn yu Shin; 祝聖
chūh shing.

CONSENT, to, as an equal, 允 yun;
依允 e yun.

Consent as a superior, 准 chun.

He could not but consent, 他只
得依允了 ta chih tih e yun
leaou.

I'll never consent, 終須不肯
chung seu pūh kǎng.

I'll not consent in any way, however
it may be, 均之不肯 keun
che pūh kǎng.

CONSEQUENCE, or inference, 推論
之理 chuy lun che le.

Consequences of an action, 關係
kwan he; 干係 kan he.

The consequences are not light, 關
係不輕 kwan he pūh king.

PART III.

2

To be involved in the consequences
of other's conduct, 干連 kan
lēn.

What are the consequences? 有甚
麼關係呢 yew shin mo kwan
he ne? it either simply asks what
the consequences are, or speaks
in contempt of them according to
the tone of voice in which it is
uttered.

Since he would act thus, let him bear
the consequences himself, 他既
然必要這甚麼做隨
他自當其關係 ta ke jen
pēih yaou chay shin mo tso, suy ta
tze tang ke kwan he.

CONSEQUENTIAL, assuming, 自大
的 tze ta tēih.

CONSIDER, to, 想 seang; 想一
想 seang yih seang; 思想 szo
seang; 忖想 tsun seang.

Think of it leisurely, it is not too late,
慢慢思想還未遲 man
man sze seang hwan we che.

Do you consider carefully, 你仔
細想 ne tze se seang.

CONSIDERABLE degree of, is made by
幾 ke.

A considerable degree of difficulty in
doing it, 有幾分難做 yew
ke fun nan tso.

Gained considerable profit, 獲利
幾好 hwō le ke haou.

CONSIDERATE person, 有打算
的人 yew ta swan tēih jin; 有
裁酌的 yew tze chō tēih;
自管的 tze kwan tēih; 自
量的 tze leang tēih; 自理的
tze le tēih.

CONSIDERATION, a person of, in the
community, 有體面的人
yew te mēn tēih jin.

A consideration for any loss sustained,
賠補 pei poo

In consideration, or on account of, 因
為 yin wei.

No occasion to take into consideration,
無庸置議 woo yung che e.

Considerations, both of equal weight,
兩頭甚麼重 leang tow shin
mo chung.

CONSIGN to a person's management,
託人代辦 tō jin tae pan; 托
人料理 tō jin leaou le.

CONSIST in, 在于 tze yu.

In what does it consist? 在于甚
麼 tze yu shin mo?

CONSISTENTLY, he does not act, 他
前後所行不相對 ta
tsēu how so hing pūh seang tuy.

CONSOLABLE, 可以安慰得
的 ko e gan wei tih tēih.

CONSOLATION, 安慰 gan wei.

Give him some consolation, 給他
得些安慰 kēih ta tih seay
gan wei.

CONSOLE, 慰 wei; 安慰 gan wei;
寬慰 kwau wei.

I'll send a person before to console
your father and mother, 我先差
人去寬慰你父母 wo
sēn chae jin keu kwan wei ne foo
moo.

A letter to console a friend who is
beyond seas for commercial purposes,
慰友海外經商 wei yew
hae wae king shang.

CONSPIRE, to, for illegal purposes,

相串 seang chuen; 串同 chuen tung.

In a larger sense 結黨 kēē tang.
Those two persons conspired to injure me, 他兩個人串同要陷害我 ta leang ko jin chuen tung yaou hēen hae wo.

Conspire with the bad to injure the good, 朋邪害正 pāng seay hae ching.

Conspire together for bad purposes, 串通作弊 chuen tung tsō pe.
CONSTABLE, or person appointed to keep the peace in a small district, 地保 te paou.

CONSTANT without change or ceasing, 常常不易不止 chang chang pūh yīh pūh che.

Constant talk, 常談 chang tan. He who is constant from beginning to end is a valuable and good man, 始終不變金玉君子 che chung pūh pēen, kin yūh keun taze.

Constant mind or heart, 心之有常 sin che yew chang.

CONSTANTLY, 常 chang; 常時 chang she.

He comes constantly, 他常來 ta chang lae.

CONSTELLATION, 星宿 sing sūh.

CONSTIPATION of the bowels, 大便不通 ta pēen pūh tung.

CONSTITUTE, 立 lēih; 立着 lēih chō; 設 shē.

CONSTITUTION, a good bodily constitution, 元氣 yuen ke.

CONSTRAINT, 束 shūh; 約束 yō shūh.

To suffer constraint, 被管着

pei'kwāu chō; 被約束 pei yō shūh.

CONSTRUCT, 成 ching; 造 tsaou.
Construct or make a sun dial, 作日晷 tsā jīh kwei, or 晝日晷 hwā jīh kwei.

CONSULT together, 商量 shang leang; 商議 shang e.

Consult publicly, 公議 kung e.
I wish to consult with you, 我要替你斟酌 wo yaou te ne chin chō.

Consult yet further, 尙裁酌 shang tsae chō.

CONSUME, or waste property, 花費 hwa fe.

To consume by fire, 燒燬 shaou hwuy.

To consume entirely, 燒盡 shaou tsin.

Consumed a ship by fire, 燒燬船隻 shaou hwuy chuen chih.

CONSUMMATE, 成 ching.

CONSUMPTION of merchandise, 消流 seau lew.

There is not much consumption of merchandise, 貨物不甚消流 ho wūh pūh shin seau lew.

The disease called consumption, 癆病 laou ping.

CONTACT, to come in, 兩下挨着 leang hea yae chō.

CONTAGIOUS disorder, 瘟病 wān ping; 會染過人的病疾 hwuy yen'kwo jin tēih ping tsēih.

CONTAIN, to, 載 tsae; 裝載 chwang tsae.

What does this box contain? 這個盒裝甚麼東西 chay ko hō chwang shin mo tung se?

If it contains 90 degrees, then it is a right angle, 如容九十度卽是直角 joo yung kew shih too, tseih she chih kēō; if more than 90 degrees it is an obtuse angle, 若過九十度者爲鈍角 jō kwo yu kew shih-too chay, wei tun kēō; if less than 90 degrees it is an acute angle, 不足九十度爲銳角 pūh tsūh kew shih too wei juy kēō.

CONTAMINATE, 沾污 chen woo; 污穢 woo wei; 染穢 jen wei.

CONTEMN, 輕忽 king hwūh; 輕慢 king man; 褻瀆不理 sēō tūh pūh le.

CONTEMPLATE, to, 默想 mīh seang.

Sunk in contemplation, 沉想 chin seang.

CONTEMPLATIVE person, 好默想的人 haou mīh seang tēih jin.

CONTEMPORARY, 同時的 tung she tēih; 同代的 tung tae tēih.

CONTEMPT, to treat with, 輕忽 king hwūh; 以輕忽待人 e king hwūh tae jin.

To look on with contempt, 藐視 meau she.

To avoid with contempt, 輕視之 king she che.

To be treated with contempt by people, 爲人輕賤 wei jin king tsēen.

CONTEMPTIBLE, 可被輕忽的 ko pei king hwūh tēih.

Contemptible conduct, 下作 hea tsō.

CONTEMPTUOUS manner, 輕忽
怠慢之狀 king hwäh tao
mäh che chwang.

To behave contemptuously, 行爲
藐玩 hing wei meau wan; 侮
慢之貌 woo man che maou.

CONTEND verbally, 爭論 tsäng lun;
爭競 tsäng king; 爭辯 tsäng
pên.

Contend rudely, 角口 keö kow.

Contend by blows, 爭鬪 tsäng tow.

Contend for the precedence, 爭先
後 tsäng sên how.

Contend about the price, 爭價錢
tsäng kea tsên; 爭貴賤 tsäng
kwei tsên.

CONTENT, satisfied, 心滿 sin mwan;
心足 sin tsüh; 知足 che tsüh;
心滿意足 sin mwan e tsüh.

Content easy or indifferent about one's
circumstances, 心閑 sin hên.

They exhort a person to be content-
ed from the consideration that the
wants of nature are few. They say,
though possessing ten thousand
acres of good land, you eat but a
pint of rice daily: if you had a
thousand apartments, seven cubits
extent is all that is required to sleep
on at night, 良田萬頃日
食一升大房千間夜
眠七尺 leang téen wan king
jih shih yih shing; ta fang tsên
kên, yay min tsêh chih.

CONTENTED with the allotments of
Providence, 安受天命 gan
show téen ming.

CONTENTIOUS, 愛爭論的 gao
tsäng lun tēh.

CONTENTMENT is a contentment;)

知足常樂 che tsüh chang
lê.

Contentment and the enjoyment of
happiness, 知足享福 che tsüh
hêng fūh.

Contentment is inculcated from a com-
parison with those in worse circum-
stances, 上雖不足下有
餘 shang sui pūh tsūh, hēa yew yu,
although not enough to equal those
above, there is more possessed than
those below have.

CONTENTS of a book, 總目 tsung
mūh; 目錄 mūh lūh.

Contents of a letter, 信內節 sin
nuy tsē.

CONTEST, to, in debate, 爭論 tsäng
lun; 辯駁 pên pō.

Contest in battle, 交鋒 keaou fung;
交戰 keaou chen; 相爭交
打 seang tsäng keaou ta.

CONTEXT, 上下文理 shang hea
wān le.

CONTIGUOUS, 近的 kin tēh; 隣
近的 lin kin tēh; 相連的
seang lēn tēh; 相接的 seang
tsē tēh.

CONTINENCE, the virtue of, 節慾
之德 tsē yō che tih.

CONTINENT, i. e. chaste, 守節的
show tsē tēh; 節慾的 tsēh
yō tēh; 貞潔的 ching kē
tēh; 貞節的 ching tsē tēh.

CONTINGENT, 偶然 gow jin.

It occurs contingently, 偶然有的
gow jin yew tēh.

CONTINUAL, 常常 chang chang;
時常 chang she; 永常 yung

chang; 永常不斷 yung chang
pūh twan.

CONTINUALLY, 時常的 she chang
tēh; 常遠不斷 chang yuen
pūh twan; 不斷的時候
pūh twan tēh she how.

Continually apply water (to plants),
頻潑水 pin pō shwūy.

He comes continually, 他常來
不絕 ta chang lae pūh tseū.

CONTINUE to do, 仍然做 jing
jen tso. To continue as usual, 照
常 chao chang.

To continue in succession, 接續不
斷 tsē sūh pūh twan.

To continue in a place, 仍然在
jing jen tsae.

He continues there, 他還在那
處 ta hwan tsae na choo.

CONTINUED unbroken succession; 綿
綿若存 mēn mēn jō tsun.

Continued connection of things, 接連
不斷 tsē lēn pūh twan.

CONTORT or twist, 擰 uing; 扭
new; 撚轉 nēn chuen.

To contort the body, 擰曲其身
子 ning kēh ke shin tsze.

To contort or writhe the muscles
of the face, 縐着臉 chow chō
lēn.

CONTRABAND goods, 禁貨 kin ho;
被禁的貨物 pei kin tēh
ho wūh.

CONTRACT, 立約 lēh yō; 定
約 ting yō.

Is there a contract or not? 有過約
單沒有 yew kwo yō tan mūh yew?

The paper on which a contract is
written is called 約單 yō tan.

CONTRACT for goods, 割貨 chě ho;
定貨 ting ho; 立約辦貨
lèih yō pan ho? 定約單 ting
yō tan; 割單 chě tan; 定貨
的單 ting ho tēih tan.

The contract price, 定約的價
錢 ting yō tēih kea tsāen.

To add more than the contract price,
幫補 pang poo.

To contract (or acquire) a dislike, 結
成嫌疑 kēō ching hēen e.

Till an enmity be contracted, 以致
結成仇恨 e che kēō ching
chow hān.

To contract or draw in the arm, 退
縮 tuy sūh.

CONTRACTED mouth (of a vessel), 口
歛 kow lēen.

CONTRACTION, or abbreviated mode
of writing a character, 減筆寫
的 kēen pēih seay tēih.

CONTRADICT a person, 駁 pō; 駁
回 pō hwuy; 駁口 pō kow.

Neither did he dare to contradict, 他
也不敢駁回 ta yay pūh kan
pō hwuy.

To contradict impertinently, 頂嘴
ting tsuy; 辯嘴 pēen tsuy; 角
口 kēō kow.

To contradict behind one's back, 背
毀 pei hwuy.

To contradict one's self, 自相矛
盾 tsze seang maou tun; 自己
相反 tsze ke seang fan; 自己
不相符合 tsze ke pūh seang
foo hā.

Contradict each other, two parts of the
same statement, 互相矛盾
hoo seang maou tun.

CONTRADICTION in terms, 矛盾
的話 maou tun tēih hwa.

Contradictory, 好頂嘴的 haou
ting tsuy tēih; 好辯駁的
haou pēen pō tēih.

One who tries to force explanation
from a person they call, 好搶
白的 haou tsāng pīh tēih.

CONTRADICTIONARY evidence, 口供
不符 kow kung pūh foo.

Declarations that are contradictory,
相反的言語 seang fan tēih
yen-yu.

What they two say is contradictory,
他們兩個的話不相
對 ta mua leang ko tēih hwa pūh
seang tuy.

CONTRARIWISE, 反是 fan she.

CONTRARY, 反 fan; 相反 seang
fan; 相對 seang tuy.

A contrary wind, 逆風 nēih fung.

Contrary to right reason, 與情理
不合 yu tsing le pūh hō.

Contrary to nature, 與天性不
對 yu tēen sing pūh tuy.

It is not too high, but on the contrary
it is too low, 不是太高乃
反是為太底 pūh she tae
kaou, nae fan she wei tae te.

His conduct is contrary to what he
believes, 他的行為與他
所信之道理相反 ta
tēih hing wei yu ta so sin che taou
le seang fan.

He acts contrary to orders, 他是
違命而辦 ta she wei ming
urh pan.

Contrary to law, 違例 wei le,

The mean principled man is the con-

trary of this, 小人反是 seou
jin fan she.

Then it is contrary to this, 則反
是 tēih fan she.

CONTRAST, 兩下比較 leang
hea pe kenou; 放在相對且
比較 fang tso seang tuy tsoy pe
kenou.

CONTRIBUTE money for particular
purposes, 出分子 chūh fun
tsze; 攤分子 tan fun tsze.

To contribute assistance, 出力幫
助 chūh lēih pang tsou.

To subscribe the sum contributed,
簽題 tsāen te; 科銀 ko yin.

What is the sum contributed by each,
每人科銀若干 mei jin
ko yin jō kan.

Contribution the sum of several, 簽
題的銀子 tsāen te tēih yin
tsze; 科合的銀子 ko hō
tēih yin tsze.

CONTRITE, sorry for sin, 懺悔 chan
hwuy; 自悔己罪 tso hwuy
ke tsuy.

To feel true contrition, 真心痛
悔 chin sin tung hwuy.

CONTRIVANCE or scheme, 計策
ke tsāh; 機謀 ke mow.

An excellent contrivance, 靈機
ling ke; 善謀 shen mow.

CONTRIVE or lay a scheme, 設計
策 shē ke tsāh.

To contrive or invent (a thing), 新
造 sin tsau; 新創 sin chwang;
首造 show tsau.

Contrive something bad, 捏造者
nēē tsau chay.

CONTRIVER, 首造之人 show
tsau che jin.

CONTROL, 主張 choo chang.
 Before accustomed to self controul,
 how can I bear this kind of confinement,
 前兒自己主張慣的那裡受得這般
 困 ts'een urh tsze ke choo chang
 kwan t'ēih, na le show t'ih chay pan
 ts'ew kwān.
 To keep under controul, **約束** yō
 shūh; **管下** kwan hea; **管着**
 kwan chō.
 Self-controul, **自持** tsze che; **自
 節** tsze ts'ē.
 Self controul is very difficult, **克
 己最難** k'ih ke tsuy nan.
 Unable to controul one's self by the rules
 of propriety, **不能以禮自
 處** p'uh nāng e le tsze choo.
CONTROVERT, 辯論 p'een lun;
爭辯 ts'ang p'een; **辯駁** p'een
 pō.
CONTUMACIOUS, 忤逆的 woo
 neih t'ēih; **抗逆的** kang neih
 t'ēih; **抗違的** kang wei t'ēih.
**CONTUMELIOUS language, 凌辱
 的話** ling jūh t'ē hwa; **沒臉
 面的話** m'uh l'een m'een t'ēih hwa;
怨言 yuen yen.
 Contumelious treatment, **凌辱待
 人家** ling jūh tae jin kea.
**CONTUSION, to receive a contusion
 or wound from a blow, 被打
 傷** pei ta shang; **被搗傷** pei
 taou shang.
CONVALESCENT, 病退了 ping
 tuy leaou.
CONVENE, 會 hwuy; **集會** ts'ēih
 hwuy; **聚會** ts'eu hwuy.
CONVENIENT, 便 p'een, **順便** shun

p'een. Placed conveniently, **就
 便** tsew p'een; **便易** p'een e.
 Very convenient and proper, **甚是
 合宜** shin she hō e.
 To suit one's own convenience, **隨
 自己的便** suy tsze ke t'ēih p'een.
 When convenient, **便中** p'een
 chung.
COVERSABLE, 善說話的 shen
 shwō hwa t'ēih; **愛談談的**
 gae tan tan t'ēih.
CONVERSANT with, 熟 shūh; **熟習**
 shūh s'ēih.
CONVERSATION, 叙話 seu hwa;
叙談 seu tan.
 Mutual conversation, **相叙** seang
 seu.
 Conversation and conduct on every
 occasion abounds in perverseness,
言行每多乖戾 yen hing
 mei to kwai le.
 When conversation does not please,
 half a word is too much, **話不
 投機半句多** hwa p'uh tow
 ke, p'uan keu to.
 When you hear filthy conversation,
 dread and avoid it, **聞人說穢
 事惕然謹避** wān jin shwō
 t'oo sze t'ēih jen kin pe.
CONVERSE or talk, 談談 tan tan;
交談 keaou tan.
 Pray sit down and converse awhile,
請坐談談一會 tsing tso
 tan tan yih hwuy.
 Not converse with him, **不與交
 言** p'uh yu keaou yen.
**CONVERSION from vice to virtue,
 悔罪改心之理** hwuy tsuy
 kae sin che le.
CONVERT from wicked to a virtuous

life, **使改心歸善** shi k'uei sin
 kwei shen; **勸化** kwān hwa;
教化 keaou hwa.
 Correct yourself, and convert others,
正己化人 ching ke, hwa jin.
 Travelled to convert all nations,
 said of the Buddhists, **遊化諸
 國** yew hwa choo kwō.
 Convert to the Mahomedan religion,
 is called, **歸信之人** kwei sin
 che jin, One who returns to the
 faith.
 The Buddhists after having repeated
 the name of Amida Budh, a thousand
 or ten thousand times, are exhorted
 to express a wish that all the world
 may be converted to Buddhism in
 these words, **願以此普及
 於一切我等與眾生
 皆共成佛道** I desire that
 this may be extended to one and all
 of us; and that the whole of man-
 kind (all living) may without excep-
 tion become Budhs.
**CONVERTIBLE, susceptible of change,
 更換得的** kang hwan t'ih t'ēih.
CONVEX, 凸 tōh; **當中高的**
 tang chung kaou t'ēih.
CONVEY, 帶 tae; **運** yun; **載運**
 tsae yun.
 To convey or transmit to another per-
 son, **轉交** chuen keaou.
 Do you convey information to him, **你
 傳個信與他** ne chuen ko
 sin yu ta.
 To convey out, **帶出去** tae ch'ih
 keu.
**CONVEYANCE for men or goods, 帶
 人物之器具** tae jin w'ih che
 ke keu.

A conveyance or deed of a house, 契
ke; 契 heuen ke.

CONVICT, to, of a crime at the bar,
定罪 tsuy; 定罪名 ting
tsuy ming.

Convict capitally, 定問罪 ting wán
tsuy; 死罪 sic tsuy; 斬罪
chan tsuy.

Of what crime is he convicted? 他坐
甚麼罪 ta tso shiu mo tsuy?

CONVINCE or overcome in argument,
辯倒 pēn taou; 辯服了
pēn fū leaou; 辯勝了 pēn
shing leaou; 辯破了 pēn po
leaou; 辯駁到底 pēn pō
taou te.

I am convinced, 我被辯服了
wo pei pēn fū leaou.

Unable to talk with, though not con-
vinced, 講人家不過 keang
jin kea pūh kwo.

CONVIVIAL disposition, 好酒席
haou tsew seih; 愛酒晏的
gae tsew yen tēih.

To go to a convivial party, 赴筵
席 foo yen seih.

To make a convivial party, 設酒
席 shē tsew seih; 排酒席
pae tsew seih.

CONVOY, 護送 hoo sung.

To convoy merchant ships, 護送貨
船 hoo sung ho chuen.

The ship that convoys, 護送的兵
船 hoo sung tēih ping chuen.

CONVULSION of the hands and feet,
手足瘳瘳 show tsūh kēē
tsung.

Convulsions of the nerves, 抽筋
chow kin.

Convulsions of children, 癇 hēen;
there are five distinctions, they are
called generally 小兒癇病
seaou urh tēen ping, children's mad-
ness.

Convulsions of the hands and feet, 手
足搐搦 show tsūh chūh nēih.

CONUS, species of white, 鷄心螺
ke sin lo.

COOK, 厨子 choo tse; 煮飯的
choo fan tēih. Head cook, 厨
師 chōo tse; 厨公 choo kung.

Female cook, or cook maid, 厨婢
chōo pei.

To cook, 煮飯 choo fan.

COOKIA PUNC, 黃皮, or Wam-pee,
黃皮 hwang pei, 'yellow skin.'

COOL, 凉 leang; 涼涼的 leang
leang tēih.

Cool pleasant air, 涼快 leang kwae.

To treat people coolly, 冷臉待
人家 lēng liēn tai jin kea.

A person of a cool indifferent manner,
心冷的人 sin lēng tēih jin;

冷淡的 lēng tan tēih.

A cool day, 天凉 tēen leang 天
氣凉 tēen ke leang.

To cool by blowing, 吹凉 chuy
leang.

COOLLE, or Coollee labourer, 管熟
挑夫 kwan tēen; one who carries burdens,
挑夫 teaou foo.

COOPER, 做水桶的 tso shwō
tung tēih; 做木桶的 tso
mūh tung tēih.

COPARTNER, 同夥計 tung hō
ke.

COPIOUS, abundant, 盛 shing;
to; 盛多 shing to.

COPPER, 銅 tung. White copper,
白銅 pīh tung. Yellow copper,
黃銅 hwang tung. Red copper,
紅銅 hung tung.

The Pun-tsaou says, that 赤銅 chih
tung, and 紅銅 hung tung are
synonymous, both denoting a red
copper; and the etymology of the
word tung 銅 is gold and same,
intimating that copper is the same
as gold. The 赤銅以爐甘
石鍊為黃銅 the red cop-
per compounded with Loo-kan-shih
'furnace sweet stone' makes yellow
copper; and 以砒石鍊為
白銅 compounded with arsenic
makes white copper; and 以雜
錫鍊為响銅 compounded
with tsí-seih, 'mixed tins' makes
sounding (or gong) copper.

Boil it in a copper boiler, 銅鍋炒
之 tung ko chao che.

Sulphate of copper, 膽礬 tan
fan.

Water kept in a copper vessel over
night must not be drunk, 銅器
盛水過夜不可飲 tung
ke shing shwūy kwo yay, pūh ko
yin. Any thing contained in a vessel
with a copper cover must not be
eaten, 銅器蓋物不可食
tung ko kae wūh pūh ko shih.

COPPERAS, blue, 青礬 tsing fan.

CO-OPERATE, 同行 tung hing;
同做 tung to.

COPPERSMITH, 銅匠 tung tseang.

COPPER PLATE, 銅板 tung pan.

COPULATE, to, the union of the sexes,
交媾 keaou kow; 行房 hing

fang; of animals it is said, 打種 ta chung.

COPY of a writing, 稿 kaou. The original copy, 原稿 yuen kaou.

Copy made from it, 清稿 taing kaou; 新稿 sin kaou; 騰清的稿 t'ang tsing t'eh kaou.

Copy of any document, 抄本 chaou pun; 繕本 shen pun.

To make a fair copy, 抄清 chaou tsing; 騰出來清白 t'ang ch'eh lae tsing p'ih.

To copy a writing, 騰寫出來 t'ang seay ch'eh lae; 抄白 chaou p'ih.

He hastily took up his pencil and copied it, 他忙提起筆抄了 ta mang te ke p'eh chaou leaou.

Copy head for boys to write from, 法帖 fā t'eh.

Black lines placed below the sheet, 影格 ying k'ih.

To copy characters for the purpose of learning a good hand, 臨帖 lin t'eh.

CORAL, 珊瑚 shan hoo.

CORAL branches, 珊瑚枝 shan hoo che.

Coral utensils, 珊瑚器 shan hoo ke.

CORALLINE, species of, 鐘乳笋 chung joo sun.

CORD, 繩子 shing tsze.

A cord, 一條繩子 yih te'au shing tsze.

A thick cord, 大繩子 ta shing tsze.

Cord for bundling up thing, 包索 paou sō.

CORD MAKER, 做繩子的 tao shing tsze t'eh.

CORDIALELY, heartily, 甘心的 kan sin t'eh.

Cordially, sincerely, 實心的 sh'ih sin t'eh.

CORE, the heart, 心 sin.

The core of a tree, 樹木的心 shoo m'uh t'eh sin.

The core of a fruit, 核 h'ih.

COREA, the country of, 高麗 Kaou-le; also called 朝鮮 chaou s'een.

CORK, 塞子 sih tsze.

Cork the bottle, 塞住罇 sih ch'oo tsun.

CORMORANT, bittern, 鸕鶿 loo tsze; the fishing cormorant.

CORN, standing in the field, 禾 ho.

An ear of corn, 穗子 suy tsze.

A corn field, 禾田 ho t'een.

CORNELIAN, 瑪瑙石 ma naou sh'ih.

CORNER, 角 keō.

Corner of the table, 桌子角 ch'ō tsze-keō; 隅 yu.

The south west corner, 西南角子 se nan keō tsze.

Cornered like a square, an octagon, &c. 有稜子的 yew ling tsze t'eh; 有稜角的 yew ling keō t'eh.

A corner stone, 角之石 keō che sh'ih.

Corner place in which to hide, 藏匿之處 tsang n'eh che ch'oo.

CORNS on the feet, 雞眼 ke yen; the root of it, 睛 tsing. To pare corns, 修脚 sew keō.

CORCHORUS JAPONICUS, 棠棣 tang te.

COROLLA, of a flower, 花瓣 hwa

pan; unopened, 花蕾 hwa luy, or 蕾 luy.

CORONER'S INQUEST, examination of a dead body and sentence passed there on, 驗明屍身審擬 yen ming she shin, shin e.

CORPOREAL, 屬身的 sh'uh shin t'eh; 屬身體的 sh'uh shin te t'eh.

Corporeal existence, 有色身 yew sh'ih shin. State of corporeal existence, 色界 sih keae. Incorporeal, 無色身 woo sh'ih shin; state of, 無色界 woo sih keae.

CORPSE, 尸 she; 屍 she; 身屍 shin she; 屍身子 she shin tsze.

To carry forth the corpse for interment, 出殯 ch'uh pin.

Corpse floated to the surface of the water after three days, 越三日屍浮水面 yuē sau jih she fow shw'üy m'een.

CORPULENT, 胖的 pang t'eh; 胖肥 pang fei; 肥胖的 fei pang t'eh.

Gross, corpulent, 身粗實 shin tsoo sh'ih.

CORRECT, to punish, 責 ts'ih; 責罰 ts'ih fā.

To amend, 改 kae.

To correct one's faults, 改自己之過 kae tsze ke che kwo.

To correct a written paper, 改抹 kae mō.

Correct a book, 校政 ke'au ching; 批正 pe ching.

Correct without error, 未有錯 we yew tso.

Correct moral man, 端人正士 twan jin ching sze. A man must

correct himself, ere he can correct others, 君子必自處以正方能正人 keun tsze peih tsze choo e ching, fang nǎng ching jin.

Correct in moral conduct, 正派的 ching pae tēh; 正經的 ching king tēh; 正宗的 ching tsung tēh.

Correct worthy man, 正人君子 ching jin keun tsze.

Pray correct this writing, 請晒正 tsing chin ching. It is now corrected, 今改正 kin kae ching.

I know that you are a correct person, I have paid undue attention to what people have said, 我知道你是正經人我錯聽了傍人的話了 wo che taou ne she ching king jin, wo tao ting leaou pang jin tēh hwa leaou.

He speaks correctly, 他講得是 ta keang tih she; 講得着 keang tih chō.

A corrector of public manners, 整風俗的 ching fung sǎh tēh.

Corrector of books, 批評書的 pe ping shoo tēh; 閱訂書的 yuē ting shoo tēh.

This book is printed correctly, 這一本書印得真的 chay yih pun shoo yin tih chin tēh; 真正的 chin ching tēh; 清白的 tsing pih tēh.

CORRECTION, punishment, 刑 hing. 刑法 hing fǎ; 刑罰 hing fǎ.

Reprehension, 儆戒之言語 king keac che yen yu; 責戒人的話 taih keac jin tēh hwa.

CORRESPOND, or answer to, 相應 seang ying, 相對 seang tuy. To correspond by letter, 寄書信往來 ke shoo sin wang lae.

When every circumstance corresponds, then certainty is attained, 各各配合方為確準 kō kō pei hō, fang wei kō chin.

CORROBORATE, or strengthen, 作堅固 tao kēen koo. To corroborate testimony, 更加証實 kang kea ching shih.

CORRODE, eat away gradually, 漸漸的 齧着 tsēen tsēen tēh kang chō. Waste or spoil gradually, 漸漸的 壞着 tsēen wēen tēh hwa chō. Corroded by vermin, 以蟲子被喫壞了 e chung tsze pei kōē hwa leaou.

To corrode a bone, 敲骨頭 yaou kōh tow.

CORRUPT, become putrescent, 臭壞 chow hwa.

Corrupt, to spoil, 壞 hwa; 敗壞 pae hwa; 破壞 po hwa; 弄壞 lung hwa; 爛 lan.

Cause to putrify, 臭爛 chow lan.

To corrupt the good principles of the heart, 敗壞心德 pae hwa sin tih.

To corrupt by bribes, 賄囑 huwuy chōh.

A corrupt bad minister of state, 奸臣 kēen chin.

Corrupt magistrate, 貪職官 tan tsang kwan.

Corrupt disposition, 性情殘壞了 sing tsing tsan hwa leaou.

CORRUPTED, false, 弄假的 lung kea tēh.

Corrupted become putrid, 臭爛了 chow lan leaou.

CORRUPTIBLE, 可壞了的 ko hwa leaou tēh.

CORRUPTION. From fetid corruption are produced divine wonders, 自臭腐生神奇 tze chow foo sāng shin ke.

Think, that after a hundred years, this skin bag (the body) will be putrid corruption the stench of which cannot be approached, 想百年之後皮囊臭腐甚不堪嚮邇也 seang pih nēen che how, pe nang chow foo, shin pūh kan heang urb yay.

CORSE. See corpse.

COSECANT, 餘割線 yu kō sēen.

COSINE, 餘弦 yu hēen.

COSMOGRAPHY, 畫地理圖的學文法 hwǎ te le too tēh heō wǎn fǎ.

COST, expence, 使費, he fei, 使用 she yung; 費用 fei yung.

The cost or price of a thing, 價 kea. What did this cost? 買這個出多少價 mae chay ko chūh to shaou kea?

Prime cost, 本銀 pun yin. I'll sell it to you at prime cost, 我照本銀賣過你 wo chaou pun yin mae kwo ne.

What is the cost or value of this, 這件物值得多少錢 chay kēen wūh chih tih to shaou tsēen.

COSTIVE, 不消化 pūh seau hwa; 滯病 che ping.

Costive state of the bowels, 大便硬 ta pēn gāng.

COSTLY, high price, 值多錢
chih to tsēn.

He lives at a very costly rate, 他過
日子花費廣大 ta kwo
jih tsze hwa fei kwang ta.

COSMETIC for glossing the face, 玉容
肥皂 yih yung fei tsaou: the
fei-tsaou is a species of Mimosa.

Cosmetic, (or beautifying wash) for
the face and hands, 面脂手膏
mēen che show kaou.

COTANGENT, 餘切線 yu tsē
sēn.

COTTAGE, 草舍 tsaou shay; 茅舍
maou shay; 茅房 maou fang;
草廬 tsaou loo.

COTTON, 棉花 mēen hwa.

Cotton cloth, 棉布 mēen poo; 綿
布 mēen poo.

Bombay cotton, 孟買綿花 māng
mae mēen hwa.

A bale of cotton, 一包棉花 yih
paou mēen hwa.

Cotton plant is also called Koo-pei,
and Keih-pei, 木棉亦名古
貝或作吉貝 mūh mēen
yih ming koo pei, hwō tso keih
pei.

There are two sorts of cotton plant,
an Herbaceous, and a shrub cotton,
木棉有草木二種 mūh
mēen, yew tsaou mūh urh chung.

The Pan-che-hwa, is of the same genus
as Mūh mēen (or Bombax,) 斑枝
花與木棉同類 pan che
hwa yu mūh mēen tung luy.

In the old books, Bengal cotton is
called 榜葛刺吉貝 pang-
kō-la keih pei.

The Bombax or cotton tree, was ori-
ginally called 木棉 mūh mēen;
and the name from it passed to the
other cotton plants. The cotton
plant like an herb, first entered
Keang-nan about the close of the
Sung dynasty, (the close of the
12th century,) 似草之木棉
宋末始入江南 sze tsaou
che mūh mēen, Sung mō che juh
Keang-nan.

Nan-king cotton, 紫棉 tze mēen.
Cotton tree fruit, (capsule) is like the
mouth of a wine cup; in it there
is a silk which may be made into
cloth, 木棉樹實如酒
杯口有棉可作布 mūh
mēen shoo shih joo tsew pei, kow
yew mēen, ko tsō poo. In Fūh-kēen
and Canton, Mūh mēen is called
Pan-che-hwa, 閩廣中稱木
棉爲攀枝花 Min, Kwang-
chung, ching mūh-mēen wei Pan-
che-hwa, (which is the Bombax
cotton), and is only fit for 作
榻褥 tsō yin jūh, making mat-
tresses.

Cotton spinning wheel, 木棉紡
車 mūh mēen fang chay.

Cotton threads, 綿線 mēen sēn.

Cotton stocking, 綿紗袜 mēen sha
mō.

COTYLEDON serrata, 刀傷藥 taou
shang yō: another variety is called
五爪鳳 woo chao fung.

COUCH, to sleep on, 睡椅 shwü e;
for ornament, 看床 kan chwang.

To couch under, a particular express-

ion, 包涵 paou han; 包括
paou kwō.

COVENANT, 約 yō; 許約 heu yō;
約契 yō ke.

To form a covenant, 立約 lēih yō;
結約 kēō yō.

COVER, 蓋 kae; 蓋着 kae chō;
遮蓋 chay kae.

Cover on the top, 蓋 kae.

Cover, to screen, 遮掩 chay yen;
遮蔽 chay pe.

Cover for a book, 套 taou; 書套
shoo taou. Taou also denotes a
cover for a parcel or an outer case.

Cover of a letter, 書封 shoo fung.
No writing on the cover, 封面
無字 fung mēen woo tsze.

Cover of a case or box, with a watch
set in it, 箱蓋內鑲時辰
標 seang kae nuy seang she shin
peaou.

Cover of a crucible, 窩蓋 wo kae.

Timber covered the river, 木林蔽
江 mūh lin pe keang.

Cover of a tea cup (in the Chinese man-
ner), 茶盅蓋 cha chung kae.

Covering of any kind, 外套 wae taou.

A large outside garment, 褂子 kwa
tsze; 大褂 ta kwa.

Covering of a bed, 被子 pe tsze;
蓋被 kae pe; 被窩 pe wo.

Covering of a house, 房上蓋的
瓦 fang shang kae tēih wa.

A kind of covering to shade off the
sun, made of mats, 棚 pāng; 席
棚 sēih pāng.

To set up one of these coverings, 搭
蓋棚 tā kae pāng.

Covering for the head, 帽子 maou tsze; 首帕 show pa.
 To put a covering on the head, 戴帽子 tae maou tsze.
 COVET, to, 貪 tan; 貪欲 tan yò; 貪願 tan yuen; 貪望 tan wang.
 Covetous of money, 貪財的 tan tsae tēih.
 Covetous in a great degree so as to accept of bribes to pervert justice, is called 貪贖 tan tūh; 貪污 tan woo; 貪贓 tan tsang.
 A corrupt bad magistrate is called 貪官 tan kwan.
 Covetous desire of possessing, 貪得 tan tih; is the failing of old age, when 血氣衰 heuě ke shwac, blood and spirits decay.
 COVETOUSNESS, 慳吝 kēen lin; 貪吝 tan lin; 貪婪 tan lan; 刻薄之心 kīh pō che sin.
 CUBIT, or cubit, 尺 chīh. See Cubit.
 COUGH, or coughing, 咳嗽 kīh sow; also written, 喀嗽 kīh. sow; 打咳嗽 ta kīh sow. To cough.
 COULD, is made by 能 nāng; 可能 ko nāng. See the Grammar.
 COUNCIL, 公議 kung e; 會議 hwuy e; 眾人公議 chung jin kung e; 聚集公議 tseu tsūih kung e.
 COUNSEL, to, 勸 keuen.
 COUNT or number, 數 soo; 算來 swan. Count on the fingers, 夾指頭算 keā che tow swan.
 COUNTENANCE, face, 顏 yen; 面容 yen yung; 臉面 lēen mēen.
 Happy countenance, 顏色樂也 yen sīh lō yay; 愉顏 yu yen.

To change countenance, 變臉 pēen lēen.
 To give countenance, to aid, 照應 chaou ying; 照顧 chaou koo; 福蔭 fūh yin; 代 tae; 作成 tsō ching.
 Pleased countenance, 悅喜容面 yuě he yung mēen. Changed countenance, and said nothing, 變色而不言 pēen sīh urh pūh yen.
 COUNTER or table in a shop, 櫃檯 kwei tae; 櫃圍 kwei wei.
 COUNTERACT his designs, 使他的謀不能得成 she ta tēih mow pūh nāng tīh ching; 免其謀得成 mēen ke mow tīh ching.
 Use means to counteract the effect of the poison, 用方法免其毒物效驗 yung fang fā mēen ke tūh wūh heaou yen.
 COUNTERBALANCE, 對平 tuy ping.
 COUNTERFEIT, 假造的 kea tsau tēih; 偽造的 wei tsau tēih; 假貨 kea ho.
 Counterfeit money, 偽錢 wei tsāen.
 To counterfeit one's name, 冒名 maou ming.
 Counterfeit a commodity and use the original maker's name, 冒造 maou tsau.
 COUNTERPANE, 被子 pe-tsze.
 COUNTING-HOUSE, 帳房 chang fang; 算數的房 swan shoo tēih fang; house of business, 行 hang.
 COUNTLESS, 無數的 woo soo tēih; 不能盡其數 pūh nāng tsin ke soo.
 COUNTRY, region, 地方 te fang.

Nation, 邦 pang; 國 kwō; 邦國 pang kwō.
 Foreign country, 外國 wae kwō.
 One's native country, 本國 pun kwō.
 To serve one's country faithfully, 盡力報國 tsin lēih paou kwō.
 The nature of the country, hills, rivers, &c. 地勢 te she.
 Country, in contradistinction from town, 鄉下 heang hea.
 COUNTRYMAN, rustic, 鄉下的人 heang hea tēih jin; 鄉里人 heang te jin.
 A fellow countryman, one of the same nation, 同國的人 tung kwō tēih jin.
 Of the same village, 同鄉的人 tung heang tēih jin.
 A country life, 在鄉下住過日子 tsae heang hea choo kwo jih tze.
 COUPLE, two, 兩個 leang ko.
 Married couple, 夫婦 foo foo.
 COURAGE, 大膽 ta tan; 膽勇 tan yung; 勇敢 yung kan; 剛毅 kang e.
 Courageous, 有大膽的 yew ta tan tēih.
 To assume courage, 大着膽來 ta chō tan lae.
 Courage, 膽量 tan leang. Animal or constitutional courage common to brutes and some men, 血氣之勇 heuě ke che yung. A rational courage arising from right principle, 義氣之勇 e ke che yung.
 Petty courage excited by momentary anger, 小勇激於一時之

怒 *seou yung keih yu yih she che noo.*
COURSE, as person serving in rotation, 班 *pan.* A way, 路 *loo.* Course of water, 川 *chuen.*
 Courses of women, 經水 *king shwü;* 月經 *yuě king.*
 Course or track of a ship, 水程 *shwü ching.*
COURT yard, 院子 *yuen tsze;* 前院子 *tsēn-yuen tsze;* 進門院子 *tsin mun yuen tsze.* A small court, and either before or behind the house, 天井 *tēn tsing.*
 Court of justice, 衙門 *ya mun.* It is a general epithet applicable to all the various courts great or small in a province; it denotes either a court or the viceroy's palace.
 The six higher courts at Peking are called 六部 *lüh poo.* The first which takes cognizance of all the officers of government is called 吏部 *le poo;* the second, which attends to the revenue, 戶部 *hoo poo;* the third, which attends to the national rites and ceremonies, 禮部 *le poo;* the fourth, the province of which is the army, 兵部 *ping poo;* the fifth, or criminal court 刑部 *hing poo;* the sixth which superintends public works, 工部 *kung poo.*
 Court of the Emperor, 廟堂 *meaou tang.*
 To be presented at court, 引見 *yin kēn.*
 Residence of the court, 都 *too;* 京都 *king too;* 京帥 *king sze.*
 The higher officers of the court, 御

前大臣 *yu tsēn ta chin;* 大學士 *ta heš sze.*
Officers of the court generally, 朝內行走的人員 *chaou nuy hing tsow tēih jin yuen.*
 The distance of a thousand le around the palace, is called 邦畿 *pang ke.*
 To go to court, 上朝 *shang chaou.*
 Court dress, 朝衣 *chaou e;* 朝服 *chaou fūh.*
 Court dress of the emperor when giving audience, 御衣 *yu e;* 御服 *yu fūh;* 龍衣 *lung e.*
COURTIER, 朝內的人 *chaou nuy tēih jin;* 御前的官員 *yu tsēn tēih kwan yuen.*
 Courtier, 廷臣 *ting ching.* A supple time serving one, 佞臣 *ning chin.*
COURTESY, civility, 禮貌 *le meau.*
 To treat with courtesy, 以禮貌待人 *e le meau-tae jin.*
 Courtesy, act of reverence performed by ladies, 檢衽 *lēn jin.* It is performed standing and moving the hands folded up to the heart. A higher degree of reverence which is performed kneeling, is called 端肅拜 *twan sūh pae.*
COUSIN, son of an uncle, 堂弟兄 *tang te heung.*
 Daughter of an uncle, 堂姊妹 *tang tsze mei.* More distant relation, 親戚 *tsin tseih.*
COW, 牛 *new;* 黃牛 *hwang new.*
 This latter expression is more determinate. New, alone, is also applicable to the buffalo.
 A milch cow, 乳牛 *joo new.* A bull, 牝牛 *pin new.*

COWARD, 膽小的人 *tan scaou tēih jin;* 狠害怕的人 *hān hae pa tēih jin.*
COWARDLY, 小膽之氣 *seou tan che ke;* 惶悚之意 *hwang sung che e;* 小膽的 *seou tan tēih.*
COWKEEPER, 看牛的 *kan new tēih;* on a larger scale, 牧牛的 *mūh new tēih.*
COXCOMB, Amaranthus, 鷄冠花 *ke kwan hwa.*
 A person who dresses gaily, 花花公子 *hwa hwa kung tsze.*
COXENDICIS, OS, 尻 *kaou.*
COY, modest, reserved, 穩重 *wān chung;* 端莊 *twan chwang;* 恭肅 *kung sūh.*
COZEN, deceive, to, 哄騙 *hung pēn.*
CRAB fish, 蟹 *heae;* 螃蟹 *pang heae.*
 Crab, small species of, 白螃蟹 *pīh pang ke.*
CRACK in glass or any ware, 裂 *lě.*
 To crack, 裂一條痕 *lě yīh teau hān.*
 That tea cup is cracked, 那箇茶盃打裂了 *na ko cha pei ta lě leau.*
CRACKERS, made of gun-powder, 爆竹 *paou chūh;* 串炮 *chuen paou.*
 To let off crackers, 放串炮 *fang chuen paou.* Noise of crackers, 串炮的響聲 *chuen paou tēih hēang shing.*
 Crackers, to let them off, 燒炮竹 *shaou paou chūh.* Cracking of the fingers, of which the Chinese are fond, 指頭響 *che tow heang.*
CRADLE, a kind of swinging cradle, 搖車子 *yaou chay tsze.*

- CRAFT, low arts, 伎倆 ke leang.
Craft, trick, 詭弊 kwei pe.
- CRAFTY cheating fellow, 奸詐狡
猾之人 k'een cha keaou hwǎ che
jin.
- Crafty story, 弄詭的話 lung
kwei tēih hwǎ; 巧言 keaou yen;
狡猾之言語 keaou hwǎ che
yen yu.
- CRAFTILY, deceitfully, 欺詐之
樣 ke cha che yang.
- CRAGGY rock, 粗大石頭 tsoo
ta shīh tow.
- Craggy; rocky place, 多有石頭
的地方 to yew shīh tow tēih te
fang.
- Craggy uneven road, 滿是碎石
不平之路 mwan she suy shīh
pūh ping che loo.
- CRAM, to, or fill by force, 壓滿
yǎ mwan; 壓裝滿 yǎ chwang
mwan; 壓盛滿 yǎ ching mwan.
- To cram or force one's self to eat, 勉
強食下去 mēen keang shīh
hea keu; 食過於飽了 shīh
kwo yu paou leaou; 傷食 shang
shīh, to hurt one's self by eating.
- Crammed, filled by force, 壓貫滿
了 yǎ kwan mwan leaou
- CRAMP, or contracton of the limbs, &c.
抽筋 chow kin; to cramp or re-
strain; 約束 yǎ shūh.
- CRANCH with the teeth, 以牙齒
敲爛物 e ya chē yaou lan wūh.
- CRANE, 天鷺 tēen go. Crane's cry,
嘹唳 leang le.
- CRAPE, 縐紗 chow sha.
- CRASH, 亂雜響聲 lwan tsǎ heang
shing

- CRAVE, 求 kew; 懇求 hǎn kew;
呼求 hoo kew.
Crave one's life, 乞命 kēih ming.
A craving appetite, 貪食 tan shīh.
- CRAW fish, 龍蝦 lung hea.
- CRAZY, 發狂了 fǎ kwang leaou.
- CREAK as a door, 門響 mun heang.
- CREAM, 牛乳油 new joo yew;
牛爛油 new nae yew; 牛爛
皮 new nae pe.
- GREASE or mark made by doubling,
摺子 chē tsze; 疊的摺子
tēē tēih chē tsze.
That garment is not folded even, it has
rather large creases, 那個衣裳
疊的不平有大些摺
子 na ko e shang tēē tēih pūh ping,
yew ta seay chē tsze.
- CREATE, 創造 chwang tsaou; 從
原無而創造物 tsung yuen
woo urh chwang tsaou-wūh.
To create anew, 再造 tsaue tsaou.
To oppose or miss the end of one's
creation, 負天地生我一
場 foo tēen te sāng wo yih chang.
- CREATOR of heaven, earth, and all
things, 創造天地萬物
者 chang tsaou tēen te wan wūh
chay.
To the Almighty power of the Creator,
nothing is impossible, 造物主
之全能無不能者 tsaou
wūh choo che tseuen nǎng, woo
pūh nǎng chay.
The Mahomedans express Creator
by, 化生之真主 hwa sāng
che chin Choo.
The true God created angels, gods,
spirits, 真主造化天仙神

- 鬼 chin Choo tsaou hwa tēen sēen
shin, kwei. (Mahomedan phrase.)
In his 造作無時刻難易
creating work, there is no such
thing as time, difficult or easy;
未及一瞬無不畢具
in less than a twinkling of an eye
there is nothing unfinished.
Whatever is created must have a cause
from which it begins to be, 萬
被造物一必有所自
始 wan pe tsaou wūh yih peih yew
so tsze che.
The whole world and all things are
included in the creation of the
true God, 一切世界萬物
皆在真主之中 yih tse she
keae, wan wūh, keae tsaue chin choo
che chung; therefore, 主不在
一物之中 God is not inherent
in any thing; 不在一物之
上 is not attached to any thing; for
豈有造物之主反在
于受造之內乎 how is the
Lord of creation to be inherent in
the thing created? (Reasoning of
the Mahomedans)
- CREATURE, 被造之物 pe
tsaou che wūh, 天所生之
物 tēen so sāng che wūh.
Animal not human, 牲口 sāng kow;
畜生 chūh sāng; 禽獸 kin show.
- CREDENCE or belief, 信 sin.
- CREDENTIALS of an officer of state;
ambassador, &c. 圭 kwei; 諸侯
命圭 choo how ming kwei.
- CREDIBLE, 可信的 ko sin tēih;
足信的 tsūh sin tēih; 信得
過的 sin tih kwo tēih.

CREDIT, to sell on, 賒去 shay keu.

To take on credit, 賒來 shay lae.

Credit, belief, 信 sin.

Credit, influence, 權勢 keuen she.

Extremely unworthy of credit or belief, 殊不足信 shoo pūh tsūh sin.

Credit, reputation or good fame of the family, to sink or blast it; 墮門風 to mun fung.

CREDITABLE, his conduct is; 他的行為是有體面的 ta tēih hi g wei she yew te mēen tēih; 有功的 yew kung tēih.

CREDITOR, 債主 chae choo.

CREDULOUS, 輕信的 king sin tēih; 易信的 e sin tēih; 亂信的 lwan sin tēih; 輕易信人的言語 king e sin jin tēih yen yu.

CREED, 信經 sin king; 信錄 sin lūh; 所信纂要 so sin tsuan yaou.

Creed of the Mahomedans is expressed in, 六件當歸信之事 lew kēen tang kwei sin che sze, six articles to be believed,

I, 我誠信真主獨一尊大無比無似至清至淨 I sincerely believe in the true God, one alone and supremely great; to whom none is equal, none like, most pure and most holy.

II. 我誠信主造的一切天仙朝拜真主聽差遣毫無違犯 I sincerely believe in all the heavenly angels who were created by the Lord; who appear before and worship the true

God; who listen to his commands, and are sent to do his will, not opposing nor offending in the least degree.

III. 我誠信主降的一切尊經是主真言非人編纂 I sincerely believe that all the sacred books sent down by the Lord, contain the true word of God, and are not human compositions.

IV. 我誠信主差的一切聖人言行真誠決無虛妄 I sincerely believe in all the wise or holy men sent of God, that their words and actions were true and sincere; and absolutely devoid of any thing vain, false, or irregular.

V. 我誠信後世考算必然無疑 I sincerely believe in a future accountability, absolute and without doubt.

VI. 我誠信好歹皆屬于真主之前定及誠信死後復活判斷榮辱 I sincerely believe that good and its opposite are all predetermined by the true God; and sincerely believe that after death there will be a resurrection; a judgement, decisive sentence to glory or to shame. Of these six articles 有一不信者 if one be not believed, a person cannot be a Musselman.

CREEK in a river, 小河口 seaou ho kow.

Creek, bay, 海口 hae kow.

CREEP, to, 爬 pa.

Creep down, 爬下 pa hea.

Creep up, 爬起來 pa ke lae.

Creep under the bed clothes, 鑽入被中 tsuan jūh pe chung.

CREST of a cock, 雞冠 ke kwan; 雞翎 ke ling.

CREVICE, 隙 kēih; 縫 fung; 縫隙 fung kēih; 穴隙 heuē kēih.

There was a crevice through which one could peep, 有穴隙可窺 yew heūh kēih kō kwei.

Looked in at the crevice of the window, 向窗縫望進去 hēang chwang fung wang tsin keu.

CREW, of a ship, 船上的水手 chuen shang tēih shwūy show.

CRICKET, a certain noisy insect, 蟬 chen.

CRIME, 罪 tsuy; 罪過 tsuy kwō; 罪愆 tsuy kēen.

A great crime, 大罪 ta tsuy; 重罪 chung tsuy.

A capital crime, 死罪 sze tsuy.

Is not the crime the greater? 其罪不更大乎 ke tsuy pūh kāng ta-hoo?

To increase or lessen a crime, 加減罪 kea kēen tsuy.

Under the five punishments, there are three thousand crimes, but there is none greater than a want of filial piety, 五刑之屬三千而罪莫大於不孝 woo hing che shūh san tsōn urh tsuy mō ta yu pūh'heaou.

What crime has he committed? 他犯了什麼罪 ta fan leāu shūh mo tsuy.

No crime, greater than to attempt to impose on heaven, 欺天莫大之罪 ke tēn mō ta che tsuy.

There are ten unpardonable crimes in China, called in their law books, 十惡 shih gō, The ten wickednesses.

I. Mow fan 謀反 plotting the subversion of the (throne and) the altar.

II. Mow ta nēh 謀大逆 plotting great rebellion, such as laying in ruins the tombs of emperors, or their palaces.

III. Mow pwan 謀叛 to plot deserting one's mother country, and going over to another nation.

IV. Gō nēh 惡逆 to meditate the murder of a grandfather or grandmother; of a father or mother.

V. Pūh taou 不道 to murder or mutilate a whole family.

VI. Ta pūh king 大不敬 to steal the vessels used in sacrifice at the imperial temple; to steal things belonging to the emperor; to make a false imperial seal; to mix medicines for the emperor, otherwise than directed in the prescription, &c.

VII. Pūh heaou 不孝 undutifulness to parents, which includes abusing grandfather or grandmother; not providing for one's parents; not mourning for their death; marrying during the period of mourning.

VIII. Pūh mūh 不睦 quarrels amongst kindred; and crimes committed between superiors and inferiors of the same family; a wife's ac-

cusing her husband to government, &c.

IX. Pūh e 不義 people killing their magistrates; inferior officers killing their superiors, &c.

X. Nuy lwan 內亂 incestuous intercourse amongst members of the same family, by which they resemble 禽獸 kin show, the brutes. These are according to law, the 十惡不赦 unpardonable ten wickednesses.

A CRIMINAL, 犯人 fan jin; 犯了罪的 fan leaou tsuy tēh.

A great criminal, 有重罪的 yew chung tsuy tēh; 重犯 chung fan.

Criminal guilty of murder, 兇犯 heung fan.

To conceal a criminal, 藏匿罪人 tsang nēh tsuy jin.

CRIMSON, 大紅色 ta hung sīh.

CRINGE; 自卑屈 tsze pei keūh.

To cringe and flatter, 自卑屈奉承人家 tsze pei keūh, fung ching jin kea.

CRINUM, 文樹蘭 wān shoo lan.

Cymbidium, various species of, 玉蝶蘭 yūh tēh lan; 黑蘭 hih lan; 大青蘭 ta tsing lan; 素心蘭 soo sin lan; 赤米蘭 chih me lan.

Lan 蘭 denotes those flowers that have one stem and many flowers, and is generally used for flowers of the several genera Limodorum, Malaxis, Habernaria, and Crinum. Hwuy 蕙 is applied to plants with one stem and one flower.

CRIPPLE, 跛 pe; 跛脚 pe keō.

CRISP, brittle, 脆的 tsuy tēh; 稀脆的 he tsuy tēh.

CRITIC of books, 善批評書士 shen pe ping shoo sze.

CRITICISE, books, 評書 ping shoo; 訂書 ting shoo. Light remarks, 訂 ting; with ridicule, 譏評 ke ping.

Criticise the actions of men, 褒貶 paou pēn: praise and blame.

CRITICISM, verbal, spoken of with contempt, 尋句索章 tsin keu sō chang.

A just criticism, 評得有理 ping tih yew le.

This is a very impartial criticism, 這評的最公 chay ping tēh tsuy kung.

To approve in criticism, 評上准 ping shang chun.

To disapprove, 評不准 ping pūh chun.

CROAKING, of a raven, 鴉鳴 ya ming; 鴉噪 ya tsau.

CROCKERY, 瓷器 tsze ke.

CROCODILE, 鱷魚 gō yu.

A CRONY, 知己的朋友 che ke tēh pāng yew; 親密朋友 tsin mēh pāng yew.

CROOK, to, 曲 keūh; 彎 wan; 彎曲 wan keūh.

To crook a thing, 曲個東西 keūh ko tung se; 彎過來 wan kwo lae.

To crook a piece of wood, 彎曲木頭 wan keūh mūh tow.

CROOKED, 曲的 keūh tēh; 彎

的 wan tēih; 不直的 pūh chih tēih.

A crooked winding road, 彎曲的路 wan keuh tēih loo.

A crooked person, 身曲的 shin keuh tēih.

CROP, a good crop of grain, 禾稔 ho jin; 禾豐稔 ho fung jin.

Bad crop, 禾歉 ho kēen; 荒歉 hwang kēen.

An abundant crop of Bengal cotton, 港脚棉花大熟 keang keō mēen hwa ta shūh.

To crop or pluck, 摘 chih; 摘下 chih hea; 拔起 pā ke.

Cropt the hair, cut off, 剪過毛的 tsēen kwo maou tēih; 剪過頭髮的 tsēen kwo tow fā tēih.

CROSS of wood, 十字架 shih tsze kea. Cross harbour, at Macao, 十字門 shih tsze mun.

Cross or misfortune, 災難 tsae nan; 患難之事 hwan nan che sze.

Cross, ill-natured disposition, 薄惡的性情 pō gō tēih sing tsing.

To cross, 過 kwo; 橫 hung. To go across, 過橫去 kwo hung keu.

The place where two lines cross each other, let it now be the centre, 今以二線相交處為心 kin e urh sēen seang keaou choo wei sin.

To cross a river, 過河 kwo ho; 過口 kwo kow; 渡河 too ho; 過去河那邊 kwo keu ho na pēen.

To go across the street, 過橫街 kwo hung keac.

CROSS BOW, 弩 noo; 弩弓 noo kung. There are several varieties, the 斗子弩 tow tsze noo, consisted of three bows drawn at the same time, upon a frame by a windlass; and shot at the same instant twenty or thirty arrows: from seven to seventy men were required to draw one of these bows.

Cross-bow stand on which it was laid, 弩床 noo chwang.

CROW, 烏鴉 woo ya. To crow, 啼 te.

Crowing of a cock, 鷄啼 ke te; 鷄唱 ke chang; 鷄叫 ke keaou.

To boast, 自誇 tsze kwa.

CROWD of people, 一群人 yih keun jin; 大眾集會 ta chung tsēih hwuy; 人之聚會 jin che tseu hwuy.

Crowding round to hear, striving who should be first, 環而聽者爭先恐後 hwan urh ting chay tsāng sēen kung how.

People crowded too closely, 人稠密 jin chow mēih. To oblige them to spread themselves more widely, 推令稀疎開去 tuy ling he soo kae keu.

CROWN, 冠冕 kwan mēen; 冕旒 mēen lew.

Crown of the head, 頂 ting; 頭頂 tow ting.

To crown, 給與戴旒 kēih yu tae lew.

Crowned king Ching, 冠成王 kwan Ching wang.

CRUCIFY, to, 釘人身在十字架 ting jin shin tsae shih tsze

kea; 釘十字架 ting shih tsze kea.

OUR LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST was crucified, 我主救世者耶蘇基理斯督前被釘十字架 wo Choo kew she chay, Yay-soo Ke-le-sze-tūh, tsēen pe ting shih tsze kea.

CRUCIBLE, small one, 坩堝 ne wo.

CRUEL, 暴 paou; 兇暴 heung paou; 殘暴 tsan paou; 殘忍 tsan jin.

Cruel disposition, 暴性 paou sing.

Cruel and unfeeling man falsely charges other creatures with insensibility, 悍夫忍人誣物為無知 han foo, jin jin, woo wūh wei woo che.

Very cruel punishments, 刑罰甚慘 hing fá shih tsan.

Cruel disposition, and an illegal act, 居心殘忍不奉法之端 keu sin tsan jin, pūh fung fá che twan.

Extremely cruel and wicked affair, 情殊兇惡 tsing shoo heung gō.

Cruel and violent man, 人猛暴酷虐 jin māng paou, kūh yō.

CRUELITIES and devastations were greater than those of (the rebel) Chaou, 其殘暴又甚於巢 ke tsan paou yew shin yu Chaou.

CRUISE, a cup, 餅子 ping tsze.

CRUISER, 巡船 seun chuen. To cruise about, 遊奕 yew yih.

CRUMB, 屑 sē.

Crumb of bread, 麵屑 mēen sē; 麵頭屑 mēen tow sē.

CRUMBLE with the hand, 搓碎
tso suy. With any instrument, 磨
碎 mo suy.

Crumble by pressure, 壓碎 yǎ suy;
Crumble by beating, 搗碎 taou
suy.

CRUMPLE, 皺 chow; 皺子 chow
tsze; 皺紋 chow wǎn.

Crumple, mark from folding, 摺子
chě tsze.

To crumple, 皺 chow.

Crumple up, 皺起來 chow ke lae.

CRUPPER of a saddle, 鞦韆子 tsew
tsze; 後鞦韆子 how tsew tsze;
鞍上的鞦韆子 gan shing tēih
tsew tsze.

CRUSH down by pressure, 壓一壓
yǎ yīh yǎ.

Crush by beating, 搗爛 taou lan.

To crush to pieces, 壓破稀碎 yǎ
po he suy.

Crush me by rushing upon me in num-
bers, 擁壓我身 yung yǎ wo
shin.

CRUSHED, 壓着了 yǎ chō leaou.

CRUST of burnt food at the bottom of a
pan, 鍋巴 kwo pa.

Crust on a sore, 瘡殼巴 chwang
kō pa.

CRY out with a loud voice, 呼號
hoo haou; 叫喊 keaou han.

Seeing a child cry, 見兒啼哭
kēen urh te kōh.

To cry out in the manner of the atten-
dants on Chinese officers when going
in the streets, 唱道 chang taou.

To cry up, praise, 讚揚 ts. n yang.

To cry down, or defame, 壞名聲
hwae ming shing.

To shed tears with noise, 哭 kōh; 哭
泣 kōh kēih; 哭泣流淚 kōh
kēih lew luy.

Cry without noise, 涕泣 te kēih;
下淚 hea luy; 下眼淚 hea
yen luy.

To cry bitterly, 哭號 kōh haou;
啼哭 te kōh; 痛哭 tung kōh.

To cry for help, 呼救 hoo kew.

CRYSTAL, 晶 tsing; 水晶 shwōy
tsing; 水晶石 shwōy tsing shīh
Opaque crystal, 墨晶 mīh tsing;
colour of tea, 茶晶 cha tsing. as if
hairs were sprinkled, 髮晶 fǎ tsing;
opaque spots are called 綿 mēen.

CRYSTALLINE, 水晶的 s: wōy
tsing tēih.

CUB, or small dog, 小狗 seaou kow;
小犬 seaou keuen.

CUBE, 半面正方體 ping mēen
ching fang te.

All its surfaces and sides are equal,
and its angles are equal, 各面
俱等各邊相等所成
各角又等 kō mēen keu tǎng,
ko pēen seang tǎng, so ching ko kō
yew tǎng.

Cube of a number, is called 立方
lēih fang.

Cube and other roots, 根數 kǎn soo.

CUBIT, the Chinese, 尺 chīh; four
cubits long, 長四尺 chang sze
chīh; 四尺長 sze chīh chang.

Cubit measure, that is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and
one-twentieth part; commonly call-
ed Covid, 尺 chīh; the tenth part
寸 tsuu, or punto.

A folding cubit measure, 摺尺 chō
chīh.

CUCKOO, name of bird, 古古鳥
koo koo neaou. It is not certain
whether this be an European or Chi-
nese expression.

CUCUMBER, 黃瓜 hwang kwa.

CUCURBITA LAGENARIA, 壺蘆
hoo loo.

CUD, to chew the, 倒嚼 taou tseō;
咀嚼 tseu tseō; 反草 fan
tsaou; 倒草 taou tsaou; 反嚼
fan tseō; 翻草 fan tsaou; 飼
che; 齡 che, said of cattle. When
said of sheep, it is called 齡 e;
when said of stags, called 齡 yīh;
they define it by 食之已久
復出嚼之 to eat it again
after it has long been chewed.

CUDGEL, large, 棍子 kwān tsze.
Small cudgel, a walking stick, 鞭杆
pēen kan.

Flat bamboo cudgel, 板子 pan tsze.
To cudgel, 打棍子 t: kwān tsze.
The largest size, 頭號板 tow
haou pan; second size, 二號板
urb haou pan. To give blows with,
笞打 che ta. Gave three or four
blows, 打了三四下子 ta
leaou san sze hea tsze.

To receive a cudgelling, 受個打
棍子 show ko ta kwān tsze.

CUFF, to strike on the face, 掌嘴
chang tsuy.

A cuff, 把掌 pa chang; 嘴把子
tsuy pa tsze.

To give a person a cuff, 打把掌
ta pa chang; 打嘴把子 ta tsuy
pa tsze; 批嘴把子 pe tsuy pa
tsze.

Cuff or sleeve of a garment, 袖子
sew tsze; 衣袖 e sew; 衣服

的袖子 e fūh tēih sew tsze;
袖頭 sew tow.
To cuff or fight, 交手 keaou show.
Silk cuff of a sleeve, 絲手袖
sze show sew.
CULL, to, 揀 kēen; 揀選 kēen
seuen.
To cull out, 選出來 seuen chūh lao.
CULLY, 昏迷易騙得的人
hwān me e pēen tīh tēih jin.
CULPABLE, 有罪的 yew tsuy tēih;
有不是的 yew pūh she tēih;
有過犯的 yew kwo fan tēih;
有失錯的 yew shīh tao tēih;
獲咎的 hwā kew tēih.
CULPRIT, 罪人 tsuy jin; 罪犯
tsuy fan; 犯人 fan jin.
CULTIVATE the ground, 耕田 kǎng
tēen; 耕地 kǎng te; 耕田種
地 kǎng tēen chung te; 培養
地土 pei yang te too.
To cultivate virtue, 修道 sew taou;
養心 yang sin.
CULTIVATED, or growing in conse-
quence of culture, 壤生 jang sāng.
Cultivated fruits are called 五果
woo kwo, the five fruits; wild fruits
are called 山果 shan kwo.
CUNNING, artful, 狡猾 keaou hwā.
Skilled in petty schemes, 有伎倆
的 yew ke leang tēih; 多計策
的 to ke tsīh tēih; 多小策的
to seaou tsīh tēih.
Cunning and fraudulent, 詭譎的
kwei keuē tēih.
CUP, 盃 pei; 杯 pei; 盅 chung.
Tea-cup, 茶盃 cha pei; 茶盅
cha chung.
He took a few cups too much last night,

and cannot rise this morning, 他
昨夜多飲了幾盃今
起身不得 ta tsō yay to yin
leaou ke pei, kin ke shin pūh tīh.
A wine cup, 酒盃 tsew pei; 酒
盅 tsew chung; 酒壺 tsew tsan.
He is in his cups, 他酒酣 ta tsew
kan.
A very large cup, 酒甌 tsew gow.
Cup of a flower, 花房 hwa fang.
CUPIDITY, 貪慾之心 tan yō
che sin.
Love of money, 貪財之心 tan
tsae che sin.
CURABLE, 醫得的 e tīh tēih.
A curable disease, 可治得之病
ko che tīh che ping; 可調治
得的 ko teau che tīh tēih.
CURB, or restrain, 管束 kwan shūh;
約束 yō shūh.
To curb one's self, 自檢守 tse
kēen show.
Curb for a horse, 嚼子 tseō tsze.
It denotes the bit which enters the
mouth.
CURCULIO, species of, body long,
brownish, 竹象 chūh seang.
CURDLE, 凝了 ying leaou; 凝
結了 ying kēō leaou.
CURE, 治病 che ping; 醫病 e
ping.
A cure, 治病的藥方 che ping
tēih yō fang.
To cure meat with salt, 用鹽調
肉 yung yeu teau jow.
Cure disease, 療疾 leaou tsēih.
Cure diseases of the eye, 治目疾
che mūh tsēih.
CURIOSITY, 奇物 ke wūh.

For mere curiosity, 觀意 wan e.
Few go thither but persons of curio-
sity, who are fond of surpassing
other people, 非好勝探奇
者鮮至焉 fei haou shing tan
ke chay, sēen che yen.
Valuable curiosities, 寶玩 paou wan.
To set out curiosities, 陳列玩
器 chin lēō wan ke.
To possess curiosity, 圖趣 too tsue.
Curious workmanship, 精巧的
工夫 tsing keaou tēih kung fuo.
CURL, 捲起來 keuen ke lae.
Curled hair, 捲了的頭髮
keuen leaou tēih tow fā.
CURLY beard, 捲鬚 keuen seu.
CURRENT, 下流的水 hea lew
tēih shwōy.
A rapid current, 往下急流的
水 wang hea kēih lew tēih shwōy.
CURRIER, of leather, 皮匠 po
tseang.
CURRY, to, 刨馬 paou ma; 刷
馬 shwā ma; 刨刨刷刷
paou paou, shwā shwā.
To take a horse and curry it clean,
把個馬刷乾淨的 pa ko
ma shwā kan tsing tēih.
A curry comb, 刨子 paou tsze;
馬刨子 ma paou tsze; 刷馬
的刷子 shwā ma tēih shwā tsze.
Curry stuff, 黃羴 hwang keang.
CURSE, 咒罵 chow ma; 咒詛
chow tsoo; 吐咒說誓 too
chow shwō she; 咒罵說誓
chow ma shwō she; 發咒 fā chow.
To curse a person, 咒罵人家
chow ma jin kea.
Curse, or to request the gods to inflict

calamities, is expressed by Tsoo,
請神加殃謂之詛 taing
shin kea yang, wei che tsoo.

Curse one's self, and curse others, 自
咒咒他 tze chow, chow ta.

To invoke the Deity and curse one's
self about trifles, 些小事呼
神自咒 seay seaou sze hoo
Shin tze chow.

CURTESY, 曲膝 keüh sēh.

Chinese female's curtesy is called, 檢
衽 lēn jin; 端肅 twan shūh.

CURTAIN, shorten, 切短 tsēh twan;
截短 tsēh twan.

Lessen in number, 減短 kēn twan;
減少 kēn shaou.

CURTAIN, cloth, 布帳 poo chang;
布帷 poo wei; 帷幔 wei
man.

Curtain to keep the moskitoes from
a bed, 蚊帳 wān chang.

Window curtain, 窗門遮 chwang
mun chay; for a door, 門簾 mun
lēn.

Curtains of silken gauze, 絲紗帳
sze sha chang; flowered, 畫紗
帳 hwa sha chang.

Curtains at a door, or before a window,
flowered, 花幔 hwa man.

CURVE, 彎一彎 wan yīh wan.

CURVED, 彎的 wan tēih; 曲的
keüh tēih.

Curved line, 曲線 keüh sēn.

Curved lined, solid bodies, 曲線體
keüh sēn te.

EUSCUTA, or Dodder, 無葉藤 woo
yē tēng.

CUSHION on which to lie, 褥 jūh.

To lean against, 靠枕 kaou chin.

A cushion to kneel or sit on, 墊頭
tēn tow; 拜墊 pae tēn.

Cushion for the head, 枕頭 chin
tow.

Cool cushion, 涼枕 leang chin.

Cushion on which to sit, 坐的墊
子 tso tēih tēn tze; 坐的褥
子 tso tēih jūh tze.

Cushions for chairs, 椅墊 ē tēn.

CUSTARD APPLE, or Annona Reti-
culata, 番荔枝 fan le che.

CUSTODY, to take into, 拿到 na
taou; 獲着 hwō chō.

To keep in custody, 押着 yā
chō.

To take a criminal into custody, 拿
着有罪的人 na chō yew tsuy
tēih jin.

To send persons under custody to await
a trial, 解往備質 keae wang
pe chīh; 押送 yā sung.

CUSTOM, established manner, 規矩
kwei keu.

Constant custom, 常規 chang kwei.
There is no such custom, 未有這
個規矩 we yew chay ko kwei
keu.

Customs, duty imposed by government,
稅 shwūy; 餉銀 hēang yin.

Custom house, 稅館 shwūy kwan;
關口 kwan kow.

Person at the head of the customs at
Canton, commonly called Hoppo,
is by the Chinese called 關部
kwan poo; 海關 hae kwan. He
is addressed by the epithet 大人
ta jin.

Custom house officer, 收稅的
show shwūy tēih; 關鈔的官

kwan chaou tēih kwan; 徵收稅
的官 ching show shwūy tēih
kwan; 關口的爺們 kwan
kow tēih yay mun.

Not keep the customs of the office? 不
守堂規 pūh show tang kwei.

The constant custom is thus, 常時
的規矩是如此 chang
she tēih kwei keu she joo tze.

Customs of a whole people, 風俗
fung sūh. Customs of the people
should be altered gradually, not
with precipitation, 移風易俗
宜漸不宜驟 ē fung yīh
sūh, ē tsēn pūh ē tsow.

CUSTOMER, 買客 mae kīh.

Constant customer, 主顧 choo koo.

CUT, 割 kō; 切 tsēh; 割切 kō tsēh.

To cut asunder, 割斷 kō twan; 切
斷 tsēh twan; 砍斷 kan twan.

To cut with a knife, 用刀切割
yung taou tsēh kō.

To cut with scissors, 剪裁 tsēn tse.

To cut books as in binding, 裁書
tsae shoo.

To cut out clothes, 裁衣 tsae e.

To cut with a saw, 鋸 keu; 鋸一
鋸 keu yīh keu; 鋸斷 keu twan.

To cut away, 割去 kō keu.

To cut off one half, 割去一半
kō keu yīh pwan.

To cut the hair, 剪髮 tsēn fā.

Cut the hair of animals, 剪毛 tsēn
maou.

To cut off the head, 斬頭 chan tow.

To cut the throat, 砍脖子 kan
pā tsze; cut one's own, 自刎
tsze wān.

To cut to inches, considered the most

severe punishment of the Chinese,
寸剗 taun tso.
A cut, or wound, 刀傷 taou shang.
A cut in books, representing persons,
&c. 繡像 sew seang, of landscapes,
&c. 地圖 te too; 圖形 too hing.
Cut a road through a hill, 鑿山通
道 tsò shan tung taou.
Cut or scrape it sharp pointed, 削尖
他 seò. tsien ta.
Cut down grain or plants, 刈
tsaou e.
CUTCH, 兒茶 urh cha. See Terra
Japonica.
CUTTLE fish, 墨魚 mih yu; 'ink
fish;' called also 烏賊魚 woo
tsih yu; 8 armed, 張魚 chang yu.

Species of cuttle fish, 鱸魚 tsew yu;
by some read Yew yu.
CYAMUS, or Water lily, 蓮花 lïen
hwa: of which there are two varie-
ties, 白 pih and 紅 hung, white
and red.
CYLINDER, 長圓體 chang yuen te.
CYMBALS, 鈸 pò; made of brass. On
凶事單用之 mournful oc-
casions they are used alone: 做威
則戰陣時用 in plays they
are used when battles are represent-
ed.
Small cymbals, made of thin copper,
加官 kea kwan; 小鈸 seau pò.
Cymbals are called sometimes 銅盤
tung pwan, brass dishes; originated or

came from the western and southern
barbarians.
CYCLE, Chinese of 60 years, 六十
歲花甲子 lüh shih suy hwa
keä tsze; The current cycle com-
menced, A. D. 1804.
CYPRÆA, largish species of, dark
mouth and edge, black spotted; cho-
colate colour, 榴子巴 lew tsze
pa.
Species of Cypræa, striated, 海巴螺
hae pa lo.
CYPRESS tree, 栢樹 pih shoo.
A grove of cypress, 栢樹林 pih
shoo lin.
CYPRINUS, species of, 土鯪魚
too ling yu.

D

The letter D is not found in Chinese: the nearest approach that they can make to it's sound is by the initial T.
The sounds of B, X, and R, are also wanting.

DACE, or species of Cyprinus, 土鯪
魚 too ling yu.
DEMON, meaning a *knowing* or *in-
telligent* spirit, 神明 shin ming.
Dæmons, genii, spirits, ghosts, gene-
rally are called 神鬼 shin kwei;
and 神仙 shin sên. The Chi-
nese represent persons as being pos-
sessed by 鬼 kwei, who employ the
mouth of the possessed person to de-
clare audibly the mind of the dæ-
mon. The ghosts of murdered per-
sons, possess others. Dæmons

worshipped by the Chinese, are re-
presented, like those of the western
world, partly as spirits of a different
origin from men, and partly as hav-
ing once been men. What Plutarch
taught, is what the Chinese gene-
rally believe, that "the souls of vir-
tuous men are advanced to the rank
of dæmons, and from dæmons they
are exalted into gods." The Chi-
nese consult dæmons by the 乩 Ke.
(See vol. 1. p. 39.)
DÆMONIAC, a person possessed with

a ghost or spirit, 懷胎鬼 hwas
tae kwei.
DAGGER, 短刀 twan taou; 短劍
twan këen.
Dagger to carry about one's person,
帶身的短刀 tae shin tēh
twan taou.
DAILY, 日日 jih jih; 天天 tēn
tēn. He comes daily, 他日日
來 ta jih jih lae.
Give us this day our daily bread, 賜
我今日日用糧 tszo wo
kin jih jih yung leang.

Daily use, 日用 jīh yung.
Daily necessities, 日用所需 jīh yung so seu.
Daily paper from the governor and vice-governor's offices, 督撫憲日報 tūh foo hēen jīh paou.
Seeing that he got daily better, her heart was indeed glad, 見他日好一日心中自是歡喜 kēen ta jīh-haou yīh jīh, sin chung tsze she hwan he.
DAINTIES, nice food, 膏粱 kaou leang.
DALE, 谷 kūh; 山谷 shan kūh; 山中平地 shan chung ping-te.
DALLY, or trifle with in talk, 說閑話 shwō hēen hwa; 說虛言 shwō heu yen; 說戲玩的話 shwō he wan tēih hwa.
Dally, or seduce, 調戲 teaou he.
DELAY, 怠緩 tai hwan.
To be careless, 疎鬆 soo sung.
DAM, mother, 母 moo.
Dam, to stop water, 擋住水的隄 tang choo shwūy tēih te.
A dam to keep off water, 堤 te; 土堤 too te. To dam, 堆堤 tuy te; 堆堤起來 tuy te ke lae; 打堤 ta te; 築堤 chūh te.
To repair a dam, 修堤 sew-te; 整堤 ching te.
To dam up, or stop an orifice, 塞 sīh; 塞住 sīh-choo.
DAMA, or Dammer, a sort of resin, 松香 sung-heang.
DAMAGE, injure, spoil, 壞 hwac; 敗壞 pae hwac; 弄壞 lung hwac; 損壞 sun hwac; 破壞 po hwac; 毀壞東西 hwuy

hwac tung se; 殘害 tsan hae; 傷害 shang hae.
DAMASK, 大彩緞 ta tsae twan.
DAME, mistress, 主母 choo moo; 家母 kea moo.
Old dame, 老母 laou moo.
DAMNED, miserable in a future state, 下地獄的 hea te yō tēih; 受永苦的 show yung koo tēih; 下地獄永遠受罪的 hea te yō yung yuen show tsuy tēih.
To damn or condemn to future misery, 審斷使下地獄 shiu twan she hea te yūh.
DAMP, 濕 shīh; 潮濕 chaou shīh.
Damp vapour, 潮氣 chaou ke.
Rather damp, 畧濕些 leō shīh seay.
DAMSEL, or young unmarried woman, 閨女 kwei neu; 童女 tung neu.
DANCE, or skip about, 跳舞 teaou woo; 跳躍 teaou yō; 躍舞 yō woo; 跳戲 teaou he; 權忭踊躍 hwan pēen yung yō.
If you follow the three nuns, you will learn to dance to the gods.
If you follow good men, you will learn to be a good man,
跟起三姑學跳神
跟起好人學好人
Kān ke san koo, heō teaou shin;
Kān ke haou jin, heō haou jin.
(Compare with 婆 Po, 1 vol. p. 656, and with the word Oracle.)
DANE, or Danish nation. The Chinese in Canton call, 黃旗 hwang ke.
DANGER, 危險 wei hēen; 險危 hēen wei; 危殆 wei tae.
A period of great danger; either life or

death, 臨大節 lin ta tsōō; 至於生死之際 che yu sāng sze che tse.
Time of danger, as from persecution, 於利害之際 yu le hae che tse.
He is in the midst of danger, 他在危險之中 ta tsae wei hēen che chung; 在陷害之中 tsae hēen hae che chung.
DANGEROUS, 危險的 wei hēen tēih.
This is a dangerous plan, 此為危計 tse wei wei ke.
Dangerous place, 危處 wei choo; 險危之處 hēen wei che choo.
Dangerous disease, 危病 wei ping.
A dangerous affair, 危險的事 wei hēen tēih sze.
DANGLE, 懸着搖一搖 heun chō yaou yīh yaou.
DAPHNE INDICA, 山金橘 shan kin keūh. Daphne Canabis, 匿子根 neih tsae kān.
Daphne Odora, 瑞香 suy heang.
DARE venture, 敢 kan; 不敢 pūh kan; 不敢當 pō kan tang; are expressions very common in the language of courtesy, denoting, 'I presume not to appropriate to myself your civilities.'
I dare not do that, 我不敢做那件事 wo pūh kan tao na kēen sze.
A good man does not dare to offend God, 善人不敢得罪神 shen jin pūh kan tīh tsuy shin.
To provoke, 惹着 jay chō; 感惹 kan jay; 招惹 chaou jay; 撞惹 chwang jay.

DARING, 勇敢的 yung kan tēih;

大膽的 ta tan tēih.

In a daring manner, 有膽勇之貌 yew tan yung che maou.

DARK, 暗黑 gan hih; 昏黑

hwān hih; 烏黑 woo hih.

'He is in the dark,' or metaphorically, He does not understand, 他在黑裡 ta tsac hih le.

The whole house was dark as pitch, (dark lacker,) 滿屋漆黑 man ūh tsēih hih.

Dark night, 黑夜 hih yay.

Quite dark, 全黑的 tseuen hih tēih.

A dark affair, 幽黑的事情 yew hih tēih sze tsing.

Dark age, 暗世 gan she.

Dark clouds rose piled on each other, 陰雲騰沓 yin yun tēng tā.

Dark night who can distinguish that from this, 黑夜誰知彼此 hih yay, shwūy che pe tsze.

Darkness and ignorance, 冥頑無知 ming wan woo che.

DARKEN, to, 發暗黑的 fā gan hih tēih.

DARKNESS, to love more than light,

愛暗黑過於光明 gae

gan hih kwo yu kwang ming. They

say, 明人不做暗事 ming

jin pūh tso gan sze; an enlightened

man does not undertake dark

affairs.

DARNEL, weeds growing amongst corn,

莠子 yew tsze; 莠子草

yew tsze tsau; 稊稗 te pac.

Te is also written 莠 te.

DART, 短鎗 twan tsang; 標鎗

peaou tseang. To dart, 打鎗 ta tseang.

DASH against, 撞着 chwang chō; 衝撞 chung chwang.

Dashed against a stone, 撞着個石頭 chwang chō ko shih tow.

To dash out from a writing, 刪去 shan keu; 抹去 mō keu.

DASTARDLY, 小膽的 seaou tan

tēih, 無膽量的 woo tan leang

tēih; 無志氣的 woo che ke

tēih.

DATE of the year, 年號 nēen haou.

Date of the moon, 月號 yuē haou.

Date of the day, 日號 jih haou.

Of what date is it? 是甚麼年號 she shin mo nēen haou?

To date, 寫下年記 seay hea

nēen ke; 寫下日號 seay hea jih

haou; 押日子 yā jih tsze; 晝

日子 hwā jih tsze.

DATE TREE, Chinese, a species of rhamnus, 棗樹 tsau shoo.

The date fruit, 棗子 tsau tsze.

Dried date plums of India, fruit of diospyrus, 柿乾 she kan; prepared. 柿餅 she ping.

DAUB, 塗 too; 塗抹 too mō.

Daub a furnace with earth taken from the midst of a rich man's field, will induce great felicity, 取富家田

中土泥窰大吉 tseu foo

kea tēen chung too ne tsau, ta

keih.

DAUCUS, carrot, 紅蘿蔔 hung lo

pih.

DAUGHTER, 女兒 neu urh.

Daughter-in-law, 媳婦 sēih foo.

I wish to sell this daughter to bury her

father, 我欲將此女賣了

葬他父親 wo yō tsang tsze

neu, mae leaou tsang ta foo tsin.

Step daughter, 繼室之前女

ke shih che tsēen neu.

Step daughter, 繼室之前女 ke shih che tsēen neu.

DAUNTLESS, 剛毅無恐懼的 kang e woo kung keu tēih.

DAWN, 發亮 fā leang; 發明 fa ming.

The dawning of the day, 天發亮

時 tēen fā leang she; 日出時

jih chūh she.

DAY, 日 jih; 天 tēen. A day, 一

日 yih jih.

In two or three days, i. e. after two or

three days have elapsed, 隔兩三

天 kih leang san tēen.

I am much hurried every day, 我日

日忙急 wo jih jih mang kēih.

The first day of the moon, 初一

日 tsoo yih jih; 朔日 sō jih.

The 15th of the moon, 望日 wang

jih.

The last day of the moon, 晦日

hwuy jih.

Another day, 容日 yung jih; 改

日 kae jih.

In another day he died, 越日身

死 yuē jih shin sze.

Day and night labouring diligently,

晝夜勤勞 chow yay kia laou.

Those who give notice of day-break

and sun-set, 司晨昏者 sze

shin hwan chay; use the trumpet

called 喇叭 lā-pā.

Day break, 日出的時候 jih

chūh tēih she how.

Day time, 日裡的時候 jih

le tēih she how.

All the day, 成日 ching jih; 終日 chung jih; 全日 tseuen jih; 日 yih jih.

What are you bustling about at home all the day? 你成日家忙些什麼 ne ching jih kea mang seay shih mo?

He talked half a day; i. e. along-time, 他說了半天 ta shwō leaou pwan tēn.

DAY, to, 今日 kin jih; 今天 kin tēn.

It is rather warm to day, 今日略熱些 kin jih leō jō seay.

To day the air is very clear, 這日天氣清良 chay jih tēn ke tsing lang.

In the Peking dialect they use urh 兒 instead of jih 日, thus Today, 今日兒 kin urh; To morrow, 明兒 ming urh. Yesterday, 昨兒 tsō urh.

The day before yesterday, 前兒 tsēn urh.

In the day time, 在白日 tsae pih jih; 白晝 pih chow; 白日裡 pih jih le; 日間 jih kēn.

It will not after all be convenient in the day time, 日裡究竟不便 jih le kew king pih pēn.

Once in two or three-days will be well, 隔三兩天一會方好 kih san-leang tēn yih hwuy fang haou.

DAY-LIGHT, 日光 jih kwang; 白日 pih yih.

Broad day light, 青天白日 tsing tēn pih jih.

Day time, 日裡 jih le;

The next morning at day light, 次早天方明時 tsze tsaou tēn fang ming she.

A holiday, 好日子 haou jih tze; 吉日 kēih jih; 節日子 tsēē jih tze.

The Chinese keep as holidays the first day of the year, which they call 年節 nēn tsēē; 新年 sin nēn.

The 15th of the first moon is called 端陽節 twan yang tsēē.

The 15th of the 8th moon, called 中秋節 chung tsew tsēē.

The day of the winter solstice, 冬至節 tung che tsēē.

During two days, 兩日之間 tsang jih che kēn.

DEAD, 死了 sze leaou; 亡死了 wang sze leaou.

He is dead, 他閉了目 ta pe leaou mih.

I don't know whether he be dead or alive, 他死活我不知 ta sze hwō, wo pih che; or they say, 不知是人是鬼 pih che she jin she kwei; I do not know whether he be a man or a ghost.

Amongst the dead, or the shades, 陰間 yin kēn. Dead is also expressed by 沒了 mōh leaou.

Confucius said, When a father is in life, observe his will; when dead, observe his conduct. He who for three years does not change the ways of his father may be called a dutiful son, 孔子曰父在觀其志父沒觀其行三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣 Kung-tze said, Foo tse, kwan ko

che; foo mih, kwan che hing; san nēn woo kae yu foo che taou, ko wei heou e.

Dead, dull person, 性慢的人 sing man tēih jin; 遲緩的人 che hwan tēih jin; 遲鈍的人 che tun tēih jin.

Half dead, 半死 pwan sze; 半活的 pwan hwō tēih.

The tree is dead, 其樹枯了 ke shou koo leaou.

Dead drunk, 爛醉 lan tsuy.

Dead drunk, drowned in drink, 飲酒沉酒 yin tsew chia mēn.

The clothes, chair, boat, &c. which deceased persons used during life are burnt at their death to follow them into the invisible state; and altogether are called 明器 ming ke. 燒過河衣 shaou kwo ho e, To burn the garments for passing the river; also 轎夫 keaou foo; chair-bearers made of paper; 船夫 chuen foo, boatmen; 陰宅 yin tsih; a house for shades, &c. This year a rich man's wardrobe, worth a thousand dollars, was burnt at his death in Canton, (1821.)

DEADLY, 會害死人的 hwuy hse sze jin tēih.

DEAF, 聾 lung; 耳聾 urh lung.

Rather deaf, 重聽 chung ting.

Really deaf, 真聾 chin lung.

To affect to be deaf, 裝聾 chwang lung; 詐不聽見 cha pih ting kēn.

Quite deaf, 耳聾全聾了 urh to tseuen lung leaou.

Half deaf, 耳聾沉沉的半

聾了 urh to chin chin tēih pwan shing leaou.

Rather deaf, is also expressed by 耳背的 urh pei tēih.

DEAFNESS, or hardness of hearing, 耳聾 urh lung.

DEAL WOOD, 杉木 shan mūh; 杉木樹 shan mūh shoo.

A great deal, 許多 heu to; 好多 haou to.

DEAL, to, buy and sell, 做買賣 tso mae mac; 做生意 tso sāng e; 貿易 mow yih.

What does he deal in? 他做甚麼買賣 ta tso shin mo mae mac?

Dealer in cotton, 棉花的客 mēen hwa tēih kīh.

Retail dealer, 做小買賣 tso seaou mae mac; 發賣的 fā mae tēih; 發客的 fā kīh tēih.

Wholesale dealer, 做大買賣 tso ta mae mac; 發行的 fā hang tēih.

DEAR, in price, 貴 kwei; 價錢貴 kua tsēen kwei; 價錢高 kea tsēen kaou; 價錢高昂 kea tsēen kaou gang.

My dear friend, 我的好朋友 wo tēih haou pāng yew.

Dear wife, the Chinese use for this 賢妻 hēen tse, virtuous wife; and 嬌愛妻 keaou gae tse.

My dear child, 我寶貝的兒子 wo paou pei tēih urh tsze; 我嬌貴兒子 wo keaou kwel urh tsze.

My dear, 我的心肝 wo tēih sin kan, "my heart and liver."

DEARTH, 歉年 kēen nēen; 荒年 hwang nēen; 饑荒 ke hwang.

There was a great dearth in Shan-tung last year, 舊年山東省大有饑荒 kew nēen shan tung sāng ta yew ke hwang.

DEATH, 死 sze, 亡死 wang sze. Near to death, "in articulo mortis." 臨終 lin chung.

Death is not punishment enough for him, 死有餘辜 sze yew yu koo!

At the point of death, 已是死在旦夕 e she sze tsae tan sēih.

Looking for death morning and evening, 朝夕尋死 chaou sēih tsin sze.

It (a certain crime) is death, 是死罪 she sze tsuy.

Death bed, 停床 ting chwang. He is on a death bed, 他在死床 ta tsae sze chwang.

Death and birth will forever be forgotten; 生死永忘 sāng sze yung wang, There will be no more death; no more metempsychosis.

Conferred death upon him in his own house, 賜死于第 tse sze yu te.

Death is called by the Buddhists, Wang sāng 往生 going to life; they profess to have presentiments of it, 預知往生 yu che wang sāng.

Nothing more hated than death by man, 人之所惡無甚於死 jin che so woo, woo shin yu sze.

To be happy in death, 樂逸於死 lēk yih yu sze.

*Punishment after death, and grandchildren of the wicked, 有此餘責殃及子孫 sze yew yu tsūh yang kelh tsze sun.

DEATHLESS, 不會死的 pūh hwuy sze tēih; 無死的 woo sze tēih.

DEATHLIKE, 似死的一般 sze sze tēih yih pan.

DEBAR, 禁 kin; 禁住 kin chue; 不准 pūh chun; 除去 chue keu.

DEBASE, adulterate, 做假偽的 tso kea wei tēih; admixed, 不純精的 pūh shun tsing tēih.

Debase one's self and honor others (in a good sense,) 自卑而尊人 tse pe, urh tsun jin, is the essence of good breeding.

DEBATE, to, 辯論 pēen lun. To contend in debate, 爭論 tsing lun.

To prevent much debate and altercation, 以免議論紛紛 e mēen e lun fun yun.

Debate or altercation with a person, 與人計較 yu jin ke keaou.

DEBAUCH or corrupt with lewdness, 辱婦女 jūh foo neu.

First debauch, and then cast off, 始辱終棄 che jūh chung ke.

DEBAUCHEE, 酒色之徒 tsew sīh che too.

DEBAUCHERY, whoredom, 嫖娼 peau chang; 嫖娼宿妓 peau chang sūh ke.

It is not necessary to mention gaming and debauchery, 賭錢嫖娼兩件事不消說了 too

ts'een peau chang, leang k'een sze,
p'uh seau shw' leau.

DEBILITY, 法的 k'ē t'ēh; 衰弱
shw'ü j'ūh; 身子軟弱 shin
tzeo juen j'ō.

DEBT, 債 chae; 欠 k'ēn; 欠債
k'ēn chae.

To be in debt, 欠下銀子 k'ēn
hea yin tze; 負債 foo chae;
負欠 foo k'ēn; 欠賬目
k'ēn chang m'ūh; 少人家的
錢 shaou jin kea t'ēh ts'een; 該
着人家 kae ch'ō jin kea.

To involve in debt, 拖欠 to k'ēn.

He is much in debt, 他欠下許
多銀兩 ta k'ēn hea heu to yin
leang.

How much is he in debt? 他欠債
多少 ta k'ēn chae to shaou?

He has been a long time in debt, 他
已經好久少人家的
銀子 ta e king hau kew shaou
jin kea t'ēh yin tze.

DEBTOR, 負債的 foo chae t'ēh;
債人 chae jin; 該着人家的
的 kae ch'ō jin kea t'ēh. Creditor,
the opposite, 債主 chae choo.

DECADE, 旬 seun: Of days, 旬
日 seun j'ih.

They express 70 years of age, by 年
紀七旬 n'ēn ke tse'ih seun.

The month they divide into three de-
cades; the first, 上旬 shang seun;
the second, 中旬 chung seun;
the third, 下旬 bea seun; hence
上旬之間 shang seun che
k'ēn, denotes during the first ten
days of the moon.

DECALOGUE, 十誡 sh'ih keae.

The decalogue which God of old de-
livered to Moses, 古時神所
示下摩西領之十誡
koo she Shin so she hea Mo-se ling
che sh'ih keae.

DECAMP, to, move the camp, 遷營
ts'een ying.

To run away, 逃去 taou keu.

DECANT, 倒騰 taou t'ang; 倒騰
出來 taou t'ang ch'ūh lae.

Decant the wine into another bottle,
把那個酒另倒騰個
樽裡 pa na ko tsew ling taou
t'ang ko tsun le.

DECAPITATE, 斬首 tsan show;
斬頭 tsan tow; 處決 choo
keu'ē; 大辟 ta pe'ih.

DECAY, 衰 shw'ü; 衰邁 shw'ü
mae. Flourish and decay, 盛衰
shing shw'ü.

Decay, as a plant when it drops its flow-
ers and leaves, 卸花 seay hwa;
卸花落葉 seay hw' l'ō y'ē.

Gradual decay, 漸漸衰邁 ts'een
ts'een shw'ü mae.

DECEASE, 歿 m'ūh; 亡 wang; 過
世 kwo she.

DECEASED, 歿了 m'ūh leau; 過
世了 kw'ō she leau; 去世了
keu she leau; 棄世了 ke she
leau; 不在世 p'ūh tsae she.

When did your friend die? 貴友幾
時仙遊 kwei yew ke she s'een
yew: "ramble amongst the angels."

DECIT, 詭計 kwei ke; 詐偽
之情 ch'ei che tsing pe.

DECITFUL, 會騙人的 hwuy
p'ēn jin t'ēh.

A deceitful person, 弄詭的人

lung kwei t'ēh jin; 會哄騙人
的 hwuy hung p'ēn jin t'ēh; 使
狡猾的 she keaou hw' t'ēh.

DECEIVE, 騙 p'ēn; 哄 hung; 欺
ke; 瞞 man; 哄騙 hung p'ēn;
欺瞞 ke mau.

He who wishes to deceive others,
must first deceive his own heart,
將欲欺人必先欺心
ts'ang y'ō ke jin, p'ēh s'een ke sin.

To conceal from and deceive, 隱匿
哄騙 yin n'ēh hung p'ēn; 瞞
昧欺騙 man wei ke p'ēn.

To be deceived by false doctrine, 誣
壘 woo koo; 壘惑 koo hw'ō.

How can you deceive me? 怎麼哄
起我來 ts'ang m'ō hung ke wo-
lae. To deceive one's self, 騙自
己 p'ēn sze ke.

Don't wish to deceive me; I have en-
quired into all very fully, 不要
瞞我我都訪得明明
白白 p'ūh yaou man wo, wo too-
fang t'ēh ming ming p'ih p'ih.

Deceive superiors and oppress infe-
riors, 欺大壓小 ke ta y'ō seau.

Although I be deceived, can heaven
above be deceived! 予縱可欺
上天可欺 yu tsung ko ke,
shang t'ēn ko ke!

DECITFUL, empty intention, 虛偽
之意 heu wei che e.

DECEIVER, 會哄騙人的
hwuy hung p'ēn jin t'ēh.

DECEMBER, or the last month of the
year, 十二月 sh'ih urb yu'ē.

DECENT, 合禮的 h'ō le t'ēh.

Indecent, 非禮的 fo le t'ēh.

DECEPTION, 捏飾的 nēh shīh
tēih; 巧詐的 keaou cha tēih.
DECIDE, or determine betwixt two,
分斷 fun twan.
Decide doubts and produce belief,
斷疑生信 twan e sāng sin.
To decide justly, 秉公分斷
ping kung fun twan.
Decide in law, 判決 pan keüē;
決斷 keüē twan.
DECIDED, 斷了 twan leaou; 定
斷了 ting twan leaou.
Decided a litigation or trial, 審斷
了 shin twan leaou; 聽斷了
ting twan leaou; 審判了 shing
pan leaou; 審明了 shin ming
leaou; 定了案 ting leaou
gan.
The decision does not rest with me,
我不能作主 wo pūh
nāng tsō choo.
DECIMAL ratio of increase, 十進之
數 shīh tsin che soo.
DECIMATE, or take a tenth, 十分
抽一分 shīh fun chow yīh
fun.
DECISION, little, many schemes, 多
謀少決 to-mow shaou keüē.
DECK, to adorn, 飾 shīh; 裝飾
chwang shīh; 裝飾美麗
chwang shīh mei le; 首飾光
華 show shīh kwang hwa.
Deck of a ship or boat, 艙板 tsang
pan. Middle deck, 中艙板
chung tsang pan.
Lower deck, 底艙板 te tsang
pan.
Upper deck, 艙面板 tsang mēn
pan.

DECLAIM, 叫喊辯論 keaou han
pēn lun.
DECLARE, to tell, to say, 稱 ching;
聲稱 shing ching; 言明白
yen ming pih.
To proclaim, 諭 yu; 諭示 yu she;
告示 kaou she.
DECLARATION before a magistrate,
口供 kow kung; 見証的
話 kēen ching tēih hwa.
DECLINE, to fade, to go back in the
world, 衰了 shwuy leaou; 枯
衰 koo shwuy.
Decline, to diminish, 少了 shaou
leaou; 減少了 kēen shaou leaou.
To avoid, 避 pe. To refuse, 却避
keō pe.
To decline from the right line, 彎了
wan leaou; 曲了 keūh leaou;
歪了 wae leaou; 斜了 seay
leaou; 偏了 pēn leaou.
DECLINED, twice to accept of office,
辭過兩次 tsze kwo leang tsze.
DECLIVITY, 下坡 hea po; 山下
坡 shan hea po.
DECOCT hot medicines, 炮製熟
藥 paou che jē yō.
DECORATE, 飾 shīh; 裝飾
chwang shīh; 裝飾美麗
chwang shīh mei le; 首飾
shīh. To decorate one's person, 打
扮得華麗 ta pan tih hwa le.
DECOROUS, 合理的 hō le tēih;
宜合的 e hō tēih; 有禮的
yew le tēih.
To behave one's self decorously, 自
尊重 tze tsun chung.
Be a little decorous, 請尊重些
tsing tsun chung seay.

DECORUM, 禮儀 le e.
DECOY, 引誘 yin yew; 勾引
kow yin.
DECREASE in size, 小之 seaou
che.
Decrease in quantity, 少之 shaou
che; 減了 kēen leaou.
Decrease as water, 水消了 shwūy
seaou leaou.
Decrease it, and proceed in division to
inconceivable minuteness, 小之
而遞析於不可測 seaou
che urh te seih yu pūh ko tsāh.
DECREE, 諭 yu; 諭飭 yu shīh.
To publish a decree, 出諭 chūh yu.
A decree of the emperor, 上諭 shang
yu; 旨意 che e.
An established rule, 定例 ting le;
定規 ting kwei.
Established law, 法紀 fā ke.
To decree or establish a law, 立定
lēih ting; 法度 fā too.
To determine, 決定 keüē ting.
DECREPIT, worn out with old age,
老邁 laou mae; 老耄 laou
maou.
DECRY, or speak against a person, 說
人不好 shwō jin pūh haou;
壞人的名聲 hwae jin tēih
ming shing.
Decry things, 說物不好 shwō
wūh pūh haou.
DEDICATE, or devote to, 奉獻 fung
hēn; 供奉 kung fung.
The Chinese dedication of a temple
consists in placing the idols, and giv-
ing by blood the appearance of life
to the eye and countenance of the
idol, this they express by 開光

陞座 kae kwang shing tao; giving light to the idol, and raising it to the throne.

To dedicate or place an idol, they call 奉安神像 fung gan shin scang.

DEDICATION, or an address to the patron of a book, the Chinese have not the usage. He who in China patronises a book writes a preface for it; hence many books have five or six prefaces.

DEDUCE, as in argument, 推論 chuy lun.

DEDUCT from, 扣除 kow choo; 抽出 chow chüh.

To deduct from a person's wages, 裁了工錢 tsae leaou kung tséen.

Having deducted from the servant girl's wages, she forthwith cherished resentment, 如今裁了丫頭的錢就抱怨了 joo kin tsae leaou ya tow tēih tséen, tsaw paou yuen leaou.

He deducted a hundred dollars, 他扣除去了銀一百圓 ta kow choo keu leaou yin yih pih yuen.

DEED, or action, 事 sze; 行 hing.

He has done a very bad deed, 他做過一件實在不好事 ta tso kwo yih kēen shih tsae pūh haou sze.

He has done a good deed, 他行一段美事 ta hing yih twan mei sze.

DEED or bond, 契 ke.

A deed or bond by which a house is sold forever, 永賣房屋契 yung mae fang ūh ke.

Deed of a house, 房契 fang ke.

Deed of land, 田契 tēn ke.

DEEP, 深 shin.

Deep water, 深水 shin shwüy.

Very deep, 大深的 ta shin tēih;

深淵的 shin yuen tēih.

Deep in thought, 沉想 chin scang.

Deep profound doctrines, 奧妙的

道理 gaou meau tēih taou le;

淵深的 yuen shin tēih.

Deep colour, 顏色深 yen sh shin.

Having a deep knowledge of righ-

teousness, therefore sincerely loves,

深喻義是以篤好 shin

yu e, she'e tūh haou.

Deep sleep, 濃睡 nung shwüy.

To deepen a hole in the ground, 挖

深一層 wā shin yih tsäng.

DEER, 鹿 lüh; 獐 chang; 獐子 chang tsze;

Buck, 公獐子 kung chang-tsze;

母獐子 moo chang tsze.

Deer's affection for its young, how dif-

ferent from yours, 鹿之愛子

何異於汝 hih che gae tsze;

ho e yu joo?

Points of deer's horns, 鹿茸 lüh jung.

Deer's horn powder used in medicine,

鹿角霜 lüh keé shwang.

DEFACE characters before imprinted,

起除刺字 ke choo tsze tsze.

Deface characters that have been writ-

en, 抹字 mō tsze.

DEFALCATION, 少缺 shaou keüé;

缺少 keüé shaou; 缺欠 keüé

kēen.

DEFAME, 誣謗 hwuy pang; 壞人

名聲 hwae jin ming shing; 誣

賴人 woo lae jin.

DEFAMER, 誣謗人的 hwuy pang jin tēih; 誣賴人的 woo lae jin tēih; 冤曲人的 yuen keüé jin tēih; 冤抑人的 yuen yih jin tēih.

DEFEAT in battle, 打敗 ta pae; 打輸 ta shoo.

To conquer an enemy, 勝敗仇敵 shing pae chow tēih.

To have one's hopes defeated, 失望了 shih wang leaou; 失志望了 shih che wang leaou.

To defeat the kind intentions of a person, 辜負人的恩意 koo foo jin tēih gan e.

To feign defeat, 佯敗 yang pae.

Keih-tan being defeated, 契丹陷 Keih-tan hēen.

DEFECT, want, 缺 keüé; 少缺 shaou keüé; 欠缺 kēen keüé.

A slight defect, 一點子半點子不到 yih tēen tsze, pwan tēen tsze pūh taou.

A fault, 有錯處 yew tso choo; 錯過 tso kwo.

Great defect in a student, 學者之大病 heó chay che ta ping; defect is here called disease.

Defective, not complete, 不全的 pūh tsuen tēih; 不十足 pūh shih tūh,

DEFENCE, or outer works of a city, 衛城 wei ching; 城堡 ching paou.

Defence, to afford, 以資防守 e tsze fang show.

Troops for the defence of a place, 守兵 show ping; 防守兵 fang

show ping; 鎮守兵馬 chin
show ping ma.
DEFEND, to keep, 護 hoo; 保護
paou hoo.
To defend one's self, 自護 taze hoo.
God defend you, 神護庇你
Shin hoo pe ne.
To defend, guard against, 防 fang;
抵防 te fang; 抵擋 te tang.
If I don't take it I shall have nothing
to defend my person, 不帶去
無以防身 pūh tae keu, woo
e fang shin.
DEFENDER, 保護主 paou hoo
choo.
DEFENDANT in law, 被告的人
pei kaou tēh jin.
DEFER, or delay, 遲緩 che hwan;
遲延 che yen.
To defer to another day, 推到別
日子 yac taou pēh jīh tsze.
To defer the day appointed, 遲緩
日期 che hwan jīh ke.
To defer and neglect important bu-
siness, 耽誤緊要的事情
tan woo kin yaou tēh sze tsing.
Defer the levying of duties, 緩征
hwan ching.
DEFERENCE, respect, 敬 king.
DEFICIENT, 缺 keué; 少 shaou;
虧 kwei; 不足 pūh tsūh.
To make up a deficiency in money
matters, 幫補 pang poo; 賠補
pei poo.
DEFILE, 污 woo; 穢 wei.
To defile one's person, 污穢身
子 woo wei shin tsze; vulgarly,
腌臢身子 gan tsan shin
tsze.

To violate a woman's chastity, 污婦
女 woo foo neu; 姦婦 kēon foo;
淫婦女 yin foo neu.
To put away stains of former defile-
ment, 去其舊染之污 keu
ke kew yen che woo.
To defile things sacred, 污穢聖
物 woo wei shing wūh.
A defile or narrow pass, 隘口 yac
kow.
DEFINE, 解 keac; 解說 kae shwō;
註解 choo keac.
To define clearly, 解明 keac ming.
To define a character, 解字意 keac
tsze e; 講解 keang keac.
To define or say explicitly, 言明
yen ming.
DEFINITION of an affair, 事體之
解說 sze te che keac shwō.
Full definition of a character, 字之
詳細講解 tsze che tsēang se
keang keac.
What is the definition of this character,
這個字有甚麼解法
chay ko tsze yew shin mo keac fā;
有何意義 yew ho e e.
DEFINITIVE, 定了 ting leaou.
DEFORMED, ugly, 醜 chow; 醜陋
chow low.
Every one thinks his own deformity
handsome, 各人想自己醜
為美 ko jin seang tsze ke chow
wei mei.
Deformed or having some parts of the
body defective, and to laugh at such
a person is a crime, 見他體相
不具而笑之有罪也
kēen ta te seang pūh keu, urh seaou
che, yew tsuy jay.

DEFRAUD, 騙 pēen; 哄騙 hung
pēen; 欺騙 ke pēen.
DEFRAUDER, 弄詭的人 lung
kwei tēh jin; 騙子 pēen tsze.
DEFRAY expense, 出使費 chūh
she fei.
DEFUNCT, 去世了 keu she leaou;
死亡 sze wang.
DEGENERATE, 不像前時好
pūh seang tsēen she haou.
A degenerate son, 不肖子 pūh
seaou tsze.
Degenerate persons, 不肖 pūh seaou;
are contrasted with 賢 hēen, worthy
or virtuous.
DEGRADE, 卑污之 pei woo che;
屈之 keūh che.
How can he consent to degrade you to
be a concubine, 怎肯屈你為
妾 tsāng kāng keūh no wei tsē.
To degrade from office, 革去 kīh
keu; 參革 tsan kīh.
To degrade one degree of rank, 降
一級 keang yīh kēih.
DEGREE, 等 tāng; 級 kēih; first
rank, 第一等 te yīh tāng.
The degrees of official rank, 職分
的品級 chīh fun tēh pin kēih.
Of what degree of rank is his situation?
他職分居何品級 ta chīh
fun keu ho pin kēih?
Stepped over a degree more, 更超
一等 kang chao yīh tāng.
A degree deeper, 更深一層
kāng shin yīh tsāng.
A degree on the globe, 度 too.
Celestial degree, 天度 tēen too.
Terrestrial degree, 地度 te too.
25 minutes of a degree, 一度之

二十五分 yih too che urh
shih woo fun.

Two degrees west longitude, 偏西
二度 pēn se urh too.

Degrees of longitude, 經度 king
too; of latitude, 緯度 wei too.

Paou-he first divided the circle of the
heavens into 360 degrees, 包犧
始分周天三百六十
度 Paou-he (or Fo-hi) che fun chow
tēn, san pih lüh shih too. Degrees
of the celestial sphere, 周天曆
度 chow tēn leh too.

Degree is determined to contain 60
minutes; a minute 60 seconds; a
second, 60 thirds, and a third 60
fourths, 一度定為六十
分一分六十抄一抄
六十微一微六十纖
yih too ting wei lüh shih fun: yih
fun, lüh shih chəu, yih chəu, lüh
shih we; yih we, lüh shih sēn.

The circumference of every circle,
great or small, is divided into 360
degrees, 凡大小圓界俱
定為三百六十度 fan
ta seaou hwan keae, keu ting wei
san pih lüh shih too.

The lowest degree of literary rank is
秀才 sew tsae; otherwise called
附生 foo sāng.

Of the same rank are those denominat-
ed, 廩生 lin sāng; 貢生
kung sāng; with those who pur-
chase the degree, and who are called
監生 kēn sāng. The next de-
gree are the 舉人 keu jin, and
next again the 進士 tsin sze.

To obtain the lowest literary degree,
進學 tsin heš.

By degrees, 漸漸的 tsēn tsēn
tēih; 慢慢的 man man tēih.

DEHORT, 勸 keuen; 勸戒 keuen
keae.

DEIFICATION, a sort of, is expressed
by 無餘涅槃 woo yu. nēih
pwan, no more births and deaths;
being no longer subject to the me-
tempychosis.

DEIFY, to, 封為神 fung wei shin.

DEIGN, 賜顧 tsze koo; 照臨
chaou lin; 下臨 hea lin; 謙讓
kēn jang; 不嫌 pih hēn; 不
自居 pih tsze keu.

DEITY, 神 shin; Shin, also denotes
spirit; sometimes the human spirit.

The Deity who created the universe,
創造天地人萬物之
神 chwang tsau tēn te jin wan
wih che Shin: compare with God.

The Roman Catholic missionaries have
framed the phrase 天主 tēn choo
Heaven's Lord to express the Deity.

DEJECTED, low spirited, poor health,
沒精神的 mēh tsing shin
tēih.

When Yew-pih went away he was in
high spirits, but when he returned
he was much dejected, 友白去
時情興匆匆回來時
沒精沒神 Yew-pih keu she
tsing hing tsung tsung, hwuy lae
she mēh tsing mēh shin.

DELAY 擔擱 tan kō; 擔悞 tan
woo; 遲緩 che hwan.

You must not delay, 不可稽遲
pūh ko ke che.

He delayed the management of it to
a future day, 他遲延捱日
子待後來辦 ta che yen yae
jih tze, tac how lae pan.

Delay and lose time, 耽延時日
tan yen she jih.

Delay, or remove the time to a more
distant period, 遷延日期
tsēn yen jih ke; 稽延 ke yen.

DELECTABLE, 快樂的 kwac is
tēih.

DELEGATE, 差 chae; 遣 kēn; 差
使 chae sze,

A delegate, 差人 chae jin.

A person delegated by a magistrate,
委員 wei yuen.

A person delegated by the emperor on
any particular occasion, 欽差
kin chae.

DELIBERATE, 商議 shang e; 商
量 shang leang; 酌量 chō leang;
斟酌 chin chō; 算來算去
swan lae swan keu.

After much deliberation there appears
but one good road or mode of act-
ing, 算來算去止有一
條好路 swan lae swan keu che
yew yih teaou haou loo.

DELICATE, 嫩軟的 nou juen
tēih; 綿軟的 mēn juen tēih;
軟弱的 juen jō tēih; 細矮
的 se juen tēih.

Delicate, lightish colour, 顏色嫩
yen sīh nun.

A child delicately brought up, 嬌養
子 keaou yang tsze.

Soft and delicate, 柔細 jow se.

Delicate and pleasing to the eye, 文
雅的 wān ya tēih.

DELICIOUS and sweet to the taste, 有
細又話的 yew se yew tēn
tēih; 有滋味的 yew tze wei
tēih.

Very delicious, 很有味道的
東西 hān yew wei taou tēih tung se.

DELIGHT, 樂 lō; 快樂 kwae lō;
快活 kwae hwō.

To cause delight, 使人得樂 sze
jin tih lō.

Was exceedingly delighted, 甚是
快活 shin she kwae hwō.

Delight their eyes and ears, compose
their place of sleep, 樂其耳
目安其寢處 lō ke urh mūh,
gan ke tsin choo.

Delight in reason's way, and be happy
in poverty, 安貧樂道 gan pin
lō taou. Delight to hear, as a thirsty
person desires sweet dews, 樂欲
聞如渴者想甘露 lō yō
wān, joo hō chay, seang kan loo.

DELIGHTFUL, 快暢 kwae chang.

To trade to the four seas is extremely
delightful, 經營四海是
快暢之至 king ying sze hae,
she kwae chang che che.

DELINEATE, or sketch with a pencil,
描畫 meau hwā; 描寫 meau
seay; 打稿 ta kaou.

DELINQUENT, 有罪人 yew tsuy
jin; 犯了罪的 fan leaou
tsuy tēih; 失錯了的 shih
tsou leaou tēih.

DELIRIOUS, 發昏迷 fā hwān me;
心情的 sin hwān tēih; 心
慌的 sin hwang tēih.

A delirious sick man, 病人家糊
言說 ping jin kea hou yen shwō.

The old woman said, She before slept
rather quietly, but now she has
again awoken, sees spirits, sees devils,
and talks about I know not what,
婆子道先前睡到安
靜這時節又醒來見
神見鬼不知嘴裡說
些什麼 po tze taou, sēu tsēn
shwūy taou gan tsing; chay she
tsēy yew sing lae kēn shin, kēn
kwei, pūh che tsuy le shwō seay shih
mo.

DELIVER or save from, 救 kew; 救
援 kew yuen; 救出來 kew
chūh lae.

To deliver, or bear a child, 生 sāng;
產 chan.

Child presented crosswise, 倒生
taou sāng; 橫生 hung sāng;
逆生 neih sāng.

To deliver up, 交出 keaou chūh;
付出來 foo chūh lae.

To deliver by ransom, 贖 shūh; 贖
出來 shōh chūh lae; 救贖
kew shūh.

DELIVERED over to, this case in law
is ordered to be, 此案着交
tze gan chō keaou; to such a person
to superintend the trial.

DELIVERY of a child, 分娩 fun
mēn, the Chinese women are deli-
vered sitting on a stool. A platter
called 盆 pun, is placed on the floor
to receive the new born infant.

DELIVERER, 救主 kew choo.

DELUDE, 騙 pēn; 欺騙 ke pēn;
哄騙 hung pēn.

DELVE, 鑿 tseou.

Delve a garden, 鑿園坭 tseou
yuen ne; 挖坭 wā e.

DELUGE, 水氾濫 shwūy fan lan;
水氾溢 shwūy fan yih.

Place deluged with water, 以水被
淹了的地 e shwūy pei yen
leaou tēih te.

The deluge of Chinese history, 洪水
hung shwūy.

DELUSIONS, tricks, or diabolical arts,
邪術 seay shūh; 妖術之事
yaou shūh che sze.

Delusions of jugglers, 變戲法
pēn he fā.

To be under a delusion; i. e. think
erroneously, 想錯了 seang tso
leaou.

DEMAND, to ask, 問 wān; 尋問
tsin wān; 找問 chaou wān.

To require, 問取 wān tseu; 問
要取 wān yaou tseu; 問討
wān taou; 討取 taou tseu; 討
索 taou sō.

To demand a thing, 問要東西
wān yaou tung se.

To demand a debt, 討債 taou chae.

DEMEANOUR, carriage, 態 tae; 行
態 hing tae; 體態 te tae.

DEMERIT, 過 kwo.

Merit and demerit, 功過 kung, kwo.

DEMISE, 死 sze; 過世 kwo she.

DEMIGOD, 半神半人的 pan
shin pan jin tēih; 菩薩 poo sǎ.

DEMOCRACY is improper; since it is
improper to be without a leader, 既

不可無人統率亦不

可多人亂管 ke pūh ko woo
jin tung sūh, yih pūh ko to jin lwan
kwan.

DEMOLISH, or pull down, 折毀
tsh hwuy; 折壞 tsh hwae; 毀
壞 hwuy hwae.

DEMON, 鬼 kwei, expressed by an evil
spirit, 惡神 è shin; 魔鬼 mo
kwei; 邪神 sey shin; 惡鬼 gò
kwei; 狂神的惡神 kwang
pei tēh gò shin.

Demons, genii, or spirits generally,
are called 神鬼 shin kwei; which
includes both good and bad; demons
attendant on individuals are called,
尸神 she shin. See daemon.

The liver, reins, lungs and bowels, are
all devil's nests and devil's dens, 肝
腎肺腸俱是魔巢魔
窟 kan, shin, fei, chang, keu she
mo ch'au, mo küh, (said of a bad
man.)

DEMONIAC, 有鬼的人 yew kwei
tēh jin; 有魔的人 yew mo
tēh jin; 那魔所附的人
seay mo so foo tēh jin.

DEMONSTRATE, 推論個明
白 chuy lun ko ming pih; 辯論
得狠明白 pēn lun tih hān
ming pih.

DEMONSTRATION, 明正之論
ming ching che lun.

DEMURE, sorrowful, 憂悶的容
yew mun tēh yung.

DEMUR, 遲緩 che hwan.

DEN, 穴 heuē. 山穴 shan heuē.
Wo 窩 which denotes a Bird's Nest, is
also used for the den of a wild beast;
thus they say, 正離狼窩又
逢虎口 ching le lang wo, yew
fung hoo kow, whilst leaving the

den of a wolf, they again came in
contact with the mouth of a tiger.

DENDROBIUM, 羅浮山石蘭
lo fow shan shih lan; 地蘭 telan;
石蓮 shih lēn; 晚香餘 wan
heang yu.

DENIAL, to refuse to do, 推辭不
行 tuy tsze pūh hing.
To refuse to do, 推辭不去 tuy
tsze pūh keu.
To refuse to receive, 推辭不受
tuy tsze pūh show.

DENOMINATE, to, or call, 稱 ching;
稱名 ching ming; 稱喚 ching
hwan; 稱呼 ching hoo; 稱個
名字 ching ko ming tsze.

Denominate or give a name to every
sort, 各種名目 kò chung ming
mūh.

DENOTE, 言 yen; 指 che.
What does it denote? 是言何意
思 she yen ho e sze? 是指甚
麼 she che shin mo?

DENOUNCE, threaten by proclamation,
諭嚇 yu hāh.

DENSE, close, thick, 稠 chow; 稠密
chow mēh; 稠稠的 chow chow
tēh.

DENTAL, 牙的 ya tēh.
Dental sound, 牙音 ya yin.
The Chinese distinguish betwixt these
and the sounds formed by the incisor
teeth, which they call, 齒頭音
che tow yin; 正齒音 ching che
yin.

DENT or bulge, 凹 yaou, or nēä.

DENY or refuse to acknowledge, 不
認 pūh jin.
Refuse to accept, 推辭 tuy tsze.

Refuse to grant, 不應允 pūh ying
yun.

Deny it, 予謂不然 yu wei pūh
jen; I say it is not so.

Deny one's self under pretence of sick-
ness, 辭以疾 tsze e tseih.

DEPART, 去 keu; 往去 wang keu.

DEPARTED, 往去了 wang keu
leau; 離去了 le keu leau.

Should not depart from (this idea) for
a single moment, 不可須臾
離之 pūh ko seu yu le che.

To depart this life, 去世 keu she;
過世 kwo she.

To depart or set off on a journey, 離
去 le keu; 開程 kae ching;
開行 kae hing; 起身 ke shin.

DEPARTMENT, or official situation,
職分 chih fun; 職任 chih jin.
An official department, or business
allotted to a person; 責任 tsih
jin; 身分 shin fun; 本差
使 pun chae she.

It is a business of my department,
是在我分內之事 she
tsae wo fun nuy che sze.

DEPEND or rely on, 倚 e; 仗 chang;
仗着 chang chō.

You should not depend on your pos-
sessing wealth, and go and insult the
poor, 不可倚仗着你有
錢去欺負那貧窮的
人 pūh ko e chang chō ne yew
tsēu, keu ke fou na pin keung tēh
jin.

To depend on other persons for sup-
port, 仰仗 yang chang.

This business depends entirely on your
divine strength young lady, (said to

a servant), 此事全仗小
娘子的神力 tsze sze tseuen
chang seau ncang tsze tēih shin
lēih.

Depend on human strength, 仰賴
人力 yang lae jin lēih.

If admitted within the door of Soo,
certainly have something to depend
on the whole of life, 得進蘇
門自然終身有靠 tih
tsin Soo mun, tsze jen chung shin
yew kaou.

To collect or scatter indeed does not
depend on (or proceed from) man,
聚散固不由人 tseu san,
koo pūh yew jin.

DEPENDANCE, on, 倚 e; 靠 kaou;
倚靠 e kaou.

No dependance but on myself, 自外
無所靠 tsze was woo so kaou.

Dependance on wealth, 倚財 e tsae.

On power, or the interest of relations
in office, 倚勢 e she.

DEPLORE, 悲哀 pei gae; 哀哭
gae kūh.

DEPOPULATE, by war, 勦滅地
方 tseou mēih te fang; 殺盡
shā tsin.

DEPARTMENT, 態 tac; 行態
hing tac.

Haughty or proud department, 驕態
keou tac.

DEPOSE or give testimony, 出口
供 chūh kow kung.

To depose from a particular office, 卸
任 scay jin. Ma, the deposed Keun-
min-foo, of Macao, 卸任澳門
軍民府馬 scay jin Gaou-mun
keun-min-foo, Ma.

To depose from every public situation,
革職 kīh chīh; 參革 tsan-kīh.

DEPOSIT, or lay down, 放下 fang
hea; 擱下 kō hea, 放着 fang
chō.

To deposit or give to the care of, 交
付 keaou foo; 托付 tō foo.

DEPOSITION, or testimony, 口供
kow kung.

DEPOT for goods, 聚貨之區 tseu
ho che keu.

DEPRAVED, 邪 seay; 歪心的
wae sin tēih; 心子歪了 sin
tsze wae leaou. They say, If you be
not yourself depraved there is no fear
of the devil, 身上無邪不怕
鬼 shin shang woo seay pūh pa kwei.

Depraved diabolical arts, 邪術
seay shūh.

DEPRECATE, 仰求免害 yang
kew mēen hae.

DEPREDATE, commit a depredation,
打劫 ta kē; 打掠 ta lē; 搶奪
tseang tō.

DEPRESS, actively, 壓 yā; 壓着
yā chō.

To depress or keep under others un-
justly, 冤曲 yuen kēh; 委曲
人家 wei kēh jin kea.

DEPRIVE, or take from, 奪去 tō
keu; 搶去 tseang keu.

To deprive of office, 革職 kīh chīh;
罷職 pa chīh; 去官 keu kwan.

DEPTH, 深 shin.

What is the depth? 有多少深
yew to shaou shin.

DEPUTE, 差使 chae she; 差遣
chae kēen; 打發代辦 ta fā
tac pan.

DEPUTY and principal, 正副 ching
foo.

A deputy or person sent, 使者 she
chay; 差去的 chae keu tēih.

One acting for another, 代辦者
tae pan chay.

A person deputed by royal authority,
欽差 kin chae; 使臣 sze
chin.

DERELICTION, or leaving of, 捨棄
shay ke.

Entire dereliction, 棄絕 ke tseuē.
Casting off, 丟棄 tew ke.

DERIDE, 戲笑 he seau; 戲謔
he heō; 笑人家 seau jin kea;
欺笑 ke seau; 戲刺 ke tsze.

DERIVATION of a word, 一字之
根本來由 yīh tsze che kīn
pun lae yew.

That from which a thing proceeds, 來
由 lae yew; 所從 so tsung.

DERIVED from, or left to, this body is
so, by one's parents, 此身父母
之所遺 tsze shin foo moo che
so e.

DEROGATE, from, or detract, 駁毀
pō hwuy; 駁謗 pō pang; 譏謗
hwuy pang.

DESCANT on, 言其詳細 yen ke
tseang se; 多言解明 to yen
keae ming.

DESCEND, 下 hea; 下來 hea lae;
降 keang, or heang; 降下來
keang hea lae.

The emperor descended from the pre-
cious throne, 皇帝降了寶
座 hwang te keang leaou paou tso.

To descend to an inferior place, 降
臨 keang lin.

DETERMINE, to resolve, 立志 lēih che; 定志 ting che.

To determine suspicious and doubtful questions, 決嫌疑 keuſ hēn e.

DETERMINATION, resolution fixed,

定了主意 ting leaou choo e; 定忽 ting che.

He suddenly came to a determination, 他忽然心中想出一個主意 ta hwūh jen sin thung seang chūh yih ko choo e.

Determination to arrive at a point and not change, 必至於是而不遷之意 pēih che yu she, urh pūh tsēn che e.

DETEST, hate, 恨 hān; 憎 tāng; 惡 woo.

DETESTABLE, 可惡的 ko woo tēh; 可恨的 ko hān tēh.

DEVIATION, Not the least deviation,

分寸不差 fun tsun pūh cha; 毫釐不爽 haou le pūh shwang.

DEVIL or demon, 鬼 kwei; 魔鬼 mo kwei.

The Chinese call black men, 黑鬼 hīh kwei, black devils. Foreigners they call, 番鬼 fan kwei, foreign devils. Arch sharpers and vagabonds are called 混世魔王 hwān she mo wang; king devils in corrupt ages.

A flame-mouthed hungry devil, mentioned by the Budh sect, 焰口 餓鬼 yen kow go kwei.

Devil fish, species of, 琴琶鮪 kin pa foo; called also 蝦蟆魚 hea mō yu, "frog fish," said to devour the moon in an eclipse.

Devil, is by the Mahomedans called 魔首 mo show. Seduced by the devil, 被魔之誘 pei mo che yew. Devils, or bad celestial spirits, 天鬼 tēn kwei; these opposed the deification of Sacya Budh.

When inward devils are cleansed away, external devils will of themselves be cut off, 內魔既清外魔自絕 nuy mo ke tsing, wae mo tze tseuē.

A hundred thousand legions of devils, 十萬魔軍 shīh wan mo keun.

Devils seize an opportunity to distress and injure (the person who offends the 仙真 sēn chin, or attendant angels,) 邪魔乘機擾害 seay mo shing ke jaou hae.

Quench the devil of concupiscence, 滅情識之魔 mēh-tsing chīh she mo.

You may act like the devil if you like, 任你好似鬼 jin ne haou tze kwei; used in defiance of malicious intrigue.

DEVOTE one's attention to learning, 專心以學 chuen sin e heō.

Devoted his heart solely to wine and pleasure, 單在酒色上用心 tan tsae tsaw sīh shang yung sin.

Devote or resign one's self to death, 捨身 shay shin; 拼命 ping ming.

DEVOTION, respect and awe for the gods, 敬畏神 king wei shin.

The principles of devotion, 敬畏神之理 king wei shin che le.

DEVOUR, 吞食 tun shīh.

DEVOUT mind, 敬神之心 king shin che sin; 虔心 kēn sin.

DEVOUTLY recite this sacred composition, 虔誦此經 kēn tsung tze king.

Devoutly joined the up-lifted hands before the breast, 合掌恭敬 hō chang kung king; posture of the Budh priests when praying.

DEW, 露 loo; 露水 loo shwūy.

DIAGONAL line of a four sided figure, 四邊形之對角線 sze pēn hing che tuy keō sēn.

DIAGONALLY draw a straight line, 斜畫一直線 seay hwā yīh chīh sēn.

DIAL, horizontal, 地平日晷 te ping jīh kwei. Erect south dial, 向南立面日晷 hēng nan, lēih mēn jīh kwei. Erect dial towards the east, 向東立面日晷 hēng tung lēih mēn jīh kwei.

DIALECT, speech, 話 hwa. Dialect peculiar to a place, 土談 too tan. The dialect which he speaks is the Peking, 他講的係北京話 ta keang tēih he Pih-king hwa.

The northern dialect, 北音 pīh yin. DIALLING, 晷日晷 hwāj h kwei. DIALOGUE, 問答之言 wān tē che yen.

DIAMETER, of a circle, 圓徑 hwān king.

Diameter one cubit, 徑一尺 king yīh chīh.

DIAMOND, 鑽石 tswan shīh, the boring stone; 金剛石 kin kang shīh.

Diamond is the king of all gems, 金

甘露 joo fung sze haou meih; hō
seang kan loo. Illicit desires. 心慾
sin yō. To shew the deepest desire,
以表深願 e peau shia yuen.

Yūh-chuen, both father and son,
were in their hearts extremely
desirous to obtain it, but with the
mouth merely said We don't want it,
玉川父子心上極貪
口裡只回不要 Yūh-chuen
foo tze, sin shang kēih tan, kow le
ch'ih hwuy pūh yaou

When once the desires (or passions) are
given way to, confusion immediately
arises, 慾一縱亂由是起
yō yih tsung, lwan yew she ke.

DESIST or stop, 止息 che seih; 停
止 ting che; 休止 hew che.

To desist from acting with the hand,
住手 choo show; 放手 fang
show. To desist from speaking,
停口 ting kow.

He was obliged to desist, 他只得
罷了 ta ch'ih t'ih pa leaou.

But you also know that it is a bad thing
to violate the laws, and yet you don't
desist from violating them; what is
the reason of this? 但是你們
也曉的犯法不好却
不住的犯法這是怎
麼緣故 tan she ne mun yay
heaou tēih fan fā pūh haou; keō
pūh choo tēih fan fā; chay she tsāng
mo yuen koo?

DESK, portable writing, 寫字箱
seay tsze seang.

DESOLATE, uninhabited, 無人居
住的地方 woo jin keu choo
tēih te fang.

PART III.

I II

DESPAIR, 失望 sh'ih wang; 背望
pei wang.

DESPATCH, or send away hastily, 速
派 sūh pae; 速差 sūh chae.

To finish a transaction speedily, 速
結其事 sūh kēē ke sze; 疾速
完事 tseih sūh wan sze.

Despatch in every direction, 分派
四處 fun pae sze choo.

DESPERATE, to rush on danger, 冒
險 maou hēn.

Irremediable, 了不得 leaou pūh
t'ih; 無可奈何 woo ko nae ho.

Mad and furious, 狂猛 kwang māng.
DESPICABLE, mean, vile, 藐的 pe
tēih.

Contemptible, 可輕忽的 ko king
hwūh tēih.

Not worthy to be looked on, 不可
在眼的 pūh ko tsae yen tēih.

DESPISE, contemn, slight, 藐視
meaou she.

To view as trivial, 輕忽 king hwūh,
to esteem light and to disregard.

To despise every body, 目中無
人 mūh chung woo jin; to suffer
no one to have a place in one's eye.

It is not good to despise others and
value one's self, 不好薄人厚
己 pūh haou pō jin, how ke.

DESTITUTE, friendless, 無靠 woo
kaou; 孤獨 koo tūh.

Destitute, and distressed orphan,
零丁孤苦 ling ting koo
koo.

DESTRUCTION. Bring destruction on
themselves, 自取滅亡 tze
tseu mēē wang.

DESTITUTION, want, not possessed,

無 woo; entire destitution, 全無
tseuen woo.

DESTROY, to ruin, 敗 pae; 敗壞
pae hwae; destroyed the whole army,
敗壞全軍 pae hwae tseuen
keun.

To destroy military stores, 毀棄軍
器 hwuy ke keun ke. Destroyed by
accidental fire nine officer's houses,
失火燒燬官房九間
sh'ih ho shaou hwuy kwan fang kew
kēen.

The queen, the ladies, the nobles have
all destroyed themselves (committed
suicide), 皇后娘娘貴妃
貴人皆已自盡 hwang-how,
neang-neang, kwei-so, kwei jin, keae
e tze tsin.

To destroy, to kill, 殺 shā.

Destroy or make an end of entirely,
毀盡 hwuy tsin.

DESULTORY, mixed unsettled conversa-
tion, 雜言 tsā yen; 言語來
得雜 yen yu lae t'ih tsā.

DETAIN, to restrain from departure,
留下 lew hea; 留住 lew choo.

I wish to detain you to dine, 我想
留你在這裡食飯 wo
seang lew ne tsae chay le sh'ih
fan.

The old lady detained me, and told me
to divert myself for a day, and then
go, 老太太留下我叫
我也熱鬧一天去 laou
tae-tae lew hea wo, keaou wo yay jē
naou y'ih tēen keu.

Detain by force, 強留 keang lew;
sometimes used in courtesy for
detaining a guest.

官道要死起來自然是拉他不住的。但這口氣兒還沒斷。也要盡人力。今兒我去娘娘廟點箇香兒。通通誠倘或神靈感應賞他好了。也是拿不定的事。 Fung-kwan taou, yaou sze ke lae, tsze jen she la ta pūh choo tēih; tan chay kow ke urh hwan mūh twan; yay yaou tsin jin kēih; kin urh wo keu neang neang meau, tēen ko heang urh, tung tung ching, tang hwō shin ling kan ying, shang ta haou leaou, yay she na pūh ting tēih sze.

Die used by gamblers, 骰子 tow tze.

Died at the age of seventy, 卒年七十 tsūh nēen tsih shih.

DIE, to stain or tinge, 染 jen. To die cloth, 染布 jen poo. Die a colour, 染色 jen sīh.

DIER, 染工 jen kung. Dier's room, 染房 jen fang.

DIET, food, 食物 shih wūh.

To diet or feed by rule, 戒口 keae kow.

Vegetable diet, 食素 shih soo.

DIFFERENCE of customs or manners, 風俗不同 fung sūh pūh tung.

There is a difference between them, they are not the same, 兩個相異 leang ko seang e.

Difference, or quarrel, 競爭 king tsāng. To cause a difference or falling out between two persons, 生隙 sāng kēih. Ground of difference, 因而生隙 yin urh sāng kēih.

To make up a difference between two persons, 開交 kae keaou.

Unable to make up a difference, 開不得交 kae pūh tih keaou.

When a man is about to be angry he should consider, and say to himself, after my anger is past, by what means shall I make up the difference: 人遇見忿怒時候必須想一想。我發了怒後來怎麼個開交法子呢。 jin yu kēen fun noo she how, pēih seu seang yih seang, wo fā leaou noo how lae, tsāng mo ko kae keaou fā tze ne?

DIFFERENT, 異 e; 不同 pūh tung.

Not different from the former, 不異於前 pūh e yu tsēen.

Different from common men, 異於常人 e yu chang jin. Very different, 大不相同 ta pūh seang tung; 爭得遠 tsāng tih yuen; 差得遠 cha tih yuen.

Different as possible, 迥殊 heung shoo; 迥異 heung e.

Vastly different, 大相懸絕 ta seang, heuen tseuō.

Not much different, 差不多 cha pūh shang hea.

All spoke differently, 諸說不一 choo shwō pūh yih.

DIFFICULT to do, 難做 nan tsō; not easy to do, 不容易做 pūh yung e tso.

The truth is, that to advance or retire, are both difficult, 真是進退兩難 chin she tsin tuy leang nan.

It is more difficult than to ascend to

heaven, 比登天還難呢 pe tāng tēen hwan nan ne.

DIFFICULTIES, neither party shall make, 彼此不得刁難 pe tsze pūh tih teau nan.

Difficulties precede success, this is a certain principle, 先難後獲理有固然 sēen nan how hwō, le yew koo jen.

Difficulties or distressing occurrences in life, 艱難 kēen nan.

DIFFICULTY, appearance of without making the least, 不作一毫難色 pūh tsō yih haou nan sīh.

DIFFUSELY, not, branching out, 不蔓不枝 pūh man pūh ke.

DIG, or cultivate the ground, 耕田 kāng tēen.

To dig with a short hoe called 鋤頭, is expressed by 創地 paou te.

To dig a pond or ditch, 掘池 keuō che.

To dig a well, 鑿井 tsō tsing.

To dig a cave, 穿穴 chuen heuō.

Dig a pit, more than a cubit deep, 鋤一坑深尺餘 tsou yih kang, shin chih yu.

DIGEST food in the stomach, 胃中消化 wei chung seaou hwa; 克化 kih hwa.

DIKES, to injure them intentionally for the purpose of inundating the country, 決水 keuō shwūy.

DILIGENT, 勤 kin. Steady and diligent, 殷勤 yin kin. Diligent and economical, 勤儉 kin kēen.

Diligent in the duties of an office, morning and night attending to pub-

lie concerns, 謹守官職早
夜奉公 kin show kwan ch'ih;
tsau yay fung kung.
Diligently labouring night and day, 晝
夜勤勞 chow yay kin laou.
DILL SEED, 小茴香 seaou hwuy
heang.
DIM, eyes already, (said of a dying
person), 目已瞑 m'ih e ming.
Ming m'ih, 瞑目 denotes to die.
DIMINISH, 減 k'een. To diminish a
little, 減少些 k'een shaou seay.
To diminish rather much, or a little
more, 減多些 k'een to seay.
Cannot add nor diminish one word,
添減一字不得 t'een k'een
y'ih tsze p'ih t'ih; this is sometimes
said in compliment to a person's
composition.
DIMITY, embroidered cloth, 綉斜
紋布 sew seay w'än poo.
DIMOCARPUS LONGAN, 龍眼
lung yen, the dragon's eye. Dimo-
carpus litche, 荔枝 le che.
DINE, the Chinese use the same ex-
pression for every meal, 食飯
sh'ih fan, Eat rice. 用飯 yung
fan, to use rice.
To take the noon meal, 食午飯
sh'ih woo fan.
When speaking of European's dinners,
they say 食大餐 sh'ih ta tsan;
to eat the great meal; the word *Sh'ih*,
to eat, is in familiar conversation
read *CHIA*.
DINNER, the noon meal, 午飯 woo
fan; the great meal, 大餐 ta tsan.
DINNER TIME, 食飯午的時
候 sh'ih woo fan t'ih she how.
DINNING noise that stuns the ear, 亂

聲聒人耳 lwan shing kw'ö
jin urh.
DIOSPYROS, or Indian date plum, 柿
she; dried, 柿乾 she kan; or 柿
餅 she ping, the date cake, said to
keep three years. A different species,
鷄心柿 ke sin she.
DIP into, 蘸入 tsan j'ih.
DIPHTHONG, 二字連呼成
一音 urh tsze l'een hoo ching
y'ih yin.
DIRECT, or manage, 掌管 chang
kwan; 管理 kwan le. To point
out a certain course, 指引 che
yin.
Direct, straight, 直的 ch'ih t'eh.
To come direct, 直路來的 ch'ih
loo lae t'eh.
DIRECTION or point aimed at, 指向
che h'ang. Ordered the domestics
to go in every direction and search,
吩咐家人分頭到各
處找 fun foo kea jin fun tow tau
ko chuo chaou.
Direction of a letter, 書封外之
字 shoo fung wae che tsze; 信
皮的字 sin pe t'eh tsze.
DIRECTLY, straight, 直的 ch'ih t'eh;
immediately, 卽刻 tse'ih k'ih.
Go directly, 卽時去 tse'ih she keu;
he came directly with haste, 他卽
速來 ta tse'ih süh lae.
DIRT, 垢 kow; mire, 爛泥 lan ne.
DIRTY CLOTHES, 腌膻衣服
gang tsang e f'uh.
Dirty window, 糊窗 hoo chwang;
泥窗 ne chwang.
Neither dirty nor clean, 不垢
不淨 p'uh kow p'uh tsing.

DISADVANTAGE, to be subject to a,
吃虧 ke'ih kwei.
DISAGREE, 不和 p'uh ho.
These two persons disagree, 這兩
個人不和睦 chay leang ko
jin p'uh ho m'ih.
Your opinion and mine disagree or
differ, 彼此意不對 pe tsze
e p'uh tuy.
DISAGREEABLE, 沒有趣 m'ih
yew tseu.
DISAGREEMENT between different
sorts of food, 食物相忌 sh'ih
w'ih seang ke; they should not be
eaten at the same time.
DISALLOW, 不許 p'uh heu, 不
准 p'uh chun.
DISALLOWED also by Mahomedan re-
ligion, 亦爲回教之所不
容 y'ih wei hwuy keaou che so p'uh
yung.
DISAPPEAR, vanish out of sight, 飄
然而去 peau jen urh keu.
DISAPPOINTED, 失其本望 sh'ih
ke pun wang.
Disappointed in my first desires, 初
願未酬 tsoo yuen we chow.
DISAPPOINTMENT of one's wishes,
失意 sh'ih e; 失志 sh'ih che;
of one's hopes, 失望 sh'ih wang.
DISBELIEVE, 不信 p'uh sin.
Disbelieve rewards and punishments,
不信因果 p'uh sin yin kwo;
i. e. cause and effect; vice or virtue
are the causes; punishments or re-
wards, the effects.
DISCERNMENT, clear, intellectual, also
in matters of religion, 智慧 che
hwuy; for which the Buddhists use
般若 pa.n j'ö.

DISOWN, to deny or push an allegation from one, 推託 113 15: 不招認 p'ih chaou j'it. To refuse to confess.

DISPEL doubts, 解疑 keae e.

DISPARITY, dissimilitude, 不相對 p'ih seang tuy.

DISPENSE, distribute, 施 she; 分給 fun keh.

Dispense charity widely, 布施 poo she.

May be dispensed with, 可以不用 ko e puh yung.

DISPERSE, scatter, 散 san. Disperse with the hand, 手散 show san.

Two hundred men and women were scattered or dispersed, 流散男女二百 lew san nan neu urh p'ih.

Disperse widely, said of books, 廣布流通 kwang poo lew tung.

DISPLAY, exhibit to the sight, 顯 h'ern, or 現 h'ern; 現着 h'ern ch'eh.

DISPLEASURE, anger, 生氣 sāng ke. Subjected to a fit of displeasure without any cause or reason, 無緣無故白受了一場氣 woo yuen woo koo p'ih show leauu y'ih chang ke.

DISPLEASE, to make a person disquieted in mind, 令人心不舒服 ling jin sin p'ih shou f'ih.

To make angry, 令人生氣 ling jin sāng ke.

There is no occasion to be displeased about such a trifle, 不用為這小事生氣 p'ih yung wei chay seauu sze sāng ke.

You need not be displeased, 不必生氣 p'ih p'ih sāng ke.

DISPOSE in order, 開列 kae l'eh.

Dispose of goods, diffuse them by sale, 消流 seauu lew.

I don't know where I shall dispose of these goods, 此貨不知在那裡行消 t'ze bo p'ih che t'ze na le hing seauu.

DISPOSITION, temper of mind, 性情 sing tsing.

Bad perverse disposition, 性情乖張 sing tsing kwae chang.

Hasty disposition, 性急 sing keih.

Fiery disposition, 火性 ho sing.

To know people's dispositions, 知人性 cie jin sing.

Cruel disposition, 性情兇惡 sing tsing heung g'eh.

Violent disposition, 性子暴燥 sing t'ze pauu tsauu.

People of a perverse and fierce disposition, 民情刁悍 min tsing teauu han.

Slow dull disposition, 性慢 sing man.

They had now no disposition to eat, but were looking and laughing, 衆人已沒心吃飯都看着了取笑 chung jin e m'eh sin keh fan, too kan ch'eh leauu tseu seauu.

Disposition, coarse and unsteady, 性子粗浮 sing tsing tsauu fow.

DISPROPORTION, or disparity, 不相對 p'ih seang tuy.

DISPROVE, to confute, 辯駁倒了 p'ien p'eh taou leauu.

DISPUTE, to contest by words, 爭辯 ts'ang p'ien.

To reason about, 辯論 p'ien lun; also written 辨 p'ien.

Dispute, to prove that one is right, 計較 ke keae.

If injured or offended, 不與人計較 p'ih yu jin ke keae; "do not dispute nor altercation with the person," but pass it over without notice; and this is commonly done with a proud contemptuous feeling.

Dispute or strive about property, 爭財 ts'ang tsae.

In disputes do not seek to conquer, 狠毋求勝 h'eh woo kew shing.

DISQUIETUDE of mind, 心不安 sin p'ih g'eh.

DISQUISITION, 辨論 p'ien lun.

DISREGARD, to neglect, 不理 p'ih le; 不啻 p'ih kwan.

To slight, 不以為意 p'ih e wei e.

To disregard one's life, 不顧性命 p'ih koo sing ming.

Make rash promises of marriage and disregard the future lives of children, 為亂許婚姻不顧兒女終身 wei lwan heu hw'eh yin, p'ih koo urh neu chung shin.

DISREPUTABLE, 沒臉的 m'eh l'ien t'eh; 丟臉的 tew l'ien t'eh; 無體面的 woo te m'ien t'eh; 不好名聲 p'ih hau ming shing.

Disreputable family connexions, 身家不清 shin kea p'ih tsing.

DISRESPECT and contempt shown to the sayings of the sages, 狎侮聖言 he'eh woo shing yen.

Disrespect to the emperor or superiors, 慢上 man shang.

DISRESPECTFUL, irreverent, 不恭敬的 p'ih kung king t'eh.

DISSATISFIED, 心不足 *sin pūh tūh*.

DISSECT, to, by a radius drawn from the centre, a semicircle unequally, will make an acute, and an obtuse angle. 自圓徑中心復畫一輻線而不平分半圓之界則成一銳角一鈍角 *tze hwan king chung sin, fūh hwa yīh fūh sēn, urh pūh ping fun pwan hwan che kae, tāh ching yīh juy keō, yīh tun keō*.

DISSEMBLE, to hide from a person under false appearances, 瞞人家 *mwan jin kea*.

DISSEMINATE books, 頒布 *pan poo*. To disseminate extensively certain opinions or doctrines, 以廣流傳 *e kwang lew chuen*.

DISSIMILITUDE, 不像 *pūh seang*; 不相似 *pūh seang sze*.

DISSIPATE the thoughts, by a variety of concerns, 雜事分心 *tsā sze fun sin*.

Dissipate, or scatter the attention, 志意漁散 *che e yu san*.

DISSIPATED mind, 放辟邪侈之心 *fang peīh seay che che sin*.

Dissipate the mind (said of amorous music), 淫蕩人之心志 *yin tang jin che sin che*.

Dissipated, debauched person, 酒色之徒 *tsew sīh che too*.

DISSIPATION or debauchery, sunk in, 溺情酒色 *neīh tsing tsew sīh*.

DISSOLVE it in warm spirits, 溫酒化下 *wān tsew hwa kea*.

Dissolve metals, 化 *hwa*.

DISSOLVE a partnership; separate per-

sons united in trade, 分數 *fun soo*; 散班 *san pan*.

To dissolve an agreement, 退約 *tuy yō*.

DISSOLUTE man, 放恣的人 *fang tze tēh jin*.

DISSUADE from doing, 勸戒 *keuen keae*; 勸戒不做 *keuen keae pūh tao*; 勸住 *keuen choo*.

DISTANCE, 遠 *yuen*; a great distance, 遙遠 *yaou yuen*.

Saw at a great distance, 遠遠望見 *yuen yuen wang kēn*.

The distance of two le, 有二里之遙 *yew urh le che yaou*.

Saw a priest of Fūh, and a priest of Taou, at a distance coming, 見一僧一道遠遠而來 *kēn yīh sāng yīh taou yuen yuen urh lae*.

A feeling of distance, and disregard to a person, 疎遠之心 *soo yuen che sin*.

DISTANT, how far? 相距幾何 *seang keu ke ho*.

How distant, 幾遠 *ke yuen*.

Distant only three or four le, 止隔有三四里路 *che kīh yew san sze le loo*.

Distant from this place two le, 離這裡有二里多路 *le chay le yew urh le to loo*.

Distant from the surface of the earth 300,000 le, 離地面三十萬里 *le te mēen san shīh wan le*.

DISTEMPER, 疫 *yīh*; 疫病 *yīh ping*.

Distemper amongst domestic animals, 畜疫 *chūh yīh*.

DISTIL rice, 蒸米 *ching me*.

To distil liquor, 蒸酒 *ching tsew*; 餛酒 *tsūng tsew*.

DISTILLER, 餛酒的人 *tsūng tsew tēh jin*.

DISTINCTION, none between difficult and easy, 不分難易 *pūh fun nan e*.

Make no distinction between natives and foreigners, nor view them in the least different, 並未區別中外稍存異視 *ping wei keu pēē chung wae, shaou tsun e she*.

DISTINGUISH carefully the seal, 細辨圖記 *se pēen too ke*.

Distinguish, to separate by some mark, 區別 *keu pēē*; 分別 *fun pēē*; 辨別 *pēen pēē*.

To know one from another by any mark of difference, 辨識 *pēen shīh*.

Cannot distinguish, 辨不出 *pēen pūh chūh*. A metaphor and a comparison being nearly allied, are difficult to distinguish, 興與比相近而難辨 *hing yu pe seang kin urh nan pēen*.

Although certain vices and virtues be small, they must be distinguished like light from darkness, 善惡雖小須辨別如睹黑白 *sheu gō suy seaou, seu pēen pēē, joo too hīh pīh*.

DISTORT, to twist, 扭 *new*.

To deform by irregular motions: Laugh without distorting the face, 笑不壞顏 *seaou pūh hwae yen*.

To wrest from the true meaning; Distorted representations which ought not to be followed, 曲說不可從 *keūh shwō pūh ko tsung*.

DISTRACTED mixed thoughts; the

opposite of pure spiritual thoughts,
意念之雜 e nēen che tsá.

DISTRACON, perturbation of mind,
心惹 sin jay.

DISTRESS, to harass, 苦楚 koo tsoo;
苦磨 koo mo. To add one
distressing circumstance to another,
苦上加苦 koo shang kea koo.

Tsze-loo 子路 a disciple of Confu-
cius, when his master was impove-
rished and distressed, said, Wán-héen,
惶見 with manifest anger and
vexation, 君子亦有窮乎
keun tsze yih yew keung hoo! Is a
good man also subjected to poverty
and distress? Confucius replied, 君
子固窮小人窮斯濫
矣 a good man is firm in his distress,
a petty man in distress overflows:
gives way to his passions.

The Heung-noo Tartars repeatedly
distressed the northern frontier,
which grieved the emperor, 匈奴
數苦北邊上患之
heung-noo soo koo pih pēen, shang
hwan che.

Distress a man, to treat him ill, 難爲
人家 nan wei jin kea.

To detain and distress and extort from
people, and beat them so as to put
them in fear, 留難搶勒處
治人使人怕 lew nan, kǎng
lih, choo che jin, she jin pa.

DISTRESSING, most, are three cases.—
parents old, children young, and
poverty, 親老子幼家貧
三事最爲慘苦 tsin laou,
tsze yew, kea pin, san sze tsuy wei
tsan koo.

Very distressing to the mind, 好不
傷心也 haou pih shang sin yay.

Don't be distressed in your mind, 不
要悲傷 pih yaou pei shang.

Why distress yourself to do it thus, 何
苦做這樣呢 ho koo tso
chay yang ne?

DISTRESSES and dangers of a dusty
(impure) world, 塵世中之
苦危 chin she chung che koo wei.

DISTRESSFUL, 辛苦 sin koo.

DISTRIBUTE, to divide and deal out,
分 fun; 分派 fun pae; 分施
fun she.

DISTRUST, 不信 pih sin.

DISTURB, to quiet a person, 驚動
人家 king tung jin kea.

Not again dare to disturb you (said
civilly), 再不敢驚動你
tsae pih kan king tung ne.

To create tumultuary emotion, 生
事 sāng sze; 滋事 tsze sze.

DISTURBANCE, to make a violation
of the peace; 生事 sāng sze; 攪
擾 keaou jaou. Go and come
quickly, don't quarrel nor make a
disturbance with any one, 速去
速來不要與人家爭
論滋事 sūh keu, sūh lae, pih
yaou yu jin kea tsǎng lun, tsze sze.

DITCHES round city walls, 城池
ching che. Any ditch, 溝 kow; 溝
洫 kow heu.

DIVERSION, sport, to take it, 取樂
頑 tseu lǎ wan.

DIVERT, to please, 樂頑 lǎ wan.

He was still more diverted, 他越
發得了趣味 ta yuē fǎ tih
leaou tseu we.

DIVIDE by ten, 以十析 • shih
seih.

DIVIDE, to part, 分 fun.

Divide one to each man, 每一人
分一個 mei yih jin fun yih ko.


To break and divide in two, 折而
二之 chǎ urh urh che.

Nothing else to divide the attention,
未有第二樣分心 weyew
te urh yang fun sin.

Tsoo agreed with Han to divide
equally the empire between them,
楚與漢約中分天下
Tsoo yu Han yǎ, chung fun tēen-hea.

Divide (twelve) into two halves and six
will be obtained, 半之得六
pwan che tih lew.

DIVINATION is often performed in
temples by two pieces of wood
or bamboo called 筮 yaou; and 茭
杯 keaou pei, or 盃 pei; also 筭
杯 keaou pei.

They are made of a rounded piece of
wood of this form , cut lengthwise
through the middle so, that each piece
has a round and a flat side. They
are thrown, by the worshipper
kneeling up into the air, and let fall
to the ground; if both flat sides lie
uppermost, they are called 陽
yang, or 仰杯 yang pei, and are
deemed 不祥 pih tsǎng, Un-
lucky; if both round sides be up-
permost, they are called 陰 yin, or
俯杯 foo pei, and denote 平安
ping gan, Tranquility; if one round
and one flat side be uppermost, they
are called 聖杯 shing pei, and
considered 祥 tsǎng, or Lucky.

DIVINE, a, glory or light, fills the house, and causes the heart of man to open and understand, 神光滿室 使人心地開通 shin kwang mwan shih, she jin sin te kae tung.

Divine plans, divine calculations of the general, 元師神籌神算 yuen shwae shiu chow, shin swan.

Divine efficacy (of medicine), 神效 shin heaou; 其效如神 ke keaou joo shin.

To divine lucky and unlucky hours and days, 占時日之吉兇 chen she jih che ke'ih heung.

To divine is commonly expressed by 卜 pūh, and 卜卦 pūh kwa; 打籤 ta tsēn; 求籤 kew tsēn.

DIVISIBLE, 可分得的 ko fun tih tēih.

DIVISION, separation and distraction, 分別 fun pēē.

DIVORCE, bill of, 休帖 hew tēē; 休書 hew shoo.

Divorce, to put away a wife, 出妻 chūh tse; 休妻 hew tse; 分妻 fun tse; 將妻義絕之 tsāng tse, e tseuē che.

DIVULGED. The affair was divulged, 事露 sze loo.

DIURETIC, 動小便的藥 tung seaou pēn tēih yō; 利水的藥 le shwūy tēih yō. For this purpose they use, 車前子 chay tēen tsze, Plantago seeds.

DIURNALLY, 一日一回的 yih jih yih hwuy tēih; 每日 mei jih; 日日 jih jih.

DIVULGE secrets, 洩漏密事 sēē low meih sze.

A good man is ashamed of saying more than he does, 君子恥其言 過其行 keun tsze che ke yen kwo ke hing.

DO, to perform, 做 tso; 作 tsō. To do business, 做事 tso sze; 幹事 kan sze.

Cannot do it, 做不來 tso pūh lae.

Did not know what to do, nonplused, 摸不着頭路 mo pūh chō tow loo; i. e. cannot feel, or find out a way to act.

Don't be laughing, 休得取笑 hew tih tseu seaou.

I'll not do it, 吾不為也 woo pūh wei yay.

Do not know who wrote *Seih-she*, 惜誓者不知誰所作也 shih-she chay, pūh che shwūy so tsō yay.

Those who do what is forbidden shall be guilty, 營幹所為禁止者有罪咎 ying kan so wei kin che chay, yew tauy kew.

Do to others, as you would have others do to you, is expressed in various ways by the Chinese, as 凡事以自己之心度人之心 fan sze e tsze ke che sin, tō jin che sin, In all cases judge of other's hearts by your own. What you dislike yourself, don't do it to others, 己所不欲勿施於人 ke so pūh yō, wūh she yu jin.

DOATED upon their youngest son, the parents did, 父母溺愛少子 foo moo neih gae shaou tsze.

DOCTOR, or physician, 醫夫 e foo; 醫生 e sāng.

Long sickness makes a doctor, 久病成醫 keu ping ching e.

Detained in the house, twelve days, two doctors to consult, feel the pulse, and give medicine by turns, 欸留兩位醫生輪流斟酌 診脈下藥十二日不放家去 kwan lew leang wei e saug, lun lew chin chō, chin mih, hea yō, shih urh jih pūh fang kea keu.

Eminent doctors of physic are called 太醫 tae e; and 國手 kwō show.

DOCTRINES, things taught, 教 keaou; 人所教之各理 jin so keaou che kō le.

False doctrines, 異端 e twan.

Doctrines and precepts of the Budh sect are called 法 fa.

Confucius denominated his doctrines 文 wān; 道之顯著 taou che hēen choo; the clear manifestation of the principles of virtue.

DOCUMENT, official, 文書 wān shoo.

DODDER, or *Cuscuta*, 無葉藤 woo yē tāng.

DOERS of good are few, doers of evil many, 為善者少作惡者多 wei shen chay shaou; tsō gō chay to.

DOG, 狗 kow; a or one dog, 一隻狗 yih chih kow; 犬 keuen.

A bitch, 母狗 moo kow.

Dog, watches for man, 犬為人 居守 keuen wei jin keu show.

DOLIUM, species of, 琵琶螺 pe pa lo.

DOLLAR, Spanish, 番面錢 fan mēen

- tsēn; 番錢 fan tsēn; 鬼頭錢 kwei tow tsēn, devil's head money; 花邊錢 hwa pēn tsēn; flower edged money; 洋錢 yang tsēn; 銀錢一圓 yin tsēn yih yuen; silver round coin, hence 圓 yuen, round, is often used for dollar, and is abbreviated to 員 yuen.
- One dollar, 一塊圓錢 yih kwae yuen tsēn. Twenty dollars, 銀二十員 yin urh shih yuen.
- Half a dollar, 中錢 chung tsēn; 半圓 pwan yuen; 半塊錢 pwan kwae tsēn.
- How much is required to make the dollar equal to pure silver, 這一圓錢要多少火耗 chay yih yuen tsēn yaou to shaou ho haou, The *ho haou* denotes the waste incurred in smelting.
- DOMESTIC slave, 家人 kea jin; 奴僕 noo pūh.
- Domestic head servant, 家裡的人 kea le tēih jin.
- Domestic affairs, 家務 kea woo.
- Domestic animals, 畜生 chūh sāng.
- Six domestic animals, 六畜 lew chūh, are 馬牛羊鷄犬豕 ma, new, yang, ke, keuen, che.
- Domestic animals that die of their own accord must not be eaten, 六畜自死不可食 lūh chūh tsze sze pūh ko shih.
- DOMINOES, the cards so called, 點子牌 tēn tze pae, 'dotted cards.'
- DONE, finished; ended, 訖 heih; 畢 peih; 已 e: commonly follows the

- thing spoken of. The work is done, 其工夫做完了 ke kung foo tso wan leaou.
- Done or not yet done; already effected or not yet effected, 已行未行 e hing we hing.
- DONOR, a bestower, 施與者 she yu chay; 恩主 gān choo; 恩賜者 gān tze chay; 賞賜者 shang tze chay; 恩惠之人 gān hwuy che jin.
- DON'T let people know, 勿使人知 wū she jin che.
- Don't wait till you are sick before you take medicine, 勿待病生纔服藥 wū tai ping sāng, tsao fōh yē.
- Don't you listen to him, 你不聽他 ne pūh ting ta.
- DOOR or gate, 門 mun; 戶 hoo; 門戶 mun hoo; 門口 mun kow; 閨門 kwei mun, the door entering to the female apartment; 正門 ching mun, the middle door; 角門 keō mun, a side door. In Chinese gentlemen's houses, and in public offices, there are three doors on a line with each other, separated only by a pillar; the middle door is to admit persons of rank, the side doors for common visitors.
- Double leaved door, half open and half shut, 兩扇的門半開半掩 leang shen tēih mun, pwan kae pwan yen.
- Door post, 門枋 mun fang.
- Lintel of a door, 門眉 mun mei.
- Threshold of a door, 門限 mun hēn.

- Came to the door, 來到門首 lae taou mun show.
- Man at the door, 門上人 mun shang jin.
- Door gods, 門神 mun shin.
- Let every man sweep the snow from his own door, and not regard the hoar frost on the top of his neighbour's house, 各人自掃門前雪莫管他人屋上霜 kō jin tze saou mun tsēn seūh, mō kwan ta jin ūh shang shwang.
- Door keeper, 門公 mun kung; 看門的人 kan mun tēih jin; 門上的人 mun shang tēih jin.
- DORMOUSE, 松鼠 sung shoo.
- DOSE of medicine, 一劑藥 yih tze yō Fifty pills at a dose, 每服五十九 mei fūh woo shih wan.
- DOTAGE, nearly in, 已近昏眩 e kin hwān maou.
- BOTTED CARD, 點子牌 tēn tze pae.
- DOUBLE, the opposite of single, 雙的 shwang tēih.
- Double as much, two fold, 兩倍 leang pei.
- Double meaning, 雙關 shwang kwan.
- Double tongued, 雙舌的 shwang shē tēih; 擺舌的 pae shē tēih.
- Double mouthed, said of mandarins, to denote their domineering, 官府有兩口 kwan foo yew leang kow.
- To double any thing; to add as much again, 加一倍 kea yih pei.

Double (two) and they will make four,
兩之則爲四 leang che tsih
wei sze.

Four cubits are called jin, a jin
doubled is called a tsin, 四尺謂
之仞倍仞謂之尋 sze
chih wei che jin, pei jin wei che tsin.

DOUBT, 疑 e. To think uncertain,
思疑 sze e. Irresolution, 疑
惑 e hwō.

Full of doubts and suspicions, 滿腹
狐疑 mwan fih hoo e.

To excite doubt, 動疑 tung e.

To clear up doubts, 質疑 chih e.

I still have doubts, 我尙有疑
wo shang yew e. Doubt and unbelief,
狐疑不信 hoo e pih sin.

Still cherished doubts, and was uneasy,
猶懷疑不安 yew hwae e
püh gan.

Doubts solved, or freed from, 疑心
釋 e sin shih.

In one day my doubts were all dispell-
ed, 一天疑慮皆釋然
矣 yih t'ien e leu keae shih jen e.

Doubt and confusion in one's thoughts,
狐思亂想 hoo sze lwan seang.

Without doubt, it is a stranger who is
disappointed of his hopes, 一定
是異鄉不得意之人
yih ting she e heang püh tih e che
jin.

DOUGH, paste unbaked, 生麵 sǎng
mēen.

A lump of dough, 一團生麵
yih twan sǎng mēen.

DOVE, or wood pigeon, 斑鳩 pan
kew.

DOVETAIL, of the carpenter's, 交

PART III. 1 L

指 keaon che. On 外江呼
笋頭 the north side of the Yang-
tze-keang they call it Seun-tow.

DOWN below, it is, 在底下 tsae
te hea.

To fall down from a higher place, 落
下來 lō hea lae.

To fall down as a person in walking
does, 跌倒 t'ē t'ou.

To blow down, 吹倒 chuy taou.

To put down, 放下 fang hea.

To move down a river, as a ship does,
移下河去 e hea ho keu.

To walk down, 走下去 tsow hea
keu.

Down of feathers or plants, 毫毛
haou maou.

DOWNY feathers of a goose, 鵝毳
go chuy.

DOZEN, twelve, 十二個 shih urh
ko. A dozen years, 一紀 yih ke.

DRAG and pull, 拉摭 la chay;
colloquially reiterated thus, La la,
chay chay.

Drag a sheep after one, 牽羊 k'ien
yang.

DRAGON, 龍 lung.

DRAGON'S blood, 血杰 heuē kēē.

DRAGON FLY, 蜻蛉 tsing ling;
蜻蛉 tsing ting.

DRAIN, to carry water off marshy land,
浚渠 tseun keu.

Covered drain, 暗溝 gan kow.

DRAMA. The origin of the drama in
China, is attributed to 元宗
Yuen-tsung, an emperor of the Tang
dynasty, about. A. D. 740; it was
then called 傳奇 chuen ke: Sung
dynasty called the drama 戲曲

he keüh; the Kin dynasty, 院本
雜劇 Yuen pun tsā keih. The
terms now made use for the several
performers originated with the em-
peror 徽宗 Hwuy-tsung, (A. D.
1120), who 見囊國人來
朝衣裝舉動可笑使
優人效之以爲戲 on
seeing the persons of an embassy from
Tsuan kwō, whose dress and gestures
were laughable; he ordered the
musicians to imitate them, and get
up a play.

Another authority says, 戲曲至
隋始盛 the drama began to
prevail in the time of Suy, (A. D.
610). It was then called 康衢
戲 kang keu he; the Tang dynasty
called the drama 梨園樂 le yuen
lō; Sung called it, 華林戲 hwa
lin he; and the Tartar dynasty Yuen
called it 昇平樂 shing ping lō,
'the joy of peace and prosperity.'

According to the 元人百種 Yuen
jin pih chung, the dramatis per-
sonæ are comprehended under these
nine terms.

1st, Ching mō 正末 are the male
personages, who compose the prin-
cipal characters in the plot; and who
are vulgarly called 末泥 mō ne.

2nd, Foo mō 副末 are ruling cha-
racters in the piece, second to the
preceding; anciently called 蒼體
tsang kōh.

3rd, Tan 狙 vulgar written 旦 tan,
the name of a female libidinous ani-
mal, intended for 當場之妓
the whores on the stage.

4th, Hoo 狐 a fox, now erroneously written 孤 koo; a general term for official characters, civil and military.

5th, Tsing 靚 now erroneously written 淨 tsing; a sort of buffoons who, instead of the blown up cheeks or buffo, of the Roman theatres, have their faces daubed with black or white paint, and who try to supply mirth by drollery, obscenity or flattery.

6th, Paou 鴇 a libidinous bird intended to represent old prostitutes.

7th, Naou 猻 a species of monkey, said to pick the lice out of the tiger's head, and finally to eat his brains; intended as a general emblem of abandoned women, who prey on the vitals of dissolute young men.

8th, Tsëe ke 捷譏 prompt of satire, witty characters; anciently called 滑稽 hwä ke, slippery spies.

9th, Yin he 引戲 to induce fun or play; the same as 徂 tan. (See the more modern names in the 2nd vol. of this dictionary, under 戲 He.

The stage door is called 鬼門 kwei mun, the door by which the shades of ancient personages come upon the stage, and make their exit. From the band being placed there, now called 鼓門 koo mun.

The subjects of Dramatic composition are divided into 十二科 twelve classes; viz.

1st, Shin sën taou hwa 神仙道化 the transforming influences of gods and demons.

2nd, Lin, tseuen, kew, hë, 林泉丘壑 woods, springs, hills, and vallies.

3rd, Pe paou, ping hwü 披袍秉笏 putting on court robes, and holding the sceptre.

4th, Chung chin lëe sze 忠臣烈士 faithful statesmen, and zealous scholars.

5th, Heiou e lëen tsëe 孝義廉節 dutiful, temperate, and chaste persons.

6th, Chih këen, ma tsan 叱姦罵讒 hooting the adulterous; and railing at the slanderous.

7th, Chih chin, koo tze 逐臣孤子 expelled statesmen, and orphan children (princes).

8th, Pö taou, kan pang 鐙刀趕棒 brandishing the sword, and pursuing with the club; war scenes.

9th, Fung hwa, seuë yüë 風花雪月 wind, flowers, snows, and moons; lascivious pieces.

10th, Pei, hwan, le, hë, 悲歡離合 sorrow, joy, parting, meeting.

11th, Yen hwa fun tse 煙花粉黛 smoke, flowers, white and black daubs on the face; low life pieces.

12th, Shin tow, kwei mëen 神頭鬼面 god's heads and devil's faces.

Those who defend the Chinese Drama, say it exhibits many good examples to the ignorant, who cannot read; and that to them it is instead of history. The moral writers however advise, yen kin yen he 嚴禁演戲 strictly to prohibit the acting of plays; and Foo neu kan he 婦女看戲 women's looking at plays.

DRANK till they were cheerful, and then spoke about passing occurrences, 飲酣語及時事 yin kau; yu këih she sze.

DRAUGHT of water, 一口水 yih kow shwü.

Drink a draught, 飲一口 hë yih kow.

Draught or rough sketch of a writing, 稿 kaou; 文章 wän tsau.

Draught of a picture, 意筆寫的 e pëh seay tëih.

Draught men, 圍棋子 wei ke tsze.

Draught of wind, place where there is a, 透風處 tow fung choo.

DRAW water, 汲水 këih shwü; 打水 ta shwü.

To draw or pull, 拉 la; 摠 chay; 牽 këen.

Draw the attention and confuse the eyes, 引亂心目 yin lwan sin mih.

Draw from the city by artifice, 騙他離城 pëen ta le ching.

Draw landscapes, men and things, 畫山水人物 hwä shan, shwü, jin, wü; and the method of preparing colours, 設色法 shë sïh fä.

To draw sketches of hills and rivers, 圖其山川 too ke shan chuen.

To draw out a sketch of a document, 草文書 tsau wän shoq.

Draw pictures, 寫畫 seay hwa.

Draw in, and extend, 伸縮 shin, shü.

Draw it in as a law or precedent, 援以爲例 yuen o wei le.

Draw near to one, 引近 yin kin.

DRAWER, as of a table, 櫃桶 kwei tung.

To draw open a drawer, 拉開櫃
桶 lā kae kwei tung.

DRAWING of a cubit, 尺圖 chih too.

To put one's self in the posture of
drawing a bow, 作開弓勢
tsò kae kung she.

Drawing pictures is expressed in poeti-
cal language by 丹青 tan tsing.

Drawing room; room for the reception
of visitors, 客廳 k'ih ting; 客
堂 k'ih tang.

DRAWN away or seduced by strange
principles and left-handed doctrines,
惑于異端左道矣 hwò
yu.e twan tao taou e.

Drawn asunder by carriages, (said of
punishing a man), 車裂之 chay
lěe che.

DREAD, 畏怕 wei pa.

DREAM, 夢 mung: Lo! Is-it not a
dream, 豈非又是一場夢
ke fei yew she yih chang muug.

I have had a dream which is far from
being ominous of good, 我得一
夢甚爲不祥 wo tih yih
mung, shin wei p'ih tsang.

Saw in a dream the goddess Kwan-yin,
夢中見觀音菩薩 mung
chung k'een Kwan-yia poo-sā.

Dream is used by moral writers for that
insensibility to the high destinies of
man which the mere sensual world-
ling exhibits; hence they say, 一
念之迷即夢 yih acen che me
ts'ih mung; every stupid bewildered
thought is a dream.

Awaken the men of the world from
their dreams, 醒世人之睡
夢 sing she jin che shw'by mung.

Evidence of a dream in favor of virtue,

夢徵 mung ching.

Call for, or invite an interpreter of
dreams, 請圓夢先生 tsing
yuen mung s'eu saug; or, 詳解
夢的人 ts'ang keas mung t'ih
jiu.

DRENCH and settle the mould with wa-
ter, 用水滲定細土 yung
shw'by s'än ting se too.

DRESS, 打扮 ta pan. A character
(on the stage) dressed as a foreign
king, 冲末扮番王 chung
mò pan fan wang.

DRESSING case, small, 剃頭小規
矩 te tow seaou kwei keu.

DREW his sword, cut his throat and died,
拔劍自刎而死 p'ä k'een,
tsze: w'au urh sze.

DRIED hempseed, 火麻仁 ho-ma jin.

DRILL, turned by a bow and a string,
for boring in wood, 鑽 tawan.

To drill, or exercise soldiers, 教練
keou l'een.

DRINK, 食 yin; 飲 hō.

To drink off entirely, 吃盡 ke'ih tsin.

To drink dry, 吃乾了 ke'ih kan
leou. Drink tea, 喝茶 hō cha.

To drink wine, 喫酒 ke'ih tsow;
commonly pronounced Ch'ih tsow.

DRINKING, I have been in the habit of,
but I now every day discontinue it,
lest wine should injure my health,
我平日好飲酒我如
今天天不飲酒怕酒
壞身 wo ping jih haou yin tsow;
wo joo kin t'een t'een p'ih yin tsow,
pa tsow hwae shin.

I am afraid that he is abroad drinking

and gaming, 我怕他在外吃
酒賭錢 wo pa ta tsae wae ke'ih
tsew too ts'een. A drinking bout
is expressed by 打酒 ta tsow.

The ancients knew that there were a
great many bad things connected
with drinking wine, therefore when-
ever they drank wine, they called
people to stand by and look on, and
keep a reckoning and caution them
to prevent their drinking too much,
古來的人知道吃酒
有許多不好處所以
但凡飲酒旁邊就叫
人看着記着數管戒
着不叫多喫了 koo lae
t'ih jin che taou ke'ih tsew yew hea
to p'ih haou choo, so e tan fan yin
tsow, pang p'een tsew keaou jin kan
chō, ke chō soo, kwan keae chō, p'ih
keou to ke'ih leaou.

To boast of being able to drink much
wine, is it not absurd? 以量大
爲誇不亦謬乎 e leang ta
wei kwa p'ih yih mew hoo!

DRIP, to fall in drops, 滴 te'ih.

Drip well water (through sand) 漏井
水 low tsing shw'by.

DRIP-STONE, or a substitute for it, a
jar with sand, 沙漏 sha low;
water that has dripped through the
sand, 隔沙水 k'ih sha shw'by.

DRIVE a wheel-barrow, 推車 tuy chay.

To drive a nail, 打釘 ta ting.

DRIVEL or slaver, 口涎 kow yen;
流涎 lew yen.

DRAWING away fowls and birds, the
noise of, 趕鷄雀聲 kan ke
ts'ò shing.

- To drive out or expel, 趕着出去 kan chō chih keu.
- DRONE BEE, the Chinese call, 蜜奴 meih noo, "The honey slave."
- DROP of water, 一滴水 yih tēih shwü.
- Drop by drop, 一滴一滴 yih tēih yih tēih.
- To drop or fall down, 落下來 lō hea lae.
- To let a thing drop from the hand, 失手跌下來 shih show tēē hea lae.
- Not leave a drop, I'll drink this cup dry at one draught, 我這盃要喫箇一口乾無滴 wo chay pei yaou keih ko yih kow kan, woo tēih.
- DROSS, 鑛 kwāng; 金璞 kin pō; 鑛中金性 kwāng chung kin sing, a golden nature in the midst of dross; 鑛去金存 kwāng keu kin tsun, the dross is put away, the gold preserved; by the application of, 智慧火 che hwuy ho, the fire of knowledge; this is the figurative language of the Budh sect.
- DROUGHT, want of rain, 旱 han; 天旱 tēen han.
- Continued drought for several years, 連年水旱 lēen nēen shwü han.
- A sweet shower happening after long drought is extremely delightful, 旱逢甘雨是快暢之至 kew han fung kan yu, she kwae chang che che.
- DROWN, 溺死 neih sze; to drown accidentally, 悞溺死 woo neih sze.

- Admonition not to drown female children, 勸戒溺女言 keuen keae neih neu yen.
- Drown one's self, 投水 tow shwü; throw one's self into the water.
- Six virgins who drowned themselves in a pond, 六女投塘 low neu tow tang
- Drowned himself, 自沉而死 tze chin urh sze.
- DROWNING of infants is the act of cruel women, 溺嬰一事狼毒婦人所爲 neih ying yih sze, lang tūh foo jin so wei.
- DRUGS, 藥材 yō tsae.
- To prepare hot drugs, 炮製熱藥 paou che jō yō.
- DRUGGIST, a preparer of drugs, 製藥材的 che yō tsae tēih.
- A seller of drugs, 賣藥材的 mae yō tsae tēih.
- Druggist's shop, 賣藥材的舖子 mae yō tsae tēih poo tsze.
- DRUM, of which there was a great variety in ancient times, 鼓 koo. Suspended-drum, 懸鼓 heuen koo.
- Large drum, 大皮鼓 ta pe koo.
- The box of fire works, called by Europeans a drum, 煙火盒 yen ho hō.
- Sort of kettle drum, 饅頭鼓 man tow koo, it is named from a cake which its head resembles.
- To strike the drum at the gate of government office, to demand an audience of the magistrate, 擊登聞鼓 keih täng wän koo.
- To beat a drum, 打鼓 ta koo; 搥鼓 luy koo.
- Drum having one end only covered

- with skin, 單面鼓 tan mēen koo.
- DRUMSTICK, 鼓槌 koo chuy; 棒槌 fung chuy.
- DRUNK with wine, 酒醉 tsew tsuy; 飲醉了 yin tsuy leaou.
- All got drunk, literally, "all entered the drunken village," 俱入醉鄉 heu jūh tsuy heang.
- Very drunk, 醉酩大醉 ming ting ta tsuy.
- Being drunk, 乘醉 shing tsuy.
- Dead drunk, literally, "smashed drunk, like mire, and insensible to man's concerns," 爛醉如泥不省人事 lan tsuy joo ne, pūh sing jin sze.
- Wine makes no man drunk, man makes himself drunk, 酒不醉人人自醉 tsew pūh tsuy jin, jin tsze tsuy.
- Perhaps the guest and host exchange cups till they get drunk, and if one word be out of joint, they upset the tables, break the bowls, seize the knives; brandish the clubs and excite an uproar, 或賓主酬對俱入醉鄉一言不合便翻桌打碗拿刀動仗爭鬧起來 hwō pin choo chow tui, keu jūh tsuy heang; yih yen pūh hō, péen fan chō, ta wan, na taou, tung chang, t'äng naou ke lae.
- DRUNKARD, 好酒醉的 haou ts:w tsuy tēih.
- In allusion to certain drinking hermits, a drunkard is called 酒仙 tsew sēen; and 醉仙 tsuy sēen; 酒頭 tsew tow.

The drunkard disorders his nature and injures the principles of life. 嗜酒者亂性傷生 she tsew chay lwan sing shang sāng.

DRUNKEN, 醉了 tsuy leaou.

He was a drunken fellow and did not guard with care. 原來他是個酒頭不細心防範 yuen lae ta she ko tsew tow, pūh se sin fang fan.

There was in the mansion, an extremely worthless drunken cook. 府內有個極不成材破爛酒頭廚子 foo nuy yew ko kēih pūh ching tsae, po lan tsew tow choo tsze.

DRUNKENNESS makes the intellect confused, and the heart mad. 嗜酒至醉使神昏心狂 she tsew che tsuy, she shin hwān sin kwang; and a maddened heart makes a man audacious, 心狂則胆大 sin kwān tsih tau ta.

Addicted to drunkenness, 嗜酒 she tsew; 沉酒飲酒 chin mēen yin tsew.

DRY it in the sun till it is very dry, 曝令極乾 paou ling kēih kan. Dry it over a slow fire, 文火烘乾 wān ho hung kan. Dry seeds in the sun very dry, and hang them up in an airy place, 晒種子極乾懸于通風處 shae chung tsze kēih kan, heuen yu tung fong choo.

Dry, the opposite of wet, 乾 kan.

Dry weather, drought, 旱天 han tēen, or tēen han.

Water dried up, 水醮 shwūy tseou. The waters which had collected were

not yet dried up, 滴水未曾涸 teih shwūy we tsāng kō.

Dry in the sun, 日晒 jih shae.

To dry at the fire, 焙 pei.

DUCK, in Europe called the Mandarin duck, or *Anas Galericulata*, 鴛鴦 yuen ying; 黃鴨 hwang yā, the yellow duck; and 匹鳥 peih neaou. These ducks are remarkable for never pairing with another mate after the death of the first.

Duck, 鴨 yā.

Duck's egg, 鴨蛋 yā tan.

Duck weed. A small yellow weed, that floats on the surface of water; put with fish, 浮萍 fow ping.

DUE, money which is, 所該之銀兩 so kae che yin leang.

To day the money is due, 今日銀期到了 kin jih yin ke taou leaou.

DULCIMER, 番琴 fan kin.

Dulcimer of Europe, 洋琴 yang kin; it is a little modified to Chinese taste: it is struck with 竹片敲 chūh pēen kaou, slips of bamboo.

DULL day, 天濛 tēen mung; 天陰 tēen yin; 天暗 tēen gan; 朦朧天 mung lung tēen. A dull fellow, 朦朧人 mung lung jin; 鈍頭 tun tow, 'A blunt headed fellow; the opposite is, 伶俐 ling le.

DUMB, 啞 ya. A dumb man, 啞巴人 ya pa jin.

Dumb animal, 啞巴畜生 ya pa chūh sāng.

DUMBY, 啞吧 ya pa.

DUNG of the bird *Avadavat*, used as a medicine, 白丁香 pih ting heang.

DUPLICATE, to double, 加一倍 kea yih pei.

DURABLE, 堅固 kēen koo.

DUSK of evening, 黃昏 hwang hwān.

DUST, 塵 chin; 埃 yae; 灰塵 hwuy chin. Small black spots of dust, 細黑末子 se hīh mō tsze.

Whenever the wind raises and spreads sand, it is called yae, or dust, 凡風起而揚沙皆曰埃 fan fung ke urh yang sha, keae yuē yae.

Numerous as the particles of dust, 微塵數 wei chin soo; this is said of 諸佛世尊 choo Fūh she tsun, all the Budhas, the honorable of the world.

DUTCHMAN, or Hollander, 荷蘭國人 Ho-lau kwo jin.

DUTY, tax or impost, 餉銀 hēang yin; 稅 shwūy.

To pay duties, 上餉 shang hēang; 納餉 nā hēang.

Not attend to the least thing beyond one's peculiar duty, 於本分外不加毫末 yu pun fun wae, pūh-kea haou mō.

Duty, that which a Person ought to do, 本分 pun fun. It is my duty, 是我分內之事 she wo fan nuy che sze. It is what duty requires, why should there be any thanks? 乃分所當然何謝之有 nae fun so tang jen, ho seay che yew?

Duty, it is of soldiers to inure themselves to hardships, and guard against indulging in ease, 兵丁之責分應習勞戒逸 ping ting che tsih fun, ying seih laou keae yih.

One's own duty, 己任 ke jin. "A burden laid on one," 仁以爲己任不亦重乎 jin e wei ke jin pūh yīh chung hoo, to reckon the attainment of perfect virtue one's bounden duty; is it not a weighty task?

Duties of any office or place, 責任 tsīh jin.

Of him who holds this office are its duties required, 人有是職位則有是責任 jin yew she chīh wei; tsīh yew she tsīh jin.

Difficult to perform the duties of a situation, 難以勝任 nan e shing jin.

DWARF, a man below the common size, 矮子 yae tsze.

Fruit that does not come to maturity, 結不熟 kēē pūh shūh. Dwarf trees, 古樹 koo shoo. To dwarf trees, 屈古樹 kēth koo shoo.

DWELL, to live in a place, 居 keu; 住 choo; 住在 choo tsae; 居住 keu choo.

Dwell long, 久居 kew keu.

DWELLING, temporary, 寓所 yu so. Dwelling house, 屋 ōh; 室 shīh; 家 kea; 宅 tsīh.

Your dwelling house, 府上 fou shang; my dwelling house, 舍下 shay hea.

In this street all are dwelling houses, there are no shops, 這條街都是住家的未有舖子 chay teaou keae, too she choo kea tēh, we yew poo tsze.

DYE the beard, a prescription for, 染髮方 jen seu fang.

DYSENTERY, 痢疾 le tsēih; 瀉痢 seay le.

Dysentery in which red and white faeces are voided, 赤白痢 chīh pīh le.

DYTISCUS, or water beetle, species of, 山龍虱 shan lung sīh. Another species of, 龍虱子 lung sīh tsze.

E

The long sound of E, is one of the Chinese syllables; in the Manuscript Dictionaries spelled by Y.

DECLAIRCISSMENT, a respectful whitening, 謹白 kin pīh.

EACH, every one of the number, 每 mei.

Give one to each person, 與每一人給一個 yu mei yīh jin kēth yīh ko.

Each of them shed tears, 各各灑淚 kō kō sha luy.

Each ship, 每一隻船 mei yīh chīh chuen.

EAGLE, 鷹 ying; 神鷹 shin ying.

EAR organ of audition, 耳 urh; 耳聾 urh to.

Orifice of the ear, 耳門 urh mun.

Ear, is delighted with sounds, 耳之樂於聲 urh che lō yu shing.

Goes in at the left ear, and out at the right, makes no impression on the mind, 左耳進右耳出 tao urh tsin, yew urh chūh.

To lend an ear to, 附耳聽 foo urh ting.

Ear of corn, or fruit of grain, 禾苗 ho meao; 實 shīh; to become full, 成穀 ching kūh.

EARLY, soon, 早 tsao; 早先 tsao sēn.

Very early, 絕早 tseuē tsao.

Early in the morning, 清晨 tsing shin.

Rose early in the morning, 清晨起來 tsing shin ke lae.

Early met with sorrow and affliction, 早遇憂禍 tsao yu yew ho;

the same idea is expressed in more elegant language thus, 夙遭閔凶 sūh tsao min heung.

Rose early the next morning, 次日清早起來 tsze jīh tsing tsao ke lae.

To go to sleep early and rise late, 起遲眠早 ke che mēn tsao.

EARN. How much can you earn in a month, 你可受幾多工價一個月 ne ko show ke to kung kea yīh ko yuē.

EAR-RING, 耳環 urh hwan; pendant, 耳墜 urh chuy; 珥 urh.

Ear-rings, double, hanging from the ears, 耳墜雙環 urh chuy shwang hwan.

EARNEST, vehement effort of mind,

心發奮 *sin fá fun.*

Bent on taking it in earnest; viewing

it according to the real fact, 偏要

認真 *pēn yaou jīn chin.*

Hansel, pledge to fix a bargain, 定

單銀 *ting tan yin.*

EARNESTLY to beg or intreat, 懇乞

kān kēih; 懇求 kān kew.

EARTH and heaven, 天地 *tēn te.*

Terrene matter, 坭 *ne; 田坭*

tēn ne.

Earth is in the midst of the heavens

like a spot, 地在天中猶一

點也 *te tsae tēn chung yew yīh*

tēn yay.

The globe of the earth, hangs in empty

space in the centre, 地球懸

空居中 *te kew heuen kung keu*

chung; according to the Ptolemaic

theory.

EARTH-BORN, 地生的 *te sāng tēih.*

EARTHEN ware, generally, 陶器

taou ke; 瓦器 wa ke.

Earthen ware utensils are better than

gold and precious stones, 瓦缶

器勝金玉 *wa fow ke, shing*

kin yūh.

EARTHLY minded, 懷土 *hwae too.*

Belonging to the earth, 屬地的

shūh te tēih.

Sordid manners of the age, 世俗的

she sūh tēih.

EARTHQUAKE, 地震 *te chin.*

EASE, quiet, rest, 安 *gan; 平安*

ping gan.

To live at ease, 安逸 *gan yīh.*

When enjoying ease reflect on toil, 因

逸而思勞 *yin yīh urh sze laou.*

His mind is much more at ease, 他

心上寬了許多 *ta sin*

shang kwan leaou heu to.

Intimate friends do not stick to cere-

mony; i. e. be quite at ease, 熟

不拘禮 *shūh, pūh keu le.*

To ease nature, 出恭 *chūh kung.*

EASILY forget what one learns, 學

問易忘 *heō wān e wang.*

Easily done, 容易做得的

yunz e tso tīh tēih.

EAST, 東 *tung.*

East side, 東邊 *tung pēn.*

Regions in the east, 東方 *tung fang.*

East wind, 東風 *tung fung.*

EASTER is by the Chinese Romanists

called 耶穌復活 *Yay-soo fūh*

hwā, the resurrection of Jesus.

EASTERN. Began to be disseminated

in the eastern parts of the world, 始

流傳于東土 *che lew chuen*

yu tung too.

EASTWARD, 向東 *hēang tung.*

EASY, the opposite of difficult, 易 *e;*

容易 *yung e; 不難 pūh nan.*

It is not easy, 不是容易的

pūh she yung e tēih.

Very easy, 好容易 *haou yung e.*

As easy as turning the hand, 易如

友掌 *e joo fan chang.*

Easy carriage, 從從容容 *tsung*

tsung, yung yung.

Easy explanation, 箋註 *tsēn choo.*

Could not be easy in my mind; could

not get over it, 我心上過

不去 *wo sin shang kwo pūh keu.*

Could not be easy, was anxious,

放心不下 *fang sin pūh*

hea.

Be perfectly easy my brother, 兄萬

萬放心 *heung wan wan fang sin.*

Easy manners, 恭不勞 *kung pūh*

laou.

It is inadmissible, to despise it, because

it is easy, 豈得以易而忽

之 *ke tih e e urh hwūh che.*

Many men are easy, in cases where they

should not be easy, 人多是安

於所不安 *jin to she gan, yu*

so pūh gan: and,

When they do a thing which they

know very well to be bad, they

merely say, Thus also there is no

danger, 做事明知不好

只說如此也不防 *so*

sze ming che pūh haou; chīh shwā,

joo tze yay pūh fang.

I can be easy in mind, if my worthy

wife manages well in my absence,

賢妻主持則卑人在

外可以放心 *hēen tso choo*

che, tsīh pe jin tsae wac, ko e fang

sin.

Easy to be understood, and to be ex-

ecuted, 淺顯易行者 *tsēn*

hēen e hing chay, Shallow, manifest

and easily done. Easy of access,

好相與 *haou seang yu; 為人*

四海 *wei jin sze hac, a man of the*

world, one generally acceptable.

EAT, 食 *shīh. 古人四不食*

koo jin sze pūh shīh, There were

four cases in which the ancients

would not eat (animal food,) viz.

見殺不食 *kēn shā pūh*

shīh, what they saw killed, they

would not eat; 聞殺不食

wān shā pūh shīh, what they heard

killed they would not eat; 自養者不食 *tsze yang chay pūh shīh*, what they themselves reared they would not eat; 專爲我殺者不食 *chuen wei wo shā chay pūh shīh*, what was killed purposely for them, they would not eat.

To eat, or take any meal, 吃飯 *keh fan*; 用飯 *yung fan*; 喫飯 *keh fan*. Play with it merely, it is not fit to eat; 頑罷不吃得的 *wan pa, pūh keh tīh tēh*. He cannot eat, or swallow down, 他吃不下 *ta keh pūh hea*.

If there be no disposition to eat, it is no matter, 若懶怠吃也就罷了 *jō lan tae keh, yay tsew pa leaou*.

Make haste and taste it, when cold it is not good to eat, 你快嘗嘗罷冷了就不好吃了 *ne kwae chang chang pa, lāng leaou, tsew pūh haou keh leaou*.

EATABLE, 可食得的 *ko shīh tīh tēh*. Is it eatable or not? 可口不可口 *ko kow, pūh ko kow?*

EBB, or flow out, 水流出 *shwüy lew chūh*. The opposite, to flow in, 水漲 *shwüy chang*.

EBONY, or Ebenoxylum, 烏木 *woo mūh*; some write, 烏滿木 *woo mwan mūh*; 檿 *e*.

ECCENTRIC disposition, 癖性 *peih sing*.

ECHITES CAUDATA, 山羊角樹 *shan yang keō shoo*.

ECHO, the responding sound, 應聲 *ying shing*.

The echo of hills and vallies, 山谷應聲 *shan kūh ying shing*.

ECLIPSE of the sun, 日蝕 *jīh shīh*; of the moon, 月食 *yuē shīh*. The two words *shīh*, are indiscriminately used.

An eclipse of the sun and moon, 日月珥食 *jīh yuē urh shīh*.

Eclipse and earthquake on the same day; a very extraordinary occurrence, 食震同日大異也 *shīh chin tung jīh, ta e yay*.

Moon in an eclipse is said to be devoured by the 蝦蟆魚 *hea ma yu*. Devil fish.

The beginning of an eclipse, 初虧 *tsao kwei*; the close of one, 復圓 *fūh yuen*.

ECLIPTICK is the sun's annual path, in which it moves round the whole year, 黃道乃太陽終歲經行所周歷之路 *hwang taou nae tae yang, chung suy king hing so chow leih che loo*. This path crosses the equator, like two rings applied to each other, and half goes out to the south of the equator, and half to the north, 此道斜絡於赤道如兩環相疊半出赤道南半出赤道北 *tsze taou seay lō yu chīh taou, joo leang hwan seang tēē, pwan chūh chīh taou nan, pwau chūh chīh taou pīh*.

Ecliptick equally divided into four parts, they call 四象限 *sze seang-hāen*; each of which contains 90 degrees. The 360 degrees, 以十二辰分之爲宮

e shīh urh shin fun che wei kung; divided by 12 periods of time are each called kung, or signs, 二十四分之爲節氣 *urh shīh sze fun che wei tsēē ke*; divided by 24 are called tsēē-ke, or terms of 15 days each; 七十二分之爲候 *tsēih shīh urh fun che wei how*; divided by 72 are called periods of five days each.

The sun the whole year moves only in the ecliptick, and does not like the moon and five planets occasionally go out from, and again enter it; 太陽終歲所行祗躔黃道一線非如月與五星出隨時而有出入 *tae yang chung suy so hing, che chen hwang taou yih sēen, fei joo yuē yu woo sing suy she urh yew chūh jūh*.

EMETIC, an, 涌吐之劑 *yung too che tse*.

ECONOMY, frugality, 節用 *tsēē yung*; 節儉 *tsēē kēen*.

Diligence and economy, 勤儉 *kin kēen*. I have always been economical, regretted the waste of things useful, and have never dared to throw them away with levity, 隨在敬惜有用之物不敢輕忽 *suy tae king seih yew yung che wūh, pūh kan king hwūh wei ke*.

They say if water be not confined, but allowed to run out it will soon run dry, so 'If economy be not observed, but money used thoughtlessly, it will soon be all spent,' 錢財若是不節省只顧用

將去便立刻用盡了
ts'een tsae jü she p'ih ts'ë s'ang, ch'ih
koo yung ts'ang, keu, p'een l'ëh k'ih
yung t'ün lea.ü.

EDDY, whirlpool, 水回旋貌
shwü hway souen maou.

The sea by a tumultuous circular mo-
tion (an eddy) makes the helm un-
steady, 海水亂轉把舵
不定 hae shwü lwan chuen, pa
to p'ih ting.

EDGE of a knife, 刀口 t'ou kow:
back of it, 刀背 taou pei:

Sharp edge, 刃 jin; blunt edge, 鈍
tur.

Edge or border of a table, 桌子
傍邊 ch'ö tsze pang p'ên.

Teeth set on edge, 牙齒酸軟
ya che swan juen.

The edges are at four corners like
an ear of wheat, 其刃爲四
稜如麥穗 ke jin wei sze ling
joo m'ih suy; 人謂爲麥穗
鎗 jin wei, wei m'ih suy ts'ang,
people call it a wheaten ear-spear.

EDICT, proclamation of command or
prohibition, 諭 yu; anciently before
the invention of paper, 簡書 k'ên
shoo.

Edict of the emperor, 上諭 shang
yu; 聖諭 shing yu. All letters
from the emperor of China to
foreign kings and monarchs are
called yu, edicts or mandates.

EDIFY, or build up in virtue, 建德
k'ên t'ih.

EDITION, first, of a book, 初次
刻的書 tsuo tsze k'ih t'ëh
shoo.

Second edition, 重刻的 chung
k'ih t'ëh.

EDUCATION, 教學 keaou heö,
teaching and learning. A general
view of Chinese education is given at
page 748, vol. 1st, of the first part of
this Dictionary. Persons of polite
and liberal education are said to 列
大雅之林 l'ë ta ya che lin;
to have a place in the park of great
elegance.

One who would be numbered amongst
the liberally and politely educated,
must have the benefit of *study*, ex-
ercise, travelling, and poetry, which
four are thus expressed: he must
研精經史以廣其識
yen tsing king she e kwang ke sh'ih;
grind small (investigate closely) the
classics and history to enlarge his
knowledge, 嫻習騎射以
壯其氣 h'ên se'ih ke shay, e
ch'wang ke ke; accustom himself
to horsemanship and archery, to
strengthen his constitution; 流覽
山川以曠其懷 lew lan
shan chuen, e kwang ke kwae, make
a tour of hills and rivers to brighten
his imagination; and 諷咏詩
歌以調其性 fung yung she
ko, e teaou ke sing, recite poetry,
to smooth and soften his disposition.

Education of youth, 教順幼少
keaou heun yew shaou.

EDUCE good from evil, or happiness
from misery, 因禍而致福
也 yin ho urh che f'uh yay.

EEL, 鱈魚 shen yu.

Eel that carries it's head high out of

the water should not be eaten, 鱈
昂頭出水不可食 shen
gang tow ch'ih shwü p'ih ko sh'ih.

The common eel, 白鱈 p'ih shen; it
is also called 鶴鱈魚 h'ö shen yu.

EFFACE characters, 起除字 ke
chou tsze.

To blot out, 塗抹 too m'ö.

To efface with one stroke of the pencil,
一筆勾除 y'ih pe'ih k'ow ch'oo.

EFFACED, the trace of the characters
will be, 字迹落矣 tsze ts'ëh
ü e.

EFFECT, consequence and a cause, 因
果 yin k'wo.

What will be the effect? 將有甚
麼結果 ts'ang yew shin mo k'ë
k'wo.

Unpleasant effects; serious consequen-
ces, 有關係 yew kwan he.

Effect or bring to pass, 成事 ching
sze. Not effected, 未成 weching.

I now toil in the dust and wind and can
effect no one thing, 今風塵碌
碌一事無可成 kiu fung
chin l'üh l'üh, y'ih sze woo ko ching.

I fear you won't effect it, 只怕你
不作成 ch'ih pa ne p'ih ts'ö
ching.

They were heartily glad for having
effected a great work, 滿心歡
喜以爲成了大功 mwan
sin hwan he, e wei ching leaou ta
kung.

EFFICACY is incomparable, 功力
無比 kung l'ëh woo pe.

Effigy or image, 偶人 gow jin.

EFFLUVIA, is poisonous or noxious,
其氣毒 ke ke t'üb.

EFFRONTERY, impudent, shamelessness, a piece of, 臉厚的事 lēen how tēh sze, 'a thick cheeked affair.'

EFFULGENCE, 光暉 kwang hwuy; 光明 kwang ming.

EGG, 蛋 tan; 卵 lwan. Hen's egg, 雞蛋 ke tan.
Duck's egg, 鴨蛋 yā tan. Goose's egg, 鵝子之卵 go tsze che lwan. To lay an egg, 下蛋 hea tan; 生蛋 sāng tan. Silk worm's egg, 蠶種 tsan chung.

EIGHT, 八 pā. Eight men, 八個人 pa ko jin: in the large characters written 捌 pā.

EIGHTEEN, 十八 shih pā.

EIGHTEENTH, 第十八 te shih pā.

EIGHTFOLD, 八倍 pā pei.

EIGHTIETH, 第八十的 te pā shih tēh.

EIGHTY, 八十 pā shih.

EITHER, go or stay, 'I will, 我或候着或去都好 wo hwō how chō, hwō keu, too haou.
Either nine or ten, 或九個或十個 hwō kew ko, hwō shih ko.

EJACULATION, 歎辭 tau tsze. *Heu!* an ejaculation expressive of grief, 吁憂歎也 heu, yew tan yay. Oh! alas! how much to be pitied, 嗚呼可憐 woo hoo ko lēen.

ELATE, to elevate the spirits, 高興 kaou hing.
Elate his mind a little, 使他高興些 she ta kaou hing seay,
Elated with wine, 有些酒意 yew seay tsew e.

ELÆAGNUS, species of, 沙礫子 sha lāh tsze.

ELBOW, the joint of, 肘 chow; 肘子 chow tsze; vulgarly 手肘 show tsing The hollow of the forearm, 腕 wan.
He concealed a string of beads in the hollow of his left arm, 他左腕上籠着一串兒 ta tso wan shang tung chō yih chuen urh.
Elbow chair, or arm chair, 圈手椅 keuen show e. A chair without arms is called 燈掛椅 tāng kwa e.

ELEDEST son, 長子 chang tsze.
Eldes daughter, 長女 chang neu.

ELECT, or choose, 選 seuen; 擇 tsih.

ELEGANT and general scholar, 博雅士 pō ya sze.
Elegant sentences, worthy to be selected, 佳句可摘 kea keu ko tsih.

ELEMENTS of the Chinese, in nature, 金水木火土 kin, shwūy, mūh, ho, too; metal, water, wood, fire, earth.

ELEOCHARIS TUBEROSA, 馬蹄 ma te.

ELPHANT, 象子 seang tsze.
Elephant skin, 象皮 seang pe.

ELEVATED thoughts beyond the world, 超然世外之想 chaou jen she wae che seang.

ELEVATION of the north pole 40 degrees, 北極出地四十度 pih keih chūh te sze shih too.

ELICIT. This book elicited, what no former person had elicited, 此書發前人所未發 tse shoo fā, tsēen jin so we fā.

ELOCUTION, a good, 有口才 yew kow tsae; 能言 nāng yen.

ELOPE, a woman running away with a man, 女同男私逃去 neu tung nan sze taou keu.
To stop a girl who is eloping, 拒一私奔女子 keu yih sze pun neu tsze.

ELSE, other beside, 別有 pēē yew; 另外有 ling wae yew.
I beg your pardon, I was thinking of something else and lost what you said, 得罪你因我別有所思想故此失覺 tih tsuy ac, yin wo pēē yew so sze seang, koo tsze shih keō.

Nothing else for them than to beg or steal, 除了討飯做賊再沒有去路了 choo leaou taou fan, tso tsih, tsae mūh yew keu loo leaou.

ELSEWHERE, 別處 pēē choo.

ELUDE, or escape from the storm of wind and rain, 避風雨 pe fung yu. To elude the heat, 避暑熱 pe shoo jē.

EMANATED, or was communicated from China, Astronomy was, it is said, 本中土所流傳 pun chung too so lew chuen.

EMBARGO, to prohibit ships from sailing, 禁船出口 kin chuen chūh kow.

EMBARRASS, perplexed how to decide, 心裡沒有定的主意 sin le mūh yew ting tēh choo e; 翻復不定 fan fūh pūh ting.
Entangled intricate affair, 難解開的事 nan keae kae tēh sze.

EMBARRASSED, unable either to advance or retire, 進退兩難 tain tuy leang nan; 進退狼狽 tain tuy lang pei; 狼狽狼狽的 lang lang pei pei tēh.

Embarrassed circumstances in trade, 拮据 kēē keu. Embarrassed, stumbling, ready to fall, 竭蹶 kēē keuē.

EMBARRASSMENT, not the least, 無一毫係累也 woo yih haou he luy yay.

EMBEZZLEMENT of public property, 侵挪情弊 tsin no tsing pe.

EMBRACE, as a child in the arms, 摟拘 low paou. To embrace and hold fast, 摟住 low choo. To embrace and press to the bosom, 懷抱 hwae paou.

Trees as large as one can embrace with the arms, 樹大如抱 shoo ta joo paou.

The ceremony of the Tartar's embrace, 攬腰禮 lan yaou le.

To embrace an opportunity, 趁機會 chin ke hwuy; 乘機會 shing ke hwuy.

To grasp as if to usurp the whole, 攬取 lan tseu.

EMBROIDER well, 精工刺繡 tsing kung tsze sew.

EMBROIDERED cloth, 綉花布 sew hwa poo.

Embroidered with silver clothes, 綉花銀線衫 sew hwa yin sēn shan.

EMERY, 鐵鏽 tēē sew.

EMINENT, high, 高 kaou.

Dignified, 位尊 wei tsun.

There are now few men in eminent stations, and possessing great power who cherish virtue, 今位尊勢重而懷德者鮮 kin wei tsun, she chung, urh hwae tih chay, sēn.

Eminent women, 列女 lēē nou.

Eminent scholars, 俊偉之士 tsuan wei che sze.

EMINENTLY virtuous man, 大德行之賢人 ta tih hing che hēn jin.

EMIT, 發出 fā chūh.

EMISSION of semen, in dreams, 夢中失精 mung chung shih tsing; in sleep, 睡眠中失精 shwūy mēen chung shih tsing.

EMMET or ant; the most general name is 蟻 e, so named from the order and discipline observed amongst them, which the Chinese express by their having 君臣 keun, chin, king and ministers.

EMOLUMENTS arising from public service, 俸 fung; 俸祿 fung lūh.

In the army, 錢糧 tsēn leang.

EMPEROR, 皇帝 hwang te; 皇上 hwang shang; 萬歲爺 wan sui yay, 'the father of ten thousand years; 聖上 shing shang, 'the wise and holy sovereign.' He is addressed by the words 陛下 pe hea; and is spoken of by the words 朝廷 chaou ting. He is called also 天子 tēn tsze, 'heaven's son;' and simply 上 shang, high, meaning, 'the highest.'

Emperor sat in a private apartment in the palace, 上坐便殿 shang

tso, péen tēn. To have an audience of the emperor, 朝見 chaou kēen; 陛見 pe kēen.

EMPHASIS, a strong, 重讀 chung tūh; a light, 輕讀 king tūh.

EMPIRE of Manchoo Tartars, 大清國 ta-tsing kwō. The rise and fall of empires is not from man, but always proceeds from heaven, 國之興亡匪由于人皆出于天也 kwo che hing wang fei yew yu jin, keae chūh yu tēn yay.

Send officers over the whole empire, 遣官徧行天下 kēen kwan pēen hing tēn hea.

EMPLOY, to use, 用 yung. Employed, occupied, 有事情 yew sze tsing. Employed to no purpose, 枉費工夫 wang fei kung foo.

Employ the mind incessantly, 用心不已 yung sin pūh e.

Employ a small quantity of alum, 鑿用少許 fan yung shaou heu.

A person employed me to buy it, 有人託我買 yew jin tō wo mac.

Employed as a Hēen magistrate, 以知縣用 e che hēen yung. Employed as a servant, 以跟班用 e kǎn pan yung.

EMPLOYMENT, business, object of industry, 事業 sze nēē. What is your noble employment? 你做甚麼貴業 ne tso shin mo kwei nēē.

EMPRESS, 皇后 hwang how.

EMPTY handed; destitute of means, 空手 kung show; 赤手 chih show, a naked hand, expresses the same.

There are more than ten rooms empty, 有十餘間房白空閒

着 yew shih yu keen fang, pih kung
heen chō.
Empty, having nothing in it, 空 kung;
虛 heu. An empty tea cup, 空
茶盃 kung cha pei.
Empty talk, 空談 kung tan.
This wooden bowl is empty, 此碗
復空 tsze wan fūh kung.
Take them on an empty stomach, 空
心服之 kung sin fūh che.
To empty out, 倒出 taou chūh.
Empty the inside, 空其中 kung
ke chung.
EMULATION, to excite it, 鼓舞 koo
woo.
ENACT laws, 立法 lei' h fā. It was
previous to the prohibition being
enacted, 係在未奉例禁
以前 he tsae we fuang le kin e
tsēen.
ENAMELLED ware, 珐瑯器 fā lang
ke. To enamel, 繪珐瑯 hwuy
fā lang.
ENCAMP, 下營 hea ying.
ENCIRCLE, 圍 wei; 周圍 chow
wei; 周圍圈起來 chow
wei keua ke lae.
ENCLOSE with a wall, 周圍起牆
chow wei ke tseang. Enclose or make
a fence with stone palisades, 以
石欄杆圍之 e shih lan kan
wei che. To enclose a letter; put
it under a cover, 加封 kea fung.
To enclose and seal, 實封 shih fung.
Enclose it and send it to Macao, 加
封寄澳門 kea fung ke Gaou-
mun. Take the original letter and
enclose it, 將原信包封
tsiang yuen sin paou fung.

ENCLOSURE or fence made by stone
palisades, 石欄杆 shih lan kan;
by wooden palisades, 木欄杆
mūh lan kan.

ENCORE to a song, 再唱一出
tsae chang yih chōh: to an act at
a play, 再演一出 tsae yea yih
chūh.

ENCOUNTER in battle, 交戰 keaou
chen.

ENCOURAGE by honorary rewards,
旌獎 tsing tseang; 獎勵 tseang
le; 鼓勵 koo le; 鼓舞 koo
woo.

ENCOURAGEMENT, by rewards, to
afford it, 以示獎賞 e she
tsiang shang.

ENCROACH on rudely, forward, 侵
侮 tsin woo.

Encroach upon the road, or street,
侵占街道 tsin chen keae taou.

ENCROACHER, one who makes gra-
dual advances, 漸漸近來的
tsēen tsēen kin lae tēh; one who
takes away by gradual means, 漸
漸取去的 tsēen tsēen tseu
keu tēh.

ENCROACHMENT, gradual, to guard
against it, 防微杜漸 faug we
toq tsēen.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, the 三才圖會
San-tse-too-hwuy, A collection of
plates illustrative of the three pow-
ers; viz. Heaven, Earth, and Man; is
by European sinalogues, called the
Chinese Encyclopedia; but is chiefly
a collection of cuts, and contains
but little disquisition or illustration
in words. It was composed under the

Ming 明 dynasty, after Europeans
had reached China. The 淵鑑
類函 Yuen-keen-luy-han, in 139
vols. compiled by order of the em-
peror Kang-he, is more like an Ency-
clopedia than the San-tse-too-hwuy.

END, extremity of the length, 頭 tow,
and 端 twan.

To make an end of a contested point,
拉倒 la taou.

Ends of two parallel lines, 平行線
兩端 ping hing sēen leang twan.

Both ends a subject, 兩端 leang
twan; of any thing extended, 兩頭
leang tow.

End of a road, 盡路處 tsin loo
cheo; end of a book, 書的終
shoo tēh chung; the end or finish,
is commonly written 終 chung. The
end in contradistinction from the
beginning is also expressed by 尾
wei, the tail; as From beginning to
end, 自始至終 tsze che che
chung; is also expressed by 從頭
至尾 tsung tow che wei, from
head to tail. To secure or be surety
till the end, 保終 paou chung.

Death is the end of all human affairs, 人
事之終也 jin sze che chung
yay. Should be careful at the begin-
ning, and consider how it will end,
當謹之於始而慮其
所終 tang kin che yu che, urh
leu ke so chung.

And in one morning it is understood
from beginning to end, 而一旦
豁然貫通焉 urh yih tan
hwō jen kwan tung yen. Make an
end, finish any proceeding, 完結

wan kĕ. End of the first section,
卷第一終 keun te yĭh chung.

To the end of one's days, or as long as one
lives, prevent pregnancy, 終身絕
孕 chung shin tseuē yin.

The end of the world, 天地窮
盡的時候 tĕen te keung tsin
tĕih she how.

ENDEAVOUR, to essay, to try, 試一
試 she yĭh she. A temporary ex-
periment, 只管 chĭh kwan. To set
one's mind about completing an affair,
着意周旋 chĕ e chow seuen.

First endeavour or attempt, 頭一
摸 tow yĭh mo. To endeavour to
the utmost, 以求至乎其極
e kew che hoo ke kĕh.

Good endeavours do not necessarily
succeed, 善作者不必善成
shen tsĕ chay, pŭh pĕh shen ching.

Endeavour to live a good life, 勉為
醇良 mĕen wei shun leang.

Endeavour to ascertain the weight of
a thing, 求物之輕重 kew
wŭh che king chung. Endeavour to
reflect on it, 試思之 she sze che.

ENDICT, or accuse by a written accusa-
tion, 稟告 pin kaou.

ENDICTMENT, or written accusation,
告狀 kaou chwang; 狀詞
chwang tsze.

ENDLESS duration, 無盡之時
woo tsin che she; 永遠 yung yuen.

ENDURE, or bear with patience, 忍
jin; 忍耐 jin naq. To endure
without complaining, 含忍 han
jin.

To endure with fortitude, 強忍
keang jin.

PART III. 10

Endure ignominious treatment, 忍
辱 jin jŭh.

The second young man said, Who
can endure the trouble of making
verses after wine, 二少年道
酒後誰耐煩做詩 urh
shaou nĕen taou, tsew how, shwŭy
nae fan tsĕ she.

ENEMY, a public foe, 敵 tĕih; 敵國
tĕih kwĕ; 讐敵 chow tĕih. A
private opponent, 敵人 tĕih jin;
讐 chow or 仇人 chow jin; 冤
家 yuen kea.

If you be too much incensed at this
you'll make him an enemy hereafter,
你太恨此將來結仇
ne tae hĕn tsze, tseang lae kĕh chow.

ENGAGE, or induce a person to do,
託人家做 tĕ jin kea tso.

To engage or hire workmen, 願工
人 koo kung jin.

Then called a servant to engage a
boat, and then crossed over the river
as before, 遂叫家人僱了
一隻船依舊渡過江
而來 suy keaou kea jin koo leaou
yĭh chĭh chuen e kew, too kwo
keang urh lae.

Engage or make an appointment with
him to come to morrow, 約他
明天來 yĕ ta ming tĕen lae.

Engage him to work for a month,
約他做工夫一個月
yĕ ta tso kung foo yĭh ko yuĕ. To
engage in battle, 交戰 keaou chen.

ENGAGED, occupied in business, 有
事 yew sze; not at leisure, 不得
空 pŭh tĭh kung.

Being engaged in public business I

dare not delay, 公事在身上
不敢耽遲 kung sze tsae shin
shang, pŭh kan tan che.

ENGAGEMENT, obligation by contract
or appointment, 約 yĕ; 契 ke.

To fail in fulfilling an engagement,
失約 shĭh yĕ. To exceed the time
of an engagement, 過期 kwo ke.

ENGINE, to throw water on burning
houses, 水車 shwŭy chay.

ENGLISH nation, 英吉利國
yin keih le kwĕ. Chinese com-
monly put a 口 kow, or month at
the side of each character to denote
that the words are only used for
sound; but it is an unnecessary ad-
dition. In the Chinese manner, the
name may be abbreviated by using
only the first word, and thus Great
Britain be rendered by 大英國
ta ying kwĕ. Englishman is made
by putting 人 jin, man, at the end
of *Ying-keih-le*.

ENGRAVE, or cut characters, 刻字
kĭh tsze; 雕字 teau tsze.

Engrave it on the heart, never to be
forgotten, 銘刻於心恒久
莫忘 ming kĭh yu sin; hĕng kew
mĕ wang.

To engrave on the reverse side for the
purpose of stamping, 翻刻 fan kĭh.

Engrave on the ring, the twelve hours
(two hour periods), 環上刻十
二辰 hwan shang kĭh shĭh urh
shin.

ENGRAVED, delivered it to be, 付
劊刷 foo ke keuĕ.

ENGRAVER, or cutter of letters, 雕
匠 teau tsĕang; 雕字匠 teau

tsze tschang. An engraver of flowers, 雕花匠 teau hwá tschang.

ENIGMA, a position expressed in ambiguous terms, 燈謎 tǎng me; 燈題 tang te.

The following is an emblematical enigma, arising from the form of the characters, without any explanation, the Chinese student will easily comprehend it: an explanation in Chinese is written by the side of the larger enigmatical character.

命	短命	夜	夜長
白	到今	架	橫枕
信	無信	意	意歪
肝	肝長	月	斜月
抄	望斷	更	三更
木	無人來	屏	門半開

ENJOY happiness or prosperity, 享福 hǎng fú. To enjoy alone, 獨自受用 tūh tsze show yung. Enjoy to an excessive degree, 享得太過了 show hǎng tēih tae kwo leau.

Enjoy pleasure, 受用 show yung; 受樂 show lǎ.

To be pleased or gratified, and so enjoy one's self, 自家喜歡 tsze kea he hwan.

To obtain possession and fruition of, 得爲己用 tēh wei ke yung.

ENLARGE the field of vision, 大其眼界 ta ke yen keac.

Enlarge, to make greater, 大之推開說 tuy kae shwō,

An enlarged and liberal mind, 寬裕的心 kwan yu tēih sin.

Enlarged mind and liberal conduct, 寬洪大量的 kwan hung ta leang tēih. An enlarged commentary, 廣講 kwang keang.

ENKIANTHUS SEPTEMFLORA, 吊鐘花 teau chung hwa, "the pendant bell flower."

ENOUGH, in a sufficient quantity or degree, 足 tsūh; 敷 kow. Quite enough, 狠敷了 hǎn kow leau. An exclamation denoting satiety, 罷了 pa leau.

Enough to astound men's ears and eyes, 足振人聾瞶 tsūh chin jin lung hwuy.

ENRAGE, exasperate, 觸怒 chūh noo; 激怒 kēih noo.

ENRICH, make him wealthy, 富之 fū che; 使人發財 she jin fā tsae.

ENSIGN, badge of distinction or office, sign boards with a long foot are badges of office carried before all Chinese mandarins, and stuck outside their boats when travelling by water,

they are called 高脚牌 kōu keš pae. On some are written in large gilt letters, the name of the bearer's office; on others, are words addressed to the crowd, 肅靜 sūh tsing, "reverential stillness;" 迴避 hwuy pe, "retire back."

ENTER, to come or go in, 進 tain; 入 jūh. Pray enter, 請進來 tsing tain lae.

Just entered on his seventh year, 纔進七歲了 tae tain tsēih suy leau.

Enter a market place, 入市 jūh she. Enter on the books of a public office, or custom house, 掛號 kwa haou.

To enter a ship, 掛號報船 kwa haou paou chuen.

To enter for the purpose of paying the duties, 報稅 paou shwūy.

ENTERPRISING, 敢做險事的 kan tao hēen sze tēih.

Fond of overcoming difficulties, 好難的 haou nan tēih; 不畏艱難的 pūh wei kēen an tēih.

ENTERTAINMENT, a feast, 筵宴 yen yen.

Entertainment conferred by the emperor, 賞宴 shang yen; 賜宴 tse yen. Set out a large entertainment and invited a great many relations and friends; the men outside and the women inside, 大排筵宴廣請親朋外面是男親 裡面是女眷 ta pac yen yen, kwang tsing tsin p'ang; wac mēen she nan tsin, le mēen she neu kenēn.

ENTHUSIASTIC, vehement ardor in effecting any object, 狠心 hǎn sin.

ENTICE people to do good, and impede their doing what is wicked, 誘人為善阻人為惡 yew jin wei shen, (suo jin wei gö.

Entice, to draw by some deceit, 引惑 yin hwö; 引誘 yin yew; 誘惑 yew hwö; 哄誘 hung yew.

ENTIRE, whole, undivided, 全 tsuen. To preserve entire, 保全 paou tsuen; the expression also denotes, to be surety for the completeness of any thing.

ENTIRELY heavenly principles, 渾然天理 hwan jen t'een le, said of 聖人之心 shing jin che sin, the hearts of sages.

The government entirely fell into the hands of two men, 政悉歸二人 ching seh kwei urh jin.

Depend for support entirely on him, 全靠着 he tsuen kaon chö ta. I entirely depend on you to finish the affair from first to last, 全賴你始終玉成 tsuen lao ne che chung yih ching.

Put away entirely the short prefaces, 盡去小序 tsin keu seuou seu.

ENTOMOLOGY in Chinese natural history, is treated of under 蟲部 chung pou.

1st division is called 卵生 lwan s'ing, insects produced from eggs, with the products of such insects; includes honey bee; ground bee; wax insect; gall insect; mantis; silk worm; papilio; spiders; ant lion; scorpion, &c.

2nd division, 化生 hwä s'ing insects

that undergo a metamorphosis; includes, cicada, grasshoppers, &c.

3rd, Sh'ih s'ing 濕生 such as are engendered from moisture; includes, frogs, tadpoles, centipedes, wire-worm, slugs, snails, &c.

ENTRANCE on life, is expressed by 出身 ch'uh shia. What was he at his entrance on life: 他出身是甚麼 ta ch'uh shia she shin mo?

ENTREAT, to petition or beg, 乞 keih; 求 kew; entreat earnestly, 懇乞 k'an keih.

ENTRUSTED with the affair, 任其事 jin ke sze; having it devolving on one as a duty.

ENVELOPE of a letter, 書封 shoo fung.

ENVOIOUS. 嫉 tselh; 妒 too; or both words joined. 嫉妒的 tselh too t'eh; 妒忌 too ke.

When others have cause of rejoicing, you must not allow an envious spirit to arise; when others suffer calamities, you must not allow gratification to arise in your mind. 人有喜慶不可生妒忌心 人有禍患不可生喜幸心 jin yew he king, p'ih ko s'ing too-ke sin; jin yew ho hwan, p'ih ko s'ing he hing sin.

There is no female virtue greater than not to be envious, 婦人之德莫大於不妒忌 fou jin che t'ih, mö ta yu p'ih too ke.

An envious disposition, 妒忌之心 too ke che sin.

ENVY, hatred of another's excellence,

happiness, or success, 嫉妒 tselh too; 媿妒 ke too; 媚妒 maou too. Too is also written 妬 too.

If when you see a man's success, envious feelings arise; if when you see a man's failure, pleasure arises in the mind; this is being happy in men's calamities; rejoicing in their misery; and is the malevolent feeling of a petty man, 若見人之得而起忌心見人之失而起快心此係幸人災樂人禍小人刻薄心腸也 jö keen jin che t'ih, urh ke ke sin; keen jin che sh'ih, urh ke kwae sin, tze he hing jin tsae; lö jin ho, seuou jin k'ih p'ü sin chang yay.

ENUMERATE, to reckon up, 數 soo; 算計 swan ke; 算起來 swan ke lae.

And such like, the whole of which it is impossible to enumerate, 如此之類難以悉數 joo tze che luy, nan e seh soo.

EPIDEMICAL disease has spread amongst the people, which has infected and caused the death of a great many, 疫症流行民間染患斃命者甚多 yih ching lew hing min keen, jen hwan pe ming chay shin to.

EPITAPH, 諱 she. To write an epitaph containing an eulogy, 誄諱 löy she.

EQUAL in rank, said of persons, 敵體 t'eh te; 挨肩 yae keen, 'going shoulder to shoulder.' You are my equal, 你就和我並

肩了 ne tsaw ho wo ping k'een
leaou.

To assume a precedence of one's
equals, 僭越 ts'een yue.

All equal, 皆平等 keac ping t'ing.

The measure of these two angles must
be equal, 此二角之度必
相等 t'ze urh keö cho too peih
seang tang.

Equal to four right angles, 與四直
角相等 yu sze chih keö seang
t'ang.

Equal, equitable, just, 公平 kung
ping; 公道 kung taou.

Add one and then it will be just and
equal, 添上一個繞公
道均勻了 t'een shang yih ko,
tsae kung taou keun yun leaou.

What! is there any third person that
can equal or come up to us, 難道
還有第三個人趕得
我上不成 nan taou hwan yew
te san ko jin, kan tih wo shang p'ih
ching.

In many things not equal to other men,
多不及人 to p'ih keih jin.

EQUALISE, 平均之 ping keun che.

EQUALLY, in the same degree, 平
ping.

To divide equally, 平分 ping fun.

EQUATOR, 赤道 chih taou; 中帶
chung tac.

Equator is graduated to 360 degrees,
赤道周圍列三百六
十度 chih taou chow wei l'ee san
p'ih l'uh shih too; 30 degrees make
a kung or chamber, 三十度
爲一宮 san shih too wei yih
kung. Each degree is divided into

twelve two hour periods, 每度分
十二時 mei too fun shih urh
she; and each two hour period into
eight k'ih, 一時分八刻 yih
she fun p'ä k'ih.

When the sun is on the equator, days
and nights are equal all over the
world, 太陽躋赤道則
天下共得晝夜平 tae
yang chen chih taou, ts'ih t'een hea
kung tih chow yay ping.

EQUILATERAL triangle is sometimes
called 命角 ming keö.

Equilateral triangle, has three sides
equal, 等邊三角形其三
邊線度俱等 t'ang p'een san
keö hing, ke san p'een seen too keu
t'ang.

EQUINOCTIAL colure, on the armil-
lary sphere is called 赤道 chih
taou.

Equinoctial, is the place of a circle
which divides the heavens into two
halves, equidistant from the poles,
being directly opposite to each other,
從二極正對當中平
分天體爲兩半其中
分之一圈處是爲赤
道 taung urh keih ching tuy, tang
chung ping fun t'een te wei leang
pwan, ke chung fun che yih keuen
choo, she wei chih taou.

EQUINOX, vernal, 立春 leih chuen.
Autumnal equinox, 立秋 leih
ts'ew.

Equinoxes, vernal and autumnal, are
the places where the ecliptic and equi-
noctial intersect each other, 黃道
赤道相交之處爲春

分秋分 hwang taou, chih taou
seang keaou che choo, wei chun fun,
t'ew fun. The solstitial points and
the equinoxes, 二至二分 urh
che, urh fun.

EQUISETUM, species of, 木賊 müh
ts'ih.

EQUITABLE, equitably, 公平的
kung ping t'eh, 公道的 kung
taou t'eh.

ERADICATE, 拔起根來 p'ä ke
k'än lae. Remove the root, and ex-
clude the source, 鋤根除源
ts'oo k'än choo yuen.

ERASE, to destroy, to excise; said
in reference to military operations,
勦滅 ts'au möö.

Erase characters, a method of doing
so, 起字法 ke tsze fä.

ERASED from the record, and depriv-
ed of emolument, 削祿奪紀
seö l'uh tö ke: This refers to pu-
nishments inflicted by the gods,
through which subsistence is denied
and life shortened.

ERE, before, 早先 ts'au s'een. A
tree without a root, ere the wind
blows, will assuredly fall of itself,
無根之樹不待風吹
自然會倒的了 woo k'än
che shoo, p'ih tae fung chuy t'ze
jen hwuy taou t'eh leaou.

ERR, to deviate from what is right,
過 kwo; 錯 tso. I have erred in
conduct, 我有過了 wo yew
kwo leaou; 我有個不是
wo yew ko p'ih sha.

I have erred in opinions, 我看
錯了 woo kan ts'au leaou.

Having erred be not afraid to reform,
過則勿憚改 kwo, tsih wöh
tan kae.

ERRONEOUS and vulgar characters,
舛誤鄙俚之字 chuen
woo pe le che tsze.

ERROR or omission, 舛錯遺失
chuen tsö, e shih.

Errors or faults, 愆 këen. To point
them out, 繩愆 shing këen; i. e.
to apply a line to them.

No error in the reckoning, 算
不錯 swan püh tso. I am much
obliged to you for pointing out
my error, I shall never forget it,
多承指迷敢不心佩
to ching che me, k'in püh sin pei.

ERUPTION of red spots, in case of
fever and after the small pox, 瘰
疹 pan chin.

ERUPTIVE fever, a dangerous one to
which the Tartars in Canton, who
live on gross food are liable, is com-
monly called 瘰症 pan ching.

To be attacked with eruptive fever,
出瘰 chüh pan, perhaps properly
written 斑 pan.

ERYTHRINA Indica, 古抱樹 koo
paou shoo.

ESCAPE, to avoid punishment or dan-
ger, 脫去 tō keu. Unable to es-
cape, 走不脫 tsow püh tō. No
criminal can escape, 罪人都逃
不脫 tsuy jin too taou püh tō.
The criminals escaped from their
keepers, 人犯在押脫逃
jin f.n tsae yä tō taou. Every one
sought to escape any how, 各求
苟免 kō kew kow mëen. San-
kwei narrowly escaped being killed,

PART III. 17

三桂僅以身免 San-kwei
kin e shin mëen.

ESCORT or convoy, 護送 hoo sung;
military escort, 護衛的兵馬
hoo wei tēih ping ma.

ESCULAPIUS, or the king and god of
physic, 藥王菩薩 yō wang
poo sã. The 寶誕 paou tan, or
festival of his precious nativity, is
kept on the 四月二十八
日 28th of the 4th moon.

ESPECIALLY. Although this paper be
what should be known to every body,
yet rich families should be more
especially acquainted with it, 此編
雖爲人人所當知而
富貴之家尤宜熟講
tsze pëen suy wei jin jin so tang che,
urb foo kwei che kea yew e shüh
keang.

Becoming in a greater degree, 尤宜
yew e.

ESPOUSALS, 聘定之禮 ping
ting che le.

ESPOUSE, 聘定下 ping ting hea.
All espoused from childhood, 都是
自小聘定的 too she tsze
seou ping ting tēih.

ESSAY, to try, 試一試 she yih she.
To essay or melt down metals, 傾
銷 king seou.

An essay admonishing to the practice
of filial piety, 勸世文 keuen
she wän.

ESSENCE, purest part of any existence,
is called Tsing, 凡物之純至
者曰精 fan wöh che shun che
chay, yü tsing. That in which the
nature of a thing inheres, 性體

sing te. Subtle aura, 精氣 tsing
ke.

ESSENTIAL, that which cannot be dis-
pensed with, 所少不得的
so shaou püh tih tēih.

ESTABLISH new religion, 立新教
lih sin keaou.

Establish, to settle firmly, 立 leih; 立
定 leih ting. To establish a new
law, 立個新例 leih ko sin le.

ESTATE, or property consisting of
houses and lands, 基業 ke nēē;
產業 chan nēē.

An estate left by a father, 父親遺
下的基業 foo tsin e hea tēih
ke nēē.

An estate which comes by the marriage
of a wife, 外家的基業 wao
kea tēih ke nēē. To mortgage an
estate, 典賣田宅 tēen mae
tēen tsih.

ESTEEM the virtuous; be not fond of
contentions; be perfectly just and
annihilate self; do not value things
hard to be obtained, 尙賢不好
爭大公無我不貴難
得之物 shang hēen, püh haou
tsäng, ta kung woo wo, püh kwei nan
t'ih che wöh.

ESTIMATE, to compute, 算起來
swan ke lae.

An estimate or paper containing the
previously calculated cost, 先算
起使費之單 sēen swan ke
she fei che tan; 估價的單子
koo kea tēih tan tsze. To make out
an estimate, 開估價的單
子 kae koo kea tēih tan tsze.

Estimate the amount of work and ma-

terials: 估計共需工料 koo
ke kung seu kung leaou.
A true estimate of the necessary ex-
pense of work and material. 實估
需工料銀 shih koo seu kung
leaou yin.
Not open a way of easy or speedy
attainment, 非開人以捷得
之方 fei kae jin e tsé tih che fang.

ETERNAL, without beginning or end,
無始無終 woo che woo chung.
With out end, perpetual, 永 yung;
永遠 yung yuen; 永世 yung
she.
ETHER. The refined air of the upper
regions, 霞 hea.
The pure cloud's floating ether, 青雲
之流瑕 tsing yun che lew hea.

ETHICAL writings, 勸善之書
keuen shen che shoo.
ETHICS of China: A favorable specimen
is contained in the following essay,
the real writer of which is not known,
but which is, by a pious fraud, attri-
buted to 關夫子 Kwan-foo-tsze,
a famous deified warrior of the 3rd
century.

關聖帝君覺世真經

KWAN TE SHING KEUN, KEÖ SHE CHIN KING.

A TRUE SCRIPTURE TO AWAKEN THE WORLD, BY THE HOLY IMPERIAL PRINCE KWAN-FOO-TSZE.

I.

敬天地禮神明
奉祖先孝雙親

King t'een te, le shin ming; | fung t'oo s'een, heaou shwang tsin.
Venerate heaven and earth; perform the rites to the gods;
Worship your ancestors; be dutiful to your parents.

II.

守王法重師尊
愛兄弟信友朋

Show wang fä, chung sze tsun; | gae heung te, sin yew ping.
Keep the king's laws, revere your teachers and superiors;
Love your brothers, and be true to your friends.

III.

睦宗族和鄉鄰
別夫婦教子孫

Mü tsung ts'ih, ho heang lin; | p'ëé foo foo, keaou taze sun.
Live in harmony with your kindred, agree with village neighbours;
Let husband and wife mind their separate duties, and teach their children and grandchildren.

IV.

時行方便廣積陰功
救難濟急恤孤憐貧

She hing fang p'een, kwang tse'ih yin kung; | kew nan tse ke'ih, se'üü koo l'een pin.
Always practice what is expedient for others; accumulate many secret deeds of charity;
Rescue those in trouble; assist those who are hard pressed; pity the fatherless and compassionate the poor.

V.

創修廟宇。印造經文
捨藥施茶。戒殺放生

Chwang sew meau yu, yin tsau king wán; | shay yó, she cha, keae shǐ, fang sāng.
Found and repair temples; print and make moral and religious books.
Supply medicine, give tea, avoid killing animals, and liberate them to live.

VI.

造橋修路。矜寡拔困
重粟惜福。排難解紛

Tsau keaou, sew loe, king kwa, pǎ kwán; | chung sǎh, seih fūh, pae nan, keae fun.
Make bridges, repair roads; pity the widow, rescue the oppressed;
Value grain; use plenty sparingly; remove people's difficulties; settle their strifes.

VII.

捐貲成美。垂訓教人
冤讐解釋。斗秤公平

Seun tze ching mei, chuy heun keaou jin; | yuen chow keae shǐh; tow ching kung ping.
Contribute your property to effect good designs; give instruction and teach men;
Make peace between enemies; have just measures and balances.

VIII.

親近有德。遠避兇人
隱惡揚善。利物救民

Tsin kin yew tǐh yuen pe heung jin; | yin gó, yang shen; lo' wǎh, kew min.
Approach near to the virtuous; keep far off from bad men; [common people.
Conceal men's vices, and publish their virtues; do what is advantageous to creatures, and save the

IX.

回心向道。改過自新
滿腔仁慈。惡念不存

Hwuy sin heang taou, kae kwo tsze sin; | mwan keang jin tsz-, gó nēen pūh tsun.
Turn the mind to right principles; reform errors and renovate yourself.
Be filled with benevolence and kindness; retain no vicious thoughts.

X.

一切善事。信心奉行
人雖不見。神已早聞

Yih tse shen sze, sin sin, fung hing; | jin suy pūh kēen, Shin e tsau wán.
Let every virtuous deed be heartily believed, and reverently practiced;
Although man sees it not, the gods have already heard it.

XI.

加福增壽. 添子得孫
災消病減. 禍患不侵
人物咸寧. 吉星照臨

Kea fūh, tsāng show; tēn sze t'ih sun; | tsae seaou, ping kēen; ho hwan pūh t'ün; | jin w'ih han ning, ke'ih sing chaou lin.

Happiness will be increased, long life added, sons born and grandsons obtained;
Judgements will be dissipated; sickness diminished; calamities will not assail;
Men and animals will all enjoy repose; and felicitous stars shed their auspicious influences.

XII.

若存惡心. 不行善事
淫人妻女. 破人婚姻

Jō tsun gō sin, j'ōh hing shen sze; | yin jin tse neu, po jin hwān yin.

If a man cherish a wicked heart, and do not practice virtue;
Debauch men's wives and daughters; and mar people's marriages.

XIII.

壞人名節. 妒人技能
謀人財產. 唆人訟爭

Hwae jin ming tsēh; too jin ke nāng; | mow jin tsae tsan; so jin tsung tsāng.

Ruin m n's reputation, envy people's talents.
Plot against people's property, and stir up strifes.

XIV.

損人利己. 肥家潤身
恨天怨地. 罵雨嘲晴

Seun jin le ke; fei kea jun shiu; | hān tēn, yuen te; ma yu, ho tsing,

Injure others to benefit himself; fatten his house and enrich his person.
Hate heaven and repine at earth; rail at rain and curse the sunshine.

XV.

謗聖毀賢. 滅像欺神
宰殺牛犬. 穢棄字紙

Pang shing, hwuy hēen, mēh seang, ke shiu; | tsae shā new keuen; wei ke tsze che.

Slander sages, and vilify worthies; destroy idols and insult the Gods.
Slay and kill cows and dogs; defile and cast away lettered paper.

XVI.

恃勢辱善. 倚富壓貧
離人骨肉. 間人弟兄

She she jūh shen; e foo yā pin; | le jin kūh jow; kēen jin te heung.

Presume on power and insult the virtuous; rely on riches to oppress the poor.
Separate men's bones and flesh (kindred) and set at variance brothers.

XVII.

不信正道。姦盜邪淫
好尙奢詐。不重儉勤

P'ih sin ching taou, k'een, taou, seay, yin; | haou shang, chay cha, p'ih chung k'een kin.
Disbelieve right principles; fornicate, rob, be depraved, and lewd;
Ambitious, extravagant and deceitful; and depise economy and diligence.

XVIII.

輕棄五穀。不報有恩
瞞心昧己。大斗小稱

King ke woo k'ih; p'ih paou yew g'ao; | mwan sin we ke; ta tow seou ching.
Wasteful of grain; ungrateful for favors.
Deceiving himself; having large measures, and little scales (unequal weights and measures.)

XIX.

假立邪教。引誘愚人
託說昇天。歛物行淫

Kea lei' seay keaou; yin yew yu-jin; | ts' shw' shing t'een, l'een w'ih hing yin.
Establish false and heterodox sects; draw away and deceive the simple.
Make pretences and talk of ascending to heaven; and collect property to spend it on dissipation.

XX.

明瞞暗騙。花言巧脣
白日作詛。背地謀侵

Ming mwan, gan p'een; hwa yen keaou shin; | p'ih jih ts' tsoo, pei te mow tsin.
In the light impose on men, and in the dark cheat; use flowery talk and specious lips.
In the open day utter curses, and behind backs, plot assault.

XXI.

不存天理。不順人心
引人作惡。不信報應

P'ih tsun t'een le, p'ih shun jin sin; | yin jin ts' g'ö, p'ih sin paou ying.
Not preserve heavenly principles, not obey the human heart;
Lead men to commit wickedness; and disbelieve a future retribution.

XXII.

作諸惡事。不修善行
官詞口舌。水火盜橫

Ts' choo g'ö sze, p'ih sew shen hing; kwan tze kow sh'ö; shw'ü ho taou hung.
Perpetrate every vice, and cultivate no virtue,
Such a man will be accused to the government; water and fire and robbers will assail him.

XXIII.

惡毒瘟疫生敗產
殺身亡家男盜女淫

Gō tūb, wān yīh; sǎng pae tsan chun; | shǎ shia, wang kea, nan taou, neu yin.

Desperate poison, distemper and plague shall be his lot; he shall beget profligates and fools;
Himself shall be murdered, his family ruined; his sons robbers, his daughters whores.

XXIV.

近報在身. 遠報子孫
神明鑒察. 毫髮不紊

Kin paou tsao shin; yuen paou tsze sun; | shin ming kēen chǎ; haou fǎ pūh wǎn.

The nearer retributions shall fall on himself; the more distant retribution shall fall on his children and
The gods look down and examine; and err not an hair's breadth. [grandchildren;

XXV.

善惡兩途. 禍福攸分
行善福報. 作惡禍臨

Shen gō leang too; ho fūh yew fun; | hing shen fūh paou; tsō gō ho lin.

Virtue and vice are the two roads which separate misery and happiness;
The practice of virtue brings a happy recompence; on the perpetrators of vice, misery falls.

XXVI.

我作斯語. 願人奉行
言雖淺近. 大益身心

Wo tsō sze yu, yuen jin fung hing; | yen suy tsēen kin, ta yīh shin sin.

I have made this discourse, wishing men to receive and practice it;
The language, though shallow and near, will greatly benefit body and mind.

XXVII.

戲侮吾言. 斬首分形
有能持誦. 凶消慶聚

He woo woo yen; tsan show fun hing; | yew nǎng che sung, heung seaou king tsen.

Those who mock my words, shall be decapitated, and cut to pieces;
For those who adhere to them and recite them, evil shall be dispersed, and blessings accumulated.

XXVIII.

求子得男. 求壽得齡
富貴功名. 皆能有成

Kew tsze tīh nan; kew show tīh ling; | foo kwei kung ming, keae nǎng yew ching.

He who desires children, shall have males; he who desires long life, shall attain to many years;
The desires for riches, and honors, and fame, shall all be accomplished.

XXIX.

凡有所祈。如意而獲
萬禍雪消。百福駢臻

Fan yew so ke, joo e urh hwō; | wan ho seuē seaou, p'ih fūh ping tsin.

Whatever is prayed for, shall be obtained according to the heart's wish;

Ten thousand calamities shall melt like snow; and all blessings rush in like a troop.

XXX.

吾言無私。惟佑善人
眾人奉行。毋怠毋昏

Weo yen woo sze, wei yew shen jin; | chung jin fung hing, woo tae, woo hwān.

My words are not selfish, but for the aid of the virtuous;

Let all men respectfully practice them. Be not careless! be not darkened!

EVACUATE by stool, 從大便出
tsung ta pēn chūh.

EVADED any how, difficulties must not
be, 臨難毋苟免 lin nan
woo kow mēn.

EVASION, shift, sham or subterfuge,
託詞 tō tsze; 假借 kea tsey.

EVE, the mother of mankind, is by the
Mahomedans called 好媧 Haou-
wa.

EVEN, the close of the day, 夕 seih;
晚 wan.

Even, level, parallel to, 齊 tse.

Place them even on one side, 擺齊
一邊 pae tse yih pēn.

Even small (crimes) cannot escape with
impunity, 就小也逃不得
罪 tsew seaou yay teau pūh tih tsuy.

What your parents love, love the
same; what they respect, respect the
same; to even the very dogs and
horses you must do this; how much
more should you to man? 父母
之所愛亦愛之。父母
之所敬亦敬之。至於

犬馬盡然而况於人
乎 foo moo che so gae yih gae che;

foo moo che so king yih king che,
che yu keuen ma tsin jen, urh hwang
yu jin hoo.

EVENING, 晚 wan; 晚上 wan
shang.

Morning and evening, 早晚 tsau,
wan; 朝夕 chaou seih, and 朝
暮 chao moo, express the same.

Evening of the 24th of the 12th moon,
除夕 choo seih.

The evening was set in, 天色已
暮 tēn s'ih e moo.

Met about the evening, 傍晚相
會 pang wan seang hwuy.

EVENT, any thing that happens, 一
件事 yih kēn sze; 事情 sze
tsing. The upshot or event, 結
果 kēh kwo.

There is a man of the Taou sect who
knows future events; go and ask
what the close of life will be? 有
道人能知未來之事
你去問終身 yew taou jin

nāng che we lae che sze, ne keu wān
chung shin?

A marriage is a joyful event, the
death of a mother is a mournful
event, 娶妻紅事一件
母故白事一件 tseu tse
hung sze yih kēn; moo koo, p'ih
sze yih kēn.

EVER, at any time, 不拘何時
pūh keu ho she. Always without
end, 世世 she she; 常常
chang chang.

EVERLASTING, ever-during time, 常
遠 chang yuen.

Everlasting life, 常生 chang sāng;
long life, undying, 長生不死
chang sāng pūh sze.

Everlasting, always preserved, 常存
不壞 chang tsun pūh hwae.

Everlasting, without beginning or end,
無始無終 woo che woo chung.
Neither born nor dying, 無生無
死 woo sāng woo sze.

EVERY, each one of all, 各 kō. E-
very sort of commodity, 各色貨

物 kō sīho wūh. Every one without any exception, 一概 yīh kae.
 Every way or manner, 各樣 kō yang;
 百般 pīh pwan, a hundred ways.
 Every person goes, 無人不去
 woo jin pūh keu? Every day, 每
 天 mei tēn; 天天 tēn tēn.
 Cannot attend to every part of a concern, 不能料理周到
 pūh nāng leaou le chaw taou.
 Every part, equally important, 在在
 均關緊要 tsae tsae keun
 kwan kin yaou.
 Every species of, 種種 chung chung.
 Every sort of ink, 各種墨 kō
 chung mīh.
 EVERY-BODY has seen and heard,
 that which, 共見共聞之
 事 kung kēn, kung wān che sze.
 Every body regrets it, 人皆惜之
 jin keae seih che.
 Every body in the world says that a
 son is like his father, and a daughter
 like her mother, 世上的人
 都說兒子像爺女兒相娘 she shang
 tēih jin too shwō, urh tze seang yay;
 ueu urh seang neang.
 EVERYWHERE, 各處 kō choo;
 處處 choo choo; 到處 taou
 choo; 四處 sze choo.
 Exists everywhere, is in every place,
 隨處而在 suy choo urh
 tsae.
 EUGENIA, 白飯子 pīh fan tsze.
 EVIDENCE given in courts of law, 口
 供 kow kung; 供詞 kung tsze.
 Persons who give evidence, witnesses,
 証見 ching kēn.

He bribed Tung-chung to stand up and
 be a false witness for him; so that
 the beginning and end of his evidence
 did not agree, 賭董中立代為
 証証以致前後供詞俱屬不符 too
 Tung-chung lēih tae wei woo ching
 e che tāen how kung tze keu shūh
 pūh foo.
 Testimony, or proof of any fact, 憑
 據 ping keu.
 Evidences of the Budh religion, arising
 from the fulfilment of some
 promised good, 靈驗 ling yen.
 Evidence, is in China, often documentary
 accusations, and defences are
 drawn up by unauthorized lawyers
 called 狀師 chwang sze.
 EVIDENT, apparent, 顯然 hēen jen.
 A retribution evident to people's eyes
 and ears, 果報昭昭在人
 耳目 kwo paou chaw chaw tae
 jin urh mūh.
 EVIDENTLY visible, 顯見 hēen
 kēn.
 EVIL, having bad qualities, wicked,
 malicious, 惡 gō. Infelicitous, 凶
 heung. Misfortune, calamity, 災
 tsae. Affliction, 患 hwan.
 Evil minded, 未有良心的
 we yew leang sin tēih.
 Quarrelsome man, 兇性的人
 heung sing tēih jin. As great an evil
 as death, 與死通患 yu sze
 tung hwan.
 Not the least separation between father
 and son, elder and younger brothers;
 hence there is a common feeling
 betwixt superiors and inferiors, and

the evils of intercepted intercourse
 do not exist, 略不聞別父子兄弟等
 所以上下情通無閉塞之患 les
 pūh hēen pēh foo tze, heung te tāng
 so e shang hea tsing tung, woo pe
 sīh che hwan.

He who will not give himself any concern
 about an evil a thousand miles
 off, shall have the calamity under his
 own table, 慮不在千里
 之外則患在几席之下矣 lew pūh
 tsae tsāen le che wae; tēih hwan
 tsae ke seih che hea e.

EUNONYMUS, or spindle tree, 山柚
 柑 shan yew kan.

EUNUCH, emasculated person, 閹人
 yen jin; 閹割的人 yen kō
 tēih jin. Holding some office, they
 are called 閹宦 yen hwan; the
 word Yen, has an allusion to their
 keeping the gates of the harem, they
 are also called 太監 tae kēn,
 Great overseers.

A great slaughter of the eunuchs,
 大誅宦宦 ta chow kwan hwan.

EUROPE, in the Chinese maps drawn
 by the Jesuit missionaries, is called
 歐羅巴 gow-lo-pa; other maps
 have called it 友羅巴 yew-lo-pa.
 The people of Canton in speaking
 of it, call it 祖家 tsuo kea,
 'the house of ancestors,' it is some-
 times denominated 大西洋 ta
 se-yang.

EUROPEAN (or foreign) swords, 洋
 腰刀 yang yaon tiau.
 Europeans first entered China in the

time of Wan-leih of the Ming dynasty, 明萬歷間西洋人始入中土 Ming, Wan-leih k'een, Se-yang jin che jüh Chung too. Some disguise the term European, under the characters 泰西陽 T'ae-se-yang.

European porcelain, 洋磁 yang tsze; 實不及瓷器 shih p'ih keih tsze ke, is by no means equal to the T'ze-ke, or porcelain of China.

EXACTLY corresponded, 密合 meih hō.

Caused the figures and tables of numbers, exactly to correspond, 俾圖與數表脗合 pe too yu soo peau wän hō.

EXAMINE, to make inquiry, 查 cha; 查考 cha kaou; 查察 cha chā; 究 kew; 訪問 fang wän. To examine as candidates for literary honors, 考試 kaou she. An examination of this literary kind, 一科試 yih ko she.

I have examined in every possible way, 我百般查考過了 wo pih pwan cha kaou kwo leau.

Examine, as coroner's inquest, 驗看 yen kan.

To examine goods, 驗貨 yen ho.

Not to submit to be examined or searched, 不遵盤查 p'ih tsun pwan cha.

EXAMPLE, a pattern, 一個樣子 yih ko yang tsze; 表樣 peau yang.

To stand forward as an example, 率令 s'ih ling. To teach men by one's own example to die a martyr

to virtue, 以躬教人守死善道 e kung keaou jin show sze shea taou.

An example to a nation, 一國之視儆者 yih kwō che she heaou chay.

One from whom others take an example, 爲人所取法也 wei jin so tseu fā yai.

EXASPERATE, irritate and make angry, 觸怒 chüh noo; 激怒 keih noo.

EXCAVATE, 掘 keuē.

EXCEED, to go beyond a mark, 越 yuē; 過 kwo; 太甚 tae shin.

EXCELLENCY, title of governors is expressed by 大人 ta jin, a magnate or grandee.

EXCELLENT, eminent in any good quality, 佳 kea; 妙 meau. Excellent writing, 佳筆 kea peih. Excellent plan, 妙法 meau fā.

EXCEPT, to leave out this, 除此之外 ch'ou tsze che wae. Except me, 除了我 ch'ou leau wo.

EXCESS, more than enough, 太多 tae to. Transgression of due limits, 無節度 woo tsē too; 戒不節 keae p'ih tsē.

Excess of wine, by it the blood and spirits are thrown into disorder, 酒多血氣皆亂 tsew to, heuē ke keae iwan.

EXCESSIVE degree, 太過 tae kwo; 太甚 tae shin.

Excessive drinking, 飲酒過度 yin tsew kwo too.

EXCHANGE, to permute, 換 hwan; 交換 keaou hwan.

A shopman promising to exchange an article if found bad, is expressed by 包換來回 paou hwan lae hwuy. Exchange silver for cash, 找錢 chaou ts'ien; 換錢 hwan ts'ien. Bill of exchange, note to transfer property, 會單 hwuy tan.

EXCISEMAN, officers who inspect commodities to levy a tax, 驗貨的爺們 yen ho tēih ya mun. They are commonly upper servants or attendants of Mandarins, and are called in allusion to that 長隨 chang suy. They are complimented by the epithet 二爺 Urh-yay.

EXCITE, to put in motion, 打動 ta tung; 動起來 tung ke lae.

To excite to sedition, to inflame, 煽惑 shen hwō.

It is not necessary to remain here and excite notice, 不必在此惹人耳目 p'ih peih tsae tsze, jay jin urh m'uh.

To excite or provoke some unpleasant business, 惹出事來 jay chüh sze lae.

To stir up strife amongst people, 挑唆 t'au so.

EXCLAMATION, expressive of alarm and surprise, 開口驚訝詞 kae kow king ya tsze. Emphatical or pathetic utterance, 歎辭 tan tsze.

EXCLUDE, to put out, 逐出去 chüh chüh keu.

To hinder from entering, 不准進來 p'ih chun tsin lae.

To except, 除此外 ch'ou tsze wae; 外之 wae che.

EXCOMMUNICATE, to eject from fellowship on account of vice, **因其人爲不潔而拒絕之** yin ke jin wei püh kěh urh keu tseuě che. The moral philosopher **孟子** Mǎng-tsze practised this, and called it **不屑之教誨** püh sě che keaou hway, teaching the unclean: the object of which was to rouse the offender to **自修省** tsze sew sing, self examination.

EXCREMENTS, **糞** fun, composed of rice and *different*; rice which has undergone a change.

EXCULPATE. I apprehend that if you were carried and put into the Yellow river, even then, you could not be washed clean (exculpated), **只怕便挑到黃河裏也洗不清了** ch'ih pa pēu teaou taou hwang ho le, yay se püh tsing leaou.

EXCUSE, not to exact; to admit of apology, **恕** shoo. They say when a visitor is leaving the house, **恕不遠送** shoo püh yuen sung; excuse my not accompanying you far. For not sitting with a visitor, they say **恕不陪** shoo püh pei; or **少陪** shaou pei.

To hope the best and make allowances for a person, **見諒** kēu leang; **原諒** yuen leang.

Excuse me (for not accepting the invitation), **容諒我** yung leang wo.

Excuse me; i. e. do not include me, **除了我** choo leaou wo.

Excused himself by saying he had a

great deal to do in the army, **辭以軍中多務** tsze e keun chung to woo.

Excused himself under the plea of sickness, **以病爲辭** e ping wei tsze.

Reprove yourself with the same feeling that you reprove others; excuse others as you excuse yourself, **以責人之心責己以恕己之心恕人** e ts'ih jin che sin, ts'ih ke; e shoo ke che sin, shoo jin.

Excuse one's self, or decline to do under some false pretext, **推卸** tuy keě.

Excuse, plea to throw some duty or responsibility off one's self, **推托之辭** tuy tō che tsze.

EXECRATE, to detest and rail at, **恨罵** han ma.

To curse and rail, **咒罵** chow ma.

EXECUTE, perform, to do, **行** hing; **做** tao; **成** ching.

To kill; **殺** shā; **處辟** choo pēih;

大辟 ta pēih; **處決** choo keuě.

EXECUTION, capital punishment, **正法** ching fā; **大辟** ta pēih.

Place of execution, **法場** fā chang;

市曹 she tsau

EXECUTIONER, who inflicts capital punishment, **殺手** shā show; **刀斧手** tau foo show; **劊子手** kwae tsze show.

EXECUTOR of a will, **受托後事者** show tō how sze chay.

Executor of an imperial will, a great officer who is left in charge of an infant heir to the throne, **托孤**

tō koo; **顧命大臣** koo ming ta chin.

EXEMPLAR or pattern must not be transgressed in the least possible degree, **絲毫不能踰其範圍** sze haou püh nǎng yu ke fan wei.

EXERCISE, to practise in order to skill, **習** seih; **學習** heh seih; **練習** lēn seih.

To exercise soldiers, **操演** tsau yen.

To take exercise by walking, **往來走動** wang lae tsow tung; **走上走下** tsow shang tsow hea; **行來行去** hing lae hing keu; the object is **運動氣血** to circulate the blood and spirits.

Soldiers not expert in their exercise, **訓練不精** heun lēn püh tsing; **操演不熟** tsau yen püh shūh.

Literary exercises, **文藝** wān e.

Fond of martial exercises, **好武藝** haou woo e: some of them are these, **跑馬** paou ma, horsemanship; **射箭** shay tsēn, archery; **舞刀** woo tau, sword exercise; **演鎗** yen tseang, lance exercise, or shooting with the musket; **打棍** ta kwān, cudgelling; **舉石鎖** keu shih so, raising with out stretched arms the stone key; **抽石礮** chow shih chin, lifting from the ground a large square stone.

EXERT strength, **用力** yung leih; **出力** chūh leih, **力行** leih hing. To exert all one's strength, **盡力** tsin leih.

Exert one's self, 自勉 tsze mēn;
着實 chō shīh.

Scholars now a days never exert themselves, 今之學者全不曾發憤 kin che hō chay, tseuen pih tsāng fā fun.

Cried aloud and exerted himself, 大呼自勉 ta hoo tsze mēn.

EXHAUSTED, 盡了 tsin leaou; 窮了 keung leaou. Provisions were exhausted in the army, 軍中食盡 keun chung shīh tsin.

EXHIBIT virtue and vice in their respective colours, 彰善癉惡 chang shen, lan gō, glorify virtue and vilify vice; expressed otherwise thus, 明其爲善病其爲惡 ming ke wei shen; ping ke wei gō; shew the lustre of virtue, and the diseased loathsomeness of vice.

EXHIBITION of public masses, or 打醮 ta tseou, on the birth day of certain gods, opening a temple, or dedicating an idol, is made in temporary mat and paper houses, called 龍殿 lung tēn, 'dragon palaces.'

EXHILIRATE, to enliven as with wine or opium, 提拔精神 te pā tsing shin. Exhilarated after wine, 酒後高興 tsew how kaou hing.

EXHORT, to incite to good action, 勸善 keuen shen; 勸導 keuen taou.

EXHORTATION, a while's, 教勸一番 keaou keuen yīh fan.

EXIGENCE, exigency, pressing business requiring immediate help, 事情急 sze tsing keih; 懸險之事 heuen hēn che sze.

Be daily prepared and on your guard,

that when the time comes you may meet the exigence, 使平日可以預防臨時可以應急 she ping jīh ko e yu fang; lin she ko e ying keih.

EXILE, transport, to fill up the army, 充軍 chung keun. Place of exile, 充軍之所 chung keun che so.

EXIST, to have a being, 在 tsae; 有 yew; 存 tsun.

Still exists, 尚在 shang tsae.

To cease to exist, 歿 mùh; 亡 wang.

EXISTENCE the Mahomedans say,

There are three forms of existence; an existence which has neither beginning nor end; this is the existence of the One only true God. An existence which has a beginning but no end; this is the existence of heavenly angels, of man, of spirits, and of the numerical first cause. An existence which has both beginning and end, which is the dependant existence of creatures in the water or on land; that fly and walk; and of shrubs and trees, and metals and stones, 有有三品。曰無始無終之有。乃真主獨一之有也。有始無終之有。乃天仙人神數一之有也。有始有終之有。乃水陸飛行草木金石倚賴之有也。

EXISTING from eternity, the Mahomedans express thus, 無始者無時不有 woo che chay; woo she pih yew, not having a beginning, never not existing. The opposite is

expressed thus, 凡有始之物言先無而後有 fan yew che che wūh, yen sēn woo, urh how yew, whenever a thing has a beginning, it is said that at first it did not exist, but afterwards began to be.

EXIT, going out, 出去 chūh kou. In Chinese play books, it is expressed by 下 hea.

EXOTIC plants, 外國來的草 wae kwō lae tēih tsau. Exotic fruits, 夷果 e kwo; 洋果 yang kwo.

EXPAND, to spread out, 佈張 poo chang.

EXPECT, to anticipate future good, 望 wang; 想望 seang wang.

Expect in vain, 徒望想 too wang seang.

Expect perfection of those employed, is expressed by 求全責備 kew tseuen, tsīh pe.

Chin-sāng was more glad than he expected, 珍生見了喜出望外 Chin-sāng kēn leaou he, chūh wāng wae.

EXPECTATIONS, to excite unreasonable 妄生希冀 wang sāng he ke.

EXPECTORATE phlegm, 吐痰 too tan.

EXPEDIENT, 宜 e; 便宜 pēn e; just and expedient, 公便 kung pēn.

EXPEDITIOUS and concise, 簡捷 kēn tsā.

EXPEL, to drive out, 逐 chūh; 驅逐 keu chūh.

EXPELLED, driven away from court, 放逐 fang chūh.

EXPEND, to use. How much money do you expend in a year? 一年中你用多少錢 yih nēn chung ne yung to shaou tsēn.

EXPENDITURE, large, 大使費 ta she fei; daily, 日用 j'ih yung. Limited expenditure, 用度 yung too. But as to the measure of expenditure (in a family) there is that which is daily and fixed, and there is extra, unexpected expenditure, 但是用度也有每日一定的也有出於意外的 tan she yung too, yay yew mei jih yih ting tēh, yay yew chūh yu e wae tēh.

EXPENSE, 使用 she yung; 使費 she fei. The expence is not much, 所費無幾 so fei woo ke. For their daily expences, 爲他日用之費 wei ta jih yung che fei. Travelling expenses, 盤費 pwan fei.

EXPENSIVE, very, 使費大 she fei ta; 大使用 ta she yung.

EXPERIENCE, practice, 習 seih; 練習 lēn seih. Having often passed through, 歷經過 leih king kwō; from study, 學習 heš seih.

EXPERIENCED, to have passed through much service, 練達老成 lēn tā laou ching; 歷練老成 leih lēn laou ching, 老成歷練 laou ching leih lēn. Matured by experience, 練得熟 lēn tih shūh. Experienced hand, 熟手 shūh show.

EXPERIMENT, to put on trial, 試

用 she yung. To make an experiment, 試一試 she yih she.

EXPERT scholar, 善學者 shen heš chay; with him 詭逸而功倍 sze yih urh kuang pei; the master enjoys ease, and has a double degree of credit.

The people of Shang-tung are expert on the saddle and horse, but inexpert with a boat and oar, 山東人便于鞍馬而不便于舟楫 shan-tung jin, pēn yu gan ma, urh pōh pēn yu chow tsē.

EXPIATE crimes, by reparation, 贖罪 shūh tauy.

EXPIRATION and inspiration of the breath, 呼吸出入 hoo heih chūh jūh.

EXPIRE, to breathe out, 呼 hoo. To die, 亡息 wang seih; 罷氣絕 pa ke tsuē.

EXPLAIN, to illustrate, to expound, 解 keae; 釋 shih. To explain verbosely, 釋解紛紜 shih keae fun yun.

Explain in regular succession, 依次註明 e tze choo ming. He could not explain the reason, 他不能解其故 ta pūh nāng keae ke kou.

To discuss concerning, minutely, 細論之 se lun che; 細談之 se tan che.

Explain for people and kindly try to make up their quarrels, 婉爲解釋 yuen wei keae shih.

EXPLANATION of a character, 字之解義 tze che keae e. Explanation of plates, 圖說 too shwō.

Ask him for a full explanation, 問他個詳細 wān ta ko tseang se.

EXPLETIVE, or an euphonic particle to round a period, 煞尾之字 shā wei che tsze.

EXPLODE, as powder, 被轟 pe hung; 火藥被轟 ho yō pe hung.

EXPLOIT, meritorious action, 大功作 ta kung tsō. Military exploit, 武功 woo kung.

EXPLORE. Fond of exploring curiosities or wonders, 好探奇的 haou tan ke tēh. Explore, to try to find with the hand, 探 tan; 採取 tan tsau.

EXPLOSION of gun powder, 火藥轟發 ho yō hung fā. Killed by explosion, 轟斃 hung pe.

EXPORT, to carry out of a country, 帶貨出口 tac ho chūh kow. Export cargo, 出口貨 chūh kow ho. Duties on exports, 出口貨餉 chūh kow ho hēang.

EXPOSE, to lay open to view, 露出來 loo chūh l-e. Should not hide men's virtues and expose their faults, 不可蔽人之善形人之醜 pūh ko pe jin che sheu, hing jin che chow. Expose, or uncover (it) seven nights, 夜露七宿 yey loo tseih sūh. Spread it out in a place exposed to the wind one night, 攤當風處一宿 tan tang fung choo yih sūh.

EXPOSITION, explanation of a book, 註 choo; 註解 choo keae.

EXPOSTULATE, to state to with painful earnestness, 苦告 koo kaou.

EXPRESS, to say, 言 yen. To express strongly, 甚言 shin yen.

Strongly expresses the meaning, 甚言其意 shin yen ke e. To express clearly, 明言之 ming yen che; 詳細言之 tsëang se yen che.

Not the meaning expressed, but implied, 意在言外 e tsae yen wae.

To express in direct terms, 直陳其事 chih chin ke sze.

Express, a messenger sent on purpose, 特差的人 tih chae tēih jin; government express delaying on the road, 驛使稽程 yih sze ke ching.

EXPRESSION, a phrase, 辭 tsze. A forced expression, 強詞 keang tsze. A very forced expression, 勉強的說 mēen keang tēih shwō.

The expression the same, the meaning different, 辭同意異 tsze tung, e e.

A beautiful expression, 美詞 mei tsze. An expression which connects what goes before and what follows after, 承上起下之辭 ching shang, ke hea che tsze.

EXPRESSION of doubt, 疑辭 e tsze; 社稷天下之辭 shay tseih tēen-hea che tsze; Shay tseih, is an expression for the empire (or the throne.)

EXPRESSLY points to charity and the patient endurance of insults, 專指布施忍辱而言 chuen che poo she, jin jūh urh yen.

PART III. 15

EXPULSE, to force away, 驅逐 keu chūh.

EXTEMPORE, unpremeditated discourse, 未預想而即講出來 we yu seang urh tseih keang chūh lae.

EXTEND, to stretch out, 張 chang.

To extend, or reach to every place, 無所不到 woo so pūh taou.

Extend to every part of the circle, 無不周到 woo pūh chow taou.

Extend it from one's self to others, 由己推到人 yew ke tuy taou jin.

EXTEND, and draw in, the legs, 兩股伸縮 leang koo shen sūh.

EXTENDED to every one universally, 普及於一切 poo keih yu yih tse; said of Buddhism.

EXTENSIVE country; a country of wide extent, 地方遼闊 te fang leaou kwō.

Extensive knowledge, having seen much, 所見有廣 so kēen yew kwang.

EXTERNAL, outside, 外 wae; 外面 wae mēen; 外頭 wae tow.

External circumstances or things affected by them, 外物所動 wae wūh so tung; a virtuous stoicism disdains this.

EXTINGUISH, to quench flame, or to destroy, 滅 mēē. To extinguish a lamp, 吹滅燈 chuy mēē täng.

To extinguish a fire with water, 以水滅火 e shwūy mēē ho.

Extinguished as soon as it arises, 隨

起隨滅 suy ke suy mēē; as an air bubble; a shadow or the lightning's flash, 如泡影電光 joo paou, ying, tēen kwang.

Extinguished embers, or ashes that are completely burnt out, 死灰 sze hwuy, 'dead ashes.'

EXTIRPATE, as with a destroying army, 勦滅 tseou mēē.

To eradicate, 拔起來 pā ke lae.

To extirpate entirely, 盡拔出來 tsin pā chūh lae. Tear out the root, 拔去其根 pā keu ke kǎn.

EXTOL, to praise, 讚美 tsan mei; 稱讚 ching tsan.

EXTORT money, to supply one's necessities, 需索 seü sō; by force, 勒索 lih sō; 逼取 peih tseu: by force and false pretences, 勒詐 lih cha; 訛詐人的錢財 go cha jin tēih tsēen tsae.

To extort property by threats, 恐嚇取財 kung hih tseu tsae.

To extort a confession, 逼人家招認 peih jin kea chaou jin.

EXTORTION, gaining by violence and rapacity, 勒索的事 lih sō tēih sze.

To oppose extortion, 措阻勒索 kǎng tsoo lih sō.

To suffer by extortion, 受人的勒措 show jin tēih lih kǎng.

They say of a mandarin, that Having extorted all the people's money, he pared off the very surface of the ground, 賺盡了百姓的錢刮盡了地土之皮 chan tsiu leaou pih sing tēih tsēen, kwā tsin leaou te too che pe.

EXTRACT the purport, but not adopt the language, 取其事核不取其詞文也 tseu ke sze hih, pūh tseu ke tsze wān yay.

Extract the roots of numbers, method of, 開諸乘方法 kae choo shing fang fā. Required the amount of each root, 問每一根之數幾何 wān mei yih kǎn che soo ke ho.

There is an extract of tea called 人參茶 jin sǎn cha, Ginseng tea.

EXTRAORDINARY, not common, 非常的 fei chang tēih; 不凡的 pūh fan tēih.

Extraordinary and unmerited favor, 格外之恩 kih wae che gān.

Don't give him any thing extraordinary, 不要格外給他 pūh yaou kih wae kēih tā.

Extraordinary abilities, 異才 e tsae; extraordinary woman, 異樣的 女子 e yang tēih neu tsze. Extraordinary talent, 奇才 ke tsae.

Extraordinary plants, 異草 e tsau.

This may be termed an extraordinary assertion, 此說可謂奇談 tze shwō ko wei ke tan.

Extraordinarily thoughts and reasonings which cannot be put down on paper, 妙論奇思無由落于紙上 meaoū lun ke sze, woo yew lō yu che shang.

A person of an extraordinarily fine appearance, 骨格不凡 kūh kih pūh fan.

EXTRAVAGANCE, there is also a very

great deal of this extravagant wasteful expenditure, 這浪用的事也多得緊 chay lang yung tēih sze, yay to tih kin.

EXTRAVAGANT, wasteful expenditure, 花費 hwa fei; 亂費用錢財 lwan fei yung tsēen tsae; 枉費 wang fei. Still not extravagant, not needlessly much, 尙無浮多 shang woo fow to.

EXTREME degree, 至 che; 極 keih; 盡 tsin. Last place, beyond which there is nothing, 極處 keih choo.

EXTREMELY, good, 至好 che haou. Extremely ugly, 醜之至 chow che che.

Extremely malignant or vicious, 惡了不得 gō, leaoū pūh tih.

Extremely insulted, 受辱不勝 show jūh pūh shing. Extremely grateful, 感恩不盡 kan gān pūh tsin.

Extremely glad, 好不歡喜 haou pūh hwan he.

EXTREMITY, or utmost part of a road, 盡路 tsin loo. Upper extremities of a body, 上身 shang shin; 上段 shang twan, 上截 shang tsē; lower extremities, 下身 hea shin; 下段 hea twan; 下截 hea tsē; 下部 hea poo.

EXUDATIONS, 瀝 leih; from the bamboo, 竹瀝 chūh leih.

EYELID, 眼蓋 yen kae.

EYE, the organ of vision, 眼 yen; 目 mūh; 眼睛 yen tsing.

Before one's eyes, 眼前 yen tsēen.

Eye is pleased with colours, 眼之悅於色 yen che yuē yu sīh.

Too thievish eyes were fixed on his person, 兩隻賊眼注定在他身上 leang chih tsih yen choo ting tsae ta shin shang.

It is what I saw with my own eyes, 是我親目所見 she wo tsin mūh so kēen; or 是我親眼見的 she wo tsiu yen kēen tēih.

EYEBALL, 眼睛珠 yen tsing choo.

EYEBROWS, 眉 mei; 目眉 mūh mei; 眼眉 yen mei.

To knit the eyebrows, 縐眉 chow mei.

The hair falling off the eyebrows, 眉毛脫落 mei maou tō lō.

Eyes of flesh, incapable of seeing spiritual objects, 肉眼 jow yen.

Very strong eye, 眼力甚高 yen leih shin kaou.

No fear of the law before his eyes, 目無法紀 mūh woo fā ke.

What eye has not seen nor heart conceived, 目所不見心所不了 mūh so pūh kēen; sin so pūh leaoū.

Eye's light fixed (in death), 眼光都定着了 yen kwang too ting chō leaoū.

To eye, to watch and pry, 探視 tan she; 窺視 kwei she.

EYE TRACTOR, a black seed about the size of a marble with which sore eyes are rubbed to cool them, 緬茄 meen kea, it is brought from the Birman empire.

F

FABLE, 寓言 yu yen; 借假事
為比真 tsây kea sze, wei pe
chin; an untrue case borrowed to
illustrate a true one.

FABULOUS unfound tales, 戲誕 he
tan.

Wonderful and absurd, 怪誕 kwae
tan. To tell legendary fabulous
stories, 誕妄 tan wang.

FACE, the visage, 面 mēen; 臉 kēen.
Face was reddened and ears hot; 面
紅耳熱 mēen hung urh jē.

A black face, 黑臉 hīh kēen.
Round mouth and a full face, 口圓
面滿 kow yuen mēen swan.

Race coarse, and skin swarthy, 面
粗皮黝 mēen tooo pe kan.

Ping-urh felt her face brighten up, 平
兒自覺面上有了光
輝 Ping-urh tsze keō, mēen shang
yew leaou kwang hwuy. 有臉

yew lēen, "having face," means
respectability; 體面 te mēen,
"substantial face," means the same.

A respectable person, 有臉的人
yew lēen tēih jin.

He wants to put on a good face, assume
respectability, 他要粧體面
ta yaou chwang te mēen.

Face to face, or before the face, 當
面 tang mēen.

FAC SIMILE of characters taken from
a stone or metal, 摹字 moo tsze.

To take a fac-simile, 打摹字 ta
moo tsze.

FACTS, 實情 shīh tsing; 實事
shīh sze.

According to the fact, 據實 keu
shīh.

Real facts and circumstances, 實在
的情由 shīh tsze tēih tsing yew.

In the hope of discovering the facts,
以期水落石出 e ke
shwūy lō shīh chūh, in the hope
that when the water falls, the rocks
will appear: This is a favorite ex-
pression used when torture is ap-
plied to witnesses.

FACTORY, or mercantile house, is call-
ed 行 hang; in the Canton dialect,
read Hong. 十三行 shīh
san hang. The thirteen hong, is
the name of the place occupied
by Europeans in Canton, taken from
there having been at an early period
thirteen Chinese hong merchants; or
in correct Chinese, 洋行商
yang hang shang, merchants for for-
eign commerce. The European
factories are sometimes called 夷
館 e kwan.

To rent a factory, 賃行 jin hang;
to lodge in a factory for a time, 投
行 tow hang.

FADE, to die away gradually, 衰
shwae; 將殘 tsāng tsan. Plants

and trees casting their leaves is
expressed by shwae, 草木零
落謂之衰 tsau mūh ling lō,
wei che shwae.

FÆCES, 渣滓 cha tsze.

FAGARA, or iron wood, 山介樹
shan keae shoo.

FAGGED, faint with weariness, 精神
疲倦 tsing shin pe keuen; 困
倦 kwān keuen.

FAIL, to miss to miscarry and not effect
the end, 悞 woo. To lose, 失
shīh.

Failed both in rewards and punish-
ments, 於刑賞兩失 yu hing
shang leang shīh.

Not fail once in ten thousand times,
萬無一悞 wan woo yīh woo;
萬無一失 wan woo yīh
shīh.

To succeed and to fail, 得 tīh, 失
shīh.

Fail to study the language of the sa-
cred book (the Koran), 失習經
文者多 shīh selh king wān
chay to.

To fail as a bankrupt, 倒行 taou
hang.

FAILING, slight imperfection, 毛
病 maou ping, "a disease of the
hair;" may be said either of persons
or things.

A little fault, 小過 seou kwo.

The feeling of timidity and weakness, 畏蕙柔退之失 wei se jow tuy che shih.

Produce the same bad effect, viz. 不及遠慮 päh keih yuen leu; not being guarded against distant evils.

FAINT, to lose the animal functions from fright, 驚得魂不附身 king tih hwän püh foo shin; 驚得魂不顧體 king tih hwän püh koo te; i. e. frightened till the spirit leaves the body.

Stupified as if dead, 昏迷似死 hwän me sze sze.

Gradually faint away as if dying, 奄奄如死 yen yen joo sze.

Faint, languid, 精神疲倦 tsing shin pe keuen.

Faint colour, 淺 tsään, or 嫩 nun, or 淡色 tan sih.

Faint hearted, 畏蕙之心 wei se che sin.

FAIR, white in the complexion, 雪白粉臉 seäh pih-fun lëen. The cheeks partaking of the flower of the peach, 臉帶桃花 lëen tae taou hwa.

Fair wind, 順風 shun fung. A fair day, 晴天 tsing tēen.

Fair price, 公平價錢 kung ping kea tsään.

Fair dealing, 公平的買賣 kung ping tēih mae mae. Fair artful speeches and specious show are rarely connected with virtue, 巧言令色鮮矣仁 keaou yen'ling s'ih s'een e jin.

FAITH, 信 sin; 信德 sin tih.

FAITH, get deeply rooted in, firm,

or great faith, 得入大信根 tih jüh ta sin kän; an expression of the Taou sect.

Faith in an eminent degree, 崇信 tsung sin. Firm faith is expressed by 篤信 tüh sin; and 堅定 kēen ting.

FAITHFUL, of true fidelity, 忠 chung; 忠厚人 chung how jin. Honest plain man, 老實人 laou shih jin; 誠實的人 ching shih tēih jin.

Faithful loyal statesman, 忠臣 chung shin. "One of the faithful," is expressed by the Mahomedans thus, 認主獨一之人 jin chuo tih yih che jin; A man who acknowledges the one only Lord.

Faithful, true, discerning, and decided, 忠信明決 chung, sin, ming keuē.

FAITHLESS, not true to profession, 無信實的 woo sin shih tēih.

FALCON, 鷹 ying.

FALL over, 傾跌 king tēē; 跌倒 tēē taou. To fall down, 跌下來 tēē hea lae; 吊了 taou leaou. To fall in, 陷下 hēen hea.

The next day the city wall fell, 明日城陷 ming jih ching hēen, the city was taken.

Fall, as a mountain, 崩 päng; it denotes also the fall or death of an emperor.

The roof of the house fell in, and at the same time killed several men, 房頂塌下同時壓死數人 fang ting tā hea, tung shé yā sze soo jin, the rise and fall of states, 邦

國之興亡 pang kwō che hing wang.

Fall into vulgar hands, 落俗手 lö süh show.

Fall into a stupid state of mind, 墮於癡迷 to yu che me.

Fall of the progenitor of mankind, 人祖墮貶塵世 jin tsoo to pēen chin she, (Mahomedan expression). The allusion seems to be falling from a heavenly paradise down to earth.

Fall and injure one's limbs or body, 跌損肢體 tēē sun che te.

FALLING of leaves or flowers, 凋卸 teaou seay.

The teeth falling out, 落牙 lö ya, or, reversed Ya lö.

Falling sickness, and a state of insensibility, 驚癩痰迷 king hēen tan me.

FALLACIOUS, 假的 kea tēih; 詐的 cha tēih.

FALLIBLE; liable to error, 會有錯的 hwuy yew tso tēih.

FALSE, not morally or physically true, 假的 kea tēih; 不真的 püh chin tēih. It is false, 是假的 she kea tēih; 是不真的 she püh chin tēih.

False accusation in law, 誣告 woo kaou. If my heart be false, may I this moment die before your eyes, 我要是假心立刻死在眼前 wo yaou she kea sin, löih kih sze tsae yen tsään.

FALSEHOOD, a false assertion, 假話 kea hwa; 大話 ta hwa.

To tell a falsehood, 撒謊 *sǎ hwang* ;
說謊 *shwō hwang*. To make false-
hood appear like truth, 弄假成
真了 *lung kea ching chin leaou*.

FALSELY, deceitfully, 詐的 *cha*
tēih. To accuse falsely and occasion
a person's death, 誣告人至
死 *wo kaou jin che sze*.

To accuse a person falsely and make his
slight offence a great crime, 將人
輕罪誣告作重罪 *l-ēang*
jin king tsuy, woo kaou tsō chung
tsuy.

FAME, celebrity, renown, 名 *ming* ;
名聲 *ming shing*. To seek fame
as a chief object is not the part of a
good man, 專務求名者非
君子之行 *chuen woo kew*
ming chay fei keun tsze che hing.

Fame for righteousness filled the uni-
verse, 義聲充滿於天地
之間 *e shing chung mwan yu tēn*
te che kēn. His fair fame extend
to the remotest bounds, 美名播
揚於遠外 *mei ming po yang*
yu yuen wae. Where there is the
reality there will be the reputation,
and endless fame induced, 有實
者必有名也令聞不
已 *yew shih chay, peih yew ming*
yay, ling wān pūh e.

FAMILY, those who live in the same
house, 家 *kea*. Those who descend
from one progenitor, 宗族 *tsung*
tsūh. Tsung refers to the more dis-
tant branches of the family, the 庶
昆弟 *shoo kwān te*, brothers not
by the same mother; and the 支子
che tsze, the children that branch off

PART III.

I T

having been born of concubines. A
father's immediate kindred are called
父族 *foo tsūh*; mother's kindred
are called 母族 *moo tsūh*; a wife's
family, 妻族 *tse tsūh*.

Family affairs, 家務 *kea woo*; 家
業 *kea nēe*.

Family property, 家產 *kea chan* ;

家資 *kea tze*; 家財 *kea tsae*.

He had a rule for the government of
his family, 他治家有法 *ta*
che kea yew fā. The children and
younger brothers of a respectable
family, 良家的子弟 *leang*
kea tēih tsze te.

To disgrace the family, 壞了
門面 *hwae leaou mua mēn*.

A person of ancient family, 世家
之子 *she kea che tsze*. A rich
family, 富戶 *foo boo*. Is all your
family well, 府上都好 *foo*
shang too hau? 闔府平安
hō foo ping gan. The whole world
was esteemed one family by the
sages; but if the nations have no in-
tercourse, how is the principle of a
family maintained, 聖人以四
海爲家但各國不相
通好豈一冢之埋哉
shing jin e sze hae wei kea, tan kō
kwō pūh seang tung hau, ke yih
kea che le tsae. This language was
held by the *Yuen* Tartars to Japan.

FAMINE, 饑 *ke*; 饑荒 *ke hwang*.

Great famine, 大饑 *ta ke*. Many
died of famine, 饑死者眾 *ke*
sze chay chung.

FAMISHED, to die of want, 餓死
go sze.

FAMOUS, 有名的 *yew ming tēih* ;
much praised, 名聲好 *ming*
shing hau; 到處揚名 *taou*
choo yang ming. Famous man, 有
聲聞之人 *yew shing wān che*
jin.

Famous man of Loo, 魯之聞人
也 *loo che wāu jin yay*.

FAN, 扇子 *shen tsze*. To fan, 打
扇 *ta shen*.

Fans of paper, 紙扇 *che shen*; of
gold paper, 金扇 *kin shen*.

Fans of ivory, 牙扇 *ya shen*; of
gauze, 紗扇 *sha shen*.

FANATICAL. The vulgar books of
the Mahomedan religion, must not
be pointed out as fanatical (mad) and
rebellious, 回教鄙俚書籍
不得指爲狂悖 *hwuy*
keau low le shoo tseih, pūh tih che
wei kwang pei (Emperor Kēn-lung.)

FANCY, a book that suits, or takes, 得
意書 *tih e shoo*.

Very far from hitting my son's fancy,
多不中小兒之意 *puh chung*
seau urh che e.

Does not hit the old man's fancy much,
有些不入他老人家
的眼 *yew seay pūh jūh ta laou jin*
kea tēih yen; i. e. does not enter his
eye.

FAR, distant, 遠 *yuen*. Far off,
remote; very distant, 遙遠 *yaou*
yuen.

How far is it to Macao? 到舉門
有幾遠路 *taou gaou mun*,
yew ke yuen loo.

They had not walked very far till they
arrived, 荇葉渚 *Hing-yě*.

choo, 走不多遠已到了
 荇葉渚 tsow pūh to yuen, e
 taou leaou .Hing-yě-choo.
 FAR superior to that, 殊勝於彼
 shoo shing yu pe.
 FARE, price of passage in a vehicle by
 water, 水脚 shwūy keō; by land,
 盤費 pwan fei.
 FAREWELL. Separation without kind-
 ness, 間別 kēen pēē. To take
 farewell, accompany a little way on
 the journey, 送別 sung pēē.
 To take farewell by offering presents
 of food, 餞別 tsēen pēē; 餞
 行 tsēen hing.
 (On dying) took farewell of his friends,
 訣謂友人 keuē wei yew jin.
 FARM-HOUSE, 田莊 tēen chwang.
 FASHION, present, prevailing mode of
 dress, 時興樣子 she hing
 yang tsze.
 Old fashioned, 做古的樣子
 fang koo tēih yang tsze.
 FASHIONABLE, according to the pre-
 sent mode, 依時樣 e she yang.
 This garment is quite fashionable, 這
 件衣裳最依時樣的
 chay kēen e shang, tsuy e she yang
 tēih.
 Fashionable doctor, 行時醫生
 hing she e sūng.
 FAST, firm, shut the door fast, 門緊
 門 shen kin mun.
 Hold fast, 持定 che ting. To seize
 or take fast hold of, 拿住 na
 choo; 握 ūh; 樓 low; 拉 la, with
 choo added to denote Fast or firm.
 Fast, quick, swift, 快 kwae; 疾 tselh.
 To walk or go fast, 疾走 tselh tsow;

走得快 tsow tih kwae. To run
 fast, 跑得快 paou tih kwae;
 飛跑 fei paou.
 A fast boat, 快艇 kwae ting.
 Fast, to abstain from food, 齋戒
 chae keae; 食素 shih soo; to
 abstain from flesh, 不喫葷 pūh
 keh hwān.
 On occasion of drought the government
 in China orders fasts to be kept, and
 forbids the killing of pigs, sheep, and
 oxen. The trial and execution of
 criminals is suspended usually for
 three days. To keep a fast, 持齋
 che chae; 守齋 show chae.
 Fast or separation from lawful sexual
 intercourse, 斷宜齋戒 twan e
 chae keae.
 Fasts kept by religionists are numerous;
 the Budh sect publishes annually a
 paper containing fifty fast days, with
 this title, 諸佛寶誕念佛
 齋圖 choo fūh paou tan, nēen fūh
 chae too, a table of prayers and fasts
 on the birth days of several Budhs;
 at the close of the paper it is said
 that the birth days of the Budhs
 who have attained the divine state
 are each day numerous as the sands
 of the Ganges; these fifty days are
 named, 於初發心易行
 for the easy performance of those
 who begin to have their hearts
 moved.
 The sentences of prayer annexed
 to these fifty fast days deprecate,
 墮劍樹地獄 to kēen shoo
 te yō, falling into the hell, with trees
 of double edged swords; into 刀

山地獄 the hell of mountains
 stuck full of swords on which crimi-
 nals are cast; into the 拔舌地
 獄 hell of tearing out the tongue;
 into, 寒水地獄 the hell of
 cold ice, &c. &c.
 The goddess 觀音 Kwan-yin, has
 also her 齋期 chae ke, fast days;
 and 天后 Tēen how, the Queen
 of Heaven has her fast days. By
 those who observe fasts there are
 more than ten days every month to
 be kept. These days however do
 not require a cessation of labour.
 To keep a daily fast, 持日齋 che
 jih chae.
 To keep a fast for a whole month, 持
 月齋 che yuē chae.
 The Budhists require that annually
 正五九三個月 the first,
 fifth, and ninth months (being three
 months a year) be kept as fasts; be-
 sides the regular 六齋 lew chae,
 six fast days monthly.
 FASTEN the teeth, a method to, 固
 齒法 koo che fā.
 To fasten any thing, 弄緊之 lung
 kin che.
 FAT, fleshy, plump, 肥 fei; 胖 pang;
 肥胖 fei pang.
 Fat or oil on the surface of soup, 油
 yew. Blow off the fat, 吹去油
 chuy keu yew.
 Fat as a melon, 肥似東瓜 fei
 sze tung kwa.
 FATE, the will of heaven, 天命 tēen
 ming.
 A fixed numerical destiny, 天數
 tēen soo; 定數 ting soo.

A hard fate, an unfortunate life, 薄命

命 pò ming.

Death and life are as fate decrees, riches and honors depend on heaven, 死生有命富貴在天
sze sāng yew ming; foo kwei tsae tēn.

Fate that rules destinies, the god of the furnace, 司命灶神 sze ming tsaou shin; he is represented writing or marking with a pencil men's fates on their foreheads.

Confucius said, If the cause of right reason (which I am devoted to) prevail, so it is decreed by fate; if the cause of right reason fail, it is so decreed by fate; what can Kung-pih-leaou do in that which fate has determined? 子曰道之將行也與命也道之將廢也與命也公伯寮其如命何 Tszē yuě, taou che tsēang hing yay, yu ming yay; taou che tsēang fei yay yu ming yay; Kung-pih-leaou ke joo ming ho?

FATHER, 父 foo; 父親 foo tsin. Your father, in complimentary language, 令尊 ling tsun; 尊翁 tsung ung; familiarly, 你的父親 ne tēih foo tsin; 你老子 ne laou tsze.

Your late father, 令先考 ling sēen kaou; 令先君 ling sēen keun.

My father, 家父 kea foo. My late father, 先父 sēen foo.

A child calls it's father 爹爹 teay teay; father and mother, 爹娘 teay neang; 老子娘 laou tsze

neang; the two old people 兩個

老人家 leang ko laou jin kea.

Father, your not suffering on the road from the wind and hoar frost, makes me your child glad a thousand and ten thousand times, 爹爹路途風霜無恙使孩兒千萬之喜 teay teay loo too fung shwang woo yang, she hae urh tsēen wan che he. Yay, 爺 father, is a title of respect like that of the Senators of old Rome.

FATHER-IN-LAW, a wife's second husband, 繼父 ke foo. Husband's father, 翁 ung; 家公 kea kung.

Wife's father, 外父 wae foo; 岳父 yō foo; 岳丈 yō chang.

Our Father who is in heaven, 吾父在天者 woo Foo tsae tēn chay. (Roman Catholic phrase.)

FATHERLESS child, 孤子 koo tsze. Father being dead and the mother alive, 父死母存 foo sze moo tsun; 無父之子 woo foo che tsze.

FATHOM, to find the bottom of, 測 tsāh. It cannot be fathomed (morally), 不可測 pūh ko tsāh.

FATIGUE, weariness, lassitude, 困乏 kwān fā; 倦 keuen; 困倦 kwān keuen. Medical writers say, the human body desires a little fatigue, 人體亦欲得小勞 jin te yih yō tih seaou laou.

Must not fatigue the body too much, 形不可太勞 hing pūh ko tae laou.

The following sentence is addressed to a mother, Your child having walk-

ed and played in the garden, on returning found myself fatigued and fell asleep awhile, 孩兒適在花園中遊玩回來身子困倦少睡片時 hae urh shih tsae hwa yuen chung, yew wan hwoy lae, shin tsze kwān keuen shaou shwūy pēn she.

FATTEN it, 肥之 fei che.

To fatten one's self by unjust means, 肥己 fei ke.

FAULT, offence, slight crime, 過 kwo, 咎 kew; 不是 pūh she. Whose fault is it? 是誰的過犯 she shwūy tēih kwo fan.

Slight fault, 小過 seaou kwo. In fault, 有不是 yew pūh she.

Not any fault at all, 並無不是 ping woo pūh she.

Four faults, 四失 sze shih. Correct the faults, 救其失 kew ke shih; 'save from the slips.'

I ought not on account of my degeneracy to defend my faults, and obliterate them altogether, 不可因我之不肖自護己短一併使其泯滅 pūh ko yin wo che pūh seaou, tsze hoo ke twan, yih ping she ke min mēē.

Find fault with yourself, in the same spirit that you find fault with others, 以責人之心責己 e tsāh jin che sin, tsāh ke. When you desire to find fault with a man (for an omission) you should think, Can I myself do it? 欲責人須思吾能此事否 yō tsāh jin seu sze, woo nāng tsze sze fow.

Don't let your mouth talk of other

people's faults, 口不言人過
kow pūh yen jin kwo.

FAVOUR, benovolence shewn, 恩
gān; 恩典 gān tēn; 恩惠 gān
hwuy. To confer a favour, 施恩
she gān.

Countenance, propitious aspect, 賞臉
shang lēn. I recommend my friend
to you and beg you to do me the
favour (of shewing attention to him
implied) 我舉薦個朋友
與你求你賞臉給我
wo keu tsēn ko pāng yew yu ue,
kew ne shang lēn kēih wo.

Exercise of kind feeling, 人情 jin
tsing, 'human feeling.' I beg you
to shew me favour, 求給個人
情與我 kew kēih ko jin tsing
yu woo. If your younger brother
have a favour to ask of you, 弟
有一事相托 te yew yih sze
seang tō.

FAWNING compliance, 瞻徇 chen
seun.

FEAR, or dread of the punishment of
vice, there no cause of fear! 可
不畏哉 ko pūh wei tsae.

Fear, painful apprehension of danger,
怕 pa; 懼怕 keu pa; 害怕
hae pa. Awe and respect, 敬畏
king wei.

Hereafter I shall respect you and fear
you, 從今以後我敬你
怕你了 tsung kin e how wo
king ne, pa ne leaou. He who is
destitute of shame before man; will
be destitute of the fear of heaven,
不愧于人不畏于天
pūh kwei yu jin, pūh wei yu tēn.

Alarm, afright, 驚 king.

FEARLESS, 無所怕 woo so pa;
無所畏 woo so wei.

FEARFUL, timorous, 畏葸 wei se.

FEAST, a sumptuous treat of many
persons: Prepared a great feast at
which there was an unusual heat
and hustle, 大排筵宴熱
鬧非常 ta pae yen yen, jē nau
fei chang

FEASTING or entertaining guests, you
must not on any account detain them
long, 宴客切勿留連 yen
kih tsēē wūh lew lēn.

FEATHER, 鳥之毛 neaou che
niaou.

Loves its own feathers and exhibits
their shadow all day in the water,
till eyes becoming confused, it con-
stantly happens that it falls in and
is drowned, 自愛其毛羽
終日影水目眩往往
溺死 tze gae ke maou yu chung.
jih ying shwūy, mūh heuen wang
wang neih sze: this bird is called
鷓鴣 tsun e; and 山鷄 shan
ke, in Hoo-kwang province.

Feather, the long one worn in Chinese
caps occasionally, 雉雞尾 che
ke wei.

FEBRUARY, 二月 urh yuē, the
second moon or month.

FEE of office, 規銀 kwei yin; or
規例 kwei le, 'customary mo-
ney.' Extort more fees than usual,
多索規例 to sō kwei le.

Reward paid to medical men, 謝步
seay poo; to an attorney, one who
assists in litigations 筆資 peih

tsze; fee to a teacher, 修金 scw
kin; 束修 shūh scw.

FEEBLE, 軟 juen; 弱 jō.

FEED, to supply with food, 養 yang;
喂 wei. I'll feed you, 我喂你
wo wei ne.

If they don't eat it all feed your cat
with it, 他吃不了喂你
的貓 ta kei pūh leaou, wei ne
tēih maou.

FEEL, to perceive by the touch, 撫
foo, or 拊 foo; 摩 mo; 拊摩
foo mo.

To perceive mentally, 覺 keō.

Feel that stone and tell me whether
you feel it smooth or rough, 你摩
那塊石頭告訴我知
你覺得是滑的還是
澆的 ne mo na kwae shīh tow,
kaou soo wo che, ne keō tīh she
hwā tēih, hwan she sīh tēih.

Feel compassion, or to excite compas-
sionate feeling, 起慈悲心
ke tsze pei sin.

I feel it warm to day, 我今天覺
得熱 wo kin tēn keō tīh jē.

I feel it cold, 我覺得冷 wo keō
tīh lāng.

I feel a pain in my head, 我首上
覺得有疼 wo show shang
keō tīh yew tāng.

When you first feel pain in the belly,
初覺腹痛 tsao keō fūh tung.

Feel rather afraid, 稍知畏懼
shaou che wei keu.

To feel one's self disgraced (from fail-
ing in some undertaking), 自己
覺得沒顏面 tze ke keō
tīh mūh yen n.ēn.

To feel ashamed, 害羞 hae sew; 抱
慙 paou tsan.

Already felt ashamed, 已經抱愧
e king paou kwei.

To feel grateful, 抱知感之心
paou che kan che sin.

Feel under great obligations to him,
感他的深恩 kan ta tēih
shin gān.

When a woman feels that she is preg-
nant, 婦人覺有孕 foo jin
keō yew yin.

FEELING, tender and benevolent, 慈
仁 tze jin.

Feeling heart, 不忍之心 pūh
jin che sin.

Don't let your feelings be too much
hurt, 不要過於傷心 pūh
yaou kwo yu shang sin. A friend
possessed of righteous feelings, 有
義氣的朋友 yew e ke tēih
pāng yew. Impelled by animal sen-
sibilities or feelings, appetites or
passions, not by reason, 爲血氣
所使 wei heuē ke so she.

Feeling or wish, extend this feeling
widely, 推廣此心 chuy
kwang tze sin.

Not to let feeling conquer righteous
principles, is what is called loving
a man by virtue, 不以情勝
義所謂愛人以德 pūh
e tsing shing e, so wei gae jin e tih.

FEET, 脚 keō; 足 tsūh.

Feet, or pillars supporting the Chi-
nese armillary sphere, 龍柱 lung
choo.

FEIGN, to make a false show of, 佯
yang; 裝作 chwang tsō.

FEIGNED to be very drunk, 裝作
大醉 chwang tsō ta tsuy.

Feigned the manner of a sick person,
裝個病的光景 chwang
ko ping tēih kwang king.

Feigned a retreat, 詐退 chay tuy.

FEINT, a mock assault made with
waving banners and sounding drums,
搖旗擂鼓虛張聲勢
yaou ke luy koo, heu chang shing
she.

FELICITY, happiness or prosperity,
福 fūh; 福慶 fūh king; 吉祥
之事 keih tsang che sze.

FELL, cruel, 兇 heung; 惡 gō.

Fell or cut down a tree. The taking
of Yen-king, is like felling a large
tree; you must first cut it on each
side, and then the tree will fall of
itself, 取燕景如伐大樹
須先從兩旁砍則大
樹自撲 tseu Yen-king, joo fā
ta shoo; seu sēn tsung leang pang
kan, tsih ta shoo tze pō.

FELLOW, companion or fellow servant,
同伴 tung pwan.

As sorry wretch, 匹夫 peih foo. Vul-
gar and mean man, 俗人 sūh jin.

Equal or pair, 敵配 teih pei.

FELON, one who has committed a capi-
tal crime, 犯了死罪的人
fan leaou sze tsuy tēih jin.

FELONY, a crime denounced capital
by the law, 死罪 sze tsuy.

FELT himself weary, 自覺身子
困倦 tze keō shin tze kwāu
keuen. Now thought, now looked,
and anon felt it with his hand' 一面
想一面看一面又用手

摸去 yih mēn seang, yih mēn
kan, yih mēn yew yung show mo
keu.

Felt afraid, 知懼 che keu.

Felt a grudge, 挾嫌 kēā hēen.

FEMALE of the human species, 女 neu;

女人 neu jin; 婦人 foo jin.

Female of brute animals, 母 moo; of
birds 鷓 tze.

Female servant, or a servant girl, 丫
頭 ya tow; 丫鬟 ya hwan.

Chose seven or eight strong female
attendants, (attendant concubines),

選下七八個有氣力
的侍妾 seun hea tseih pā ko
yew ke leih tēih she tsē.

Female apartments, 閨中 kwān
chung; the expression denotes a
retired place shut closely in by doors.

Bought a set of female musicians from
Soo-chow, 買了一班蘇州
女樂 mae leaou yih pan Soo-chow
neu yō.

General expression for female brutes,
is Tsaou 驛牝畜之通稱
tsaou, pin chūh che tung ching.

FEMININE, 女人的樣 neu jin
tēih yang.

FENCE, or hedge, 藩籬 fan le; a
railing, 欄杆 lan kan.

Fence to practice the use of the sword,
舞刀 woo taou.

FENCERS in Chinese comedy are called
打跌 ta tē; tumblers, from
their affecting to fall.

FENNEL, 茴香 hwuy heang.

FERMENT, to cause intestine motion
in liquids, 釀 neang, or jang; 醞
yun or wān.

Used figuratively for occasioning some disturbance, 釀他端 neang ta twan.

To ferment liquor, 釀酒 neang tsew.
FERMENTING substance in making wine, 酒餅 tsew ping, which is a composition cake; and 山桔葉 shan keih yě.

FERNS, stem of a large one, 管仲 kwan chung.

FERRIAGE, the fare paid at a ferry or passage by water, 水脚 shwüy keö, "water foot."

FERRY, to carry over in a boat, 渡 too.

A ferry boat, 渡船 too chuen.

Ferry people over the water in a boat,

以船渡人 e chuen too jin.

The Buddhists speak of, 渡衆生 too chung säng; bearing all mankind over the ills of life and death.

FERRYMAN, 渡人 too jin; 渡船人 too chuen jin.

Call a ferryman to ferry these goods over the river, 叫渡船人渡此貨過河 keaou too chuen jin, too tsze ho, kwo ho.

FESTIVAL, or village merrymaking, 鄉飲酒禮 heang yin tsew le.

FESTIVE riot, 熱鬧 jě naou.

FETCH, to bring, 取來 tseu lae.

FETID, stinking, 臭 chow.

Fetid hand from eating crabs, 食蟹手腥 shih heae show sing.

Fetid mouth, 口臭 kow chow. To cure it, 治口臭 che kow chow, or 除口臭 choo kow chow.

FETTERS for the feet and hands, 桎梏 chih küh.

To fetter and guard with severity, 嚴行鎖押 yen hing so yä.

FEVER, a heated state of the body, 燒病 shaov ping.

Breaking out of a fever, 發燒 fe shaou.

Fever from checked perspiration, 傷寒 shang han; 瘧寒 neö han.

Fever and ague, 發冷發熱 läng fě jě; 瘧疾 neö tselh.

FEW in number, 少 shaou. Too few men, 人少 jin shaou. A few words, 幾句話 ke keu hwa.

In a few days the boat arrived, 不幾日船到 püh ke jih chuen tauu.

A man of few acquaintances, 爲人寡合 wei jin kwa hä.

FIBROUS roots of plants, 絲根 sze kän.

FICKLE, changeable; beginning many things and ending nothing, 有頭無尾 yew tow woo wei, 'has a head but no tail;' 不終 püh chung; not ending any thing.

FICTITIOUS, counterfeit, 偽的 wei tēih; 假作 kea tsö.

FICUS CARICA, 無花果 woo hwa kwo.

FIELD, cultivated tract, 田 tēen; 田土 tēen too.

A field, 一方田 yih fang tēen.

Ground of battle, 陳場 chin chang.

Field for exercising soldiers on, 教場 keaou chang.

Field or ground of a picture, 畫之地 hwa che te.

FIEND, an infernal being, 惡鬼 gö kwei.

FERCE, savage, vehement, 猛烈 mäng lěě.

FIFTEEN, 十五 shih woo.

FIFTEENTH, 第十五個 te shih woo'ko.

FIFTH, 第五個 te woo ko.

FIFTHLY, 第五則 te woo tsh.

FIFTIETH, 第五十個 te woo shih ko.

FIFTY, 五十個 woo shih ko.

FIG, 無花果 woo hwa kwo.

Fig-shell, 琵琶螺 pe pa lo.

With fig leaves covered their bodies,

用無花果葉蔽其體 yung woo-hwa-kwo yě pe ke te.

FIGHT, to combat or duel, 鬪 tow;

鬪毆 tow gow; 相打 seang ta; 打架 ta kea.

To war, 打仗 ta chang; 戰 chen;

交戰 keaou chen. To charge in battle, 衝鋒 chung fung.

To fight or box with the fists, 打拳 ta keuen.

FIGHTING without any decisive victory on either side, 交戰不決 keaou chen püh keü.

Fighting, fond of it, by natural disposition, 性喜鬪 sing he tom.

FIGHTER, 打手 ta show. Em-

ployed a great number of fighters,

(vagabonds who hire themselves to

fight.) 僱了許多打手

koo leaou heu to ta show.

FIGURATIVE representations, (tripods

were formed variously) to be 鼎

之爲象也 ting che wei seang

yay.

All is figurative meaning, and must

not be understood as real fact, 俱

係喻意不可認作實
有其事 *keu he yu e, pūh ko*
jin tsō sbih yew ke sze.

FIGURE, shape, form, 形 *hing*; external form, 模樣 *moo yang*; 體格 *te kih*. In metaphysical language, 形 *hing*, Figure, and 理 *le*, Invisible operating principle, are used as opposites. Figure of speech, 喻言 *yu yen*.

Figures made by straight lines, none by fewer than the triangle, 凡直界所成各形未有少於三角形 *fan chih keae so ching kō hing, we yew shaou yu san keō hing.*

Figure resembles a leather bag, 狀如革囊 *ch'rang joo kih nang.*

Figure or bodily shape; you are such good a figure and so clever, 你這個好模樣兒這個能幹 *ne chay ko haou moo yang urh; chay ko nāng kan.*

Figure of the heart is like the Inflorescence of an unopened water lily, 心之形如未開蓮蕊者 *sin che hing joo we kae lēn che chay.*

FILE, a square one, 方銼 *fang tso.*
Files used by silversmiths, 銀銼 *yin tso.*

File, half-round, 曲竹銼 *keūh chūh tso.*

File of soldiers, 一行兵丁 *yih hang ping ting,* 一隊兵 *yih tuy ping.*

FILIAL affection, 悌 *te*; 兄弟友愛 *heung te yew gae.*

FILL, to make full, 滿之 *mwan che.*

To pour into till full, 倒得滿 *taou tih mwan.*

Fill this vessel, 倒滿這個家伙 *taou mwan chay ko kea ho.*

To fill or satiate with food, 飽 *paou*; 食飽 *shih paou.*

Fill the pit half full with cows and horse's dung mixed with earth, 以牛馬糞和土壤半坑 *e new ma fun ho too, tēn pwan kang.*

FILLED full of joy, 滿以歡喜 *mwan e hwan he.*

FILTHY, unclean thing, 污穢不潔之物 *woo wei pūh kōō che wūh.*

Filthy abuse, 穢罵 *wei ma*; the opprobrious abuse of the Chinese, like that of other Asiatics, deals more in bodily uncleanness than that of Europe, or at least of England, which vents itself in malignant imprecations, about the soul and its eternal destinies.

To take pleasure in hearing filthy conversation is one degree of guilt, 聞人說穢事津津得意一過 *wān jin shwō wei sze, tain tih e, yih kwo.*

FIN, the wing of a fish, 魚翅 *yu che.*

FINALLY, in the last place, 終者 *chung chay.* The virtuous and vicious will finally be recompensed, only some a little sooner; and others a little later, 善惡到頭終有報只爭來早與來遲 *shen, gō, taou tow, chung yew paou, chih tsāng lae tsaou yu lae che.*

It may be seen that the virtuous, let

them only do their utmost, shall finally be happy, 可見做善事只要自盡其心終須得福 *ko kēen tso shen sze ch'ih yaou tsze tain ke sin, chung sen tih fuh.*

FIND, to obtain by searching or seeking, 尋見 *tsin kēen*; 尋着 *tsin chō.*

Cannot find out a road; i. e. how to act, 摸不着頭路 *mo pūh chō tow loo.* Go and find out a clear state of the case, 你去窺探個明白 *ne keu kwai tan ko ming pih.*

If you can find a rather easy theme, we also will, in any way, write a verse, 若遇見容易些的題目我們也隨便做一首 *jō yu kēen yung e seay tēh te mūh, wo mun yay suy pēen tso yih show.*

Cubit and chang are to find the length of silk, 以丈尺求帛之長短 *e chang chih, kew pih che chang twan; kew means to seek or eudeavour to find.*

Find or meet a person; if to day you do not find him, come again to morrow, 若今日不遇明日又來 *jō kin jih pūh yu, ming jih yew lae.*

Find out, to invent, to make first, 制作 *che tsō.*

To think of first, 原想出來 *yuen seang chūh lae.*

Find and seize stolen goods, 起獲失贓 *ke hwō shih tsang.*

FINE, the opposite of coarse, 細 *se,* the

finer the better, 越細越好
yuě se, yuě haou.
Fine thought, 妙想 meao seang.
Fine porcelain, 瓷器精細 tsze
ke tsing se.
Fine and beautifully smooth, 精美
細潤 taing mei se jun.
He dressed himself very fine, and or-
dered a number of footmen to at-
tend on him, 自家打扮得
齊齊整整叫許多家
人跟隨 tsze kea ta pan tih tse
tse ching ching keaou heu to kea
jin kan suy.
Fine porcelain utensils, 細瓷器
se tsze ke.
Fine, or pecuniary mult, 罰銀 fā
yin.
FINGER, 指 che; 手指 show che,
the ends of the fingers, 指尖
tsān.
The fingers fell off (from cold), 墮
指 to che.
The fore finger, 食指 shih che; the
middle finger; 中指 chung che,
or 將指 tsāng che; the third fin-
ger, 無名指 woo ming che;
the little finger; 小指 seao che.
The thumb is called 大指 ta che, or
巨擘 keu peih, or 巨指 keu
che.
Finger's full, as much as one can take
up with the fingers, 一捻 yih nēn.
Finger's end, 指頂 che ting; side
of the finger, 指肚 che too.
To count on the fingers, 夾指頭
算 keā che tow swan.
To divine about stolen things on the
fingers, 掐時 heā she.

FINISH, to complete, 做成 tso ching;
做完 tso wan. To finish well
any affair, 玉成 yūh ching; 成
功 ching kung.
To finish or end a sentence, or dis-
course, 說畢 shwō peih.
On what day will it be finished, 何
日是個了手 ho jih she ko
leaou show.
When will the game be finished, 何
日了局 ho jih leaou keh.
FINITE, bounded, 有限的 yew
hēn tēih; commonly means not
much; better 可限的 ko hēn
tēih.
FIR or pine, in common use at Canton
for house building, 杉木 shan
mūh. A wood that resembles fir, but
is harder, 桤木 king mūh.
Fir seeds, resembling, 大楓子
ta fung tze.
Fir made into deals, 松木 sung mūh.
Fir tree, 松樹 sung shoo.
FIRE, 火 ho. To burn with fire, 火
燒 ho shaou.
Constant fire 不斷火 pūh twan
ho.
To light a fire, 起火 ke ho; 着
火 chō ho; 點火 tēn ho.
Broil it with a slow fire, 微火煎
之 we ho tsān che.
Fire if too vehement or strong will
burn (the rice), if too slow it will go
to rags, 火急則焦火緩
則爛 ho keh tsh tseao; ho
hwan, tsh lan.
Flint and steel for striking fire, 火石
火鑪 ho shih ho lēn.
To take fire, to begin to burn, 起火

ke ho; 失火 shih ho. To extin-
guish fire, 救火 kew ho; 息火
seih ho; 滅火 mēh ho.
Fire, the applicatoin of in Pharmacy and
Chemistry to produce analysis of,
and combinations among, bodies is
expressed by 鍊 lēn.
Fire in the powder room, the causes
and circumstances of it's commence-
ment, 藥房起火緣由 yō
fang ke ho yuen yew.
Fire place, or furnace, 竈 tsaou; sup-
posed to have a presiding spirit, and
great respect is shewn to it by the
Chinese.
Fire and water coming in contact (as
putting a hot iron into water) is ex-
pressed by tsuy, 火與水合
為淬 ho yu shwūy hō wei tsuy.
FIRE, to, discharge a musket, 打鳥
鎗 ta neao tseang.
Fired three guns, 放了三個砲
fang leaou san ko paou; three guns
forms the usual Chinese salute.
To fire a salute is sometimes expressed
by 興砲 hing paou.
FIRE ARROWS, 火箭 ho tsān.
Combustible materials are put on the
head of the arrow, 施火藥於
箭首 she ho yō yu tsān show.
FIRE FLY, 螢火 yung ho; and 飛
螢 fei yung.
Fire flies, one hundred, 螢火蟲
一百枚 yung (or ying) ho
chung yih pih mei.
FIRE WORKS, 烟火 yen ho. Chi-
nese drum, 一盒烟火 yih hō
yen ho.
Rockets, 起火 ke ho; squibs that

fly transversely, 火箭 ho tsēn; crackers, 爆竹 paou chūh.

FIRING, the noise of firing guns, 放砲的聲 fang piou tēih shing.

FIRM, strong, hard, 堅 kēen; 堅固 kēen koo; 牢固 laou koo. Resolute, firm faith, 堅信 kēen sin.

There is nothing impossible in the world, but man's heart is not firm, 世上無難事人心自不堅 she shang woo nan sze; jin sin tze pūh kēen.

Firm to one's purpose, 執意 chih e.

Firm in the strict regulation of one's conduct, 節操 tséé tsaou.

Firm, not to be shaken, 推不動 chuy pūh tung. Place or arrange them firm, 擺穩當 pae wān tang.

Do you yourself be firm there is no occasion to be alarmed, 你自家拿穩主意不必驚慌 ne tze kea na wān chuo e, pūh peih king hwang.

Firm, not giving way; a man's temper must be firm, and then he'll do business; if, as soon as he meets with a slight obstacle he immediately turns round, what business can he ever do? 人氣須剛方做得事若只遇着一種薄物事便退轉去如何做得事 jin ke seu kang, fang tso tih sze, jō chih yu chō yih chung pō wūh sze, pēn tuy chuen keu, joo ho tso tih sze?

Firm, or name of a mercantile house, 商名 shang ming.

FIRMAMENT, the expanse between earth and the visible heavens, 天空 tēen kung. In the firmament, 空中 kung chung.

FIRMLY, steadily, 穩重 wān chung; 穩當 wān tang. He did not place his foot firmly, 他立脚不穩了 ta lēih keō pūh wān leaou.

It is necessary to place that thing firmly, 放這個東西須要穩重 fang chay ko tung se, seu yaou wān chung.

FIRMNESS of mind, 壯意 chwang e; 大志 ta che.

Firmness of mind, and conduct is expressed by 壯以持己 chwang e che ke; grasping one's self with strength.

FIRST in a series, 第一 te yih. Foremost, 頭一個 tow yih ko: qu. d. headmost.

The first time, 頭一次 tow yih tze.

That is not well, in the first place he is young, in the second place, laou-yay won't permit it, 這個不好一則年輕二則老爺也不肯 chay ko pūh haou, yih tsih nēen king; urh tsih Laou-yay yay pūh kǎng. First in dignity, 位至尊 wei che tsun.

At first he did not wish to be a mandarin, 他本意願不做官 ta pun e yuen pūh tso kwan.

Took and told him the story from first to last, 就把始末原由告訴他 tsew pa che mō yuen yew, kaou soo ta.

First day of the moon, 初一日

tsoo yih jih; 朔旦 sō tan; the first day of the first moon, 正月元旦 ching yuō yuen tan.

Very first in place or time, 在最先 tsae tsuy sēen; 先頭 sēen tōw; 原先 yuen sēen.

First taught the people to sow and plant, 始教民播種 che keaou min po chung.

Agriculture is the first concern of the royal government, 農事王政之首務 nung sze wang ching che show woo.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, 初生的 tsoo sāng tēih.

FIRST BORN, 首生 show sāng.

FIRST FRUITS, 初結的實 tsoo kēē tēih shih; 先成的果子 sēen ching tēih kwo tze.

FISH, 魚 yu. A fish, 一尾魚 yih wei yu; 一條魚 yih teaou yu.

Very excellent fish, 魚甚美 yu shin mei.

To fish, 打魚 ta yu; 漁 yu.

FISH POND, 池 che; 魚池 yu che.

FISHERMAN, 打魚的人 ta yu tēih jin, 漁夫 yu foo. An old fisherman, 漁翁 yu ung; 老漁 laou yu.

FISHING CORMORANT, 鸕鶿 loo tsze. Those who employ them pay a duty to government; and it is said that the fish they catch have a peculiarly offensive smell.

FISHMONGER, 賣魚的人 mae yu tēih jin.

FISHING LINE, 釣絲 teaou sze; 天蠶絲 tēen tsan sze; for

catching fish, 釣魚用的
teou yu yung tōth.

FISHING ROD, 釣魚杆 teou yu
kan. A bamboo rod for fishing
with, 竹杆釣魚用的
chūh kan teou yu yung tōth.

FIST, a clenched hand, 拳頭 keuen
tow.

Threw down his whip and with his fist
gave him several thundering blows,
擲下鞭子用拳頭向
他身上搥了幾下 t-th
heu pēn tsze, yung keuen tow, hēang
ta shin shang, luy leaou ke hou.

Large as the fist, 大如拳 ta joo
keuen.

FIT, an exacerbation of disease. He
fell down suddenly in a fit and was
insensible, 卒中昏倒不省
人事 tūh chung hwan taou, pūh
sing jin see.

Fit of anger, 一場氣 yth cheng ke.
Convulsion fit, 手足搐搦一
場 shou tūh chūh neth yth cheng.

FIT, proper, 應當的 ying tang
tūh, 宜, 該然 kae jen.

Absolutely fit that he should not be
prosperous, 該定無福分
kue ting wou fūh sin.

How fit to be mentioned the same day!
豈可同日語哉 ke-ku tung
jth yu tana!

Two things adapted to each other, 合
he

Fit for the purpose required, 合式
he shih, 合川 he yung.

FITTED, 被, 以, 緣 tow lāh.

FISTICHERS, 打把勢 ta pa she,
打拳 ta keuen.

FIVE. 五 woo; five plants, 五條
草 woo teou tsau.

Five fermenting causes, 五蘊 woo
wān; this is a technical term of the
Buddhists, used in a moral sense;
the five words referred to are, 色
受想行記 sīb, show, seang,
hing, ke; which they explain by, 1,
material things or pleasure; 2, which
are received; 3, thought on; 4,
acted on; 5, remembered.

FIX, to make fast, 緊之 kin che;
to settle, 定 ting. Cannot fix a
a day, 定不得個日子
ting pūh tūh-ko jih tze.

How can a day be fixed? 那裡定
得日期 na. le ting tūh jih ke?
A fixed or appointed day, 日期
jih ke.

No occasion to limit by any fixed time,
不必限以時日 pūh peih
hēn e she jih.

To fix a time, between two parties,
約定日期 yō ting jih ke.

Not arrived at the time fixed, 未到
期 we taou ke; 未滿期 we
mwan ke.

Past the time fixed, 過期 kwo ke.
I have fixed the second of the second
moon for him to come, 我準二
月二日要他來 woo chun
urb yuē urb jih yaou ta lae.

His plan being fixed, 算計定了
swan ke ting leaou.

FIXED, the eyes fixed on a person, 眼
注定在身上 jen chuo ting
tsze shin shang.

Region of fixed stars, 恆星天
hāng sing tēn; otherwise called 經

星 king sing; 卽三垣二十
八宿 tseih san yuen urb shih pē
sūh, which is the same as the three
walls containing the twenty eight
constellations.

FLAG, or colours, 旗 ke. One white
flag, 白旗一杆 pih keyih kan.

Flags of a triangular shape are mostly
used in the Chinese army, as signals.
Many of the Chinese flags have large
characters written on them to show
by whom, or for what they are car-
ried. China does not appear to have
a national flag.

Flag staff, 旗杆 ke kan.

Flag staff, desire to measure its height,
旗杆欲測其高 ke kan,
yō tūh ke kaou.

Flag, a smooth flat tile, 磚 chuen, 階
磚 keae chuen.

Flags of stone, 石塔磚 shih kase
chuen.

FLAIL for thrashing grain, 連枷 lēn
ke; 衆 tsēn.

Flail of iron or united clubs, 鐵鏈
夾棒 tēē lēn keē fung, was a
military weapon used by the western
Tartars on horseback, against the
infantry of the Chinese.

FLAME, to assist or fan it in a figura-
tive sense, 佐其焰 tso ke yen.

Flames filled the expanse of heaven, 烈
焰蔽空 lēē yen pe kung.

FLANNEL, 小絨 seou jung.

Flannel caps, 氈帽 cheu maou.

FLAP the face, a Chinese punishment
for contempt of court, 掌嘴
chang tsuy; 打嘴吧 tsuy pa.

Flap, the wing, 弄翅 lung che.

FLAT, 扁的 pēn tēih; 平扁的 ping pēn tēih.

Flat plane, 平地 ping te.

FLAT BOTTOMED boats, 沙船底 平 sha chuen te ping.

FLATTER, to gratify with servile obsequiousness, 奉承 fung ching; to please with blandishments, 諂媚 chen mei.

Flatter meanly, and attach one's self to people, 屈奉承附着人 keūh fung ching, foo chā jin;

FLATTERER, 好奉承的人 haou fung ching tēih jin.

FLATTERING specious woman, 佞口婦人 ning kow foo jin.

On seeing the rich to assume a flattering countenance is a thing to be greatly ashamed of, 見富貴而生諂容者最可耻 kēen foo kwei urh sāng chen yung chay, tsuy ko che.

Devoted to the reception of flattering compliance, 專取逢迎 chuen tsau fung ying.

FLATTERY, 諂媚的話 chen mei tēih hwa; 奉承的言語 fung ching tēih yen yu. To love flattery, 喜取奉承之人 he tsau fung ching che jin.

By uniform flattery deceived the old emperor, 一味諂諛哄的皇帝老頭兒 yih we chen yu, hung tēih hwang te leaou tow urh.

FLAVOUR, 氣味 ke wei; 香 héang.

Flavour of all honey, has commonly that of flowers predominant, 諸蜜氣味常以花爲主 choo mei h ke we chang e hwa wei choo.

FLAW, 瑕 hea.

FLAX, 麻 ma.

FLAY, off the skin, 剥皮 pō pe.

FLEA, or lop, 跳蟲 teaou chung.

Flea, or lop that bites human beings, 嗜人跳蟲 she jin teaou ching; called also 蚤 tsaou.

FLEE, to run to, 跑向 paou heang.

To flee or run from, 跑開 paou kae; 跑逃 paou taou.

FLEET of ships, 一幫船 yih pang chuen; a company of ships supposed to assist each other.

To join a fleet, 搭幫 tā pang.

Fleet, swift, 疾 tselh; 疾速 tselh sūh.

FLESH, the muscles of the body, 肉 jow. Horse flesh, 馬肉 ma jow.

Beef is called 牛肉 new jow; cow's flesh. Mutton, 羊肉 yang jow, sheep's flesh.

The body as distinguished from the soul or spirit is called 身 shin: 體 te; 軀 keu.

Flesh leaped and heart was alarmed, 肉跳心驚 jow teaou sin king.

Flesh of a sacrifice, 祭肉 tse jow.

The flesh offered on paying a vow, 還願的肉 hwan yuen tēih jow.

FLESHLY eyes, 肉眼 jow yen, is an expression of the Buddh sect, to which are opposed 天眼 tēen yen, celestial eyes; and 慧眼 hwuy yen, intelligent eyes; and 法眼 fā yen, religious eyes; and 佛眼 fūh yen, Buddh, or divine eyes.

FLEXIBLE, that may be bent, 軟 juen; 彎得的 wan tēih tēih.

Flexible as cotton, 綿軟 mēen juen: the opposite, stiff, is 硬 gāng.

Flexible wood, 柔軟之木 jow juen che mūh.

FLIGHT, flying away, 飛去 fei keu.

Running away, 逃去 taou keu.

Flight of rooms, 一層樓 yih tsāng low.

FLING, to cast from the hand, 丟 tew; 投 tow; 擲 tsāh; 拋 paou; 擲 kwan, is used in the Canton dialect.

FLINT stone, 火石 ho shīh.

FLOAT on the surface of water, 浮水面 fow shwūy mēen.

Float it, 泛之 fan che.

The corpses which floated on the surface of the sea amounted to more than a hundred thousand, 屍浮海上者十餘萬人 she fow hae shang chay, shīh yu wan jin; this is said of the coast of Canton when the 元 Yuen Tartars conquered the Sung 宋 dynasty.

FLOATING clouds are a figure of wandering thoughts, 浮雲喻遊思 fow yun yu yew sze.

FLOCK of sheep, 群 keun; 羣羊 keun yang.

FLOG, to whip, 鞭撻 pēn pō.

Flogged the foreigners all around in every direction, 鞭笞四夷 pēn che sze e.

Annulled the punishment of flogging on the back, 除鞭背之刑 choo pēn pei che hing. Flogged him to death, 撲殺之 pō shā che.

FLOOR of a room, 樓板 low pan. Ground floor, 地板 te pan.

FLOUNDER, species of, 比目魚
pe mǔh yu.
FLOUR, the fine part of corn, 粉
fun; wheaten flour, 麥粉 mǎh
fun. Rice flour, 米粉 me fun.
FLOURISH, to be in prosperous state,
旺 wang; 旺盛 wang shing; 豐
盛 fung shing; 茂盛 mow shing.
FLOURISHING or prosperous age, 盛
世 shing she.
Flourishing and fading of human affairs,
人事之榮枯 jin sze che
yung koo.
FLOW as water, 流 lew. To flow in
a long stream, 長流 chang lew.

Waters all flow to the west, 水皆
西流 shwǔy keac so lew.
FLOWED or run incessantly, 滴淋
不止 le lin pǔh che.
FLOWER, blossom of a plant, 花 hwa.
A flower, 一朵花 yǐh to hwa.
She, a flower just opened, is imme-
diately seized by this unmerited
sickness, 他一朵花兒纔
開便得了這冤牽的
病 ta, yǐh to hwa urh tsac kac, pēn
tǐh leaou chay yuen kēn tēih ping.
Flowers fall, and the seed (or fruit)
is formed, 花謝結子 hwa
seay kēē taze.

To pull or pluck a flower, 折花
chě hwa; 摘花 tsǐh hwa.
You cannot pull the flowers, will you
allow me to pull a branch for you?
你折不着花待小生
折一枝與你可否 ne
chě pǔh chě hwa, tae seaou sǎng
chě yǐh che yu ne, ko fow?
Flower, to open, 吐華 too hwa;
開花 kae hwa; 出花 chǔh
hwa.
Single flower, 單托 tan to, Double
flower, 雙托 shwang to.
Flower or meal, 粉 fun. See flour.

Names of Plants which flower or blossom in each month of the year at Canton, in China.

FIRST MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 1, Yǔh lan hwa, 玉蘭花 Magnolia Yulan.
- 2, Tsze king hwa 紫荊花 Cercis Siliquastrum.
- 3, Fei taou hwa 飛桃花 Peach, double flowering.
- 4, Yǔh tēē mei 玉蝶梅
- 5, Kea ching mei, 賀正梅 Prunus, double flowering.
- 6, E shan teau lan, 夷山吊蘭 Epidendrum species.
- 7, Sin e hwa, 辛夷花 Magnolia Purpurca.
- 8, Mang kwo hwa, 果芒花 Mango.
- 9, Yuē kwei hwa, 月桂花 Rose. [varieties.
- 10, Too keuen hwa, 杜鵑花 Azalea, different colored
- 11, Teau chung hwa, 吊鐘花 Enkianthus.
- 12, Yew tsze hwa, 柚子花 Punelo.
- 13, Tsǎng tsze hwa, 橙子花 Orange.
- 14, Kan tsze hwa, 柑子花 Orange.

SECOND MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 15, Too we hwa, 茶薇花 Rose, variety.
- 16, Mei kwei hwa, 玫瑰花 Rose, variegated.

- 17, Peih taou hwa, 碧桃花 Peach, double flowering
- 18, Kwei hwa. 葵花 Holly hock. [white.
- 19, Hung le chun hwa, 紅麗春花 Rose, variety.
- 20, Hō ting hwa, 鶴頂花 Bletia Tankervilleæ.
- 21, Tsze lan hwa, 紫蘭花 Epidendrum species.
- 22, Ke chaou lan hwa, 鷄爪蘭花 Chloranthus species.
- 23, Ting heang hwa, 丁香花 Carnation.
- 24, Lo han sung, 羅漢松 Taxus Chinensis.
- 25, Mǔh kwa hwa, 木瓜花 Quince.
- 26, Lungyen hwa, 龍眼花 Dimocarpus Longan.
- 27, Le che hwa, 荔枝花 Dimocarpus Lychee.
- 28, Lēen tsze hwa, 蓮子花 Nelumbium.
- 29, Hung le hwa, 紅李花 Plum, red variety.
- 30, Ning mung hwa, 檸檬花 Lime.
- 31, Hung teau lan, 紅吊蘭 Epidendrum species.

THIRD MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 32, Han seaou hwa, 含笑花 Magnolia Fuscata.
- 33, Kwang-se teau lan 廣西吊蘭 Kwang-se Epidendrum.

- 34, Joo mei jin hwa, 如美人花 *Lychnis Coronata*.
 35, Keuen tan hwa, 捲丹花 *Lilium Tigrinum*.
 36, Se fan lēn hwa, 西番蓮花 *Clematis species*.
 37, Choo ting hwa, 朱頂花 *Lilium Concolor*.
 38, Pih shen hwa, 白蟬花 *Gardenia Florida*. [flord.
 39, Tsing yě shih lew, 青葉石榴 *Pomegranate*, double
 40, Woo tung hwa, 梧桐花 *Jatropha species*,
 41, Hwang mǐh heang hwa, 黃木香花 *Rose*.
 42, Sǎn shoo hwa, 森樹花 *Melis Azedarach*.
 43, Kin sze hae tang hwa, 金絲海棠花 *Hypericum Mo-*
 44, Pih mei kwei hwa, 白玫瑰花 *Rose*. [nogynum-
 45, Pin po hwa, 蘋婆花 *Sterculia nobilis*.
 46, Pwan tau hwa, 蟠桃花

FOURTH MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 47, Woo yě fan hwa, 五葉蘭花 *Aglaia Odorata*.
 48, Shwuy yang lew, 睡楊柳 *Tamarix*.
 49, Yay hō hwa, 夜合花 *Magnolia Pumila*.
 50, Hae tung hung, 海東紅 *Rose*.
 51, Tsze we hwa, 紫薇花 *Lagerströmia*.
 52, Ping kwo hwa, 平菓花 *Apple*.
 53, Chun hae tang hwa, 春海棠花 *Begonia Discolor*.
 54, Pih choo lan hwa, 白珠蘭花 *Chloranthus Incon-*
 55, Fūh sang hwa, 佛桑花 *Hibiscus*. [spicuous.
 56, Hung shih lew hwa, 紅石榴花 *Pomegranate*.
 57, Yang mei hwa, 楊梅花 *Arbutus*.
 58, Kin fung hwa, 金鳳花 *Poinciana*.
 59, Chō chen hwa, 芍蟬花 *Gardenia species*.
 60, Poo te hwa, 葡提花
 61, Shih leih hwa, 石栗花 *Aleurites*.
 62, Chuy sze lew, 垂絲柳 *Tamarix*.
 63, Sze ke keih hwa, 四季桔花 *Orange*.
 64, Shan shih lew hwa, 山石榴花 *Gardenia species*.

FIFTH MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 65, Tēn chūh hwa, 天竹花 *Nandina Domestica*.
 66, Mō le hwa, 茉莉花 *Jasminum Grandiflorum*.
 67, Hoo tēh hwa, 蝴蝶花 *Iris species*.
 68, Soo hing hwa, 素馨花 *Jasminum Officinale*.
 69, Mow ying tan hwa, 壯英丹花 *Ixora*.
 70, Hǎng hwa, 杏花 *Plum*. [sima.
 71, Yay lae heang hwa, 夜來香花 *Pergularia Odoratis-*
 72, Ying chaou hwa, 鷹爪花 *Uvaria*.
 73, Kow ya hwa, 狗牙花
 74, Hung hwa, 紅花
 75, Ho hwa, 荷花
 76, Fung sēn hwa, 鳳仙花 *Balsam*.
 77, Heang kwo hwa, 享菓花
 78, Hwa shih chūh, 花石竹 *Dianthus*.

SIXTH MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 79, Hwang yang hwa, 黃楊花 *Buxus*.
 80, Shwūy fun hwa, 水粉花
 81, Choo kin hwa, 朱錦花 *Hibiscus*.
 82, Woo she lēn hwa, 午時蓮花 *Nymphaea*.
 83, Tsuy tsew foo yung, 醉酒芙蓉 *Hibiscus Mutabilis*.
 84, Keē chūh-tau hwa, 夾竹桃花 *Nerium Oleander*.
 85, Kin keūh hwa, 金菊花 *Orange*.
 86, Tsēn pēn lo hwa, 剪邊羅花 *Ixia*.
 87, Chaou jih kwei hwa, 照日葵花 *Sun flower*.
 88, Pa tseou hwa, 芭蕉花 *Musa Coccinea*.
 89, Yūh tsan hwa, 玉簪花 *Hemerocallis Alba*.
 90, Yūh sew kew hwa, 玉琇球花 *Hoya Carnosa*.
 91, Yang sew kew hwa, 洋琇球花 *Hydrangea Hortensis*.
 92, Pih kin ping fung, 白錦屏風 *Ipomea*.

SEVENTH MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 93, San yě lan hwa, 三葉蘭花 *Aglaia*.
 94, Woo hwa kwo, 無花菓 *Ficus Caria*.

- 95, Pih jih hung hwa, 百日紅花 *Gomiphrena Globosa*.
 96, Hoo che hwa, 虎翅花
 97, Ling seu hwa, 凌雪花 *Bigunia*.
 98, Wan show keuh hwa 萬壽菊花 *Tagetes*.
 99, Ke kwan hwa, 雞冠花 *Cock's comb*.
 100, Kéen lan hwa, 劍蘭花 *Epidendrum species*.
 101, Che ke hwa, 指甲花 *Lawsonia*.
 102, Kin yin hwa, 金銀花 *Lonicera Japonica*.
 103, Yang taou hwa, 楊桃花 *Carambola*.
 104, Hwang shüh kwei 黃蜀葵 *Hibiscus Okro*.
 105, Hung kin ping fung 紅錦屏風 *Ipomea Quamoclit*.
 106, Keaou tséen hwa, 較剪花

EIGHTH MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 107, Seaou kwei hwa, 小葵花 *Mallow*.
 108, Fung chay hwa, 風車花 *Passiflora*.
 109, Shih sên taou, 石仙桃 *Orchis species*.
 110, Müh se hwa, 木犀花 *Olea Fragrans variety*.
 111, Tan kwei hwa, 丹桂花 *Olea Fragrans variety*.
 112, Fung weitsaou hwa 鳳尾草花 *Amaranthus species*.
 113, Laou lae keaou hwa 老來嬌花
 114, Fung wei kew hwa 鳳尾球花
 115, Mwan tsên sing hwa 滿天星花 *Serissa Foetida*.
 116, Hung hwac hwa, 紅槐花

NINTH MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 117, Kô sîh keuh hwa, 各色菊花 *Chrysanthemum, various sorts*.
 118, Keang nan keuh hwa 江南菊花 *Aster Chinensis*.
 119, Ying lae hung hwa, 雁來紅花 *Plumbago Rosca*.
 120, Fun kwo hwa, 粉萼花 *Tradescantia Discolor*.
 121, Keang nan yuê kwei hwa, 江南月桂花 *Rose*.
 122, Têsh shoo hwa, 鐵樹花 *Dracœna Ferrea*.

- 123, Seu hō hwa, 叙合花
 124, Tsing chüh le, 青竹李 *Plum*.
 125, Ping taou hwa, 餅桃花 *Peach*.
 126, Téen taou hwa, 話桃花 *Peach*.

TENTH MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 127, Sha le hwa, 砂梨花 *Pear*.
 128, Kwei hwa, 桂花 *Olea Fragrans*.
 129, Woo e cha hwa, 武夷茶花 *Thea*.
 130, Suy heang hwa, 瑞香花 *Daphne Odora*.
 131, Taou hwa, 桃花 *Peach*.
 132, Lā mei hwa, 蠟梅花 *Calycanthus*.
 133, Sury kwan hwa, 遂寬花
 134, Ta yê kin ping fung hwa, 大葉錦屏風花 *Ipomea Grandiflora*.

ELEVENTH MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 135, Tung che keuh hwa 冬至菊花
 136, Mei tung hwa, 梅桐花 *Pittosporum*.
 137, Ho nan cha hwa, 河南茶花 *Thea*.
 138, Ho yê lēen hwa, 荷葉蓮花 [kinda.
 139, Kô sîh cha hwa, 各色茶花 *Camellia, various*
 140, Hung tēsh hae tang hwa 紅鐵海棠花 *Pyrus Ja-*
 141, Lēen king hwa, 蓮荊花 *Primula* [ponica.

TWELFTH MOON'S FLOWERS.

- 142, Mow tan hwa, 牡丹花 *Peonia*.
 143, Hwang le chun hwa 黃麗春花 *Rose*.
 144, Kin pēn suy heang hwa 金邊瑞香花 *Daphne Odora. Silver edged. [rus Japonica, white.*
 145, Pih tēsh che hae tang hwa 白鐵枝海棠花 *Py-*
 146, Mîh lan hwa, 墨蘭花 *Epidendrum*.
 147, Loo keuh hwa, 盧橘花 *Loquat*.
 148, Shwüy sēn hwa, 水仙花 *Narcissus*.

[For the Botanical names of these Plants the Author is indebted to Mr Reeves.]

FLOWERY. Adorned with flowers, **華美** hwa mei. Flowery specious insincere talk, **花言** hwa yen. Flowery letter, **華函** hwa han. Flowery, embroidered style of composition, **錦繡文章** kin sew wán chang.

FLUENT in speech, answer as a flowing stream, **應答如流** ying tá joo lew.

FLUOR ALBUS, **帛帶** pih tae.

FLUTE of the Chinese, **笛** teih; they cover one of the holes with the inner rind of a reed; this rind they call **笛膜** teih mō.

The flute, **橫笛** hung teih, the transverse reed: anciently called, **橫吹** hung chuy; and **短簫** twan seaou.

FLUSHED, or reddened cheek, **臉紅起來** lēn hung ke lae.

Flushed with shame, **見羞臉紅起來** kēn sew lēn hung ke lae.

FLUTTERED, hurried perturbation of mind, **着急** chō keih.

He was a little fluttered, **他有些着急** ta yew seay chō keih.

Being unable to answer (or express himself) he was fluttered, **他說不來着急** ta shwō pūh lae, chō keih.

FLY, to move through the air with wings, **飛** fei. To run away from punishment, **逃罪** taou tsuy.

To fly out in anger, **生氣** sāng ke; **發怒** fá nō.

Fly, the common, or Musca Carnaria, **蒼蠅** tsang ying.

FLYING men, **飛騎** fei ke.

FO, the **上佛** Fūh: a deified man,

the same as Buddha, which is in Chinese, **佛度** Fūh to.

Fūh, or Budh, denotes the deified state of perfection to which the perseveringly virtuous finally attain; hence the term **諸佛** all the Budhs; **佛多如恒河沙數** Fūh to joo hāng ho sha soo, Budhs are numerous as the sands of the Ganges; **阿彌陀佛** O-me-to Fūh; i. e. Amida Budh; **釋家牟尼佛** Shih kea mow ne Fūh, i. e. Sacya Moone Budh.

FOAM, **口水沫** kow shwūy mō. Foam at the mouth, **口吐涎沫** kow too sēn mō.

FOE, an enemy in war, **敵** teih; **讐敵** chow teih: in private **對頭** tuy tow,

FOG, mist, cloudy vapour, **霧** woo; **烟霧** yen woo; **雲氣** yun ke. That night there was a great fog widely spread, and the boatman said he must wait till it dispersed before he moved, **是夜竟大霧漫漫船家道要待霧散纔能開得** she yay king ta woo mwan inwan, chuen kea taou, yaou tae woo san, tsae nāng kae tih.

FOGGY, **有烟霧** yew yen woo.

FOLD for sheep, **收場** mūh chang. To fold or close a letter, **封起書信** fung ke shoo sin. To fold or pliate paper, **摺紙** chē che. To fold up clothes, **摺起衣裳來** chē ke e chang lae.

Fold in the sense of double is expressed by **倍** pei; Twenty fold, **二十倍** urh shih pei.

FOLIAGE, leaves of trees, **樹葉** shoo yě: luxuriant foliage, **茂盛的葉** mow shing tēih yě.

FOLLOW to go after as in attendance, **隨** suy; **隨行** suy hing; as a servant, **跟隨** kán suy; **跟着** kán chō.

There were no great officers of state but followed; i. e. all without exception followed, **大臣無不從行者** ta chin woo pūh tsung hing chay.

You may as well go, I'll soon follow, **你好生去我隨後就來** ne haou sāng keu, wo suy how tsew lae.

Follow again his error, **復踵其誤** fūh chung ke woo.

Follow a new religion, **隨同新教** suy tung sin keaou.

FOLLY, **呆事** gae sze. There is a little folly about him, **他有些癡處** ta yew seay che chōo.

FOMENT a wound with hot water, **用熱水洗瘡** yung jē shwūy se chwang.

FOND, excessively tender and indulgent, **疼愛** tāng gae; **沉愛** chin gae; **溺愛** neih gae.

Fond of hunting, **好獵** haou lēh.

Fond of wine, **嗜酒** she tsaw.

FORMERLY knew, **頭裡知道** tow le che taou; **low le** at the head; or at first, is used at Peking in the sense of **從前** tsung tsēn.

FOOD, victual, **食物** shih wūh; **饌** chen.

Things to eat, **東西吃的** tung se keih tēih.

Vegetables and fish, 菜肉 tsaē jow.

Rich food, 膏粱 kaou leang; 膏
梁子弟 kaou leang tsze te;
high fed sons and brothers, is a
rather contemptuous expression for
rich men's sons.

Plain food is expressed by 粗茶淡
飯 tsoo cha tan fan.

To provide daily food compels men (to
separate from their friends), 日食
逼人 jih shih peih jin.

To be satiated with food, 食飽
shih paou.

Gift of food for the mouth, 餽口
之資 hoo kow che tsze.

It may be seen that the common people
all the day and every day, pass the
day with coarse tea and insipid rice,
可見百姓人家終朝
每日是粗茶淡飯的
過日子了 ko keen pih sing
jin kea, chung chaou mei jih, she
tsoo cha tan fan tēih kwo jih tsze
leaou.

FOOL, 呆人 gae jin.

What do you stand gazing at like a
fool? 你呆立看做甚麼
ne gae leih kan tso shin mo?

There are none, though perfect fools,
who are unable to distinguish, 人
雖至愚無有不能辨
者 jin suy che yu, woo yew pūh.
nāng pēen chay.

Is not this manifestly making a fool of
me, 這不是明明奚落
我了 chay pūh she ming ming he
lō wo leaou.

FOOLISH man, 呆人 gae jin.

Foolish, stupid, 糊塗 hoo too.

Why will you be so very foolish? 你
何必太痴 ne ho peih tao che?

Foolish heart, 痴心 che sin.

Foolish boy don't talk so much, the
death of this How-heaou cannot be
prevented, 痴兒子無多言
這候孝一死不能免
矣 che urh tsze, woo to yen chay
How-heaou yih sze pūh nāng mēen e.

He looked very foolishly as if he wished
to speak but could not, 他呆呆
的瞅着似有欲言不
言的光景 ta gae gae tēih
tsaw chō, sze yew yō yen pūh yen
tēih kwang king.

FOOT BOY, 小价 seaou keae; 小
厮 seaou sze.

FOOT, 脚 keō; 足 tsūh.

Hand and foot, 手脚 show keō.

To slip the foot, 失脚 shih keō.

To slip the foot and break the leg, 跌
折脚 tēē chē keō.

My foot is firmly fixed, 我的脚
跟便立定了 wo tēih keō
kān pēen leih ting leaou.

Horse's foot, 馬蹄子 ma te tsze.

A cow's foot, 牛蹄子 new teih
tsze; a bird's foot or claw, 鳥爪
子 neaou chaou tsze.

Fowl's foot, 鷄槌子 ke chwa tsze.

A goose's foot, 鵞掌子 go chang
tsze.

Foot of a hill, 山根子 shan kān
tsze.

To walk on foot, 步行 poo hing.

A foot, or measure of twelve inches,
the Chinese 尺 chih, or cubit which
is 14.625 inches, comes nearest to the
English foot.

FOOTMAN, 跟班 kān pan.

FOOT PATH, 步道 poo taou; 蹊
徑道 ke king taou; 步所用
道 poo so yung taou.

A narrow way, 小路 seaou loo;
小道 seaou taou; 狹路 heh loo.

FOOTSTEP, impression left by the foot,
蹟 tseih; 迹 tseih, or 跡 tseih;
脚蹟 keō tseih; 脚蹟印 keō
tseih yin; 踪蹟 tsung tseih.

Hills which human footstep never
reached, 山中人跡所不
到 shan chung jin tseih so pūh taou.

Behold his footsteps are imprinted on
the floating wave; there is no place
to which to go and seek them, 却
又浮踪浪跡無處去
尋 keō yew fow tsung lang tseih,
woo choo keu tsin.

To follow immediately in the same
footsteps, 接踵 tsēē chung.

FOOTSTOOL, 脚踏凳 keō tā tēng.

FOR, because of, 因為 yin wei; 為
wei. With respect to as for, 至
於 che yu; in the place of, 代 tae.

For me, 代我 tae wo; 替我 te wo.

If God be for us, who can he against us?
神天若佑得我誰能
害得我乎 Shin tēen jō yew
tih wo, shwūy nāng hae tih wo hoo!
i. e. If God help us, who can hurt us.

For, designed for some end, is expressed
sometimes by 計 ke, as 為一
身計 wei yih shin ke; for the
body. For posterity, 為子孫
計 wei tsze sun ke.

For, or instead of, heaven to promulge
reformation, 代天宣化 tae
tēen seuen hwa. gu

Do you think for me, 你替我想
想 ne te wo seang seang.

For what reason? 何以故 ho e koo?

For, introducing a reason, 蓋 kae.

Drink it for tea, 代茶飲之
tae cha yin che.

FORBEAR, to restrain the violence of
temper, 忍 jin; 忍耐 jin nae; to
treat with clemency, 容忍 yung
jin.

He who can forbear being angry awhile,
need never be vexed all his life,
忍得一時忿終身無
惱悶 jin tih yih she fun; chung
shin woo naou mun. (Proverb.)

Forbear or endure, He who will not for-
bear nor endure in small matters,
will confound great plans, 小不
忍則亂大謀 seaou pöh jin,
tsih lwan ta mow.

It is only required that in every thing
I forbear a little, and not take every
tittle and every half tittle and place
it on the heart, 只要我諸事
忍耐些不把他那一
點子半點子放在心
上 chih yaou wo choo sze jin nae
seay, püh pa ta na yih tēn tze, pwan
tēn tze, fang tsae sin shang.

FORBEARANCE, in every thing I
should exercise a little forbearance,
只要我諸事忍耐些
chih yaou wo choo sze jin nae seay.

FORBEARING and humble person,
為人忍耐謙和 wei jin
jin nae kēn ho.

FORBIDDEN. Keep far off from what
the Lord has forbidden, 遠主之
禁止 yuen Choo che kin che. (Ma-

hom. expression.) Again, what God
has forbidden in the true Scriptures,
主在真經中所禁止
的 Choo tsae chin king chung so kin
che tēh; as for example Drinking
wine, killing a Mahomedan without
cause, lending money on usury, 即
如飲酒無故殺回回
放利賤.

FOREFINGER, 食指 shih ehe.

FORCE, strength, 力 lei; violence,
強 keang.

Virtue, efficacy, 效 heau; 德 tih.

To force, to urge by violence, 強逼
keang peih; 強着 keang chö.

To take away by force; 強取 keang
tseu; 掠 leö; 搶 tseang.

To effect or bring about by force, 勉
強周旋 mäen keang chow seuen.

Do as you please, I'll not force you,
你隨便我不強你 ne suy
pēen, wo püh keang ne.

Force people to drink much, 強令
多飲 keang ling to yin.

FORCEPS, 鉗 kēn.

FORCIBLY; argued it forcibly, 力
論之 lei lun che.

FORD, shallow part of a river that
may be walked over, 淺處可
步行過河 tsēn choo ko poo
hing kwō ho; 渡處 too choo;
津 tsin.

FOREARM, 手臂 show pe.

FOREHEAD, 額 gih; 額前 gih
tsēn.

FOREIGN, not of this country, 番 fan;
夷 e; 外國的 wae kwō tēh.

Foreign goods, 洋貨 yang ho.

Foreign ships, 洋船 yang chuen.

Every sort or kind of foreign com-
modity, 各色洋貨 ko säh
yang ho.

Foreign country, 外國 wae kwō,
夷國 e kwō.

To cause wars with foreign countries
on the frontier, 開邊釁 kae
pēn hin.

FOREIGNER, 夷人 e jin; 番人
fan jin. Vulgarly 番鬼 fan kwei,
'foreign devil.'

If foreigners submit, then cherish them
with kindness; if they rebel, then
astound them by majesty, 夷服
則懷之以德叛則震
之以威 e fih, tsih hwae che e
tih; pwan, tsih chin che e wei.

FOREKNOW, 先知 sēn che; 達
未來者 tā we lae chay.

Although affairs cannot be foreknown,
every possible occurrence ought to
be provided against, 事雖不
能不預知然凡事亦
不可不預防 sze suy püh
nāng püh yu che, jen fan sze yih püh
ko püh yu fang.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, 預知 yu che.
Without the gift of foreknowledge it

may be previously conjectured, 未
有先知之才而亦可
預早料度 we yew sēn che
che tsae; urh yih ko yu tsaou leaou
tō.

FOREMAN, or chief workman, 工
匠頭 kung tsēang tow; 大工
頭 ta kung tow.

FORENOON, 上午 shang woo.

A little before noon, 上半午
shang pwan woo.

Afternoon, 下午 hea woo.
FORESKIN, or prepuce, 人陽物
 尖頭之皮 jin yang wūh
 tsēn tow che pe.
 To cut off the foreskin, or circumcise,
 割損陽物之皮 kō sun
 yang wūh che pe.
FORESIGHT, 預見 yu kēn; fore-
 sight and preparation, 預料 yu
 leaou.
FOREST, 林 lin; 木林 mūh lin.
 A mountain forest, 山林 shan lin.
 Inhabitants of a forest, 山林裡
 的人 shan lin le tēh jin.
 To watch the stock of a tree in a gar-
 den or forest, 株守園林 choo
 show yuen lin; expresses or implies
 a want of information from being
 confined to a particular spot.
FORESTALL, to buy up the whole of
 a commodity in order to sell it at
 an exorbitant price, 封盤生意
 fung pwan sāng e; 龍斷把持
 lung twan pa che; 包攬 paou lan.
FOREVER escape the metempsychosis,
 永脫輪迴 yung tō lun hwuy.
FORFEIT money, 罰錢 fā tsēn.
 To be seized by the state, 入官 jūh
 kwan.
 Hereafter we must agree on a forfeit
 to be paid by those who mistake,
 and then it will be well, 以後
 錯了也要立個罰約
 纔好 e how tso leaou, yay yaou
 leih ko fā yā, tsac haou.
 Forfeit one's life, 償命 chang ming.
FORGE, to counterfeit, 詐偽 cha
 wei; 偽造 wei tsaou.
 To forge a person's hand writing for

fraudulent purposes, 摹筆撞
 騙 moo peih chwang pēn.
 To forge a person's name, 冒名
 maou ming.
 To forge Imperial papers, 詐偽
 制書 cha wei che shoo.
 To forge or raise up false reports, 捏
 造言語 nēh tsaou yen yu.
FORGET, to lose memory of, 忘記
 wang ke. I have forgotten, 我忘
 記了 wo wang ke leaou.
 He who forgets favors and thinks of
 petty animosities, cannot possibly
 ever succeed in literary degrees, 忘
 恩思小怨科第難成
 wang gān sze seaou yuen, ko te nan
 ching.
 Forget the order which distinguishes
 the honorable and the mean, 忘尊
 卑之序 wang tsun pei che seu.
 Quite forgotten, 忘却 wang keō.
 When will it be forgotten? 何日忘
 之 ho jīh wang che.
 Being an old person, she happened for
 once to forget it, 有年紀的
 人一時錯記了 yew nēn
 ke tēh jin, yīh she tso ke leaou.
 When the mistress forgets any thing,
 she stands behind and tells her, 太
 太忘了他背後告訴
 太太 tac-tae wang leaou, ta pei
 how kaou soo tac-tae.
FORGETFULNESS, bad memory, 健
 忘 kēn wang.
FORGIVE, to pardon an offence, 赦
 shay; 赦罪 shay tsuy; 免罪
 mēn tsuy.
 Good sister only forgive me this time,
 好姐姐饒我這一遭

兒罷 haou tsaoy-tsaoy, jaou wo
 chay yīh tsaou urh pa.
 Forgive them entirely, 盡行赦
 免 tain hing shay mēn.
FORGIVEN, 赦了 shay leaou; 免
 了 mēn leaou.
FORGIVENESS of an offence, 罪之
 赦 tsuy che shay.
 Forgiveness of sins, in the language of
 the Buddhists, is 滅罪 mēh tsuy.
 A list of days for each month on which
 he who worships Budh will have his
 sins forgiven, 逐月禮佛滅
 罪 chūh yuē le Fūh mēh tsuy.
 Thus, 正月初一日平
 明時向南方禮佛
 四拜滅罪一百劫
 on the first day of the first moon to
 worship Budh with four bows, to-
 wards the south at break of day, will
 procure the pardon of sins for a
 hundred kulpas.
FORKED branches of trees, 樹岐
 shoo ke; 杈極 cha ya.
 With an iron fork roast it on the fire,
 鐵叉火上燒之 tēh cha ho;
 shang shaou che.
 Forks and knives, 刀叉 taou cha.
FORLORN, deserted and destitute, 孤
 獨 koo tūh.
FORM, external shape, 模樣 moo
 yang; form of the countenance, 相
 貌 seang maou.
 Form seeds, 結子 kēh tsze.
 Written form as of prayer is expressed
 by 文 wān; or 式文 shīh wān.
 Form of a vow to Budh, 發願文
 fā yuen wān.
 Form of a fan, 扇樣 shen yang.

Form of a letter, 書式 shoo shih.
 Form of an invitation (to a wedding) sent to a lady, 請婦人式 tsing foo jin shih.
 The two ends meet in one place, and form a ring, 兩頭合一處成圈 leang tow hō yih choo ching keuen.
 FORMALITY, ceremony, 禮 le.
 Formality amongst visitors, 客禮 kih le. Not the least formality, 全無一點客套 tseuen woo yih tēen kih taou.
 FORMER, or maker, 造事者 tsaou ching chay.
 FORMER TIME, 先時 sēn she; 往日 wang jih; 昔日 seih jih.
 Former or past wickedness, 往昔作惡 wang seih tsō gō.
 FORMERLY, in times past, 已前 e tsēn; 向來 hēang lae.
 Not the same as formerly, 不同往日 pūh tung wang jih.
 FORMICA, the ant, 蟻 e, the righteous insect. Ants are called by very different names in various parts of China; as 馬蟻 ma e; 螳螂 e; 螳螂 e yang; 蚍蜉 pe fow; 蚍蜉 kow seang.
 FORMICA LEO, 螳螂 shih tang, the housed insect, or 土蜘蛛 too che choo, the earth spider.
 White ants, 白蟻 pih e. Black ants, 黑蟻 hih e.
 Large reddish spotted ants, are called 螞 lung; and 打螞 tsang e.
 Flying ants, or the white ant in the winged state, are called 飛螞 fei e; 螞 wei.

FORMIDABLE, 利害 le hae.
 FORMULA and customs of our religion (the Mahomedan), 吾教中規矩範圍 woo keaou chung kwei keu fan wei.
 FORNICATE, to commit lewdness, 邪淫之行 seay ying che hing.
 FORNICATION, illicit intercourse of the sexes, 行姦 hing kēen; between unmarried persons, 未成夫婦姦行 we ching foo foo kēen hing.
 FORNICATOR, or Adulterer, 姦夫 kēen foo.
 FORNICATRESS, or adulteress, 姦婦 kēen foo.
 FORSAKE, to cast off or desert, 捨棄了 shay ke leaou.
 FORTHWITH died, 旋死 seuen sze.
 Forthwith snapped asunder his bow and arrow, 遂折弓矣 suy chē kung e.
 FORTIFICATION, a place for defence, 衛所 wei so.
 FORTITUDE, 強忍 keang jin.
 Great fortitude, 弘毅 hung e; 剛毅 kang e.
 Exercise fortitude, is expressed negatively thus, 臨難毋苟免 lin nan woo kow mēen: When distress is present don't avoid it by unworthy means.
 FORTNIGHT, 半個月 pwan ko yuē, "half a moon."
 When up in heaven the moon is full, it is still called below on earth, half a moon, 天上月圓之時地下猶呼月半 tēen shang yuē

yuēn che she, te hea yew hoo yuē pwan.
 FORTRESS, or strong hold, 堡障 paou chang; 小城 seaou ching.
 FORTUITOUS, by chance, 偶然的 gow jen tēih.
 That affair happend fortuitously, 那件事偶然遇着 na kēen sze gow jen yu chō.
 Unanticipated, 料想不到來的 leaou seang pūh taou lae tēih; 無心得的 woo sin tih tēih.
 FORTUNATE, or lucky day, 吉日 kelh jih.
 Fortunate, to be prosperous by chance, 有福分 yew fūh fun.
 He indeed is a very fortunate person, 他果然是有造化者 ta kwo jen she yew tsaou hwa chay.
 FORTUNATELY, happily without means, 幸 hing; 恰好 keā haou; 好采 haou tsao, 好采數 haou tsao soo; 好造化 haou tsaou hwa.
 FORTUNE or destiny of life, 命 ming.
 Good fortune, 好命 haou ming; bad fortune, 命薄 ming pō.
 FORTUNE TELLER, 算命先生 swan ming sēn sāng; 推算先生 chuy swan sēn sāng.
 FORWARD disposition, 逞性 ching sing.
 Forward, onward, 上前去 shang tsēen keu; 走前上去 tsow tsēen shang keu.
 FOSTERMOTHER, 養母 yang moo.
 FOUGHT, 交戰過 keaou chen kwo.
 Fought several battles with him, 與

他交戰幾陳 *yu ta keaou chen ke chin.*

In the 12th moon, they fought a battle, in which Mei-chang-foo sustained a great defeat, 十二月合戰 攻昌符大敗 *shih urh yuö hō chen, Mei-chang-foo ta pae.*

FOUL, filthy, 污的 *woo tēh*; 污穢的 *woo wei tēh.*

Foul shameful affair, 醜事 *chow sze.*

Foul, abusive language, 罵人的話 *ma jin tēh hwa.* A little foul filthy indecent language, 有些不乾不淨的話 *yew seay pūh kan pūh tsing tēh hwa.*

A foul or contrary wind, 逆風 *neh fung.*

FOUNDATION, the basis of an edifice, 基 *ke*; 基址 *ke che.* Short account of laying the foundation of a dynasty, 開國方畧 *kae kwō fang leö.*

Foundation of future attainments in the science of reason, 將來得道根基 *tsäng lae tih taou kǎn ke.*

He who builds a house must first beat down hard and firm the foundation of the house, 造屋先要築得屋基堅固 *tsiou ūh sden yaou chūh tih ūh ke kēen kou.*

Foundation of a wall, 牆之基址 *tsäng che ke che.*

This book may be a foundation for a beginner, 是書可爲初學之始基矣 *she shoo ko wei tsoo heö che che ke e.*

FOUNDER of a dynasty, 創立君 *ehwang leih keun.*

An hereditary sovereign is called 繼體君 *ke te keun.*

Founder, a caster of metals, 鑄鑄者 *choo yung chay.*

FOUNTAIN, a spring of water, 泉 *tseuen.*

FOUR, 四 *sze.*

FOURFOLD, 四倍 *sze pei.*

FOUR-FOOTED, 有四腳的 *yew sze keö tēh.*

FOURSCORE, 八十 *pā shih.*

FOUR SQUARE, 四方的 *sze fang tēh.*

FOURTEEN, 十四 *shih sze.*

FOURTEENTH, 第十四 *te shih sze.*

FOURTH, 第四 *te sze.*

FOURTHLY, 第十則 *te shih tsih.*

FOWL, a cock or a hen, 鷄 *ke.*

A fowl, 一隻鷄 *yih chih ke.*

Water fowl, 水禽 *shwüy kin.*

The Chinese say, "Better be a fowl's beak, than a cow's posterior," 寧爲鷄口勿爲牛後 *ning wei ke kow, wūh wei new how.*

Fowl, 鷄 *ke.* A cock, 雄鷄 *heung ke.* A hen, 雌鷄 *tsze ke.*

FOWLER, when with his bow he enters a wood, all the birds of the wood cry, 射鳥者引弓入林則一林之鳥皆鳴 *shay neaou chay, yin kung jūh lin; tsih yih lin che neaou keac ming.*

FOWLING PIECE, 鳥鎗 *neaou tseang.*

Fowl's heart should not be eaten, 鷄心不可食 *ke sin pūh ko shih.*

FOX, 狐狸 *hoo le.*

FRACTION in arithmetic, 奇零 *ke*

ling. If in long measure a *chang* be made unit, then cubit, punto, tenths and hundredths are all fractions, 如度法命丈爲單位則尺寸分釐皆爲奇零 *joo too fá ming chang wei tan wei, tsih chih, tsun, fun, le, keac wei ke ling.*

FRAGILE, brittle, 脆 *tsuy.* Thin and fragile, 薄脆 *pō tsuy.*

FRAGMENT, in broken pieces, 零碎 *ling suy*; in numerous fragments, 零零碎碎 *ling ling suy.*

In separate small quantities, 零星 *ling sing.*

FRAGRANT plants, 芳草 *fang tsaou*; 香草 *heang tsaou.*

FRAIL, weak, 軟 *juen*; 弱 *jō.*

FRAME, to form, to fabricate, 制造 *che tsaou.*

To frame a plan, 造意 *tsaou e.*

Frame is often expressed by, 架 *ka*; 畫架 *hwa ka*, picture frame.

FRANKINCENSE, 乳香 *joo heang.*

FRANTICK, 狂的 *kwang tēh.*

FRATERNAL affection, 友悌之心 *yew te che sin.*

FRAUDULENT, 哄騙的 *huang pēn tēh*; 瞞騙 *mwan pēn*; 欺騙 *ke pēn.*

To obtain property by fraudulent means, 詐欺取財 *cha ke tseu tsae.*

FREAKISH, capriciously minute, 瑣碎的人 *so suy tēh jin.*

FREE, one's own master, 自主的 *tsze choo tēh.*

To free, set at liberty, 釋放 *shyh fang.*

Free, not a slave, 不為奴 pūh wei nou.

FREEDOM, principles of self rule, 自主之理 tsze choo che le.

Free government, liberal rule, 寬政 kwan ching.

Freedom of speech to the emperor, is called 大開言路 ta kao yen loo, opening wide the road of speaking.

FREELY, willingly, with full gust, sweetly, 甘然 kan jen; 甘心 kan sin; 甘願 kan yuen.

FREE WILL, to determine for one's self, 自作主意 tsze tsō choo e.

FREIGHT, or to put goods for transportation on board another person's ship, 以貨搭船 e ho tā chuen.

Freight, the goods put on board another person's ship, 附搭之貨 foo tā che ho.

The money paid for water carriage, 水腳銀 shwūy keō yin.

FREQUENT, often occurring, 屢次有的 luy tsze yew tēih; commonly occurring, 常有的 chang yew tēih.

FREQUENTLY, often, 多次 to tsze; 屢次 luy tsze; 好多次 haou to tsze.

FRESH, new, not stale, 新鮮 sin sēn.

Fresh fish, 鮮魚 sēn yu.

FRETFUL, a person peevishly attentive to trifles, 瑣碎的人 so suy tēih jin.

FRIDAY, they call at Canton 禮拜五日 le pac woo jih.

FRIEND, 友 yew; 朋友 pāng

PART III.

2 A

yew. An intimate or bosom friend, 知己 che ke, "One who knows me as I do myself;" 肝胆相照 kan tan seang chaou. A sincere upright friend, 肝胆義氣的友 kan tan e ke tēih yew.

A heart-felt friend, 腹心之友 fūh sin che yew.

A warm friend, 血心之友 heuē sin che yew.

An old friend, 故知 koo che, "One known of old." A friend in words, 口頭之友 kow tow che yew.

A large circle of friends, 勝友如雲 shing yew joo yun.

A man of the four seas, 為人四海 wei jin sze hae; means, a man known every where; the same idea is expressed by 結交四海 kēō keaou sze hae; connections to the four seas

To meet an old friend in another village is extremely agreeable, 他鄉遇故知是快暢之至 ta heang yu koo che, she kwae chang che che.

When my husband was alive, I had friends in great numbers, but when the unexpected calamity of his death befel me; not a single person cared about me. 先夫在日相交的朋友頗多不料禍到臨頭並無一人照應 sēn foo tsae jih, seang keaou tēih pāng yew po to; pūh leaou ho taou lin tow, ping woo yih jin chaou ying.

When taking wine with a bosom friend ten thousand cups are too

few; but when conversation does not take, half a sentence is too much, 酒逢知己萬杯少. 話不投機半句多 tsew fung cho ke, wan pei shaou; hwa pūh tow ke, pwan keu to.

Confucius said, 益者三友 yih chay san yew, There are three sorts of friends who are useful; 損者三友 sun chay san yew; and there are three sorts of friends who are hurtful. Yew chih, yew leang, yew to wān yih e, 友直友諒友多聞益矣 a straight forward friend who will reprove my faults; a sincere friend who will tell me the truth; an intelligent friend from whom I may learn: these are useful.

Yew pēn peih, yew shen jow; yew pēn ning sun e, 友便辟友善柔友便佞損矣 a friend of external state and form who will not tell me my faults; a soft yielding flattering friend; a specious talking ever assenting friend, from whom nothing is to be learned: these are hurtful.

FRIENDLESS, none on whom to depend or tell one's wants to, 無告無朋友的 woo pāng yew tēih.

FRIENDLY, 友心的 yew sin tēih.

FRIENDSHIP, principles of, 朋友之道 pāng yew che taou.

The good man employs letters as the medium of intercourse with friends; and by friendships he aids virtue or benevolence, 君子以文會

友以友輔仁 keun tze e wän hwuy yew; e yew foo jin.
FRIGHT, a great fright, 大驚 ta king. A sudden fright, 急驚 keih king.
 Fright or alarm gradually produced, 慢驚 man king.
FRIGID cold heart, without passion, 淡心 t:n sin; recommended as a virtue in respect of 聲色貨利 shing, s'ih, ho, le, Sounds, colours, goods and gain; or fame, pleasure and profit.
FROG, 田鷄 t'ien ke; vulgarly, 蛤蚧 k'ä na; 蟹蟊 hea ma.
FROM, denoting the place, person or thing where some effect begins, 由 yew; 自 tze; 從 tsung; 于 yu.
 From Canton to Leaou-tung, 自粵抵遼 tze Yuē, te Leaou.
 Is the practice of virtue from one's self or from others? 爲仁由己而由人乎哉 wei jin yew ke; urh yew jin hoo tsae?
 From behind, 從背後 tsung pei how.
 From that side to this, 從那邊到這邊 tsung na p'ien taou chay p'ien.
 From this time and afterwards, 從今以後 tsung kin e how.
 Accustomed to it from a child, 從小習慣的 tsung seaou seih kwan t'ih.
 Order the said Foo-yuen to select an officer from all the Che-foo's of the whole province, 着該撫于通省知府內揀選一員 ch'ö kae Foo yu tung säng Che-foo nuy k'een seuen y'ih yuen.

Let the amount of money as stated be taken from the treasury of the said province, 由該省庫照數動撥 yew kae säng koo, chaou soo tung p'ö.
 From things shallow (or easy), to those deep (or difficult), 由淺以及深 yew ts'een e keih shin.
 From the heart to commence moral work, 從心地上做工夫 tsung sin te shang tao kung foo, a phrase of the Taou sect.
 From Ptolemy to Tycho (Brahe), 自多祿訖以至第谷 tze To-l'uh-mow e che Te-k'uh. (Vide, 曆象考成 leih seang kaou ching.)
 From left to right, 左順於右 tso shun yu yew.
FRONT, the outside surface, 正面 ching m'een; the back surface, 反面 fan m'een.
FRONTIER of a country, 邊界 p'ien keae.
FROSTY weather, 天寒結冰 t'een han k'ëe ping.
FROTH, or foam, 沫 m'ö. Froth of the water, 水沫子 shw'ü m'ö tze.
FROWN, to wrinkle the eyebrows with sorrow, 愁眉 tsow mei; 愁眉不展 tsow mei p'ih chen.
 To frown with anger, 怒皺眉 noo tsow mei.
FRUGAL, parsimonious, 慳 k'een; 儉省 k'een säng; in an excessive degree, 慳吝 k'een lin.
FRUIT, the product of a tree or plant, 果 kwo; often written 菓 kwo, but improperly.

What fruit is this? 這個是甚麼果子 chay ko she shin mo kwo tze?
 Foreign fruit, 夷果 e kwo.
 Every sort of dried fruit, 各色乾果子 k'ö s'ih kan kwo tze.
 The tea and fruit were already taken away, 茶果已撤 cha kwo e ch'ë.
 Every species of fruit, or vegetable product, is included in the word 實 sh'ih.
 Fruit of a person's conduct, the result of their actions is expressed by 結果 k'ëe kwo, forming or producing fruit; the fruit formed.
 This is the fruit of their conduct, 這就是他的結果 chay tsaw she ta t'ih k'ëe kwo.
FRUITFUL, 豐盛的 fang shing t'ih.
FRUITLESS, not bearing fruit, 不結果的 p'ih k'ëe kwo t'ih; 無結實 woo k'ëe sh'ih; 無菓子 woo kwo tze.
 Fruitless attempt to rescue, is compared to 抱石而救溺 paou sh'ih urh kew neih, taking a stone in one's arms and jumping into the water to save a drowning person.
 Useless, 無益 woo y'ih; 無用 woo yung.
FRUSTRATE, to balk or prevent the execution of, 令不及成事 ling p'ih keih ching sze.
FRY, to dress dry in a pan on the fire, 炒 chaou, or written thus, 燭 chaou.
 To fry with fat, 煎 ts'een.

Used to fry or broil drugs, 炒藥
用 chaou yō yung.

FUCATED, 假飾的 kea shīh tēih.

FUCI, or sea weeds, 海生的水
菜 hae sāng tēih shwŭy tsac.

FUCUS, thin, broad, white transparent,
昆布 kwān poo, or 君布 keun
poo.

FUEL for a fire, 柴 chae; 柴火 chao
ho.

To add fuel to the fire, 火上加
柴 ho shang kea chae; or 火上
加油 ho shang kea yew; to add
oil to the fire.

Wine is the fuel of lust, 酒淫薪
也 tsew yin sin yay.

FUGITIVE, 亡人 wang jiu.

FULFIL, to do what was said or pro-
mised before, 行前言 hing
tsēen yen, 踐言 tsēen yen.

To fulfil a former prediction, 驗前
言 yen tsēen yen.

FULGORA CANDELARIA, 龍眼
蛾 lung yen go, the Dragon eye
tree's beauty; named from its fre-
quencing the Longan tree.

FULL, without void space, 滿 mwan,
satiated with food, 飽 paou.

From full feeding and warm clothing
arise lewd desires.

From hunger and cold arise the thoughts
of robbing,

飽暖思淫慾

饑寒起盜心

Paou nwan, sze yin yō, ke han, ke taou sin.

FULLY, without lack, 足 tsūh.

To know fully, 知悉 che seih.

To examine fully, 察核 chā hīh.

FUNDAMENT, or breech, 屁股 pe
koo.

FUNDAMENTAL, the ground work,
在基的 tsac ke tēih.

Virtuous conduct is fundamental; li-
terature and the arts are at the top,
德行本也文藝末也
tīh hing pun yay; wān e mō yay.

FUNERAL, the general affairs of a
burial, 喪事 sang sze.

Carrying and going with the corpse to
grave, 出殯 chūh pin.

To attend a funeral, 送殯 sung
pin; 送死 sung sze.

The act of interring, 葬 tsang.

A god, or idol that precedes at fune-
rals, is called 開路神君 kae
loo shin keun.

FUNGI, a general term for, 芝栢
che urh.

FUNGUS EXCRESCENCE from old
trees, 木耳 mūh urh.

FURNACE for porcelain, 燒窯 shaou
yaou. Furnace of iron, 鐵風
爐 tēh fung loo.

FURNISH matter for laughter, and sup-
ply flattery, a sort of buffoon, 獻笑
供詔 hēen scaou, kung chen.

FURNITURE of a house, 家伙 kea
ho; 家什 kea shīh; 伙什 ho
shīh; 家具 kea keu; 器具
ke keu; 器皿 ke ming. The
things used in a house, 家裡使
用的東西 kea le she yung
tēih tung se.

A wood of which much furniture is
made in Canton is 香南木
heang nan mūh.

FURROW, or groove, 槽路 tsaou
loo.

FUTURE, that will be hereafter, 後
來 how lae; 將來 tsēang lae.

Future day, 後日 how jīh.

Future life, 來生 lie sāng.

Really prevent future trouble, 寔除
後患 shīh choe how hwan.

The people of the world regard only
what is before their eyes, and pay
no regard to the future, 世人但
顧眼前不思日後 she
jin tan koo yen tsēen; pūh sze jīh
how.

If people will not concern themselves
about what is future, distress will
assuredly be present, 人無遠
慮必有近憂 jin woo yuen
leu; peih yew kin yew.

In all affairs you must be careful about
the future, 凡事必為久
遠之慮 fan sze peih wei kew
yuen che leu.

G

The soft sound of this letter is not found in Chinese; the nearest to it are the sounds of *Ch* soft, and the French sound of *J*.

GAIN, or worldly good generally, 利 le; it is thus defined: 利者人心之所欲 le chay, jin sin che so yō. Le is what the human passions desire. See the opposite under the word Righteousness.

The virtuous man is skilful in righteousness; the vicious man is skilful in worldly gains, 君子喻於義小人喻於利 keun tze yu yu e; seou jin yu yu le.

To scheme excessively for riches, 射利 shay le.

To give one's self up to act merely from gain excites many resentments, 放於利而行多怨 fang yu le urh hing, to yuen.

Gain, advantage, 益 yih; 有益 yew yih. To gain some profit or advantage, 得利 tih le.

To gain money, 賺錢 chan tsēn.

There is something to be gained, 有得賺 yew tih chan.

If I gain by it well, if not it is also well, 賺錢罷不賺錢也罷 chan tsēn pa, pih chan tsēn yay pa.

To gain a battle, 打仗贏了 ta chang ying leaou; or 勝了 shing leaou.

To gain a gambling wager, 賭錢勝了 too tsēn shing leaou.

To gain an argument, or be victorious in reasoning, 說道理勝了 shwō taou le shing leaou.

GALANGAL ROOT, 良莠 leang keang.

GALE of wind, 大風 ta fung. A great wind; in the Canton dialect Ty-fung, whence probably *Typhon*, a tempestuous gale.

A wind or gale that goes round the compass, called by the Europeans a typhon, 颶風 keu fung.

A mad wind, 狂風 kwang fung.

The mad wind's angry roar, 狂風怒號 kwang fung noo haou; a fierce gale.

GALL of an animal body, 膽 tan.

Bitter as gall, 如膽苦 joo tau koo.

Gall bladder, 膽胞 tan paou.

The liquid contents of the gall bladder, 膽青 tan tsing.

GALLS, 五倍子 woo pei tsze.

GAMBLER, 好賭博的人 haou too pō tēih jin.

GAMBLING is highly injurious to the people, 賭博最爲民害 too pō tsuy wei min hac.

GAMBOGE, 藤黃 tēng hwang.

GAME, or wild birds found on plains, 原禽 yuen kin. Game, to play as gamblers do, 賭博 too pō.

To play at cards, 打牌 ta pae.

To shuffle the cards, 洗牌 se pae; 抹牌 mō pae.

Chinese game of throwing out the fingers, 猜枚 chae mei.

Maker of gaming utensils, 造賭具之人 tsaou too keu che jin.

GAMING HOUSE, 賭局 too ketih; 場 too chang.

By gaming, the labour of a whole year is wasted in a moment; the entire food and raiment of a family is trusted to a single throw, 以終歲之經營罄于頃刻以全家之衣食付于一擲 e chung suy che king ying, king yu king kih; e tseuen kea che e shih, foo yu yih tsih.

GAMESTER, 賭博之徒 too pō che too.

GANGES, in the Budh books is called 恒河 hāng ho. Hāng sha 恒沙 sands of the Ganges denotes a great number.

GAOL, a prison, 監牢 kēn laou; 牢獄 laou yō; 囹圄 ling woo.

GAOLER, 監司 kēn sze; 監吏 kēn le.

GAPING, 張口 chang kew.

Gaping and staring, 張着嘴瞪着眼 chang chō tsuy, tsāng chō yen.

GARDEN, 園 yuen. A flower garden,
花園 hwa yuen. Kitchen gar-
den, 菜園 tsae yuen.

Walking and taking amusement in
the garden, 在園裡遊玩
tsae yuen le yew wan.

GARDENIA FLORIDA, 梔子 che
tsze; some write, 枝子 che tsze;
白簷花 pih chen hwa; 卓簷
花 chō chen hwa. Sh-n shih lew,
山石榴 is a species of Gardenia.

Gardenia Spiuosa, 對面勒 tuy mēen
lib.

GARDINER, 園夫 yuen fow; 花
工 hwa kung, 種園人 chung
yuen jin; 看園人 kan yuen jin.

Gardiner, you are weary, go and sleep
to rest yourself, 院公你辛苦
了進去安息罷 yuen kung,
ne sin koo kaou, tsin keu gan seih pa.

GARLIC, 蒜 swan.

A head of large garlic, 大蒜一枚
ta swan yih mei.

GARMENT, clothing of any kind, 衣
e; 衣服 e fōh; short garment,
衫 san, or shan.

Garment for the lower part of the body,
裳 chang, or shang.

An inner garment, 襯衫 tsin san;
and 汗衫 han san.

A long upper garment, 長衫 chang
san; 大衫 ta san; 大褂子
ta kwa tsze.

Short garments, 衣短 e twan.

Garments of Budh, are called 和柔
忍辱之衣 ho jow jin jih che
e, the garments of peaceful submis-
sion, and a patient endurance of in-
sults.

GATE of a house, 大門 ta mun.
'the great door,' 頭門 tow mun,
'the headmost door.'

Gate of a city, 城門 ching mun.
Stole the city gate key, 盜城門
鑰 taou ching mun yō.

Gate of a street, 街柵 keae tsih;
or 柵欄 tsih lan.

GATHER, to collect together, 聚集
ts u tsēih; 聚收 tseu show.

To heap up, 積 tsēih.

The great army gathers together like
clouds, 大兵雲集 ta ping
yun tsēih.

Get her and preserve seeds, 收種子
show chung tsze: Put them into
a jar, 以瓶收貯 e ping show
chuo.

GAUZE lanterns, 紗燈 sha tēng.

GAY, fine, showy, 光華的 kwang
hwa tēih; 鮮亮的 sēen leang
tēih.

GAZE, to look intently, 畱盼 lew
pan; 熟視 shūh she.

One degree of guilt is incurred every
time a handsome woman is gazed
at on the road, 路遇美人
熟視一次一過 loo yu
mei jin shūh she, yih tsze yih kwo.

GAZETTE, or a pamphlet containing
daily official papers, to and from the
Emperor of China, is called 京報
king paou; also 邸報 te paou.

Gazette from Peking, in manuscript,
is called 京抄 king chaou; and
京字 king tsze.

GECKO, a species of? 雷公蛇 luy
kung shay.

GELD, to castrate, 割去勢 kō keu

she; there is a peculiar term for
almost every animal. See Castrate.

GELDING horse, 驢馬 shen ma.

GEM, a precious stone of any kind,
寶玉 paou yōh.

GENDER of Chinese nouns is made by
words superadded denoting the sex,
as 人 jin, a human being, 男人
nan jin, a man; 女人 neu jin, a
woman.

The masculine of brute animals is made
by 公 kung, and 牡 mow; of birds
by 雄 heung. The Feminine gen-
der of brute animals is made by 母
moo, and 牝 pin; of birds by 雌
tsze

GENEALOGY of a kindred is contained
in a 族譜 tsūh poo; of a particu-
lar family in a 家譜 kea poo.

The Chinese keep their genealogical
records with considerable care.

GENERAL, having relation to all, 公
kung; to all persons, 大家 ta kea.
Comprising the whole 總 tsung.

General box, 公箱 kung seang;
kept by the Mahomedans at Canton
for charitable and other purposes.

General of an army, 總兵官 tsung
ping kwan; 將軍 tsēang keun,
'leader of an army.'

Take the general outline, the leading
circumstances, 取大概情形
tsau ta kae tsing hing.

General appearances, 大概情形
ta kae tsing hing.

GENERALISSIMO, 元帥 yuen shwae;
節度使 tsēō loo sze.

GENERALLY, without exact specifica-
tion, 大概 ta kae; 大率 ta sūh.

Generally speaking, 大概論 ta kae lun.

GENERATION, a single succession, 代 tae.

Successive generations, 歷代 leih tae; 五代 woo tae, five generations, includes Grand father, father, one's self, son, and grandson.

The female parts of generation are called 牝 pin; 陰物 yin wùh; 陰戶 yin hoo. The male, 牡 mow; 陽物 yang wùh. The Mahomedan Chinese use for the parts of generation 羞體 sew te; and 羞體頭 sew te tow.

The act of sexual generation, 行房 hing fang; 交合 keaou hō; 交媾 keaou kow.

Generation is divided into four sorts, 卵生 lwan sāng, Oviparous; 胎生 tae sāng, born from the womb; 濕生 shih sāng, produced by damp or water; and 化生 hwa sāng, undergoing a change, as in the case of some insects.

GENEROUS mind, 大量的 ta leang tēih; 胸寬 heung kwan.

Generous wine, 厚酒 how tsew.

GENIAL shower, 甘雨 kan yu; 甘霖 kan lin. They say also 甘露 kan loo, genial dew.

GENII, 神仙 shin sēn: those that attend on places are called 土地菩薩 too te poo sā. Genii of rivers, 河神 ho shin.

Genii of the hills, 山神 shan shin.

Genii that attend on individuals are called 三尸神 san she shin, and sometimes 三彭 san pāng.

One resides in the head, another in the belly, and another in the feet. Once every month they avail themselves of a man's sleeping and ascend to heaven to report his sins and errors.

GENITALS, 下身 hea shin; 陽物 yang wùh. Female, 陰物 yin wùh. The Mahomedans say 羞體頭 sew te tow.

GENITIVE CASE is made by 之 che, and 的 tēih, placed like 's, forming the possessive case in English. Sometimes the sign is omitted, as 賈母自王夫人處回來 Kea moo tse Wang foo jin choo hwuy lac, Mother Kea came back from Mrs Wang's.

GENIUS, a man of superior faculties, 才子 tae tsze; a wonderful genius, 奇才子 ke tsze tsze.

Superhuman being, a sort of angel, 仙 sēn; 神仙 shin sēn. See Genii. Cannot bind or restrain a genius, 未能束縛才士 we nāng shūh fō tsae sze.

GENTEEL, 雅 ya; 不俗 pūh sūh.

GENTLE, moderate breeze, 風調 fung teau. Gentle manners, 溫仲的 wūn ho tēih.

GENTLEMAN, a person of family, 一位世家人 yih wei she kea jin. A person of respectability, 一位體面的人 yih wei te mēn tēih jin.

A gentleman by office, 一位老爺 yih wei laou yay; 一位官人 yih wei kwan jin; 一位官家人 yih wei kwan kea jin.

A country gentleman, 一位鄉紳 yih wei heang shin.

Young gentleman, 少爺 shaou yay; 相公 seang kung.

Many literary men and retired gentlemen esteem it (cotton), 士紳多尙之 sze shin to shang che.

This gentl man is a rich man of this district, even the young gentleman the magistrate visits him, 這位官人便是本縣裡一個財主知縣相公也和他來往 chay wei kwan jin, pēn she pun hēn le yih ko tsze choo, Che-hēn seang kung, yay ho ta lae wang.

Gentlemen and religious rulers amongst the Mahomedans, 回民之中紳士及掌教等 Hwuy min che chung, shin sze keih chang keaou tēng.

GENTIAN. An agreeable bitter, resembling Gentian, 黃連 hwang lēn.

GENTLENESS, and cordiality of manner, 溫柔和平 wūn jow ho ping.

GENTLY, slowly, 漫漫的 man man tēih.

Gently, lightly pushed off, 輕輕的推開 king king tēih tuy kae.

GENUINE and not genuine, said of things, 真偽 chin wei.

Genuine honey has white sands scattered amongst it, 真蜜有白沙雨 chin meih yew pih sha yu.

Factitious honey is thin and yellow, 偽蜜稀黃 wei meih he hwang.

GENUS, or sort, 類 luy.

GEOGRAPHY, a book on, 地理志

te le che. Geographical map, 地理圖 te le too.
 GEODORUM, 鷄爪蘭 ke chao lan.
 GEOMANCY, 風水 fung shwty. One who practices geomancy, 風水先生 fung shwty sēn sāng; 堪輿先生 kan yu sēn sāng.
 GEOMETRY, the principles of geometry and trigonometry, as explained in geometrical figures, 幾何原本 ke ho yuen pun, 'the principles of quantity.'
 GERME, a sprout or shoot, 萌芽 ming ya.
 GERMEN, 花心 hwa sin.
 GERMINATE, to sprout, 萌出來 ming ch'ih lae, 發芽 fà yā.
 GESTICULATE, to show postures, 舞 wu; 動其容也 tung ke yung yay.
 GET, to obtain, 得 tih; 獲 hwō. Get up, 起身 ke shin.
 Get it from the old lady, 你和太太要了出來 ne ho tae-tae yaou leaou ch'ih lae.
 As he could not get off, he was obliged to take up the wine, 推不脫只得拿起酒來 tuy p'ih ts, ch'ih tih na ke tsew lae.
 Get, by hook or by crook, right or wrong, 苟得 kow tih.
 Wealth, when opportunity offers must not be acquired by unfair means, 臨財毋苟得 lin tsae woo kow tih.
 Sent the maid servant to get fuel, 遣婢採薪 k'ēn pe tsae sin.
 What is gotten, or comes in by unfair

means, will be lost, or go out by unfair means, 恃入恃出 pei jūh pei ch'ūh.
 GETTING or losing, affect not the mind strongly, 得失不驚 t'ih sh'ih p'ih king.
 GHOST, 鬼 kwei; ghost of a dead man, 死人的鬼 sze jin t'ēh kwei; 魂魄 hwan p'ih. Foot-steps of a shade, 影跡 ying ts'ēh. Ghosts that throw about household furniture, and play other mischievous tricks, 攝青鬼 shē tsing kwei.
 GIDDINESS, as from disease, 頭暈 tow yun; in a boat or ship, 暈船 yun chuen.
 Giddiness and indistinct visions (from running round, 頭暈眼花 tow yun yen hwa.
 Giddiness and confused vision a little better, 頭眩畧好些 tow heuen k'ō haou seay.
 GIFT or present to an equal or superior, 禮物 le w'uh; 送人的東西 sung jin t'ēh tung se.
 Gift to an inferior, 賞人之物 shang jin che w'uh.
 Conferred by special favor, 恩賜的東西 gān tsze t'ēh tung se.
 GIGGLE, to laugh idly, 戲笑 he scaou.
 GILLS of fish, 魚鼻 yu pe.
 GILD, to overlay with thin gold, 飾金 sh'ih kin; 鑲金 seang kin.
 GILT wooden clasp, 粘金木扣 nēn kin m'uh kow.
 GINGER, 薑 keang.
 Fresh ginger, 生薑 sāng keang; 鮮薑 sēn keang; 子薑 tze keang.

The taste of ginger is acrid, 薑之味辣 keang che we lä.
 GINGLING sound, 玎璫聲 ting tang shing.
 GINSENG, or the Panax Quinquifolium, a far famed Tartar medicinal root, 人參 jin s'ān; originally written 人蔘 jin s'ān; the second character of which has been abbreviated to its present form: it is called Jin, a man, from a fancied resemblance to a man's figure in some roots, and s'ān; gradual, from its slow and gradual growth. It has various other names, as 神草 shin tsaou, The divine plant, &c.
 Jin-s'ān grows in the vallies amongst the shang tang mountains, and in Leaou-tung, 人參生上黨山谷及遼東 jin s'ān sāng shang-tang shan k'ōh, k'ēh Leaou-tung. It grows also in many other places.
 The true Shang-tang Ginseng may be essayed by two men walking together a few miles, 一合人參一空口 one having jin s'ān in his mouth and the other with his mouth empty; when he who has nothing in his mouth is 大喘 ta chuen, panting exceedingly, the other's 氣息自如 ke seih tsze joo, breath will be just as usual.
 She-chin 時珍 says, the people of Shang-tang consider Ginseng injurious to the country, and don't any longer gather it, 上黨民以人參為地方害不復採取 Shang-tang min, e jin s'ān wei te fang hae, p'uh f'uh tsae tseu.

There are rascals who make an infusion of Ginseng which they daily drink, and having sun dried the Ginseng, sell it again. 有薄夫以人參先浸取汁日曬乃晒乾復售 yew pō foo e jin sǎn sēn tsin tseu chih, jīh chuē, nae shae kan, fūh shōw.

Ginseng can strengthen the constitution, 人參能補元氣 jin sǎn nǎng poo yuen ke: and particularly 補肺 poo fei, strengthen the lungs. It is a corroborant and stimulant; given with ginger, it 開胃化痰 kae wei hwa tan; improves the appetite, and disperses phlegm.

Ginseng from Corea, 高麗參 Kaou-le-sǎn.

Species of Ginseng, 黨參 tang sǎn.

Foreign Ginseng, 洋參 yang sǎn.

Substitutes for Ginseng, 丹參 tan sǎn; and 沙參 sha sǎn.

Some Ginseng is sold so high as 六百換 lǎh pīh hwan, 600 exchange, i. e. six hundred times its own weight in silver: the Corea Ginseng is sold at 二百二換 urh pīh urh hwan, two hundred and twenty exchange.

GIRD, to bind round, 束 shūh; 綁束 pang shūh.

To gird round the waist, 腰帶着 yaou tae chō.

GIRDLE for the waist, 腰帶子 yaou tae tsze, 束腰的帶子 shūh yaou tēih tae tsze.

A girdle ornamented with stones, 玉帶 yūh tae.

Small girdle or sash with which the Chinese fasten their clothes round the waist, 小帶子 seaou tae tsze. Large outside girdle, 大帶子 ta tae tsze; 寬帶子 kwan tae tsze.

GIRL, a female child, 女兒 neu urh. There was a girl in the palace of Budh sweeping the ground, 有女童在佛殿掃地 yew neu tung tsaē Fūh tēu saou te.

Servant or slave girl, 丫鬟 ya hwan.

GIRTH, or girth of a horse, 馬肚帶 ma too tae.

GIVE, to, put another in possession, simply, 給 keih; 與 yu; 交與 keaou yu; 付與 foo yu; 授 show.

To give to a superior, 送 sung; 奉 fung; to an inferior, 賞 shang; 賜 tsze.

To give up an offender, 交出 keaou chūh.

To give and receive reciprocally, 相授受 seang show show.

Give them purchased rank, and dress to honor them, 俾以捐職冠服榮身 pe e keuen chīh, hwan fūh, yung shin.

To give or present things to mutually, 相送東西 seang sung tung se; 互相送禮 hoo seang sung le; 彼此送禮 pe tsze sung le.

Give or bestow a month's pay, 賞給一月錢糧 shang keih yīh yuē tsēen leang.

Saw several domestics constantly coming and giving her things as a mark of duty and respect, 見幾家

僕人常來孝敬他些東西 kēn ke kea pūh jin, chang lae heaou king ta seay tung se.

GIVER, 給與者 keih yu chay; 給物之人 keih wūh che jin; 給東西的 keih tung se tēih.

GLAD, cheerful, pleased, 悅意 yuē e: in a state of hilarity, 歡喜 hwan he; 喜樂 he lō.

GLANS penis, 龜頭 kwei tow.

Ulcer on the glans penis, 陽頭生瘡 yang tow sāng chwang.

GLASS, 玻璃 po-le. A glass cup, 玻璃盃 po le pei.

Looking glass, 玻璃面鏡 po le mēn king; a glass face mirror.

Glass ware, 玻璃器 po-le ke.

Glass bottles, vases, and dishes, 玻璃壺餅盤 po-le hoo, ping pwan.

GLAUBER'S SALTS, 玄明粉 heuen ming fun. This admirable salt was known in China by a 道士 Taou sze, one of the chemical sect, about A. D. 702.

GLAZE on porcelain, 釉 yew.

Glaze of porcelain, 瓷漆光 tse tseih kwang; some express it by 釉 yew; it is made of 青白石 tsing pīh shīh, an azure-white stone, and the ashes of 鳳尾草 fung wei tsaou, a species of fern, perhaps an ophioglossum.

To lay on a glaze on porcelain, 罩上釉水 chaou shang yew shwūy.

GLEAM of light from a lantern, 燈光一閃 tāng kwang yīh shen.

GLEAN, to gather after the reapers, 拾禾串 shē ho chuen.

There are left sheaves, and here are straggling ears of corn,—these are the widow's portion, 彼有遺秉 此有滯穗 伊寡婦之利 pe yew e ping, tsze yew che suy, e kwa foo che le. (She-king.)

GLISTER, or clyster, to administer a, 以藥硬納便道中 e yǔ gāng nǎ pēn taou chung.

GLITTER to gleam forth lustre, 其光透出 ke kwang tow chüh.

GLOBE, 球體 kew te; some write 毬 kew; 圓球 yuen kew.

Terrestrial globe, 地球 te kew.

Celestial globe, 渾天球 hwān tēn kew.

Large glass globes, 大玻璃球 ta po le kew.

Globe flattened at the poles, 瓜樣 kua yang. 'Melon fashion.'

GLOOMY weather, 朦朧天 mung lung tēn; Mung-lung is also applied to a gloomy person.

GLORY, light and splendour, 榮 yung; 光榮 kwang yung.

▲ circle of light round the heads of idols, 神光 shin kwang.

GLORY, or divine light fills the house, 神光滿室 shin kwang mwan shih; this is said to be the case, 大洞經所在 ta tung king so tsae, where the sacred book Ta-tung is.

Victory (in drunken squabbles) is not enough to glory in, 勝不足榮 shing pūh tūh yung.

GLOSS over, to disguise the truth is expressed by 飾 shih, and 彌 彌

縫 me fung, closing a seam; filling up an interstice; 掩飾 yen shih, screening and adorning.

Gloss faults and adorn errors (by specious apologies), 飾非文過 shih fei wān kwo.

Glossy and not parched, 光澤不燥 kwang tsih pūh tsau.

GLOVES of leather, 皮手套 pe show taou.

GLOW-WORM, 蠅 keuen, and 螢蛆 yung tsoo. The fire fly, 螢火 yung ho; and 飛螢 fei yung.

GLUE, 膠 keaou.

Fish glue, 魚膠 yu keaou.

Cow skin glue, 牛皮膠 new pe keaou.

Glue of asses, a famous Chinese medicine, 阿膠 o keaou.

Glue of the tortoise, 龜膠 kwei keaou; looks like a piece of chocolate cake.

Glue made from fish, 鰾 peaou.

To glue it with glue, 用鰾鰾之 yung peaou, peaou che.

GLUTTON, 饕餮食之人 haou shih che jin.

GLYCYRRHIZA, 甘州 kan tsaou.

GNOMON of a dial, 晷表 kwei peaou.

GO, to walk, 行 hing; 走 tsow; to remove from a place, 去 keu.

To go to, 去到 keu taou.

To go into the streets or from home, 出街 chūh keae.

To go and come, 往來 wang lae.

Unable to go, 去不得 keu pūh tih, 不能去 pūh nǎng keu.

I must go with him, 我必要跟了他去 wo peih yaou kǎn leaou

ta keu. You may go, 你去罷 ne keu pa.

Just as he was thinking of going up, 他就想上去 ta tsew seang shang keu.

Let him go, 任他去 jin ta keu.

Do you let him go then, 你們的由他去罷 ue mun tēh yew ta keu pa.

Cannot go to, 走不到 tsow pūh taou.

Don't go to trouble your friend, 不要去叨擾親友 pūh yaou keu taou jaou tsin yew.

He is going to-morrow to *Chaou-king* to purchase goods, 明日他要到肇慶置貨 ming jih ta yaou taou Chaou-king che ho.

Not know which road to go, 不識去路 pūh shih keu loo.

Many native Chinese also go to the Mahomedan frontiers to trade, 民人亦多至回疆貿易 min jin yih to che hwuy keang mow yih

GO-BETWEEN, 中間的人 chung kēen tēh jin; in arranging marriages, 媒人 mei jin.

An old woman, 媒婆 mei po.

GOAD, with which oxen are urged, 催牛之刺 tsuy new che tsze.

To stimulate and urge people, 逼迫 peih pih.

To goad people to insurrection or revolution, 逼變 peih pēn.

GOAT, 黃羊 hwang yang.

GOD or the Deus of the Chinese was originally, and is still most generally 神 Shia; in the plural, Dii,

神鬼 Shin kwei, and 神祇 Shin ke.

A sort of Supreme God, is in the ancient books expressed by 上帝 Shang-te.

Genii of particular places are also expressed by 神 Shin, as 河神 ho shin, God of the river; 山神 shan shin, god of the hill, &c. All these gods are in Chinese notions inferior to 天 T'een, Heaven.

The Dii indigetes, vel Dii ex hominibus facti, are also called 神 shin; the Emperor of China creates and promotes Dii at his pleasure. The semones (quasi semihomines, minores diis and majores hominibus) seem to correspond to the 仙 S'een, or 神仙 shin s'een of the Chinese.

The Lares and Penates are expressed by the various 土地 to te, at the ends of streets; at the gates; and doors of the houses; where swine are kept, &c.

Gods in the language of the Budh sect, are called 菩薩 Poo sã.

Gods numerous as the sands of the Ganges assembled at the place where Budh delivered his instructions, 恒沙菩薩來聚道場 h'ang sha poo sã lae tseu taon chang.

The God Budh, 神佛 Shin Füh, always refers to 阿彌佗佛 O-me-to Füh, Amida Budh.

Gods have their abodes in lofty hills, 高山爲神靈之宅 kaou shan wei shin ling che ts'ih.

In hades there is emptiness and no retribution, but over-head three

cubits there are gods, 冥道虛空無報應舉頭三尺有神祇 ming taou heu kung woo paou ying; keu tow san ch'ih yew shin ke.

God of the furnacc, 竈神 tsaou shin, reports all domestic sins.

I fear God, and dare not refrain from reducing them to order, (said by a prince about to subjugate another people,) 予畏上帝不敢不征 yu wei Shang-te, p'ih kan p'ih ching.

I have hitherto hated extremely those vulgar people, who knowing nothing, stupidly serve the gods, and stupidly build temples, 我素日最恨俗人不知原故混供神混蓋廟 wo soo j'ih tsuy h'än s'ih jin, p'ih che yuen koo, hw'än kung shin, hw'än kae meau.

God by the Jesuits at one time was called 上帝 Shang-te; they seem also to have used 天 t'een, heaven, in this sense; but subsequently the Latin church has ordered 天主 T'een Choo, "The Lord of Heaven," to be used for the True God. By a phrase they also say 天地萬物之主 t'een te wan w'uh che Choo, the Lord of heaven, earth, and all things; or instead of the last word Choo, they say 大宰主 ta tsac choo, Great Sovereign ruler.

God by the Mahomedans is expressed by 主 Choo, a Lord; they say, 真主尊名 chin Choo t'un ming, the true Lord's honored name.

I know not what God they worship?

不知供奉何神 p'ih che kung fung hoo shin? said, by a Chinese statesman, of the Mahomedans, whose religion, mosques, and customs, he requested the emperor Yung-ching to suppress.

God is one alone, 主獨一 choo t'ih y'ih: One alone, is a separate and distinct one; not the one in numbers (or the first of a series), 獨一者乃單另之一非數中之一 t'ih y'ih chay, uae tan ling che y'ih; fei soo chung che y'ih.

There is none to compare or like him; there is none equal or of the same kind, 無比似無等類也 woo pe tsze, woo t'ang luy yay. (Mahom. expression)

The Chinese Mahomedans say, 我誠信無似像無如何之主 wo ching sin woo sze seang, woo joo ho che choo, I sincerely believe one Lord, without likeness; without manner or mode. And they say, 主獨一知一信一也 choo t'ih y'ih, che y'ih, sin y'ih yay, the Lord is one alone, knowledge one, and faith one. This, 包總之歸信 paou tsung che kwei sin, includes the sum of what one who returns to the faith is to believe.

God's mercy and peace be upon the prophet, 主之恩慈與安寧到在欽差上 choo che g'än tsze yu gan ning taou tsac Kin-chae shang. (Mahom. expression.) Venerate and serve the Most High

Ruler, 敬事上帝 king sze Shang-te.
 To survey man belongs to the heart of the most High Ruler, 惟簡在上帝之心 wei t'ien-tsae shang te che sin.
 皇上帝其命不忒 hwang hwang shang te, ke ming p'ih t'ih, The Most High Ruler, the king of kings, his commands err not. (Compare with the word Heaven.)
 GODDESS Kwan-yin, 觀音菩薩 Kwan-yin poo-sā: much worshipped; she is also called 白衣菩薩 Pih e Poo-sā.
 The Queen of heaven, 天后 T'ien how, is another famous goddess of the Chinese; she is often styled, 娘娘 Neang-neang, her Ladyship.
 GODLIKE, 似神然 sze shin jen.
 GODLY, 敬畏神的 king wei shin t'ih; 虔神的 keen shin t'ih.
 GOING and coming, 往來 wang lae, reciprocal intercourse.
 Just going off, 臨去 lin keu; 臨行 lin hing.
 GOITRES. People inhabiting hills are much afflicted with goitres, 山居之民多瘰腫疾 shan keu che min to ying chung tseih.
 GOLD, 金 kin; 黃金 hwang kin.
 True gold does not fear the fire, 真金不怕火 chin kin p'ih pa ho.
 To overlay with gold, 鍍金 too kin. Gold washed down by rivers, 水金 shwüy kin. Gold from mines, 山金 shan kin.
 Gold lace, 金線帶 kin s'een tae.

Gold satin from abroad, 洋金緞 yang kin t'wan.
 Gold and silver thread, 金銀線 kin yin s'een.
 Gold dust, although it be valuable, if it enters the eyes it will obscure the vision, 金屑雖貴入眼成翳 kin s'zē suy kwei, jüh yen ching e.
 View gold and precious stones, as dirt or sand, 視金玉如泥沙 she kin yüh, joo ne sha.
 To put aside the sand and pick out the gold, 披沙揀金 pe sha keen kin: this phrase is used figuratively for putting aside the rubbish of human mediocrity and selecting sterling talents to serve the government.
 GOLDSMITH, 金匠 kin ts'ang; this is also included in the expression, 銀匠 yin, ts'ang, silversmith.
 GONE, 去了 keu leaou.
 GONG of the Chinese, 鑼 lo. To beat the gong, 打鑼 ta lo.
 Middle sized one - used in bands of music; softened sound, 蘇鑼 soo lo. Stick to beat it, 鑼槌 lo chuy.
 A small gong, three or four inches in diameter, 斗鑼 tow lo; 鑪鑼 tang lo.
 Gong or sounding copper, is made of Tsā's'elh (mixed tin) combined with red copper, 赤銅以雜錫鍊爲响銅 ch'ih tung e tsā s'elh l'eu wei h'ang tung.
 GONORRHOEA, 白濁 p'ih ch'uh.
 GOOD, in the most general sense of the

word, whether physical or moral, 好 haou. Moral good, chiefly, 善 shen.
 A good man, 好人 haou jin; 善人 shen jin; 有德行之人 yew t'ih hing che jin.
 A good action or affair, 好事 haou sze.
 They all said, this is extremely good, 都說這也上好的了 too shw'ö chay yay shang haou t'ih leaou.
 It is difficult to be a good man, 難做好人 nan tso haou jin.
 Not very good, 不妙 p'ih meau.
 He who determines to be good, it does not follow that he forthwith becomes so; but those who determine to be bad, never fail of being so, 立心爲善未必就善立心爲惡未有不惡者 lei'ih sin wei shen, we pe'ih tsew shen; lei'ih sin wei gö, we yew p'ih gö chay.
 Both good and bad (men) amongst them, 其中良莠不一 ke chung leang sew p'ih yih.
 Good! expressive of great approbation, 善哉 shen tsae!
 Good man is respectful and humble and does not wrangle with people, 君子恭遜不與人爭 keun tsze kung sun, p'ih yu jin tsang.
 Good men, on the day that life is closed are received to life, 善人壽終之日有接引往生 shen jin show chung che j'ih, yew ts'zē yin wang sang.
 Good wuen obtain no happiness, but contrariwise, perhaps receive some

calamity; bad men suffer no calamities, but contrariwise perhaps receive blessings, 有善者未得福或反受禍惡者未受禍或反得福 yew shen chay we tih fūh, hwō fan show ho; gō chay we show ho; hwō fan tih fūh; 於是疑天道無憑也 yu she, e tēn taou woo ping yay, thus it is suspected that the existence of a Providence is without proof.

Good man, or good musselman, is expressed by 正人 ching jin, and it is 歸認真主之人 kwei jin chin choo che jin. The man who has returned to an acknowledgment of the true God, who is a goodman.

Good assistant to an Emperor or king, 帝王之良輔佐者 te wang che leang foo tso chay.

GOODNESS, moral, 善德 shen tih. Benevolent actions, 恩典 gān tēn; 德 tih.

If I forget madam your goodness; what else shall I be but a brute. 若忘小姐之德非禽獸而何 jō wang seaou tseay che tih; fei kin show urh ho.

The goodness which is done from a desire to be seen of men, is not true goodness; wickedness which is afraid of men's knowing it, is great wickedness, 善欲人見不是真善惡恐人知便是大惡 shen yō jin kēn, pūh she chin shōn; gō kung jin che, pēn she ta gō.

GOODS, moveables in a house, 家裡的什物 kea le tēh shih wūh. Merchandise, 貨物 ho wūh. Goods, every one of the best quality, 貨物件件都精 ho wūh, kēn kēn too tsing.

GOOSE. 鵝 go. Wild goose, 雁 鵝 yen go. Tame goose, 草鵝 tsaou go.

Large wild goose, said to carry letters, 鴻雁 hung yen.

Goose quill, 鵝毛 go maou. From this is made, 鵝毛筆 go maou peih, A pen.

GORDONIOIDES, 山雄 shan heung.

GORE, to pierce with a horn, 觸傷 chūh shang.

GORMANDIZE all the day and saunter about indulging self, 飽食終日優游自安 paou shih chung jih, yew yew tze gan.

GOSPEL, happy tidings, the Roman Catholic missionaries express by 福音 fūh yin.

To preach or promulge the gospel, 宣福音 seuen fūh yin.

GOSSIP, to chat, 談談 tan tan.

GOSSYPPIUM, on the cotton plant, 木棉 mùh mēn; called also 古貝 koo pei; and 吉貝 keih pei.

The Gossypium planted in Keang-nan is sown in the fourth moon, 江南所種木棉四月下種 keang nan so chung mūh mēn, sze yūh hea chung.

Cotton is produced on the Gossypium plant, 木棉吉貝木所生 mūh mēn, keih-peì mūh so sāng.

The gossypium plant was made known in China in the beginning of the

13th century. The Tartar emperor, 至元 Che-yuen, sent an ambassador to the 馬八兒國 ma-pa-urh nation, 求奇寶 to seek for curious and valuable things, and he brought back with him some, 吉貝衣 keih pe e, 'cotton garments,' and 吉貝樹 a cotton plant; the flower of which was, 如絨毳 joo go chuy, 'like the downy feathers of a goose,' could be woven into cloth, and dyed different colours. A detailed account of the different names given to Gossypium; the high estimation in which it was held, when introduced to China; the mode of culture, &c. may be seen in the 5th vol. of 廣羣芳譜 kwang-keun-fang poo.

GOVERN, to rule a nation, 治國 che kwō; 治民 che min.

The magistrate governs the people, 官府管百姓 kwan foo, kwan pih sing.

Each mosque governs its own affairs; and they are not mutually connected as an associated body, 禮拜寺各自管理不相關會 le pae sze ko tze kwan te, pūh sang kwan hwuy.

When the empire is governed well (agreeably to reason), legislation is not usurped by great officers, 天下有道政不在大夫 tēn hea yew taou, ching pūh tae ta foo; and 庶人不議 shoo jin pūh e, the common people have no deliberations on the affairs of government; i. e. 上無失政下

無私議非籍其口使
不敢言也 when superiors do
not fail in good government, in-
feriors do not clandestinely deli-
berate; not that their mouths are
closed with nippers, and they dare
not speak.

To govern the world, there must be a
benevolent mind as the foundation
of rule; and further, there must be a
benevolent administration to form
and execute the laws, 治天下
者有仁心以爲治本
尤有仁政以爲治法
也 che tēn hea chay yew jin sin e
wei che pun; yew yew jin ching e
wei che fā yay.

GOVERNABLE, 可管的 ko kwan
tēih.

GOVERNMENT, 政事 ching sze, or
朝廷政事 chao ting ching
sze; the affairs of the court. The
affairs of the national family, 國
家之事 kwō kea che sze.

The rule or manner of government,
制度 che too.

Government property, 官物 kwan
wūh.

To give an opinion on the affairs of
government, 參政論國事
tsan ching lun kwō sze.

To deliberate and decide on the affairs
of government, 商確政事
shang keō ching sze.

To disarrange, or confuse the affairs of
government, 紊亂朝政 wān
luan chao chi: g.

The beginning of his government was
like the rising sun, 其初政如

日方升 ke tsoo ching, joo jih
fang shing.

To take the government into one's own
hands, 秉政 ping ching.

Tsze-kung asked respecting govern-
ment. Confucius answered, Let there
be plenty to eat, and plenty of troops,
and then the people will have con-
fidence in government, 子貢
問政子曰足食足兵
民信之矣 Tsze-kung wān
ching; Tsze yuē, tsūh shīh, tsūh ping,
min sin che e.

Government in establishing laws and
regulations intends to check the vio-
lent, stop the vicious, and to give re-
pose and complete protection to the
virtuous and good, 國家設立
法制原以禁暴止姦
安全良善 kwō keā shē lēih
fā che, yuen e kin paou, che kēen,
gan tseuen leang shen.

GOVERNOR of a province, 總督
tsung tūh; he is styled also 制台
che tae; and answering to Excel-
lency, is called 大人 ta jin; a
Magnate, or Grandee.

The governor issued and received of-
ficial papers, 督憲發收文
tūh hēen fā show wān.

GOUGE, or curved chissel, 捲鑿
keuen tsō.

GOURD, smallish one, 瓜萋殼
kwa low kō.

The bottle gourd, 葫蘆 hoo loo.

GOWN, a woman's upper garment, 襖
gaou; 袍襖 paou gaou.

GRACE, or favor, 恩 gān; 恩典
gān tēen.

Loving kindness, 寵愛 chung gae;
this the Catholic Missionaries use for
the 'Divine Grace.'

Grace and peace of God be on the
Imperial Messenger or Prophet.
(Mahomed.) 主之恩慈與
安寧到在欽差上 Choo
che gān taze, yu gan ning, taou tsae
Kin-chae shang; and upon all his
posterity, 又在他一切後
代上 yew tsae ta yih tse how
tae shang.

GRADUAL proceeding by degrees,
漸漸的 (tsēn tsēn tēih; 一
層一層的 yih tsāng yih
tsāng tēih.

Make gradual transitions to a nearer
conformity to certain courses, till
habit be formed without one's self
perceiving it; as those who drink
generous wine, relish the taste and
forget that they are getting drunk,
潛移於近習而不自知如飲醇酒嗜其
味而忘其醉也 tsēn e
yu kin, seih urh pūh tze che, joo
yin shun tsew, she ke we, urh wāng
ke tsuy yay.

GRADUALLY accumulate and come to
pass, 由積漸而致 yew
tsēih tsēen urh che.

Gradually change of the management,
漸有更張 tsēen yew kāng
chang.

Gradually become painful, 漸疼
tsēen tāng. Run straight out at a
breath seven or eight le, where
men and smoke gradually become
rare, 一氣跑了七八里

路出來人烟漸漸稀少 yih ke paou leaou tseih pã le loo chih lae, jin yen tsien tsien he shaou.

A day may be looked to when gradually to desist, 可期日漸歛戢 ko ke jih tsien lēn tseih.

Gradually failing through old age, 日漸衰老 jih tsien shwae leaou.

GRAIN, general term for corn, 穀 küh.

A grain, a single seed, 粒 leih.

As large as a grain of rice, 有米粒大的 yew me leih ta tēih.

The five sorts of grain, 五穀 woo küh; they are called 粟黍稷梁秫 sūh, shoo, tse, leang, shūh.

The term 'five grains' is an old expression implying all sorts of grain used in the north; and these five are chiefly produced in the north of China.

Mixed grain, 雜糝 tsã new.

To buy grain, 糶 teih; to sell grain, 糶賣 teaou mae.

GRANARY, 倉房 tsang fang; 倉廩 taang lin.

Granary kept by government, to equalise the price of grain in times of scarcity, 常平倉 chang ping tsang. They are subject to great abuses which render them of little utility to many, and ruinous to some dealers, whom the magistrates compel to sell grain to them at half its value.

GRANDCHILD, 孫子 sun tsze.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, 孫女 sun neu, or 女孫 neu sun.

GRANDEE, nearly corresponds to 大人 ta jin; and to 大臣 ta chin; great officer of state.

GRANDEUR, state, magnificence, 威風 wei fung.

Ambitious of grandeur, 逞志作威 ching che tsō wei.

GRANDFATHER, a father's father, 祖 tsoo; 祖父 tsoo foo; 公公 kung kung.

A grandfather's father, or great grandfather, 曾祖 tsäng tsoo; a generation higher is called 太祖 tae tsoo; and higher again, 太公 tae kung.

GRANDMOTHER, a father's mother, 祖母 tsoo moo.

Mother's mother, 外祖母 wae tsoo moo.

My grandmother, 家祖母 kea tsoo-moo; Your grandmother, 令祖母 ling tsoo moo.

Grandmother nursed him, 祖母撫養他 tsoo moo foo yang ta.

GRANDSON, 孫 sun, or 男孫 nan sun.

GRANT, to concede, 允 yun; 允准 yun chun. To grant his request, 准他所請 chun ta so tsing.

Grant that it may be done, 施行 she hing.

To bestow, 賜 tsze.

A grant, the thing given, 所賜之物 so tsze che wih.

GRAPE, the fruit of the vine, 葡萄果 poo taou kwo; or 葡萄子 poo taou tsze.

GRASP, to seize hold of with the hand, 拿 na; 揪拿 tsew na.

Grasped fast hold of his hand, 緊握其手 kin ùh ke show.

To grasp with the fingers, 抓 chaou.

GRASS, 草 tsaou; 青草 tsing tsaou.

Grass for cattle is called Tsow, 牲草曰芻 sāng tsaou yū tso.

GRASS CLOTH, 夏布 hea poo; summer cloth.

Grass cloth handkerchiefs, 葛布手巾 kō poo show kin.

GRASSHOPPER, species of, emblem of a numerous progeny, 螽斯 chung sze.

GRATEFUL, 感恩 kan gān; 知恩 che gān.

GRATIFY, to delight, gratify his desires, 快其所欲 kwae ke so yō.

To feel excessively gratified and delighted, 十分受酣暢 shih fun show han chang.

Quite gratified or pleased, 津津得意 tsin tsin tih e.

Not to indulge desire, or, the passions must not be gratified, 欲不可從 yō pūh ko tsung.

GRATIS, without a recompense, 白白的 pih pih tēih.

GRATITUDE, 感恩之德 kan gān che tih.

GRATULATE, 賀 ho; 慶賀 king ho.

GRAVE, the place in which the dead are deposited, 墓 moo; 墳墓 fun moo; 山地 shan te.

Rotten bones in a grave, 冢中枯骨 chung chung koo küh; the pit is called chung, sometimes written 塚 chung; the upper part of the grave or tomb is called Fun moo.

Two graves one on the right, and the other on the left, 左右兩墳
tso yew leang kwang.

GRAVE-DIGGER, 土工 too kung: this office is performed by the 作
作 Woo-tso, or undertaker.

GRAVE STONE, 碑墓石 pe moo shih; or the two first syllables reversed Moo pe.

The crime of opening graves, 發掘墳墓之罪 fā keūē fun moo che tsuy.

To level or dig up a grave, 刨墳 paou fun; 掘墳 keūē fun.

GRAVE, solemn, 嚴令 yen ling. Be a little more grave and decorous, 你
自尊重些 ne tsze tsun chung seay.

Grave serious countenance, 端容 twan yung; 端莊 twan chwang.

Grave serious deportment, 行禮沉重 hing le chin chung.

GRAZE, cows and sheep grazing, 牛羊
羊同草 new yang sze tsaou.

GREASE, to smear with grease, 塗脂
too che.

To grease the axis of a wheel, that it may turn the easier, 塗脂其
轄以利轉 to che ke heā, e le chuen.

GREASY, 肥氣 fei ke. Greasy water, 肥水 fei shwūy.

GREAT, 大 ta. A great man, 大人 ta jin; is a title like Magnate or Grandee.

A great offence or crime, 大罪 ta tsuy; or 重罪 chung tsuy.

Great riches, 大富 ta foo.

Great favor, 鴻恩 hung gān.

When great things are seen, little things are forgotten, 見其大而忘
其小者也 kēen ke ta, urh wang ke seaou chay yay.

Great crimes will all be obliterated, 重罪皆消滅 chung tsuy
keae seaou mēē.

GREATLY repented, 大悔 ta hwuy, Pills which do greatly increase the
strength, 大增力丸 ta tsāng leih wan.

GREATNESS of his virtue, 其德之廣遠 ke tih che kwang yuen.

GREATER than that, 大過於那個 ta kwo yu na ko.

GREATEST, 至大的 che ta tēih.

GREAVES, a sort of, 附注 foo choo.

GREEN colour, 綠色 lūh sīh.

GREENS, Chinese, 菜 tsae; 芥蘭菜 keae lan tsae.

GREY haired young man, 少年髮白 shaou nēen fā pih.

Young men with grey hairs may pluck out the grey hairs, and rub the pores with white honey, and black hairs will immediately grow, 年
少髮白拔去白髮以白蜜塗毛孔中即生黑髮 nēen shaou fá pih, pā keu pih fā; e pih meih too maou kung chung tsūih sāng hīh fā.

GRIDIRON, 鐵耙 tēē pa.

GRIEF, sorrow, 愁懷 tsow hwae; 愁悶 tsow mun. Grief in a high degree, 慘痛 tsan tung; 哀痛 gae tung. Grief, or heart-felt pain, 心裡痛 sin le tung. Moderate grief, 節哀 tsēē gae.

I know not if I can share your grief,

倘能分憂亦未可知 tang nang fun yew yih we ko che.

Grief should not be accumulated, 憂不可積 yew pūh ko tseih.

GRIEVANCE, labouring under some ill-usage, 冤抑 yuen yih; 冤屈 yuen keūh; 委曲 wei keūh; these terms all express some unjust oppression from which one cannot right one's self.

GRIEVE, to cause sorrow, 令人家愁悶 ling jin kea tsow mun.

To feel sorrow, 覺的愁愁悶悶的 keō tēih tsow tsow mun mun tēih; 傷心了 shang sin leaou.

The domestics all said, what occasion is there to grieve about it; we had better all separate, 家人都道這又何必傷心不如散了到好 kea jin too taou, chay yew ho peih shang sin, pūh joo san leaou, taou haou.

GRIEVED and wept, 心酸落淚 sin swan lō luy; i. e. the heart soured, and the tears falling.

He is extremely grieved, 他慘痛之至 ta tsan tung che che.

Grieved, anxious mind, 心憂煩 sin yew fan.

Grieved to reflect on the bitter case of losing instruction, 憂念及失學之苦 yew nēen keih shīh heō che koo.

GRIND by rubbing or friction under a stone, 打磨 ta mō.

Grind to flour, 磨粉 mo fun.

Grind it as small as possible, 研極細 yen keih se: the language used by Apothecaries.

Grind to powder as drugs or sugar, 研末 yen mǒ; or 研爲末 yen wei mǒ.

GROOM, 馬夫 ma foo; 看馬的人 kan ma tēih jin.

GROOVE of cast iron, and wheel for rubbing drugs to powder, 研船 yen chuen, "a grinding boat;" 用以研末 yung e yen mǒ, "used to grind with;" the wheel, is called 鐵輪 tēih lun.

Groove, or furrow, 槽路 tsaou loo.

GROSS food, a good man does not eat it, 君子不食溷餘 keun tsze pūh shīh hwan yu; the food is 犬豕之屬 keun she che shūh, dogs, pigs, and such like.

GROUND, the earth, 地 te; this word denotes also the terraqueous globe. Ground as opposed to air and to water, 土 too; 坵 ne.

Ground or fundamental cause, 原由 yuen yew.

Grounds or gardens, 園場 yuen chang.

Ground on which the colours of a picture are laid, 畫粉之地 hwa fun che te.

GROUND BEE, 土蜂 too fung.

GROUND NUT, 花生 hwa sāng.

GROUNDLESS, 無根地 woo kǎn te; no root nor earth.

Flowing reports are floating waves; rootless words without foundation, 流言係浮浪不根之言 lew yen he fow lang. pūh kǎn che yen.

GROUP, a crowd, 一羣 yīh keun. A group of women and slave girls,

一羣媳婦丫孃 yīh keun seih, foo, ya hwan. People group or herd together to eat (or smoke) opium, 羣相聚食鴉片 keun seang tseu shīh ya-pēen.

GROUPER FISH, 石斑魚 shīh pan yu, (Garope)

GROW, to vegetate, 生 sāng; to increase by growth, 生長 sāng chang.

Not arrived at full growth, said of a person, 身量未足 shin leang we tsūh.

Means of again making the teeth grow, 復生牙齒 fūh sāng ya che.

Grows amongst the rocks on all the hills, 生諸山石中 sāng choo shan shīh chung.

Grown large, 生大 sāng ta.

A grown person, 大人 ta jin, or, 長大的人 chang ta tēih jin.

GRUEL made from rice, 粥 chūh; 稀飯 he fan.

GRUMBLE, to murmur with discontent, addressed to a third person, 擣鬼 taou kwei, 'to pound the devil.'

GRUS, or crane, 天鵝 tēen go.

GRYLLUS GRYLLOALPA, or Mole Cricket, 土狗 too kow; 螻蛄 low koo.

Species of gryllus, with which larks are fed, 草螞 tsaou mang.

Small species of Gryllus, outer wings brown, 麻雀子 ma tseō tsze.

GUARD or protect, 護 hoo; as a prince's body guard, 護衛 hoo wei.

To guard or maintain possession of a city, 守城 show ching.

Attentively guard against (evil from without), 留心防範 lew sin fang fan.

Should be particularly careful to guard against, 切宜防範 tsē e fang fan. Must even guard against shadows, 連影子也要隄防 lēen ying tsze yay yaou te fang.

Guard against sexual pleasures as you would guard against thieves, 防閑女色如防賊 fang kǎn neu sīh, joo fang tsīh.

Particularly guard against using the nail of the finger in washing an ink-stone, 濼硯切忌用指甲 tēih yen tsē e ke yung che keā.

GUARDIAN of an orphan child, 托孤 tō koo; 受托孤 show ts koo.

GUDGEON, a small fish resembling the, 筍殼 seun kō.

GUESS, to conjecture, 猜 chae; 打猜 ta chae; 估猜 koo chae.

To guess right, 猜着 chae chō; 估中了 koo chung leaou.

You had better guess, sir, 老兄好猜一猜 laou heung haou chao yīh chae.

I can guess from what place you are, 你那兒裡的人我可猜着了 ne na urh le tēih jin wo ko chae chō leaou.

I'll repeat a riddle for you to guess, 我說一個謎叫你猜 wo shwō yīh ko me keaou ne chae.

The following is a specimen, It's body is a regular square; its substance is hard and stiff; although it cannot utter words; when words are utter-

ed it must reply; guess a thing that is made use of, 身自端方體自堅硬雖不能言有言必應打一用物 shin tsze twan fang, te tsze keen gǎng suy pūh nǎng yen, yew yen peih ying; ta yih yung wūh. *The Chinese ink-stone.*

GUEST, 客 kīh. A stranger from remote parts, 遠客 yuen kīh.

To receive a guest, 接客 tsǎk kīh.

To accompany a guest a short way on his leaving, 送客 sung kīh.

GUIDE, to direct in the way, 引 yin; 導引 taou yin.

GUITAR of the Chinese, 月琴 yuē kin, 'A moon lyre;' made of 梧桐木 woo tung mūh, a species of Sterculia; 象牙鑲 seang ya seang, inlaid with ivory.

GUILT, guilty; justly charged with a crime, 有罪 yew tsuy. Not adequate to cover his guilt, 不足蔽辜 pūh tsūh pe koo.

GULLET, or œsophagus, 喉嚨 how lung.

GULP down, 吞下 tun hea; 吞吸 tun heih.

GUM, or resin from trees, 樹膠 shoo keaou.

Gum Olibanum, 乳香 joo heang.

Gum from the peach, 桃乳 taou joo.

GUMS, the fleshy covering of the teeth, 齒肉上下肉也 che nuy shang hea jow yay; 齧 gǎ; 齒根 che kǎn.

GUN, fowling piece or musket, 鳥鎗 neaou tsaung; cannon, 大炮 ta paou. Air gun, 風鎗 fung tsaung. Spring guns, correspond to the hidden

bows called 窩弓 woo kung, and 伏弩 fūh noo, of the Chinese.

Gun went off, and shot the deer in the neck, 鎗發而適中鹿頸 tseang fā urh shīh chung lūh king.

GUNNER, 炮手 paou show.

GUN-POWDER, 火藥 ho yǎ.

Place where it is manufactured, 火局房 ho keih fang. To pound the materials and make it, 舂配火藥 chung pei ho yǎ.

Gunpowder tea, 珠茶 choo cha, pearl tea.

GUTTER or canal by which liquids run off, 槽路 tsaou loo.

GYPSUM, 石膏 shīh kaou.

Gypsum, fibrous, 石膏 shīh kaou; some say, 君石 keun shīh.

GYVES or fetters for the legs, 腳鐐 keā leaou.

H

This letter "by many Grammarians is accounted no letter, serves to denote the Chinese Aspirate: for this purpose it abounds in Chinese; still they cannot discriminate well *Has* from *at*. With the Tartar-chinese, H is used for the syllable guttural."

HA, an expression of wonder, 噯呀 ae ya! An expression of laughter,

呵呵 O! o! 啞啞 ya! ya!

All burst into a loud ha! ha! laugh, 都哈哈大笑起來 too ha, ha, ta seazou ke lae.

HABERNARIA, species of, 鶴翎蘭 hō ling lan.

HABIT of doing, inveterate use. Habit becomes second nature, 習慣自然 seih kwan, tsze jen.

PART III.

22

Being long in the habit of seeing and hearing a thing; although it be bad, its badness is not perceived, 習於見聞之久則事之雖非者亦莫覺其非也 seih yu keen wǎn che kew, tsīh sze che suy fei chay, yīh mǎ keā ke fei yay.

I have been in the habit of drinking wine, 我平日好飲酒 wo ping yīh haou yin tsew; i. c. I was

daily fond of drinking. Must entirely give up the old habits and begin afresh, 須是盡去舊習從新做起 seu she tsin keu kew seih, tsung sin tso ke.

HABITUALLY, customarily; habitually good, 平日天天好 ping jīh tēn tēn haou.

HABITUATE to accustom, 熟練 shūh lēn; 練習 lēn seih.

HADES, the invisible state after death,

陰間 yin kēen; 幽魂 yew hwān.

In hades waiting for him, 在陰間等他 tsae yin kēen tǎng ta.

In hades and on earth (in obscurity and in light) all are equally grateful, 幽明均感 yew ming keun kan.

The invisible state after death is also expressed by 九泉 kew tseuen, 'The nine springs.'

I ought to smile even in hades, 吾當含笑于九泉矣 woo tang han seaou yu kew tseuen e.

With what face shall I see my ancestors in hades, 有何面目見祖宗於地下 yew ho mēen mūh kēen tsoo tsung yu te hea.

To tranquillize the soul in hades, 以安幽魂 e gan yew hwān. To effect this a 旌表 tsing peau, or honorary inscription was decreed by government, to a girl of thirteen, who haaged herself in consequence of being ravished by the emperor Keā-king's brother. (1820.)

The judges in hades are called 十王 shih wang, ten kings; over whom presides 玉皇大帝 yūh hwang ta te, The perfect and great emperor.

In hades are miseries, or punishments, for those who eat beef, 食牛肉者幽有禍愈 shih new jow chay, yew yew ho kēen.

When the Chinese read their annual mass, called 打醮 ta tseou, in the 9th moon, they hang up pictures called 十王殿 shih wang tēen, 'The ten king's palaces,' in which are representations of the

various punishments imagined to be inflicted in hades. At some of the pagan temples the same punishments are represented by images.

HÆMORRHOIDES, 痔瘡 che chwang.

HAIL, frozen drops of rain, 雹 pō; 冰雹 ping pō.

To hail; or hail fell, 雨雹 yu pō;

下雹 hea pō; 落雹 lō pō.

HAINAN, the island of, 瓊州 Keung-chow.

HAILSTONE, 雹一粒 pō yīh leīh.

HAIR on the head, 髮 fā; short hairs on the whole body, 毛 maou; they say also, 首上毛 show shang maou. Hair of brute animals, 獸毛 show maou.

To plait the hair into a tail, 辮髮 pēen fā. False hair, a false tail, 辮牌假子 pēen pae kea tse.

Hair of the head ceasing to grow, 頭髮不長 tow fā pūh chang.

Hair stands on end, and courage fails, 毛豎膽落 maou shoo, tan lō.

Hair of the head stood an end, 頭髮豎立 tow fā shoo lēih.

Hair is tied into a tail which hangs down behind more than a cubit long, 以髮紮一尾長尺餘垂後 e fā chā yīh wei chang chīh yu, chuy how.

Hair on the face, to remove it, 去面上毛 keu mēen shang maou.

Hair on the temples and top of the head falling out, 鬢髮墮落 pin fā to lō.

Hair which is generally diffused over the body is called 寒毛 han maou.

Hair or down of plants, 花毛 hwa maou.

Take or use a hair brush, 用刷髮 yung shwa fā.

Hair brained, wild, crazed, 瘋瘋傻傻 fung fung sha sha.

HAIRBREADTH, 如一條毛之寬 joo yīh teau maou che kwan.

Hairbreadth's difference not allowed, 間不容髮 kēen pūh yung fā.

Hairbreadth's difference, will become as if they were a thousand miles apart (so much nicety is required), 纖毫之間如隔千里 sēen haou che kēen, joo kīh tsēen le.

HAIR DRESSER, is in China called 剃頭的人 te tow tēih jin, A shaver of the head; the shaving being the principal part of the operation.

HALF, 半 pwan. Half a dollar, 中圓 chung yuen. Half a year, 半年 pwan nēen.

One half the work, 一半工夫 yīh pwan kung foo.

HALIOTIS, or ear shell, 石决明 shih keuō ming; or 九孔螺 kew kung lo.

HALF WAY, 半路 pwan loo.

To desist from any pursuit halfway, or in the middle of it, 半途而廢 pwan too urh fei.

HALL, a court of justice, 衙門 ya mun.

The first large room of a house, 大廳 ta ting.

Imperial hall of audience, 朝廷 chaou ting.

Halls or Inns for the reception of

government officers, when travelling on service; and belonging to government are called **公署** kung shoo.

HALLOO, to call or shout, **呼號** hoo haou.

HALLOW, to reverence as holy, **敬聖** 之 king shing che; **以爲聖而敬之** e wei shing urh king che; to esteem holy and reverence it.

HALO, red vapours round the sun or moon, **紅霞** hung hea; **雲霞** yun hea.

HALTER for a horse, **馬籠** ma lung; **馬絡頭** ma lö tow. The cord to strangle malefactors has no peculiar name.

The silk cord conferred on statesmen to execute themselves is called **賜帛** tze pih.

HALVE, to divide into two equal portions, **分兩半** fun leang pwan; **二之** urh che.

HAM, or thigh of a salted hog, **火腿** ho tuy.

HAMLET, or small village, **小村** seaou tsun, **鄉村** heang tsun. No village nor hamlet, **絕無村** 落人烟 tseuë woo tsun lö jin yen.

HAMMER, **鎚** chuy.

Hammer of a blacksmith, **鍊鐵鎚** lëen t'ë chuy.

Hammer used by silversmiths, **銀錘** yin chuy.

Small hammer, **屨鎚** keih chuy.

HAND, **手** show. Right hand, **右手** yew show; left hand, **左手** tso show. Palm of the hand, **手掌** show chang; **手心** show sin.

Back of the hand, **手背** show pei.

A small hand, **纖手** s'ëen show.

An old hand, a person experienced, **老手** laou show; the opposite is, **新手** sin show; a new hand.

Both hands, **雙手** shwang show.

Let go the hand, **放了手** fang leaou show.

Took hold of the hand, **握了手** üh leaou show.

Took him by the hand, **挽了他的手** wan leaou ta t'ëih show.

Make haste and hand out the bride, **快些扶新夫人出來** kwac seay foo sin foo jin ch'üeh lae.

With hands uplifted and joined before the breast, in a supplicating posture, addressed Buddha, **合掌白佛** h'ö chang p'ih f'ü.

His name is not handed down to posterity, **姓名不傳** sing ming p'üeh chuen.

Posterity handed it down erroneously, **後人傳寫承訛** how jin chuen seay ching go.

Round hand looking-glasses, **圓手鏡** yuen show king.

HANDBALL is their delight, **拋毬爲樂** paou kew wei lö.

HAND BASIN, **面盤** m'ëen pwan. Vessel to contain water which accompanies it, **水壺** shw'ü hoo.

HANDCUFFS, **手梏** show k'üeh. To handcuff both hands together, **鎖着他們兩手一堆** so ch'ö ta mun leang show y'ih tuy; **拳** kung.

HANDFUL, **一掬** y'ih ke'üeh. To take a handful, **撮取** ts'ö tseu.

HANDICRAFT or handiwork, **手工** show kung.

HANDKERCHIEF, **手巾** show kin; **手帕** show pa.

A large one to enclose bundles in, **包袱** paou f'ü.

You are pressing on our mistresses handkerchief, **你壓了我們奶奶的包袱** ne y'ä leaou wo mun nae nae t'ëih paou f'ü.

A handkerchief, **一方帕子** y'ih fang pa tsze.

HANDLE of a knife, **刀柄** taou ping, or **刀靶** taou pa.

Handle of a two stringed instrument, **二弦靶** urh h'ëen pa.

Handle of a shield, **盾握** tun üh.

Handles of vessels, like a tea pot are called **耳** urh, 'an ear.'

To handle, to rub with the hand, **手摩** show mo.

To lay the hand on, **下手** hea show, it often means to begin to act.

Handle of a girdle sword, **佩刀柄** pei taou ping.

HAND MILL, a mill worked by human strength, **人磨** jin mo.

HANDMAID, **婢** pei; a domestic slave. The **侍妾** she ts'ë, "waiting concubines" of China, seem to resemble the handmaids of Jewish antiquity.

HANDSOME, beautiful, **美** mei.

A handsome woman, **美人** mei jin.

A handsome man, **美貌的男子** mei maou t'ëih nan tsze.

A very handsome elegant man, **生得丰姿俊秀** sing t'ih fung tsze tseun sew: It is also said of a person

that he **超卓** chaou chō, excels or overtops every body; or that he is **英偉** ying wei, flourishing and extraordinary.

To take pleasure in asking whether people's wives and daughters be handsome or ugly, is one degree of blame, **喜問人家婦女美醜一過** he wān jin kea foo neu mei chow, yih kwo.

HANDWRITING, an individual's characteristic manner of writing, **筆跡** peih tseih; **筆法** peih fa.

He is my old friend, hence I recognize his handwriting, **他是我的老年朋友所以認得他的筆跡** ta she woo tēih laou nēen pāng yew, so e jin tih ta tēih peih tseih.

HANG up, to suspend, **掛** kwa; **懸** heuen.

Hang up the key, **掛上鑰匙** kwa shang yō she.

Hang it up in a place exposed to the wind fifty days, **掛當風處五十日** kwa tang fung choo woo shih jih.

Hang it up in the study that it may always strike the eye, **懸於齋中時刻觸目** heuen yu chae chung, she kih chih mūh.

Hang it up where there is a draught of wind, **掛在透風處** kwa tsac tow fung choo.

Hang suspended from the branches of a tree, **懸樹枝** heuen shoo che.

Hang, or rather strangle, Chinese punishment, **絞** keaou; **問絞** wān keaou.

Hang one's self, **自縊** tsze e; **懸梁** heuen leang; **自己吊死** tsze ke teaou sze.

Hang one's self from shame and indignation, **羞忿自縊身死** scw fun tsze e shin sze; often said of women who have been insulted.

HANGMAN, an executioner in any manner, whether strangling or decollation, **殺手** shā show.

HANK, or skain of twine, **繩子一把** shing tsze yih pa; or **一子** yih tsze.

HANKERING after; the mind unable to forget or relinquish a subject, **心不能化** sin pūh nāng hwa; 'the heart cannot melt;' or positively **留於固** lew yu koo; **變而己** lwan urh pūh e.

Hankering, longing after, **貪愛** tan gae; **懸心** leuensin. The opposite, indifference to, is expressed by **淡心** tan sin.

HAPPEN accidentally, **偶然** gow jen; **遇着有** yu chō yew; **適有** shih yew.

Happened to bounce against him accidentally, **偶然撞着他** gow jen chwang chō ta.

When did that affair happen, **那件事幾時有的** na kēen sze ke she yew tēih.

HAPPILY, fortunately, **幸然** hing jen.

The paddy being almost dead, the rain fell very happily (opportune to day.) **禾稻將死幸然今日下好的雨** ho taou

tseang sze, hing jen kin jih hea haou tēih yu.

Happily it was not yet found out, **幸得未曾試出** hing tih we tsang she chūh.

HAPPINESS, prosperity, **福** fūh.

To enjoy happiness, **納福** nā fūh; **享福** heang fūh.

Happiness, in the Budh books, is expressed by **福德** fūh tih.

Happiness of the world is merely like a dream, a vision, a bubble, a shadow, the dew, the lightning, **世間福不過如夢耳幻耳泡耳影耳露耳電耳** she kēen fūh pūh kwo joo mung urh, shwan urh, paou urh, ying urh, loo urh, tēen urh; **皆不長久者也** keae pūh chaug kew chay yay; none of which are durable.

Happiness of this world: a time will come, when it will be ended, **世間之福有時而盡** she kēen che fūh, yew she urh tain.

The burning of incense and prayers are to procure present happiness, **焚香禱祝為求現在福田** fun heang taou chūh, wei kew hēen tsae fūh tēen.

Happiness which is merely external, **身外之福** shin wae che fūh; that which is internal, **性中之福** sing chung che fūh.

How happy (or fortunate) that in this life, and in this world, I have met with (you) a holy teacher, to instruct me in the great principles of the Taou reason, **何幸今生今世得遇聖師指示**

大道 ho hing, kin sāng, kin she,
tih yu shing sze che she ta taou.

HARAM, which is said to denote "for-
bidden," corresponds to the Chi-
nese 禁地 kin te, "forbidden
ground" of the Imperial palace.

The apartments of the women and
children are called 宮 kung, and
內廷 nuy ting. There is nothing
answers to Seraglio, from Serrare,
'to lock up.'

HARASS by throwing difficulties in the
way, or by detaining 留難 lew nan.

HARBOUR for ships, 海門 hae
mun; 海口 hae kow; 港口
keang kow.

In safe harbour the western typhon
may be avoided, 安輿可避
西面颶風 gan gaou ko pe se
mēen keu fung.

To harbour resentment, 懷恨 hwaē
hān.

To harbour thieves, 窩賊 wo tsih.

A harbour for thieves, 賊巢 tsih
chaou.

HARD, firm, 堅 kēen; 硬 gāng.
Difficult, 難 nan. It is hard to say,
meaning it cannot be said with pro-
priety, 難道 nan taou.

Is it not hard to say? 難道麼 nan
taou mo?

It is hard to say and cannot be done,
難道不成 nan taou pūh
ching.

Hard wood, 堅木 kēen mūh.

Heavy hard wood, 堅重木 kēen
chung mūh.

Hard as a diamond, 堅固如金
剛石 kēen koo joo kin kang shih.

To beat down hard, 築實 chūh shih.
Hard, to be surety for, 難保 nan
paou.

HARDEN of itself, 自堅 taze kēen.
HARD-HEARTED, unfeeling, 硬心
gāng sin. Cruel, 狼心 lang sin,
a wolf's heart.

HARDSHIPS. Must only think what
(undeserved or) insufferable hard-
ships the ancients met with, 只思
古人所遭患難有大
不堪者 chih sze koo jin so
tsaou hwan nan yew ta pūh kan chay.

HARM, injury, 害 hae; 傷 shang.
No harm to reputation, 不傷於
名聲 pūh shang yu ming shing.
Where's the harm! 豈不好 ke
pūh haou!

HARMLESS, innoxious, 無害 woo
hae; not hurtful, 無傷 woo shang.

HARMONY, concord, 和 ho; 和睦
ho mūh;

People living in harmony and agree-
ment like one family, 人相和
相契如一家一樣 jin
seang ho, seang ke, joo yih kea yih
yang.

HARROW for breaking the clod, 耙
pa, or 鈹 pa.

An iron harrow, 鐵耙 tēē pa;
another form of harrow that has
longer teeth is called 鈹 chaou.

HARVEST, the season of reaping and
gathering in, 收割時 show e
she; 斂時 lēen she.

In spring plough and in autumn gather
in the harvest, 春耕秋斂
chun kang, tsew lēen.

HASP of a door, 門扣 mun kow.

HASSOCK used in Chinese temples to
kneel on, 蒲團 poo twan.

HASTE, hurry, 忙 mang; 速 sūh.
Speed, 疾速 tseih sūh.

Urging precipitately, 急 keih; 緊
急 kin keih.

Make haste and bring here paper and
pencil, 快取紙筆過來
kwae tseu che peih kwo lae.

The more haste the worse speed, 越
急越慢 yuē keih yuē man.

When he heard it he was greatly
alarmed, and came with the utmost
haste, 他聞言大驚飛奔
而來 ta wān yen ta king, fei
pau urh lae; he fled thither.

HASTEN to repent of former errors,
速悔前非 sū hwuy tsēen
fei.

An improper use of medicine hastened
his death, 妄用藥速其死
wang yung yō sūh ke sze.

Don't be in such a haste, 不要忙
pūh yaou mang.

HASTILY, in a hurry, 忙忙 mang
mang; 匆匆 tsung tsung.

To finish a thing in any way through
haste and carelessness, 苟且了
事 kow tseay leaou sze.

HASTY passionate temper, 性急
sing keih.

It was merely a hasty fit, 不過
是一時氣急 pūh kwo she
yih she ke keih.

HAT, or cap, 帽子 maou tsze;
冠 kwan.

Put on the hat, 戴着帽子 tac
chō maou tsze.

Took off the hat, and thanked his

superiors, 免冠謝上 mēen
kwan seay shang.

(Amongst Europeans) on seeing each
other, the ceremony of politeness
is taking off the hat, 相見以
免冠爲禮 seang kēen, e mēen
kwan wei le.

Hats of Europeans, 番帽 fan maou.

HATCH an egg and bring forth young,

坐蛋生子 tso tan sāng tsze.

Hatch of a ship's hold, 艙門 tsang

mun. To take off the hatches, 開

艙 kae tsang; i. e. 'opening the

hold.' This is the expression by which

beginning to unload is denoted.

HATE, to abhor, 惡 woo. To detest,
恨 hān.

A person worthy to be hated, 可恨
的人 ko hān tēih jin.

Hate vice as you hate a horrid smell;
love virtue as you love pleasure,
惡惡則如惡惡臭好
善則如好好色 woo gō tsāh
joo woo gō chow; haou shen, tsāh
joo haou haou sīh.

Hate the enemies of the Lord, and his
holy one (the prophet), and be glad
in the Lord, his holy one, with the
whole body of worthies (the faithful),
惱主聖之仇敵喜主
聖及群賢 naou choo shing
che chow tēih; he choo shing keih
keun hēen. (Mahom. Exp.)

HATRED of bad men to the good, 小
人之惡君子 seaou jin che
woo keun tsze.

Hatred or enmity to, 冤仇 yuen
chow.

HAUGHTY. There is nothing more

base than to assume haughty airs
on seeing a poor person, 見貧賤
而作驕態者賤莫甚
kēen pin tsēen, urh tsō keaou tsae
chay, tsēen mō shin.

Haughty and vainly affected, 裝腔
chwang keang.

Haughty affected airs, 裝模作樣
chwang moo, tsō yang.

The opposite of a respectful manner is
haughty pride, 敬之反爲傲
king che fan wei gaou.

HAUTBOY, the 簫 seaou, or 長笛
chang tēih, of the ancients. Accord-

ing to tradition it originated with
漢邱中 Han Kew-chung, Kew-
chung of the Han dynasty.

HAVE, to possess; to be engaged in any
act, 有 yew; to possess, and to be
destitute of, 有 yew; 無 woo.

Have you or have you not? 你有
未有 ne yew, we yew?

I have not, 我未有 wo we yew.

Have you not? 沒有麼 mūh yow
mo?

The sign of the perfect tense is made in
various ways; sometimes expressed
by 已 e; 經 king, and other parti-
cles, and some times understood.

I have learned, 我已經學
wo e king heō, or 我學過 wo
heō kwo. I have done it, 我做
了 woo tso leaou.

I have heard, 我聽見過 woo ting
kēen kwo.

Have you been there? 你到過
那處未有 ne taou kwo na
choo we yew? I have, 到過 taou
kwo.

Determined to have at all events, 偏
要 pēen yaou.

Indeed you should not have this, nor by
any means be without that, 這個
切不可有那個斷不
可無 chay ko tsēē pūh ko yew;
na ko twan pūh ko woo.

HAVING a little blue colour, (with the
black,) 同黑帶些青色
tung hih tae seay tsing sīh.

Having seen, you should not remem-
ber, or reflect on it, 既見不
可憶 ke kēen, pūh ko yīh, refer-
ring to any thing indecent.

Having lost in play, to cause a person
to play again, 已打賭輸了
又令人復賭 e ta too shoo
leaou, yew ling jin fūh too.

Having heard the voice (of an ani-
mal) cannot bear to eat its flesh,
聞其聲不忍食其肉
wān ke shing, pūh jin shīh ke jow.

HAUL, to pull, 拉 la; 拖 chay. Vul-
garly written, 扯 chay.

HAUNT, to frequent much, 常到
chang taou.

A ghost always haunts him, 陰魂
纏繞他 yin hwān chen jaou
ta.

HAWK, 鷹 ying. Like training a hawk;
when hungry he is useful, when full
he flies away, 譬如養鷹餓
則爲用飽則颺去 pe
joo yang ying, ke tsāh wei yung;
paou tsāh yang keu. The hawk or
kite species have various other
names, as 角鷹 keō ying, in allu-
sion to the feathers on its neck; in
allusion to its speed and fierceness

it is called 鷓鴣 shang kew.
Yaou 鷓 is the southern name; or
as some say, a smaller species; 御
鷹 yu ying, the imperial hawk.

Hawk's tail feather, used to rub chil-
dren who have the small pox, 鷹
定風尾 ying ting fung wei.

HAZEL nuts, 棒子 tsin tsze, from
江南 Keang-nan.

HAY, or dried grass eaten by cows and
horses, 乾草牛馬所吃的
kan tsaou new ma so kelh tēh;
芻 tseu; 乾芻 kan tseu.

HE, the person last named, 他 ta; 彼
pe; 伊 e; 渠 keu. In these pro-
nouns there is no distinction of Gen-
der or Case.

The male, as he-goat, 公山羊 kung
shan yang.

HEAD of an animal body, 頭 tow; 首
show.

To hang down the head, 低頭 te
tow. To bow the head forwards,
俯首 foo show.

She hung down her head and did not
utter a word, 他低着頭一
言不發 ta te cho tow, yih yen
pūh fā.

Did not dare to lift up his head, 不
敢抬頭 pūh kan tae tow.

To nod the head, 點點頭兒
tēn tēn tow urh.

A strong head, capacity to drink much
wine, 大酒量 ta tsew leang or
reversed, Tseu leang ta.

To break the head 碰頭 pāng tow.

Head of a religious body; general of
the order, 總掌教 tsung chang
keau: apprehended by the emperor

Kēen-lung to exist amongst the Ma-
homedans in China, but after inqui-
ry it was said they had no such 名
目 ming mūh, or title.

To head or lead, 率 sūh; 率領
sūh ling; 倡率 chang sūh.

HEADSTRONG, forward disposition,
逞性 ching sing.

HEAD-ACHE, 頭疼 tow tāng; 頭
疾 tow tseih.

HEAL, to cure, 治病 cho ping; 醫 e.
Heal of itself; 自愈 tze yu.

HEALTH. Injure health, 壞身 hwac
shin.

To take means to preserve health, 攝
生 shě sang.

HEALTHY, the sick, the old and feeble
men and women, 壯病老衰
男婦 chwang, ping, laou shwae,
nan foo.

Healthy (fat and flourishing) straight
branch, 肥旺直條 fei wang
chih teaou.

HEAP, things piled one upon another,
堆塚 tuy to.

A great number of things were heaped
up, 有許多東西堆積
起來 yew heu to tung se tuy to
ke lae.

To heap up gold and accumulate pre-
cious stones, 堆金積玉 tuy
kin tseih yūh.

To heap, to accumulate, 堆積 tuy
tseih; 攢堆 tsuan tuy.

HEAR, to perceive by the ear, 聽 ting;
聞 wān; 聽見 ting kēen; 聽
聞 ting wān.

Unable to hear, 聽不得 ting pūh
tīh; 聞不得 wān pūh tīh.

Could not hear a word which he him-
self spoke, 自己說話也
聽不出一字 tze ke shwō
hwa, yay ting pūh chūh yih tsze.

He affects not to hear, 他詐不
聽見 ta cha pūh ting kēen.

I did not hear you, pray say it again,
失覺請再說 shīh keō, tsing
tsae shwō.

The hearing of the ear is vague; but
the seeing of the eye is real, 耳聞
是虛眼見是實 urh wān
she heu; yen kēen she shīh.

Dull of hearing, 重聽 chung ting.

HEARD, continually, 常聞 chang
wān.

I have heard it said, but never saw the
person who could do it, 吾聞其
語矣未見其人也 wo
wān ke yu e, we kēen ke jin yay.

HEARKEN, 察聽 chā ting; 打聽
ta ting.

HEARSAY, 耳所聞的 urh so
wān tēih; 風聞 fung wān.

HEARSE, or herse, 轆鞋 sew lūh;
柩車 kew chay.

HEART of any animal, 心 sin. Heart
figuratively denotes the seat of the
affections and the mind.

The heart is the origin of life, 心者
生之本 sin chay, sāng cho pun.

The heart contains the spirits, 心藏
神 sin tsang shin.

The heart hates heat, 心惡熱 sin
woo jě.

Beating of the heart, 心跳 sin teaow;
leaping of the heart.

Heart-ache, 心痛 sin tung.

To wound the heart, 傷心 shang sin.

A good heart, 良心 leang sin; 好心腸 haou sin chang.

A very good heart, 心腸很好 sin chang hǎn haou.

The heart is that which rules the body, 心者身之主也 sin chay, shin che choo yay.

The intentions emanate from the heart, 意者心之所發也 e chay, sin che so fā yay.

To buy people's hearts, 買結人心 mae kě jin sin.

Drink wine and stuff yourself that the poison may not attack the heart, 飲酒令飽使毒不攻心 yin tsew ling paou, she tūh pūh kung sin.

Rejoiced with all his heart, 滿心歡喜 mwan sin hwan he.

Since the workings of the heart are either regular or irregular therefore that which is embodied in words is either right or wrong, 心之所感邪正故言之所形有是非 sin che so kan seay ching; koo yen che so hing yew she fei.

When the heart is allowed to stray, it wanders hither and thither, without any resting place, 心一放即悠悠蕩蕩無所歸着 sin yih fang tseih yew yew, tang tang, woo so kwei chō.

Heart beat as if struck by a hundred thousand iron hammers, 心頭恰像千百個鐵鎚打的 sin tow heǎ seang tsēen pih ko tēē chuy ta tēih.

He has indeed a heart of iron or stone,

他真是鐵石心腸 ta chin she tēē shīh sin chang.

It may be understood by the heart, but not communicated by the mouth; the mind may perceive it, but words not express it, 可心會而不能口傳可神通而不能語達 ko sin hwuy urh pūh ko kow chuen; ko shin tung urh pūh nǎng yu tā.

With the whole heart, 一心 yih sin; 至心 che sin, an expression of the Buddh sect.

Moral work should commence from the heart, 從心地上做工夫 tsung sin te shang, tso kung foo.

Heart sometimes called 方寸 fang tsun.

Purify the heart and make it like a clear chrystal bead, 鍊得方寸之間如一粒水精珠子 lēn tih fang tsun che kēen joo yih lei shwūy tsing choo tsze.

The mahomedans say, 天地不能承載真主惟正人之心也 tēen te pūh nǎng ching tsae chin choo, wei ching jin che sin yay, heaven and earth cannot contain the true God, but the heart of a good man can.

HEART-STRINGS, 心系 sin he.

HEAT, or caloric, the matter of heat, 火 ho.

To heat or make warm, 煇 heuen, or 煖 heuen.

Heat at a fire, 烘熱 hung jē.

Heat on the fire, 火上烘熱 ho shang hung jē.

Heat the tongs red hot, and put them

into it, 燒紅火筋插入 shaou hung ho choo chǎ jūh.

Heat of brute animals for copulation, 畜生起水 chūh sǎng ke shwūy.

HEATH, 石草 shīh tsau.

HEAVEN, 天 tēen. Heaven and earth, 天地 tēen te; 天下 tēen hea, 'heaven below,' means the world; the Chinese empire.

Under the whole heavens, 普天下 poo tēen hea.

The azure heavens, 蒼天 tsang tēen. Over-head are the azure heavens, 頭上有青天 tow shang yew tsing tēen.

As if heaven were overturned and the earth subverted, 猶如天翻地覆 yew joo tēen fan; te fow.

Poetically heaven is called 太皓 tae haou, and 昊天 haou tēen.

Heaven's body is round like a globe, 天體渾圓如球 tēen te hwan yuen joo kew. The width is immeasurable, 其廣莫測 ke kwang mō tsih.

Heaven is the greatest amongst unintelligent existences, 天者乃無靈覺中最大之物 tēen chay, nae woo ling keō chung tsuy ta che wūh.

Heaven divided into ten strata, 十重 shīh chung, according to the Ptolemaic theory found in many Chinese books. The third heavens, 第三重天 te san chung tēen, is 金星天 kin sing tēen; the heavens of the planet Venus. The 第九重 te kew chung, ninth

strata; is 宗動天 tsung tung t'een, the *primum mobile*; which 帶動其下八重 tae tung ke hea p'ä chung, carries with it the inferior eight strata; 一日運行一周 yih jih yun hing yih chow, one circuit in one day.

The tenth heaven, 第十重 te shih chung, which is the dwelling place of Heaven's Sovereign, the Great Ruler, all the gods and saints, eternally tranquil and unmoved, 天皇大帝諸神聖所居永靜不動 t'een hwang Ta-Te, choo shin, shing so keu, yung tsing p'ih tung.

This heaven encloses the nine inferior heavens, and is the controuler of the universe; that which Choo-foo-tsze called the hard shell heaven, 包涵九重為渾天之主宰朱子所謂硬壳天是也 paou han kew chung, wei hwan t'een che choo tsae; Choo-tsze so wei g'ang k'ö t'een, she yay.

People are the foundation of a country, and food is the people's heaven, 國以民為本民以食為天 kw'ö e min wei pun; min e shih wei t'een.

During the eighth moon a comet appeared in the eastern quarter of the heavens, 八月彗星見於東方 p'ä yü' hwüying k'een yu tung fang. To plan is man's, to effect is heaven's, 謀事在人成事在天 mow sze tsae jin; ching sze tsae t'een.

Trust in heaven's grace and the assis-

tance of the gods, 仰賴天恩神佑 yang lae t'een g'än shin yew; in the original the word heaven is placed higher than the gods.

If you would ask the cause of coming and going (of being born and dying) venerable heaven has not disclosed it, 倘問去來緣老天未說破 tang wän, keu lae yuen, laou t'een we shw'ö p'ö.

To be heaven is also a hard thing, 天亦難做 t'een yih nan tso, cannot answer every-body's prayers to their satisfaction.

Dread heaven's anger; dare not to trifle with it, 敬天之怒 t'een che noo; 無敢戲豫 kan he yu.

There is nothing to which the intelligence, or knowledge of heaven does not extend, 天之聰明無所不及 t'een che tsung ming woo so p'ih keth; 舉念天知 keu n'een, t'een che, heaven knows every rising thought.

To feel after or conjecture heaven's will, 揣出天意 chuy ch'uh t'een e.

Heaven never produced any thing that was not perfected by heaven, 天之所生未有不受天之所成者 t'een che so säng, we yew p'ih show t'een che so ching chay.

Heaven hates extremely man's self-sufficiency, 天最忌自滿 t'een tsuy ke tsze mwan.

For all this (good,) I look up and rely on the silent aid of the azure heavens above, 此皆仰賴上蒼默佑 tze keae yang lae shang tsang

m'ih yew. (Emperor of China, Taoukwang.)

A good (or blessed) man, heaven helps him, 吉人天相 ke'ih jin t'een seang; this is said to sooth people in sickness.

From the above quotations it will appear to the reader, that *heaven* is viewed as the Supreme Ruling Power; and under the word 天 t'een, in the first vol. p. 576, of this work, a further illucidation of Chinese opinions may be seen.

The following quotations were made by the Jesuits during their controversy about the best mode of expressing God, in the Chinese language.

Heaven's ways are extremely subtle, hard, or impossible to be known, 天道甚微難知 t'een taou shin we nan che.

That which is contained in the high heavens, has neither voice nor smell, 上天之載無聲無臭 shang t'een che tsae, woo shing woo chow.

Heaven no doubt multiplies, divides, adds, and subtracts, 天自有乘除加減 t'een tsze yew shing, choo, kea, k'een.

Laou-yay 老爺 *venerable father*, is a term of respect given to official men in China; and it is like the European Lord and Seigneur, applied chiefly in the colloquial language of the north to Heaven.

Over-head is a venerable heavenly father; or translated by an equivalent

expression, is a Lord-heaven, 頭上有一個老天爺 *tow shang yew yih ko Laou-téen-yay.*
 Man's thousand calculations, and ten thousand calculations, cannot oppose Lord heaven's one calculation, 人的千算計萬算計當不得老天爺一個算計 *jin tēih tsēen swan ke; wan swan ke tang pūh tih Laou-téen-yay, yih ko swan ke. Where is the Lord heaven not? 老天爺那裡不在 laou-téen-yay na le pūh tsae?*
 Whether an affair be effected or not effected, depends on Lord Heaven, 事成不成在老天爺 *sze ching pūh ching tsae Laou-téen-yay.*
 If man should hurt me he cannot hurt me to death; when the Lord Heaven calls a man to die, he will then die, 人害我害不死老天爺叫人死纔死 *jin hae wo hae pūh sze; Laou-téen-yay keaou jin sze tsae sze.*
 If Heaven calls me to live, man cannot hurt me; if heaven calls me to die, man cannot save me, 天叫我生人不能害天叫我死人不能救 *tēen keaou wo sāng, jin pūh nang hae; tēen keaou wo sze, jin pūh nang kew.*
 If the Lord Heaven call it to be well with me, it will be well with me; if he call it to be ill with me, it will be ill with me, 天老爺叫我好就好叫我不好就不好 *tēen-laou-yay keaou wo haou, tsow haou; keaou wo pūh haou, tsow pūh haou.*

Imperial heaven will not forsake a good hearted man, 皇天不負好心人 *hwang-tēen pūh foo haou sin jin.*
 It is heaven that produces effects without (apparent) effort, 莫之爲而爲者天也 *mō che wei urh wei chay, tēen yay.*
 Heaven is denoted by this expression, 高高在上 *kaou kaou tsae shang, the highest is above.*
 Whether man be born to honor or disgrace, is all fixed by heaven, 人生榮辱皆由天定 *jin sāng yung jūh, keae yew tēen ting.*
 Riches and honors depend on heaven, 富貴在天 *foo kwei tsae tēen.*
 I pray the Lord Heaven to look upon my heart, 求老天爺看我的心 *kew Laou-téen-yay kan wo tēih sin.*
 This heart is not ashamed before heaven, 此心無愧於天 *tsze sin woo kwei yu tēen.*
 What thing is there that was not made by the Lord Heaven? 那一件物不是老天爺生 *na yih kēen wūh pūh she Laou-téen-yay sāng.*
 Heaven produced all things to nourish man, 天生萬物以養人 *tēen sāng wan wūh e yang jin.*
 All things originated from heaven, 萬物本于天 *wan wūh pun yu tēen.*
 Where is the man that was not produced by Heaven? 那一個人不是老天生的 *na yih ko jin pūh she Laou-tēen-sāng tēih.*
 All men were produced by heaven, 人

皆是天所生的 *jin keae she tēen so sāng tēih*
 Heaven produced the common people, 天生蒸民 *tēen sāng ching-min.*
 Thanks to the Lord Heaven who produced this good emperor to love us people of the world, 謝天老爺生這個好萬歲爺愛我們天下的百姓 *seay tēen Laou-yay sāng chay ko haou wan suy yay gae wo mun tēen hea tēih pih sing.*
 The son of Heaven (the emperor of China) has received the command of heaven to rule the world, 天子奉天命平治天下 *tēen tsze fung tēen ming, ping che tēen hea.*
 Who dares not to venerate the Lord Heaven? 那一個敢不敬老天爺 *na yih ko gan pūh king Laou-tēen yay.*
 When Heaven created mankind, it made them princes and teachers, and said to them, "assist the Most High Ruler in shewing loving-kindness to every region," 天降下民作之君作之師惟曰其助上帝寵之四方 *tēen keang hea min, tsō che keun; tsō che sze; wei yuē ke tsou Shang-te chung che sze fang.*
 The glorious heavens are called bright (clearly discerning), they accompany you wherever you go; the glorious heavens are called morning, (clearly discerning) they go wherever you roam, 昊天曰明及爾出王昊天曰旦及爾游衍 *haou tēen yuē ming, keih urh*

chūh wang; haou tēn yuē tan, keh
urb yew yen.
Stand in awe of heaven's anger, 敬
天之怒 king tēn che noo.
Whether man's heart be good or not,
man does not know; but no doubt
the Lord Heaven knows, 人心
好不好人不知道自
有老天爺知道 jin sin
haou pūh haou, jin pūh che taou;
tze yew Laou-tēn-yay che taou.
May the Lord Heaven reward him,
老天爺賞他 Laou-tēn-
yay, shang ta.
May the lord heaven punish him, 老
天爺罰他 laou-tēn-yay fā ta.
A good man, heaven will no doubt
reward, 善人天自然賞
shen jin tēn tze jen shang.
A bad man heaven will no doubt pu-
nish, 惡人天自然罰 gō
jin tēn tze jen fā.
The way of heaven is to send blessings
on the good, and calamities on the
vicious, 天道福善禍淫
tēn taou fūh shen, ho yin.
The lord heaven sees most truly, 老
天爺看得真真的 Laou-
tēn-yay kan tīh chin chin tēh.
The high heaven sees all truly, 上天
都看得真 shang tēn too kan
tīh chin.
There is the lord heaven who sees you,
有天老爺看着你 yew
tēn-laou-yay kan chō ne. There
is the high heaven looking, 有上
天看着 yew shang tēn kan chō.
But heaven surveys mankind, 惟天
監下民 wei tēn kēn hea min.

There is the lord heaven to decide your
fate, 有天老爺定着你
yew tēn-laou-yay ting chō ne.
Secret whispers amongst men are heard
like thunder in heaven, 人間私
語天聞如雷 jin kēn sze
yu, tēn wan joo luy.
Man may be deceived, but the lord
heaven cannot be deceived, 哄得
人哄不得老天爺 hung
tīh jin; hung pūh tīh laou-tēn-yay.
The voice is heard in heaven, 聲聞
于天 shing wān yu tēn.
The lord heaven endures no selfish
favor, 老天爺不容情
laou-tēn-yay pūh jung tsiung.
Above, provoke heaven's anger, 上干
天怒 shang kan tēn noo.
Below is the king's clear intelligence;
above are the dazzling glories of
heaven, 明明在下赫赫
在上 ming ming tsoo hea, hīh hīh
tae shang.
For him who has sinned against
heaven; there is none to whom he
can pray, 獲罪於天無所
禱也 hwō tsuy yu tēn; woo so
taou yay.
Heaven will not suffer pride, 天不
容傲 tēn pūh jung gaou.
Heaven's way is to withdraw from the
self sufficient, and to benefit the hum-
ble, 天道虧盈而益謙
tēn taou, kwei ying, nrh yīh kēn.
The Lord heaven is just, 老天爺
公道 laou tēn yay kung taou.
Heaven is most just, nothing partial or
selfish, 天至公無私, tēn
che kung woo sze.

Imperial heaven, has no kindred to
serve; and will assist only virtue,
皇天無親惟德是輔
hwang tēn woo tsin; wei tīh she foo.
Let the lord heaven do as he will, 憑
老天爺罷 ping laou-tēn-yay
pa.
I take my life and deliver it over to
the care of the lord heaven, 把我
的命交寄老天爺罷
pa wo tēh ming keaou ke laou-tēn-
yay pa.
It is no other than the decree of hea-
ven, 莫非天命 mō fei tēn
ming.
A good man listens to heaven, 君子
聽天 keun tze ting tēn.
It is the decree of heaven, 係天之
命 he tēn che ming.
May the lord heaven pity me, 老天
爺可憐我罷 laou tēn yay,
ko lēn wo pa.
I hope in heaven's mercy, 望天可
憐 wang tēn ko lēn.
Wept and called upon the glorious
heavens, 號泣于旻天, haou
keih yu min tēn.
I pray heaven the lord to spare me,
求天老爺饒我罷 kew
tēn-laou-yay jaou wo pa.
If heaven endures a man it is then
well, 天容人纔可 tēn yung
jin tsac ko.
With grief and mourning to call upon
heaven, 以哀籲天 e gao yu
tēn.
Do you not fear the lord heaven? 你
不怕老天爺嘛 ne pūh pa
laou-tēn-yay ma?

Heaven above should be feared, 上天可畏 shang tēn ko wei.

Fear the majesty of heaven, 畏天之威 wei tēn che wei.

Man cannot understand the way of the lord heaven, 人不能知道老天爺之事 jin pūh nāng kow che taou laou-tēn-yay che sze.

Heaven directed (Confucius thought himself so) when the people of Kwang 匡 surrounded him, he said, 天之未喪斯文也匡人其如予何 tēn che we sang sze wān yay; kwang jin ke joo yu ho, Unless it is heaven's design that virtue's cause should perish, what can the people of Kwang do to me!

Many of the above quotations are from the ancient Classics of China: were the text addressed to the mind of a Jew or Christian it would call up more rational views of God, than the Commentaries of the Chinese later writers will admit of; and whatever may be the usage in some northern parts of China, in the colloquial phrase *Tēn-laou-yay*, giving a sort of personality to Heaven, it is not the usage in the south; their usual phrase is 天地 tēn te, heaven and earth, which united bewilder the mind, and leave no distinct idea of a Supreme Being.

HEAVEN BORN, 天生的 tēn sāng tēh.

HEAVENLY enjoyment, 天然受用 tēn jen show yung.

HEAVY, weighty, 重 chung. Heavy and light are opposites, 重輕相對 chung king seang tuy.

Heavy sleepy, 貪睡 tan shwūy.

The figurative use of heavy in Chinese, is *substantial; faithful; liberally kind*, as 重厚 chung how, 'Heavy and thick,' faithful and kind.

Heavy and large (like our weighty),

重大 chung ta, denote important.

Heavy interest, 重利 chung le.

HEDGE, 籬笆 le pa.

HEDGE HOG, 箭猪 tsēn choo.

HEDYSARUMA, or French Honey Suckle, 亞婆錢 ya po tsēn.

HEED, notice, observation, listen to, 聽 ting. To notice, 覺 keō. To pay attention to, 理 le,

Don't heed his threatening, 不理其嚇呼的話 pūh le ke hīh hoo tēh hwa.

HEEL of the foot, 跟 kǎn; 脚跟 keō kǎn.

HEEL BONE, 踝骨 hwa kǎh.

HEIR, 嗣 tsze; 承繼者 ching ke chay; 承父業 ching foo nē; 繼父業 ke foo nē. Heir to the throne, or the heir apparent was by the Chinese called 太子 tae tsze: The Tartar family on the throne, does not declare who is to succeed, but leaves the name in a sealed box.

The emperor died without an heir,

帝崩無嗣 te pāng woo tsze.

Heir to a rich man, 富家郎 foo kea lang.

HELIX, or the snail, 蝸牛 kwa new.

HELL, or place of suffering after death

to which wicked human beings are doomed, is called generally 地獄 te yō, 'Earth's prison.' There are many hells spoken of, but the hell of eternal suffering is so called by way of eminence.

The different hells are called 獄 yō, or prisons; and according to 陽間所犯事項 yang kēn so fan sze heang, the sins committed in this world; the 陰司 yin sze, presiding judge in hades determines, 該入何獄 kae jūh ho yō, which prison the sinner ought to enter.

Hell of suffering; the state of hungry demons; and condition of beasts; are by the Budhists called 三途 san too, the three ways. Thus it is said, 笞杖流徒大辟生當五等之誅地獄餓鬼畜生歿受三途之苦 che chang, lew too, ta peh, sāng tang woo tāng chōo. Te yō, go kwei, chūh sāng, mūh show san too che koo: i. e.

Flogging, bastinading, transportation, banishment, and death, are the five punishments to be born in this life. Hell, hungry demons, and the state of brutes, are three ways of suffering after death.

The ten kings in hades have each a hell to punish those they condemn; viz.

1st, Taou shan te yō 刀山地獄 the hell in which are hills stuck full of knives.

2d. Hwō tang te yō 鑊湯地獄

the hell with an iron boiler filled with scalding water.

3d, Han ping te yō 寒冰地獄
hell of cold and ice.

4th, Kēn shoo te yō 劍樹地獄
the hell of trees stuck full of swords.

5th, Pā shē te yō 拔舌地獄
the hell where men's tongues are plucked out, as a punishment for the sins of the tongue.

6th, Tūh shay te yō 毒蛇地獄
the hell of poisonous serpents.

7th, Tso tuy te yō 剉碓地獄
the hell of cutting and grinding to pieces.

8th, Keu keae te yō 鋸解地獄
the hell of sawing into quarters.

9th, Tēē chwang te yō 鐵床地獄
the hell with (hot) iron beds

10th, Hīh gan te yō 黑闇地獄
the hell of blackness and darkness.

In the list of fast days given at the temples of Budh, the birth days of the ten kings of hades are amongst the number, and a sentence of prayer is given to be recited each day. For the first day it reads thus, 南無阿彌陀佛不墮劍樹地獄 O Amida Budh, may I not fall into the hell of sword trees! On the other days other divinities are invoked; thus on the 9th it reads, 南無藥王藥上菩薩不墮鐵床地獄 O! king of physic; the god over physic, may I not fall into the iron-bed hell. Beside the above named, there are many other punishments in hell; those who kill pigs and dogs, will

in hell be 豬拉狗扯 choo la kow chay, torn to pieces by pigs and dogs.

I now to day swear that if I do not persevere to the last in virtue; that if after leaving home (to become a priest) I again think of the world, I invoke upon myself every misery, and when I die may I sink into the deepest hell, 我今日立誓倘有爲善不終到出家之後再起凡心者叫我身遭慘禍而死墮落最深的地獄 wo kin jih leih she tang yew wei shen pūh chung, taou chūh kea che how; tae ke fan sin chay; keaou wo shin tsaou tsan ho, urh sze to lō tsuy shin tēih te yō.

I have never believed any thing about the retributions of hell; I have said what I liked and done whatever I pleased, 我從來不信什麼陰司地獄報應的禿說什麼事我說要行就行 wo tsung lae pūh sin shih mo yin sze te yō paou ying tēih; ping shwō shīh mo sze, wo shwō; yaou hing tsew hing.

Hell and heaven exist only in the human mind, 地獄耶天堂耶則在乎人之一心耳 te yō yay tēen-tang yay, tsih tsae hoo jin che yih sin urh.

Hell, in the language of the Mahomedans seems expressed by 後世火刑 how she ho hing; the punishment, of fire in a future life.

HELLISH, 似地獄的 sze te yō tēih.

HELM of a boat or ship, 船舵 chuen to.

Helm's man, 舵工 to kung.

HELMET, 盔 kwei.

HELP, to assist, 助 tsoo; 幫助 pang tsoo; 相助 seang tsoo.

Help him up, 扶了他起來 foo leaou ta ke lae.

When helped to sit up, let a person behind support him, 扶坐時背後一人撐住 foo tsoo she, pei how yih jin tsang choo.

To afford help in imminent distress, 濟急 tse keih.

Help kindly given, 幫顧 pang ko.

Mutual help between those who have, and those who have not, 有無相助 yew woo seang tsoo.

Help men's necessities, and rescue them from their dangers, 濟人之急救人之危 tse jin che keih; kew jin che wei.

Mutual help is thus expressed, As we go up the hill do you hold by my foot; and when we go down the hill, I'll lean on your shoulder, 上山時你扶我腳下山時我靠你肩 shang shan she, ne foo wo keō; hea shan she, wo kaou ne kēen.

Thou has excited the silent help (of invisible powers,) 爾感應默佑 urh kan ying mīh yew.

HELPER, 幫手 pang show.

If one good one (maid servant) remains steadfast (unmarried), I shall still have an arm (or helper), 若

有個好的守得住我
到底有個膊臂了 jō yew
ko haou tēih show tīh choo; wo
taou te yew ko pō pe leaou.

She is a most excellent in-door helper,
(said of a wife) 他是個絕
好的內助 ta she ko tseuē
haou tēih nuy tsoo.

HEM of a garment, 衣裳的貼
邊 e shang tēih tēē pēn.

A small hem, 細邊 se pēn.

Tsaou-tsaou had already pressed on with
a hundred thousand men and hem-
med in the emperor, 曹操已
擁百萬之衆挾天子
Tsaou-tsaou e yung pih wan che
chung keā tēn tsze.

HEMEROCALLIS JAPONICA, 玉簪
yūh tsan; there are two varieties,
白 pih, white; and 紅 hung, red.

Hemerocallis Graminosa, 萱草 heuen
tsaou.

HEMIPTEROUS insect; body red, wing
brown, 紅娘子 hung neang tsze.

HEMISPHERE, 半球 pwan kew.

HEMP, 麻 ma.

HEMPSEED, 麻仁 ma jin.

HEN, 鷄母 ke mo; 雌鷄 tsze
ke. Cock, 雄鷄 heung ke.

As a hen hatching eggs; if it hatch
them constantly without intermis-
sion, no doubt the hatching will be
effectual, 如鷄之抱卵常
抱不離自然抱得成
joo ke che paou lwan, chang paou
pūh le, tsze jen paou tih ching.

HEN-PECKED, is called 牝鷄之
晨 pin ke che shin, a hen crowing
in the morning.

HENCEFORTH, 從今以後 tsung
kin e how.

HER, as the Chinese pronouns have no
case nor gender, He; him; she; her,
are all expressed by 他 ta; 彼 pe;
伊 e, and the other pronouns; where
precision is wanted, they say 該婦
kae foo; 該女 kae neu.

Her's, 他的 ta tēih; 該婦人
的 kae foo jin tēih.

HERB, 菜 tsae; 蓼 leaou.

HERBAGE, pasture, 刈 tsaou; 芻 tsoo.

HERD of cows or buffalos, 一羣
牛 yīh keun new; a herd of sheep,
一羣羊 yīh keun yang.

HERDSMAN, 牧人 mōh jin; a
keeper of horses and cows, 看馬
牛的人 kan ma new tēih jin;
a driver of cattle, 趕牛客 kan
new kih.

HERE, in this place, 此處 tsze choo;
這裡 chay le. Here to-day and
there to-morrow, no settled place of
abode, 今日在此明日在
彼沒有一定的住居
kin jīh tsae tsze, ming jīh tsae pe;
mūh yew yīh ting tēih choo keu.

HEREAFTER, in time to come, 將
來 tsāng lae; 後來 how lae.
Must occasion trouble hereafter, 必
為後患 peih wei how hwān.

HEREDITARY, descending from father
to son, 世襲 she seih. Hereditary
amongst sons and grandsons, 子孫
世襲 tsze suu she seih.

Hereditary office, 世職 she chíh.

The father's office is hereditary in the
son, 子蔭父之官職 tsze
yin foo che kwau chíh.

The descendants of Confucius bear the
hereditary title Yen-shing-kung (or
duke), 孔夫子後裔世襲
衍聖公 Kung-foo-tsze how e she
seih Yen-shing-kung.

To possess hereditary right, 有襲
yew seih; 蔭者 ying chay.

To receive the hereditary right, 承
襲了 ching seih leaou.

HERESIES or heterodox opinions, in
Chinese estimation, are called 外
道 wae taou; 異端 e twan; 邪
教 seay keaou.

HERETOFORE committed sins, 往
昔作惡 wang seih tsō gō.

HERMETICALLY closed, closed so that
the air cannot get out, 蓋密氣
不外透 kae meih, ke pūh wae
tow.

HERMIT. To become a hermit, 出世
入山林 chūh she jūh shan lin.
To go out from the world and enter
amongst hills and woods. The 仙
sēn, men of the hills are supposed a
sort of super-human hermits.

HERO, a man eminent for bravery, 大
丈夫 ta chang foo, 英雄 ying
heung.

HERSE. See Hears.

HESITATION in giving an answer, 宿
諾 sūh nō.

HERETODOX sects, 邪教 seay
keaou. All heterodox sects, 諸外
道 choo wae taou: the language of
the Budhists.

HEW, to chop, to cut, 斫 chō; 斫 chō,
砍 kan.

To hew wood, 砍木 kan mūh; 斲
to; 斲到 chō tso.

HEXAGON, 六角形 lǎh keō hing.

HIBISCUS MUTABILIS, 芙蓉 sou yuang.

HICCUP, 打嗝 ta yǎh.

HID, 匿過了 neih kwo leaou; 藏匿了 tsang neih leaou.

To conceal, 藏匿 tsang neih.

To hide one's self, 躲匿 to neih.

A hiding place, 躲匿之處 neih che choo.

A house that receives and hides stolen goods, 窩家 wo kea.

HIDE, or skin of an animal, 皮 pe; the word is also used for dressed leather.

Hide with the hair taken off, 革 kǎh.

HIDEOUS, horrible and ugly, 醜惡可怕 chow gō ko pa.

HIGH, 高 kaou.

High and low are opposites, 高低相對 kaou te seang tuy.

To be on high, 在上 tsae shang.

High price, 高價錢 kaou kea tséen; 價錢高昂 kea tséen kaou gang.

If there were not high and low (in society) it would be impossible to form the present state of the world, 若無彼此高低必不成茲世界 jō woo pe tsze kaou te, i eih pǎh ching tsze she keae.

HIGH-MINDED, said of students who disregard the pursuits of the rest of mankind, 高尚 kaou shang; or

高尚隱士 kaou shang yin sze.

High-minded, lofty and proud, 自高自大 tsze k'ou tsze ta.

HIGHER ORDERS, 居上者 keu shang chay.

HIGHEST, most high, 無上 woo

shang, 'none higher.' Highest (infinite) intelligence, 無上智慧 woo shang che hwuy.

HIGH WATER in a river, 河水滿了 ho shwǔy mwan leaou; 潮漲了 chaou chang leaou; 潮水滿了 chaou shwǔy mwan; 水大 shwǔy ta. Opposite, Low water, 潮退了 chaou tuy leaou; 水落了 shwǔy lō; 水乾 shwǔy kan.

HIGHWAY, 大道 ta taou; 官路 kwan loo.

HIGHWAY MAN, 截路的小賊 tsǎi loo tǎih seaou tsǎih.

HILL, an elevation of ground, 山 shan; 嶺 ling; 山嶽 shan yō.

A hill, 一座山 yǎh tao shan; 一架山 yǎh kea shan.

A little hill, 小山 seaou shan; 山堆 shan tuy.

An artificial hill, 堆山 tuy shan.

Hills and rivers, 山川 shan, chuen; hills and water or landscapes, 山水 shan shwǔy.

Durable or eternal as the hills, 如山河之永也 joo shan ho che yung yay.

To follow virtue is like ascending a hill; to follow vice, is like rushing down a mountain, 從善如登從惡如崩 tsung shen joo tǎng tsung gō joo pǎng.

Heaven made the lofty hills to be the abodes of gods and spirits, 天作高山神靈之宅 t'ien tsō kaou shan; shin ling che ts'eh.

HILLOCK, 堆 tuy; 山堆 shan tuy.

HILT of a sword, 劍頭 kōen tow; 劍首 kōen show.

HIM, 他 ta; 彼 pe; 該人 kae jin. Take him and his son, 將伊及伊子 tseang e, keih e tsze.

HIMSELF, 他自己 ta tsze ke. He said to himself, 他心下道 ta sin hea taou.

He himself went in to the inner apartments and sat down, 自家回進內廳坐下 tsze keah hwuy tsin nuy ting tao hea.

The run-away will himself think of returning, 逃者自思歸 tau chay tsze sze kwei.

HIND or doe, female of deer, 鹿 yew.

HINDER, impede, 阻 tsoo; 阻滯 tsoo che.

You don't hinder my affairs, pray sit down a little, 你不阻滯我的事請坐一些時 ne pǎh tsoo che wo tǎih sze; tsing tao yǎh seay she.

What is to hinder my beating you? 杖你有何妨礙 chang ne yew ho faug ga e

HINGE of a door, 門樞 mun choo. A priest of Fūh and a priest of Taou are the hinges on which this book turns, 一僧一道是此書樞紐 i h sāng yǎh taou, she tsze shoo choo new.

For example, the hinge of a door never rusts, 譬如戶樞終不朽 pe joo, hoo choo chung pǎh hew; said to illustrate the benefit of exercise.

Hinges of heaven, 天之樞紐 t'ien che choo-new; are the poles on which the heavens move, but the south and north poles move not.

天動而南北二極不動 *tēn tung urh nan pīh, urh keīh pūh tung.*
 HINT, to suggest to a person, 剔醒人 *tēh sing jin.*
 To obtain a slight intimation of, 若得有端倪 *j8 tīh yew twan ne.*
 Hint or intimation with the eye, 打個眼色 *ta ko yen sīh.*
 To hint or give a secret sign to, 打個暗號 *ta ko gan haou.*
 HIPPOCAMPUS, 海馬 *hae ma.*
 HIPPURIS, 木澤 *mūh tsīh.*
 HIRE, to engage for pay, 僱 *koo.*
 To be hired, 受僱 *shou koo.*
 HIRELING, 傭工 *yung kung; 僱工 koo kung.*
 HIS, 他的 *ta tēh.* It is his intimation, 係他的意思 *he ta tēh e sze:* The sign of the possessive is often omitted.
 HISS, 嘶 *sze.* To hiss at a person, 嘶人家 *sze jin kea;* the word *Sze* also means the Neighing of a horse.
 HISSING caused by a hot iron thrust into water, seems referred to by 淬 *tsuy,* which denotes that act.
 HISTORIAN, 國史 *kwō she.* The Twenty-one historians, 二十一史 *Urh-shīh-yīh she.*
 HISTORIOGRAPHER, 史 *she;* 史官 *she kwan;* 國史 *kwō she.*
 A board of historiographers, 國史館 *kwō she kwan.*
 HISTORY, 史書 *she shoo;* 史記 *she ke;* 綱鑑 *kang kēen.*
 HIT, to strike, 打 *te;* 打着 *ta chō;*

To hit a mark, 中 *chung;* 打中 *ta chung.* To conjecture rightly, 猜中 *chae chung.*
 HITHER, towards this part, 到這裡 *taou chay le;* 到此處 *taou taze choo.*
 Come hither, 到這裡來 *taou chay le lae;* 來這裡 *lae chay le.*
 HITHERTO, at every time till now, 從來 *tsung lae;* 向來 *hēang lae;* 起先 *ke sēen.*
 Hitherto, I did not know him, 從來我不認得他 *tsung lae wo pūh jin tīh ta.*
 HIVE for bees, 蜂室 *fung shīh;* 蜂窩 *fung wo.*
 HOARSE, 嘎 *sha;* 嘎聲 *sha shing.*
 HOE, for removing weeds, 耨 *now.*
 A hoe to weed the field, 耨以芸田 *now e yun tēen.*
 HOG, 猪 *choo.*
 Rub it with hog's lard, 猪油撥之 *choo yew chā che.*
 HOGSHEAD, 大酒桶 *ta tsew tung.*
 HOLD, to grasp fast, 持定 *che ting;* 掌住 *na choo.*
 Then called him to let go his hold, 便叫他放手 *pēen keaou ta fang show.*
 Gradually let go his hold, 漸漸的放鬆了手 *tsēen tsēen tēh fang sun leaou show.*
 Hold of a ship, 船艙 *chuen tsang.*
 To clear the hold, 清艙 *tsing tsang.*
 HOLE or opening, is expressed often by 口 *kow* 'a mouth,' and 戶 *hoo,* 'a door,' 眼 *yen,* 'an eye.'
 Hole of a musical instrument is called 孔 *kung.*

Any hole, 孔籠 *kung lung.*
 There was a rent in it which made a hole upwards of a cubit long, 裂了有一尺來長的一個口子 *lě leaou yew yīh chīh lae chang tēh, yīh ko kow tze.*
 Hole or aperture 竅 *Keaou;* open a small hole or aperture in a clean jar, 淨缸開一小竅 *tsing kang kae yīh seau keaou.*
 HOLLOW, 空心 *kung sin.*
 HOLLY-LEAVED ACANTHUS, 葎花 *lang hwa līh.*
 HOLY, good and virtuous, 善 *shen.*
 Holy or good and pious man, 善而且敬神之人 *shen urh tseay king shin che jin.*
 Pure, immaculate, 聖 *shing;* a holy and sacred thing, 聖物 *shing wūh.*
 An immaculate and wise man, 聖人 *shing jin.* Holy Spirit, is expressed by 聖神 *shing shin,* and 聖風 *shing fung;* but the words do not convey to the Chinese the Christian idea.
 HOLYDAY, a play-day, 放假日子 *fang kca jih tze.*
 Holiday, understood as a cessation from labour, occurs chiefly at the Chinese new year, when the government and all classes of the community desist from their usual avocations, put on their best clothes, and visit each other; keeping these holy-days, they call 過年 *kwo nēen;* and visiting is called 拜年 *paē nēen.*
 Religious fasts and festivals on the new and full moon, the birth days

of many of the gods, and so on; are more or less observed as individuals please; and but rarely by a cessation from labour and the usual avocations of life.

On the birth-days of some of the gods plays are performed in the streets, and before the temples, to which people very generally resort and neglect their labour or business during the day; and lose their sleep during the night. In Canton, the 27th of the 9th moon is kept in honor of the god of fire called 華光大帝 Hwa-kwang Ta te; and the plays are very generally attended.

What are called the 吉日 keih jih, felicitous days, and 凶日 heung jih, 'infelicitous days,' are observed by many in all the ordinary transactions of life.

HOME, one's own house, 家 kea; 本家 pun kea. Native place, 本鄉 pun heang.

He is gone home? 他回家 ta hwy kea.

Is he at home? 他在家不在家 ta tse kea, pūh tse kea?

Indeed he is not at home, 他果真不在家 ta kwo chiu pūh tse kea.

The old saying is, although a cool pavilion be good, it will never be like longwished-for home, 古云涼亭雖好終非久戀之鄉 koo yun, leang ting sui haou, chung fei kew lwan che heang.

To e eminence from whence home, or one's native village, is viewed by

departed spirits after death, 望鄉 臺 wang heang tac.

HONEST, upright, 良心的 leang sin tēh. True, sincere, 誠實的 ching shih tēh; 忠厚的 chung how tēh.

HONEY, the saccharine substance prepared by bees, 蜂蜜 fung meih; it is called meih from being made in secret, in allusion to which the character is composed of secret and insect.

Honey is also called 蜜糖 meih tang; and 蜂糖 fung tang. Honey produced amongst mountain rocks is named rock-honey, 生巖石者名石蜜 sāng gan shih chay ming shih meih; and 石飴 shih e; and 巖蜜 gan meih.

There is a material made of water, cow's milk, and sugar, which is called rock honey, 有以水牛乳沙糖作者亦名石蜜 yew e shwdy, new joo, sha tang tsū chay, yih ming shih-meih.

The honey of domestic production has many additions mixed with it, it is improper for medicine, 人家養的蜜多添襍不可入藥 jiu kea yang tēh meih, to tēn tsā, pūh ko jih yō.

Honey in Fūh-kēen province and in Canton, is exceedingly mature, as in the southern regions there is little hoar frost or snow, and all the flowers are mature, 閩廣蜜極熟以南方少霜雪諸花多熟 Min Kwang meih, keih

shūh, e nan fang shaou shwang souē; choo hwa to shūh.

HONEY-COMB, 蜂房 fung fang.

HONEY SUCKLE, 金銀花 kin yin hwā.

HONG MERCHANT, 洋行商 yang hang shang.

HONOR, dignity, rank, 貴 kwei; 尊 tsun.

A fulness of honors leads to calamity, 以貴滿致災 e kwei mwan che tsao

Unjustly acquired riches and honors, are to me as a fleeting cloud, 不義而富且貴於我如浮雲 pūh e urh foo tsay kwei, yu wo joo fow yun.

The insult to China was never greater, and after this China lost her honor, 其辱中國莫甚焉後中國失其尊矣 ke jūh Chung kwō mō shih yen; how Chung kwō shih ke tsun e: when she was compelled to give her princesses as wives to the Tartar chiefs.

Honor and disgrace, 榮辱 yung, jūh. Regard riches and honors as a dream, 閱富貴如夢有 yué foo kwei joo muung yew.

Honor their person, give them the purchased rank and dress, 俾以捐職冠服榮身 pe e keun chih, kwan tūn, yung shun. To lose female honor, 失節 shih tsē.

To preserve entire a woman's honor is a twofold more meritorious action, than saving a poor man's life, 全一婦女節者其功更倍於救一貧人命

也 tseuen yih foo neu tsëë chay, ke kung kang pei yu kew yih pin jin ming yay.
 Those who will not honor the true God, whom will they honor! **不尊真主却尊誰** püh tsun chin Choo, keë tsun shwü! (Mahomedan phrase.)
 A sense of honor, ashamed of what is base, **恥心** che sin.
 To reform faults, the first thing is to rouse a sense of honor, **改過者第一要發恥心** kae kwo chay, te yih yaou fä che sin.
 To lend one's countenance to an inferior; to confer an honor, **賞臉** shang lëen.
 My parents who bore me, how much pain did they take? how much anxiety did they endure in the hope that I would be a good man, an honor and glory to my ancestors? **父母生下我來費了多少辛勤就了多少驚恐指望我做個人光宗耀祖** foo moo säng hea wo lae, fei leaou to shaou sin kin; tau leaou to shaou king kung; che wang wo tso 'ko haou jin, kwang tsung yaou tsoo.
HOOD, worn by country Chinese in winter, **雪帽** seuë maou, a snow cap.
HOOF of an animal, **蹄子** te tze.
 The foot of a beast, **獸足** show tsüh. Horse's hoof, **馬蹄** ma te.
HOOK, any thing bent so as to catch hold, **鈎** kow.
 Hook or sickle, **鎌鈎** lëen kow.

Hook for fishing with, **釣魚的鈎** teaou yu tēih kow.
 Hook to pull down mulberries with, **採桑鈎** tsae sang kow.
 Boat hook of the Chinese, **篙** kaou.
HOOP of bamboo, **竹箍** chüh keo.
 An iron hoop, **鐵箍** tēë koo. A copper hoop, **銅箍** tung koo; they are also made of **篾** nēë, a sort of bamboo; and **藤** täng, or rattan.
 In Canton, islets that are inhabited, are called **小箍圍** seaou koo wei.
HOP on one foot, **獨脚跳** tüh keë teaou.
HOPE, to expect some good, **望** wang.
 A deep feeling of hope, **深望** shiin wang.
 I hope it will be well with you, **我望你好** wo wang ne haou.
 Now there is no hope; and he forthwith cast himself into the sea and died, **今無望矣遂赴海而死** kin woo wang e; suy foo hae urh sze.
 To decoct medicines, and burn the philosopher's stone, is with the hope of obtaining long life, and never growing old, **煉藥燒丹希覲長生不老** lëen yä, shaou tau, he ke chang säng püh laou.
HOPPO, an Imperial commissioner of duties derived from foreign commerce, is at Canton so called; the word is a misapplication to him of the name of the board of Revenue, or **戶部** Hoo-poo. He is called by the Chinese, **海關大人** Hae-

kwan ta-jin; **關部** kwan poo: **關憲** kwan hëen; and **監督** këen tōh, or superintendent.
HORIZON, **天邊** tēen pēen, the edge of heaven: **地平** te ping.
 Horizon is a single circle on the Armillary sphere, **地平單環** te ping tan hwan.
HORIZONTAL DIAL, **地平日晷** te ping jīh kwei.
HORN of any animal, **角** keë.
 Horn utensils, **角器** keë ke.
HORN lanterns, **角燈** keë täng.
HORROR, a feeling of which affects the hair and the bones, **毛骨悚然** maou küb sung jen.
 Cold and trembling with horror, **顛怨四肢寒掉也** chen yuen, sze che hau teaou yay.
HORSE, **馬** ma. A horse, **一匹馬** yih peih ma.
 To mount a horse, **上馬** shang ma.
 If you have fallen off your horse, make haste and call for a surgeon, **墜了馬快請太醫** chuy leaou ma kwac tsing ta e.
 To neglect the exercise of government horse, **官馬不調習** kwan ma püh teaou seih.
 There are many excellent horses in Corea, **高麗國多駿馬** Kaou-le kwō to tseun ma.
 Horse four years old is called **駢** taou, (Compare with Colt.)
 Horse's age is distinguished by its teeth, **馬年以齒別之** ma nēen e che pēë che.
 Horses from the north-west are superior, **馬以西北者為勝** ma e se pih chay wei shing; those on the

south-east are weak, 東南者
劣弱 tung nan chay leuē jow.
The names of horses derived from
the colour of their legs and other
parts, are very numerous.

To ride on horseback, 騎馬 ke ma.
He rode on horseback, I went on
foot, 他騎馬去我步行
ta ke ma keu, wo poo hing.

The sairt (or prophet Mahomet) forbid
women to ride on horseback, and to
drink mar.'s milk, 聖禁婦女
乘馬飲馬乳 shing kin foo
neu shing nu, yin ma joo.

HORSE-KEEPER, 馬夫 ma foo.

HORSE MAN, 騎馬的人 ke ma
tēih jin. A good horseman, 善
於騎馬 shen yu ke ma.

HORSE'S TAIL, or mare's tail, Equise-
tum, 釵斛 chae hō, or 金釵
斛 kin chae hō.

HOSPITABLE, 厚待遠客 how
tae yuen kih.

HOSPITAL; place for the reception of
the sick, 醫館 e kwan.

Charitable hospitals, or places of recep-
tion for the poor and destitute in
Canton, are the following;

1st, Tse lew so 棲流所 a place for
reception of wandering beggars, and
those who come from distant provin-
ces in consequence of inundations
and other calamities.

2d, Yūh ying t'ug 育嬰堂 a
foundling hospital for female chil-
dren. Doctors and nurses belong to
the establishment; set on foot origi-
nally by the salt merchants.

3d, Ma fung yuen 麻瘋院 for the

reception of lepers, instituted by go-
vernment, the sums expended procur-
ed from the Poo-ching-sze's office.

4th, Koo mūh yuen 瞽目院 for
the reception of the blind, supported
by government.

5th, Nan poo tse yuen 男普濟
院 for old men who have no chil-
dren, nor kindred to support them.

6th, Neu poo tse yuen 女普濟
院 a place like the preceding for the
reception of old destitute women.

HOSTAGE, something given in pledge,
質 chih. Give a man as a hostage,
以人爲質 e jin wei chih.

To give sons as a pledge, is called giv-
ing mutual hostages, 以子作
按名曰交質 e tze tsō gan,
ming yuē keaou chih.

Gave sons as mutual hostages to con-
firm the agreement, 交質其
子以堅其約 keaou chih ke
tsze, e kēen ke yō.

HOSTILITY, state of mutual war, 相
敵 seung tēih. Made the incipient
cause of hostilities, 造爲釁端
tsaou wei hin twan. Cause of subse-
quent hostilities, 爲異日興兵
之端 wei e jih hing ping che twan.

HOT spring of water, 溫泉 wān tseuen.
Hot well, 熱池 jē che.

HOVENIA DULCIS, 萬字果 wan
tsze kwo. So called from a fancied
resemblance of the peduncle of the
ripe fruit to the old character 卮
Wan. Seeds much resembling Ho-
venia Dulcis, but larger, 酸棗
仁 swan tsaou jin.

HOUND, or set on a dog, 使犬 she
keuen.

HOUR, the twenty fourth part of a
natural day, 半個時辰 pwan
ko she shin, 'half a she shin;' or
一點鐘 yih tēen chung, 'one
stroke of the clock.'

The Chinese divide the twenty-four
hours into twelve 時辰 she shin;
hence the above expressions. The
European-Chinese books call an hour
a 小時辰 seaou she shin, 'little
she shin.'

Hour, a particular time; we must
settle a fixed hour, 我須要約
定時刻 wo seu yaou yō ting
she kih.

Hour glass of sand, 刻漏 kih low;
of water, 滴漏 teih low; a sort
of clepsydra.

Hour glasses of amber, 琥珀沙
漏 hoo-pih, sha low.

HOURLY, happening frequently, 刻
刻 kih kih; 時刻 she kih.

HOUSE, a place of human abode, 屋
ūh; 房屋 fang ūh; 家 kea; 住
家 choo kea.

A large house, 大間屋 ta kēen ūh.

Houses generally, of all kinds, from
places to cottages, 宮室 kung
shih.

Your house or mansion, 府上 foo
shang. My house or cottage, 舍
下 shay hea.

Houses built close to each other, 挨
門逐戶 yae mun chō hoo.

The whole house burst out a-laughing,
滿屋裡都笑起來 mwan
ūh le, too seaou ke lae.

Not only should every house possess this
book; but still more, every man

should read it, 不獨戶戶宜
藏此書更且人人宜
讀 pūh tūh hoo hoo e tsang tsze
shoo, käng tseay. jin jin e tūh.
HOUSEHOLD, a family, 家 kea.
All the household, 闔家 hā kea;
the domestic slaves, 家人 kea jin.
Household furniture and utensils, 傢
伙 kea ho.
Household stuff, 家貨 kea ho.
HOUSTOP, 屋背 ūh pei; 屋脊
ūh tseih.
HOW, to what degree, 何 ho; 何等
ho tǎng; 何其 ho ke.
In what manner, 怎麼樣 tsǎng
mo yang; 如何 joo ho.
How many or much, 多少 to shaou;
幾多 ke to? As an exclamation
implying the opposite or negative
of the proposition, 豈 ke; 焉 yen.
How quick! 何等迅速 ho tǎng
sin sūh!
How populous it has become, 何其
之生齒之繁也 ho ke che
sǎng che che fan yay.
How many pencils? 多少枝筆
to shaou che peih.
How many months, 幾多個月
ke to ko yuē.
How dare! I dare not, 豈敢 ke kan.
How attain to filial piety! cannot
attain it, 焉得為孝乎 yen
tūh wei heaou hoo!
HOWEVER, yet, 到底 taou te.
HOWL, the dogs throughout the whole
market-place howl, 一市之狗
皆嗥 yīh she che kow keae haou.
HOY, a large passage boat, 渡船
too chuan.

HOYA CARNOSA, 玉繡球 yūh
sew kew.
HUGE, 鴻大 hung ta.
HUMAN, belonging to man, 屬人
類 shūh jin luy.
Reckoned amongst (or having a place
amongst) the human species, 列
於人類 lēē yu jin luy.
It is human nature, to apply the law
indulgently to self; and the line with
severity to others, 人情寬以
律己而刻以繩人 jin
tai'ng, kwan e leūh ke, urh kīh e
shing jin.
There is no human action greater than
an act of filial piety. 人之行
莫大於孝 jin che hing, mō ta
yu heaou.
It is difficult to discover the work-
ings of the human heart, 人情
之難測也 jin tai'ng che nan
tsīh yay.
On the one half use the utmost human
endeavour; and the other half resign
to heaven, 一半盡人力
一半聽天罷了 yīh pwan
tsin jin lei'h; yīh pwan tiug tēn,
pa leaou.
Human urine, 人小便 jin seaou
pēn.
HUMANE FEELING, 仁情 jin tai'ng.
HUMBLE, retiring, modest, 謙遜
kēen sun.
You must not be too humble, 不必
過謙 pūh peih kwo kēen.
Humble and meek, 謙卑遜順
kēen pe sun shun.
Humble, lowly, retiring, and yielding,
謙卑退讓 kēen pe tuy jang.
Humble one's self, descend to a lower

place, 自卑 tze pe, or 降而
自卑 heang urh tze pe; or 自
降 tze heang.

To humble others, 服之 fūh che.

HUMBLY, 謙恭 kēen kung.

HUMID, damp, 濕 shīh; 潮濕
chaou shīh.

Humid air or vapour, 濕氣 shīh ke;

潮氣 chaou ke.

HUMILITY, 謙德 kēen tūh.

A temper or disposition of humility,

謙遜性情 kēen sun sing tai'ng.

Virtue springs from humility, 德生

於謙退 tūh sǎng yu kēen tuy.

Respect and humility are the founda-
tion of politeness, 禮以恭敬

辭遜為本 le e kung king tze

sun wei pun.

HUNDRED, 百 pīh. Ten times ten

make a hundred, 十十為一

百 shīh shīh wei yīh pīh.

HUNG up, 懸着 heuen chō.

HUNGER, 饑 ke; 餓 go. Many

died of hunger, 多有餓斃

to yew go pe.

A great many persons died of hunger,

許多人餓死 heu to jin go

sze.

Hunger hurts the stomach, 饑傷胃

ke shang wei.

A man's love to virtue, should be like
hunger and thirst for drink and food,

人之好善要如饑渴

之於飲食 jin che haou shen

yaou joo ke hō che yu yin shīh.

To die of hunger is a small thing, to

lose female honor is a great one, 餓

死事小失節事大 go

sze sze seaou; shīh tsēē sze ta.

HUNGRY, 肚餓 too go; 餓了 ke leaou.

HUNT wild beasts, 打圍 ta wei.

HURRICANE, or typhon of the Chinese seas, 颶風 keu fung.

HURRY, precipitation, 倉卒 tsang tsūh; 忙急 mang keih.

Alighted from his horse in a great hurry, 下了馬慌慌張張 hea leaou ma hwang hwang, chang chang. Brother, it is not necessary that you should be in a hurry, 兄且不必着急 heung tsey pūh peih chō keih.

HURT his hand, 傷他手 shang ta show.

Don't for the dead hurt the living, 無以死傷生 woo-e sze shang sāng.

Hurt by a blow, 傷擊 shang keih; 擊 hwuy.

Much reading hurts the eyes, 閱書多傷目 yuō shoo to shang mūh.

Don't be grieved and weep too much lest you hurt yourself (noble body), 不要過於悲泣恐傷貴體 pūh yaou kwo yu pei keih, kung shang kwei te.

Yang-yu-she already felt hurt at Soo-yu-she forcing a few sentences of explanation, 楊御史被蘇御史搶白了幾句已覺抱愧 Yang-yu-she pei Soo-yu-she tsang pūh leaou ke keu, e keō paou kwei.

HUSBAND, 丈夫 chang foo. Husband and wife, 夫妻 foo tse.

My sister's husband, 家姐之丈 kea tsey che chang. Persons differently related use different terms for the husbands of their kindred.

You who are husbands, how cast off the affairs of your family! 汝為丈夫豈可以家間事體棄之 joo wei chang-foo ke ko e kea kēen sze te ke che.

Husband and wife, living in peaceful harmony, 夫婦和美 foo foo, ho mei.

Husband casts off his wife, 夫棄其妻 foo ke ke tse.

Husband of a princess, 公主之額駙 kung choo che gūh-foo; also called 駙馬 foo ma.

To husband time, 愛惜光陰 gae seih kwang yin.

My husband gets a livelihood by being a barber, 我男人剃頭為生 wo nan jin te tow wei sāng.

HUSBANDMAN, 農夫 nung foo; 耕田人 kǎng tēen jin; 庄稼漢 chwang kea han; 佃甲 tēen heā.

A husbandman is also called 田夫, 亦謂之耆夫 tēen foo yih wei che-sih foo.

Husbandmen, gardeners, doctors, and divines, 農圃醫卜者 nung, poo, e, pūh chay.

HUSBANDRY, tillage, 農家之事 nung kea che sze.

HUSK of rice, 糠 kang. Husking machine, 礮 lung.

To husk rice, 礮去壳 lung keu kō; to cleanse from an inner skin or coat for boiling, 春去皮 chung keu pe.

Husk of betelnut, 大腹皮 ta fūh pe.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS, 洋繡球 yang sew kew.

HYDRARGYRUS, 水銀 shwūy yin. 'water or fluid silver.' The time when first taken inwardly in China not known; famous a thousand and seventy five years ago in Chius. In A. D. 745, thought the Elixir of immortality, or 不死之藥 pūh sze che yō.

HYDROCHARIS morsus ranæ, 半邊蓮 pwan pēen lēen.

HYPERICUM MONOGYNUM, 金絲海棠 kin sze hao tang.

HYPOCRITE, 偽作善樣的人 wei tso shen yang tēih jin; 偽善者 wei shen chay; 奸詐飾善的人 kēen cha shih shea tēih jin.

HYPROCRITICAL design, 虛偽之意 hew wei che e.

HYSON TEA, 熙春茶 he chun cha.

I



I, as pronounced in *wine*, resembles the northern pronunciation of 愛 *ae*; in the south read: *Gae*.

The pronoun *I* or *me* (for in Chinese there is no distinction of case) is made by various particles of less or more ceremony, and often by a periphrase expressive of what one is; or by an affected humility would be considered.

The simplest and most unceremonious word for *I* or *me*, is 我 *wo*, or *go*; other words are 吾 *woo*; 予 *yu*; 余 *yu*. Some of the periphrases are 弟 *te*, 'a younger brother;' 愚 *yu*, 'a simpleton;' 僕 *pūh*, 'a servant.'

Words expressive of what one is, such as 學生 *heō sāng*, 'a pupil;' 門生 *mun sāng*, 'a disciple;' 下官 *hea kwan*, or 卑職 *pei chih*, 'an inferior officer;' 商 *shang*, 'a merchant;' 夷 *e*, or 遠人 *yuen jin*, 'a foreigner.'

The Emperor uses for *I*, 朕 *chin*; 寡人 *kwa jin*, &c.

The people to superiors say for *I*, 小的 *seou tēh*, 'a petty one;' and in written petitions they use 蟻 *e*, 'an ant, or pismire.'

Equals say, 某 *mow*, 'certain person.'

The genius of the Chinese language

is averse to the frequent use of any pronoun.

A young person uses, 晚生 *wan sāng*; 小生 *seou sāng*; 小哥 *seou ko*.

An old person, 老夫 *laou foo*; 老漢 *laou han*; 老拙 *laou chuē*; 老朽 *laou hew*.

When officers of government omit ceremony, they use, instead of *I*, the office which they hold; a Foo-magistrate says 本府 *pun foo*; a Hēen magistrate 本縣 *pun hēen*. Governors of provinces use 本部堂 *pun poo tang*.

Accused persons use 犯人 *fan jin*. Priests of the Budh sect say 貧僧 *pin sāng*; 小僧 *seou sāng*; Of the Taou sect, say 小道 *seou taou*; 貧道 *pin taou*; and 山人 *shan jin*. Priestesses or nuns say, 小尼 *seou ne*; 貧尼 *pin ne*.

Women generally to their husbands, 奴 *noo-noo*; 奴家 *noo kea*; 妾 *tsē*; 賤妾 *tsēn tsē*.

Old women, 老身 *laou shin*; 老嫗 *laou keu*; 老娘 *laou neang*.

I in my youth liked to read but two books, 余童年卽愛讀二書 *yu tung nēn tseih gae tūh urh shoo*.

I'm ashamed of myself for my want of

talent, 自愧不才 *tsze kwei pūh tsac*.

I or *me*, an expression for one's self, 我者自謂也 *wo chay, tsze wei yay*.

☯ (the Emperor) morning and night am diligently laborious, 朕早夜勤毖 *chin tsaou yay kin pe*.

☯ therefore have confidence in myself, 予蓋有以自信矣 *yu kae yew e tsze sin e*; for none can 違天而害我 *wei tēn urh hae wo*, oppose heaven and hurt me; said by Confucius.

JAILER, or Gaoler, keeper of a prison, 司獄官 *sze yō kwan*.

An inferior jailer, 禁子 *kin tsze*.

IBIS, or Tantalus, a species of 鶴 *hō*, or 鶴 *hō*.

The, 仙鶴 *sēn hō*, is a bird on which spiritus l genii, and the spirits of the good fly to the paradise of Budha in the western regions.

ICE, 冰 *ping*; 冰片 *ping pēn*; 凍冰 *tung ping*. Ice and snow, 冰雪 *ping seū*.

The body hot as fire, the heart cold as ice, 體熱如火心冷如冰 *te jō joo ho; sin lāng joo ping*.

ICHTHYOLOGY is included under 鱗部魚類 *lin poo yu luy*.

It treats first of those fish with scales, as carp, dace, sword-fish; bream. Secondly of those without scales, as eel, sturgeon, cat fish, cuttle fish; syngnathus, or sea-horse. Third division, is called 介部 keae poo, and treats of tortoises, turtles, crabs, &c. Shell fish; oysters muscles; limpets; echini; cypraea; hermit crab.

IDEA, what the mind perceives, 意見 e kēen. Your idea, venerable, sir, is extremely good, 老先生所見最高 laou sēen sāng so kēen, tsuy kaou. I had the same idea, 小弟亦有此意 seaou te yih yew tze e.

Foolish idea, 痴想 che seang.

IDIOT, 癡子 che tze; 戡子 tao tze.

IDLE, averse from labour, 懶 lan; 懶惰 lan to.

Put away idle and irregular thoughts, 去閑思妄想 keu hēen sze wang seang.

To sit idle will assuredly occasion disease, 懶坐必生病 lan tso peih sāng ping.

On the gates of public halls, they write 閒雜人等不宜亂進 hēen tsā jin tīng pūh e lwan tsin; idle lounging 'promiscuous persons, may not with propriety confusedly enter.

A man in this world should not indulge idleness; the man who indulges (or is fond of) idleness, will be deficient both in talents and knowledge, 為人在世莫嗜懶嗜懶

之人才智短 wei jin tsae she, mō she lan; she lan che jin, tsae che twan.

He who lives in idleness (who does nothing) has no merit; and he who does nothing that is meritorious should not eat, 無事即無功無所為之功則不當食 woo sze, tselh woo kung; woo so wei che kung, tsāh pūh tang shīh.

IDLER, 閒手 hēen show; 閒散的人 hēen san tēh jin.

IDOL, image of a god, 神像 shin seang.

Idol, 塑像 soo seang; 偶人 gow jin; 自佛法成而塑像遍天下 tze Fūh fā ching, urh soo seang pēen tēen hea, from the establishment of Buddhism, idols spread throughout the world (or Chinese empire), 然塑像實不自佛家始 jen soo seang shīh pūh tze Fūh kea che; But idols in truth did not originate with the Buddhists, 帝乙為偶人以像天神 Te-yih wei gow jin e seang tēen shin, the emperor Te-yih made idols to represent heaven's gods. (B. C. 1144.)

IDOLATER, one who worships images, 拜偶像的人 pae gow seang tēh jin; worshipper of false gods, 拜假神的人 pae kea shin tēh jin.

IDOLATRY, the sin of worshipping images, 拜神像的罪 pae shin seang tēh tsuy.

Idolatry, or 為偶人謂之天神 wei gow jin, wei che tēen shin,

making images and calling them the gods of heaven, was commenced by 無道人 woo taou jin, men void of heavenly reason, under the reign of 武乙 Woo-yih. B. C. 1184.

The following is a rough estimate by a Chinese, of persons who benefit by the support of Idolatry in Canton province.

1st, 和尚約四千眾 priests of the Budh sect, about four thousand.

2nd, 造元寶有二千餘人 makers of gilt papers, called Yuen-paou, upwards of two thousand men.

3d, 造神龕有四百餘人 makers of shrines, upwards of four hundred persons.

4th, 造蠟燭工人約一萬有奇 makers of candles, about ten thousand and odd workmen.

5th, 香柱工人約一萬有奇 makers of incense sticks; about ten thousand or more. According to this estimate, if extended to the eighteen provinces of China, it will appear that there is about half a million of people who derive a direct subsistence from the existing idolatry.

IF, a hypothetical particle, 若 jō; 倘若 tang jō. As if, 猶 yew.

If you go, 你若是去 ne jō she keu.

If is sometimes implied, If not rich still honorable, 非富即貴 fe foo tselh kwei.

If not a beast, what then? 非禽獸而何 fe kin show urh ho?

He who would learn the odes without

regard to order, is as if he wished to enter the house but not by the door, **學詩而不求序猶欲入室而不由戶也** heš she urh pūh kew seu, yew yō. jūh shīh urh pūh yew hoo yay.

If without a compass, confusion is inevitable, **若無指南必不免于迷亂矣** jō. woo che nan, peih pūh mēn yu me lwan e.

If or unless, is implied in the following sentence, **根本不立則一切事業皆屬虛浮** kǎn pun pūh lēth, tāh yīh. tsē-sze nēē keae shūh heu fow; 'If the root be not established, then the whole course of affairs will be unsubstantial,' said in reference to filial piety, a radical virtue.

IGNITE, to kindle fire, **點着火** tēn chō ho.

Ignite, in water, **于水中發火** yu shwūy chung fā ho; said of Chinese camphor.

IGNORANT, wanting knowledge, **無知** woo che; **無知識的** woo che shīh tēih.

I am entirely ignorant of it, **我竟不知** wo king pūh che; **我並不知** wo ping pūh che.

Ignorant of the nature of things, mistaking a fish's eye for a pearl, **以魚目混珠** e yu mūh hwān chōo; not knowing good from evil, **不知好歹** pūh che hao tae.

Ignorant like, **侗** tung; **無知貌** woo che maou.

Ignorant of the times, **背時的** pei she tēih.

Ignorant of Chinese, **不識漢字** pūh. shīh han tsze.

Ignorant men, and simple women, **匹夫愚婦** peih foo. yu foo.

Stupidly ignorant person, **愚魯人** yu loo jin; **愚蠢人** yu chun jin.

ILEX, or oak tree, **橡樹** seang shoo.

ILL, in bad health, **有病** yew ping.

Been long ill, **病了許久** ping leaou heu kew.

Became suddenly ill, **忽然害病** hwūh jen hae ping.

Became ill last year, **舊年病起** kew nēn ping ku.

Mencius being ill, **孟子有疾** Mǎng-tze yew tsēih.

Feels worse than usual, **病覺得比往常更重** ping keš tih pe wang chang kǎng chung.

Very dangerously ill, **病勢危險甚重** ping she wei hēn shin chung.

Managed ill, **辦得不好** pan tih pūh hao; **辦得不善** pan tih pūh sheu.

ILLEGAL, contrary to law, **不合法的** pūh hō.fā tēih, **不合例的** pūh hō. le tēih.

ILLEGAL books, **不法書本** pūh fā shoo pun.

Very unjust and illegal, **有甚不公不法** yew shin pūh kung, pūh fā.

ILLEGALITY, **不奉法之端** pūh fung fā che twan.

Illegitimate or bastard child, **野子** yai tsze; **私子** sze tsze; **雜種** tsā chung; bastard, used opprobriously, **忘八羔子** wang

pa kaou tsze; **忘八蛋** wang pā tan.

ILLICIT intercourse of the sexes, **苟合** kow hō, **私合** sze hō.

Illicit intercourse with men, **與人苟合** yu jin kow hō; **與人私交** yu jin sze keaou; **外遇** wai yu; **與男子交** yu nan tsze keaou; **私交** sze keaou.

The fruit of illicit intercourse cannot on any account be acknowledged as a son, **私合而生固不得認之爲子** sze hō urh sāng koo pūh tih jin che wei tsze.

ILLNESS, sickness, **病** ping; **症** ching.

Caught a severe illness and died in a few days, **得了一個急症不數日身故** tih leaou yih ko keih ching; pūh soo jīb shin koo.

ILLNATURE, malevolence, or a bad disposition, **性情不好** sing tsing pūh hao; **惡性** gō-sing.

ILLTREAT, behave unkindly, **儉薄相待** kēn pō seang tae.

The good man does not, on account of so small a concern as the wealth of the whole world, proceed to ill-treat his parents, **君子不因天下財物之細而致儉薄其親** keun tsze pūh yin tēn hea tae wūh che se, urh che kēn pō ke tsin.

ILLUMINE, or to illuminate, **光照** kwang chaou; **發光** fā kwang.

To shed or dart forth light, **射光** shay kwang.

Whatever the sun and moon illumine, or the wind and rain extend to, **日**

月所照風雨所至 *jih*
yuě so chaou; fung yu so che.

To illuminate with lanterns, 大放
花燈 *ta fang hwa tǎng.*

To illuminate at the Chinese annual
mass, 建醮 *kēen tseou.*

ILL-USE, vex and annoy, 磨折 *mo*
chě.

Often ill-used, annoyed, and endeavoured to compel her to marry again, (said of a father-in-law who wished to debauch his deceased son's wife), 屢向磨折逼令改嫁 *luy heang mo-chě, pēh ling kae kea.*

ILLUSTRATE or explain clearly, 分
解 *fun keae; 發明 fā ming;*
申明 *shin ming; 解明白*
keae ming pih.

Illustrate the meaning of the classic, or sacred book, 發明經義 *fā ming king e.*

ILLUSTRIOUS, name and virtues, 名
德顯聞 *ming tih hēen wān.*

IMAGE, statue, 像 *seang; 石像*
shih seang.

A wooden image, 木偶 *mūh gow.*

Molten image, 塑像 *soo seang.*

An image, 一尊像 *yih tsun seang.*

The large hall is finished, and the three pure, and three precious ones are all molten in the most regular order,

大殿已成連三清三
寶的法像都塑得齊
齊整整 *ta tēen e ching; lēen*

san tsing; san paou tēh fā seang,
too soo tih tse tse ching ching.

IMBIBE, drink in, 飲下去 *yin hea*
keu.

IMBODY, to invest with corporeal fi-
gure, 形容之 *hing yung che.*

IMITATE, to endeavour to resem-
ble, or make like, 照樣 *chaou*
yang.

To give substantial effect to, 體行
之 *te hing che.*

Imitate that character in writing, 照
樣寫那個字 *chaou yang*
seay na ko tse.

IMMEASUREABLE, infinite in extent,
無限量 *woo hēen leang.*

IMMEDIATELY, 立即 *leih tseih;*
立刻 *leih kih; 就 tsew.*

If he come, I'll go immediately, 若
他來我要就去 *jō ta lae,*
wo yaou tsew keu.

Immediately become hurried, 登時
忙將起來 *tang she mang*
tseang ke lae.

IMMINENT danger, 危急 *wei keih;*
危之極 *wei che keih.*

Imminent danger, or distress is ex-
pressed by 急 *keih,* something press-
ing, urgent.

You are willing to regard other people's
imminent distress: but I fear no one
will regard your imminent distress,
爾肯顧人之急恐人
不肯顧爾之急 *urh kǎng*
koo jin che keih; kung jin pūh kang
koo urh che keih.

Sorrowed for the imminent danger of
the country, 憂國傾危 *yew*
kwō king wei.

The country being in the most im-
minent danger, (a minister) begged
to see (the sovereign) on business:
but the sovereign of Tsin was then

in the garden playing with a hawk,
and he declined seeing him, 以國
家危在旦夕求見言
事晉主放在苑中調
鷹辭不見 *e kwō kea wei tsae*
tan seih, kew kēen yen sze; Tsin
chou fang tsae yuen chung teau
ying, tse pūh kēen.

Imminent danger of dying, 垂死
者 *chuy sze chay.*

IMMODEST, unchaste, 縱慾的
tsung yō tēih.

Impure and without shame, 邪而
不知羞 *seay urh pūh che*
sew.

Immodest woman, 淫婦 *yin foo.*

Immodest picture, 春公的畫
chun kung tēh hwa.

IMMORAL, 不善 *pūh shen; 不修*
德 pūh sew tih; 不正經的
pūh ching king tēih.

A mean immoral man does not attend
to the cultivation of virtue, nor to
personal integrity, and what then can
he stand in awe of! 小人不務
修身誠己則何畏之
有 *seau jin pūh woo sew shin,*
ching ke tsh ho wei che yew.

IMMORALITY, 不善事 *pūh shen*
sze; 惡端 gō twan.

IMMORTAL, never dying, 常生
chang sāng; 永遠不死 yung
yuen pūh sze.

IMMORTALITY of the soul is thus ex-
pressed, 身落空亡魂魄
終在 *shin lō kung wan; hwān*
pūh chung tsae, after the body is
annihilated and forgotten, the soul
and spirit always exist.

Immortality and a freedom from further transmigrations is expressed by **涅槃** *něě pwan*, which are foreign words of the Budh sect, and explained by **不生不死** *pūh sāng, pūh sze*, neither to be born, nor to die any more.

Those who deny the immortality of the soul, say **丟下皮囊無身何苦** *tew hea pe nang, woo shin ho koo*, when the skin bag is cast off, there is no body to suffer; **只有活人受罪** *chīh yew hwǎ jin show tsuy*, only living persons suffer for their sins; **那見死鬼帶枷** *na kēen sze kwei tae kea*, whoever saw a dead ghost wearing the cangue?

To hope for, or aim at immortality of the body, **希圖長生** *he too chang sāng*.

Immortality talked of by the Taou sect, **長生不死** *chang sāng pūh sze*.

Immortality, the medicine, or elixir which confers it, **不死之藥** *pūh sze che yǎ*; about A. D. 750, the Chinese hoped to find this in quicksilver. Seu-she, and others, presented to the emperor, a letter requesting to obtain male and female virgins that they might go to sea and seek for the three divine hills; the angelic *sēen*, and the elixir of immortality, **徐市等上書請得以童男女入海求三神山諸仙人不死藥** *Seu-she tāng shang shoo, tsing tih e tung nan neu jūh hae;*

kew san shin shan, choo sēen jin, pūh sze yǎ.

IMMORTALIZE one's name, **遺名於後世** *e ming yu how she.*

IMMOVEABLY constant, **常而不可移** *chang urh pūh ko e.*

IMMUTABLE, **不可更易的** *pūh ko kāng yīh tēih.*

IMP, a devil, **鬼子** *kwei tsze.*

IMPARTIAL, **不偏愛** *pūh pēen gae*; **正中相待** *ching chung seang tae.*

IMPATIENS, or balsam, **急性子** *keih sing tsze*; also called **鳳仙** *fung sēen.*

Impatiens, species of, **過塘蛇** *kwo tang shay.*

IMPATIENT temper, **不耐煩的性情** *pūh nae fan tēih sing tsing*; **不耐耐的** *pūh jin nae tēih*; **不含容的** *pūh han yung tēih.*

IMPEACH, to accuse, **告狀** *kaou chwang*; **打官司** *ta kwan sze.*

To impeach falsely, **誣指平人** *woo che ping jin.*

To impeach to the sovereign, **參劾** *tsau hīh.*

IMPEDE, hinder, **阻** *tsoo*; **攔阻** *lan tsoo*; **耽悞** *tan woo*; **耽攔** *tan kō*. To impede learning, **有悞學業** *yew woo heō nēē.*

IMPEDIMENT, **阻隔** *tsoo kih*; **妨碍** *fang gae*, or **礙** *gae.*

IMPEL, or push from, **推** *tuy*; **推開** *tuy kae.*

IMPELLED by one man, a wheel barrow which is, **跨車子一人推者** *kwa chay tsze, yīh jin tuy chay.*

IMPENETRABLY hard, **堅不可入** *kēen pūh ko jūh*; **鑽之彌堅** *tswan che me kēen*; used figuratively for that which is hard to be understood.

Impenetrably dull, **一竅不通** *yīh keaou pūh tung.*

IMPENITENT, **不知悔罪** *pūh che hwuy tsuy.*

IMPERFECT, not complete, **不全** *pūh tseue*; **不十全** *pūh shīh tseuen.*

Not very good, **不十分好** *pūh shīh fun haou.*

Imperfect knowledge of letters, is expressed by **粗能識字** *tsoo nāng shīh tsze.*

IMPERFORABLE, **不能鑽透的** *pūh nāng tswan tow tēih.*

IMPERIAL, pertaining to the emperor, **御** *yu.*

The Imperial throne, **御極** *yu ke tih*; **龍位** *lung wei.*

Imperial family, **皇家** *hwang kea.*

Imperial inspection, **御覽** *yu lan.*

The Imperial favour, is blasphemously called **天恩** *tēen ēn*, heaven's favor, or divine grace.

To receive the Imperial will, **奉旨** *fung che.*

Imperial reply, **銜批** *yu pe.*

Imperial papers, edicts, orders, and exhortations contained in the Peking gazette, are called **諭音** *lun-yin.*

Imperial kindred, **宗室** *tsung shīh*, 'the supreme house,' this term is applied to **皇上本支** *emperor's own branch of the family*; the **伯叔兄弟之支** *曰覺*

羅 branches arising from uncles and brothers are called *Keō-lo*, which seems merely the sound of some Tartar word.

IMPERTINENT, abrupt speech, 衝突的言語 chung tōh tēh yen yu.

Impertinent, obtrusive in act, 越分行事 yuē fun hing sze; in speech, 越分說話 yuē fun shwō hwa.

IMPIOUS, 不畏神 pūh wei shin; 不畏天 pūh wei tēn; 不畏上帝 pūh wei shang te.

IMPLACABLE, 不肯相和 pūh käng seang ho.

IMPLEMENT or tool, 器 ke; 器皿 ke ming.

IMPLICATE them, 交涉他們 keaou shē ta mun.

You are by no means implicated, go away and mind your business, 你是並無干涉之人回去安分生理 ne she ping woo kan shē che jin; hwuy keu gan. fun säng le.

IMPLICIT obedience, 恪遵 kō tsun.

IMPLIED, the meaning is, not expressed, 意在言外 e tsae yen wae; the meaning is outside the words.

IMPLORE, to supplicate, 求 kew; 懇求 kǎn kew.

IMPLY. What meaning does it imply, 內藏何意思 uuy tsang ho e sze.

IMPORT, to bring in to a harbour by shipping from abroad, 以貨載船帶進口 e ho tsae chuen tae tsin kow.

Import cargo, 進口貨 tsin kow ho.

Duties on import goods, 進口餉 tsin kow hēang.

Export goods is, 出口貨 chūh kow ho.

IMPORTANT is expressed by 重 chung, heavy; 大 ta, great.

An important affair, 事情重 tsing chung.

Important business, 要緊之事 yaou kin che sze.

Important consequence, 關係重大 kwan he chung ta.

Of no importance, 不相干 pūh seang kan; or 都好 too haou; all or any way well.

Being thus dressed you must be going about grave and important business, 如此衣冠齊楚必有正事而往 joo tsze e kwan tse tsoo, peih yew ching sze urh wang.

Important trust, 重大之任 chung ta che jin; 任重 jin chung.

IMPORTUNATE supplication, 懇求 kǎn kew.

Importunate about trifles, 瑣碎 so suy; 囉唆 lo so.

IMPOSE upon, 欺瞞 ke mwan.

People will not bear to impose upon the faithful and true, 忠信則人不忍欺 chung sin, tsih jiu pūh jin ke.

Discerning and decided, and then people will be unable to impose, 明決則人不能欺 ming keuē tsih jin pūh nāng ke.

IMPOSSIBLE, not to be done, 做不得的 tso pūh tih tēh, 做不來之事 tso pūh lae che sze.

Impossible for human strength to effect, 人力做不來之事 jin leih tso pūh lae che sze.

Impossible for language to represent it, 不可以言語形容也 pūh ko e yen yu hing yung yay.

IMPOSSIBLE (i. e. very difficult) to tell the whole, 難以具說 nan e keu shwō.

IMPOSTOR, 假冒名色撞騙人的 kea maou ming sih, chwang pēn jin tēh.

IMPOVERISH one's family, 窮家敗產 keung kea pae tsan.

IMPRACTICABLE, that cannot be done, 做不來之事 tso pūh lae che sze.

Our wish to borrow is impracticable, 欲揭借亦無門路挪移 yō kēē tsay yih woo mun loo no e.

IMPRECATE, or curse, 發咒 fā chow; 賭咒 too chow.

Confucius said when accused, 'If I have done th t which is wrong, heaven renounce me (or destroy me), heaven renounce me! 予所否者天厭之天厭之 yu so fow chay, tēn yen che! tēn yen che.

Kēn, pointing to heaven and swearing said, If I indeed have this gem, and have concealed it, may I on another day, not die a natural death, but die by a sword or an arrow, 堅指天爲誓曰吾若果得此寶私自藏匿異日不得善終死於刀箭之下 Kēn che tēn wei she yuē, woo jō kwo tih tsze paou, sze tsze

tsang nēih; e jīh pūh tīh shen chung,
sze yu taou tsēen che hea.

IMPRESSION or stamp, 印 yin.
Let them take an impression, 聽其
刷印 ting ke shwā yin.
Obscure bad impression, 字跡模
糊 tse tseih moo hoo.

IMPRISON, 監禁 kēen kin.
Do not kill, but imprison him, 勿殺
乃囚之 wūh shā nac tsew che.
False imprisonment, 冤獄 yuen yō.
Imprison or confine many persons with-
out sufficient cause, 濫禁 lan
kin.

IMPROPER, 不當 pūh tang; 不
應當的 pūh ying tang tēih;
非所宜 fe so e.
Improper to enter into medicine, 不
可入藥 pūh ko jūh yō.

IMPROPRIETY. What impropriety
is there in it, 有何不可 yew
ho pūh ko.

IMPROVE, to raise from good to better,
做得又好 tso tīh yew haou.
To improve or make much of time,
愛惜光陰 gae seih kwang yin.

IMPRUDENCE, all this proceeds from
imprudence, and an ignorance of the
benefits of economy, 此皆由
不善營生罔知遵節
之所致 tze-keac yew pūh shen
ying sāng, wang che tsun tsēē che so
che.

IMPRUDENT; negligent; inconsider-
ate conduct, 糊行亂做 hoo
hing, lwan tso.

IMPULSE of animal or sensitive ap-
petite, 血氣之使 heuē ke
che she; 血氣之動 heuē ke
che tung.

IN, noting the place, state, or time,
於 yu; 于 yu; 裡 le.
It is not in my hand, 不在我
手裡 pūh tsae wo show le.
In the mind, 心內 sin nuy; 心
裡 sin le.
Died in prison, 死獄中 sze yō
chung.
Father and son are both in the shop,
父子都在舖中 foo tze,
too tsae poo chung.
It is very hot in the boat, 舟中
暑熱 chow chung shoo jē.
To communicate a letter in the dark,
暗裏傳書 gan le chuen shoo;
by means of an ink that appears
on applying it to the fire.
In the evening, 晚間 wan kēen.
Got better in two days, 過了兩
天纔好 kwo leaou leang tēen
tsae haou.
In former times, 在昔 tsae seih.
In order, or regular succession ex-
plain them, 依次註明 e tze
chuo ming.
It is well said in the ancient books,
古書上說的好 koo shoo
shang shwō tēih haou.
In sleep and in dreams must repeat
incessantly the name of Budh, 須
睡夢中念佛不斷 seu
shwūy mung chung nēen Fūh pūh
twan.
In the fruit, there is white cotton,
實中白棉 shīh chung pīh
mēen: and in the cotton there is
a seed.
In the time of the great Sung dynasty,
men were high minded and retired
scholars, 大宋時人高尙

隱士 ta Sung she, jin kaou shang
yin sze.

In life for every sort of wickedness
committed, there must be varieties
of retribution after death, 生前
所作重重之惡死後
必有重重之報 sāng
tsēen so tsō chung chung che gō;
sze how peih yew chung chung
che paou.

In proper season, 及時 keih she.
Strive to learn in proper season,
及時勉學 keih she mēen heō.

INABILITY, 無能 woo nāng; in-
capacity, 性性 kung kung; 無
能貌 woo nāng maou.
A good man is pained in considera-
tion of his inability to do more or
better, 君子病無能焉
keun tze ping woo nāng yen.

INACTION and abstraction from all
thought, 無爲無思 woo wei
woo sze.

INADEQUATE to the office of crimi-
nal judge of a province, 不勝
臬司之任 pūh shing nēē sze
che jin.

INADVERTENTLY, without intention
or design, 不覺的 pūh keō
tēih.
Inadvertently shed tears, 不由的
落下淚來 pūh yew tēih lō
hwa luy lae.

INARTICULATE tone, cry or interjec-
tion, 口聲 kow shing; 口氣
kow ke.

INATTENTION to a person, 不理
人家 pūh le jin kea; 怠慢
於人家 tae man yu jin kea.

INAUDIBLY, 聽之不聞 ting
che pūh wān: not to be found by
sound or voice, 以音聲相
求不可也 e yin shing seang
kew pūh ko yay.

INCARNATION, or transformation of
heaven's ruler, 天帝化人
tēn te hwa jin: an expression of
the Budhists.

INCAUTIOUS, 不小心 pūh seau
sin; 不忌憚 pūh ke tan.

INCENDIARY, 放火的人 fang
ho tēih jin.

INCENSE, 香 hēang.

To burn it, 焚香 fun heing; to
raise it, or wave it thrice, 三上
香 san shang heang.

Incense perfumes bad smells, and can-
dles illumine man's heart, 香熏
汚味燭照人心 heang
heun woo we; chūh chaou jin sin.

Place the incense on the altar, 安
排香案 gan pae heang gan.

Offer up morning and evening three
sticks of incense, 早晚香
三炷 tsaou wan shang heang san
chou.

INCENSED or enraged against a per-
son, 恨人家 h'in jin kea.

There are persons who feel incensed
at me, for my love to him, 別人
還只抱怨我疼他 pēh
jin hwan ch'ih paou yuen wō t'ang ta.

INCESSANT, unintermitted, 不輟
pūh chuē; constantly, 時時刻
刻 she she, k'ih k'ih.

INCESSANTLY repeat (orally or men-
tally) the name of Budh, 念佛
無間斷 nēu sūh woo k'ēn tsan.

Yu-soo-chin incessantly in his thoughts,
was either cursing him that he
might soon die; or hoping that he
would soon be poor, 時時刻
刻把虞素臣放在心
頭不是咒他速死就
是望他速窮 she she k'ih
k'ih, pi Yu-soo-chin fang tsae sin
tow; j'ūh she chow ta sūh sze; tsew
she wang ta sūh keung.

Incessantly thinking upon, 念念
心不絕 nēn nēn sin pūh tseuē.

INCEST, sexual intercourse amongst
near kindred, 親屬相姦 tsin
shūh seang kēen; 逆倫淫姦
nēih lun yin kēen.

INCH, the Chinese 寸 tsun, or punto,
is the nearest approximation to the
English inch. (See Weights and
Measures.)

INCITE, to stir up, 惹 jay; 動 tung.
To incite him to anger, 惹他生
氣 jē ta sāng ke.

INCLINATION, what the heart desires,
心所慕 sin so moo.

Strong inclination, 心所偏要
sin so pēen yau.

To overcome one's own inclination,
克己降心 k'ih ke heang sin.

An inclination difficult to be suppress-
ed, 難平之心 nan ping che sin.

INCLUDE, 內包 nuy paou; 括 kwō,
括抱 kwō paou.

Includes all the affairs of human life,
birth and death, 括人世生死
之事 kwō jin she sāng sze che
sze; this is said to be the meaning
of the phrase, 涅槃 nēih-pwan,
of the Budh sect.

Not included in the prohibition, 不
在禁限 pūh tsae kin hēen; 不
在所禁之中 pūh tsae so
kin che chung.

The two ideas of exciting and instruct-
ing are both included in the character
tsō, 作字內兼感與教
二意 tsō tsze nuy, kēen kan yu
keau, urh e.

Hēen includes (covers as a cap) the
four Pe characters, 賢者冠四
辟字 hēen chay (a virtuous per-
son) kwan sze pe tsze; viz. 辟世
pe she, avoid the world; 辟地
pe te, avoid a badly governed region;
辟色 pe sh, avoid sensuality;
辟言 pe yen, avoid loquacity.

INCOHERENT and incredible talk, 妄
語而不足信 wang yu urh
pūh tsūh sin.

INCOME. Of late my expense has
been very great; and my income has
not been sufficient for my expen-
diture, 近來用度浩繁所
入不供所出 kin lae yung
too haou fau, so jūh pūh kung so
cl.ū.

INCOMPARABLE, 無雙的 woo
shwang tēih; 無所可比 woo
so ko pe.

INCOMPLETE, not perfect, 不全
pūh tseuen. Not finished, 不成
pūh ching.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE to man, 人
所不能盡知的 jin so pūh
nā'g tsin che tēih; 知不透 che
pūh tow.

Incomprehensible, 非心思可能
度量 fei siu sze ko nāng too leang.

The unfathomable or incomprehensible in the Yin and Yang, is that which is called God, 陰陽不測之謂神 Yin Yang pūh tsīh che wei shin.

INCONCEIVABLE, 不可思議 pūh ko sze e.

INCONSIDERATE, careless, 苟且 kow tsay. Inconsiderate about one's own affairs, 不自料 pūh tsze leaou.

Do not ascend to the lofty; do not approach the profound, do not rashly censure, do not be forward to laugh. 不登高不臨深不苟訾不苟笑 pūh tǎng kaou, pūh lin shin, pūh kow tsze; pūh kow seaou.

INCONSOLABLE, 愁不可慰 tsow pūh ko wei; 愁的了不得 tsow tēh leaou pūh tīh.

INCONSTANT, 無常 woo chang. Alas! man's heart is inconstant; now adhering to, and now relinquishing virtue, is it not to be dreaded! 嗚呼人心操舍無常可不畏哉 woo hoo! jin sin tsaou shay woo chang; ko pūh wei tsae!

INCONVENIENT, 不便 pūh pēn.

INCORPOREAL, 無色身 woo sīh shin. State of incorporeal existence, 無色界 woo sīh keae.

INCORRIGIBLY bigoted, 拘泥不化 keu ne pūh kwa.

INCREASE, to augment, 增 tsǎng; 加增 kea tsǎng; 添 tēn; 添增 tēn tsǎng.

Increase it and advance onward to infinite, 大之而遞進於無窮 ta che urh te tain yu woo keung.

INCURABLE, 醫不得的 e pūh tīh tē ih. Already became a chronic obstinate disease, 已成痼疾 e ching koo tselh.

INCURRED his anger, 遭其怒 tsaou ke noo; 逢彼之怒 fung pe che noo.

INDEBTED to, 欠人家 kēen jin kea; 該人的銀兩 kae jin tēh yin leang.

INDECENT, 非禮 fe le. At that which is indecent do not look, nor listen, nor speak of it, nor touch it, 非禮勿視非禮勿聽非禮勿言非禮勿動 fe le wūh she; fe le wūh ting; fe le wūh yen; fe le wūh tung.

Indecent filthy abuse, 穢言 wei le; 污言 woo yen.

Indecent vulgar language, 村穢之句 tsun wei che keu.

INDECENCY, 非禮之事 fe le che sze.

INDECISION, no determinate view in the breast, 胸無定見 heang woo ting kēen.

Long deliberating without deciding, and the thing finally not done, 議久不決事竟不行 ekew pūh keuē; sze king pūh hing.

INDECOROUS conduct, 行爲不雅 hing wei pūh ya.

INDEED, in reality, 果然 kwo jen; 固然 koo jen; 果真 kwo chin.

INDEFATIGABLE, 無疲倦 woo pe keuen.

Indefatigable, the same from first to last, 無倦則始終如一 woo-keuen, tsīh che chung joo yīh.

Indefatigable love of goodness, 孜孜好善 tsze tsze haou shen.

INDELICATE language, 非禮之話 fe le che hwa; 不正宗的話 pūh ching tsung tēh hwa.

If there be any indelicate expression, 倘有污耳之詞 tang yew woo urh che tsze.

INDENTURE or agreement between a master and an apprentice, 投師帖 tow sze tēē; 師約 sze yō.

INDEPENDANT of other people for one's support, 自食其力 tze shīh ke leīh. Independent of control, 自主 tze choo.

Independent minded man, 志士 che sze; one who has principles and a will of his own.

Independent of each other, every one manages its own affairs and there is no mutual connexion amongst them as a society, 彼此各自管理不相關會 pe tsze kō tsze kwan le, pūh seang kwan hwuy, (said of the Mahomedans in China).

INDESTRUCTIBLE, 無可毀壞 woo ko hwuy hwae.

INDETERMINATE, 不定 pūh ting.

INDEX, or table of contents, 目錄 mūh lāh.

INDIA in the religious books of Buddh is called 天竺 tēen-chūh.

Central India, 中天竺 chung tēen chūh.

Indian fig, or prickly pear, 神仙掌 shin sēen chang, the angel's palm; called also 仙人掌 sēen jin chang, which conveys the same idea.

Indian campher, 冰片 ping pēn,

又名龍香 yew ming lung heang, otherwise called Lung-heang.

INDIFFERENCE. View with indifference, 看得淡 kan t'ih tan. To have a feeling of indifference or disinclination, 淡心 tan sin.

INDIFFERENT, unconcerned, 不理事 p'ih le sze.

Indifferent to life or death, 尋死覓活 tsin sze, meih hwō.

Indifferent and cold manner to people, 向人形容淡淡的不親熱 hēang jin hing yung tan tan tēih, p'ih tsin jě.

INDIGESTION, 不消化 p'ih seaou hwa; 不克化 p'ih k'ih hwa.

INDIGNANT. Felt both indignant and ashamed, 心中又恨有愧 sin chung yew hān yew kwei.

INDIGNATION, 心恨 sin hān.

Cherished indignation and made light of life (committed suicide is implied), 抱忿輕生 paou fun king sāng.

Not the least indignation, 毫無瞋恨 haou woo chin hān.

INDIGO, 青黛 tsing tae.

INDISCREET, 恣心的 tsou sin tēih.

A giddy indiscreet person who does things without care, 氣躁心恣的人做事不仔細 ke tsau sin tsou tēih jin; tso sze p'ih tze se.

INDISCRIMINATELY, without any mark of distinction, 不論那一個 p'ih lun na yih ko; 不拘那一個 p'ih keu na yih ko.

Great and small indiscriminately, 不論大小 p'ih lun ta scaou.

Any day indiscriminately, 不拘甚麼日 p'ih keu shin mo j'ih.

INDISPENSABLE, 少不得的 shaou p'ih t'ih tēih; 免不得的 mēen p'ih t'ih tēih.

INDISPOSED, health slightly disordered, 不自在 p'ih tze tsae; 不爽快 p'ih shwang kwac.

I have been indisposed these few days, 我這幾天不受用 wo chay ke tēen p'ih show yung.

I was a little indisposed this morning, and therefore rose late, 我今早身子有些不爽利故此起遲 wo kin tsaou shin tze yew seay p'ih shwang le; koo tze ke che.

INDISPOSITION, slight sickness, 不爽快 p'ih shwang kwac.

Have you not a slight indisposition? 你有些貴恙麼 ne yew seay kwei yang mo?

I have happened to be affected with a slight indisposition, 偶沾賤恙 gow chen tsēen yang.

To decline seeing a person, by pleading indisposition, 稱病不見 ching ping p'ih kēen.

INDISPUTABLE, 不可辨駁之理 p'ih ko pēen pō che le.

INDISTINCT, confused, 朦混 mung hwān.

Indistinct confused view of the road to be taken, there being two, 茫茫歧路 mang mang ke loo: Used figuratively for uncertainty and indecision.

He heard indistinctly, 他聽不清楚 ta ting p'ih tsingts oo.

INDIVIDUAL, one only, single, 單 ta; 獨 t'ih; 單一個 ta yih ko.

There is but a single individual there, 獨有一個人在那處 t'ih yew yih ko jin tsaē na choo.

INDIVISIBLE, a point having neither length, breadth, nor thickness, 點無長闊厚薄其間不能容分 tēen woo chang, kwō, how pō, ke kēen p'ih nāng yung fun

INDOLENT, 懶惰 lan to.

INDUBITABLY; undoubtedly, 斷然 twan jen; 果然 kwo jen; 固然 koo jen.

INDUCE, to cause, 使 she; 使令 she ling.

To induce or persuade to commit a crime, 教令犯罪 keaou ling fan tsuy.

Induce or bring upon one's self felicity, 招吉 chaou keih.

INDULGE one's self in ease, 自從安逸 tze tsung gan yih.

Indulge, allow to increase, pride must not be indulged, 教不可長 gaou p'ih ko chang.

All (moral) diseases arise from indulging the heart, 諸病皆起於縱心 chuo ping, keae ke yu tsung sin. Don't indulge yourself, 毋自放逸 woo tze fang yih.

INDULGENCE, favor, 恩寬 gan kwan.

Indulgence in wine and sexual pleasure injures life, 縱酒色傷生 tsung tsew s'ih shang sāng.

Indulgence in former habits and inability to controul self, arises from

sloth, 因循不能自克者
怠也 yin seun pūh nāng tsze kīh
chay; tae yay.

INDULGENT to self and severe with
others, 寬以律己而刻
以繩人 kwan e leūh ke, urh kīh
e shing jin.

INDUSTRY and frugality, 勤儉
kin kēn.

INEFFABLE, 言所不能盡之
理 yen so pūh nāng tsin che le.

INEFFICACIOUS, 無效 woo heaou;
不靈 pūh ling.

INELEGANT, 不雅 pūh ya; 俗
的 sūh tēih.

INEQUALITY, 不齊 pūh tse; 不
平 pūh ping.

INEVITABLE, 免不得的 mēn
pūh tīh tēih; 無奈的 woo
nae ho tēih; 不得已的 pūh
tīh e tēih.

INEXCUSABLE, 無何辭咎 woo
ho tze kew.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, 無可窮的
woo ko keung tēih; 無可盡
的 woo ko tsin tēih.

INEXPRESSIBLE, 言之所不
能盡 ye. che su pūh nāng tsin.

INFAMOUS character, or report of a
person, 醜聲 chow shing; 名聲
臭 ming shing chow; 名聲不
好 ming shing pūh haou.

INFANT, 嬰孩 ying hae.
A new born infant not cry, 小兒
初生不啼哭 seaou urh tsou
sāng pūh te kūh.

Infant's affection to a tender mother,
赤子眷戀慈母 chih tze
keuen lwan tze moo.

INFANTICIDE, the drowning of fe-
males, 溺女 neih neu; the crime
is spoken against feelingly in Chinese
moral writings.

The wicked custom of female infanti-
cide, 溺女惡俗 neih neu gō
sūh.

INFANTRY, 步兵 poo ping; 步
甲的兵 poo kēi tēih ping.

INFECT with disease, 病過與人
ping kwo yu jin; 傳染 chuen j-n.

INFECTIOUS disease, 過人的病
kwo jin tēih ping; as 出痘 chūh
tow, or 天花 tēn hwa, the sm ll
pox; 生癩 sāng lae, the itch;
瘟疫 wān yīh, a pestilence or
plague.

INFER, or induce from a former, 推
論 chuy lun.

Infer what is not known from what is
known, 以所知推所不知
e so che chuy so pūh che.

INFERRED, the rest may be, 其餘
可類推矣 ke yu ko luy chuy e.

INFERIOR. Begin with the inferior
sorts of work, 從下等工夫
做起 tsung hea tǎng kuang foo
tso ke.

INFERNAL or hellish, 屬地獄 shūh
te yō.

The infernal punishments are detailed
in the Books of the Budh sect; such
as 銅鐘局 tung chung kēih,
a red hot copper belt covering a
criminal.

INFERNUS or hades, 幽冥間 yew
ming kēn, 地藏 te tsang.

INFESTED with tigers, 虎患 hoo
hwan, the islands of which Macao

forms a part, formerly suffered much
from them.

INFINITE in extent, 無邊的 woo
pēn tēih; immeasurable, 無量
的 woo leang tēih.

Infinite happiness, 無限之福
woo hūn che fūh.

Infinite extent, two parallel lines al-
though drawn out to, it is impossible
their ends can meet, 平行二
線雖引至無窮其端
必不能相合 ping hing urh
sē:n suy jin che woo keung ke
twan peih pūh nāng scang hō.

Infinite compassion, 慈悲無已
tsze pe woo e.

Infinite virtue, 無量無邊功
德 woo leang, woo pēn kung tīh.

INFIRM weak, 軟弱 juen jō; 疲
pe.

INFIX, or set in a head dress, 嵌首
飾 kan show shīh.

INFLAME the passions of men, as by
sedition, 煽惑 shen hwō.

Heart is inflamed with passion, 心動
火炎 sin tung ho yen.

INFLEXIBLE, 不能彎的 pūh
nāng wan tēih; 剛硬的 kang
kǎng tēih.

INFLICT punishment, 加刑 kea hing.

Inflict severe correction and restraint,
嚴加懲治約束 yen kea
ching che yō chūh; a line of conduct
recommended to the emperor Yung-
ching, against the Mahomedans.

INFLUENCE in society, respectability
體面 te mēn.

To avail one's self of another person's
favor, strength or influence, 借人

的力 tseay jia tēih lēih; 借重 tseay chung.
 All were influenced by his virtue, and followed him, 咸被其德而從之 han pe ke tih urh tsung che.
 Whose influence do you depend on, that you act thus irregularly? 你靠着誰的勢這等放肆 e kaou chō shwūy tēih she, chay lāng fang sze.
 To admit a man's rank to induce unjust favor to be shewn him, 瞻徇 chen seun.
 INFORM or announce to, 通知 tung che; 知會 che hwuy.
 Kea-chin first went into the garden to inform them all, 賈珍先去園中知會眾人 Kea-chin sēn keu yuen chung, che hwuy chung jin.
 Inform or instruct the mind, 開悟 kae woo; 開示 kae she.
 INFORMER against accomplices, 首告 show kaou; 出首 chūh show.
 He became informer against his accomplices, 他出首告他的同謀人 ta chūh show, kaou ta tēih tung mow jin.
 INFUSION of Ginseng, 以人參浸取汁 e jin-sān tsin tseu chih.
 INGENIOUS thought, to produce an, 出巧思 chūh ke:ou sze.
 INGOT of pure silver, 一錠紋銀 yih ting wān yin.
 INGRAFT a tree, 接駁樹 teēē pō shoo; 騙樹 sheu shoo.
 INGRATITUDE, 忘恩之罪 wang gān che tsuy; 受恩不感 show gān pōh kan.

PART III. 2 X

INHABIT, to dwell, 居 keu; 住 choo.
 That place is inhabited by many foreigners, 其地多居番人 ke te to keu fan jin.
 INHABITABLE place, 人可居之所 jin ko keu che so.
 INHABITANTS, 居民 keu min; 居本地地方的人 keu pun te fang tēih jin.
 The regular inhabitants of a country are said to 食毛踐土 shih maou, tsēen too, Eat its hair (vegetable produce) and tread its soil.
 INHALE. 吸 heih.
 To inh. le the air, 吸氣進去 heih ke tsin keu.
 INHERITANCE, 遺業 e nēē; 由祖父承的基業 yew tsoo foo ching tēih ke nēē.
 Say that he wastes the inheritance of his ancestors, 說他廢祖父之遺業 shwō ta fei tsoo foo che e nēē.
 INHERITOR, 承遺業之人 ching e nēen che jin.
 INHUMAN, cruel, 慘酷 tsan kūh; 狼毒 lang tūh.
 INIQUITY, 愆惡 kēen gō.
 INITIATION of a Budh priest, is performed by burning the head on a spot by a hot iron, they call it 炙火授道 chih ho show taou.
 INJURE, to hurt, 損 sun; 害 hae; 傷 shang; 傷害 shang hae.
 Study injures the animal spirits too much, 思多太損神 sze to, tac sun shin.
 To spoil a thing, 弄壞東西 lung hwac tung se.

I fear you will injure him by blows, 我怕你打損他 wo pa ne ta sun ta.
 I try to injure him, and he tries to injure me, 我想害他他想害我 wo seang hae ta; ta seang hae wo.
 Injure others, or act injuriously, 行虧害事 hing kwei hae sze.
 Injure the blood, 傷氣 shang ke.
 INJURIOUS to persons, 陷害人家 hēen hae jin kea; 殘害人家 tsan hae jin kea. To injure things, 損壞東西 sun hwac tung se.
 The injury to the people is great, 其害於民爲大 ke hae yu min wei ta.
 He has received a slight injury of no consequence, 他受微傷無碍 ta show we shang woo'gae.
 Is he much injured? 他受重傷沒有 ta show chung shang mūh yew.
 Secretly to meditate the injury of a person, 暗計生害 gan ke sāng hae.
 INJURY done by intense study, is greater than by wine and sexual pleasure, 思慮之害甚於酒色 sze leu che hae, shin yu tsew sīh.
 INK of the Chinese, 墨 mīh. A square of ink, 一方墨 yih fang mīh.
 Stone on which the Chinese rub the ink, 墨硯 mīh yen.
 When you rub ink use newly drawn water, 磨墨用新汲水 mo mīh yung sin keih shwūy.

- Liquid ink of Europeans, **墨水** mih shwüy.
- INLAY, **鑲** seang; **鑲着** seang chö. Inlay with horn in wood **角鑲** keö seang.
- Boxes inlaid with silver, **鑲銀箱** seang yin seang.
- INLAND, **內地** nuy te. Inland water carriage is expensive, **漕運費財** tsaou yun fei tsac.
- INN, or temporary lodging for travelers, **寓館** yu kwan.
- INNER, **裡面** le mēen. Inner apartment, **內房** nuy fang. The innermost, **其最在內者** ke tsuy tsac nuy chay.
- INNERMOST, **最裡面** tsuy le mēen.
- INNKEEPER, one who sells wine, **酒店家** tsew tēen choo kea.
- INNOCENT, **無辜** woo koo; **無罪** woo tsuy. Innocent recreation, **無辜的解倦** woo koo tēih keac keuen. To kill an innocent person, **殺一不辜** shā yih pūh koo. So that the innocent submit to a false accusation, **致無辜枉服** che woo ko wang fūh. Rather than kill the innocent better fail in the execution of strict justice, **與其殺不辜寧失不經** yu ke shā pūh koo, ning shih pūh king.
- INNOCUOUS, **無毒的** woo tūh tēih; **無可使害的** woo ko she hae tēih.
- INNOVATION, **新設的事** sin shē tēih sze.

- Generally bad men are fond of alterations and innovations; in the midst of which they have something to hope for; but if your majesty remain still, and affairs go on according to the ordinary course of law; what have bad men to hope for? **大抵小人惟喜動作生事則其間有所希覬若朝廷守靜則事有常法小人何望哉** ta te seaou jin wei he tung tō sāng sze, tsih ke kēen yew so he kae: jō chaw ting show tsing, tsih sze yew chang fā, seaou jin ho wang tsae!
- INNOXIOUS, **無生害的** woo sāng hae tēih; **無毒的** woo tūh tēih.
- INNUMERABLE, **不可勝計** pūh ko shing ke; **無數的** woo soo tēih. Innumerable, **無計數** woo ke soo. A great many resolutions and innumerable thoughts, **許多主意無數的念頭** heu to choo e; woo soo tēih nēen tow.
- INOCULATE, **種痘** chung tow; **種天花** chung tēen hwa.
- INOFFENSIVE, **無使何害** woo she ho hae.
- INQUIRY not profound or strict, **不深究** pūh shin kew, 'truth and goodness do not fear inquiry,' is expressed by **真金不怕火** chiu kin pūh pa ho, true gold does not fear the fire. A fondness for inquiry is nearly allied to knowledge, **好問近乎知** hau wān kin hoo che.
- INQUISITORIAL, and oppressively mi-

- nute government, **苛刻** ho kīh; **刻意苛求** kīh e ho kew.
- INSCRIBE or write on any thing, **記寫** ke seay.
- INSCRIPTION engraven on any thing, **銘言** ming yen. Inscription on a stone tablet, **碑文** pei wān.
- INSCRUTABLE, **無稽考** woo ke kaou.
- INSECT, **虫** chung, or **蟲** chung. Insects are treated of in Chinese natural history, under **蟲部** chung poo. Not breed insects, **不生蟲** pūh sāng chung.
- INSENSIBLE or ignorant as wood or stone, **似木石之無知也** sze möh shih che woo che yay. Insensible, from being in a fit, **不省人事** pūh sing jin sze.
- INSERT in a book of accounts, **登簿** täng poo. To insert into an orifice, **頂入** ting jūh.
- INSIDE of, **內** nuy; **裡面** le mēen. Inside surface of cloth, **反面** fan mēen; the opposite of which is **正面** ching mēen. Inside the door, **於戶內** yu hoo nuy. Inside the cotton-wool is a seed, **棉中有子** mēen chung yew tse.
- INSINCERE, **不誠** pūh ching; **不老實** pūh laou shih.
- INSIPID, tasteless, **淡** tan; **淡薄** tan pō; **味薄** we pō; **無味道** woo we tiau.
- INSIST on a person's sitting down, **固請坐** koo tsing tse.

INSOLENTLY, rudely, 無禮的
woo le tēih.

To speak insolently or abruptly, 開
言搪突 kae yen tang tūh.

INSOLVENT, to become bankrupt or
to fail, 倒行 taou hang.

INSTALMENT or first period of pay-
ment, 初卯 too maou; 初限
taou hēen

INSTANCE, for example, 譬如 pe
joo; 假如 kea joo; 設如 shē
joo; 比方 pe faug.

INSTANT of time, 一刻 yih kīh;
須臾之間 seu yu che kēen.

INSTANTLY; immediately, 立刻
leih kīh; 卽刻 tseih kīh; 卽時
tseih she.

I'll do it instantly, 我卽爲之 wo
tseih wei che.

INSTIGATE or excite to, 挑唆 teaou
so.

Instigated the younger brother to pro-
secute the elder one, 唆弟訟
兄 so te sung heung.

INSTINCT of animals, 禽獸之本
性 kin show che pun sing.

INSTITUTE or establish, 立 leih; 設
shē.

INSTRUCT, 訓 heun; 教訓 keaou
heun.

To instruct youths, 教訓子弟
keaou heun tsze te.

Not fully instructed in, 訓練不
精 heun lēen pūh tsing.

INSTRUCTOR, a teacher, 師 sze; 先
生 sēen sāng.

INSTRUCTION, precepts conveying
knowledge, 教訓 keaou heun.

Valuable instructions, 實訓 paou heun.

Not listen to instructions, 教道不
聽從 keaou taou pūh ting tsung.

Instruction was diffused every where,
as far as the sun extended, 教道
四達流被日遠 keaou taou
sze tē, lew pei jīh yuen.

Instructions of a master, 師之指
示 sze che che she.

None of the concerns of the world can
be effected without instruction, 天
下之事非教無成 tēen
hea che sze, fe keaou woo ching.

Living in ease without instruction is a
state near to that of the brutes, 逸
居而無教則近於禽
獸 yīh keu urh woo keaou; tsīh
kin yu kin show.

Full fed and warmly clothed and with-
out instruction is a state near to that
of the beasts, 飽食暖衣而
無教則近於禽獸 paou
shih nwan e urh woo keaou tsīh kin
yu kin show.

Instruction is a most pressing concern
of (a government or) a country, 教
化國家之急務也 keaou
hwa kwō kea che keih woo yay.

INSTRUMENT of any kind, 器 ke.

Instrument of music, 樂器 yō ke.

INSUFFERABLE, 不堪的 pūh kan
tēih; 不可忍耐的 pūh ko
jin nae tēih.

INSUFFICIENT, not enough, 不敷
pūh kow; 不足 pūh tsūh.

Insufficient for the expences, 不敷
支用 pūh foo che yung.

Insufficient to prove my words, 不
足証吾言 pūh tsūh ching woo
yen.

When the passions are inwardly moved,
it appears in words; when words are
insufficient, the thought is expressed
in exclamations; when exclamations
are insufficient to express the feel-
ings, song is had recourse to; when
songs are insufficient, man incon-
sciously brandishes with his hands
and stamps with his feet, 情動
於中而行於言言之
不足故嗟歎之嗟歎
之不足故咏歌之咏
歌之不足不知手之
舞之足之蹈之 tsing tung
yu chung urh hing yu yen; yen che
pūh tsūh, koo tsay tan che; tsay
tan che pūh tsūh, koo yung ko che;
yung ko che pūh tsūh, pūh che show
che woo che, tsūh che taou che.

INSULT by words, 凌誚 ling say.
By words or act, 凌辱 ling jūh; 欺
負 ke foo.

To be insulted by a man is called Ke-
foo, 見凌於人爲欺負
kēen ling yu jin wei ke foo.

To insult by striking, 撻辱 tā jūh.

Presume on power and insult the weak,

恃強而凌弱 she keang urh
ling jūh. To submit to an insult,
肯吃虧 kǎng keih kwei.

He who can bear an insult is a good
Chinese, 吃得虧是好漢
子 keih tīh kwei, she haou han tsze.

He who hears an insult, gains (a com-
parative) advantage, 吃虧是
占便宜 keih kwei she chen
pēen e.

INSUPERABLE difficulty, 不勝之
難 pūh shing che nan.

Insupportable, 不當得起的
pǔh tang tǐh ke tēih.

Insupportable misery, 當不起
之禍 tang pǔh ke che ho.

INSURGENT, one who heads an insur-
rection against government, 作亂
的賊首 tsǔ lwan tēih tsih show.

INSURRECTION, or rebellion, 作亂
tsǔ lwan; 悖逆爭鬪之事
pei nēih tsǎng tow che sze.

A petty insurrection, 小亂 seaou
lwan.

To plot a great insurrection, 謀大
逆 mow ta nēih.

INTELLECT dull and idle, 神志
昏惰 shin che hwan to.

INTELLIGENCE perfect or complete,
without any defect, is at first possess-
ed by man, 圓明洞徹初
無少欠 yuen ming tung chē,
tsou woo shaou kēen.

The *title* of spiritual intelligence in
the heart or mind, is that which
distinguishes man from the beast,
心中一點靈明是人
禽異處 sin chung yǐh tēn ling
ming, she jin kin e choo.

INTELLIGENT good man, 達人君
子 tā jin keun tsze: discerning
man, 達理的人 tā le tēih
jin; 有豁達的人 yew hwǎ
tǎ tēih jin.

Intelligent and experienced, 練達
léon tǎ. Divinely intelligent, 神
悟 shin woo.

Intelligent reasonable man, 明白道
理的人 ming pǐh taou le tēih
jin.

Intelligent sensible man, 達理通

情的人 tā le tung tsing tēih
jin.

He is an intelligent person, how can he
ever indulge such a foolish thought,
他是個達人那裡肯
作痴想 ta she ko tā jin na le
kāng tsǔ che seang.

Intelligent eyes look at them, 慧眼
觀之 hui yen kwan che.

Dare not say it (the book) will be
useful to the highly intelligent, 非
敢謂有裨于高明 fei
kan wei yew pe yu kaou ming.

INTELLIGENT being, 有靈覺之
物 yew ling keō che wǐh.

That which is intelligent is called spirit,
that which circulates is called aura,
靈者謂之神運者謂
之氣 ling chay wei che shin; yun
chay wei che ke.

INTELLIGIBLE, 可通得的 ko
tung tǐh tēih.

His discourse is not intelligible, 他
的話是不可通得的
ta tēih hwa she pǔh ko tung tǐh tēih.

INTEND. I don't know what you
intend, 不知你心下如
何 pǔh che ne sin hea joo ho.

INTENSE application to study, 專心
念書 chuen sin nēen shoo.

INTENTION, design, purpose, 意 e;
意思 e sze; 志 che.

A fixed intention or determination,
立定主意 leih ting choo e.

Intention and aim to make it com-
plete, 意在求全 e tsae kew
tsuen.

What the thoughts are mainly directed
to, is called the intention; when the

intention takes a fixed direction, it is
called the purpose; to be able to
carry the purpose into effect, is
talent, 念之專注者乃
意也意之定向者乃
志也志之能遂者乃
才也 nēen che chuen choo chay,
nae e yay, e che ting heang chay, nae
che yay, che che nǎng suy chay; nae
tsae yay.

INTENTIONAL, what is done from
design; 立意做的 leih e tso
tēih; 有心做的 yew sin tso
tēih; 特志做的 tǐh che tso
tēih; 固意做的 koo e tso
tēih.

INTERCALLARY moon, 閏月 jun
yuē.

INTERCEDE, or beg for, 代求 tae
kew; to solicit personal kindness,
說情 shwǒ tsing.

INTERCEPT, to stop and seize in the
way, 攔阻 lan tsoo; 截其路
tsǎk ke loo.

INTERCHANGE or barter, 交易
keou yǐh.

INTERCOURSE, passage or visiting
between, 往來 wang lae.

Very little intercourse between, 往
來却甚疎淡 wang lae keō
shin sou tan.

Break off all intercourse with, 絕不
往來 tseuē pǔh wang lae.

Shut the door and cut off all inter-
course with friends, 閉門斷
客 pe mun twan kǐh. Criminal
intercourse of the sexes, 通姦
tung kēen; 犯姦 fau kēen.

On holding intercourse with different

classes of persons, the Chinese have the following proverb, **交官窮 交客富 交和尚得個 緣部** keaou kwan keung; keaou k'ih foo; keaou ho-shang t'ih ko yuen poo; intercourse with mandarins induces poverty, with merchants wealth; by intercourse with priests one gets a subscription paper; with the mandarins and priests also, thick presents go, and thin ones come, **厚往薄來** how wang p'ò lae.

INTERDICT, **禁止** kin che.

INTEREST on money lent, **利息** le seih; **利錢** le tséen.

Ten per cent per annum, **週年加 利一分** chow nēen kea le y'ih fun. To lend on interest, **放債** fang chae; **放賬** fang chang.

To borrow on interest, **借債** tsey chae; **借賬** tsey chang.

Interest of 10,000 for 1, **一本萬 利** y'ih pun wan le.

INTERFERE with other people's private affairs, **理人家閒事** le jin kea hēen sze.

Not interfere with the affairs of other nations, **並非干預別國之 事** p'ing fe kan yu p'ēē kwō che sze.

Declining to interfere is often expressed in the words of Confucius, **不在其位不謀其政** p'ih tsae ke wei, p'ih mow ke ching, 'Not filling the place, not plan the rule; i. e. not contrive measures for a place one does not fill.

INTERJECTION, words expressive of a sudden emotion of the mind, **歎 辭** tan tsze.

Interjections expressive of pain, **傷 痛聲** shang tung shing; as 噫 e, or oh! **嗚呼** woo-hoo, alas!

Interjection, tone or cry, expressive of excess, surprize and admiration, **太過太甚奇訝口聲** tae kwo, tae shin, ke ya *kow shing*.

INTERIOR, **內** nuy; **裡面** le mēen.

INTERLINED explanations, **旁訓** pang heun; **旁批** pang pe.

INTERMISSION, without, **無間斷** woo kēen twan.

There should be no intermissions, **不 可間斷** p'ih ko kēen twan.

If there be intermissions the eggs will become cold, **若間斷其 卵便冷了** jō kēen twan ke lwan pēen l'ang leaou.

Do so without intermission, **綿線 做去** mēen mēen tao keu.

INTERMITTENT fever, **寒熱往 來** han jē wang lac.

INTERNAL, **內** nuy; **裡面** le mēen; **內邊** nuy pēen.

INTERPRET, **轉話** chuen hwa; **譯言** y'ih yen.

INTERPRETER, or as they are called in Canton Linguists, **通事** tung sze; a communicator of business.

Interpreter in courts of justice, **傳 口供之人** chuen kow kung che jin; or **傳供** chuen kung.

Interpreter of dreams, **圓夢先 生** yuen mung sēen sāng; **詳解 夢的人** tseang-keae mung tēih jin.

INTERROGATE, question, **問** wān; **訊** sin. Forthwith interrogated him, **遂向盤問** suy heang pwan wān.

Not allow to interrogate, **不許勾 問** p'ih heu kow wān.

INTERROGATION, **問話** wān hwa; it is closed by **麼** mo; **否** fow; **耶** yay, or **呢** ne.

Is he come? **來了麼** lae leaou mo?

Is it not good? **豈不好嗎** ke p'ih haou ma?

INTERRUPT or stop, **阻** tsoo. Met with something to interrupt and could not fulfil the appointment, **遇有所阻未及如約** yu yew so tsoo; we keih joo yō.

INTERSTICE, or opening between the folds of the door, **門縫** mun fung.

Take the card and put it into the interstice of the door, **把帖子放 在門縫裡插進去** pa tēē tsze fang tsae mun fung le, ch'ā tain keu.

INTESTINES, great, **大腸** ta chang; small intestines, **小腸** seaou chang.

Viscera, **臟腑** tsang foo; including **腎心肺脾肝** shin, sin, fe, pe, kan, Kidneys, heart, lungs, stomach, and liver.

INTIMATE acquaintance, **相好** seang haou.

Very intimate friend, **極相契厚 的朋友** keih seang ke how tēih p'ang yew; **極相熟的** keih seang sh'uh tēih.

INTIMATION, slight hint of, as obtaining the end of a ball of thread or clew to, **如得端倪** joo t'ih twan ne.

INTIMIDATE people by power and strength, **迫脅以威力恐 人** p'ih hēē e wei keih kung jin.

天的 woo king wei shin tēn tēh.
 IRREMEDIAL, 了不得 leaou pūh tih; 救不過的 kew pūh kwo tēh.
 IRREMISSIBLE, 赦不得 shay pūh tih.
 IRREPARABLE, 不得挽回的 pūh tih wan hwuy tēh.
 IRRESISTIBLE, 住不得 choo pūh tih; 拒不得 keu pūh tih.
 IRRESOLUTE, want of firmness of heart, 不堅心 pūh kēen sin.
 IRREVERENT, 輕慢 king man; light careless, 心不恭敬 sin pūh kung king; 心不虔 sin pūh kēen.
 IRRITATE, provoke, 惹 jay; 激人之怒 keih jin che noo; 衝激 chung keih; 冲撞 chung chwang. Did not know how to speak, and therefore bounced against him (irritated him), 不會說話故此冲撞了他 pūh hwuy shwō hwa, koo tsze chung chwang leaou ta.
 IS, to be, 是 she; is in a place, 在 tsae. It is thus, 是如此 she joo tsze. Is it not? 不麼 pūh mo?
 Where is it? 在那裡 tsae na.le?
 Peking dialect is loud, 北京話帶響 Pih-king hwa tae heang.
 Is it advantageous or not? 是否有益 she fow yew yih.

ISINGLASS, 黃魚鰾膠 hwang yu peaou keaou; 魚膠 yu keaou.

ISLAMISM is sometimes called 清真教 tsing chin keaou, 'the pure and holy religion,' usually called 回教 hwuy hwuy keaou.

ISLAND of the sea, 海島 hea taou; 洲 chow; island in a river, 河洲 ho chow.

Chow is a habitable place in the midst of water, 水中可居之地 日洲 shwūy chung ko keu che te, yuē chow.

Island of Sumatra, 蘇門答喇島 Soo-mun-tā-la taou.

ISLANDER, 居海島之人 keu hae taou che jin.

ISOSCELES triangle, has two sides equal, 兩等邊三角形有兩邊線度等 leang tūng pēn san keō hing, yew leang pēn sēen too tūng.

ISSUE from, 發 fā; 發出來 fā chūh lae.

Issue from the nose and mouth, 自鼻口中出 tze pe kow chung chūh.

Issue a proclamation, 出了一張告示 chūh leaou yih chang kaon she.

Issue an imperial edict or order, 降諭 heang yu; send it down to a lower place.

IT, is made by the same pronouns as He and she, 他 ta; 其 ke 之 che.

ITCH, to be tickled, 癢 yang. A large species of itch, 癩瘡 lae chwang.

ITINERATE. Confucius having lost his office, itinerated in every direction to promulge his doctrines: as the government bell-man patrolled every road, 夫子失位周流四方以行其教如木鐸之徇于道路 Foo-tze shih wei chow lew sze fang, e hing ke keaou; joo mūh tō che seun yu taou loo.

To itinerate and teach, 遊說 yew shwō.

ITSELF, 已 ke; 自己 tze ke: alone, 單在 tan tsae; by itself, 獨在 tūh tsae.

IVORY, 象牙 seang ya.

Ivory ware, 牙器 ya ke.

Ivory pagoda, 牙塔 ya tā.

Ivory balls, 牙蛋 ya tan.

Ivory fans, 牙扇 ya shen.

Ivory screens, 牙月扇 ya yuē shen.

Ivory card racks, 牙信筒 ya sin tung.

Ivory work boxes, 牙工夫箱 ya kung foo seang.

Ivory camp baskets, 牙蔴籃 ya ma lan.

J

JACK FRUIT, 菠蘿蜜 po lo meih.
 JACKET, a short coat for the waist, 中衫 chung shan.
 JADED, weary, 困乏 kwän fä.
 JAIL, a prison, 獄 yä; 監牢 kēen laou; a wooden cage for an offender, 囚籠 tsew lung.
 JAPAN, the country of, 日本國 Jih-pun kwō.
 Japan ware, 漆器 tselh ke.
 Japan and China ware inlaid with shells, 螺蚶器 lo tēn ke.
 JAR, or earthen ware vessel for containing wine, 罈 tan, or 壇 tan.
 A large porcelain jar, 大磁缸 ta tze kang.
 Large water jar, 大水甕 ta shwōy yung.
 Receive it into an empty jar, 以空缸接之 e kung kang tsē che.
 JASMINE, 素馨花 soo hing hwa.
 Wild jasmine, 山素馨花 shan soo hing hwa.
 JASPER, of a green colour, 青碧 tsing peih; 碧玉石 peih yūh shih.
 High hills contain a great deal of green jasper, 高山多青碧 kaou shan to tsing peih.
 JAUNDICE, 黃症 hwang ching.

To be attacked by jaundice, 發黃症 fā hwang ching.
 JAW, locked, 口噤 kow kin; 牙關緊閉 ya kwan kin pe.
 The bone in which the teeth are fixed, 牙較 ya keaou.
 JEALOUS husband, 疑惑己妻之夫 e hwō ke tse che foo.
 JELLY made from elephant's skin, 象皮膏 seang pe kaou.
 JEOPARDY, danger, 危險 wei hēen.
 JEST, joke, merriment, 說趣話 shwō tseu hwa.
 Let him jest now, his day will come afterwards, 由他說趣話他的日子在後邊 yew ta shwō tseu hwa, ta tēih jih tze tse how pēen.
 When there is death in a family, it is not the time for jesting (or merriment,) 人家有了喪事不是頑意兒的時候 jin kea yew leaou sang sze, pūh she wan e urh tēih she how.
 JEW'S fish, or Pipe fish, 針魚 chin yu; or 鱗魚 chin yu.
 JESUITS called themselves in Chinese, 耶穌會士 Ya-soo hwuy sze.
 The following is the inscription on the tomb of St. FRANCIS XAVIER, at St. John's island,

明大
 嘉靖三十一
 年壬子之冬
 升天
 耶蘇會士泰西聖人範濟各
 崇禎十二年己卯眾會友立碑

JINGLING noise, 鑼鐃 kēen hwāng.
 Jingling mixed noise of bells and drums, 鐘鼓聲相雜 chung koo shing seang tsā.
 JOB, piece of chance work, 零碎工夫 ling suy kung foo; 小工夫 seaou kung foo.
 Job's tears, 薏米 e me.
 JOCOSE, 打趣 ta tseu.
 JOG, or push lightly the foot, as a hint to a person, 躡足 nō tsūh.
 JOIN, or connect together, 接連 tsē

l'een; 相連 seang l'een; 合 hō.
Cochinchina joins on to China, 安南
接聯中國 Gan-nan ts'ō l'een
Chung-kwō.

Join and connect them by the word
ke'ib, 以及字聯屬之 e
ke'ih tsze l'een shūh che.

Join and reckon them, 合而計
之 hō urh ke che.

All the barbarians joined, or attached
themselves to the Yuen dynasty,
諸蠻皆附于元 ch'oo man,
keae foo yu Yuen.

JOINING the hands raised before the
breast in prayer, as the Buddhists do,
合掌 hō chang; is to intimate
that 心合於道道合於
心 sin hō yu taou; taou hō yu sin,
the heart joins or unites with the
eternal reason; and the eternal
reason unites with the heart.

JOINT of the Nymphaea Nelumbo, 藕
節 gow ts'ē. Joints of bones, 骨
節 k'ūh ts'ē.

JOKE, jest, 要言 shwa jen; 戲言
he yen; 笑話 seao hwa.

To joke, 說玩笑的話 shw'ō
wan seao t'ēih hwa.

Coarse joke, 粗話 tsoo hwa.

JOURNAL or diary, 日知錄 j'ih che
l'ih.

JOURNEY, the travel of a day, 一日
之路 y'ih j'ih che loo.

A long journey, 長行 chang hing.

When do you begin your journey, 你
幾時起程 ne ke she ke
ching; or 動身 tung shin.

About a month's journey, 約一月
程 y'ō y'ih yuē ching.

Anxious to proceed on one's journey,

貪走路 tan ts'ow loo.

I have long wished to take a journey
(or ramble) to See-hoo, but it has
never yet been convenient, 我久
欲到西湖一遊未得
其便 wo kew y'ō taou See-hoo
y'ih yew, we t'ih ke p'een.

I wish you a tranquil journey, 一路
平安 y'ih loo ping gan.

I wish a happy star may accompany
you on your journey, 一路福
星 y'ih loo fūh sing.

JOURNEYMAN, employed for a time,
做散工的人 tso san kung
t'ēih jin.

A person who eats and lives with his
master, 長工 chang kung.

To do work by the day, 論日做
論件 lun j'ih tso; by the piece, 論件
做 lun k'een tso.

JOY, gladness, 喜 he; 樂 lō.

Heart full of joy said, this may be
called heaven's complying with
human wishes, 滿心歡喜道
可謂天從人願 mwan sin
hwan he, taou, ko wei t'een tsung
jin yuen.

For joy, flourished with the hands
and stamped with the feet, (skipped
about for joy,) 喜得手舞足
蹈起來 he t'ih show woo,
ts'ūh taou ke lae.

Empty joy, 空喜 kung he.

JUDGE, to distinguish, 審 shin.

To pass sentence, 審判 shin pwan;
判斷 pwan twan.

A judge in criminal cases, 審判
官 shin pwan kwan.

The judge detained the witnesses, 判

司官留下見証人 pwan
sze kwan lew hea k'een ching jin.

The judge of a province is called 按
察司 gan-ch'ā sze; and 臬臺
n'ē t'ae. Judge in hades, is called
閻魔法王 yen mo f'ā wang;
others are called 閻王 yen wang,
of these there are ten.

JUDGEMENT or decision in law, 擬
e; 審斷 shin twan.

To clear up and reverse a false judge-
ment, 辯明冤枉 p'een ming
yuen wang,

Day of judgment, is called by the Ma-
homedans, 後世公判之日
how she kung pwan che y'ih.

JUDICIOUS, discerning clearly, 明
白的 ming p'ih t'ēih.

He is not only externally plain and
steady, but in his heart calculates,
(is judicious), 可不是外頭
老實心裡有數 ko p'ih
she wae tow laou sh'ih, sin le yew soo.

JUGGLER, 變戲法的人 p'een
he f'ā t'ēih jin.

JUICE, 汁 ch'ih.

Juice of a species of maple, seems in-
tended by 楓香脂 fueng heang
che; called also 白膠香 p'ih
keao heang.

JUMBLE, or mix in confusion, 亂交
雜 lwan keao ts'ā.

JUMP, 跳 teaou.

To jump over, 跳過去 teaou kwo
keu.

JUNIOR brother, 弟 te: any person
younger than another, 較人年
輕 keao jin n'een king.

JUNK, 白艚船 p'ih tsaou chuen;
白艚洋船 p'ih tsaou yang
chuen.

JUPITER, the planet, 木星 m'ih
sing; otherwise called 歲星 suy
sing.

JURY. The Chinese have none: the
sitting magistrate decides as he
pleases: it is said that sometimes the
鄉紳 heang shin, or country gen-
tlemen are called in to advise.

JUST, equitable, 公道 kung taou;
公平 kung ping.

Most just and void of selfishness, and
hence was able to make the heart of
the world submit, 至公無私
故能服天下之心 che
kung woo sze, koo n'ang f'ih t'ien
hea chesin. Very just and equitable,
by no means partial or corrupt, 甚
爲公平並無偏枯 shin
wei kung ping, ping woo p'ea koo.

Extremely right and just, 極是極
公 ke'ih she, ke'ih kung.

The true God is most just, 真主
至公 chin Choo che kung. (Ma-
homedan expression).

Just, accurately, just like a hungry ti-
ger seizing its prey, 便如餓
虎撲食一般 p'ien joo go
hoo p'ō sh'ih y'ih pan.

Just, almost before the face, 剛至
面前 kang che m'een ts'een.

Just like an iron post; not like a person
ill, 猶如鉄柱一般不像
個有病的 yew joo t'ē ch'oo
y'ih pan; p'ih seang ko yew ping t'ē'ih.

Just thirteen years of age, 年甫十
三 n'een foo sh'ih san.

Just so, 便是了 p'een she leaon.

JUSTICE, agreeableness to right;
righteousness, 義 e; 公 kung; 公
道 kung taou, the opposite of all
selfish feeling.

Justice is to be preferred to life, 義
重于生 e chung yu s'ang.

Justice of the peace or local magistrate,
地方官 te fang kwan.

He is a vile thief, you cannot speak to
him of justice or righteousness,
他是個殘賊不可以
仁義說 ta she ko tsan ts'ih, p'ih
ko e jin e shw'ō.

JUSTLY and strictly try, and pass sen-
tence, 秉公嚴審定擬 ping
kung yen shin ting e; 公平之
貌 kung ping che maou; 公道
的 kung taou t'ē'ih.

He transacts business justly, 他辦
事情公道的 ta pan sze tsing
kung taou t'ē'ih.

Very justly, 公公道道的 kung
kung taou taou t'ē'ih.

K

KAEMPFERIA ROTUNDA, 山柰
shan nae; called also in the Puu-
tsaou 山辣 shan l'ä; 三柰
san nae, and 三賴 san lae.

KALEIDOSCOPE, 萬花鏡 wan
hwa king.

KALENDAR is commonly called 通
書 tung shoo; that published by
imperial authority is called 時憲
書 she h'een shoo; and 皇曆
hwang le'ih.

There are several Kalendars printed
by private individuals, which are
generally consulted by all Chinese
in the ordinary affairs of life. Be-
sides the list of the days of the month,
they contain lucky and unlucky days;
birth-days of the gods; the days on
which the emperors and empresses
of the reigning family died, &c. &c.
The following is a specimen of the
Chinese Kalendar for 道光元

年 Taou-kwang's first year, which
began on Feb. 3d. 1821.

正月小 the first moon is a little
one, containing 29 days. The first
day is called 初一 too y'ih, or
元旦 yuen-tan. This is 天臘
之辰誕 the birth day of T'een-
l'ä; and is also 彌勒佛聖
旦 the sacred birth day of Melih
Budh; and of 車大元帥 the
great general Chay. Some lists of

... the first day of the year ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ... 宜安床收養交 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ... 宜安床收養交 ...

... the first day of the year ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ... 宜安床收養交 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ... 宜安床收養交 ...

The list of anniversary days of mourn-

... the first day of the year ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ... 宜安床收養交 ...

... 宜結昏會友上 ... 宜安床收養交 ...

蒲劍斬千邪
艾旗招百福

Poo k'een tsan ts'een seay, gae ke chaou p'ih f'oh.

A calamus sword cuts off a thousand curses.

An artemisia flag invites a hundred blessings.

五月五日 fifth day of the fifth moon is the 雷霆帝旦 birth day of the thunder palace emperor, or Luy-ting-te.

It is also a term called 端陽節 twan yang ts'ë, one of the greatest holidays amongst the Chinese. It is also thought to be a period extremely lucky. At noon on this day a charm is written on paper and pasted up generally in different parts of the house.

五月五日午時書
官非口舌盡消除
蛇虫鼠蟻逃潛去
百病千災一切驅

Woo yu' wo j'ih woo she shoo,
Kwan fe kow sh'ë tsin seaou choo;
Shay chung shoo e taou ts'een keu,
P'ih ping ts'een tsae y'ih tse keu.

On the fifth day of the fifth moon I write this at noon,

May all litigations and altercations be quite excluded.

May snakes, and insects, and rats, and ants all run away;

May a hundred diseases, and a thousand calamities be every one expelled.

To this are added from the Yih-king, the four lucky words, 元亨利貞 yuen, h'ang, le, ching.

Workmen, shopkeepers, and boys at school all 放假 fang-ke, have holiday; and go to see the dragon boats instituted to commemorate the suicide, by drowning, of 屈原平 Ke'ih-yuen-piug. (See 1st vol. of this Dictionary, page 686.)

On this day, 忌作灶哭泣 shun the building of a furnace; weeping and crying. The day is 宜祭祀 祀上表章上官出行 proper for offering sacrifice; presenting a memorial to the emperor; entering on an official situation; and going from home. Another almanack says, on this day avoid shaving your head. For the above named things that are proper to be done, the 宜辰時 fit hours are from seven to nine in the morning.

This day is 三喪 san sang, three-fold death day. If one death take place, other two funerals will be sure to succeed in the family. To avoid this evil, the deceased person is left to lie unshrouded that day, and a party of 南無先生 Nan-mo s'een-s'ang, or Taou priests are called to perform certain rites, and to offer a fowl, an egg, and a piece of pork at the gate; all of which they take away with them. This procedure is supposed to avert the dreaded evil.

In Canton the birth days of the gods most noticed, are on

2d moon, 3d day, 文昌帝君 wän chang te keun, this divinity assists worshippers to write an elegant style.

2d moon, 19th day, 觀音菩薩

Kwan yin poo s'ä, A most merciful goddess.

3d moon, 15th day, 醫靈大帝 e ling ta te, The great emperor, the efficacious physician; worshipped for the recovery of health.

3d moon, 23d day, 天后娘娘 t'een how neang neang, her ladyship the queen of heaven.

4th moon, 17th day, 金花夫人 kin hwa foo jin, worshipped by those who desire children.

5th moon, 13th day, 關帝 kwan te, the god of righteous war. Small bands of men form themselves into brotherhoods and worship this divinity as a patron god, vowing attachment to each other, from which they are called 拜案兄弟 pae gan heung te, sworn brothers.

7th moon, 23d day, 城隍菩薩 ching hwang poo s'ä, the god of the district called Kwang-chow-foo.

9th moon, 27th day, 華光大帝 hwa kwang ta te, the god of fire, much feared, and much adored.

Besides these divinities there are various gods of hills, rivers, &c., worshipped by the local government officers in spring and autumn.

KALPAS of India are called 劫 k'ë.

The work 指月錄 che yu'ë l'uh reckons seven kalpas, making 300,000 years: the present era is the 7th over which Kalpa the Budh 釋迦牟尼 Shih kea-mow-ne presides.

K'HAN, Tartar title, is often written 汗 Han.

KAO-LIN, 高嶺 Kaou-ling. See Por-

celain, of which the Kaou-ling earth is one of the ingredients.

KEEN, sharp, 利的 le tēih. A keen edge of a knife, 利刀口 le taou kow.

KEEP, to guard or take care of, 看守 kan show, 存下 tsun hea. I'll trouble you to keep these goods for me till I return, and then return them to me, 我多煩你代我存此貨伺我回來交還我 wo to fan ne tae wo tsun tze ho; sze wo hwuy lae; keaou hwan wo.

Keep the commandments and not commit any wickedness, 持戒諸惡莫作 che keae choo gö mö tsö.

Keep off the sun, 蔽日 pe jīh.

KEPT a long time, 久留 kew lew. He merely kept up an appearance, and assented to what was done, 他不過備名也唯諾而已 ta pīh kwo pe ming yay; we nō urh e.

KEEPER, one that has the superintendance of any thing, 看守的 kan show tēih.

Keeper of animals, 看守牲口的 kan show sāng kow tēih.

Keeper of a gate, 看守門戶之人 kan show mun hoo che jin.

Keepers of government property robbing it, 監守盜 kēen show taou.

KEEPSAKE, 表記 peau ke.

KERCHIEF, 巾 kin. Handkerchief, 手巾 show kin. Neckerchief, 頸巾 king kin.

KENNEL for a dog, 狗洞 kow tung.

KERNEL, 仁子 jin tze; 核子

hīh tze. Kernels of peaches, bitter, 桃仁 taou jin.

Kernels should be arranged or planted with the hand; seeds should be scattered, 核宜排子宜撒 hīh e pac; tze e sä.

KERSYMERE, 小絨 seaou jung; 小呢 seaou ne.

KETTLE-DRUM, species of, 蘇鼓 soo koo, a Soo-chow drum, covered with 牛皮 cow's skin.

KEY, 鑰匙 yō she; 鎖匙 so she. Take several large and small keys, 拿了幾把大小鑰匙 na leaou ke pa ta seaou yō she.

KEYHOLE, 鑰匙眼 yō she yen.

KICK, to strike with the foot, 踢 teih; a kick, 踢一脚 teih yīh keō.

KID, the young of a goat, 山羊羔子 shan yang kaou tze.

KIDNAP, 拐去 kwae keu; 拐去小孩子 kwae keu seaou hae tze.

KIDNAPPER, 拐子 kwae tze.

KIDNEY, 內腎 nuy shin.

KILL, to deprive of life, 殺 shā: 殺死 shā sze; 打死 ta sze. First killed his wife and then killed himself, 先殺妻而後自殺 sēen shā tse, urh how tze shā.

Forthwith killed him, 遂死之 suy sze che.

To kill men according to the king's law, is like a boat in its passage crushing to death cockles or muscles, it is without design, 以王法殺人如舟行壓死螺蚌自出無心 e wang fá shā jin, joo chow hing yā sze lo pang, tze chūh woo sin.

Killed by thunder, 奉雷擊命 fung lung keih ming.

Kill beef, 宰牛隻 tsao new chīh. This is sometimes prohibited to the Mahomedans, and they 私自屠宰 sae tze too tsae, kill it clandestinely.

Kill animals, without some (great) cause, (is considered immoral,) 無故殺生 woo koo shā sāng.

Kill two birds with one stone, 一舉兩便 yīh keu leang pēen; by one act, two convenient results.

KIND, benevolent, 仁 jin; 溫和的 wān ho tēih; 有慈心 yew tze sin; kind countenance, 有面情 yew mēen tsing.

A kind compassionate man, 溫和慈悲之人 wān ho tze pe che jin. I would be kind to him; but he is determined to be cold to me, 我要親熱他他偏要冷落我 wo yaou tsin jé ta: ta pēen yaou lāng lō wo.

Kind regard to, said of Budh viewing the virtuous, 眷顧 keuen koo.

Kind, hitherto, 知愛有素 che gae yew soo.

Kind, sort, 類 luy; 等 tǎng.

The best kind, 上等 shang tǎng. Every kind of pencil, 各色筆 kō sīh peih.

Every kind, 各等 kō tǎng; 各項 kō heang; 各種 kō chung.

Kinds of insects are very troublesome numerous, 蟲類甚繁 chung luy shin fan.

KINDLE, 點着火 tēen chō ho; 燒着火 shaou chō ho.

KINDNESS, so great, 如此深恩
joo tsze shiu gan.

Kindness, 慈惠 tsze hwuy.

Do a kindness and never think of it afterwards; but never forget a favor received, 施惠無念受恩莫忘 she hwuy woo nēn; show gān mō wang.

Great kindness is expressed by giving life to the dead, and giving flesh to bones, or raising and putting flesh on the white bones, 大恩謂生死而骨肉也即起死人而肉白骨也 ta gān wei sǎng sze urh kūh jow yay; tselh ke sze jin, urh jow pih kūh yay.

KINDRED, persons related by birth or marriage, 親戚 tsin tselh; 親族 tsin tsuh.

KING, 王 wang; 國王 kwō wang; 帝王 te wang.

A general term for a monarch, is 國君 kwō keun, and 國主 kwō choo.

King of heaven, 天王 tēn wang, title of several of the Budh sect.

Foreign kings and ambassadors come to an imperial audience to return thanks for favors received, 外國王子使者來朝謝恩 wae kwō wang tsze, sze chay, lae chaou seay gān.

The sages learned from the bee to institute a government by king and ministers, 聖人師蜂立君臣 shing jin sze fung, leih keun chin.

King crab, 蟹 how.

King crab is also called 海鷄魚 hae yaou yu, and 少陽魚 shaou

yang yu. The mouth is in the belly, 口在腹 kow tsae fūh.

King fisher, 魚狗 yu kow. Vulgarly called 釣魚郎 teou yu lang.

KINGDOM, 王國 wang kwō; 邦 paag; 邦國 pang kwō.

KISS, to touch with the lips, 親嘴 tsin tsuy; 啜乖 chuē kwae; 對嘴 tuy tsuy. Kiss the infant, 與嬰孩親嘴 yu ying hae tsin tsuy.

KITCHEN for dressing food, 廚房 choo fang; for preparing tea, 茶房 cha fang.

Kitchen garden, 菜園 tsae yuen.

KITES, 風箏 fung tsǎng; 風紙 fung che; 紙搖 che yaou.

KITTEN, 貓兒 maou urh; 貓仔 maou tsae.

To kitten, 生貓仔 sāng maou tsae.

KNAVE, a petty thief, 小賊 seou tsih.

KNEAD the paste (for porcelain), 練泥 lēn ne.

To knead dough, 擰麵 taou mēn.

KNEE, 膝 seih; 膝頭 seih tow.

To bend the knee, 屈膝 keuh seih.

Right knee upon the ground, 右膝着地 yew seih chō te.

Children around the knees, 兒童繞膝 urh tung jaou seih.

KNEEPAN, 膝頭 seih tow.

KNEEL, 跪 kwei. To bend one knee, 折膝 chē seih; 打半膝 ta pwan seih.

To kneel and put the forehead to the ground, 跪叩 kwei kow.

The great ceremony of thrice kneeling and nine times putting the forehead to the ground, 三跪九叩 san kwei kew kow.

KNEELING report to the emperor, 跪奏 kwei tsow.

KNEW. Big and little, all without exception knew him, 大犬小小沒一個不認得他 ta ta seaou seaou, mūh yih ko pūh jin tih ta.

He knew letters very slightly, 他畧畧識字 ta leō leō shih tsze.

KNIFE, 刀 taou; a knife, 一把刀 yih pa taou.

Never without a knife (or sword), 身不離刀 shin pūh le taou.

Knives and forks, 刀叉 taou cha.

Knife of copper used by apothecaries, 銅刀 tung taou.

Knife moving on a pivot to slice drugs with, 藥釵 yō sā, or chā.

KNIT the eyebrows, 攢眉 tsuan mei.

Knit his eyebrows and said, this water is really so dirty how shall I drink it?

皺眉道這水寔在腌厝怎麼喝得下去 chow mei taou, chay shwūy shih tsae gan tsang, tsǎng mo hō tih hea keu.

KNOB on the top of Chinese caps to distinguished rank, 帽頂 maou ting.

KNOCK, to strike, 打 ta. Knocked on the table and cried out admirable, 拍案叫妙 pih gan keaou meau. There is somebody outside knocking at the door, 有人在 外扣門 yew jin tsae wae kow mun. Knocking constantly at the door, 剝剝啄啄在門 pō pō chō chō tsae mun.

Knock at the door is also expressed by 拷門 kaou mun.

Yet I had a hole knocked in my head

by that wood nail, 到底被那
木釘碰破了頭 taou te
pe na mǔh ting pǎng po leaou tow.
To knock a person down by a blow of
the fist, 一拳打倒人下
地 yǐh keuen ta taon jin hea te.
KNOT in wood, 木節 mǔh tsǎē.
Knot made with a string, 結子 kǎē
tsze; 結頭 kǎē tow.
To knot, 打結 ta kǎē. Knot-wood,
洋影木 yang ying mǔh.
KNOTCHED wood form their bonds,
以木刻爲信 e mǔh kǐh-wei
sin.
KNOW, to perceive with certainty,
知 che; 知道 che taou.
To know thoroughly, 識透 shǐh
tow; 識到透徹 shǐh taou
tow chǎ; 知悉 che shǐh. To
recognise, 認 jin.
Do you know him? 你認得他
麼 ne jin tǐh ta mo?
It is indeed difficult to know man,
人固難知 jin koo nan-che.
You know them all, 都是你認
得的 too she ne jin tǐh tǐh.
Through life let no one know it, 終
身不使人知 chung shin
pùh she jin che. Heaven knows it,
the gods know it, I know it, and
you know it, how can you say no
one knows it, 天知神知我
知子知何謂無知 tēn
che; shin che; wo che; tsze che;
ho wei woo che.
Does not himself know that he is sick,
不自知其有病 pǔh tsze
che ke yew ping
Know only one Lord, no other gods

or Budhs are worshipped by them
(the Mahomedans,) 止知一
主其他神佛皆不奉
che che yǐh Choo, ke ta shin, Fǔh,
keae pǔh fung. Gods and Budhs
皆是主造 keae she choo
tsaou, are all made by the Lord.
Whether real or not real, is what can-
not be known to another person;
but known only to one's self, 其
實與不實蓋有他人
所不及知而已獨知
之 ke shǐh yu pǔh shǐh, kae yew ta
jin-so pǔh keǐh che, urh ke 'ǔh che
che.
Whenever a man knows the true God
his Creator, he begins to know him-
self, 凡人認得化生己
身之真主始認得自
己也 fan jin, jin tǐh hwa sāng
ke shin che chia Choo, che jin tǐh
tsze ke yay, (Mahomedan expres-
sion.)
Know the vices of those beloved, and
the virtues of those hated, 愛而
知其惡 gae urh che ke gǎ; 憎
而知其善 tsǎng urh che ke
shen.
KNOWLEDGE, 見識 kēn shǐh.
By daily reading knowledge is in-
creased, 日日讀書以增
見識 jǐh jǐh tǔh shoo, e tsǎng
kēn shǐh. To add to (or supply
the defects of) one's own knowledge,
補自己的見識 poo tsze
ke tǐh kēn shǐh.
Defective in knowledge, 少智力
shaon che lǐh. In knowledge and
stratagems he surpassed others, 他

智謀過人 ta che mow kwo
jin.
Knowledge of the world, 見過世
面 kēn kwo she mēn.
Of the diffusion of knowledge they say,
知之而不言非也聞
之而不傳亦非也 to
know (what is good) and not speak
of it, is wrong; to hear it, and
not transmit it to others, is also
wrong.
One of their precepts is, 多講善
言多刻好書 utter many vir-
tuous speeches; print many good
books.
Knowledge, general or universal, 博
學 pǎ heǎ; 學之博 heǎ che
pǎ.
Knowledge but limited, 見聞淺
隘 kēn wǎn tsēn yae. I possess
knowledge! 吾有知乎哉
woo yew che hoo tsae! I have no
knowledge, 無知也 woo che
yay, (said by Confucius.)
KNUCKLE, 指節 che tsǎē: 拳骨
keuen kǔh.
KORAN, seems referred to under the
title 天方至聖實錄 tēn
fang che shing shǐh lǔh.
It is not in the Koran, 未在天
經中 we tsae tēn king chung.
Koran was called by the emperor 洪
武 Hung-woo, the Celestial book
天經 tēn king, consisting of 三
十部册 san shǐh poo tsǐh, 30
vols.
KULPA of the Budhists 劫 kǎē; 一
千劫 yǐh tsēn kǎē, a thousand
kulpas. See Kalpa.

L

As an initial sound occurs in many Chinese syllables; but as a final sound it does not exist in that language.

LABIAL sounds, 脣音 *shin ying*.
They distinguish, 重脣音 *chung shin yin*, 'heavy lip sounds,' and 輕脣音 *king shin yin*, 'light lip sounds.'

LABORIOUS, 勞苦的 *laou koo tēih*.
Why should we attend to this laborious business, 我們爲甚麼做這勞苦的事 *wo mun wei shin mo tso chay laou koo tēih sze*.

Laboriously diligent, 勤 *kin pe*;
勤勞 *kin laou*.

LABOUR, or work for a subsistence, 做工度日 *tso kung too jīh*.
To toil with painful effort, 効勞 *heacu laou*; 辛苦 *sin kuo*.

It cost him a great deal of heart's blood (labour and toil), 他費了好多心血 *ta fei leaou haou to sin keuē*.

The division of labour is intended, 一其手不分其心 *yīh ke show pūh fun ke sin*, to *one* a man's hands, and leave his mind undivided.

Labour or toil being the lot of the people induces virtuous thoughts; ease or indulgence induces licentious thoughts, 民勞則思善逸則思淫 *min laou tsih sze shen; yīh tsih sze yin*.

Labour, preternatural, where the su-

perior extremities are presented, 橫生 *hung sāng*; 逆產 *neh tsan*, where the feet are presented.

Woman in labour, 產婦 *tsan foo*;
產母 *tsan moo*.

Difficult labour, 拆副難產 *tsīh fūh nan tsan*; 難產 *nan tsan*.
There is a volume on difficult labours, called 達生編 *tā-sāng pēn*.

LABOURER, one who acts as porter in warehouses, &c. 管點 *kwau tēen*; some write, 管店 *kwau tēen*.

Porter who carries burdens, 挑夫 *teaou foo*.

Labourer who assists bricklayers, &c. 小工 *seau kung*, or 幫工 *pang kung*. They get half the wages of the 大工 *ta kung*, or principal workmen, which amounts to five or six candareens a-day, nearly five or six pence.

LAC GUM, or Lacca, 紫梗 *tsze kǎng*, the red coloured matter formed by the *Coccus Lacca*, and run into lumps or cakes, hence called *cake lac*.

LACE, gold and silver, 金銀線帶 *kin yin sēn tae*.

Lace-bark tree, perhaps same as the

椴樹皮 *tsung shoo pe*, bark of the *Tsung-shoo*, which appears as if woven.

LACERTA ALLIGATOR, 鼉龍 *to lung*.

Lacerta Gecko, 蛤蚧 *keā keae?*

Species of lacerta, 蛤蚧 *keā keae*;
male spotted with reddish spots on the back and red streaks along the side. The female much paler, no red.

LACKER, 漆 *tseih*.

A lackered box, 漆盒子 *tseih hō tsze*.

Lackered ware, 漆器 *tseih ke*.

Lackered screens, 漆圍屏 *tseih wei ping*.

LACONIC phrase, and perspicuous idea, 詞簡意顯 *tsze kēen, e hēen*.

LAD, or school-boy, 蒙童小子 *mung tung seau tsze*.

LADDER, wooden steps, 梯木階也 *te mūh keae yay*; or 梯子 *te tsze*.

Ladder going up to loft, 樓梯 *low te*; cloud ladder, 雲梯 *yun te*.

Ladder with steps, 階梯 *keae ts*.

This ladder has twelve steps, 這個樓梯有十二級 *chay ko low te yew shih urh keih*.

Went up the ladder, 登梯上去 *tāng te shang keu*.

Go down by the ladder, 躡梯下去 nēē te hea keu.
 Ladder and ship, 梯航 te, hang, are used metaphorically for sacred books, which raise men from vice, and carry them across a 苦海 koo hae, bitter sea of troubles.
 LADLE of copper, used in preparing drugs, 銅殼 tung kō.
 LADY, the terms by which females of rank are designated vary, as 奶奶 nae-nae; 太太 tae tae.
 An old lady, 老太太 laou tae tae.
 A young lady, 姑娘 koo neang; 小姐 seaou tseay, 娘子 ueang tsze, is a general term for married women.
 Your lady or wife, 尊夫人 tsun foo jin.
 Are all the ladies well? 眾位奶奶小姐納福 chung wei nae nae, seaou tseay, nǎ fūh.
 Lady bug, species of *Coccinella*, 14 spotted, 花金龜 hwa kin kwei.
 LAGERSTROEMIA *Indica*, 紫薇 tsze we.
 LAID, 放 fang. Having said this he laid down the card and went off, 說罷便放下帖子去了 shwō pa, pēn fang hea tēē tsze, kou leaou.
 LAKE, 湖 hoo. A smaller collection of inland water, 池 che.
 The Po-yang lake, 鄱陽湖 Po-yang hoo.
 The ground on the south of the street was suddenly converted into a lake, 坊南之地忽變為池 fang nan che te, hwūh pēn wei che.
 Lake of filthy blood, 血污池 heuē

woo che; to be immersed in it is one of the punishments in hell.
 LAMB, the young of a sheep, 羔 kaou; 羔羊 kaou yang.
 LAME foot, 跛脚 pe keō.
 Lame hand, 跛手 pe show.
 Lame man, 跛人 pe jin.
 LAMENTABLE, 可憐 ko lēn.
 Really lamentable, 誠可惜哉 ching ko seih tsae.
 Very lamentable, 殊堪憫惻 shoo kan min tsih.
 LAMP, 燈 tāng.
 One lamp, 一盞燈 yih tsan tāng.
 To light a lamp, 點燈 tēn tāng.
 To blow out a lamp, 吹滅燈 chuy mēē tāng.
 Under or by its light, 燈下 tāng hea. Cannot see the characters in day light; but they will immediately appear with the light of a lamp, 字白日不見燈下照之即見 tze pih jih pūh kēn; tāng hea chaou che tseih kēn.
 LANCE or lancet of a surgeon, 外科小刀 wae ko seaou taou.
 Point of a lancet, 刀尖 taou tsēn.
 Lance, or open surgically, 刺破 tsze po.
 Lances of the military, of different shapes are called 屈刀 keih taou; 偃月刀 yen yue taou; 戟刀 keih taou; 眉尖刀 mei tsēn taou; 鳳嘴刀 fung tsuy taou; 筆刀 peih taou, &c.
 LAND, a country or region, 地 te; fields, 田地 tēn te.
 Government lands, 官田 kwan tēn.

Poor land, 瘦地 sow te. Rich land, 肥地 fei te.
 After the civil wars of the 五代 woo-tae period, about A. D. 1000, a great part of China was left without cultivators of the land, and then arose the government and military lands called 官田 kwan tēn; 屯田 tun tēn; and 營田 ying tēn: the Tun-tēn were cultivated by the soldiers themselves; and the Ying-tēn, seem to have been let out by the army. The 圭田 kwei tēn, were ancient grants of land to great officers of state.
 Something similar to church lands, was denoted by 僧寺常住田 sāng sze chang choo tēn, 'the lands where the priests of the Budh temples constantly resided,' with these the government of the Sung dynasty interfered, and took from the priests all that was more than necessary for their support.
 LAND, to come on shore, 登岸 tāng gan; 上岸 shang gan.
 Small landing place, 埔頭 poo tow; larger landing place, 馬頭 ma tow
 LAND MESUARE, 丈量田地 chang leang tēn te.
 A newly invented wheel for land measure, 新制丈量步車 sin che chang leang poo chay.
 LANDHOLDER, 田畝主 tēn mow choo.
 LANDLORD, the owner of a house, 屋主 ūh choo; of a tavern, 酒店主 tsew tēn choo. Owner of land, 田主 tēn choo.

LANDSCAPE, 山川 shan chuen; 山水 shan shwü; a representation of a landscape on paper, 地方圖 te fang too.

General appearance of a landscape, 山水形勢 shan shwü hing she.

Exceedingly appropriate to the general appearance of the landscape, 于山水形勢甚為相宜 yu shan shwü hing she shiu wei seang e.

Beautiful landscapes, 山川秀麗 shan chuen sew le.

LAND-TAX, 田賦 tēn foo; or 賦稅 foo shwü; 田糧 tēn leang.

It is sometimes called 租銀 tsoo yin, 'rent;' from which it would appear that the whole land of the

country is considered the property of the sovereign: thus it is said to the people, 'It is with your rent money that the one man, the father of ten thousand years (the emperor)

is clothed,' 萬歲爺一個人穿的衣服是你們租銀 wan sui yay, yih ko jin chuen tēih e fūh, she ne mun tsoo yin.

LANE, 巷 hang; 街巷 keae hang, in Peking called 衚衕 hoo-tung.

LANGUAGE, human speech, 言語 yen yu; 話 hwa. Chinese language,

中國的話 chung kwō tēih hwa; or 漢話 han hwa. The

Man-chow Tartar language, 清語 Tsing yu: The Chinese written character,

漢字 han tsze; the Tartar, 清文 tsing wān. The English language,

英吉利國話 Ying-keih-le kwō hwa.

Language easily understood both to

men and women, 男女易知之言 nan neu e che che yen.

I am afraid this language is too strong, 這話只怕太重了 chay hwa chih pa tae chung leaou.

Soft language but strenuous thought, 詞鬆而意緊 tsze sung urh e kin.

What language cannot fully express, 言之所不能盡 yen che so pūh nǎng tsin.

What neither words nor the pencil can fully express, 非言與筆所能盡 fe yen yu peih so nǎng tsin.

Language the same, but meaning different, 語同而意別 yu tung, urh e pēh.

Although the meaning be remote, the language is easy and repeated over and over, 其意雖遠其言淺近重複 ke e suy yuen, ke yen tsēn kin chung fūh.

LANGUID, 倦乏 keuen fā.

LANGUOR 倦困 keuen kwān.

LANTERN, 燈籠 tǎng lung.

Lantern flower, 燈籠花 tǎng lung hwa. Lanterns to carry in the hand, 手燈 show tǎng.

Lanterns made of Chinese glass, 土琉璃燈 too lew le tǎng. Lanterns

made of talc, or moscovy glass, 千層紙燈 tsēn tsǎng che tǎng.

LAP, on the knees, 膝上 seih shang.

LAPIS LAZULI, 青金 tsing kin.

LARES and Penates, are called 土地菩薩 too te poo-sā. There are

街頭土地 keae tow too

te, gods at the heads of streets; 門官土地 mun kwan to te;

and 門樓土地 mun low too te, gods of doors and gates; 豬欄土地 gods of the pig sty. The Chinese idols on these occasions represent an old man, and an old woman sitting together.

LARGE, 大 ta. Very large, 鴻大 hung ta.

How large? 多少大 to shaou ta? 有多大 yew to ta? 何大 ho ta?

Wherefore so large, 為甚麼這樣大 wei shin mo chay yang ta?

Large and small boxes, 大小箱 ta seaou seang.

Large as a peach, 大如桃 ta joo taou.

LAST year, 舊年 kew nēn; 去年 keu nēn; 客歲 kih suy.

Year before last, 前年 tsēn nēn.

The last day of the year, 除日 choo jih.

I have now arrived at the last stage; my whole body is diseased; I cannot remain in the world long, 我今已到盡頭之處一身是病在世不久 wo kin e taou tsin tow che chou; yih shin she ping, tsae she pūh kew.

Heaven has eyes, the falsely accused will at last be cleared, 皇天有眼終久受屈的有個伸展 hwang tēn yew yen, chung kew show keuh tēih yew ko shin chen.

Last section, 末段 mō twan.

LARK crested, 角靈 keō ling; i. e. the horned lark. Common lark, 百靈 pih ling, 'hundred intelligences,' in allusion to the sagacity of the lark.

LARVA CICADAЕ, 蟬退 shen tuy.
 LARYNX, 吸門 heih mun.
 LARD, 膏 kaou. Hog's lard, 猪膏 choo kaou.
 LASCIVIOUS, lewd, lustful, 邪淫的 seay yin tēih; 貪花的 tan hwa tēih; 貪色的 tan sīh tēih; 淫蕩的 yin tang tēih.
 Lasciviousness is the greatest of all crimes, 萬惡以淫爲第一 wan gē e yin wei te yih.
 LASH, 鞭 pēen. To lash, 打鞭 ta pēen.
 LASS, a young girl, 小女兒 seaou neu urh; 小姐 seaou tseay.
 LASSITUDE, 困乏 kwān fā; 倦怠 keuen keuen, tae tae.
 LAST, hindmost, 尾後 we how.
 From first to last, 本末 pun mō.
 From first to last the same, 始終如一 che chung joo yih. The last time he came, 他後次來那時 ta how tze lae na she.
 He came last, 他尾後來 ta we how lae; or 收尾 show we.
 What are the four last things? 四末者何 sze mō chay ho? They are death; judgement; eternal rewards or eternal punishment, 日身死日審判日永賞日永罰 yuē, shin sze; yuē shin pwan; yuē yung shang; yuē yung fā. (The subject of a Roman Catholic work in China.)
 LASTING or durable, 長久者 chang kew chay; 可久存的 ko kew tsun tēih. Not lasting, 不耐 pūh nae, said of any manufacture.
 LATCHET of a shoe, 鞋帶 heac tae.

LATE, after the proper time is past, 遲了 che leaou.
 You have come late, 你來遲了 ne lae che leaou.
 When things have come to this state repentance will be too late, 到這個田地後悔也是遲了 taou chay ko tēen te, how hwuy yay she che leaou.
 Repentance is called already too late, 悔之已晚 hwuy che e wan.
 Late rise and go to bed early, 起遲眠早 ke che mēen tsaou.
 Late at night, 夜深了 yay shin leaou.
 Yesterday he was drinking, and came home late in the evening, 昨兒吃了酒回來的晚了 tsō urh keih leaou tsew, hwuy lae tēih-wan leaou.
 Late majesty, 大行皇帝 ta hing hwang te.
 Late emperor, 皇考 hwang kaou.
 LATELY, not long ago, 新近的 sin kin tēih.
 He came lately, 他新近來到 ta sin kin lae taou.
 He is lately removed there, 他是新搬來的 ta she sin pwan lae tēih.
 Lately, a few minutes ago, 纔剛 tsac kang; 方纔 fang tse.
 Not a long while ago, 未有多久 we yew to kew. Not more than a few days, 不多幾日 pūh to ke jih.
 LATENT state of a principle, as fire in the stone, 如石中之火 joo shih chung che ho.
 LATERAL, 旁邊的 pang pēen tēih.

LATHE, to turn with, 車床 chay chwang; 車盤 chay pwan; 輪車 lun chay. To turn or form upon a lathe, 輪車拉成 lun chay la ching.
 Lathe used by potters, 拉坯車 lā pei chay.
 LATITUDE, lines of, 緯線 wei sēn. South, and north degrees of latitude, 南北之緯度 nan pih che wei too.
 The north pole is above the horizon, 43 degrees (at Peking), 北極出地四十三度 pih keih chūh te, sze shih san too.
 LATTER, 其後者 ke how chay; 在後的 tsac how tēih.
 LATTERLY, 近來 kin lae; 近時 kin she.
 LATTICE window, 交窻 keaou chwang.
 Worked a hole in the wall and with wood made a lattice window, 穿壁以木爲交窻 lattice work partition, 象眼籬 seang yen le; in pleasure grounds, the Chinese connect with it, 蜂腰路 fung yaou loo, 'A bee waist path;' a narrow path.
 LAUDABLE, 可譽的 ko yu tēih.
 LAUGH, 笑 seaou. To burst out a laughing, 發笑 fā seaou.
 Every body in the house burst out a laughing, 滿屋裡都笑起來 mwan ūh le too seaou ke lae.
 A loud laugh, 大笑 ta seaou.
 A little laugh; a smile, 微笑 we seaou.
 To raise a laugh, 取笑 tseu seaou.

Make people laugh at your weakness,

叫人笑話你軟弱 keaou
jin seaou hwa ne juen jō.

Laughing and joking together, 相調
笑 seang teaou seaou.

Not fond of laughing and jesting, 不
喜笑謔 pūh he seaou heō.

Laughing without spoiling the coun-
tenance, 笑不壞顏 seaou pūh
hwaē yen.

Sad in the midst of joy, and grieved in
the midst of laughter, 喜中帶
戚笑裡含愁 he chung tac
tseih, seaou le han tsew.

They all laughed in his face, 都當
面笑他 too tang mēen seaou ta.

To talk and laugh, 說說笑笑
shwō shwō, seaou seaou.

To join in a laugh, 陪笑 pei seaou.

They were all so glad, that their eye-
brows opened and their eyes laughed,
都喜的眉開眼笑 too he
tēih mei kae, yen seaou.

Seeing a child laugh, 見兒嘻笑
kēen urh he seaou.

LAUGHABLE, 可笑 ko seaou; 好
笑 hao seaou.

LAVE, or lade in water, 屛水入
hoo shwōy jūh.

LAVENDER water, 花露水 hwa
loo shwōy.

LAW to which penalties are annexed,
or a rule of action, 法 fā; 法律
fā leūh; 法度 fā too.

Laws which have existed in China
during many successive dynasties
are called 律文 leūh wān; they
amounted to four hundred and fifty
seven: additional modifying laws

framed by successive emperors are
called 條例 teaou lē, of which
there are 1373, and these united are
called 律例一書 leūh le yīh
shoo: "The Book of laws." Ac-
cording to this, the laws of China
are upwards of two thousand. The
latest edition of the laws arranges
the whole under 436 heads. The
leūh, are attributed to 蕭何 Seaou-
ho, about 200 years B. C.

Laws of China, are contained in the
大清律例 ta tsing leūh le;
laws founded on recent decrees of
the despot, whose will is law, are
not contained in any copies, but the
most recent editions.

To violate the law, 犯法 fan fā;
犯罪 fan tsuy.

Consult and determine according to
law, 依律擬議 e leūh e e.

Not agreeably to law, 不如法
pūh joo fā.

Immediately carry the law into effect:
that is punish capitally, 卽正法
tseih ching fā.

To punish to the utmost extent of the
law, 盡法懲治 tsin fā ching
che.

Punishment, or tortures beyond the
law, 法外之刑 fā wae che
hing.

Write out this law and hang it up at
gates of every city, 把這個法
律寫出來懸掛在各城
門上 pa chāy ko fā leūh, seay
chūh lae, heuen kwa tsac kō ching
mun shang.

The old proverb says, In enacting the

law it is necessary to be severe, but
in executing the law it is necessary
to be lenient, 古語云立法
不可不嚴行法不可
不恕 koo yu yun; lēih fā pūh
ko pūh yen; hing fā pūh ko pūh
shoo.

For every law that is made, a base
evasion springs up, 一法立一
弊生 yīh fā lēih; yīh pe sāng.

A perversion of the law by its officers,
枉法 wang fā.

Exercise benevolence beyond the laws,
于法外施仁 yu fā wae she
jin.

Let him according to law be employed
as a Che-hēen (or magistrate of a
hēen district,) 照例以知縣
用 chaou le e che hēen yung.

An eminently good man whose words
and actions are fit to be a law or
rule to others, 君子其言行
可以爲法則者 keuen tze,
ke yen hing ko e wei fā tēih chay.

LAWGIVER, 設律者 shē leūh
chay; 立法的 leih fā tēih.

LAWLESS banditti, 不法之徒
pūh fā che too.

Viewing the law with disregard, 目
無法紀 mūh woo fā ke.

LAWSUIT, 官訟 kwan sung; 爭
訟之事 tsāng sung che sze.

To engage in a lawsuit, 結訟 kēē
sung; 打官司 ta kwan sze.

The affairs of a lawsuit, 告狀事
體 kaou chwang sze te.

To lose a lawsuit, 輸了 shoo leaou.

To gain a lawsuit, 贏了 ying leaou.

Whenever a lawsuit occurs it is neces-

sary at the commencement to consider fully what will be the state of things at the close, when the oars are taken in and the fruit formed,但凡遇有告狀事起初頭須要把收梢結果的光景都有想到 tan fan yu yew kaou chwang sze; ke tsoo tow seu yaou pa show shaou, kě kwo tēih kwang king, too yew seang taou.

LAWYERS of China are the 書辦 shoo pan, or copying clerks: 訟師 sung sze, and 狀師 chwang sze, are writers of documentary evidence, pro and con. Paou lan tsze sung 包攬詞訟 wholesale undertakers of a litigation; who profess to obtain the victory for a certain sum, and if foiled ask for nothing; but they generally contrive to make it appear that a certain sum is necessary to their success, which if they fail is never returned. All such persons are disallowed by law. These shoo-pan, &c. worship 蕭何 Seaou-ho, who made the first digest of Chinese law, B. C. 200 years.

LAX, 縱 tsung.

LAY, to place or lay down, 放下 fang hea; 放着 fang chō.

To lay by, 收 show; 收藏 show tsang. To lay up on a high place as a shelf, 擱着 kō chō.

To lay out or put to rights bed linen and clothes, 打點鋪蓋衣服 ta tēen poo kae, e fūh.

Lay it on the ground, 置土地 on che too te shang.

LAY on a coat of white glaze, 罩以白泐 chaou e pīh yew.

Lay on pure alum water, 上清礬水 shang tsing fan shwūy.

Lay or rub on with the hand, 搨抹 tǎ mō.

Lay the hand on a sword and stare furiously, 按劍怒目而視 gan kēen, noo mūh urh she.

Lay aside a paper for a time and delay presenting it, 延擱不投 yen kō pūh tow.

Lay it by in a house that is not clean, 收藏不於淨室 show tsang pūh yu tsing shīh.

To lay eggs, 下蛋 hea tan.

LAZULITE, or Lapis lazule, 青金 tsing kin.

LAZY, 懶惰 lan to; 懈慢 keac man.

LEAD, to guide, 引 yin; 携引 he yin; 帶着 tae chō.

To lead in great concerns, 倡率 chang sūh.

To lead in that which is bad, 倡禍 chang ho.

Himself led a great army, 自率大軍 tze sūh ta keun.

Lead the deceived back to the truth, 引迷歸真 yin me kwei chin.

Lead on by soft language, 婉而導之 yuen urh taou che.

Lead, a child when walking, 提携行走 te he hing tsow.

LEAD, is in China, called according to Pliny's name, 黑鉛 hīh yuen, "black lead."

LEADER, 倡率的人 chang sūh tēih jin; 率領者 sūh ling chay;

首領 show ling; 表率 peau sūh; 指引者也 che yin chay yay; 引導的 yin taou tēih.

Leader, or example, none amongst superiors, 由上無以倡之 yew shang woo e chang che.

LEAF of a book, 書篇 shoo pēen; leaf of a tree, 樹葉 shoo yē.

The falling of a leaf or flower, 凋 teaou.

The leaves all fell from the trees amongst the hills, 山中樹葉盡落 shan chung shoo yē tain lō.

Leaf classes with, or is of the same sort as the peach, 葉類桃 yē luy : tsou.

LEAGUE, or covenant, 約 yō; 契 ke.

LEAK, 船漏 chuen low.

To leak out, 漏 low.

LEAKY, 滲漏 tsan low.

LEAN, to rest against, 捱着 yae chō; 靠着 kaou chō.

There were also some leaning against the tree, 也有靠着樹的 yay yew kaou chō shoo tēih.

Lean against the door and look anxiously for a person's coming, 倚門懸望 e mun heuen wang.

Lean, meager, 瘦 sow.

LEAP, to jump, 跳 teaou.

To leap up, 跳起來 teaou ke lae.

To leap over, 跳過去 teaou kwō kou.

Alas! he leapt into the river and was drowned, 可惜他跳河死了 ko seih ta teaou ho sze leaou.

LEARN, to gain the knowledge of, 學 heō.

To learn by heart, 背書 pei shoo.

To learn and not study is in vain; to study and not learn is dangerous, 學而不思則罔思而不學則殆 he8 urh püh sze ts'ih wang; sze urh püh he8 ts'ih tae.

Learn without finally succeeding, 學而不至於成 he8 urh püh che yu ching; is like 苗而不秀 meau urh püh sew; the blade never coming to a blossom; and 秀而不實 sew urh püh sh'ih, the blossom never bearing fruit.

To learn alone without a friend will induce an orphan-like meanness and little knowledge, 獨學而無友則孤陋而寡聞 t'uh he8 urh woo yew; ts'ih koo low urh kwa wän.

I the emperor learn or study only the principles of Yaou, Shun, and Confucius of the Chow dynasty; they are to me like wings to the bird, or water to the fish, if they lose these they die; they cannot want them even for a short time, 朕所學者惟堯舜周孔之道如鳥之有翼魚之有水失之則死不可暫無 chin so he8 chay wei Yaou, Shun, Chow Kung che taou; joo neaou che yew y'ih, yu che yew shw'ü, sh'ih che ts'ih sze, p'ih ko tsan woo.

LEARNED man, 博學之士 p8 he8 che sze.

Learned professions, doctors, astronomers, calculators of fortunes, &c.

術家 sh'uh kea.

LEARNER. To a learner it cannot

fail to be a little help, 于初學未必無小補 yu tsoo he8 we pe'ih woo seaou poo.

LEARNING, 學問 he8 wän; 才學 tsae he8.

Superior learning, 學問出人頭 he8 wän ch'uh jin tow.

His learning spread across the earth; and extended the length of the heavens, 他才學緯地經天 ta tsae he8 wei te, king t'een.

The way in which the learning of the west originated is this, 此西學之所以有本也 tze se he8 che so e yew pun yay.

LEAST, 至小 che seaou.

Least possible degree or quantity is often expressed by 絲毫 sze haou; and by 毫髮 haou fä.

Sages' hearts have not the least confusion of thought, 聖人之心無一毫之雜念 shing jin che sin woo y'ih haou che ts'ä n'een.

Not the least possible ability, 並無點點才能 ping woo t'een t'een tsae näng.

Not the least illicit conduct; what objection to speak out, 並無半點私情何妨直說 ping woo pwan t'een sze tsing, ho fang ch'ih shw'ö.

LEATHER or skin, 皮 pe; dressed leather, 熟皮 sh'uh pe; 硝皮 seaou pe.

Leather trunks, 皮箱 pe seang.

LEAVE, or grant of liberty, 告假 kaou kea.

When going out you must beg leave, and when returning you must shew

yourself, 出必告反必面 ch'uh pe'ih kaou; fan pe'ih m'een.

Give me leave, let me, 由得我 yew t'ih wo. He immediately arose to take leave, 他即起身告別 ta tse'ih ke shin kaou p'ë.

I am loath to leave him, 捨不得他 shay p'uh t'ih ta. To leave for a short time, 暫別 tsan p'ë; for a long time, 久別 kew p'ë.

To leave, forsake, or abandon, 棄 ke. To leave behind one, 遺下 e hea. To leave in the care of, 留下 lew hea. Leaving it out, exclusive of it, 除之外 choo che wae.

Leave off the use of opium, a prescription to enable a person to do it, 戒鴉片方 keae ya-p'een fang.

Leave off a habit of drinking, 斷酒 twan tsew.

LEAVEN, or raise with fermenting substance, 發酵 fä keaou; 起酵 ke keaou. Leavened wheaten bread, 酵麵餅 keaou m'een ping.

LE-CHE, or Lichi Dimocarpus, 荔枝 le che.

LECHEROUS debauchee, 貪花浪子 tan hwa lang tsze.

LED, 引 yin; 導引 taou yin.

He went before and led them all, 他在前導引眾人 ta tsae ts'een taou yin chung jin.

LEECH, 馬蟻 ma hwang.

Clamp nails used by the Chinese are called 馬蟻 Ma-hwang, 釘 ting, 'leech nails,' from their fastening at each end. The leech is also called 水蛭 shw'ü ch'ih; 牛蜞 now ke; vulgarly, 蜞耒 ke na.

LEEK, 韭 kew; leeks for the table,
 韭菜 kew tsae.
 Three leeks, 蒜三枚 swan san mei.
 LEFT, remaining over and above, 剩
 下 shing hea.
 Formerly there were four of us servant
 girls in company; one has died, some
 have gone away, and I alone am
 left a poor solitary imp, 先時陪
 了四丫頭來死的個
 死去的去只剩下我
 一個孤鬼兒了 sēn she
 pei leaou sze ya tow lae, sze tēih ko
 sze; keu tēih keu; chih shing hea
 wo yih ko koo kwei urh leaou.
 Left side, 左 tso; 左邊 tso pēn.
 Left hand, 左手 tso show.
 Left handed person, 用左手的
 yung tso show tēih.
 Left little property at death, 遺資
 薄 e tsze pō.
 LEG, 腿 tuy, is also used for the thigh;
 小腿 seaou tuy. Calf of the leg,
 腿肚 tuy too; 腳肚 keō too.
 Arms and legs collectively are called
 四肢 sze che.
 To fall and break the leg, 跌折腳
 tēē che keō.
 Legs of an angle, 角之二線 keō
 che urh sēn; of a right angle, 勾
 股 kow koo.
 The two legs of a square, 矩之二
 股 keu che urh koo.
 LEGAL, according to law, 照例的
 chaou le tēih; 合法 hō fa.
 LEGEND, a memorial of ancient occur-
 rences, 古典 koo tēn.
 LAGENDARY tales, 乖誕 kwae tan.
 Many of these in China, as in Europe,

appear to be well-meant false stories
 to alarm the vicious; sometimes
 called 'pious frauds.'
 LEGERDEMAIN, or sleight of hand
 tricks, 頑把戲 wan pa he; 變
 戲法 pēn he fā.
 LEGION. Although there were a hun-
 dred thousand legions of devils cir-
 cumambulating all around, what is
 there to be feared, 雖有十萬
 魔軍周匝圍繞何懼
 之有 suy yew shih wan mo keun
 chow tsā wei jaou, ho keu che yew.
 LEGITIMATE child, by the wife, not
 by a concubine, 嫡子 tēih tsze;
 正根的子 ching kǎu tēih tsze;
 正苗的子 ching meau tēih
 tsze. The opposite, an illegitimate,
 or clandestine child, 私子 sze
 tsze.
 Legitimate or regular dynasty and the
 spurious or pretended one, not yet
 able to distinguish clearly, 正偽
 尙未能明 ching, wei, shang
 we nǎng ming.
 LEISURE, freedom from business, 得
 閒 tih hēn; 清閑 tsing hēn;
 得空 tih kung. A leisure day,
 without business, 曠日 kwang jih.
 Living at leisure having nothing to do,
 居閑無事 keu hēn woo sze.
 A little leisure during the day, 日中
 稍暇 jih chung shaou hea.
 Always when at leisure, I selected some
 and conned them over, 每乘暇
 檢取玩味 mei shing hea,
 kēn tsau wan we.
 LEISURELY, done without hurry,
 慢慢的 man man tēih.

Leisurely walked fifty or sixty paces,
 徐行五六十步 seu hing
 woo lew shih poo.
 LEMON, 檸檬 ning mung.
 Lemon juice, 檸檬水 Ning-mung
 shwūy, or 檸檬汁 ning-mung
 chih.
 LEND, to supply on condition of re-
 payment, 借去 tsey keu.
 To lend money on interest, 放賬
 fang chau.
 LENGTH, 長 chang.
 What length? 多少長 to shaou
 chang?
 LENGTHEN the hair, to, 長髮 chang
 fā.
 LENITY, 寬貸 kwan tao.
 LENT, by the Romanists, is called 聖
 灰禮儀 shing hwuy le e.
 LEONINE verses, viz. such as read
 backwards or forwards, or in a circle,
 are by the Chinese called 回文
 hwuy wǎn, 'circular verses,' or
 composition. They were invented
 by 蘇蕙 Soo-suy, a general's
 wife, B. C. 200.
 LEOPARD, 豹 paou; 豹色白
 mih sīh pih; the leopard called mih,
 is of a white colour.
 LEPROSY, 麻瘋 ma-fung.
 LESS, not so much, 更小 kǎng
 seaou; 小過 seaou kwo.
 Less in number, 少過 shaou kwo.
 Neither more nor less; just enough,
 不多不少 pūh to pūh shaou;
 剛穀 kang kow; 僅穀 kin
 kow, 僅足 kin tsūh.
 LESSEN, 減 kēn; 少之 shaou che;
 損 sun.

LESSON, to read a portion of a book,
念一回書 *nēn yih hwuy shioo.*

LEST, apprehensive that, 恐 *kung.*
Converse little on trivial subjects
lest you waste the time, 少說
閒話恐廢光陰 *shaou shwō hēen hwā, kung fei kwang yin.*

LET or permit, 任 *jin*; 許 *heu*; 憑
ping; 准 *chun*; 由 *yew*, and other
particles.

Let him do it, 許他做 *heu ta tso.*

In this let him do as he likes, 這且
由他 *chay tsey yew ta.*

Let me act as a master, 容我做
個東道主人 *yung wo tso ko tung taou choo jin.*

Let me dress you, 讓我打扮你
jang wo ta pan ne.

Let me do it then, 你讓我做罷
ne jang wo tso pa.

What have you come out again to do,
madam? let us also enjoy ourselves
a while, 奶奶又出來做
什麼讓我們也受用
一會子 *nae nae yew chüh lae tso shih mo; jang wo mun yay shou yung yih hwuy tsze.*

I'll mention it and let you hear, 我
說給你聽着 *wo shwō keih no ting chō.*

Some body has opened the gate and
let the rebel troops into the city,
有人開門放賊兵進
城 *yew jin kae mun fang tsih ping tsin ching.*

Let them kill each other, (in the con-
fusion,) 任他自相殘殺
jin ta tsze seang tsan shā.

PART III. 25

Let the air get out, 令其透氣
ling ke tow ke.

Let (or cause) every one know what
they are to respect and adhere to,
俾各知所遵守 *pe kō che so tsun show.*

Let not a spot of ink remain, 務使
點墨不留 *woo she tēen ruh pūh lew.*

Let me see it, confer the favor upon me,
賞鑒 *shang kēen.*

Let it be done as is requested, 着照
所請 *chō chaou so tsing.*

Let down the sail, 落下蓬來 *lō hea pung lae.*

Let down from the top of the hill in a
basket, 從山頂以籃舉懸
下 *tsung shan ting e lan yu heuen hea.*

Let it go into the pond, 放池中
fang che chung.

Let them print off copies to extend the
circulation of them, 聽其刷印
以廣流傳 *ting ke shwā yin e kwang lew chuen.*

Let, to rent out a house, 租 *tsoo*; 租
出房子 *tsoo chüh fang tsze.*

LETHE, draught of oblivion, the emi-
nence whence it is taken after death,
醒忘臺 *yu wang tao.*

LETTER; alphabetic, or rather syllabic
letters are called by the Tartars, 單
字 *tan tsze*, single letters; to join
them, or spell words is called 連字
lēen tsze. The elements of syllables
may be called 碎字 *suy tsze*.

In the syllabic spelling of the Chinese,
the parts of a syllable are called 切
字 *tsēō tsze*.

He does not know a letter, 他一
字不識 *ta yih tsze pūh shih.*

Letters which form books, could not
be alone the work of man, but seem
also to have been given by heaven,
字成書豈但人功亦
猶天授 *tsze ching shoo, ke tan jin kung; yih yew tēen show.*

A written message, 書信 *shoo sin*;
一封書信 *yih fung shoo sin*;
or 一封書 *yih fung shoo.*

Wrote a letter and sent a man to Pe-
king with the news, 修書差人
上京報信 *sew shoo chae jin shang king paou sin.*

I have yet a few letters of introduction,
我還有幾封薦書 *wo hwan yew ke fung tsēen shoo.*

A national letter, 國書 *kwō shoo.*
Letter from the Manshur Tartar em-
peror, to the emperor of China of
the Ming dynasty, 大清國皇
帝致書明國皇帝 *Ta- tsing kwō hwang-te che shoo Ming kwō hwang-te.*

To letter or mark a book, 號書
haou shoo.

Letter or mark on boxes, 字號 *tsze haou*; 記號 *ke haou.*

The title of a letter writer and pocket
dictionary is 江湖尺牘分
韻 *keang-hoo chih tih fun yun.*

LEUCORRŒA, 帶下 *tae hea*; also
帶濁 *tae chüh.*

LEVEE of his Imperial majesty, to be
presented, 引見 *yin kēen*; to be
summoned to, 召見 *chao kēen*;
to appear at court, 朝見 *chao kēen.*

Life is the gift of heaven, 性命
是天與的 *sing ming she tēn*
yu tēih. If I cannot recompense
you in this life, I must just hope to
recompense you in the next life,
今生若不能報只好
再生以圖報答 *kin sāng*
jō pūh nāng paou, chīh haou tsae
sāng e too paou tǎ.

In the present life all we want is mo-
ney; after death never mind people's
spitting and railing, 生前只要
有錢財死後那管人
唾罵 *sāng tsēn chīh yaou yew*
tsēn tsae; sze how na kwan jin to
ma.

No principle of life (in seeds,) 無生
理 *woo sāng le.*

LIFEGUARD of the emperor, 護衛
軍 *hoo wei keun*; 時軍 *she keun*;
御林軍 *yu lin keun.*

LIFT, to raise up, 掀起 *hēen ke*;
抽起 *chow ke.*

To lift or raise up a person, 撓扶
tsan foo.

To lift off a lid, 揭開 *kēē kae.*
Scolding said, you little hoofs, why
don't you help her up, but stand
there laughing, 罵道小蹄子
們還不撓起來只站
着笑 *ma taou, seaou te tsze*
mun; hwan pūh tsan ke lae, chīh
chan cho seaou.

Lift the stone, a martial exercise,
掇石 *chuē shīh.*

LIGHT the medium of sight, 光
kwang. Day light, 白日 *pīh yīh.*

To light a candle, 點蠟燭 *tēn*
tǎ chō; 點火 *tēn ho.*

To light a lamp, 燃燈 *jen tāng.*

To light a powder match, 燃藥練
jen yō sēn.

The moon is originally destitute of
light, but always borrows her light
from the sun, 月本無光恒
借太陽光以為光 *yuē*
pun woo *kwang*, hāng tsay Tae-yang
kwang e wei kwang.

Light is shed abroad, 有光外注
yew kwang wae choo.

Light of the eye, 目光 *mūh kwang.*

Reflected light, 反照 *fan chaou.*

The Buddhists speak of a light with-
in; thus of the principles contain-
ed in the 金剛經 *kin kang*
king, they say 此一卷經眾
生性中本有 *tsze yīh keuen*

king, chung sāng, sing chung pun
yew, this sacred book is originally
possessed by all mankind in their
own nature, 不自見者 *pūh*
tsze kēen chay; unperceived by
themselves: When they 悟本
心 *woo pun sin*, are awakened to
know their own hearts; they are
assured of the 內經 *nuy king*,

internal scripture. Having the light
withiu, they do not, like 世人
身外覓佛 *she jin shin wae*
meih Fōh, the men of the world,
seek for Budh outside their own
persons; nor 向外求經 *heang*
wae kew king, seek for a scripture

externally; but 發內心 *fā nuy*
sin, rouse the internal mind, and
持內心經 *che nuy sin king*,
adhere to the internal mental scrip-
ture. Does not this language re-

semble that of the Friends, called
Quakers?

Light, the opposite of heavy, 輕 *king.*

To make light of, 看輕了 *kan*
king leaou.

He whose exterior deportment is light
cannot be very stable within, 輕
乎外者必不能堅乎
內 *king hoo wae chay, peih pūh*
nāng kēen hoo nuy.

The people of Nan-tsoo are fond of
talk; their language is specious but
they have little truth; their dispo-
sitions are light and volatile, 南
楚好詞巧說少信其
性輕揚也 *nan tsoo haou*
tsze keaou shwō; shaou sin; ke sing
king yang yay.

Light clothing, 衣簿 *e pō.*

Light colour, 顏色淺 *yen sīh*
tsēn; 色淡 *sīh tan.*

Light loose earth, 細土 *se too.*

LIGHTER a boat by which ships are
unloaded, 西瓜扁船 *se kwa*
pēen chuen.

LIGHTLY, smear it over, 輕輕塗
過 *king king too kwo.*

LIGHTNING, 電 *tēn.* Thunder and
lightning, 雷電 *luy tēn.*

It lightens, 閃電 *shen tēn.*

It thunders and lightens, 行雷閃
電 *hing luy shen tēn.*

The goddess of lightning, 電母神
tēn moo sin.

LIGNUM aloes, 南沉香 *nan chin*
heang; or the last two syllables only
Chin-heang.

LIKE, resembling, 如 *joo*; 像 *seang.*

To do like him, 學他去做 *hes*

He was obliged to come back and to tell a lie, 他只得回來打花兒 ta chih tih hwuy lae, ta hwa urh.

Never knew how to tell a lie, 從不曉得說謊 tsung pūh heaou tih shwō hwang.

It will be better to make up a lie and say that Miss Pih is dead, and so make an end of his thinking any more about her, 莫若調一個謊只說白小姐死了絕了他的念頭 mō jō teaou yih ko hwang, chih shwō Pih Seaou-tseay sze leaou; tseuē leaou ta tēih nēen tow.

Lie down, 臥倒 go taou.

To lie on the back, 仰臥 yang go.

To lie on the side, 臥側 go tsih;

側偏臥 tsih pēn go.

To lie with, 同睡 tung shwūy, 'to sleep with.'

Macao on the north lies towards Tsing-chow hill, 壘門北枕青山 Gaou-mun pih chin Tsing-chow shan.

LYING amidst the fire, 臥火中 go ho chung.

LIFE, vitality, 生命 sāng ming; human affairs, 世事 she sze.

A written account of, as the life of Confucius, 孔子世家 kung tsze she kea.

Now advanced in life, 今上了年紀 kin shang leaou nēen ke.

The circumstances of your whole life depend on this day, 終身之事盡在於此日 chung shin che sze, tsin tsae yu tsoe jih.

I dare not be careless in an affair that is of importance through the whole of life, 終身大事不敢苟且 chung shin ta sze, pūh kan kow tseay.

Husband and wife were now in the evening of life and had no son, 夫妻晚年無子 foo tse wan nēen woo tsze.

To save life, 救生命 kew sāng ming. To have seen life, 見過世面 kēn kwo she mēen.

What pleasure has a man of his life, 人在世有甚麼趣兒 jin tsae she yew shin mo tseu urh.

To desire something more than life, 所欲有甚於生者 so yō yew shin yu sāng chay.

Man's passage through life is swift as the course of a fleet white horse seen through a crevice, 人生在世如白駒過隙 jin sāng tsae she joo pih keu kwo keih.

Man's life is like the lightning's flash, or a spark struck from a stone; making all possible haste to do good, there is reason to fear it will not be accomplished; how much less should there be time for vice? 人生世上如電光石火急急行善猶恐不及况為惡乎 jin sāng she shang joo tēn kwang, shih ho, keih keih hing shen, yew kung pūh keih, hwang wei gō hoo.

Although roar and weep cannot restore to life, 雖號泣不能復生 suy hao keih pūh nāng fūh sāng. Inserted in the book of life,

錄命 lūh ming. Spare his life, 饒他一死 jaou ta yih sze: or 恕其一死 shoo ke yih sze. To spare the life of animals, 放生 fang sāng. I'll take your life, 我要你的命 wo yaou ne tēih ming.

As to the period of life or death, 至於生死之際 che yu sāng sze che tse. Life shortened one year, 減壽一年 kēn show yih nēen. Man's life what is it? a hundred years is as the twinkling of an eye, 人壽幾何百年一瞬 jin show ke ho? pih nēen yih shun.

The state of man's life is laughable; one idle dream is no sooner past than he begins another; when the wheels of providence impede, the sharp instrument becomes blunt: and the wild horse stops without a rein, 人生可笑春夢做完猶相續天機有礙尖還鈍野馬無繮快已遲 jin sāng ko seaou; chun mung tso wan, yew seang sūh; tēn ke yew gae; tsēn hwan tun: yay ma woo keang, kwae e che.

Nothing more desired than life by man, 人之所欲無甚於生 jin che so yō woo shin yu sāng.

To resign life and adhere to righteousness, 舍生而取義 shay sāng urh tseu e.

It will be hard to secure the lives of us two, 我二人性命難保 wo urh jin sing ming nan paou.

and half dental, 舌頭音 shě tow yin, sounds made by the end of the tongue.

LINTEL of a door, 門楣 mun mei.

LINTSEED, seed much resembling, 胡麻 hoo ma.

LION, 獅 sze; 獅子 taze taze.

LIP, the outer part of the mouth, 唇 shin; 嘴 tsuy.

Lips parched and cracked, 口唇燥裂 kow shin tsaou lē.

Merely lip service whilst the heart is disengaged, 口誦心不行 kow sung sin pūh hing.

Lip-labour. Not merely, mouth and ear merit, 非但爲口耳之功 fei tan wei kow urh che kung; said of reciting the prayers of Budh.

LIQUOR, all inebriating fluids are called 酒 tsew.

LIQUORICE, 甘艸 kan tsaou.

Liquorice root, 大草 ta tsaou; small sort, 條草 teaou tsaou.

LIST, a catalogue of, 數目 soo mūh; 單 tan.

To make out a list, 開明數目 kae ming soo mūh; 開列清單 kae lēh tsing tan.

LISTEN, to hearken, 打聽 ta ting.

To listen by stealth, 偷聽 tow ting; 潛聽 tsēn ting.

Listen carefully, 諦聽 te ting; 仔細聽 taze se ting. To empty the mind, and lend the ear, 傾心側耳 king sin tsēh urh.

LISTENING, manner, 悄聽介 tsaou ting keac.

LITHARGE, 佗佗 to sāng; 密佗佗 meih to sāng.

LITERAL, meaning on the face of the letters, 字面的意 tze mēn tēh e.

Literal explanation, 解死 keac sze.

Free explanation, 解活 keac hwā.

LITERARY man, 有文墨的人 yew wān mīh tēh jin; 文人 wān jin.

Every hill and stream in nature is sufficient to aid the ingenious musings of a literary man, 凡海內山川皆足以助文人才思 fan hae nuy shan chuen keac tsūh e tsoo wān jin tsaac sze.

Rose by literary merit, 八股出身 pā koo chūh shin. The phrase *Pā-koo* is explained in Part I. p. 780, 781.

Literary degrees are 秀才 sew tsaac; 舉人 ken jin; 進士 tsin sze; 翰林 han lin; 學士 heō sze.

The three highest individuals are called 三及第 san keih te; viz. 狀元 chwang yuen; 榜眼 pang yen; and 探花 tan hwa.

A literary man of resolution rambles amongst the literature of modern times and penetrates the ancient, 志士游今洞古 che sze yew kin tung ko.

LITERATI of China are called 儒 joo, as a philosophical sect, they are called 儒教 joo keaou; vulgarly they are designated, 讀書人 tūh shoo jin.

All the literati from the Han to the Ming dynasty, 自漢迄明諸儒 taze Han heih Ming choo joo.

LITERATURE, 學文 heō wān.

Fond of attacking, (i. e. studying) ancient literature, 好攻古文 haou kung koo wān.

LITIGATE, to contest in law, 打官司 ta kwan sze; 爭訟 tsing sung.

LITIGATION, 詞訟 tso sung.

To excite to litigations, 攪喚詞訟 keaou so tze sung.

There is nothing in the world, more than litigations waste property, ruin families, form enmities, and bring about keen resentments, 世間損財破家結讐成怨莫甚於爭訟 she kōen sun tsaac; po kea; kēō chow, ching yuen, mō shin yu tsāng tsung.

LITIGIOUS, fond of law suits, 好爭訟的 haou tsāng sung tēh; 好打官司的 haou ta kwan sze tēh.

LITTLE, small in extent, 小 seau; in quantity, 少 shaou; 些 seay.

A little man, 小體之人 seau to che jin; 矮人 yae jin.

An accumulation of littles makes much, 積少成多 tseih shaou ching to.

A little, 一些兒 yih seay urh; 一點 yih tēu.

Bring that thing and give me a little of it, 拿那個東西來給一些我 na na ko tung se lae, keih yih seay wo.

Give me a little rice, 與我一些米 yu wo yih seay me.

Little stronger, 畧強壯些 lōt keang chwang seay.

Little children should be still more

guarded against it (the too free use of honey), 小兒尤當戒之 *seou urh yow tang kae che.*
 A little higher, 畧高些 *leš-kaou seay.*
 A little like or similar to, 畧似 *leš sze, 畧同 leš tung.*
 Little virtues or vices, not to be despised, 勿以善小而為 *wūh e shan seou urh pūh wei.*
 Don't reckon any virtue little and neglect to perform it, 勿以惡小而為之 *wūh e gō seou urh wei che.* Don't reckon any vice small, and presume to do it. This sentence was first uttered by 昭烈帝 *the emperor Chaou-lěč, A. D. 226.*
 LITURGY, or forms of prayer, recited by the Budh and other priests are called 經 *king.* To read liturgical compositions, 念經 *nēen king.*
 LIVE, to be in a state of animation, 活 *hwā; 生活 sāng hwā.* To live in a place, 居 *keu; 住 choo.*
 Live near the water, 近水而居 *kin shwūy urh ken.* To live or eat and drink, moderately, 節飲食 *teč yin shīh.*
 Live in a dark age, 遭暗世 *tsaou gan she; i. e. to meet with it.*
 Insects are the smallest of living creatures, 蟲乃生物之微者 *chung nac sāng wūh che we chay.*
 LIVING, all mankind, 羣生 *keun sāng.*
 Amongst living, 生人間 *sāng jin kēen; or 陽間 yang kēen.*
 Amongst the dead, 陰間 *yin kēen.*

LIVELIHOOD. To get one's livelihood by planting the ground, 種地度日 *chung te too jīh.* To do something for a livelihood, 營生謀食 *ying sāng mow shīh.*
 Gain a livelihood by shooting and hunting, 以射獵為生 *shay lěč wei sāng.*
 Endeavour to get a livelihood by diligence and economy, 勤儉謀生 *kin kēen mow sāng.*
 I came with my husband to Peking to try to get a livelihood, 我同男人來京謀食 *wo tung nan jin lae king mow shīh.*
 LIVELINESS, cheerfulness, 快活的 *kwaē hwā tēih.*
 LIZARD that frequents the walls of houses, 守宮 *shou kung; 壁虎 pēih hoo.*
 Lizard, species of, 蛤蚧 *kō-keae.*
 LIXIVIUM, or a lye to wash with, 鹼水 *kēen shwūy.*
 LOAD taken on the back, 所負之物 *so foo che wūh.*
 LOADSTONE, 攝石 *shē shīh.*
 Loadstone is also called 磁石 *tsze shīh; some write 慈石 tze-shīh.*
 LOAF of wheaten bread, 麵包一個 *mēen paou yīh ko.*
 LOAM or fat earth, 肥地 *fei te; to work it up and break down all the clods, 熟翻成細土 shūh chuy ching se too.*
 LOAN, 借債 *tsay chae.*
 LOBSTER, or rather craw fish, 龍蝦 *lung heč.*
 LOCAL usage, 一處一處的風俗 *yīh choo yīh choo tēih fung*

sūh. Local applied to productions is expressed by 土 *too; as in Canton, 土瓷器 too tsze ke, denotes the porcelain manufactured there.*
 Local phraseology of places beyond seas, 海外方言 *hae wae fang yen.* Local manner of speech, 土談 *too tan.*
 LOCK, 鎖 *so.* A lock, 一把鎖 *yīh pa so.*
 Lock or flood-gate on a river, 閘 *chā.*
 That part of the great canal which runs through Shan-tung is called 閘河 *chā ho, the river of locks with which it abounds. To lock, 鎖起來 so ke lae.*
 Then came down and afterwards locked the door, 便下來了然後鎖上門 *pēen hea lae leaou, jea how so shang mun.*
 LOCKED jaw, 牙噤 *ya kin; 口噤 kow kin.* No passage to admit medicine, 無門下藥 *woo mun hea yō.*
 LOCUST, 蟲螞 *fow chung; 蚱蜢 cha māng.*
 The flying locusts obscured the sun, 飛蝗蔽日 *fei hwang pe jīh.*
 Locust, *Gryllus Migratorius*, 青軌螞 *tsing kwei māng.*
 LODGE, to reside for a time, 寄寓 *ke yu.*
 To lodge in a certain place, 館於某處 *kwan yu mow choo.*
 To lodge for a night, 寄宿 *ke sūh; the Budh priests express it by 掛單 kwa tan.*
 LODGING, 寓所 *yu so; 客寓 kēh yu.*

To lodge for a night, 歇宿 hē-sūh.
 Seek for a clean lodging, 尋一個
 潔淨寓處 tsin yih ko kēh
 tsing yu choo.
 Where is your lodging, sir? 尊寓
 在那裡 tsun yu-tsae-na le?
 LOFT, a room on high, 樓 low.
 To raise lofts over upper rooms, 起
 樓豎閣 ke-low shoo kō.
 LOFTY, very high, 高高的 kaou
 tēh; 太高 tae kaou.
 Lofty hills, 高山 kaou shan; they
 are said to be 神靈之宅 shin
 ling che tsyh, the abodes of gods.
 Lofty proud man, 高傲驕人
 kaou gaou keaou jin.
 Lofty and great appearance, 高大
 之貌 kaou ta che maou; 巍巍
 乎 wei wei hoo, said in admiration
 of great men.
 LOGARITHMS, are called 對數 闡
 微 tuy soo chen we. (See 數理
 精蘊 vols. 8, 9, 10, &c.)
 Logarithms were invented by a scholar
 of the west, John Napier, 對數
 比例乃西士若往訥
 白爾所作 tuy-soo pe-le nae
 se sze Jō-wang Nā-pih-urk so tsō.
 Tables of logarithms, 對數表 tuy
 soo peau.
 LOGOS, or the eternal reason resembles
 the 道 Taou of the Taou sect. In
 the language of that school it is said
 道始無名 taou at first had
 no name; Fo-hi and other ancient
 worthies, 皆存而不名 all
 preserved the reality, but employed
 no name, till 老子始強名
 之道 Laou-tsze began to force

upon it a name, and called it Taou.
 Taou is represented as an universally
 pervading principle that existed be-
 fore heaven and earth; some think
 that Taou may be used for the
 Deity.
 LOINS, 腰子 yaou tsze.
 Occasion pain in the loins, 發腰痛
 'fā yaou tung.
 Loiter about without going away, 逗
 遛 tow low.
 LONELY. This road or way is rather
 lonely and cannot be travelled at
 night, 這一條路還平靜
 些夜裡却走不得 chay
 yth teaut loo; hwan ping tsing seay;
 yay le kō tsow pūh tih.
 LONESOME, 冷淡 hāng tan.
 LONG, the opposite of short, 長 chang.
 Long time or very distant, 長遠
 chang yuen; 好久 haou kew.
 How long a time? 幾久 ke kew?
 how long in extent? 多少長
 to shaou chang.
 Not a long time, 未幾 we ke; 不
 多時 pūh to she; 無幾久
 woo ke kew; 不多一會 pūh
 to yih hwuy.
 Three cubits long, 長三尺 chāng
 san chih.
 May be used a long time, 長久可
 用 chāng kew-ko yuag.
 Long continuance of prosperity and
 life, 福壽綿長 fūshow-mēn
 chang.
 LONG-ELLS, 嗶嘰 peih ke.
 Long-ell satin, 嗶嘰緞 peih-ke
 twan.
 Long measure, that by which the

length or shortness of things are
 denominated, 所以度長短
 也 so e tō chang twan yay.
 The measures are 分寸尺丈引
 fun, tsun, chih, chang, yin: chih
 is the cubit, and the other terms
 below and above, decrease and in-
 crease in a decimal ratio.
 Long measure, dry measure, and
 weights, 度量權衡 too, leang,
 keuen hāng.
 LONGAN, a Chinese fruit, 龍眼
 lung yen, 'the dragon's eyes.'
 LONGINGS, satisfy my thirsty regards,
 慰我渴懷 wei wo hō hwae,
 said to a friend.
 LONICERA JAPONICA flower, 金銀
 花 kin yin hwa.
 LONGITUDE, lines of, 緯線 wei
 sēn; seven degrees of east longi-
 tude, 偏東七度 pēn tung
 tsēh too.
 LOOK, to direct the eye to, 看 kan,
 看一看 kan yih kan.
 Took the handkerchief and looked
 at it, first on one side and then on
 the other, 將帕子翻來覆
 去看着 tsāng pa tsze fan lae,
 fūh keu, kan chō. Does that thing
 look well or ill? 那個東西
 好看不好看 na ko tung se
 haou kan, pūh haou kan?
 Came softly and stole a look, 悄悄
 來偷看 tseou tseou lac tow
 kan.
 How does she look? 你看他是
 怎麼樣 ne kan ta she tsāng mo
 yang.
 Old woman, do you go up also and

look about you, 老老也上去
瞧瞧 laou laou, yay shang keu
tseou tseou.

Looked a side, 斜着眼 seay chō yen.
Still it does not look well made up
into clothes, 倒是做衣裳
不好看 taou she tso e shang.
pūh hao kan.

We'll stand behind them and steal a
look, 我背着他們偷看
wo pei chō ta mun tow kan.

To stand by and look on, 旁觀
pang kwan.

The king looked on the right and
left and talked of something else,
王顧左右而言他 wang
koo tso yew urh yen ta.

Husband and wife looked at each other
with anger or dislike, 夫妻反
目 foo tse fan mūh.

Look over all books, 披覽眾籍
pe lan chung tseih.

Look on the external appearance in
vain, 徒觀外貌 too kwan
wae maou.

You may look at it, 你便瞧去
ne pēn tseou keu.

LOOKING up to heaven and sighing,
仰天嘆息 yang tēn tan seih.

Looking glass or mirror, 面鏡
mēn king.

A looking glass, 一架玻璃鏡
yih kea po le king.

Looking glass stands, 鏡架 king
kea.

Round looking-glass, held in the hand,
圓手鏡 yuen show king.

Look-out, or turret, 望樓 wang
low; 望臺 wang tae.

LOOM for weaving, 機杆 ke choo.
Loom used to weave cloth, 織布
用的一張機 chih poo yung
tēih yih chang ke.

LOOP-HOLE, to get out at, in case of
fault, is called 自新之路
tsze sia che loo, a path of self-re-
novation.

LOORY, or Parroquet, 了歌 leaou-
ko, or 八歌 pā ko.

LOOSE, or untie a knot, 解結 keac
kē.

Ordered to loosen Poo's bonds, 命緩
布縛 ming hwan Poo fā.

Loose and tight, 鬆緊 sung, kin.
Fill it with loose earth, 以鬆土
填滿 e sung too tēn inwan.

Loose or dissipated, 風流 fung
lew; 'wind floating;' 快活 kwac
hwā, 'lively and gay.'

Never for a moment give loose to the
heart or mind, 刻刻放心
不過 kih kih fang sin pūh kwo.

LOP, to cut off branches, 伐其條
fā ke teou.

Lop or flea, 跳蟲 tenou chung;
蚤 tsaou.

LOPHIUS, 虎魚 hoo yu, tiger fish.
Lophius Muricatus, spinous pale, 琴
琶鋪 kin pa foo; 'the fiddle fish.'

LOQUACIOUS, talkative, 掉舌 chaou
shē; 好口嘴 hao kow tsuy.
Loquacious, person, 口舌之人
耳 kow shē che jin urh; 好掉
舌的人 hao chaou shē tēih
jin; 多嘴的人 to tsuy tēih
jin.

LOQUAT, or Mespilus Japonica, 盧
骨 loo kūh; 枇杷果 pe pa kwo.

LORD, 主 choo. A master; supreme
person, the Mahomedan term for
the Deity. To be a lord, 為主
wei choo. To lord over, 主之
choo che.

They (the Mahomedans) venerate only
the Lord; are faithful to the prince,
and serve their parents; besides these
they honor no one, 彼惟敬主
忠君事親之外一無
所宗 pe wei kin; choo, chung
keun, sze tsin che wae, yih woo so
tsung.

LOSE, to possess no longer, 失 shih;
失去 shih keu; 失漏 shih low.

To lose in trade, 失本 shih pun;
折本 chē pun. To lose a battle,
打仗輸了一陣 ta chang
shoo leaou yih chin; 敗了 pae
leaou. To lose a wager, 賭錢輸
了 too tsēn shoo leaou. To lose
in argument, 說道理輸了
shwō taou le shoo leaou. To lose
time, 失却光陰 shih keō
kwang yin. If I did not read, I
should lose my time, 若我不
讀書則失却我的光
陰 jō wo pūh tūh shoo, tsih shih
keō wo tēih kwang yin.

Lose the truth, 失真 shih chin.

Lose one's pains, labour to no pur-
pose, 白費工夫 pih fei kung
foo; or 枉費工夫 wang fei
kung foo. To lose at once all the
pleasure or satisfaction one took in
doing any thing, 掃興 saou hing.
To lose all courage in the pursuit of
an object, 灰了心了 hwuy
leaou sin leaou. A good man will

obtain it, and a bad man lose it, 君子得之小人喪之 keun tsze tih che; seau jin sang che.
 Loss on long-ells, 翻機虧蝕 peih ke kwei shih.

LOST, 失了 shih leaou. When he took account of his men and horses, he found that he had not lost one, 查點兵馬却未曾少了一箇 cha tēn ping ma, keō we tsāng shaou leaou yih ko.

Lost, said of any book or doctrine that ceases to be handed down to posterity, 失傳 shih chuen.

The science of numbers has been lost a long time, 數學之失傳久矣 soo heō che shih chuen kew e. Lost to a sense of shame, utterly shameless, 喪心滅恥 sang sin mēē che.

Abide in your own sphere and be contented with your lot, 守分安命 show fun, gan ming.

LOTOS, 蓮花 lēn hwa.

LOUD sound, as of a bell, 大鳴 ta ming; 大聲 ta shing.

Very loud sounding, 實在響 shih tsae heang.

He replied in a loud voice, and said, you, I suppose have no ears, 厲聲答道你們想是沒有耳朵的 le shing tā taou; ne mun seang she mūh yew urh to tēh.

Loud voice and harmonious tone, 高聲諧音 kaou shing heae yin.

Loud conversation, 言語大聲 yen yu ta shing.

LOUNGE about, 頹然自放 twan jen tze fang.

LOUNGING idly, is expressed by 袖手旁觀 sew show pang kwan; putting the hands into the cuffs of one's garment, and staring about on each side.

LOVE, to regard with affection, 愛 gae. To love ardently, 愛慕 gae moo; 愛戀 gae lwan; 切愛 tsēē gae; 係戀 he lwan; 眷戀 keuen lwan; 愛極了 gae kēih leaou.

Men's love of wealth is very strong, 人的愛財帛甚重 jin tēih gae tsae pih shin chung.

Divide his love or affection, 分他的寵愛 fun ta tēih chung gae. No doubt he loves and respects you, 他自然愛敬你 ta tze jen gae king ne.

Love or natural affection is often expressed by 情 tsing; thus 夫婦之情深如山海 foo foo ohe tsing shin joo shan hae; the love of husband and wife is deep as the mountains base or the sea. The word *tsing*, like the English word *love*, is also used in a dissolute sense.

Fix the love on one person, 定情于一人 ting tsing yu yih jin.

There is no person in the world who does not love his own body, 世間未有一人不愛其身者 she kēen we yew yih jin pūh tsze gae ke shin chay.

I have loved nothing in life but books and flowers, 余生無所好惟嗜書與花 yu sāng woo so haou, wei she shoo yu hwa.

On seeing men's eminent sage-like

virtues, the heart must sincerely love them, 見人彥聖之德則心誠好之 kēen jin yen shing che tih; tsih sin ching haou che.

In all affairs under heaven where there is true love to a work it will certainly be done, 天下事惟真好之則必行之矣 tēn hea sze, wei chin haou che, tsih peih hing che e.

If the heart's love be set on virtue, it will delight in cultivating it and be indefatigable, 若心之好在善亦樂以修而不倦矣 jō sin ehe haou tsae shen, yih lō e sew, urh pūh keuen e.

LOVELY, 可愛 ko gae. Very lovely, 甚可愛 shin-ko gae. Lovely oddity, and antiquity in verses, 奇古可愛 ke koo ko gae.

LOVESICK. What occasion for hankering attention in the manner of a foolish lovesick girl, by which the affairs of a great man are ruined, 何必汲汲作兒女情痴之態以悞丈夫事業 ho peih keih keih tsō urh neu tsing che che tae; e woo chang foo sze nēē.

LOUSE, 蝨子 sīh tsze; 蟻蝨 ke sīh; also written 虱子 sīh tsze. To louse, 捉虱子 tsō sīh tsze.

LOW, 下 hea; 在下 tsae hea. High and lower, 高低 kaou te. Still lower, 更低 kāng te. Low in price, 價錢低 kea tsēen te. Low in stature, 矮人 yae jin. Low in behaviour, 品格低 pin kīh te.

Low language, 市語 she yu.
 Low water, the tide out, 潮退了
 chaou tuy leaou; 水落 shwüy lǎ.
 The water fallen, 水乾 shwüy kan,
 'the water dry.'

LOWER orders of people, 居下流
 者 keu hea lew chay: rather con-
 temptuous, like the word *rabble*,
 下民 hea min; 小民 seaou
 min; 百姓 pih sing.

Lowly, humble, and watchful over one's
 self, 謙卑自牧 këen pe tsze
 möh.

LOYAL statesman, true to the prince,
 忠臣 chung chin. Bearing an
 affection to the sovereign, 愛國
 主的 gae kwǒ choo tēh.

LUCK, good, 好造化 haou tsaou
 hwa; applied to a place, 風水好
 fung shwüy haou.

LUCKILY, by good hap, 恰好的
 keā haou tēh.

Just as that officer was bound and
 going to execution, Tēh-kung-tsze
 luckily saw him, 正綁那員
 大將去斬恰好鉄公
 子撞見 chung pang na yuen ta
 tsang keu tsan, keā haou Tēh-kuang-
 tsze chwang këen.

LUCKY day, 吉日 keih jih.
 Unlucky day, 凶日 heung jih.
 Lucky occurrence, 好采 haou tsae;

好運 haou yun; 好時運
 haou she yun; 好際遇 haou
 tse yu; 好機會 haou ke hwuy.
 When a place is supposed to be lucky
 it is said to have 好風水 haou
 fung shwüy.

Lucky concurrence of fortuitous cir-
 cumstances giving success; neither
 right nor talent, 僥倖 keaou hing.
 LUDICROUS, laughable, 可笑 ko
 seaou.

A ludicrous affair, 可笑之事
 ko seaou che sze.

LUMP. The heart is a lump of flesh,
 in which no doubt there is an intel-
 ligent principle, 心乃肉團
 也其中自然有靈明
 者 sin nae jow twau yay, ke chung
 tze jen yew ling ming chay. Don't
 let it form into lumps, 勿令
 成塊 wūh ling ching kwae.

LUNCH or tiffin, 點心 tēen sin.
 He immediately called the servants to
 bring out a lunch, 他就叫家
 人取出點心 ta tsew keaou
 kea jin tseu chūh tēen sin.

LUNGS, 肺 fe, or fei.

LUSCIOUS, 甚甘的 shin kan tēh.

LUST, 慾火 yǒ ho, 'the fire of
 desire.'

Lust, burning, 慾意熾盛 yǒ e
 shaou shing.

Has a wife and concubine which should
 be enough to satisfy his lust, 有
 妻妾已可供其慾 yew
 tse tsǎ e ko kung ke yǒ.

Lust is a poisonous drug, 貪淫者
 是毒藥 tan yin chay she tǎh
 yǒ. Lust is most fitted to drown
 men and sink them into brutes,
 嗜慾最能溺人陷於
 禽獸 she yǒ tsuy nǎng nēih jin;
 hēen yu kin show.

LUSTFUL, 好色過度 haou sǎh
 kwǒ too; 縱慾火的 tsung
 yǒ ho tēh.

LUXURIANT, or free-growing trees,
 灌木 kwan möh.

LUXURY, addictedness to sensuality,
 邪淫 seay yin; 姦淫 këen
 yin. Pride and luxury, 驕樂
 keaou lǎ.

LYCHNIS CORONATA, 虞美人
 yu mei jin.

LYCOPODIUM, or wolf's claw moss,
 萬年松 wan nēen sung: called
 also 卷栢 keuen pih.

LYING-IN woman, 產婦 tsan foo.

LYRE, a sort of, in ancient use, now
 deemed a kind of sacred instrument,
 七弦琴 tseih hēen kin. Re-
 sembles in appearance the modern
 箏 tsǎng.

M

This letter does not occur as a final sound in the Mandarin Dialect, but is common in the Canton Dialect in syllables which according to the other dialect terminate in N; thus *Nan* becomes *Nam*; and *Lan* is changed to *Lam*.

MACE, a spice, 荳蔻花 tow kow hwa.

Mace, an European denomination of a Chinese weight, 錢 t'een.

MAD, 狂 kwang; 癡狂 t'een kwang. To become mad, 發癡 fā t'een; 瘋了 fung leaou.

Mad blundering and monstrous nonsense, 狂謬怪誕 kwang mew, kwae tan.

Mad barking, 狂吠 kwang fei; is said contemptuously of the remonstrances made by other people.

MADDER, a species of, 丹參 tau san.

MADE, 做了 tso leaou; 弄了 lung leaou; 成了 ching leaou.

How is it made? 是甚麼做法 she shin mo tso fā.

It is not Yang wood, it is certainly made of the yellow sung, 不是楊木一定是黃松做的 p'oh she yang m'uh; y'ih ting she hwang sung tso t'eh.

Tell me how it is made, and I also will make some to eat, 告訴我是什麼法子弄的我也弄着吃去 kaou soo wo she sh'ih mo fā t'ze lung t'eh, wo yay lung ch'oh k'eh keu.

Bows are made of a soft flexible wood, 弓用柔軟之木爲之

kung, yung jow juen che m'uh wei che.

MADNESS. Ke-tsze feigned madness and submitted to insult, 箕子佯狂而受辱 Ke-tsze yang kwang urh show j'uh.

MADREPORE, 浮石 fow sh'ih.

MAGGOTS, or larvae of wasps, 黃蜂之子 hwang fung che t'ze; these are eaten by the Chinese.

MAGISTRATE, 官府 kwang foo; 憲 h'een.

To petition or address the magistrate, 稟官府 pin kwan foo.

To petition the superior magistrate, 稟大憲 pin ta h'een.

To go to law before the magistrate, 打官司 ta kwan sze.

MAGNANIMOUS, 大量的 ta leang t'eh; 寬容的 kwan yung t'eh; 寬裕的 kwan yu t'eh.

MAGNATE, or grandee, 大人 ta jin, a great man: this is a common title of the higher officers of government: also 大臣 ta chin.

MAGNET, 隕鐵石 heih t'eh sh'ih. See loadstone.

MAGNIFYING glasses or microscopes, 顯微鏡 h'een wei king.

MAGNOLIA YU LAN, 玉蘭 y'uh lau; 白玉蘭 p'ih yu lau.

Magnolia Purpurea, 紅玉蘭 hung y'uh lan; or 新怡 sin e.

Magnolia Pumila, 夜合 yay h'oh.

Magnolia Fuscata, 含笑 han seaou.

MAGPIE, 四喜鵲 sze he tse'oh, the ever joyful bird.

MAHOMED, 穆罕默德 M'oh-han-m'ih-t'ih.

MAHOMEDAN. In all the provinces Mahomedan subjects have dwelt for a long time past, 各省皆有回民居住由來已久 k'oh sāng keae yew hwuy min keu choo yew lae e kew.

The Mahomedans are of a religion peculiar to themselves, 回民自爲一教 hwuy min t'ze wei y'ih keaou; have a different language and a different dress (from other Chinese) 異言異服 e yen, e f'uh, are violent, ungovernable, and disobedient to the laws, 強悍刁頑肆爲不法 keang han, teaou wan, sze wei p'uh fā.

Mahomedanism, the true religion; from the time that it entered the eastern regions, during the Tang dynasty till now is upwards of 1,100 years, 回回正教自唐而入東土迄今千白餘年 hwuy hwuy ching keaou, t'ze Tang

urh jǎh tung too, heib kin tsēn
pǐh yu nēn.

MAID, MAIDEN, or virgin, 閨女
kwei neu; 童女 tung neu; 貞
女 ching neu. Servant maid, 丫
頭 ya tow; 丫環 ya hwan; 奴
婢 noo pei. A chaste woman, 節
婦 tsēē foo; 貞婦 ching foo.

Ordered the maid to boil and dress it,
令婢烹治 ling pei pǎng che.

MAJESTIC, august, 威 wei; 威嚴
wei yen. A man of majestic ap-
pearance, with fine beard and eye-
brows, 堂堂鬚眉 tang tang sou
mei.

MAJESTY, title of the emperor of
China, is variously expressed His Ma-
jesty, 朝廷 chaou ting; 萬歲
爺 wan suy yay; 皇上 hwang
shang. Not only unable to serve his
majesty, but also incompetent to
preserve my own person, 不但
不能報効朝廷亦且
自身不保 pǐh tan pǐh nǎng
paou heaou chaou ting yǐh tsay
tsze shin pǐh paou.

Your majesty, 陛下 pe hea. Your
majesty is most just, and should not
from private considerations give
extravagant gifts, 陛下至公
不可以私思濫與 pe
hea che kung pǐh ko e sze sze lan
yu.

MAIM, to wound a person, 傷人家
shang jin kea. Maimed, as blind of
one eye, or having lost a limb, 癱
疾如瞎一目折一肢
fei tsēih joo heā yǐh mǎh; chē yǐh
che.

MAINTAIN or feed a person, 養 yang.

To maintain one's parents, 養父母
yang foo moo.

Maintain one's resolution firmly, 自
守之意堅 tsze show che e
kēn.

MAGIC LANTERNS, glass, 玻璃影
畫鏡 po-le ying hwa king.

MAKE, to form of materials, 造 tsau;
做 tao, 作 tsō.

Method by which to make red paper,
造紅朱箋法 tsau hung
chou tsēn fǎ.

Make gunpowder, 製造火藥 che
tsau ho yō.

Make pretxts, 藉口 tsēih kow.

Make them afraid, 使知畏懼
she che wei keu. To make out a
bill or list, 開單子 kae tan tsze;

做出一單 tao chǐh yǐh tan.
To make out a recipe for medicine, 開
方子 kae fang tsze; 開藥方
kae yō fang.

Make them of the Yǐh stone, 以玉
爲之 e yǐh wei che.

MALACHITE copper, 石綠 shǐh lǐh.

MALAXIS, 雀舌蘭 tsēō shē lan.

MALE, of the human species, 男 nan;
of brutes, 公 kung, 牡 mōw.

Male of birds, 雄 heung.

MALEVOLENT, 凶心的 heung sin
tēih; 惡心的 gō sin tēih.

It is truly malevolent to trouble and
annoy others, 勞擾待人真
不仁也 laou jaou tae jin, chin
pǐh jin yay.

Malevolent feeling of a petty man, 小
人刻薄心腸也 seau jin
kǐh pō sin chang yay.

MALICE, 怨恨 yuen hǎn.

MALICIOUS, 不仁 pǐh jin; 不善
pǐh shen; 不良 pǐh leang.

Malicious injurious man is called 生
翼虎 sāng yǐh hoo, a tiger with
wings.

MALIGNANT, 害人的心 hao jin
tēih sin.

MALVA, species of, 冬葵子 tung
kwei tsze.

MAMMA, 媽媽 ma ma.

MAMMON, 財帛之屬 tsae pǐh
che shǐh.

MAN, a human being, 人 jin. A or
one man, 一個人 yǐh ko jin.

A man and a woman, 一男一女
yǐh nan yǐh neu; or 男人女
人 nan jin, neu jin.

Heaven has made me a man and not a
beast; I ought to act like a man and
not like a beast, 天生下我
來得做個人不做禽
獸我也該做人的事
不做那禽獸的事 tēn
sǎng hea wo lae tǐh tao ko jin, pǐh
tso kin show; wo yay kae tao jin
tēih sze, pǐh tso na kin show tēih
sze.

Man of bad conduct, 爲非之人
wei fei che jin.

A correct man, 正派的人 ching
pae tēih jin; 正經的人 ching
king tēih jin.

He does not act like a man, 他不
成一個人 ta pǐh ching yǐh ko
jin.

If he be a man, he will be ashamed to
death when he sees my enlarged and
liberal conduct, 他若成一

個人見我這等寬洪大量的也就羞死了
ta jǐ ching yǐh ko jin, kēen wo chay
tǎng kwan hung ta leang tēih, yay
tsew sew sze leau.

He who has faults which he will not reform; who know virtuous men whom he will not approach; although he has a place in the world, is not worthy the name of a man, 有過不能改知賢不肯親雖生人世上未得謂之人 yew kwō pūh nǎng kae: che hēen pūh kāng tsin; suy sǎng jin she shang, we tǐh wei che jin.

Man cannot be known by his face, nor the sea measured by a bucket, 人不可貌相水不可斗量 jin pūh ko maou seang; shwǒy pūh ko tow leang.

Of man's life in the world, the time passes like a snap of the finger, 人生於世光陰彈指即過 jin sāng yu she, kwang yin tan che tsēih kwō.

The first requisite for a man (who would be virtuous) is to have a cold heart towards all lusts and passions, 人於嗜慾須先有淡心 jin yu she yǒ, seu sēen yew tan sin: Tan means cold water thrown on a flame.

Man should think that when he comes to die and go away, there is not one thing that he can possess, 人想到死去一物無有 jin seang taou sze keu, yǐh wūh woo yew.

The men of the world are all in con-

fusion and agitation, like hundreds of thousands of insects buzzing in mad uproar, 世人紛紛擾擾如百千蚊蠅鼓發狂鬧 she jin fun fun jaou jaou joo pīh tsēen wǎn ying koo fǎ, kwang nau.

Man whose heart is wicked, is himself a great devil chief; his thoughts and his knowledge are devil-captains and devil-soldiers, 人心惡自己便是一大魔頭意念知識俱是魔將魔兵 jin sin gǒ, tsze ke pēen she yǐh ta mo tow; e nēen, che shǐh, keu she mo tsēang, mo ping.

MANAGE, to superintend, 管 kwan; 管理 kwan le.

To manage the affairs of a family, 管理家務 kwan le kea woo.

I'll manage for you, 我替你張羅 woo te ne chang lo.

You are not accustomed to manage; do you go and eat your own, 你不慣張羅你吃你的去 ne pūh kwan chang lo; ne kēih ne tēih keu.

Hung-yǐh managed every thing inside, both great and small, 內中大小事俱是紅玉主持 nuy chung ta seaou sze, keu she Hung-yǐh choo che,

Manage affairs with diligence and intelligence, 辦事勤明 pan-sze kin ming; with safety, 穩妥 wǎn to.

To manage carelessly, 忽略辦事 hwūh kēh pan sze,

To manage to bring about an affair, 週全 chow tsuen.

In the management of a family, be diligent and economical, 治家克勤克儉 che kes, kǐh kin, kǐh kēen.

MANDARIN, a word applied by the Portuguese to the Chinese officers of government called 官 kwan; 官府 kwan foo.

All the mandarins, 各憲 kǒ hēen.

All the civil and military mandarins, 文武各官 wǎn woo kǒ kwan.

Mandarin orange, or Citrus Nobilis, 硃砂桔 chuo sha kēh.

These avaricious mandarins, where is there one of them that does not join in defending one another, 這些貪賍官府那一個不是官官相護 chay seay tan tsung kwau foo, na yǐh ko pūh she kwan kwan seang hoo.

Originally the Han dynasty's method of obtaining officers, was not like that of the present time; it did not take them by regard to literary essays; but relied on the various districts recommending persons, and hence they were called Keu-jin, 'recommended men,' 原來漢朝取士之法不比今時他不以科目取士惟憑州郡選舉則叫舉人 yuen lae Han chaou tseu sze che fǎ, pūh pe kin she, ta pūh e ko mūh tseu sze; wei ping chow keun seuen keu, tsǐh keaou Keu-jin.

MANDATE of the emperor of China, 皇命 hwaug ming; 欽命 kin

ming, 上論 shang yu; 聖旨 shing che.

MANE of a horse, 鬃 ke, also written 鬃 ke, or it may refer to the tuft of hair on the top of the head.

The mane is otherwise called 馬鬣 ma tsung; 馬冠 ma kwan; 馬鬣 ma lé; 馬領毛 ma ling maou.

MANGER, 馬槽 ma tsau.

MANGO, 芒果 mang kwo.

A small sort is called 觀家督 kin kea tūh; and 香芒 heang mang. For the Mango some write 檬菓 mung kwo: the character does not seem decided by any competent authority.

Mango stone, 瑪瑙石 ma naou shih, some call this Cornelian stone.

MANHOOD, 成丁 ching ting.

I have a son not yet arrived at manhood. 我有一子未及成人 wo yew yih tsze, we keih ching jin.

MANIFEST, to make appear clearly, 顯 hēn; 顯著 hēn choo; 顯明 hēn ming; 表著 peau choo; 顯達 hēn tā.

Manifest and easily seen without further discussions, 顯明易見不俟再計 hēn ming e kēn pūh sze tsae ke.

Manifest retribution, or visible judgment, 顯報 hēn paou.

Ship's manifest, 船牌 chung pae.

Ship's manifest, or rather port clearance from any given country, 各國船的批照 kō kwō chuea tēih pe chaou.

Manifestly is so, 顯是 hēn she.

MANIFESTO, public proclamation, 告示與眾 kaou she yu chung.

The emperor of China frequently issues an 諭中外知之 yu chung wae che che, Edict for those inside and outside (of China proper) requiring them to make themselves acquainted therewith; which edict resembles an European manifesto.

MANIFOLD, 多倍的 to pei tēih.

MANIS, species of, 鱖鯉 ling le; 穿山甲 chuen shan keā.

MANIPULUS, or an handful, is called yih, 一手之盛謂之溢 yih show che shing, wei che yih.

Two or both handfuls are called keih, 兩手謂之掬 leang show wei che keih.

MANKIND, 普天下之人 poo téen hea che jin.

All mankind, 一切眾生 yih tao chung sāng.

I desire that all mankind may have their understandings opened, 願眾生悉蒙開曉 yuen chung sāng seih mung kae heaou.

I desire to raise all mankind to a happier state of existence, 我欲超度眾生 wo yō chao-too chung sāng, said by 地藏王 te tsang wang, the king of infernus.

MANNER, form, method, 樣 yang.

In this manner, 這樣 chang yang.

A person's manner or deportment, 容 yung; 容貌 yung maou; 人容 jin yung.

A person's particular manner, 一個

人的氣度 yih ko jin tēih ko too.

A person's general manner, 通身的氣派 tung shin tēih ko pae. He has a very good manner, 他有好斯文 ta yew haou sze wān.

Manner, general behaviour of a person, 容貌 yung maou; 舉一身的容貌 keu yih shin tēih yung maou. Boisterous disorderly manner, 暴慢 paou man. Boisterous and rude, 粗厲 tsou le.

Disorderly, 放肆 fang-sze.

To enquire and select manners; i. e. a place where good manners prevail, 采風問俗 tsae fung, wān sūh. The public manners, 風俗 fung sūh; 世俗 she sūh. Manners or polite behaviour, 禮 le; 禮貌 le maou.

His majesty wishing your manners to be substantially good, is very particularly careful to instruct you, 萬歲爺要叫你們風俗醇厚特特的教訓你們 wa: suy yay, yaou keaou no mun fung sūh shun how, tih tih tēih keaou heun ne mun.

MANNERLY, 有禮貌的 yew le maou tēih.

MAN-OF-WAR, 戰船 chen chuen; 兵船 ping chuen.

MANSION, 家 kea; 府 foo.

MANSLAUGHTER, 誤殺 woo shā; 過失殺人 kwo shih shā jin.

MANSHUR Tartar books, 清書 tsing shoo. The Manshur Tartar letters must be joined together to form the Tartar language, 滿字必

相連書以成滿語 Mwan
tsze peih seang lēen shoo e ching
mwan yu.

MANSION, 府 foo; mansions of an-
gels in heaven, and the houses of
statesmen on earth (or amongst men)
天上神仙府人間宰
相家 tēn shang shin sēn foo;
jin kēn tsae seang kea.

MANTIS ORATORIA, 螳螂 tang
laug.

MANUFACTURE, or make gun powder,
製造火藥 che tsaou ho yō.

MANURE, 糞 fun.
Manure pit, in the manner of the
Chinese, 糞土坑 fun too kang.

Manure in a liquid state, laid on them,
以糞沃其上 e fun wūh ke
shang.

Manure rice with a fluid manure, 淋
蔭 yu yin. To lay on manure
generally, 下肥田 hea fei tēn,
糞田畝 fun tēn mow.

MANY, 多 to. A great many, 許多
heu to; 衆多 chung to.

Not many, 不多 pūh to; 有限
yew hēn.

Many people employ this method, 人
多用此法 jin to yung tsze fā

In many things not equal to other men,
多不及人 to pūh keih jin.

Many days, 日常 jih chang.

Many changes, 變更不一 pēn
kīng pūh yih; 'not one,' i. e. vari-
ous, many.

Many times, 多次 to tsze.

MAP, 地理圖 te le too.

Map of the world, 天下地輿全
圖 tēn hea te yu tseuen too. The

Chinese have two very large maps,
one of the world and the other of
the stars, made by an European who
came to China in the 16th year of
順治 Shun-che, (A. D. 1659).
The name he adopted in China was
南懷仁 Nan-hwae-jin.

MAPLE TREE, or the scarlet maple, 楓
樹 fung shoo, it seems confound-
ed with some other species of Acer
which have long been deemed orna-
mental to the imperial plantations,
至霜後葉丹可愛 che
shwang how, yē tan ko gae; after
a fall of hoar frost, the leaves assume
a lovely red colour.

The sugar of the Maple or Acer Saccha-
rinum, appears intended by 楓香
脂 fung hean che; and 白膠香
pīh keaou heang; or it may be the
juice of the Acer Pseudoplatanus,
or great maple.

MAR, or spoil, 壞 hwae.

MARBLE stone, 花石 hwa shīh.
Little balls kicked by Chinese chil-
dren in play, 陽球 teih kew.

Marble is also called 花蓋石 hwa
juy shīh.

Marble, with flesh coloured veins of
which the Chinese make stamps and
seals, 壽山石 show shan shīh.

MARCH boldly, straight forward, 勇
往直前 yung wang chīh tsēn.

On the march a great storm of snow
occurred, and the troops died of cold,
行遇大雪兵士寒凍
殆死 hing yu ta seuē ping sze
han tung tae sze.

MARE, the female of a horse is called

shay, 牝馬曰駘 pin ma yuē
shay; and 草馬 tsaou ma, 'a
grass horse.' Vulgarly called 馬母
ma mow.

MARE'S TAIL, 木澤 mbh tsēh;
some write 夕 seih.

MARGIN of a book, 書傍邊 shoo
pang pēn; 書頭 shoo tow; 書
脚 shoo keō.

Margin of a stream, 河畔 ho pwan.

MARINER, or sailor, 水手 shwāy
shou; 梢子 shaou tsze; 梢夫
shaou fou; 船家 chuen kea.

MARK, stamp or token by which a thing
is known, 號 haou; 字號 tze
haou; 名號 ming haou.

Mark or rather signal by a flag, 旗
號 ke haou. To point out and
mark, 打點 ta tēn.

Mark carefully the transactions of
one's life, 檢點平生之事
kēn tēn ping shing che sze.

Mark on the back of the circle, the
degrees of the equinoctial, 環背
刻赤道度數 hwan pei kih
ehh taou too soo.

Marks of being opened, said of origi-
nally closed documents, 拆動痕
跡 tsīh tung hān tseih.

Marked off, 勾到 kow taou; also
denotes being marked to undergo
some decisive or final sentence; the
signing of a death warrant.

Marking line, 準繩 chin shing; 墨
線 hīh sēn.

Mark upon the forehead is affixed by
司命灶神 sze ming tsaou shin,
the ruler of destinies, the god of the
domestic furnace.

MARKET, 市 she; 市頭 she tow.
The market and the well, 市井 she tsing.

To go to market, 趁墟 chin heu.

Market day, 墟日 heu jih.

Bad market, no sale, 市道冷淡 she taou lǎng tan.

Cannot find a market, cannot sell, 不能行銷 pūh nǎng hing seaou.

MARRIAGE, 嫁娶之事 kea tseu che sze; 結婚的事 kēh hwǎn tēih sze; 同婚 tung hwan.

To consult about a marriage alliance, 議親 e tsin.

Marriage card or bond, 婚帖 hwǎn tēh. Providential reasons for a marriage, 姻緣 yin yuen.

To contract a marriage without due care, 造次成婚 tsaou tsze ching hwǎn,

People came and wanted him to contract a marriage; but he resolutely refused them all, 人家來要他結親他決意都辭了 jin kea lae yaou ta kēh tsin ta keuh e too tsze leaou.

He also said to himself, marriage is an affair that is for life, and should not be done rashly, 又想到婚姻及終身之事非草率可為 yew seang taou; hwǎn yin nae chung shin che sze, fe tsaou sūh ko wei.

To consummate marriage, 成親 ching tsin.

Marriage ceremony that parades the street, 迎親文壯 ying tsin wǎn chwang.

In marrying a daughter select a worthy

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son-in-law, and do not exact a large marriage portion, 嫁女擇佳婿毋索重聘 kea neu, tsǎh kea se, woo sǎ chung pin.

In marrying a son, seek for a virtuous woman, and do not plot to obtain a large marriage portion, 娶媳求淑女弗計厚奩 tseu seih, kew shūh neu, fūh ke how lēen.

MARRIGEABLE years, my daughter has now arrived at, 小女年已及笄 seaou neu, nēen e keih ke.

MARROW, 髓 suy.

MARRY a wife, 娶親 tseu tsin; 娶妻 tseu tse.

To marry a husband, 嫁 kea; 嫁夫 kea foo. To marry, a general expression, 嫁娶 kea tseu.

Married again, 更嫁 kǎng kea.

To urge a bridegroom to enter the family of the bride's father, said to be a custom with rich men in some of the northern provinces, 入贅 jūh chuy. To go to receive the bride 迎親 ying tsin.

Maou-hēh (a Tartar) killed his father and married his mother, 冒頓殺父妻母 Maou-hēh, shǎ foo tse moo.

Only fear his daughter won't get married all her life, 只怕他令愛今生嫁不成了 chih pa ta hng gae, kin sāng kea pūh ching leaou.

After marrying, daughters are considered mere visitors at their parent's, hence it is said 令愛做人客未曾 ling gae tao jin kih we tsāng; has your daughter become a visitor yet? i. e. is she married?

A daughter married out, is water thrown out, 嫁出的女孩兒潑出去的水兒 kea chūh tēih neu hae urh; pǎ chūh keu tēih shwūy urh.

MARRY a princess, 尙公主 shang kung choo.

Then they may be married, 方配得過 faug pei tih kwo.

She has been married more than two months, 他嫁了兩個多月了 ta kea leaou leang ko to yuē leaou. Unexpectedly she died before she was actually married, 不料未過門就死了 pūh leaou we kwo mun, tsew sze leaou.

I am twenty-three years of age, and have been married to be wife to Poo-urh ten years, 我年二十三歲嫁與部二為妻有十年了 wo nēen urh shih san suy; kea yu Poo-urh wei tse yew shih nēen leaou.

MARS, the planet, 火星 ho sing, also called 熒惑 yung hwūh.

MARSHY ground, 山間陷泥地 shan kēen hēen ne te.

Plants growing in marshy places, 濕草 seih tsaou.

MARTIAL appearance, 武貌 woo maou.

MARTYR to the love of esteemed principles, 守死善道 show sze shen taou; 致命的人 che ming tēih jin; 死節 sze tsēh.

Martyr to virtue, 殺身以成仁 shǎ shiu e ching jin.

MARVEL of Peru, 胭脂花 yen che hwa.

MARVELLOUS. A lover of antiquity and fond of the marvellous, 好古嗜奇 haou koo she ke.

MARYGOLD, or Calendula, 萬壽菊 wan show keuh.

MASK worn on the face, 鬼臉殼 kwei lēn kō.

MASON, 石匠 shih tseang.

MASSES for the dead, of which, or something similar, the Chinese have several, one is called 超幽施食 chaou yew she shih, in which hungry demons are fed with cakes, and various mysteries are performed by the presiding Budh priest.

Mass, or superstitious service in behalf of souls departed, performed by the Budh priests, 打醮 ta tseou: the temporary mat and paper temples raised to perform these services in, are called 龍殿 lung tēn, 'dragon palaces.' Mass, the Chinese Romanists call 彌撒 Me-sā.

MASSACRE, butchering of the people, 屠其民 too ke min.

MAST of a ship, 桅 wei; 船桅 chuen wei.

MASTER, 主人 choo jin.

Servant, 跟班 kēn pan.

Master and mistress, 主公主婆 choo kung, choo po.

Master of a family, 家主 kea choo.

The master and servant went on shore, 主僕二人登岸 choo pō urh jin lāng gan.

Respect the master in the person of his messenger, 敬其主以及其使也 king ke choo, e keih ke szo yay.

Master's letter to a servant, 主家寄僕 choo kea ke pōh.

Master or teacher, 先生 sēn sāng; 老師 laou sze.

Master mechanic, 事頭公 sze tow kung.

Teachers, master workmen, and the workmen are all called 師傅 sze foo.

Master of a ship, 船主 chuen choo; 船戶 chu-n hoo.

MAT, a texture of sedge, &c. 蓆 seih; 藤蓆 tāng seih. Malacca mats, 佳文蓆 kea wān seih.

MATS of ivory, 象牙蓆 seang ya seih, for sleeping on. Mats of grass, 草蓆 tsau seih. Mats of bamboo, 竹蓆 chūh seih. Mats of rush, 蒲蓆 poo seih. A thick sort of under mat, 草蓆 tsau tsēn.

Mats that are variegated, 紋蓆 wān seih; 花蓆 hwa tāng seih.

Mat shed, 寮篷 leaou pung.

MATCH to catch fire, made of paper dipped in oil, 紙燃 che jen.

To make a match of this kind, 打一條紙燃 ta yih teau che jen.

A match for a gun, 藥線 yō sēn.

Match, or to pair, 配 pei. He said, I ought by rights to comply with your commands; but, in the first place, your son is a person of exalted talents, my weak little daughter is not at all fit to be a match, 他說道本當從命一者令郎高才柔弱小娃豈堪作配 ta shwō taou, pun tang tsung ming; yih chay, ling-lang

kaou tsae; jow jūh seaou wa, ke kan tsō pei.

MATCHLESS, unequalled, 無雙的 woo shwang tēih.

MATE, as of a ship, 夥長 ho chang; First mate, 大夥 ta ho, second mate, 二夥 urh ho; third mate, 三夥 san ho.

MATERIALS of which any thing is made, 材料 tsae teau. Materials (for porcelain,) 質料 chih leau.

MATHEMATICS, or the science of numbers, 算學 swan heō; 算法 swan fā.

Mathematics, there is a work in 49 volumes called 數理精蘊 soo le tsing yun, which contains the mathematical science of Europe at the beginning of the 18th century.

MATHEMATICAL instruments, foreign, enameled, 洋瑛瑛規矩 yang fā lang kwei keu. Corrected mathematical tables for astronomical purposes, 曆象考成 leih seang kaou ching.

MATHEMATICIAN, imperial, 欽天監 kin tēn kēn; 天師 tēn sze; the epithet is understood in relation to astronomy.

MATINS, morning prayers, 早晨的祈禱 tsau shin tēih ke taou.

MATTER, body or substance, 體 te. Business or affair, 事體 sze te. The matter of which it is formed, 製作之體 che tsō che te. Purulent matter, 膿血 nung heuē.

MATRESS, 褥褥 yin jūh; 褥子 jūh tsze.

MATURE, ripe, 熟 shūh.

MATURITY, arrived at the years of,
成丁 ching ting.

A person not arrived at the years of maturity, 不成丁 p'oh ching ting.

MAUSOLEUM for the relics of Budh,
舍利塔 shay le tã.

MAXIMS, standard sayings, 格言

k'ih yen; as 近善人如近芝蘭 kin shen jin joo kin che lan.

To approach a good man is like approaching the fragrant Lan flower; 近惡人如近荆棘 kin g'oh jin joo kin king ke'ih, To approach a bad man is like approaching brambles and thorns.

An important maxim, 要訣 yaou ke'ih; is, that 先難後獲 seen nan how hw'oh, difficulties come first, and success afterwards.

MAY, to be possible, to have power,
可 ko.

It may be seen that it is by no means wished that people should not reform,
可見無非要人改過 ko keen woo fe yaou jin kae kwo.

May be made into cloth, 可作布 ko ts'oh poo.

May diminish it a little, 可稍減 ko shaou keen.

May, or may not be done, not much for or against, 可否之間 ko fow che keen.

It may be so, but still it is uncertain,
或者是亦未可定 hw'oh chay she; y'ih we ko ting.

MEAL, a repast, 餐 tsau; 一頓飯 y'ih tun fan.

The morning meal, 早餐 tsau tsau:

The evening meal, 晚餐 wan tsau.
In less time than you could take a meal, the twelve themes were finished, 沒有一頓飯的工夫十二題已全 m'oh yew y'ih tun fan t'eh kung foo, sh'ih urh te e tsuen.

The morning and evening meals of tea and rice, are an established custom, 早晚兩餐茶飯這是一定的規矩 tsau wan leang tsau cha fan; chay she y'ih ting t'eh kwei keu.

MEAN, wanting dignity, 賤 ts'een; 卑 pe; 做 pe.

Mean immoral conduct, 下作 hea ts'oh.

A mean immoral person, 小人 seon jin.

It is very mean to eat our things, 好沒臉吃我們的東西 hao m'oh l'ien ke'ih wo mun t'eh tung se.

Not reject the mean in condition and follow the ennobled, 不舍賤而從貴 p'oh shay ts'een urh tsung kwei.

In the mean time, interim, 暫時 tsan she; 權且 keuen ts'ey.

Means, instrument to effect an end, 方法 fang fa; 法子 fa tsze.

No means of acquiring, 無從入手 woo tsung j'uh show; 無由知悉 woo yew che se'ih.

To use means, 弄個手脚 lung ko s'ow ke'oh.

Being destitute of means is expressed by 空手 kung show, a vacant hand; and 赤手 ch'ih show, a naked hand.

Means of becoming rich, 致富 che foo.

The employment of means not fitted to the end, is compared to 緣木求魚 yuen m'oh kew yu, climbing a tree to seek for fish.

To purpose, as, I mean to go, 我想去 wo seang keu.

MEANING more than meets the eye, 意在言外 e tsae yen wae; i. e. more than the simple words express.

The meaning of this chapter is doubtful, and it should not be explained by a forced construction, 此章義疑不可強解 t'ze chang e e, p'oh ko keang keae.

My meaning is, 我的意思是 wo t'eh e sze she.

Meaning is wanting, 闕義 keu' e. I don't know your meaning, 我不曉得你的意思如何 wo p'oh heou t'ih ne t'eh e sze joo ho.

Full of meaning, 很有意思的 h'oh yew e sze t'eh.

Double meaning, 雙關 shwang kwan. To force two different characters into the same meaning is wrong, 兩字強合爲一非 leang t'ze keang h'oh wei y'ih, fei.

MEANLY, 卑的 pe t'eh.

Meanly clothed and sparingly fed, 敝衣疏食 pe e soo sh'ih.

MEASLES, 麻症 ma-ching.

A circumstance often fatal is called 麻疹 ma chin.

MEASURE, as to quantity, generally is expressed by 尺寸 ch'ih tsun, a cubit and a tenth.

To measure by a containing vessel, 量 leang.

To measure the superficies, 度 t8.

To measure ships, 丈量船隻 chang leang chuen chih.

To measure the hold, 度艙位 t8 tsang wei.

What does this room measure in length? 這間房子的度數有幾尺長 chay kien fang tsze tēh too soo yew ke chih chang.

Measure, dry, 量法 leang fā.

Measures and weights, 度量權衡 too leang keuen hāng. For a list of these carried to inconceivable and infinite, see 數理精蘊 soo le tsing wān, 2nd volume; or in this Dictionary under Weights and Measures.

Measure, long, or of superficies, 度法 too fā.

Measure of heights and distances by angles, 勾股測量 kow koo tsih leang; by triangles, 三角測量 san ke8 tsih leang.

Measure the height of a flagstaff, 測旗杆之高幾何 tsih ke kan che kaou ke ho.

Measure for grain, in common use is called 斗 tow; it contains ten catties weight of good rice, or thirteen pounds and a third. In Macao, the 斗 tow is said to contain only seven catties. The filler is called 拂斗 fūh tow.

Measure of an angle, 角之度也 ke8 che too yay.

Measure of grain, 米分 me fun; weighing 4 taels and a quarter, or a

升 shing; 2 分 fun make a 筒 tung; 2 筒 tung make a 升 shing; 10 升 shing, make a 斗 tow. A shing is a catty or 16 taels; a Tung is 8 taels, and a fun 4 taels.

Measure of grain containing five 斗 tow, or 50 catties is called 斛 h8.

An inverted right angle to measure depth or perpendicular, 覆矩以測深 fou keu e tsih shin.

Measure of grain called 石 shih, or 米石 me shih, a stone; much used, contains ten 斗 tow; weighs 133½ lb.

Measure of containing space like the hold of a ship or boat, 盤量倉窖 pwan leang tsang kaou.

MEASUREMENT of a ship, the money paid to the Chinese government is called 船鈔銀 chuen chao yin. The present to the Hoppo or commissioner of customs connected with the measurement is called, 入口禮銀 jūh kow le yin.

MEAT, flesh' to be eaten, 肉 jow. Food in general, 食物 shih wūh. Take up the broken meat and lay another course, 將殘席收拾了另擺 tseang tsan seih show shih leaou, ling pae.

MEATUS URINARIUS in the medical books, is called 馬口 ma kow.

MECCA, 默克國 Mīh-kīh kw8, is also called 天方國 tēn fang kw8, and 天房 tēn fang.

MECHANICK, 匠人 tsēang jin; 工人 kung jin.

MECHANICAL profession, 技藝 ke e. Mechanical boxes that move about,

銅自行珠箱 tung tsze hing chuo seang; self-moving boxes.

MECHANISM or machinery to operate by contact with a spring or any small part is called 機 ke.

MEDDLE, or be busy and make a work about what does not concern one, 招搖 chaou yaou; 擺弄 pae lung. Don't meddle with me, don't rule me, 你別管我 ne pē8 kwān wo. Let a man sweep the snow from his own door; and cease to meddle with the hoar frost on the top of his neighbour's house, 自家打掃門前雪休管他人屋上霜 tsze kea ta saou mun tsēen seu8; hew kwan ta jin ūh shang shwang.

MEDDLESOME, officious, 好理閒事 haou le hēn sze; 愛管別人的事 gae kwan pē8 jin tēh sze.

MEDIASTINUM, 隔膜 kīh m8.

MEDIATE, between two; persuade both to peace, 在中間勸和 tse chung kēen keuen ho.

MEDIATOR, one that intervenes between two parties, 中人 chung jin. A mediator to reconcile two parties, 在兩人中勸和 tse leang jin chung keuen ho.

MEDICAL profession, 醫業 e nē8. Medical man, 醫人 e jin; or 醫士 e sze; 醫生 e sang; and 醫師 e sze. Four celebrated Medical writers, 仲景張機 chung king chang ke; 守真劉元素 show chin lew yuen soo; 東垣李杲 tung

yuen le gae; 丹溪朱震享
tan ke choo chin heang.
MEDLAR, said to be, 枸杞子 kow
ke tsze.
MEDICINES, 藥材 yō tsae.
The profession of medicine, 醫學 e
heō.
Good medicine, 良藥 leang yō.
One asked, will medicine do injury? 或
問用藥有損否 hwō wān,
yung yō yew sun fow?
What occasion for the use of medicine?
何須用藥 ho seu yung yō.
A thousand families take medicine and
one (rich) family pays the doctor,
千家食藥一家還錢
tséen kea shih yō; yih kea hwan tséen.
Cannot be used in medicine, 不可
入藥用 pūh ko juh yō yung.
The theory of Chinese medicine hinges
upon the notion of man's being 小
天地 seaou tēn te, 'a little hea-
ven and earth:' and on the dual
powers, 陰 yin and 陽 yang; or a
'vis inertia and a vis mobile' exist-
ing in every animal body. (The
Chinese opinions in detail, may be
seen in the Indo-Chinese Gleaner,
for January, 1821.)
MEDINA, 默底那國 M'ih-te-na
kwō.
MEDITATE in silence, 默想 m'ih
seang; 暗想 gan seang.
MEDLEY, mixed, 雜 tsā.
MEEK, 遜順 sun shun.
Humble and meek, 謙卑遜順
kēen pe sun shun.
MEET, to move towards, 迎面 ying
mēen; 遇 yu.

Suddenly they saw a company of per-
sons coming towards, or meeting
them, 忽見迎面進來一
起人 hwūh kēen jin niēn tsin
lae yih ke jin.

To meet on the road, 相逢道路
之中 seang fung taou loo che
chung.

After this separation it cannot be divin-
ed when we shall meet again, 此
別去後會期未卜 tsze
pēō keu, how hwuy ke we pūh.

When you meet with difficulties you
should examine yourself, and not
indulge the least repining against
heaven, nor resentment towards man,
遇艱阻則必自省其
身無一毫怨尤之心
yu kēen tsou, tsih peih tsze sing ke
shin woo yih hao yuen yew che sin.

Meet with a thing contrary to your
wishes, try to think of something
worse to compare with it, and your
mind will no doubt be soothed, 遇
不得意之事試取其
更甚者比之心地自
然清爽 yu pūh tih e che sze,
she tsau ke käng shin chay, pe che,
sin te tsze jen tsing shwang.

Meet one's wishes, very agreeable to
one's mind, 深合我心 shin
hō wo sin.

MELANCHOLY mood, 靦離的
ūh tsūh tēih.

MELASTOMA, 鷄芝拈 ke che
nēen.

MELIA, or bead-tree, 椴木 too mūh.
Melia Azedarach, 苦練 koo lēen;
also called, 森樹 sin shoo; and 森

木 sin mūh; hence the word used in
Canton, 'Sham wood,' from the
provincial pronunciation *Shām*, or
Shum.

MELODINUS, 山橙 shan tsāng.

MELODY, 和音 ho yin.

MELON, 瓜 kwa.

Melon seeds, 瓜子 kwa tsze.

Melon shell, variety of, 雄螺 heung
lo.

MELT, dissolve, consume away, 消化
seaou hwa.

To melt as metal, 鎔 yung; 鎔化
yung hwa.

Melt down silver, 傾銀 king yin.

Melt and refine, 鎔鍊 yung lēen.

Melt by immersing in boiling water,
滾水泡化 kwān shwūy paou
hwa.

Melts or flows, as soon as it comes in
contact with heat, 遭熱即流
tsaou jē tseih lew.

To melt in a furnace is expressed by
yay, 爐鑄謂之冶 loo choo
wei che yay.

MEMBERS of the human body, 肢
che; 骸 hae.

To be the servant or slave of the mem-
bers of the body, 形體之役
hing heae che yūh.

MEMORANDUM, 記事紙 ke sze
ché.

Memorandum of daily occurrences,
日知錄 jih che lūh.

MEMORIAL presented to the emperor,
本章 pun chang; 奏章 tsow
chang; 奏事本章 tsow sze
pun chang.

Memorial stating one's case and ser-

vices to the sovereign, 陳情表
chin tsing *peaou*: one presented by
李密 *Le-meih*, is much esteemed.
To present a memorial, 上本 *shang*
pun; 奏 *tsow*.

MEMORY, 記性 *ke sing*.

Bad memory, 健忘 *kēen wang*.

To be careful to retain in memory, 留
心記得 *lew sin ke tih*.

MEN, 人等 *jin tǎng*; 人類 *jin*
luy.

Men in contradistinction from women,
男人 *nan jin*.

At this time all the men (the soldiers)
were every one of them thrown in-
to confusion, 此時衆兵丁
人人慌亂之際 *tsze she*
chung ping tǎng, jin jin hwang lwan
che tse.

There is now a sort of men who cannot
be content in poverty, 今有一
樣人不能安貧 *kin yew*
yih yang jin, pūh nǎng gaa pin.

Men stupidly sleep on, and awake not
till after death; but in that state,
what place is there for repentance!
世人昏睡死而後覺
到此田地悔之何及 *she jin hwǎn shwǔy, sze urh how*
keō; taou tsze tēen te, hwuy che
ho keih.

Men of the world live drunk and die
dreaming, 世人醉生夢死
she jin tsuy sāng mung sze.

Men and women who reform and re-
pent of their former iniquities, 男
婦改悔前非 *nan foo kae*
hwuy tsēen fei.

Men turned into women, as a punish-

ment, 男轉爲女 *nan chuen*
wei neu; it is said in reference to
the metempsychosis.

MENAGERIE, 養獸所 *yang show*
so.

MEND or repair, 補 *poo*; 補一補
poo yih poo; 修整 *sew ching*.

To mend clothes, 補衣服 *poo e*
fāh.

MENDICANT, a beggar for food, 討
食 *taou shih*; 丐子 *kae tsze*.

Mendicant priest of the Budh sect, 比
邱 *pe kew*; 乞士 *keih sze*.

Mendicants, or the 乞士 *keih-sze*,

上乞法於諸佛菩薩
shang keih fā yu chuo fōh poo sǎ,

who beg rules of holy living from
the Budhs and gods above them; 下

乞食於善信者 *heā keih*
shih yu shen sin chay; and below
beg food from virtuous believers.

MENIAL servant, 跟班 *kǎn pan*;
服役使喚的人 *fūh yih*
she hwan tēih jin.

MENSTRUAL discharge is called, on its
commencement, 發身 *fā shin*.

MENSTRUOUS, 有經水的 *yew*
king shwǔy tēih; 月水 *yuō shwǔy*.

MENSURATION, generally, 丈量
之法 *chang leang che fā*.

Mensuration of land, 丈量田地
chang leang tēen te; or 田畝 *tēen*
mow.

The principle of mensuration or quan-
tity, 幾何原本 *ke ho yuen*
pun.

MENTION, to state to, 告訴 *kaou*
soo. I would mention respectfully
to you, 我奉稟你知 *wo*

fung pin ne che. Cannot mention
the whole, 說不盡 *shwō pūh*
tsin. Unworthy of being mentioned,
不足道 *pūh tsūh taou*.

Not necessary to mention it particular-
ly, 不須細說 *pūh seu se shwō*.

Don't mention it again, 再莫講
起 *tsae mō keang ke*. If any one

mention this again; come directly
and tell me, 有一個再提

此話即刻來回我 *yew*
yih ko, tsae te tsze hwa. tseih kih lae

hwuy wo. This must not be men-
tioned, 此話是聲張不

得的 *tsze hwa she shing chang*
pūh tih tēih.

MERCANTILE house, 商行 *shang*
hang.

Mercantile warehouse, 棧房 *chan*
fang.

Mercantile affairs, 生意之事
sāng e che sze.

A great multiplicity of mercantile con-
cerns, 生理事務紛繁
sāng le sze woo fun fan.

MERCENARY wretch, 利徒 *le too*.

MERCHANDISE, 貨 *ho*; 貨物 *ho*
wūh.

MERCHANT, 商人 *shang jin*; 做
買賣的人 *tso mae mae tēih*
jin.

A. travelling merchant, 客商 *kīh*
shang; a foreign merchant, 夷商
e shang; a private merchant, 私
客 *sze kih*.

A hong merchant, 行商 *hang shang*;
洋行商 *yang hang shang*. The
appointment of hong merchants was
not only for the sake of commerce,

設立洋商不特專爲
貿易 shō lēh yang shang : pūh
tīh chuen wei mow yīh, said by the
viceroy of Canton, 1818.
Merchants are of a low class, 買賣
人爲低品 mae mae jin wei
te pin.
MERCIFUL, 慈悲的 tsze pei tēh;
哀憐的 gae lēn tēh.
The true God is most merciful, 真
主至慈 chin choo che tsze, by
the difficulties of life and death he
tries man, 以生死之難
而試人 e sāng sze che nan urh
she jin.
MERCILESS, 無慈悲的 wou tsze
pei tēh; 兇的 heung tēh; 兇
惡的 heung gō tēh.
MERCURY or quicksilver, 水銀
shwū yin.
A sublimate of mercury in powder is
called 輕粉 king fun.
Whoever is poisoned by mercury, 凡
中水銀毒 fan chung shwū
yin tūh.
The planet mercury, 水星 shwū
sing; otherwise called 別名辰
星 pē ming shin sing.
MERELY, 不過 pūh kwo; 止是
che she; 只是 chīh she; 獨是
tūh she; 聯且 lēn tsay.
Merely to shew a little good will, 聯
表微意 lēn peau we e.
Merely, or barely is, 光光是 kwang
kwang she.
Merely the ordinary prayers and wor-
ship, 不過尋常念經禮
拜 pūh kwo tsin chang nēn king
le pae.

MERIDIAN LINE, 午線 woo sēn.
Double meridian circles on the armil-
lary sphere, 天輕雙環 tēn
king shwang hwan.

The meridian circle with degrees gra-
duated on it, 子午圈 tsze woo
keuen, midnight and noon circle.

MERIT, deserving honor or reward,
功勞 kung laou.

Great merit, 大功勞 ta kung laou.
Secret merit of good actions unknown
to others, 人功 yin kung; 陰
隲 yin chīh.

You will doubtless accumulate the
merit of good actions not known to
others, 你豈不也積了
陰隲 ne ke pūh yay tseih leaou
yin chīh.

Merits and demerits equal, 功過兩
平 kung kwo leang ping.

To rob another of his merit and appro-
priate it to one's self, 積他人
之功以爲己有者 tseih
ta jin che kung e wei ke yew chay.

MERITORIOUS works are the means
of ascending to the angelic state, 功
行乃昇仙之津 kung hing
nae shing sēn che tsin.

MERRY, 欣然 hin jen.

Rather merry, 頗覺欣然 po
keō hin jen.

MESPILUS JAPONICA, or loquat, 盧
骨 loo kūh; called also 枇杷
pe pa.

MESSAGE, the word told to a third
person, 報信的話 paou sin
tēh hwa.

MESSENGER, 差人 chae jin; 使
人 she jin; one sent with informa-

tion, 報子 paou tsze; 報信
的人 paou sin tēh jin.

Messenger of the police, 差人 chae
jin; 原差 yuen chae.

Royal messenger or envoy, 王差
wang chae.

Messenger or envoy of the emperor
of China, 欽差 kin chae.

Beheaded his messenger and drew out
the army to wait for him, 斬其
使列陳以待之 tsan ke sze,
lēh chin e tae che

Saw Wang-foo-jin with her brother's
wife's messenger, 見王夫人
與兄嫂處的來事計
議家務 kēn Wang-foo-jin, yu
heung saou choo tēh lae sze ke e kea
woo.

MET with sorrow and afflictions, 遭
閔凶 tsaou min heung.

METAL, the generic word is 金 kin,
which is often used for gold.

To revive metals, 甌回 tsāng hwuy.
Quicksilver may, by the operation of
heat be converted into vermilion;
and from the vermilion, the metal
may be revived.

From the ashes of gilt papers called
Yuen-paou tin may be revived, 元
寶灰甌回錫 yuen paou
hwuy, tsāng hwuy seih.

METAMORPHOSIS, 變化 pēn hwa.

METAPHOR, a borrowed comparison,
借喻 tseay yu; 喻言 yu yen;
譬喻的言論 pe yu tēh yen
yu; 形容之辭 hing yung che
tsze.

METAPHYSICS, a sort of, is contained
in 天地鬼神之論 tēn

te kwei shin che lun; discourse on heaven, earth, spirits, and gods.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, 輪回 lun hwuy; 轉輪 chuen lun, or reversed, Lun chuen.

The seed of the metempsychosis, 輪迴之種 lun hwuy che chung, which preserves identity through myriads of ages, is the 真性 chin sing, 'the true nature;' the 本癡人 pun ying jin, originally coagulated man; called also 本來人 the original man; meaning probably the germ from which man evolves: an idea which some have expressed in reference to the resurrection.

METEOR, 景星 king sing; 流星 lew sing.

METHOD, manner of doing a thing, 法 fā; 方法 fang fā.

An excellent method, 善法 shen fā; 妙法 meau fā.

None of the affairs of the world can be conducted without method, 天下事皆不可無法 t'ien hea sze, keae p'ih ko woo fā.

They say, without a square and compasses, the square and circle cannot be formed, 不以規矩不能成方圓 p'ih e kwei keu, p'ih n'ing ching fang yuen.

Method of washing ink-stone, 滌硯法 te'ih yen fā.

Method of writing on silk, 絹布上寫法 keuen poo shang seay fā.

Method of making horizontal dials, 作地平日晷法 tsò te ping j'ih kew fā.

METHODICAL, 有規條 yen kwei teao.

METROPOLIS of a nation, 京城 king ching; hence 北京 p'ih-king, the northern capital, and 南京 nan-king, the southern capital.

Metropolis of a province, 省城 s'ang ching.

MICA FRIABLE, 金星石 kin sing sh'ih.

MICA, or muscovy glass, 千層紙 ts'een ts'ang che, 'the thousand fold paper,' name from its numerous lamina. The Chinese have a manufacture of glue which is transparent like Mica, and called by the same name.

MICHELIA, 洋狗牙 yang kow ya.

MICROCOSM, a little heaven and earth, 小天地 seaou t'een te.

The Chinese say man is a microcosm, 人是個小天地 jin she ko seaou t'een te; i. e. man is a little heaven and earth.

MICROSCOPE, 顯微鏡 h'een we king.

Microscopes on brass stands, 銅架顯微鏡 tung kea, h'een wei king.

MIDDLE, equally distant from two extremes, 中 chung; intervening, 中間 chung k'een. In the middle, 當中 tang chung; equidistant from the verge, 中心 chung sin.

In the middle of the table, 在桌子中心 tsae ch'ò tze chung sin.

Since you have manifested virtuous dispositions, you should not stop in the middle, 既發善心不當中止 ke fā shen sin; p'ih tang chung che.

Middle finger, 中指 chung che.

Middle quality of porcelain, 中瓷器 chung tze ke.

Middling sort, 中一等 chung y'ih t'ang.

Three sorts, best, middling, and inferior, 三等上中下 san tang, shang, chung, hea.

Not very good, 平常 ping chang.

MIDNIGHT, 半夜 pwan yay.

MIDST, in the middle, 中間 chung k'een.

In the midst of, or amongst men, 人間 jin k'een.

MIDWIFE, 穩婆 w'än po; 生婆 s'ang po; 接生媽 ts'ò s'ang ma; 收生之婦 show s'ang che foo.

MILD, cordial, disposition, 和氣 ho ke; 和順 ho shun. Mild and sincere, 溫良敦厚 w'än leang tun how. Mild pleasing countenance, 婉容 wan yung; 愉色 yu s'ih.

MILITARY men, soldiers, 兵丁 ping ting. Military profession, 武業 woo n'è. Military officer, 武官 woo kwan. Military station consisting of a small company placed at short distances on the high road in China, 營汛 ying sin.

Military affairs, I have not studied, 軍旅之事未之學也 keun leu che sze, we che he'ò yay. (Confucius)

Military regulation, 兵制 ping che.

MILE, or the measure of Chinese roads, 里 le, about 3½ Chinese make an English mile. Throughout China, in many parts there is a small

military stations at the distance of every ten le.

MILITIA, a sort of, an armed police, 鄉勇 heang yung.

Killed sixty or seventy of the militia, 殺死鄉勇六七十人 shǎ sze heang yung, lǐh tsēh shīh jin. Cut off their hands to avoid being enrolled for the militia, or military service, 截手以避丁者 tsēē show e pe ting chay.

MILK, 乳 joo. Cow's milk, 牛乳 new joo.

To milk a cow, 搾牛孀 cha new nac, or 撮牛乳 tsō new joo.

MILKY WAY, 天漢 tēn han; 天河 tēn ho.

MILL turned with the hand, 礮磨 lung mo. Horse mill that turns a stone round on its edge, 石輾 shīh chen.

Water mill, 水礮 shwǔy lung; 水碓 shwǔy tuy.

MILLSTONE, 磨米的石 mo me tēh shīh; 礮石 lung shīh.

MIMOSA species, 肥皂 fei tsaou; pod short, thick and fleshy.

MINCE or cut small, 切 tsēē; 切碎 tsēē suy. Mince meat, 切碎的肉 tsēē suy tēh jow; 膾 kwae.

MIND, the intelligent power is expressed by 心 sin, 'the heart;' sometimes by 肚 too, 'the belly;' as 肚裡明白 too le ming pīh, 'a clear-thinking mind.'

The inclination, 願 yuen; the determining power of the mind, 志 che; the opinion, 意 e. To mind or superintend, 理 le.

The ancients always said, men's minds are as different as their faces, 古人

常云人心之不同如其面焉 koo jin chang yun, jin sin che pūh tung; joo ke mēen yen.

He has something on his mind, 他有些心事 ta yew seay sin sze.

Men's minds are various, 人心不齊 jin sin pūh tse. The human mind is never without some knowledge, 人心之靈莫不知 jin sin che ling, mō pūh yew che.

Now man's mind if not intent on this, is sure to wander to that, 夫人之心志不專于此必移于彼 foo jin che sin che pūh chuen yu tsze; pēh e yu pe.

Enlarged mind, 大志 ta che. An elevated mind, 高志 kaou che; 高志意的人 kaou che e tēh jin. Strong mind, 壯意 chwang e.

Having previously made up his mind, 志先定 che sēn ting.

His mind being now made up, 他主意定了 ta choo e ting leaou.

Narrow minded, 心窄 sin tsīh; 小器 seao ke; 量窄 leang tsīh.

According to his mind, 如他心願 joo ta sin yuen; 合他的意 hō ta tēh e. To put in mind of, 提醒 te sing.

It is she that puts her mistress in mind of every thing that is to be done, 凡一應事都是他提着太太行 fan yīh ying sze too she ta te chō tae-tae hing.

A narrow-minded man is always bigoted to one side, 量窄的人

常執一 leang tsīh tēh jin, chang chīh yīh.

I felt that I had something on my mind, but I could not recollect what; I am indebted to you for putting me in mind of it, 我自覺心裡有件事只是想不起來虧你拏起來 wo tsze keō sin le yew kēen sze, chīh she seang pūh ke lae, kwei ne te ke lae.

I have something on my mind which by rights I should not mention to you, brother, 學生有一心事本不當與兄面言 heō sāng yew yīh sin sze, pun pūh tang yu heung mēen yen.

Mind unsettled and perplexed, 心下踟躕不定 sin hea chow choo pūh ting. You should, sir, make up your mind, 老爺便該拿定主意 laou yay pēn kae na ting choo e.

Mind compares and distinguishes means, 心之較量分別於其法 sin che keaou leang, fun pēē yu ke fā. Mind is the ruler of the body, 心者一身之主宰 sin chay, yīh shin che choo tse.

Mind is the master: the blood, and breath, and figure, and substance, are slaves or servants, 心是主人血氣形質是奴僕 sin she choo jin; heuē ke hing chīh she noo pūh. Now because of the lusts of these, the mind is caused to serve, 今因嗜慾而心爲之用 kin yia she yō, urh sin wei che yung; but when 奴僕操權而役主人 slaves or ser-

My parents having died is my misfortune, 先父母去世是弟
福之薄 sēn foo moo keu she,
she te fūh che pō.

MISLETOE-LIKE substance, 石斛
shih hō.

MISPEND time, 錯過光陰 tso
kwo kwang yin.

You ought not to mispend the time,
你光陰不可錯過 ne
kwang yin pūh ko tso kwo.

To mispend money, 浪費 lang fei;
浪使錢 lang she tsēn; 浪用
lang yung.

MISLEAD, 引錯了 yin tso leaou.

MISS, or mistake the road, 迷路
me loo.

Not to hit, 不中 pūh chung.

To lose, 失 shih.

Miss, title of honor to a young girl,
姑娘 koo neang; 千金 tsēn kin.

Miss Lin, 林姑娘 Lin koo-neang.

MIST, 煙 yen; 雲煙 yun yen; 煙
霧 yen woo.

MISTAKE in thought, 錯念 tso nēn;
想錯 seang tso.

Mistake in speaking, 說錯 shwō tso;

失言 shih yen; 言錯 yen tso.

To mistake one thing for another, 認
錯 jin tso; or reversed, 認
誤 wo jin.

Sister, you are mistaken; you see it er-
roneously, 姐姐你見差矣
tsey tsey ne kēn cha e. To take

offence by mistake, 做怪 tso kwae.

MISTAKE in writing, 寫錯 seay tso.

Mistake in action, 作錯 tsō tso;

錯手 tso show; 失手 shih

show; 失誤 shih woo.

Not the least mistake, 一絲不錯
yih sze pūh tso.

Mistake a road, 路行舛錯 loo
hing chuen tsō.

MISTRESS of a family is called 家母
kea moo; 主母 choo moo. The
complimentary term is according to
the rank of the person, as 奶奶
nae-nae; 大奶 ta nae; 安人
gan jin; 太太 tae-tae; 夫人
foo jin.

Mrs Wang, 王夫人 wang foo-jin.

Our mistress, said by servants, 我們
奶奶 wo mun nae-nae; vulgarly
家婆 kea po; 主婆 choo po.

MISTY, 烟氣的 yen ke tēih.

MISUNDERSTAND. You misunder-
stand my meaning, 你悞會我
意 ne woo hwuy go e.

MIX, to unite in one mass, 雜 tsā;
糝雜 tsan tsā.

The proverb says well; of the dragon
there are nine sorts, and all the
sorts are different; it is unavoidable
when many men are collected to-
gether, that dragons and serpents
should be mixed, 俗語說得
好一龍九種種各別
未免人多了就有龍
蛇混雜 sūh yu shwō tih haou;
yih lung kew chung; chung kō pēē;
we mēn jin to leaou; tsew yew
yung shay hwān tsā.

MOAN; to lament, 呻吟 shin yin;
歎聲 tan shing; 噫嘻 e che;
咨嗟 tse tsey.

MOAT around the wall of a city, 城
池 ching che.

MOB, in a clamorous state, 眾百

姓亂鬧 chung pih sing lwan
naou.

MOCK, to deride, 戲笑 he scaou;
戲弄 he lung.

Mock father and mother, 戲及父
母 he keih foo moo.

Mock, in the sense of ancient scrip-
tures; to endeavour to seduce a
woman, 調戲 teaou he.

MODE, present fashion, 時樣 she
yang. His dress is according to the
mode, 他的裝扮依時樣
ta tēih chwang pan e she yang.

MODEL, 樣子 yang tsze; 格式
kih shih.

MODERATE use of any thing, not
excessive, 節用 tsēh yung.

Moderate quantity of drinking and
eating, 飲食調用 yin shih
teaou yung. Moderate rain, 雨
水調用 yu shwōy teaou yung.

MODERATION in the use of any thing,
制節謹度 che tsēh kin too.

Moderation is the means of long pre-
serving riches, 制節謹度所
以長富也 che tsēh kin too so
e chang foo yay.

MODERN, or present fashion, 時樣
she yang.

Modern style of writing, 時文 she wān.

Ancient and modern, 古今 koo kin.

MODEST woman, not unchaste, 貞節
ching tsēh; 節婦 tsēh foo.

Diffident, 面皮薄的 mēn pe
pō tēih; 臉有血的 lēn yew
heuē tēih.

MODESTY, the opposite of impudence,
廉恥 lēn che. Modesty is lost,
廉恥喪 lēn che sang.

MOHAMMEDAN. See Mahomedan.

The Chinese say that heaven has produced five 子 *tsze*, 'sons,' a word that terminates various syllables, as 回子 *hwuy-tsze*, the Mahomedans; 蠻子 *man tsze*, the barbarians; 達子 *tā tsze*, the Tartars; 苗子 *meaou tsze*, the mountaineers; 倭子 *wo tsze*, the Japanese.

MOISTEN, make juicy, succulent, 潤 *jun*; 滋潤 *tsze jun*; 濕潤 *shih jun*.

MOLASSES, 糖水 *tang shwü*.

MOLE, 田鼠 *tēn shoo*.

MOLE-CRIKET, 土狗 *too kow*; 螻蛄 *low koo*.

MOLLIFY what is parched, 潤燥 *jun tsaou*.

MOMENT, a very small portion of time, 刻 *kīh*.

The very moment, 立刻 *leih kīh*; 卽刻 *tsēh kīh*.

Come this moment, 卽刻來 *tsēh kīh lae*.

But a moment ago, 方纔 *fang tsae*; 纔剛 *tsae kang*; 剛纔 *kang tsae*.

The occurrence took place in a moment, 事在傾刻 *sze tsae king kīh*.

Not a moment's peace of mind, 滿心中无一刻之安 *mwan sin chung woo yīh kīh che gan*.

Wait half a moment, 畧待半刻 *leō tae pwan kīh*.

Merely a momentary joy, 不過傾刻之歡 *pūh kwo king kīh che hwan*.

Moment before, 畧先一息 *leō*

sēn yīh sēih: moment after, 畧後一息 *leō how yīh sēih*.

Moment is also expressed by 須臾耳 *sen yu urh*; 瞬息耳 *shun sēih urh*; "twinkling of an eye."

Moment of folly and irregular conduct, 一時糊塗妄爲 *yīh she hoo too wang wei*.

All who without cause enter a person's house at night, if killed at the moment it is considered no crime, 凡夜無故入人家登時殺死勿論 *fan yay woo koo jūh jin kea; tīng she shē sze, wūh lun*.

MOMENTARY pleasure, 俄頃之歡 *go king che hwan*.

MONARCH, an absolute or other sovereign, 國主 *kwō choo*; 國君 *kwō keun*; 皇上 *hwang shang*; 皇帝 *hwang te*; 王 *wang*; 國王 *kwō wang*.

MONASTERY or place of abode for the Budh priests, 寺 *sze*; of the Taou sect, 觀 *kwan*; 海幢寺 *hae chwang sze*; a monastery at Canton, commonly called the Ho-nan Jos-house. A sort of nunnery for women is called 庵 *gan*.

MONDAY, where the division of the week is known, is called 禮拜一 *le pae yīh*.

MONEY, or coin, 錢 *tsēn*. Silver money, 銀錢 *yin tsēn*; or 銀兩 *yin leang*.

Copper money, 銅錢 *tung tsēn*.

Dollars they call 鬼頭錢 *kwēi tow tsēn*; 洋錢 *yang tsēn*.

Broken dollars, or bits of silver, 碎銀子 *suy yin tse*.

A whole dollar, 成圓 *ching yuen*.

He who has money can make the devil grind at the mill, 有錢使得鬼推磨 *yew tsēn she tīh kwei tuy mo*. He is a mercenary wretch: we must spend a little money and then we shall get it well arranged, 他是個利徒須要破些錢方纔得妥 *ta she ko le too; sen yaou po seay tsēn fang tsae tīh to*.

Money is already spent; from whence is the means of repaying it to come, 銀已花消從何籌還 *yin e hwa seau, tsung ho chow hwan*.

Money lenders, 放賬人等 *fang chang jin tīng*.

Spends money as if it were dirt, 使錢如土 *she tsēn joo too*.

Money could not be obtained (or come to hand) immediately, 銀錢一時不湊手 *yin tsēn yīh she pūh taow show*.

Plenty of money can doubtless open a way to the gods, 廣錢固可以通神 *kwang tsēn koo ko e tung shin*.

Families that have wealth, or money, know how to open a path to the gods, 家裡有財會通神 *ka le yew tsae, hwuy tung shin*.

MONEY-CHANGER, 換錢銀舖的人 *hwan tsēn yin poo tēh jin*.

MONEYLESS, 無錢 *woo tsēn*; 他無錢用 *ta woo tsēn yung*.

MONKEY, (see Simia,) 猴子 *how tsze*; vulgarly 馬騾 *ma low*.

MONOCULUS POLYPHEMUS, 翳 *how*.

MONOPOLIST, 包攬生意的人 paou lan sāng e tēih jin.

MONOPOLIZE, or forestall, 包攬 paou lan; 把持 pa che; 壟斷 lung twan; 封盤生意 fung pan sāng e.

To be the sole possessor of a commodity, 獨市生意 tūh sho sāng e.

MONS veneris, region, immediately above the 毛際 maou tse.

MONSOON. When the S. W. monsoon (summer south wind) began to blow, 立夏南風發起之時 lei hēa nan fung fā ke che she.

MONSTER, a being out of the common course of nature, 精怪 tsing kwae.

A monster was born on the island of Macao, on the 6th day of the 8th moon of A. D. 1652, which is described thus in the topography of that place, 猪生子 a sow brought forth a living animal, that had 人頭 a human head, 隻眼 with one eye; 頭生一角 on the head was a horn; 人身 the body was human, 猪足無毛 and it had a pig's legs, but without hair.

MONSTROUS, strange, wonderful, 異怪的 e kwae tēih; 奇怪的 ke kwae tēih; 古怪的 koo kwae tēih.

MONTGOLFIER's balloon, exists amongst the Chinese of Canton under the name of 火燈 ho tēng; it is also called 洋燈 yang tēng, which indicates that it was brought from foreign countries. This lamp bal-

loon is sent up at nights, and emits a light when in the air.

MONTH, a lunar month, 月 yuē; a month, 一個月 yīh ko yuē, first month of the year, 正月 ching yuē; the remainder of the months are distinguished by second, third, &c. They have also poetical names. Each month, 每月 mei yuē; 月月 yuē yuē; an intercalary month, 閏月 jun yuē. The first day of the month, 初一日 tsoo yīh jīh; 朔日 sō jīh. The last day of the month, 月晦 yuē hwuy.

The beginning of the month, 月頭 yuē tow; the end of the month, 月尾 yuē we. What day of the month is this? 這是甚麼日子 chay she shin mo jīh tsze? In each of the four seasons, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd months, are called 孟仲季 māng, chung, ke; 旬 seun, and 澣 hwan, denote a decade or ten days; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd decade are distinguished by 上中下 shang, chung, hea, preceding either of these words.

MONUMENT, or stone with an inscription on it, 碑 pe, or pei; 石碑 shīh pe; 碑記 pe ke.

Monuments of antiquity, 古蹟 koo tseih; under this head notices of ancient buildings, &c., are given in topographical books.

MONUMENTAL inscriptions on wood, given to persons for real or supposed merit, 牌 pae; 牌扁 pae pēn; 扁額 pēn gēh.

MOON. 月 yuē. New moon, 月朔 yuē sō; 新月 sin yuē. First quarter of the moon, 上弦 shang hēen; abbreviated 玄 thus. Full moon, 月望 yuē wang; 月圓 yuē yuen. Last quarter, 下弦 hea hēen.

First day of the moon or lunar month, 初一日 tsoo yīh jīh; 朔日 sō jīh, or 月之首日 yuē che show jīh. The 15th day, 望日 wang jīh. 24th day of the 12th moon is called 除日 choo jīh.

The 3d and 4th days present an eyebrow-like moon;

The 14th and the 15th present the appearance of a round moon,

初三初四蛾眉月
十四十五月團圓

Tsoo san tsoo sze, go mei yuē;
Shīh sze, shīh woo, yuē twan yuen.

Moon's course in its orbit is daily from west to east, about 13 degrees and odd, 月輪每日自西而東約行三十度有奇 yuē lun mei jīh tsze se urh tung, yō hing san shīh too yew ke.

Moon in conjunction with the sun makes new moon; distant from it makes the moon's quarters; opposite to it, makes full moon, 月與日合則為朔遠則為弦對則為望 yuē yu jīh hō, tsīh wei sō, yuen tsīh wei hēen; tuy tsīh wei wang.

MOONLIGHT, 月光 yuē kwang.
To wander or ramble by moonlight,

玩月 wan yuě; 賞月 shang yuě.

MOONSHINE, 月光 yuě kwang.

MOOR, or anchor a ship, 灣泊 wan pō.

MOORS and Perses in Canton, are called 白頭人 pih tow jin.

MORAL writings, 勸世文 keuen she wán. The phrase for moral writings expresses, rousing the heaven-derived good principles in man's mind, and opening his mind to a clear and awakening view of things, 勸世文爲發人天良 啓人迷悞所謂 keuen she wán wei fá jin téen leang; ke jin me woo so wei.

Moral and religious studies and endeavours, are called 修行立志 sew hing, leih che, adorning conduct, and establishing resolution.

Morals are commonly inculcated in reference to the happiness of virtue, and misery of vice, 董子 Tung-tsze opposed this principle, and said, 正其誼不謀其利 ching ke e pih mow ke le; ascertain correctly what is right, without regard to advantage, 明其道不計其功 ming ke taou pih ke ke kuang, illustrate right principles without aiming at the merit of doing it. In these opinions, he was followed by the philosophers 程子 Ching-tsze and 朱子 Choo-tsze, who said that 其教人以爲善去惡 必先奪其禍福之見 in teaching people to practice virtue and reject vice, it is necessary to deprive them of motives that regard

misery or happiness, hence 近世 勸善之書主於事應 者多爲學者所挑擯 in modern times, moral writings founded on the principle of retribution are many of them rejected by students.

MORALITY, the study of it, 修身 sew shin, "cultus corporis;" 行善之道 hing shen che taou.

MORALIZE, 多講善言 to keang shen yen; 勸世行善 keuen she hing shen.

MORE, in greater quantity, 多些 to seay.

Add a little more, 添多些 téen to seay.

I want a little more, 我要多些 wo yaou to seay; 要些添 yaou tseay téen.

Put a little more, 添一些 téen yih seay.

A little more still, 更多一些 kang to yih seay.

Still more, 越發多 yuě fá to; 一發多 yih fá to.

He is now more than seventy years of age, 伊已逾七旬 e e yu tséyh seun.

More than ten years, 十餘年 shíh yu néen.

What more does he say? 他還說 什麼來 ta hwan shwó shíh mo lae?

More difficult, 尤難 yew nan.

This is still more easy, 這個一 發容易 chay ko yih fá yung e.

More Mahomedans in Shen-se than in other provinces, 陝西之回

民較他省尤多 Shen-se che hwuy min keaou ta sāng yew to.

MOREOVER, 又且 yew tseay; 另 外 ling wae; 另有 ling yew; 還有 hwan yew.

MORNING, 早 tsau; 早晨 tsau shin; 旦 tan.

This morning, 今早 kin tsau.

Morning diligent, and in the evening solicitously careful, 朝勤夕惕 chaou kin seih tēih.

Morning and evening religious service, 晨夕敬禮 shin seih king lo.

Morning and evening looking about; but not finding any opportunity to see the young lady's face, 朝夕 盼望並無空隙能見 小娘子之面 chaou seih pan wang, ping woo kung keih nāng kēen seaou neang tsze che mēen.

Morning bell, 晨鐘 shin chung.

MOROSE fierce countenance, 臉上 暴戾 lēen shang paou le.

MORROW, 明日 ming jih; 明天 ming téen; 明兒 ming urh.

You may come to-morrow, 你明 天來 ne ming téen lae.

MORSEL, 一點 yih téen.

A morsel of bread, 一點餅 yih téen ping.

MORTAL, liable to death, 會死的 hwuy sze tēih.

MORTALLY wounded, 死傷 sze shang.

MORTAR, 臼 kew.

Mortar of iron, 鐵坎 tēē kan, 用以搗藥 used to pound medicines.

Mortar for drugs, made of white stone

from 肇慶 Shaou-king, is called
石藥坎 shih yŭ kan.

MORTGAGE, land and houses 典賣

田宅 tēn mae tēn tselh.

A deed by which to mortgage a house,

典屋上契 tēn ūh shang ke.

To borrow and give something as a
mortgage or pledge, 押借 yŭ
tseay.

MOSQUE, or temple of Mahomedans in
China, 禮拜寺 le pae sze.

In the Metropolis of Se-gan province

there are in all seven mosques, 西
安省城中禮拜寺共

有七座 Se-gan sāng ching chung

le-pae sze kung yew tsh tso. The

largest was built during the Tang

dynasty, 其最大者係唐

時建立 ke tsuy ta chay, he
Tang-she kēn leih.

Each mosque has one two or more 傳

經掌教之人 men who teach
the sacred books and manage the af-

fairs of religion; these they call 阿

洪 O-hung, and 師傅 Sze-foo.

They are not connected as one body,

不相統屬 pŭh seang tung

shŭh; nor is there any person who

has a general controul of the religion,

並無總掌教之人 ping

woo tung chang keaou che jin.

MOSES is called by the Mahomedans,

母撒 Moo sa: he is styled 聖人
shing jin, a saint or sage.

MOSESSES and Lichens, 苔類 tae luy.

A moss grown wall, 蘇壁 sēn peih.

MOST, greatest number or quantity,

至多 che to; 最多 tsuy to;

絕多 tseuē to.

Most extraordinary figure, 狀貌
甚異 chwang maou shin e.

MOTHER, 母 moo; 母親 moo tsin.

Mother-in-law, or step-mother, 繼

母 ke moo; 續娶母 sŭh tseu
moo.

The wife and concubines are in Chinese

families all called mother, with epi-

thets to distinguish, as 生母 sāng

moo, the mother that bore me; 庶

母 shoo moo, my father's concu-

bines; all the children call the wife

by the name 主母 choo-moo,

mistress-mother.

Mother, in the language of infants, is

媽媽 ma-ma.

'Your mother,' is expressed after her

death in these words, 令先母

ling sēn moo; 令先妣 ling sēn
pe.

Married a step-mother, 娶了一

位繼母 tseu leaou yŭh wei ke
moo.

Like a tender hearted mother rearing

a child, 如慈母育子 joo tsze

moo yŭh tsze. Although the child

be depraved, can she bear all at

once to cast it off? 子雖不

肖其忍遽棄絕之耶

tsze suy pŭh senou, ke jin keu ke

tseuē che yay.

Can an infant be affectionate to a ten-

der mother, and a tender mother

neglect and disregard it! 豈有

赤子眷戀慈母而慈

母謾不爲顧之理 ke

yew chih tsze kuen lwan tsze moo;

urh tsze moo man pŭh wei koo che

le! This is said by the Taou sect, when

they remark that 上真視學

道之士如慈母之愛

其赤子 the supreme truth views

the student of reason as a tender mo-

ther the infant whom she loves.

Mother of pearl shell, 雲母殼

yun moo kŭ.

Shell inlaid fans, 螺蚶扇 ta

tēn shen.

MOTHERLESS child, 哀子 gae tsze.

Mother being dead and father alive,

母死父存 moo sze foo tsun.

MOTION, or to put in motion, 動 tung.

They were very attentive to observe

all his motions, 他們留心

看他舉止動靜 ta mun

lew sin, kan ta keu che, tung tsing.

To-morrow when I see him, I'll ob-

serve leisurely his motions, 明日

相見時我謾謾觀見

他動靜 ming jih seang kēn

she; wo man man kwan kēn ta tung

tsing.

Two motions, produced seemingly con-

trary, 發二動似乎相反

fŭ urh tung sze hoo seang fan:

like a ship sailing to the east with a

fair wind, on board of which a

man walks from the head the

stern and goes west, 如船順

風東行人在船內自

船頭走往船尾却是

西行 joo chuen shun fung tung

bing, jin tsae chuen nuy, tze chuen

tow, tsow wang chuen wei, keŭ she

se hing. The one motion is called

帶動 tae tung, and the other 自

動 tze tung: each has that which

controuls it, 各有所司 kō yew so sze.

MOTIVE, that which in the mind determines the action, 意見 e kēn. His motive or object in view was to purchase a name, 他以買名爲心 ta e mae ming wei sin.

MOTLEY coloured, 雜色 tsā sīh.

MOVE, to give an impulse to, 動 tung. To put out of one place into another, 移 e. Move one's person near to him, 移身近他 e shin kin ta. To move the mind or passions, 感動 kan tung. Poetry moves heaven and earth, and excites the gods, 詩動天地感鬼神 she tung tēn te, kan kwei shin. To move or transfer goods, 搬 pan; 移 e. Cannot move or agitate it, 拉不動 la pūh tung; 推不動 tuy pūh tung; 不能搖動 pūh nāng yaou tung.

MOVEABLE, 可動的 ko tung tēh.

MOVEABLES, 動用的什物 tung yung tēh shē wūh; 家伙 kea ho.

MOULD, soil, 泥 ne; 泥土 ne too. Mould taken from the bottom of ponds, 塘泥 tan ne, or 泥 ne. Exhausted mould, 死坭 sze ne. Mould in which to cast metals, 型 hing. Mould for casting sysee silver in, 銀錠模 yin ting moo.

MOUNT, ascend, 升上 shing shang. To mount a horse, 上馬 shang ma.

Having said this he mounted his horse by laying hold of the saddle, 說着攀鞍上馬 shwō chō pan gan shang ma.

MOURN, to be sorry, 納悶 nā mun.

To mourn with tears, 哀哭 gae kōh.

To be clothed with mourning, 居喪 keu sang.

MOURNFUL thoughts, 愁思 tsow sze.

With mournful thoughts wandering alone, 愁思獨遊 tsow sze tūh yew.

MOURNFULLY, in an afflicted distressed manner, 哀哀苦苦的 gae gae kou kou tēh.

MOURNING, lamentation, sorrow, 哀感 gae tseih.

In life serve (parents) with love and respect; when dead with mourning and regret, 生事愛敬死事哀感 sāng sze gae king, sze sze gae tseih.

Mourning garments, 喪衣 sang e; 居喪 keu sang.

To put on mourning, 穿着孝衣孝巾 chuen chō heaou e heaou kin.

The three year's mourning for parents is called 丁憂 ting yew.

National mourning, 國服 kwō fūh.

To put off mourning, 釋服 shih fūh.

MOUSE, 小老鼠 seaou laou shoo; vulgarly, 老鼠仔 laou shoo tsae.

MOUTH, in the head of any animal, 口 kow; used figuratively for any entrance, or aperture.

I did not see him open his mouth to say a word, 不見他開口說話 pūh kēn ta kae kow shwō hwa.

Put it to the side of her mouth, 送到他口邊 sung taou ta kow pēn.

To put into the mouth of a patient, 灌入口 kwan jūh kow.

When the mouth (of a patient) is closed, force it open and pour in the medicine, 口噤者快開灌之 kow kin chay, keuē kae, kwan che.

Mouth, at the external aperture, is called in anatomical language, 飛門 fei mun. To stop the mouth, silence a person, 語塞 yu sīh.

Ching-ke had his mouth stopped by the reasonings of Ping, the She-lang, 成奇被水侍郎一番議論說得頓口無言 Ching-ke pe Ping She-lang, yīh fau e lun, shwō tīh tun kow woo yen.

MOUTHFUL, 滿口之多 mwan kow che to.

MOUTHPIECE of a musical instrument is called 嘴 tsuy, 'the lip.'

MOW, or cut grass, 刈草 e tsaou.

To mow grass is expressed by e; to reap grain is expressed by hwō, 草曰刈穀曰穫 tsaou yuē e; kūh yuē hwō.

MOXA, 艾草 gae tsaou.

MUCH, 多 to. Not much, 不多 pūh to. Not very much, 未有幾多 we yew ke to; 有限 yew hēn. Too much, 太多 tae to.

How much more? 何況 ho hwang.

Not much acquainted with him, 不大認得他 pūh ta jin tīh ta.

In reason, a year is not too much, 論理一年也不多 lun le, yīh nēen yay pūh to.

MUCILAGINOUS plants are called 柔滑草 jow kwá tsaou.

MUD, 坭 ne; or 泥 ne.
Mud figures, 坭人物 ne jin wǎh.

MUDDY water, 濁水 chǎh shwǔy.

MUGWORT 艾草 gae tsaou.

MULBERRY TREE, 桑樹 sang shoo;
white mulberry, 桑白 sang pǎh.
Mulberry fruit, 桑椹子 sang shin tze.

Mulberry basket, used in silk manufacture, 桑籠 sang lung; otherwise called 係籠 he kwang.

MULLET, 鰱魚 chuy yu.

MULTIPLIED (three) into itself makes nine, 三自乘爲九 san tze shing wei kew. Four multiplied into itself makes sixteen, 四自乘爲一十有六 sze tze shing wei yǐh shǐh yew lew.

MULTIPLICATION or division at first emanated from the (figure) 洛書, 乘除殆出於洛書 shing choo tae chǎh yu lǎ shoo.

Multiplication table, 九九合數 kew kew hǎ soo.

Two times three make six, 二三如六 urh san joo lǎh. Four times five make twenty, 四五得二十 sze woo tǐh urh shǐh.

MULTIPLY, to, 乘數 shing soo.

MULTITUDE, mankind generally, to follow them, 從衆 tsung chung.
To oppose or act differently from the multitude, 違衆 wei chung.

MURDER, to kill unlawfully, 打死人家 ta sze jin kea; 殺人 shǎ jin.
To kill a person in fighting, 鬪殺

人 tow shǎ jin, 打架殺人 ta kea shǎ jin.
To plot the murder of a person, 謀斃 mow pe.

MURDERER, 兇手 heung show; 殺人的兇手 shǎ jin tǐh heung show.

A murderer who committed adultery and plotted the death (of the woman's husband), 通姦謀斃兇犯 tung keen mow pe heung fan.

To put one's self voluntarily in the place of a murderer in order to suffer for him a capital punishment, is called 頂兇 ting heung: men occasionally do this in China for a pecuniary consideration, which they leave to their parents or families; the transaction is not permitted by law.

At 潮州 Chaou-chow, in the province of Canton, where clans fight and kill each other, this proceeding is said to be frequent.

MUREX, species of, 响螺 heang lo, an univalve spiral shell, about a foot long, the animal (limax) enclosed, considered good food by the Chinese.

Murex, variety of, 吹螺 chuy lo.

Murex species, spiny, 長嘴勒螺 chang tauy lǐh lo.

Murex, resembling Longicauda, 橈核螺 lun hǐh lo.

Murex muriaticus resembling, 長指螺 chang che lo.

MURRAYA exotica, 九里香 kew le heang.

MUSCA CARNARIA, or common fly, 蒼蠅 tsang ying.

MUSCLE, river, 蚌 pang.

Muscles, or mussels, dried, 海夫人 hae foo jin, a vulgar name, from an indelicate allusion; otherwise called 淡菜 tan tze, brought down from the north of China.

MUSCOVY Glass, or Mica, 千層紙 tsēn tsǎng che.

MUSHROOM, 香信 heang sin; 土菌 too kwan; 鷄埧 ke tsung.
Mushrooms that are hairy and have no veins on the back, should not be eaten, 菌有毛背無文不可食 kwǎn yew maou, pei woo wǎn, pǔh ko shǐh.

MUSIC, 樂 yǎ; 音樂 yin yǎ; music with drums, 鼓樂 koo yǎ. Loud music, 大樂 ta yǎ. Soft music, 細樂 se yǎ.
Music proceeds from poetry, 樂出乎詩者也 yǎ chǎh hoo sho chay yay.

In the 律呂正義 leǐh leu ching e, the European *Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, are made by 烏勒鳴乏朔拉 woo, lih, ming, fǎ, soo, la.

The four parts of European music are called 最高聲 tsuy kaou shing, or treble; 高聲 kaou shing, or alto; 中聲 chung shing, or tenor; 下聲 hea shing, or bass.

There have been five emperors and kings who understood music, Heuen-tsung of the Tang dynasty, &c. 帝王知音者五人唐玄宗 te wang che yin chay, woo jin, tang heuen-tsung.

CHINESE GAMUT ;

Or two sets of Characters corresponding to the European Gamut for the flute ; drawn out by I. H. BLETTERMAN, Esq.
of the Dutch Factory, in China, A. D. 1815.

Keö 角	Yu 羽	Pwan ching 徵半	Shang 商	Ching 徵	Kung 宮	Pwan shang 商半			
Hö 合	Sze 士	Yih 乙	Shang 上	Chih 尺	Kung 工	Fan 凡	Woo 五	Löh 六	Shang 仕
D re	E mi	F fa	G sol	A la	B si	C ut	D re	E mi	F fa

MUSICAL instrument, 樂器 yò ke.

Musical instrument of two strings, played on with a bow, 二弦 urh hēen: the lower end is a section of bamboo covered with snake's skin. Another two stringed musical instrument played on with a bow, 提琴 te kin. Musical instrument with three strings, 三弦 san hēen, made of 酸枝木 swan-che wood, the lower end is part of a cocoa nut shell, and is covered with 蚺蛇皮 the skin of the *Tan* snake.

An instrument with four strings called 琵琶 pe-pa; made of 梧桐木 woo-tung wood. Musical instrument of seven strings, 七弦琴 tseih hēen kin, a species of lyre.

Musical instrument with sixteen strings, or rather 銅線 tung sēn, brass wires, is called 箏 tsāng: the wires are stretched with pins, and to each wire there is a bridge.

A stringed instrument for sacred music is called 琴 kin; when played on, incense is lit and the 詩經 She king, 'ancient poetry' is placed under one end of the instrument.

A wind instrument, consisting of a wooden stem having eight holes at the lower part, is a loose brass trumpet-like end, 鎖呐 so-nā: the reed or mouth piece is called 鎖呐嘴 so-nā tsuy, it is made of 麥心 the inside of wheat straws.

Musical stone used in ancient times,

cut like a fish, 魚磬 yu-king, now kept as an ornament.

MUSICIAN, 樂師 yò sze; the inferior performer, 樂戶 yò hoo; 吹手 chuy show.

MUSK, animal, 麝 shay; 香 麝 heang chang; 麝香 shay heang.

Musk bag, of *Moschus Moschiferous*, 麝殼 shay kō.

MUSKET is sometimes called 鳥銃 neaou tung.

Musket barrel is called 筒 tung.

MUSKETEER, 鳥銃手 neaou tung show.

MUSSËNDA, frondosa, 山白蟾 shan pih chen; 白葉茶 pih yē cha.

MUSSEL. See *Mytilus*.

Mussel dried, 淡菜 tan tsac.

MUSSULMAN, 回回人 hwuy hwuy jin.

Mussulman inhabitants, 回民 hwuy min. In the metropolis of Se-gan province, there are not fewer than several thousand musselman families, 西安省城內回民不下數千家 Se-gan sāng ching nuy hwuy min pūh hea soo tsēn kea.

MUST, 務必 woo peih; 務要 woo yaou; 務須 woo seu.

Must revert to some other person, 少不得歸與他人 shaou pūh tih kwei yu ta jin.

Must be taken, 務獲 woo hwō.

Must wait till it be dried through, 須俟乾透 seu sze kan tow.

Must repeat the name of Budh in dreams, 須睡夢中念佛不斷 seu shwūy mung chung, nēn fūh pūh twan.

Must select a clear-bright day, 須擇天氣晴明之日 seu tsīh tēn ke tsing ming che jīh.

MUSTARD plant, 芥菜 keae tsae.

Mustard in powder, 芥末 keae mō.

I your pupil am a mustard seed, a cow's tail, 弟子乃芥子牛尾 te tsze, nae keae tsze, new wei; said by a disciple of the Taou sect to his instructor.

MUSTER, example, pattern, 樣子 yang tsze. A muster of different co-

lours, 各色樣子 kō sīh yang tsze.

A muster of Chinaware, 磁器樣子 tsze ke yang tsze.

Muster of tea, 茶辦 cha pan.

Like the muster, 照辦 chaou pan;

對辦 tuy pan. Inferior to muster, 不對辦 pūh tuy pan.

MUTTER, to grumble indistinctly, 刺刺瑣絮 tsze tsze so seu; 呢喃 ne nan.

The muttering of a sparrow or swallow, 燕語呢喃 yen yu ne nan; 含糊 han hoo.

MUTUAL, 相 seang; 互相 hoo seang.

Mutual benefit, 相益 seang yīh.

This is by mutual desire, 此係兩願 tsze he leang yuen.

Mutual assistance is sometimes expressed by 砥礪 te le; the gem is polished on a coarser stone, and this last receives from the gem a gloss.

MY, 我的 wo tēih.

My book, 我的書 wo tēih shoo.

My grief, 我之憂也 wo che yew yay.

MYRIADS of *kulpas*, after, 千萬劫後 tsēn wan kēh how.

MYRRH. 沒藥 mūh yō.

MYRTUS TORMENTOSUS, 烏拈 wo nēn.

MYSELF, 我自己 wo taze ke; 我

本身 wo pun shin; 我親身 wo tsin shin.

I will go myself, 我自己要去 wo tsze ke yaou keu.

Myself alone, 獨係我自己 tūh he wo tsze ke.

I myself heard it of Budh, 我親聞於佛者 wo tsin wān yu Fūh chay.

I have only my own person, and nothing else to take care of, 小生惟有

自身並無打點 seaou sāng we yew tsze shin; ping woo ta tēn.

MYSTERIOUS, strange, the affairs of the world are very mysterious; my brother, how can you settle before hand, 天下事奇奇怪怪吾兄豈能預定 lēn hea sze, ke ke kwae kwae woo heung ke nāng yu ting.

The will of heaven is mysterious, not easily discovered, 天心微妙不易淺窺 tēn sin we meau, pūh e tsēn kwei.

Employs a great deal of mystical phraseology, 多用隱語 to yung yin yu, said of the Chinese fire philosophers.

MYTILUS FLUVIATILIS, 蚌 pang. Formerly, it is said, the Chinese made false pearls and placed them for a time inside a river mussel to acquire a colour.

N

Occurs in Chinese, both as an initial and a final sound; but the sound *N* by itself, many of them pronounce with difficulty, and confound it with *L*.

NAIL of the finger, 指甲 che keä.
 A nail or pin, 釘 ting; an iron nail, 鐵釘 tēē ting.
 To drive a nail, 打釘 tā ting.
 Open it with your nails, 用指甲 摘破 yung che keä tsih po.
 NAKED, 赤身 chih shin.
 Man, naked comes, and naked goes, 人 赤身而來赤身而去 jin chih shin urh lae; chih shin urh keu.
 Naked or bare feet, 光腳 kwang keö.
 Kwang kwän, 光棍 'a naked stick,' denotes a vagabond sharper.
 Their caps and clothes fell off, and they were both naked (said by the Mahomedans of Adam and Eve,) 冠裳盡落彼此赤身 kwan shang tsin lö, pe taze chih shin.
 NAKEDNESS, as the word is used in SS. is called by the Mahomedans 羞體 sew te, denoting, "corporis partes quæ sine verecundia nomiari non possunt."
 NAME, 名 ming, this word applies to persons and things; and is also used as a verb, 'To name.'
 Under the name or pretence of marriage, 姻事名色 yin sze ming s'ih.
 Pray what is your surname and name?

請問高姓貴名 tsing wän kaou sing kwei ming.
 Name given to an infant at the breast, 乳名 joo ming; when a boy goes to school, 書名 shoo ming; when a young man marries, 字 tze; when a man has a son who marries, 號 haou. A sort of sacred name which they do not like to utter, 諱名 lwuy ming. I never heard this name or term before, 從沒聽見過這個名色 tsung möh ting kēen kwo chay ko ming s'ih.
 Name is lost, not communicated to the world, referring to an ancient writer, 姓名不傳 sing ming p'ih chuen. Get a bad or unrighteous name, 受不義之名 shou p'ih e che ming.
 Name different, but the reality really the same, 名異實同 ming e, shih tung.
 It may be known of him whose name is not mentioned after death, that his virtues were not real, 沒世而名不稱焉則無爲善之實可知矣 möh she urh ming p'ih ching yen, ts'ih wou wei shen che shih ko che e.
 To repeat the name of Amida Budh, a thousand times, or ten thousand

times, is very advantageous, 念南無阿彌陀佛名號或千聲或萬聲大有利益 nēen Nan-mo, O-me-to Fūh ming baou, hwö tsēen shing, hwö wan shing, ta yew le y'ih.

All are named (or derive their names) from the Wei streams, 皆以渭水得名 keae e wei shwü tih ming.

NAMELESS, 無名 woo ming.

NAMELY, specially, 卽是 tsēh she.

NAMESAKE, 同姓名的 tung sing ming tēh.

NANDINA DOMESTICA, 天竹 tēen chūh.

NANKEEN cloth, 紫花布 tsze hwa poo; 赤布 chih poo.

NAP or down on long ells is called 嗶嘰毛 peih ke maou.

NARCISSUS TAGETTA, 水仙花 shwü sēen hwa, the water angel flower.

NARRATE, tell at length, 述 shūh; 傳 chuen.

In the time of Shun, those who made songs, first narrated the meaning or import of the song or ode, 舜時作歌而先述所歌之意 Shun she tsö ko, urh sēen shūh so ko che e.

NEGLECT, to disregard, 不理 pūh lo;

忽畧 hwūh leŋ.

Neglect or inattention towards a person,

怠慢 tae man; 簡慢 kēen man;

輕慢 king man.

Neglect to examine and find out, 失察 shīh chā.

Cannot be compared to a case of common neglect, 非尋常疎忽可比 fei tsin chang soo hwūh ku pe.

Don't neglect your own, and weed your neighbour's field, 勿舍己芸人 wūh shay ke yun jin.

NEGLIGENT, lazy, 懶惰 lan to; 邋邋 lā lā.

NEGOTIATIONS for peace being finished hostilities ceased, 則和議成而戰爭息 tsīh ho e ching, urh chen tsāng se'ih.

NEIGH, as a horse, 馬嘶 ma sze; 馬鳴 ma ming.

NEIGHBOUR, 隣人 lin jin; 隔隣的人 kih lin tē'ih jin; 隔壁的人 kih pe'ih tē'ih jin.

What occasion for its being thus amongst village neighbours? 鄉隣之間何須如此 heang liu che kēen ho seu joo tsze?

Neighbours run to see it, 隣人奔視 lin jin pun she.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, 里 le; 一帶地方 yīh tae te fang.

A virtuous neighbourhood is beautiful, 里人爲美 le jiu wei mei.

In the neighbourhood of Koo-chow, 在古州一帶 tsae Koo-chow yīh tae.

NEITHER too fast nor too slow, 不

急不緩 pūh kē'ih pūh hwan.

Neither this nor that, 這個不是那個也不是 chay ko pūh she, na ko yay pūh she.

Neither poverty nor riches can move his mind, 不能以貧富動其心 pūh nāng e pin foo tung ke sin. Neither late nor early will I ever do it, 遲早我都不做 che tsau wo too pūh tso; neither is implied.

Neither should make a base escape nor yet provoke calamity, 不可以苟脫亦不可以觸禍 pūh ko e kow tō, yīh pūh ko e chūh ho.

NELUMBIUM, 蓮花 liēn fā; seeds of, 蓮子 liēn tze.

NEPA, species of, 水貓兒 shwūy maou urh.

Nepa Grandis, 水葵蓬 shwūy kwei fung.

NEPHEW, 姪子 chī'ih tsze.

NEPTUNE, or a sea god, 海神 hae shin; a proper name of, 海若 Hae-jō.

NERITA, species of, 鴈歌嘴 ying ko tsuy.

Nerita, a large species, 沿螺麼 yuen lo mo.

NERVE, or sinew, 筋 kin.

They say, 管誰筋疼 kwan shwūy kin tāng, 'regard whose nerve pain; i. e. what I do I care not who suffers for it.

NEST, in holes, 窩 wo; on trees, 巢 chao; these words are also used for a receptacle in a bad sense, as 賊巢 tsīh chao, a nest of thieves.

A bird's nest, 鳥窩 nauou wo.

Bird's nest eaten by the Chinese, 燕窩 yen wo.

Nest of a species of vespa, 露蜂房 loo fung fang.

Wasps construct a nest as large as a big bell, 大黃蜂結房大如巨鐘 ta hwang fung kē' faug ta joo keu chung.

NET, 網 wang.

Net for catching fish, 魚網 yu wang.

NEVER, at no time past, never been done, 從來不做過 tsung lae pūh tso kwo.

At no time to come; in any case I'll never go to Soo's house, 橫豎永不到蘇家去 hung shoo, yung pūh taou Soo kea ken.

Never effect any great work, 終不能成大功 chung pūh nāng ching ta kung.

Never become a Budh (or god,) 終不成佛 chung pūh ching Fūh.

Never bear any children, 永不生產 yung pūh sāng chan.

The ends of two parallel lines, never can meet 平行線兩端終不能成合也 ping hing sēen leang twan, chung pūh nāng ching hō yay.

Never, not at all, not in any degree, 總不 tsung pūh; 總無 tsung woo.

NEW, 新 sin; new and fresh, 新鮮 sin sēen.

New method different from the old, 新法與舊不同 sin fā yu kew pūh tung.

New sect amongst the Mahomedans,

回教中之新教 hwuy
keau chung che sin keau.

The new sect and the old one contended together, 新教與舊教相爭 sin keau yu kew keau seang tsäng.

NEWLY drawn water, 新汲水 sin keih shwü, Chinese ink should be rubbed with it.

NEWS, something not heard before, 新聞 sin wan.

Fresh accounts that transpire, 消息 seaou seih; 信息 sin seih.

He wants to come to find out the news, 他要來打探消息 ta yaou lae ta tan seaou seih.

NEWSPAPER, or Peking gazette, 京抄 king chaou; 邸報 te paou; 轅門報 yuen mun paou, a sort of paper issued daily in provincial towns.

NEW year's gift, 送年禮 sung nēen le; 饋歲 kwei suy.

New-year's eve, 除夕 choo seih.

NEXT place, 在次 tsae tsze; next house, 第二間屋 te urh kēen üh.

Next month, 來月 lae yü; 下月 hea yü.

Next morning comb it, 次早梳之 tsze tsaou soo che.

Till the next day, 到次日 taou tsze jih. Again think on what is next, 更思其次 käng sze ke tsze.

Next night, 明夜 ming yay.

Next summer, 明夏 ming hea.

Next year, the whole year will be according to your wishes, 明年一年如意 ming nēen yih üeen joo e

PART III.

2 F

NICKNAME, 混名 hwan ming.

They established a nickname in the village, 里中起個諱名 le chung ke ko hwan ming; the hwan in this sentence is probably the more correct character.

NICOTIANA, 烟花 yen hwa.

NIDUS of the Mantis Oratoria, 螻蛄 peaou seaou; or 桑螵蛸 sang peaou seaou.

NIECE, 姪女兒 chih neu urh.

NIGGARDLY and harsh, 刻薄 kih pō.

A niggardly man is called 蝦春閘 hea c' un heä, shrimp spawn lock, or floodgate, to prevent their passing through.

NIGH, at no great distance, 近 kin.

NIGHT, 夜 yay.

Last night, 昨夜 tsö yay.

To-night, 今夜 kin yay.

To-morrow night, 明夜 ming yay.

To pass a night, 度過一宵 too kwo yih seaou.

Late at night, 夜已深沉 yay e shin chiu.

During night, 夜裡 yay le; 夜上 yay shang; 夜間 yay kēen.

NIGHTMARE and bad dreams prevented by placing one shoe on its sole, and the other inverted when going to sleep at night, 夜卧時以鞋一仰一覆則無魘及惡夢 yay go she e heao yih neang yih fow, tsih woo yen keih gö mung.

NINE, 九 kew.

Nine islands, on the N. E. of Macao are called in the local topography, 九星洲山 kew sing chow shan.

Nine circling streams (in hades) the captive souls inclose, 九泉 kew tseuen, "nine water springs," the Chinese commonly speak of departed spirits being there, and knowing what is done on earth.

NINEFOLD, 九倍 kew pei.

NINETEEN, 十九 shih kew.

NINETEENTH, 第十九 te shih kew.

NINETY, 九十 kew shih.

NINTH, 第九 te kew.

NINETIETH, 第九十的 te kew shih tēih.

NILOTICUS, 亞婆髻 a po keih.

NIP with nails or fingers, 掐 keä; 捏 nē; with the teeth, 咬 yaou.

NIPPERS, 鉗 kēen.

Nippers used by silversmiths, 銀鉗 yin kēen.

Nippers used by metal casters, 鴨舌鑷 yā shē nē, duck tongued nippers; 傾銀用 kin yin yung, used in smelting silver.

NIPPLE of the breast, 孺頭 nae tow.

NITRE, 硝 seaou.

NO, as a negation is made by 無 woo; 无 woo; 毋 woo; 不 pūh.

No person, 無人 woo jin.

No use, 不用 pūh yung; 無用 woo yung.

No place, 無處 woo choo.

No means of opening and awakening the mind, 無由開語 woo yew kae woo.

NOBLE, 有爵的 yew tseö tēih.

NOBLEMAN, 有爵位的 yew tseö wei tēih; 公侯 kung how.

NOBODY, 無人 woo jin.

NOD the head, 點頭 *tēn tow*.
 To nod assent, 首肯 *shou kang*.
 To nod through drowsiness, 打盹 *ta tun*.
 NOISE, 響 *heang*; 聲響 *shing heang*.
 I hear the noise of chariots and horses,
 我聽見車馬之聲響 *wo ting keen chay ma che shing heang*.
 A noise bursts forth, 一聲霹靂 *yih shing peih leih*.
 Noise and clamour, 吵鬧 *chaou naou*.
 Noise and heat; bustle and merry-making, 鬧熱 *naou jě*.
 NONE, 沒有 *müh yew*; 無有 *woo yew*.
 None could obtain a victory, 皆不能取勝 *keac püh nǎng tseu shing*.
 None of the old copies have this character, 古本皆無此字 *koo pun keac woo tze tze*.
 NONPLUS, being at a loss how to act, is expressed by an allusion to a bird held in the hand, if one grasp it one is afraid of killing it; if one slacken the hold, one is afraid of its flying away, 拍着怕他死放了又怕他飛 *pa chō pa ta sze; fang leaou yew pa ta fei*: This is applied sometimes to money being kept or lent out.
 NONSENSE, 胡說 *hoo shwō*; hoo is otherwise written 糊 *hoo*.
 Language without meaning or sense, 沒意思的話 *müh e sze tēh hwa*. Gentlemen don't listen to his nonsense, 列位老先生勿

聽他胡講 *lě wei laou sēn sāng, wūh ting ta hoo keang*.
 NOON, 午時 *woo she*; exactly noon, 正午 *ching woo*; vulgarly called 晏晝 *yen chow*. Forenoon, 上午 *shang woo*; afternoon, 下午 *heh woo*. To give leave of absence at noon, 賞午 *shang woo*.
 NOR. It is neither this nor that, 不是這個也不是那個 *pūh she chay ko, yay pūh she na ko*.
 Neither too fast, nor too slow, 不急不緩 *pūh keih pūh hwan*.
 NORTH, 北 *pīh*. China is north of the equator, 中國地面在赤道北 *chung kwō te mēn tsac chīh laou pīh*. To rail towards the north, 對北惡罵 *tuy pīh gō ma*; this is declared highly impious in reference to the divinity resident at the north pole.
 The people of the north call it the cotton peach, 北人呼為桃花 *pīh jin hoo wei taou hwa*; said of the calyx of the cotton plant.
 Because it is towards the north it is colder; were it towards the south would not be so cold, 因為向北所以更冷若向南未有這麼冷 *yin wei hēang pīh so e kǎng lǎng; jō hēang nan, we yew chay mo lǎng*.
 NORTH WIND, 北風 *pīh fung*.
 NORTH EAST, 東北 *tung pīh*.
 NORTHWARD, 向北 *hēang pīh*.
 NORTHWEST, 西北 *se pīh*.
 NOSE, 鼻 *pe*. High nose, 高鼻 *kaou pe*. Flat nose, 扁鼻 *pēn pe*.
 Nose high and hooked, 鉤鼻 *kow pe*.

Nose is affected with (or smells) odours, 鼻之臭於香 *pe che chow yu heang*. To hold the hand before the nose, 掩鼻 *yen pe*.
 Bleeding at the nose, 鼻出血 *pe chūh heuē*; 衄 *nūh*.
 NOSEGAY, a bunch of flowers, 花球 *hwa kew*.
 NOSTRIL, 鼻孔 *pe kung*.
 NOT, this particle of negation is most usually expressed by 不 *pūh*.
 It is not he, 不是他 *pūh she ta*.
 I have not, 我未有 *wo we yew*; 我没有 *wo mūh yew*.
 Not yet, 未曾 *we tsāng*. It, or he is not here, 不在這裡 *pūh tsac chay le*.
 Not always, 非常 *fe-chang*.
 Have you done it or not, 你作了否 *ne tsō leaou fow*.
 Not fewer than several times ten sorts, 不下數十種 *pūh hea soo shīh chung*.
 Not so, 不然 *pūh jen*, a common mode of denying what is affirmed; which is also done by 非是 *fe she*.
 Do not speak to him, 勿與他說 *wūh yu ta shwō*: or colloquially in the north of China, 別說他 *pēs shwō ta*.
 NOTATION or numeration. See under Weight and Measures.
 NOTE, a small letter, 小書信 *seaou shoo sin*.
 To note or write down, 記寫 *ke seay*; 記錄 *ke lūh*.
 Easy notes on the poetry of the Tang dynasty, 唐詩箋註 *tang she tsēn chow*.

NOTES in music, the Chinese terms may be seen under *Music*.

A sharp note or sound, 清 tsing; flat, 濁 chh.

The European notation is called 八形號紀樂音 pā hing haou ke yō yin, eight signs to note musical sounds, viz.

用目目〇九九九九
儂長緩中半小速蠶

NOTE BOOK, 記錄部 ke lūh poo.

NOTHING, non-entity, 無物 woo wūh; 全無 tseuen woo.

Produced from nothing, 無中生有 woo chung sāng yew.

There is nothing to be apprehended, 全然無妨 tseuen jen woo fang.

There is nothing, 沒有甚麼東西 mūh yew shin mo tung se.

There is nothing that he does not know, 無所不知 woo so pūh che.

He knows nothing, neither high nor low, 不識上下高低 pūh shīh shang hea kaou te.

I know nothing but the four-books, 我只曉四書而已 wo chīh heaou sze shoo urh e.

He had nothing with him at first, 他原是空身 ta yuen she kuung shin.

Nothing can be done, it is remediless, 無可奈何 woo ko nae ho.

What he now says, as well as his former boastings, all comes to nothing, 如今的口連以前的大話都至落空 joo kin tēh

kow; lēen e tsēen tēih ta hwa, too che lō kung.

Nothing else whatever, 並無別項 ping woo pēh hēang.

It is nothing to you; if any one talks much again, he must pay a forfeit, 不與你相干再有多說者必罰 pūh yu ne seang kan; tsae yew to shwō chay, pēh fā.

Employ the mind on nothing (no one thing,) 一無所用其心 yīh woo so yung ke sin.

Nothing that a covetous man will not do, 貪財者靡所不為 tan tsae chay, me so pūh wei.

Nothing omitted, every thing complete, 無不齊備 woo pūh tse pei.

Nothing seen, like a man entering a dark house, 如人入暗室昏昏冥冥一無所見 joo jin jūh gau shīh, hwān hwān ming ming, yīh woo so kēen.

NOTICE, heed, regard, 覺 keō.

Not to notice or advert to, 不覺 pūh keō. To excite the notice of other people, 招搖耳目 chaou yaou urh mūh.

Order a servant to go before and give notice, 吩咐家人預先走去知會 fun foo kea jin yu sēen tsow keu che hwuy.

NOTIFICATION concerning the death of a person, sent to friends is called 訃音 foo yin: on such occasions, to apologise for omissions, they write on the door, 昏迷失次恕訃不週 hwān me shīh tsze; shoo foo pūh chow; being stupid

and thrown into disorder, excuse any omissions of notification.

NOTIFY, give information to, 達知 tā che; 通知 tung che.

NOTION, 意見 e kēen.

NOVEL, new, 新有的 sin yew tēh. Novel; extraordinary and pleasing discussions, 新奇可喜之論 sin ke ko he che lun. A small tale, 小說書 seaou shwō shoo.

Hearing of a few romances and novels forthwith think that they are true, 聽些野史小說便信真了 ting sey yay she, seaou shwō; pēen sin chin leaou.

NOUGHT, 無物 woo wūh.

NOVICE, 初學 tsoo heō.

A learner, 生手 sāng. show, a raw hand.

NOURISH and train up, 養 yang.

To nourish delicately, 嬌養 keaou yang.

NOW, at this time, 如今 joo kin;

而今 urh kin; 目下 mūh hea; 今時 kin she; 現在 hēen tsac.

He came just now, 他纔來的 ta tsae lae tēih.

He will come just now, 他就來 ta tsew lae.

NOWISE, 並非 ping fe; 並無 ping woo.

NOXIOUS, poisonous, hurtful, 有毒的 yew tūh tēih

Noxious plants, 毒草 tūh tsaou.

NUMBER, 數 soo.

What number? 第幾數 te ke soo?

What number? speaking of the order of rooms, 第幾樓 te ke low?

Number six, 第六座樓 te lew tso low.

In what number do you rank? 你第幾個 ne te ke ko. The fourth, 第四 te sze.

A fixed number, 額定數 g'ih ting soo. To make up a number, 補數 poo soo.

Numbers, the science of, 算學 swan heö; 數學 soo heö; 算法 swan fä.

Numbers not a petty art, 算非小技 swan fei seaou ke.

There are six liberal arts, and numbers stand first, 有六藝而數居其一 yew lüh e, urh soo keu ke y'ih.

Number of, is often expressed by 號 haou, 'a mark,' as 京抄一百二十六號 king chaou y'ih plh urh sh'ih lew haou, the 126th number of Peking gazette in manuscript.

What number? 第幾號 te ke haou. NUMBERLESS, 無數的 woo soo t'ih.

NUMERALS, or nine digits in three forms,

Y'ih	壹	一	丨	1
Urh	貳	二	川	2
Sun	叁	三	川	3
Sze	肆	四	乂	4
Woo	伍	五	ㄥ	5
Lew	陸	六	乙	6
Tse'ih	柒	七	乚	7
P'ä	捌	八	ㄥ	8
Kew	玖	九	久	9
Sh'ih	拾	十	十	10

NUMERATION. See under Weights and Measures.

NUN of the Budh sect, 尼姑 ne koo;

女尼 neu ne; 師姑 sze koo.

Nun or priestess is called *Pe kew ne*,

女僧謂之比邱尼 neu säng wei che *pe kew ne*.

In the time of the first emperor of the Tang dynasty. (A. D. 630,) the priests and nuns in China amounted to 100,000, 唐高祖時天下

僧尼數盈十萬 Tang kaou soo she; t'ien hea säng ne soo, ying sh'ih wan.

NUNNERY, 菴 gan; 菴堂 gan tang;

姑子菴 koo tsze gan.

NURSE and attend upon parents, 供養 kung yang.

To nurse and take care of one's health, 培養 pei yang.

NURTURE, 養 yang.

NUT, 核子 h'ih tsze.

Nuts as black as ebony, 核黑如槩 h'ih, h'ih joo e.

NUTMEG, 荳蔻 tow kow; sometimes written 肉蔻 jow kow; 玉蔻 y'uh kow; and 玉菓 y'uh kwo.

NUTSHELL, 核殼 h'ih k'ö.

NUX VOMICA, 馬前 ma ts'ien.

NYMPHÆA NELUMBO, joints of, 藕 gow; or 藕節 gow tse'ih.

O

The sound of O is given by the word 阿 O; but used as an interjection of wishing it is difficult to render. O-yo! the cry of watermen is sometimes written 噓 噢 heu yu.

OAK, 橡樹 seang shoo; the 栗樹 leih shoo, 'chestnut tree;' is by some said to be a species of oak.

OAT CAKE, 大麥餅 ta mih ping.

OAR, 槳 tseang.

OATH, 誓 she; 誓願 she yuen.

To utter an oath; to swear, 發誓 fá she.

Oaths are taken by 斬鷄頭 tsan ke tow, cutting off a fowl's head, and imprecating decapitation on one's self; of this form of an oath the Chinese are most afraid. Other forms are 擲碗賭咒 kwan wan too chow; throwing down a porcelain basin and uttering an imprecation; blowing out a lamp, 吹燈 chuy táng; rubbing the azure dragon, or stroking a serpent, 摩青龍 mo tsing lung.

To take an oath, 起誓發願 ke she fá yuen.

I'll even (or also) take an oath, 我也起個誓 wo yay ke ko she.

Joining his hands in the posture of prayer, he said Amida Budh! don't accuse him falsely; I could take my oath for him, 合掌道阿彌陀佛不要冤屈他我可以代他發的誓出 hó chang taou, O me-to Füh, püh

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yaou yuen keih ta; wo ko e tae ta fá tēih she chüh.

To break or violate an oath, 背盟 pei ming; 負盟 foo ming.

OB DURATE, hardened mind, 心硬的 sin gāng tēih.

OBEDIENT, 順 shun; 尊 tsun; 順尊 shun tsun.

Those who obey heaven will be prosperous; those who rebel against heaven shall perish; 順天者昌逆天者亡 shun téen chay chang; neth téen chay wang.

OBEDIENTLY maintain and reverently practice (Mahomedanism), 遵守奉行 tsun show fung hing.

Obey the Lord's commandments, 遵主之命令 tsun Choo che ming ling (Mahom. expression.)

OBEISANCE, on visiting a person, 拜見 pae kēen; 見禮 kēen le.

OBEY, 遵 tsun; 遵依 tsun e; 順從 shun tsung.

Implicit obedience, 凜遵 lin tsun.

OBJECT to which the mind is directed, 心所向 sin so heang.

OBLIGE; force; compel, 勒令 ling; 強 keang.

To feel obliged to do by having no other resource, 不得已 püh tih e.

To oblige, or gratify by civil treatment,

將就人家 tsāng tsew jin kea; 相就 seang tsew; 體貼 le tēē; 照應 chaou ying.

I feel obliged, is expressed by 我有心 wo yew sin.

Oblige him to resign immediately, 卽勒令休致 tseih lih ling hew che.

Oblige him to deliver up, 勒令交出 lih ling keaou chüh.

Obliged to take a concubine, (wife having no children), 不得已納妾 püh tih e nā tsēē.

I am obliged to do so, 不得已做如此 püh tih e tso joo tsze.

He was obliged to follow and go in, 他只得跟了進去 ta chih tih kán leaou tsin keu.

He was obliged to desist, 他只得罷了 ta chih tih pa leaou.

OBLITERATE, or to efface any writing, 塗抹 too mǎ.

OBLIVION, entire forgetfulness, 盡忘記了 tsin wang ke leaou.

They speak of a soup of oblivion, 迷魂湯 me hwān tang; and a tree that causes an oblivion of sorrow, 無憂樹 woo yew shoo.

Oblivion, the draught of, 醒忘 wang.

OBLONG, 長方 chang fang.

Oblong, has four right angles, two short sides and two long sides, 長方形
chang fang hing; 有四直角
而兩邊線短兩邊線
長者 yew sze chih ke8, urh leang
pēn sēn twan, leang pēn sēn
chang chay.

OBLOQUY, or censorious speech, mutual,
相詬病 seang how ping.

OBSCENE, lewd, 邪淫 seay yin.
Obscene feelings or affairs 邪情
seay tsing.

Obscene language, 邪言 seay yen.

Obscene stories which ruin the hearts
of men, 淫詞壞人心術
yin tze hwae jin sin shüh.

In the Pēn-fung, there are many ob-
scene odes, 變風多是淫亂
之詩 pēn-fung to she yin lwan
che she. To print obscene books
incurs a thousand degrees of guilt,
刻淫書千過 kīb yin shoo
tsēn kwo.

To paint obscene pictures, 繪穢
戲圖 hwuy pe he too. The gods
struck blind an eminent painter, who
by his 穢筆繪淫形 wei
peih hwuy yin hing, filthy pencil
painted lewd figures.

The reciprocal abuse of Chinese, gene-
rally turns on something obscene;
these are some of their expressions,
吊你亞媽 implying, I have
debauched your mother, this abbre-
viated to *Na-ma*, is constantly in the
mouths of Canton children, even in
the presence of their own mothers.
操你老母那塊屎契
弟. 給個卵子你食. 值

得一個卵子. 看來像
一個卵子.

OBSCENITY, 那淫之事 seay yin
che sze.

OBSCURE, 暗 gan; 闇 gan; 暗昧
gan mei; 不明白 pūh ming pih.

Obscure and difficult to be understood,
隱晦難曉 yin hwuy nan
heaou.

Obscure and unfounded tales, 漠漠
之空談 ming mō che kung tan.

Sense of the classic gradually obscured,
經旨漸晦 king che tsēn
hwuy.

OBSCURING mist spread widely, 曠
霧迷漫 ming woo me man.

OBSEQUIOUS, soft, yielding, 柔軟
的 jow jen tēih.

An obsequious disposition, soft and
supple as cotton, 綿軟的性
情 mēn juen tēih sing tsing.

Respectful and obsequious, 恭順
kung shun.

Obsequious, 逢迎人 fung yin jin.

OBSERVATORY, 靈臺 ling tae.

OBSERVE, to notice suddenly, 覺
ke8.

To regard attentively, 觀視 kwan
she.

According to what I have observed,
據我看來 keu wo kan lae.

If I now go back, I dare say no-body
will observe it, 我如今回去
料無人知覺 wo joo kin
hwuy keu, leaou woo jin che ke8.

The order of this ode must be observed,
此詩須看其次序 tze
she seu kan ke tze seu.

OBSERVING the measure of these three

angles, the rest may be inferred, 觀
此三角之度其餘可
類推矣 kwan tsze san ke8 che
too, ke yu ko luy chuy e.

He observed or remarked, 他說道
ta shw8 taou.

OBSOLETE, not now in use, 現世
所不用 hēen she so pih yung.
The 古文 koo wān letters are ob-
solete, as to general use.

OBSTACLE, 妨碍 fang gae.

What obstacle? 何妨 ho fang?

To combine and throw obstacles in the
way, 串攔留難 chuen kō lew
nan.

OBSTINATE, 固執 koo chih.

Obstinate and unaccommodating, 無
變通 woo pēn tung.

Obstinate and ungovernable, 執拗
不服 chih gaou pih fih.

Obstinate adherence to one's own opi-
nion, 固執自見 koo chih tze
kēn.

Dare you presume to be perversely
obstinate and refuse to deliver it to
me, 擅敢拗執不付我
chen kan gaou chih pih foo wo.

Obstinate adherence to any opinion,
執滯也 chih che yay, "grasp-
ing;" 凝滯 ying che, "coagulat-
ing."

Obstinate blindness and presumptuous-
sin, 執迷故犯 chih me koo fan.

Obstinate hankering after an affair is
past, 於既事之後留於
固 yu ke-sze che how lew yu koo.

OBSTINATELY perverse, and cruelly
fierce or boisterous, 刁頑兇
悍 teaou wan heung hau.

OBTAIN, to acquire, 得 tih; 獲 hwō.
To search with a desire to obtain, 找 chaou.

Difficult to obtain, 難找 nan chaou;
難得 nan tih.

Will assuredly obtain whatever you desire (or pray for), 有求必得 yew kew peih tih.

OBTUSE, blunt, 鈍 tun.

Obtuse angle, 鈍角 tun keō.

OBVIATE or prevent future evil, 除後患 choo how hwan.

OCCASION, incidental need; what occasion! 何必 ho peih! 何苦 ho koo!

No occasion, 不必 pih peih; 不用 pih yung; 不須 pih seu.

No occasion to be angry, 不必動氣 pih peih tung ke.

An occasion of disagreement, 生隙之因 sāng keh che yin.

No occasion, 毋庸 woo yung.

There is no occasion to give yourself the least trouble, 不用你費一點心的 pih yung ne fei yih tēn sin tēh.

What occasion to go out now? 何必于今出街 ho peih yu kin chūh keac.

What occasion to be at the trouble to act thus, 何苦要這樣做 ho koo yaou chay yang tsō.

All this occasioned by being long left without repairs, 此皆經久未修所致 tsze keac king kew we sew so che.

Occasion a violent cholera morbus, 令人暴下霍亂 ling jin paou hea hō lwan.

Occasion a violent sudden death, 令人暴亡 ling jin paou wang.

OCCUPATION, employment, profession, 業 nē.

To attend to one's original profession, 務本業 woo pun nē.

OCCURRENCE, incidental affair, 遇着之事 yu chō che sze.

In the common occurrences of life,

舉動之間 ken tung che kēn.

The mistress has tried to recollect all the occurrences of the last two hundred years, and has been asking me about them, 太太把二百年的事都想起來問我 tae-tae pa urh pih nēn tēh sze, too seang ke lac wān wo.

OCEAN, the main or great sea, 洋洋 yang; 大洋 ta yang; 洋海 yang hae.

OCHERY stone, 代赭石 tae chay shih

OCTAGON, 八角形 pā keō hing.

OCTAVE in music, or note at the interval of eight generating itself, 樂聲隔八相生 yō shing kih pā seang sāng.

The first and the eighth tone form an unison, and give the same sound, 首音與第八音叶和同聲 show yin yu to pā yin, hēō ho tung shing.

OCULIST, 眼科 yen ko; 治眼的醫生 che yen tēh e sāng.

ODD number, 單數 tan soo; 奇數 ke soo.

Odd and even, 奇偶 ke, gow.

Odd, strange, unusual, 非常 fe chang.

Odd and ancient, 奇古 ke koo.

Odd, old-fashioned countenance, 像貌奇古 seang maou ke koo.

ODDLY, 古怪的 koo kwae tēh.

ODDITY, a little oddity of character, 有些毛病 yew seay maou ping.

ODE, 詩 she.

In odes such as this, every sentence is pure and fresh; every word is rich and elegant; one careful reading is enough to make a man's mouth fragrant for ten days, 此等詩句句清新字字濃麗細讀一過便當令人口香十日 tze tǎng she, keu keu tsing sin; tze tsze nung le; se tūh yih kwo; pēn tang ling jin kow heang shih jih.

ODIOUS, 可惡的 ko woo tēh.

ODORIFEROUS, 香的 heang tēh; 有香的 yew heang tēh.

Odoriferous wood, 香木 heang mūh.

Odoriferous vapour filled the house, 香氣滿室也 heang ke mwan shih yay.

OESOPHAGUS, superior end of, 咽 yin; 喉 how. 肺管通氣 fe kwan, tung ke; the lung's tube that communicates air; the larynx.

Oesophagus, 胃管通食 wei kwan tung shih; tube conveying food to the stomach.

OF, as a sign of the genitive case, is made by 之 che, and 的 tēh. In many cases the particle of is included in the nouns and verbs occurring in the sentence. In the midst of, 在中間 tsae chung kēn.

I never heard of it, 我從來未聞之 wo tsung lac we wán che.
To beg of or from Budh, 乞於佛 keih yu Füh.
Speaks of the principle, 指理言 che le yen.
OFF, to fall off from a table, 在棹上跌下地 tsae chō shang tēē hea te.
To cut off with sheers, 剪斷 tsēen twan.
To burn off, 燒斷 shaou twan.
To run off, 跑脫 paou tō.
As soon as he said it he went off, 他說着就走 ta shwō.chō tsew tsow.
On the 5th he set off to proceed thither, 初五日起程前往 tsoo woo jih ke ching tsēen wang.
In the time of 宋神宗 Shin-tung of the Sung dynasty, the people cut off their fingers and hands to avoid serving in the militia, 民截指斷腕以避丁者 min tsēē che twan wan e-pe ting chay.
Your sister does not know how to drink much wine, but you must not let her off, 你妹妹不大會吃酒也別饒他 ne mei mei pūh ta hwuy keih tsew, yay pēē jaou ta.
The ship is anchored off Macao, 船是在澳門海面灣泊 chueu she tsae gaou mun hae mēen wan pō.
OFFEND, to transgress, to violate to cause anger, 犯 fan.
To offend against the laws, 犯法 fan fā.

To offend rashly, 冒犯 maou fan.
Many offend ignorantly, 多有不知誤犯的 to yew pūh che woo fan tēih.
To offend a person by abrupt manner or speech, 冲撞 chung chwang; 唐突人家 tang tūh jin kea; 得罪人家 tih tsuy jin kea.
Indeed one cannot be offended at him, 却也怪不得他 keō yay kwae pūh tih ta.
Cannot be offended at him for this, 這也怪不得他 chay yay kwae pūh tih ta.
Dont be offended by mistake, 你休錯怪 ne hew tso hwae.
Good sister you are offended by mistake, 好妹妹你錯怪了 haou mei mei ne tso kwae leaou.
I'm afraid that I have offended him, 恐犯之 kung fan che.
Offend a superior, 觸犯尊長 chūh fan tsun chang.
To feel offended, 見怪 kēen kwae; 吃醋了 kēih tsoo leaou.
Greatly offended, 噴怪 chin kwae.
OFFENDER, one who has violated the laws, 犯人 fan jin; 犯法之人 fan fā che jin.
Old offender, 案犯 gan fan; vulgarly, 案底 gan te; much the same idea is expressed by 積犯匪 tseih fan fei.
OFFER or present to a superior, 奉 fung; 獻 hēen.
To offer a present, 送 sung; 送禮 sung le.
Wine and edibles which are offered to the gods, 酒食乃獻神者

tseu shih nae hēen shin chay; expressed also by the single word 餽 he.
OFFICE, public charge, 任 jin; 職分 chih fun; 官職 kwan chih.
To sell offices, and vend nobility, 賣官鬻爵 mac kwan, yūh tseō.
The period of holding office is limited to three years; when that period is completed, another person is chosen, 限三年為任任滿則又別擇人 hēen san nēen wei jin; jin mwan tsih yew pēē tsih jin.
To enter on an office, 上任 shang jin.
To decline to accept of office, 辭不赴命 tse pūh foo ming; 辭不就職 tse pūh tsew chih.
To disallow a person's declining, 不允辭 pūh yun tse.
To desert one's office, 逃職 taou chih.
To retire from office, 致仕 che sze.
To be compelled to resign, 勒休 lih hew.
The place where a magistrate resides officially, 衙門 ya mun: office, in the lower sense of a room for business, is expressed by 房 fang, and 館 kwan.
OFFICER of government, 官 kwan; 官府 kwan foo: 官員 kwan yuen.
Civil officer, 文官 wán kwan.
Military officer, 武官 woo kwan; 兵官 ping kwan; naval officer, 水軍官 shwūy keun kwan.
Officer who has attained his rank by regular examinations, 科甲官 ko keā kwan; an officer who pur-

chases rank. 捐納官 keuen nā kwan.

To appoint an unnecessary number of officers, 濫設官吏 lan shō kwan le.

A fellow officer, 同僚 tung leaou. He had a party of fellow officers who were fond of poetry and drinking, 他有一班好詩酒的僚友 ta yew yih pan hau she tsew tēih leaou yew.

OFFICIAL offence, 公罪 kung tsuy: this sometimes arises from the misconduct of people for whom Chinese officers are responsible.

OFFICIOUS, meddling, importunately forward, 多事的 to sze tēih.

Over attentive and polite, 足恭 tsūh kung; 多禮的人 to le tēih jin.

An officiously polite man, will assuredly be an intriguing deceiver, 禮多者必詐 le to chay peih cha.

OFTEN, oftentimes, many times, 多次 to tsze: 累次 tsze luy. How often? 多少次 to shaou tsze: 幾遭 ke tsau.

Often plundered by robbers, 屢被盜劫 luy pei taou kē.

Often committed offences, 屢獲罪愆 luy hwō tsuy kēn.

Often tried it, and often successful, 屢試屢驗 luy she, luy yen.

OGLE, in fondness, 使眼往來 she yen wang lae; 留盼 lew pan.

OH, alas! 嗚呼可憐 woo hoo ko lēn; 嗚呼哀哉 woo hoè gae tsac.

Then threw himself on the bed and

weeping much, said, oh! my Mung-yun, 竟倒在床上大哭不已道我那夢雲阿 king taou tse chwang shang, ta kūh pūh e, taou, wo na Mung-yun, oh!

Oh! denoting surprize, 怪道 kwac taou.

Oh, it is thus, 怪知道是這樣 kwac che taou she chay yang.

OIL, 油 yew.

Oil paper, 油紙 yew che.

Oil paintings, 油畫 yew hwa.

Oil cloth, 油布 yew poo.

Oiled paper, 油紙上 yew che shang.

Oil colour, 油漆 yew tselh.

OINTMENT, 膏藥 kaou yō.

OLD, the opposite of new, 舊 kew; the opposite of young, 老 laou.

Old clothes, 舊衣服 kew e fūh.

These are all new cards within, the old one's are not here, 這內中都是新名帖舊時的不 在 chay nuy chung, too she sin ming tē; kew she tēib pūh tsac.

Old and young, 老幼 laou, yew.

From the oldest to the youngest, 自長至幼 tsze chang che yew.

How old are you? 你多大年紀 ne to ta nēn ke; 貴庚 kwei kēng?

They compliment people about their age by terms like these, 老當益壯 laou tang yih chwang, you are the older the stronger; 年富力強 nēn foo, leih keang, you are rich in years, and powerful in strength; 少年英發 shaou nēn ying fā, youthful years flourish and expand; 看福像還輕

嫩 kan fūh seang hwan king nun, your happy countenance still looks light and delicate.

Old in service, and experienced, 歷練老成 leih lēn laou ching; 老誠練達 laou ching lēn tā. Old man of eighty-six, 八十六歲翁 pā shīh lew suy ang.

Older than Mung-le one year, 大夢利一歲 ta Mung-le yih suy.

Old, virtuous and retired, 有齒德而隱 yew che tih urh yin.

Old and debilitated, 老朽 laou hew.

Old crusted ink on a Chinese inkstone, 宿墨 sūh mīh, spoils the pencil, 損筆 sun peih.

OLEA FRAGRANS, three varieties, 桂花 kwei hwa; 丹桂花 tan kwei hwa; 木犀 mūh se.

OLIBANUM, 乳香 joo heang.

OLIVE of the Chinese, much used in confectionary, 烏欖 woo-lan; the seeds are called 欖仁 lan jin; Another variety is called 白欖 pih lan.

Preserved European olives, 水翁子 shwūy ung tsze.

OMEN of good, 禎祥 ching tseang; 祥瑞 tsacang suy.

An imaginary animal, ominous of good is called 瑞獸 suy show; and 麒麟 ke lin.

OMENTUM, 脂膜 che man.

OMIT, to leave out by accident, 遺失 e shīh.

Omitted, left out of a book, 失載 shīh tsac.

Omitted two sentences, 脫落二句 tō lō urh ken.

Something must be omitted in this context. 此上下必有闕文矣 tze shang hea peih yew keü wän e.

OMNISCIENCE, a sort of, is called 正覺 ching keö. This advertence forms a complete circle of intelligence, universally diffusive without partiality or defect, 其覺圓明普照無偏無虧 ke keö yuen ming, poo chaou, woo pëen, woo kwei: this language is used by the Rudh sect in reference to a spiritual or intellectual nature.

ON, put the pencil on the table, 放下筆在桌上 fang hea peih tsae chö shang.

All night on the pillow, 一夜在枕上 yih yay tsae chin shang. He thought of the ode on the handkerchief, 念着帕上之詩 nëen chö pa shang che she.

On my arrival at your house, 初到貴府 tsoo taou kwei foo.

On purpose for me, 專爲我 chuen wei wo.

To write on paper, 寫於紙上 seay yu cheshang.

ONANISM, or self pollation, 弄陰失精 lung yin shih tsing.

ONCE, 一次 yih tsze.

Take one at once, 每一次拿一枝 mei yih tsze na yih che.

Lay on vermilion once, 上銀硃一道 shang yin choo yih taou.

ONE, an unit, 一 yih, or 壹 yih.

Take one out at a time, 每一次拿出來一個 mei yih tsze na chüh lae yih ko.

Helped them up one by one, 一一扶起 yih yih foo ke.

Every one became alarmed, 箇箇着忙 ko ko chö mang.

One and all of them, be accused to the emperor and prosecuted, 一併參辦 yih ping tsan pan.

Consider them all as one, 齊而一之 tse urh yih che; i. e. equalize and one them.

The true One, 真 — chin yih, in the Mahomedan style means 真主止 — chin Choo che yih, the true Lord who is alone one, 乃單另之一非數之一 the one of unity and distinct separate existence, not the one or first in numbers; which cannot be called 獨一 tih yih, one alone. Thus the 太極 or first principle of the Chinese, is the first or one in a series of numbers, not the One God.

All that the Chinese call the one, or first principle, is like 天地萬物之一粒種子 t'ien to wan wih che yih leih chung-tsze, the one or first seed whence sprung heaven, earth, and all things, which denotes merely a numerical one; but 真一乃是數一之主 the true one, is the Lord of this numerical one.

One-eyed, 單眼的 tan yen t'ih.

To be without ability oneself, 本身無力 pun shin woo leih.

To make one's self a rule for all the people in the world, 以一己律天下之人 e yih ke leüh t'ien hea che jin.

ONISCUS, species, 廣蟲 chay chung.

Oniscus, another species, 土鼈 too p'ë; some write 鰲 p'ë.

ONION, 葱 tsung; 葱頭 tsung tow.

ONLY, single; one and no more, 單 tan; 獨 tih; 隻 chih, 只 chih.

Only good for, 只好 chih haou.

Not only, 不止 pih che.

Have only this one thing, 止有這件東西 che yew chay k'een tung se.

Only the difference of half a quarter of an hour, 止差得半刻時辰 che cha t'ih pwan k'ih she shin.

It is not only doing this, 不是光做這的 pih she kwang tso chay t'ih.

OPAQUE, 暗黑 gan hih; 陰黑 yin hih.

OPEN, to unclose, 開 kae; 打開 ta kae.

To open upwards as the lid of a box, 揭開 k'ë kae.

To push open, 推開 tuy kae.

OPEN that two leaved door, 打開那扇門 ta kae-na shea mun.

Open the natural passage of an animal body, 通竅 tung keaou.

To open or spread out, 展 k'ien kae.

Open and look over a book, 展閱 chen yü.

Opened the flower, 展開花 chen kae hwa.

Half shut, half opened, 半掩半開 pwan yen pwan kae.

To open a book is advantageous, 開卷有益 kae keuen yew yih.

Open the understandings of the multi-

tude, 啓大衆之省悟 ke ta chung che siug woo.

Open up the meaning of each word,

逐字破義 chā tsze po e.

Open out the meaning, 析義 sīh e; the allusion is to splitting wood.

Open the minds of all mankind, 開悟衆生 kae woo chung sāng.

Open, and close together, 疏密 soo, meih.

To open a court of justice, 坐衙 tso ya; 坐堂 tao tang.

No opening or opportunity to do any thing, 沒有頭路 mēh yew tow loo.

OPERA, or a dramatic composition set to music, 戲曲 he keh.

There were operas (or musical plays) in the time of the Sung dynasty, (A. D. 1000,) 宋有戲曲 sung yew he keh. In all Chinese plays, there is a great deal of 'talking in recitative' accompanied by their musical instruments.

OPHIOLGLOSSUM, is probably intended by the fern called 鳳尾草 fung wei tsau, this is burnt to ashes and mixed with a white powdered stone, to form the Chinese 釉 yew, glaze for porcelain.

OPHTHALMIA, and a sort of cataract, 目赤目膜 mēh chih mēh mō.

OPINION, view or sentiment of the mind, 意見 e kēn.

According to our humble opinion, 依我們愚見 e wo mun yu kēn.

In my opinion, 依我看來 e wo kan lái.

I have an affair on which I request you

opinion, 我有事請教 wo yew sze, tsing keaou.

It is my humble opinion, I think with submission, 伏思 fūh sze.

Every one follows his own opinion, 各隨所見 kō suy so kēn.

Although opinions be different, 見雖不同 kēn suy pūh tung.

Opinions arising from comparison, or reasoning, and inference or conjecture, 比擬之說揣摩之論 pe ē che shwō, chuy mo che lun, are very different from 清真正教之理 tsing chin ching keaou che le, the pure true and right religion. (Mahomedanism) which is supposed to be by revelation.

A great number and diversity of expressed opinions, most troublesomely minute, 諸說紛紛瑣碎極矣 choo shwō fun fun, so suy keh e.

Erroneously blend one's own opinion, 謬參己見 mow tsan ke kēn.

OPIUM, 鴉片 ya pēn: the word, 坭 ne, dirt, is sometimes added to Ya-pēn; it is delicately called 洋烟 yang yen.

Opium shop, 鴉片館 ya-pēn kwan.

A preparation of opium, with which robbers are said to fumigate houses in order to induce sound sleep on the people within, is called 夢酣藥 mung yen yō; and 悶香 mun hoang.

Opium is called in the *Pun-tsau* 阿芙蓉 o-foo-yung; 阿片 o-pēn, (§ 23, p. 23,) there is given in that

work a short account of the manner of preparing it from the poppy. The *Pun-tsau* was published about A. D. 1600. It says that opium 前代罕聞 tsēn tae han wān, in former ages was rarely heard of. It then began to be used for 瀉痢 scay le, dysentery, and 俗人房中術用之 sūh jin fang chung shūh yung che, the vulgar used it as an aphrodisiac.

OPPOSITIVE, 敵人 teih jin; 對頭的人 tuy tow teih jin.

You have now met with an opponent, 你今遇一敵手 se kin yu yih teih shou.

OPPORTUNE, 便 pēn; 順便 shun pēn; 便益 pēn yih; 利便 le pēn.

OPPORTUNELY, You have come very opportunely, 你來的恰好 ne lae teih keh haou.

OPPORTUNITY, fit time and circumstances, 機會 ke hwuy.

To embrace an opportunity, 趁時 chiu she; 趁機會 chiu ke hwuy.

I must now embrace an opportunity to go, 我于今務必趁時去 wo yu kin, woo pelh chin she keu.

If there be an opportunity, 倘有機會 tang yew ke hwuy.

Lose an opportunity, 失機 shih ke; ke is abbreviated this 机 ke.

If you miss the opportunity it will be too late to repent afterwards, 錯過了機會後悔就遲了 tso kwō, leaou ke hwuy, how hwuy tsew che leaou.

OPPOSE, to resist, 抗拒 kang keu.
To oppose or disobey an imperial edict,
違制書 wei che shoo.
Did not oppose a word, but assented
to every thing. 一口不違
就都依了 yih kow pūh wai,
tsaw too e leaou.

Oppose heaven, 違天 wei tēn.
Speaking of parents they say, 樂
其心不違其志 lè ke
sin pūh wei ke che! delight their
hearts, and oppose not their will.

OPPOSITE, facing each other, 對面
tuy mēn; contrary to each other,
相反 seang fan.

Long and short are opposites, 長短
相對 chang twan seang tuy.

High and low are opposites, 高低
相對 kaou te seang tuy.

He lives opposite, 他住在對
面 ta choo tsaw tuy mēn.

The injury and the advantage are
directly opposite to each other,
損益正相反 sun yih ching
seang fan.

The measure of opposite angles must
be equal whenever they are formed
by two straight lines crossing each
other, 凡兩直線相交所
成二對角之度必俱
相等 fan leang chih sēn seang
keou, so ching urh tuy keō che too,
peih keu seang tūng.

OPPOSITION to each other, 相拒
seang keu; the sun and moon in
opposition, 月距日 yuē keu yih.

OPPRESS, to crush down the people
by violence, 強壓衆民 kang
yā chung min.

To injure the people, 害民 hae min.
To pinch people's necks, 夾人的
脖子 kek jin tēih pā tsze.

Since you say that you are ill-used and
oppressed, you ought to stand forward
and go to the criminal tribunal to
clear yourself; why do you hide
yourself here? 你既稱含冤
負屈就該挺身到刑
部去對理爲何却躲
避在此 ne ke ching han yuen
foō keōh, tsaw keae ling shin taou
hing poo keu tuy le; wei ho keō
to pe tsae tsze.

Oppression, to kill by, 威逼致死
wei peih che sze.

OPPRESSIVE heat of the weather, 天
暑酷熱 tēn shoo kūh jē.

OPPROBRIOUS speech, 詬誶 how
suy; some read Kow suy.

OPULENT, wealthy, 有錢的 yew
tsēn tēih; an oppulent man, 財
主 tsae choo, the lord of wealth.

OR, a disjunctive particle, 或 hwō.

Either this or that, 或這個或
那個 hwō chay ko, hwō na ko;
抑 yih, as *or* sometimes denotes op-
position. Or, perhaps thus, 抑或
如此 yih hwō joo tsze.

Is it advantageous or not? 是否有
益 she fow yew yih?

ORAL, 口說的 kow shwō tēih.

Oral tradition, 口遺傳 kow e
chuen.

Oral tradition, without any writing,
口授而無章句 kow show
urh woo chang keu.

ORACLE. The Chinese 乩 ke, is a
kind of consulting an oracle. (See

Vol I. p 39.) In the north of
China, and amongst the Man-chow
Tartars, young women, in case of the
sickness of other persons, throw
themselves into a 'divine fury' some-
what like the priestesses of ancient
Roman and Greek oracles; the per-
formance of the necessary rites is
called 跳神 teau shin, 'leaping
or dancing to the gods.'

The rites are thus described. In the
midst of the hall flesh being laid on
a stand, and a basin filled with wine,
they are placed on a table, with a
large candle lit up that makes the
room as light as day. The young
woman is dressed in short petti-
coats, and bending one leg she per-
forms various antics, till it becomes
necessary for two persons to support
her by the arms. She mutters in a
tone that resembles both singing and
praying; several drums then strike
up a dinning sound; she shuts and
opens her mouth and emits a sound
that is not very distinguishable from
the drums. Her head now hangs
down, and her eyes roll and glare
askant, and she either stands or falls,
as persons support her or not. In
a short time, she stretches forth her
neck and gives a great leap from
the ground; when instantly all the
women of the house with awe and
astouishment cry out, "The spirit
of our ancestor has come to eat the
offering." The candle is blown out,
and they are all in darkness, silent
and not daring to speak a word.

When the offering is all eaten up, the woman gives a loud cry and calls for a light, which when brought in shews the meat all eaten up and the wine vessel empty; all eyes are now fixed on the woman to see whether she look pleased or angry; and with profound reverence she is asked various questions; to all of which she gives a response, true as the echo.

ORAN OTAN, or Orang outang, is probably intended by 狒狒如人 fū fū joo jin. The 猩猩 sing-sing, is also an animal of the monkey kind, that walks erect and cries like a child.

ORANGE. The Chinese have no generic name for the orange. The light skin orange called Collee orange, 橙子 tsāng tsze; a loose skinned orange, vulgarly called "loose jackets," 柑子 kan tsze.

Mandarin orange, 硃砂桔 choo sha keih; 桔子 keih tsze.

The largest species of orange in China, 溫柑 wān kan; 肇慶柑 shaou-king kan; ripe in the eighth moon.

Small orange, originally from Keangnan, 橘子 keih tsze.

Small oval orange for preserves, 金橘 kin keih. To this orange they compare the dissipated youth of rich people, and call them 金橘子弟 kin keih tze te, 'golden orange youths,' of which 皮話 pe tēn, the skin is sweet; 核苦 hih koo, the kernel is bitter, and 囊酸 nang swan, the fle. h sour; or thus, Golden

orange lads; a sweet skin, a bitter kernel, and a sour fruit.

On the 24th of the 12th moon, poor and rich all offer this orange as an annual thanksgiving to the spirit that presides over the kitchen fire; after the ceremony, the oranges are distributed to every person in the family. In allusion to this usage it is sometimes said to a person engaging for any service, 分得金橘無呢 fun t'ih kin keih woo ne? can you distribute the golden orange? i. e. can you go on to the end of the year? or can you complete that which you have taken in hand.

New year's orange, 賀年桔 ho nēn keih, called also 春桔 chun keih, 'spring orange.' Small round or nutmeg orange, 四季桔 sze ke keih. Orange peel, in medicine, called 青皮 taing pe.

ORB, circular body, 輪 lun; orb of the moon, 月輪 yuē lun. Orb of the sun, 日輪 jih lun.

ORBIT of the moon is distant from the earth's centre 482,522 le, 月輪天離地心四十八萬二千五百二十二里 yuē lun tēn le te sin sze shih pā wan, urh tsēn, woo pih urh shih urh le.

ORCHIS, species of, 石仙桃 shih sēn taou, also 依樹蘭 e shoo lan.

ORDER, regular disposition, 次敘 tsze seu; 層次 taing tsze; 有層有次 yew tsāng yew tsze.

According to the order in which they stand mark the names, 按次點名 gan tsze tēn ming.

Order of the Manshur Tartar characters,

清字次序 tsing tsze tsze seu.

Nor does their religion (the Mahomedau) annul the order of the social relations of prince and minister, father and son, husband and wife, elder and younger brother, and friends, 其教亦不廢君臣父子夫婦昆弟朋友之序 ke keaou yih p'ih fei keun chin, foo tsze, foo foo, kwān te, pāng yew che seu.

A state of social order, 治 che; the opposite, Confusion, anarchy, 亂 lwan.

Order, to command, 命 ming; 令 ling; 着 chō; 吩咐 fun foo; some write, 分付 fun foo.

An Imperial order, 上旨 shang che; 諭旨 yu che; 勅 chih.

Falsification of an Imperial order, 詐傳詔旨 cha chuen chaou che.

Persons under orders in a family, 使喚的人 she hwan tēh jin.

To be under a person's orders, 在他下聽令 tae ta hea ting ling.

Give an order in the morning, and alter it in the evening, 朝令夕改 chaou ling seih kae.

Order Pun-che to come to Peking, 本智着來京 Pun-che chō lae king.

Order a dozen of chairs, 叫他做十二張椅子 keaou ta tso shih urh chang e tsze.

An order for goods, 貨式單 ho shih tan.

To complete according to order, 照單辦成了 chaou tan pan ching leaou.

ORDERLY, with regularity or method, 有規條 yew kwei teaou.
 He does business in an orderly manner, 他做事有規條 ta tso sze yew kwei teaou.

ORDINAL numbers are formed by 第 te; as 第一 te yih, first; 第二 te urh, second, &c.

ORDINARILY so, 往常爲如此 wang chang wei joo tsze.

ORDINARY, common, usual, 常有的 chang yew tēih.
 Ordinary, common place men or things, about mediocrity, 平常 ping chang; 尋常 tsin chang.
 Ordinary weak man, 庸懦人 yung no jin.
 Ordinary simple man, 庸愚人 yung yu jin.
 Whenever the ordinary course of things is opposed or violated, the new proceedings cannot possibly continue long, 凡事違其常者必不可久 fan sze wei ke chang chay peih pūh ko kew.
 Ordinary people do not understand the meaning, 常人不明其意 chang jin pūh ming ke e.
 Ordinary food of which much should not be eaten, 常物不可多食 chang wūh pūh ko to shīh.
 Ordinary daily concerns, 日用之常 jīh yung che chang.

ORDURE, 糞 fun.

ORE, metal unrefined, 礦 kwang.
 Silver ore, 銀礦 yin kwang. Copper ore, 銅礦 tung kwang.

ORGAN, a wind instrument, 風琴 fung kin.

Small organ, 小風琴 seaou fung kin.

ORIFICE, or perforation, 隙 kelh; 孔 kung. Opening, 口 kow; 門 mun.

Orifice of the ear, 耳門 urh mun; orifice of the nose, 鼻孔 pe kung.

ORIGIN, beginning, 始原 che yuen; 原本 yuen pun; 原由 yuen yew; 來由 lae yew.

Origin and progress, 來歷 lae leih.

Origin of mathematical principles, 數理本原 soo le pun yuen.

ORIGINAL, 本來有的 pun lae yew tēih.

ORIGINALLY existing without beginning, long enduring without end, 原有無始久遠無盡 yuen yew woo che, kew yuen woo tsin, said by the Mahomedans of 真主 chin Cheo, the true Lord or God.

ORIGINATING from, 原出 yuen chūh.
 The business which originates with you, 自你由來的事情 zī ne yew lae tēih sze tsing.

ORNAMENTED handles, small swords with, 花把小刀 hwa pa seaou taou.

ORNITHOLOGY, is called 禽部 kin poo.
 The 1st, division is 水部 shwūy poo; water birds, including stork, heron, goose, duck, teal, fishing cormorant, king fisher.

2nd, 原禽 yuen kin, field birds, or game, including pheasant; partridge; quail; sparrow; swallow; magpie.

3rd, 林禽 lin kin, wood birds, in-

cluding doves, pigeons, wood pecker, crow, parrot.

4th, 山禽 shan kin, mountain or wild birds including peacock, hawk.

ORPHAN, having neither father nor mother, 孤哀子 koo gae tsze; 無父母的 woo foo moo tēih.
 Orphan, born after its father's death, 遺腹子 e fuh tsze.

ORPIMENT, 雄黃 heung hwang.

ORTHODOX doctrines, in the Chinese estimation, 正教 ching keaou; 聖教 shing keaou; 聖人之道 shing jin che taou. Heterodox opinions they call 邪教 seay keaou.

ORYZA, 米 me. See Rice.

OSIER, or species of willow, 楊柳 yang lew.

OSTENTATIOUS, 粧腔 chwang keang; vulgarly 白虱的 pīh sīh tēih. Ostentatious pedantic display, is expressed by 買弄手段 mae lung show twan.

OSTRACIM, species of, 禾雀魚 ho tseé yu.

OSTRICH? 駝鳥 to neaou; called also 火鷄 ho ke. See the prints in Pun-tsaou, vol. 2. p 46. Ho ke, "fire fowl" is now the common name for a turkey.

OTHER, not this, 別 pēh. Another person, 別人 pēh jin.

What you desire pass to others; what you hate do not confer, 所欲必推所惡勿施 so yō peih chuy; so woo, wāh she; or 勿施於人 wūh she yu jin.

View the success of others as your own

success, and the loss of others as your own loss, 見人之得如己之得見人之失如己之失 kēn jin che t'ih joo ke che t'ih; kēn jin che sh'ih, joo ke che sh'ih.

Seek some other match for her, 替他別尋配偶罷 te ta pēh tsin pei gow pa. Other men, 他人 ta jin. Another, 第二個 te urh ko.

OTHERWHERE, 別處 pēh choo.

OTHERWISE, 別樣 pēh yang; 第二樣 te urh yang.

I cannot do otherwise, 我不能做第二樣 wo pūh nǎng tao te urh yang.

OTTER SKIN, 海虎皮 hae hoo pe.

OVAL, 鵝卵樣子 go lwan yang tsze; 蛋子樣 tan tsze yang.

OVARIOUS, 有蛋子的 yew tan tsze tēh.

OVEN, 局爐 keūh loo.

OVER, more than enough, 過頭 kwo tow; 過於 kwo yu; 太過 tao kwo.

To pass over a wall, 越牆 yuē tseang.

The water runs over, 水溢出來 shwūy yih chūh lae.

To get over an affair in any way, 糊弄過去 hoo lung kwo keu.

OVERBEAR, domineer, 使霸氣的 she pa ke tēh.

OVERFLOW, the waters of the river, 河水泛漲 ho shwūy fan chang.

The Yellow river overflowed, 黃河水溢 hwang ho shwūy yih.

Full without overflowing, 滿而不溢 mwan osh pūh yih.

OVERJOYED, the husband and wife seeing this were overjoyed, 夫妻看了歡天喜地起來 foo foo kan leaou hwan tēn he te ke lae.

OVERCOME, conquer, 勝 shing.

To subdue, 正服 ching fūh.

Overcome people by virtue, not by mere strength, 以德服人 not

可以力服人 e t'ih fūh jin pūh ko e leih fūh jin.

OVERLAY with gold, 鎏金 seau kin.

OVERLEAP, 跳過去 teaou kwo keu.

OVERPASS, 越 yuē; 踰 yu.

OVERPLUS in money, 溢銀 yih yin.

OVERREACH, or impose on by charging a heavy interest, 重利侵謀 chung le tsin mow.

To overreach or cheat, 誑騙 kwang pēn.

OVERSEE, 照料 chao leaou; 監督 kēn tūh.

OVERSEER, 監督者 kēn tūh chay.

OVERSET, 推倒 tay taou.

OVERSHADOW with spread wings, 羽翼而長之 yu yih urh chang che.

OVERSTEP the mark fixed by propriety, 踰節 yu tsēh.

OVERTAKE, 趕到 kan taou. Unable to overtake, 趕不上 kan pūh shang; 趕不及 kan pūh keih.

The chair was already at a distance and could not be overtaken, 轎已去遠趕不及了 keaou e keu yuen, kan pūh keih leaou.

Overtaken and seized, 被追趕上了拿獲 pe chuy kan shang leaou na hwō.

OUGHT, 該 kae; 當 tang; 應該 ying; 該當 kae tang; 應該 ying kae.

You ought to act thus, 你應該做如此 ne ying kae tao joo tsze.

OVIPAROUS, 卵生 lwan sāng; i. e. egg born.

OUR, 我們的 wo mun tēh. Ourselves, 我們自己 wo mun tsze ke.

OUT, the opposite of within, 外 wae; 在外 tsae wae.

To go out, 出去 chūh kea.

To take out, 拿出來 na chūh lae; 取出來 tseu chūh lae.

Went out of the house early this morning, 清早出街 tsing tsaou chūh keae.

When on the road he had taken out one tael from amongst the three, 來時在路上已將三兩數內稱去一兩 lae she tsae loo shang, e tseang san leang soo nuy ching keu yih leang.

OUTER room, 外面房 wae mēen fang; 外面樓 wae mēen loo.

OUTSIDE, 外面 wae mēen; 外頭 wae tow.

Outside surface, 正面 ching mēen; inside or back surface, 背面 pei mēen.

OWE, to be indebted to, 欠 kēn.

To owe a debt, 欠債 kēn chae.

To incur or involve in debt, 拖欠 to kēn.

OWL, 貓兒頭鷹 maou urh tow ying.

OWN, my own, 我自己的 wo
tsze ke tēh.

I wrote this character with my own
hand, 我親手寫此字
wo tsin show seay tze tze.

His own house, 他自己的屋
ta tze ke tēh ūh.

OX, (or kine) plough for man, 牛爲
代人耕 new wei tae jin kǎng.

OXIDE (red) of mercury, 丹砂 tan sha.

OYSTER, 蠔 haou.

Pearl oyster, 珍珠螺 chin choo lo.
Oyster shell, used in medicine, 牡蠣
mow lo.

P

As an initial sound is frequent with the Chinese, they use it for B; it does not occur as a final sound in the
Mandarin dialect, but prevails in the Canton.

PABULUM, 食物 shih wūh.

PACE, 步 poo. Three hundred and
sixty paces make a le, 三百六
十步爲一里 san pih lew
shih poo wei yih le.

PACK up for a journey, 收拾 show
shih; to arrange goods in a chest, 藏
穩 tsang wǎn. Exclusive of the
package, 除皮 choo pe.

PADDY BIRD, 禾鵠 ho kùh; 白
鶴 pih hō.

PADDEE, 禾 ho. Compare with Rice.

PADLOCK, 詭鎖 kwei so.

PAEDERIA FCETIDA, 鷄屎藤 ke
she tāng.

PAEONIA MOUTAN, highly esteemed
by the Chinese, 牡丹 mow-tan.

PAGODA, 塔 tā. A plain spired pa-
goda, 光塔 kwang tā.

An ornamented pagoda, 花塔 hwa tā.
Make a pagoda seven stories high, 造
塔高七層 tsau tā kaou tseih
tsāng; nine storied pagoda, 九級
浮屠 kew keih fow-too.

Pagoda containing the body of Budha,
藏佛身之塔 tsang fūh shin
che tā.

Pagodas by the Budhists are sometimes
called 梵刹 fan chǎ.

PAIN, 痛 tung; 疼 tāng.

Head-ache, 頭疼 tow tāng.

One pain, 疼一陳 tāng yih chin.

To bear pain, 忍痛 jin tung.

Pain in the head, 頭腦疼痛 tow
naou tāng tung.

To stop pain, 止痛 che tung.

Pains in the bones, 骨痛 kōh tung.

Pains in the sinews and bones, 筋骨
風痛 kin kōh fung tung.

PAINFUL. So painful, 這般苦楚
chay pan koo tsoo.

More painful than usual, 疼痛異
常 tāng tung e chang.

PAINT, oil, 油漆 yew tselb.

Water colours, 顏色 yen sīh; 顏
料 yen leaou.

PAINTER, 畫匠 hwa tseang; 畫工
hwa kung.

Oil painter, 油漆匠 yew tseih
tseang.

Painters, generally, 畫家 hwa kea.

PAIR, two things suiting one another,
一雙 yih shwang; 一對 yih
tuy.

A pair of shoes, 一雙鞋子 yih
shwang heae tze.

PALACE of a king or emperor, 殿
tēn; 宮 kung; 宮殿 kung tēn.

The palaces of governors of provinces
are called 衙門 ya mun, the same
as other public offices.

PALAMPO, 被面 pe mēn.

Foreign palampo, 洋被面 yang
pe mēn.

PALANQUIN, or sedan chair, 轎子
keau tze.

To ride in a chair or palanquin, 坐
轎 tao keau.

PALATABLE, 可口 ko kow.

Is it palatable or not? 可口不
可口 ko kow, pūh ko kow.

PALATE, 鄂 gō.

To please the palate, 爽口 shwang
kow.

PAIL or vessel for carrying water, 水
桶 shwūy tung; 水罍 shwūy tan.

PALE colour, the boys and girls are pale,
子女色白 tsze neu sīh pih.

Pale countenance, 白臉 pih lēn.

PALISADES, wooden, 木欄杆 mūh
lan kan.

PALM tree, a species of, 柳樹 *lew shoo*.

Palm of the hand, 手心 *show sin*;
手掌 *show chang*. To hold in the palm of the hand, 掌握 *chang ōh*.
The power is in the palm of his hand, 權在他掌握 *keuen tsae ta chang ōh*.

PALMA CHRISTI, 卑麻子 *pe ma tsze*.

PALPABLE, 可摸得着的 *ko mo līh chō tēh*.

PALSY, 癱瘓 *tan hwan*; the first word denotes palsy on the left side; and hwan, a palsy on the right side.

PAN in which the Chinese dress their victuals, 鑊 *hwō*.

Pan of a musket is called 藥池 *yō che*.

Pan or touch-hole of a gun, 火門 *ho mun*; 引門 *yin mun*.

PANACEA, a medicine for all diseases, 藥萬病 *yō wan ping*.
A cure for all diseases, 通治百病 *tung che pīh ping*. In Peking a golden pill is sold and called a panacea, 京師售一粒金丹云 通治百病 *king sze show yīh lēih kin tan, yun tung che pīh ping*: according to the Pun-tsaou, it is a preparation of opium.

PAN-PIPE, 言簫 *yen seaou*. A smaller one is called 韶簫 *shaou seaou*.

Pan-pipe, or the syringa of pan, seems to have resembled the twelve reeds of the Chinese called 律呂 *leūh leu*.

PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM, 人參 *jin sǎn*, (Ginseng.)

PANT, quick breathing, 快快呼吸 *kwae kwae hoo keīh*; 喘急 *chuen keīh*; 口中發喘 *kow chung fā chuen*.

Panting and shortness of breath, 呼吸不相接 *hoo heīh pūh scang tséé*.

Panting, as a horse out of wind, 蹶蹶喘息 *tan tan chuen seīh*.

PANTALOONS, 長袴 *chang koo*.

PANTHER, 豹 *paou*; 虎豹 *hoo paou*.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, 罌粟 *ying sūh*.

PAPER, general term, 紙 *che*, or 帙 *che*.

Coarse brown paper, 草紙 *tsaou che*; 福紙 *fūh che*.

Some write paper thus, 帙 *che*.

A sheet of paper, 一張紙 *yīh chang che*.

Paper not written on, 光紙 *kwang che*; 淨紙 *tsing che*.

A chestnut coloured paper for binding books, 栗色紙皮 *leīh sīh che pe*.

A paper case for Chinese books, 護書 *hoo shoo*; 書挾 *shoo keā*.

Paper called 紗紙 *sha che*. Crape paper, made from the 棉木根 錠爛 *roots of the Bombax Pentandrum*, beaten into pulp.

Paper with lines for writing; or with colours or figures is called 箋 *tsēen*.

Eight columned letter paper, 八行箋 *pā hang tsēen*.

Vermilioned paper, 硃砂箋 *choo sha tsēen*.

Gold paper, 金箋 *kin tsēen*.

To pay respect and regret for the waste of paper which has letters on it, 敬惜字紙 *king selh tze che*, to do this is commanded as a religious duty. The vice or sin forbidden is 輕賤字紙 *king tsēen tze che*, to treat with lightness and apply to mean uses paper having letters on it: such as 背屏 *pei ping*, backing a screen; 裹物 *ko wūh*, bundling up any thing; 糊牕 *hoo chwang*, pasting windows; 抹穢 *mō wei*, rubbing away filth.

Papers in a legal proceeding, 卷宗 *keuen tsung*.

Witness and papers, 人証卷宗 *jin ching keuen tsung*.

Issued and received official papers, 發收文 *fā show wān*.

PAPER MAKER, 紙匠 *che tseang*; 做紙的工人 *tso che tēh kung jin*.

PAPILIO, wings spotted, yellow, two eyes, blue, 花羅太極 *hwa lo tae keīh*.

Papilio, wings black, with broad pale yellowish stripes, 花羅 *hwa lo*.

Papilio, brown colour, 茶中央花 *cha yang hwa*.

PARABLE, a similitude, 喻 *yu*; 比喻 *pe yu*; in poetry, 興比 *hing pe*.

PARADISE in heaven; a garden of pleasure in heaven, 天上樂園 *tēen shang lō yuen*.

The Mahomedans call Arabia, 樂國 *lō kwō*.

Paradise of Budh, 極樂園 *keīh lō yuen*, the garden of supreme de-

- light; or the region of perfect pleasure; it is situated to the west, distant 十萬億 shih wan yih, 10,000,000 of some measure.
- PARAGRAPH of a book, 段 twan; 一段書 yih twan shoo; 回 hwuy; which means a larger section; a smaller paragraph is called 節 tsè.
- Paragraph or piece of ancient history, 一段故事 yih twan koo sze.
- PARALLAX, 蒙氣 mung ke.
- PARALLOGRAM, 兩等邊斜方形 leang tǎng pēn seay fang hing. See Rhomboid.
- PARALLEL lines, are those between which the width is equal, 二線之間寬狹相離之分俱等謂之平行線 urh sēn che kēn, kwan keā seang le che fun keu tǎng, wei che ping hing sēn.
- PARALYTICK, 癱瘓 tan hwan.
- PARANYMPH of the Greeks, and Shoshabin of the Jews, resembles much the Chinese 媒人 mei jin.
- PARAPHRASE, 廣講 kwang keang. Paraphrase, in commentaries is expressed by 講 keang; 四書合講 sze shoo hō keang; a paraphrase on the Four-Books. The verbal explanations are called 註 choo.
- PARASITIC plants, 寓木 yu mǔh. Parasitic plant on the mulberry, 桑寄生 sang ke sǎng.
- PARCHED, 燥 tsau. Dry and parched, 乾燥 kan tsou. Parched and cracked lips, 口唇燥裂 kow shin tsau lǎ.

- PARDON, to excuse an offender, 赦 shay; 免 mēn; 宥 yew. To pardon crimes or sins, 赦罪 shay tsuy.
- A general pardon from the emperor, 皇恩大赦 hwang ģn ta shay. To offend purposely on hearing of a royal pardon, 聞有恩赦而故犯 wǎn yew ģn shay urh koo fan.
- The calendar mentions days in which, 天開赦 tēn kae shay, 'heaven dispenses pardons,' called 赦災 shay tsae, remitting some judgement, 赦難 shay nan, remitting some distress.
- I beg your pardon, is in Chinese denoted by 'acknowledging an offence,' as 得罪 tih tsuy, 'I have offended.'
- I am too late to receive you, I beg your pardon, 失迎有罪了 shih ying, yew tsuy leaou.
- Pardon my ignorance, 恕我無知之罪 shoo wo woo che che tsuy.
- PARDONABLE, 可赦得的 ko shay tih tēih. There is something in the affair which is pardonable, 情有可原 tsing yew ko yuen.
- PARENTS, 父母 foo moo; 雙親 shwang tsin; 兩親 leang tsin. When your parents are in life, do not wander far off, 父母在不遠遊 foo moo tsae, pūh yuen yew. Your parents observed your countenance and listened to your cries, 你的老子娘看着你的臉兒聽着你的聲音兒 ne tēih leaou tsze neang kan chō ne

- tēih lēen urh; ting chō ne tēih shing yin urh.
- To behave dutifully to parents, 孝父母 heaou foo moo.
- Parents old, children young, and family poor, 親老子幼家貧 tsin laou, tsze yew, kea pin.
- Parents are far too indulgent, 父母憐惜太過 foo moo lēen seih tae kwo.
- Be dutiful to parents, 孝雙親 heaou shwang tsin.
- PARENTHESIS, 文中插入的詞 wǎn chung chā jūh tēih tsze.
- PARIS, Polyphylla, 羅浮山七葉一枝花 lo .ow shan, tsēih yē yih che hwa.
- PARK, for deer, 鹿園 lūh yew.
- PARRICIDE, 弑父兇手 she foo heung show.
- PARROT, 鷹歌 ying ko; some write 鶯哥 ying ko; 鸚鵡 ying woo. The stick on which it stands is called 鷹歌架 ying ko keā.
- A parrot can talk, but it still belongs to the bird tribe; the oran otan can chatter, but it still belongs to brutes; a man destitute of good-breeding, although he can talk,—is he not still a brute? 鸚鵡能言不離飛鳥猩猩能言不離禽獸今人而無禮雖能言不亦禽獸乎 ying woo nǎng yen, pūh le fe neaou; sing sing nǎng yen, pūh le kin show; kin jin urh woo le, suy nǎng yen, pūh yih kin show hoo?
- PARSIMONIOUS, 慳吝 kēn lin.
- PARSLEY, 芹菜 kin tsae.

PART, 分 fun. Ten parts, 十分 shih fun.

Glue seven parts, and alum three parts,
膠七分礬三分 keaou tseih fun, fan san fun.

Part is expressed also by 股 koo, and 段 twan.

The greater part, 大股 ta koo; the smaller part, 小股 seaou koo.

Part, to separate, 離開 le kae; 分離 fun le; 分開 fun kae.

To part into several parts, 分幾分 fun ke fun.

A place parted off, 隔斷過來 kih twan kwo lae. I cannot part with you, 捨不得你 shay pūh tih ne.

To part with a friend, or break off an acquaintance, 割斷結交 kō twan kēē keaou.

For friends to part awhile, 彼此離開一會 pe tsze le kae yih hwuy.

You, brother, seem concerned about the difficulty of parting; I am concerned about the difficulty of meeting hereafter, 兄所慮似乎言別不易弟所慮者又在後會為難 heung so leu, sze hoo yen pēē pūh e; te so leu chay, yew tsae how hwuy wei nan.

PARTIAL affection and favor for one side, 偏愛 pēen gae.

Blinded by partiality, 做溺愛不明了 tso neih gae pūh ming leaou.

To dislike and to like with strong partiality, 偏憎偏愛 pēen tsang, pēen gae.

Particles, in language, 虛字眼 heu tsze yen.

They divide particles into 起語虛字 ke yu heu tsze: particles beginning a sentence. Connective particles, 接語虛字 tsē yu heu tsze. Particles which give a turn to the expression, 轉語虛字 chuen yu heu tsze. Resting or closing particles, 歇語虛字 hēē yu heu tsze.

The 俗語云 proverb says,
之乎者也矣焉哉
七字能分是秀才
Che, hoo, chay, yay, e, yen, tsae;
Tseih tsze nāng fun, she sew tsae.

He who can discriminate properly the seven particles, Che, hoo, chay, yay, e, yen, tsae, is a master of arts.

PARTICULAR, a minute detail, difficult to state the particulars, 難細說 nan se shwō.

It is difficult or impossible to state every particular of the business, 種種的事體也難細說 chung chung tēih sze te yay nan se shwō.

I beg to ask the particulars, 請問其目 tsing wān ke mūh; 條件 teaou kēen; 條目 teaou mūh.

A clear statement of, 其條目之詳 ke teaou mūh che tseang.

PARTITION, parting off, 隔斷 kih twan; 間格 kēen kih.

These three apartments were not partitioned off, 這三間屋子並不曾隔斷 chay san kēen ōh tsze; ping pūh tsāng kih twan.

PARTNER in a concern, 夥計 ho ke; 伴人 pwan jin; 合伴 hō pwan; 夥伴 ho pwan.

PARTNERSHIP, to dissolve it, 分數 fun soo; 夥計分數 ho ke fun soo.

PARTRIDGE, 竹鷄 chūh ke. (Pun-tsaou.) It is commonly called 鷓鴣 chay koo.

Keih, is the cry of the partridge, 曲有鷓鴣詞 keih yew chay koo tsze.

PARTY in the state, 黨 tang; 朋黨 pāng tang.

To defend one's own party, 黨護 tang hoo.

I also am of the same party as Sēe-jin and Ying-yuen, 我也和夔人駕鴛是一夥的 wo yay ho Sēe-jin, Ying-yuen she yih ko tēih.

If I go away, I am afraid that I shall sweep away your hilarity (break up your party,) 我走了又怕掃了你們的興 wo tsau leaou, yew pa saou leaou ne mun tēih hing.

PASS, to move from one place to another, 過 kwo.

To pass by, 行過去 hing kwo keu; 經過 king kwo.

He then passed over, 他便渡將過去 ta pēen too tseang kwo keu.

Passed through their hands, 經伊手 king e show.

If the business did not pass through their hands, they combined and threw obstacles in the way, 事不經伊手即申攔留難 sze pūh king e show; tseih chuen kō lew nan.

Calculating the time, it appears he may

pass the mountain on the 2nd or 3rd of the month, 計期初二三
可渡嶺 ke ke, tsoo urh san ko
too ling.

Now four years are past and still he has not married, 今歸四年尙
不曾娶得 kin kwei sze nēn
shang pūh tsǎng tseu tīh.

Not pass over the poor and follow the rich, 不越貧而從富 pūh
yuě pin urh tsung foo.

The pass Koo-pūh-kow, 古北口 koo
pūh kow; a great pass in Tartary.

PASSAGE or road, 道 taou; 路 loo.

The mouth of the passage by which they came was already stopped, 口
頭來路已經塞斷 kow
tow lae loo, e king sīh twan.

By an iron chain across, cut off the passage of the river, 鐵鎖橫斷
江路 tēē so hung twan keang loo.

To open a passage, 開個路 kae
ko loo.

The natural passages of an animal body; the urethra or vagina, 小便道
seaou pēn taou; the rectum intes-
tinum, 大便道 ta pēn taou.

Passage boat, 渡船 too chuen.

To take a passage in a ship, 搭船
ta chuen.

How long was your passage? 你行
船幾久 ne hing chuen ke kew?

PASSENGER in a ship or boat, 搭船
客人 ta chuen kīh jin.

PASSIBLE, 過得 kwo tīh; 可以
過得 ko e kwo tīh.

PASSIONS, in Europe, are generally di-
vided into these eight,

Desire and aversion;

Hope and fear;
Joy and grief;
Love and hatred.

The Chinese say there are 七情
tseih tsing, 'seven passions.'

He noo 喜怒 pleased and dis-
pleased, or angry;

Gae lō 哀樂 grief and joy;

Gae woo 愛惡 love and hatred;

Yō 欲 desire, lust. Aversion
is expressed by Woo 惡 hatred;
or in a slighter degree by 嫌 hēen.

The passions are sometimes called 物
欲 wūh yō; and 人欲 jin yō;
which include 聲色臭味之
欲 shing, sīh, chow, wei, che yō, the
desire of gratifying the senses occu-
pied about sounds, colours, smells,
and tastes.

Where the passions have little influ-
ence, the body is but lightly regarded,
少欲覺身輕 shaou yō keō
shin king.

Of men's passions that are easily excited
but difficult to controul, anger is the
most so, 人情易發難制
者惟怒為甚 jin tsing e fā
nan che chay; wei noo wei shin.

To give way to passion, and turn the
back on propriety, 縱情背禮
tsung tsing pei lo.

Moved or excited by animal passions,
為血氣所動 wei heuē ke so
tung; or 所使 so she. The op-
posite of this, or to be impelled by
sentiment and principle is called 志
氣所動 che ke so tung.

If a man's mind ceases for a moment to

be under the influence of heavenly
principles, it is forthwith under the
influence of human passions; there is
no such thing as its occupying a mid-
dle place, between heavenly principles
and human passions, 人心一息
之頃不在天理便在人欲未有不在天理
人欲而中立者也 jin sin
yīh seih che king, pūh tsaē tēen le
pēen tsaē jin yō; we yew pūh tsaē
tēen le jin yō, urh chung leih chay
yay.

To give loose to passion, or natural im-
pulse of temper, 任性 jin sing.

How is the indulgence of passion to be
put a stop to? it is answered, simply
by consideration, 何以窒其
慾而不縱曰思而已
矣 ho e chīh ke yō urh pūh tsung;
yuē, sze urh e e.

The votaries of passion are all drunk,
嗜慾者皆醉 she yō chay
kae tsuy: They live dreaming, die
in darkness, and never once con-
sider, 生夢死冥然而
不一思者也 sāng mung,
sze ming, jen urh pūh yīh sze chay
yay.

Passions, none, 無情慾 woo tsing
yō.

A visible body without passions, 但
有色身而無情慾也
tan yew sīh shin, urh woo tsing yō
yay; this is by the Budhists called
有色 yew sīh.

Passions causing disorder within, and
outwardly the slave of the bodily

members, 內情識之擾外
形骸之役 nuy tsing ch'ih che
jaou; wae hing heac che y'ih.

PASSIONATE, easily moved to anger,
fiery disposition, 火性的人
ho sing tēh jin.

Hasty, 性急的人 sing kēh tēh
jin. Having no patience, 不容
忍的人 pūh yung nae tēh jin.

PASSPORT, 路票 loo peaou.

PAST, either in respect of time or place,
過了 kwo laeou.

Already past, 已經過了 e king
kwo laeou.

I'll tell you all that is past, and you
will know the future, 我告諸
往而你知來者 wo kaou
choo wang, urh ne che lae chay.

There has a man walked past the door,
有人走過門口 yew jin
tsow kwo mun kow.

Speedily repent of past errors and faults,
速悔前非 sō hwuy tsēn fei.

Past, present, and to come, called three
ages, 過去現在未來謂
之三世 kwo keu, hēn tsac, we
lae, wei che san she.

Do not think on the past nor the future,
勿想過去未來 wūh scang
kwo keu, we lae.

PASTE, 漿糊 tsang hoo; 麵糊
mēn hoo.

Paste of boiled rice, 飯粘 fan nēn.

This paste, 薄粘 pō nēn.

To paste a paper, 粘貼 nēn tēē.

Paste it neatly or carefully, 細粘
se nēn.

Give orders that before the day appoint-
ed a yellow transcript of an Imperial

edict be pasted up, 飭令按期
先貼騰黃 sh'ih ling gan ke,
sēn tēē t'ang hwang.

Paste on paper, 紙裱 che peaou.

Persons whose trade this is, are called
裱配匠 peaou pei tsang.

Beat it into a paste-like consistence, 打
糊 ta hoo.

Paste of which porcelain is made, is
called 泥 ne, nire; to 練泥精
純 lēn ne tsing shun, work the
paste pure and unmixed, is 造瓷
首需 tsau tze show seu, a
first requisite in the making of por-
celain.

PASTEBOARD, 裱紙 peaou che.

PASTOR or shepherd, 牧者 mūh
chay. This term is used figura-
tively by the Chinese for a magis-
trate; and may not be improper to
designate a Christian teacher. The
Romanists use 監臨 kēn lin, an
Overseer, to correspond to the word
Bishop.

PASTRY, 麵食 mēn sh'ih. Pastry
shop or eating house, 高樓店
kaou low tēn; 飯店 fan tēn.

PASTURE, ground on which cattle are
fed, 牧地 mūh te; 牧場 mūh
chang; 草田 tsau tēn.

PATCH on an old garment, 補釘 poo
ting.

PATELLA of a tiger, 虎脰 hoo king.

PATH, 小路 seaou loo; 徑 king.

PATIENCE, calm endurance, 忍耐
jin nae; 涵容 han yung.

He possesses the virtue of patience in
poverty, 他有忍耐貧窮之
德 ta yew jin nae pin keung che t'ih.

PATIENT mind, 忍耐的心 jin
nae tēh sin.

Patient disposition, 忍耐的性
情 jin nae tēh sing tsing.

They exhort to patient endurance of
suffering by saying, 'whilst the green
hill remains don't be afraid of a
want of fuel,' 留得青山在,
不怕無柴燒 lew t'ih tsing
shan tsac, pūh pa woo chae shaou.

PATRON, 恩主 gān choo.

It is common for the Chinese to put
themselves under the patronage of
people in power by professing to be
their pupils, which proceeding is
called 拜門 pae mun; the patron
is called 老師 laou sze.

PATRONISE, to protect, 照顧 chaou
koo.

PATTERN, 樣子 yang tze; 格式
k'ih sh'ih.

PAUNCH, a sort of silk, 紬 chow, or
綢 chow.

Flowered and white paunch, 花白
紬 hwa p'ih chow.

PAUNCH SATIN, 紬緞 chow twan.

PAVEMENT, 石蛋路 sh'ih tan loo;
駝卵石路 go lwan sh'ih loo.

PAUSE awhile, 等待些 t'ang tae
seay; 少止一回 shaou che
y'ih hwuy; 少歇一回 shaou
hēē y'ih hwuy.

PAWN clothes, 當衣裳 tang e
chang.

Pawn or put in pledge, 按當 gan
tang; 當東西 tang tung se.

PAWNBROKER, 開當舖的 kae
tang poo tēh.

A pawn shop, 當舖 tang poo,

A petty pawn shop, 小押 seau yǎ.
PAY a debt, 還債 hwan chae; 扣
 賬 kow chang; 還賬 hwan
 chang; 償還 chang hwan.
 To pay ready money, 出現銀
 chüh hēn yin.
 To pay before hand, 預先支出
 價錢 yu sēn che chüh kea tsēn.
 To pay duties to government, 上
 餉 shang hang; 納稅 nǎ shwūy.
 To pay the land tax, 納糧 nǎ leang.
 To pay for another person, 代還
 tae hwan; 墊 tsēn.
 To pay a share of a dividend, 攤 tan.
 The money will be paid with one hand,
 and the goods must be delivered with
 the other, 一手交錢一手
 就要交貨 yīh show keaou
 tsēn; yīh show tsew yaou keaou ho.
 Pay several small bills, 開發零
 星各賬 kae fǎ ling sing kō
 chang.
 Pay of a workman, 工錢 kung tsēn.
 Pay of soldiers, 錢糧 tsēn leang.
 Half pay (of an officer), 食半俸
 shih pwan fung.
 Soldiers who have already received
 their pay, 已得錢糧之兵
 丁 e tīh tsēn leang che ping ting.
 Those who (are born of Tartars but)
 do not receive any pay, 未挑錢
 糧之人 we teau tsēn leang
 che jin.
 To forfeit the pay or salary (said of
 great officers), 罰俸 fǎ fung. To
 stop the pay, 住俸 choo fung.
PEACE, a state not hostile, 和平
 ho ping. A state of general peace,
 太平 tao ping.

A state of rest and composure, 平安
 ping gan.
 Went to the Tartars to make peace by
 giving a princess in marriage, 往
 匈奴結和親約 wang
 Heung-noo, kēō ho, tsin yǎ.
PEACH tree, 桃樹 taou shoo.
 A peach, 桃子 taou tsze; 桃兒
 taou urh.
 Flat peach, 扁桃 pēn taou.
 Honey peach, or the peach of Hami,
 哈密 hǎ mǎih.
 Double flowering peach, 緋桃 fei
 taou.
 Peach seeds, 桃仁 taou jin.
PEACOCK, 孔雀 kung tsō.
 Peacock feather, worn as a mark of
 distinction, like the ribbon of Europe,
 孔雀翎 kung tsō ling.
PEAK of a mountain, 峯 fung, or 峰
 fung.
PEAL, sound of a bell, 鐘聲 chung
 shing.
PEAR tree, 梨樹 le shoo.
 A pear, 梨子 le tsze; 沙梨 sha
 le, a sandy grit pear that grows in
 the south of China; 雪梨 sēih
 le, "snow pear;" a mellow pear
 brought from 山東 shau-tung.
 Pear wood utensils, 梨木器 le
 mǎh ke.
 Flowered pear-tree, 花梨木 hwa
 le mǎh, and wood with yellowish
 ground and waving veins, resembles
 rose wood.
PEARL, 珍珠 chin choo.
 Mother of pearl, 珍珠母 chin choo
 moo; 雲母殼 yun moo kō.
 Came waddling up in a hurry, as if he

had obtained a pearl, 如得了珍
 寶忙趑趑走上去 joo
 tīh leaou chin paou, mang tsze tsau
 tsow shang keu.
 A crystal bead, 一粒水精珠
 子 yīh leih shwūy tsing choo-tsze.
 Seed pearls extremely small, used in
 medicine, 眞珠 chin choo.
 False pearls are now made of 硝
 salt
 petre, 石灰 burnt lime; 黑鉛
 lead, 牙灰 ivory dust; and then
 coloured by 馬鱗魚鱗 the
 scales of the Ma-tse fish.
PEARL BARLEY, made from the Coix
 Lachrymalis, 薏米 e me.
PEASANT. From the emperor to the
 peasant; or from the son of heaven
 to the common man, 自天子
 至於庶人 tsze tōen tsze, che
 yu shoo jin.
PEBBLE, 鶯子石 go tsze shih.
PECK, 啄 chō.
PECTEN, flat, brown, variegated upper
 shell, 日月殼 jīh yuē kō, the
 sun and moon shell.
PEDAGOGUE, one who teaches boys,
 蒙館先生 mung kwan sēn
 sāng; 訓蒙先生 heun mung
 sēn sāng.
PEDANTICK; ostentatious of a fine
 colloquial style, 賣弄口才
 mae lung kow tao.
 Shewing off self in every respect, 賣
 弄手段 mae lung show twan.
PEEL off the skin, 剥皮 pō pe.
 Peel of orange in medicine, 馬兜
 鈴 ma tow ling.
PEEP, to spy furtively, 窺 kwei; 窺
 探 kwei tan; 私窺 see kwei.

PEGASUS DRACO, 鷹魚 ying yu, the hawk fish.

PELICAN, 池鵝 che go; 塘鵝 tang go.

PELLITORY, very acrid, 細辛 se sin.

PELVIS, or lowest division of the body, 下焦 hea tsaou.

PEN, 翎筆 ling peih; 鵝毛筆 go maou peih.

PENAL laws, for the purposes of punishment, 刑法 hing fa.

Penal code of China, translated by Sir George Staunton, 大清律例 Ta-tsing Leuh-le; the clauses omitted in the translation often modify or alter the original law considerably.

PENANCE, self inflicted by the Budh priests, 苦練修行 koo lēn-sew hing.

PENATES, or household gods, 家神 kea shin; they say that 竈神爲一家司命 tsaou shin wei yih kea sze ming, the god of the furnace rules the destinies of the whole household. In a house there is also 家堂香火 kea tang heang ho, incense and fire in the domestic hall in honor of the manes of ancestors.

PENCIL, 筆 peih.

A pencil, 一枝筆 yih che peih; 一管筆 yih kwan peih.

Took up the pencil with a lofty air, 昂昂然提起筆來 gang-gang jen, te ke peih lae.

PENETRATE, enter straight to the bottom, 直鑽到底 chih tswan taou te. Penetrates the bones, 透骨 tow kth, said of Indian Camphor taken as a medicine.

PENIS, the male organ of generation, 牡 mow; 陽物 yang wth. Novels and light books use 玉莖 yüh häng; 靈柯 ling ko; 那話 na hwa; and 東西 tung se. The Budh sect use 男根 nan kán. In Mahomedan Chinese books they use 羞體頭 sew te tow.

Glans penis, 龜頭 kwei tow.

Penis of a brute animal, 鞭 pēn. The 黑驢鞭 hih leu pēn, penis of a black ass, is used in medicine.

Ulcer on the head of the penis, 陰頭生瘡 yin tow sāng chwang.

PENITENT, 悔 hwuy; 悔罪 hwuy tsuy.

Extremely penitent even to death, 也就後悔死了 yay taow how hwuy sze leaou.

If he feel neither shame nor penitence, (for his misconduct) he is not a man, 他若是還不知愧悔便不成個人了 ta jō she hwan pūh che kwei hwuy, pēn pūh ching ko jin leaou.

PENKNIFE, 書刀 shoo taou, "a book knife;" a small knife used by literary men in ancient times. Some say 刀仔 taou tae, and 修鵝毛筆的刀 sew go maou tēih peih tēih taou.

PENSION, conferred by the emperor, 皇賞 hwang shang.

PENSIONER, 領皇賞之人 ling hwang shang che jin.

PENTAGON, 五角形 woo keō hing.

PENTAPETES PHOENICEA, 午時花 woo she hwa.

PENURIOUS, 慳吝 kēn lin.

Being penurious in making a bargain, they express by 磨牙 mo ya, grinding the teeth.

PEOPLE, plebs, vulgus, 民 min; 小民 seaou min; 百姓 pih sing; 白衣 pih e; 布衣 poo e; these terms apply to all those who have no rank, or title in the state; or those who 未有功名 we yew kung ming, "not having merit and name," all those who have no honors for services done to the country: or who have not purchased rank, as every person of property in China does.

The Tsin dynasty called the people 黎民 kēn-show; 黎民 Le-min; and 黎元 Le-yuen, 黎謂民黔首 Tsin wei min kēn show; 黎民 lo min; 黎元 le yuen.

The common people, 平民 ping min.

How many people? 多少烟戶 to shaou yen hoo? 多少火竈 to shaou ho tsaou.

To be ready for the used of the people, 以備民用 e pe min yung.

From the common people up to officers of government; and from officers of government up to the imperial family, 由平民以至仕宦由仕宦以至宮僚 yew ping min e che sze hwan; yew sze hwan e che kung leaou.

The people in these villages and hamlets, day after day, gradually increase in number, 這一村一堡兒裏頭的人一日一日漸漸的多了 chay-yih tsun, yih paou urh le tow tēih

jin; yih jih, yih jih, tsēn tsēn tēih to leaou.

Heaven adopts the mind of mankind,—the opinion of the ancients was, that heaven's mind may for the most part be divined by the people's mind, Vox populi, vox Dei, 天以天下之心爲心, 古之論天者多以民心卜之 tēn, e tēn hea che sin wei sin; koo che lun, Tēn chay, to e min sin pūh che.

The bulk of mankind may be made to act from (moral principles,) but not to understand them, 民可使由之不可使知之 min ko she yew che; pūh ko she che che. Not obtain the people's hearts, 不得民心 pūh tih min sin.

People of the world know how (to speak about) the happiness of heaven; I would add an advice, that they should know the misery of heaven (that which heaven inflicts), 世人知天之福我而加勸知天之禍 she jin che tēn che fūh; wo urh kea keuen, che tēn che ho.

PEPPER, 胡椒 hoe tseou.

Pepper of the Chinese, 川椒 chuca tseou.

Long pepper, 華撥 peih pō.

Wild pepper; qu. cubebs, 蔓荊子 man king tze.

PEPPERMINT water, 薄荷油 pō ho yew.

PERCEIVE, observe, see, 見 kēn; 視 she; 觀 too. I cannot perceive that thing, 我看不見那件

東西 wo kan pūh kēn na kēn tung se.

Cannot clearly perceive the meaning, 不能明晰其意 pūh nāng ming chō ke e.

I wish you may feel and perceive its truth, 願你深燭其然 yuen ne shin chūh ke jen.

PERCEPTION seven organs, or avenues of. See under *Seven*.

PERCH, 金絲鱸 kin sze lū. A fish resembling perch-fish, some barred, others pearly, 旗匪魚 ke tā yu.; named from the tail waving like a banner in the wind.

PERDITION, future misery, 沉淪 chin lun; 永苦 yung koo.

PERFECT, to finish, to complete, 成 ching; 成功 ching kung.

Perfect man, a man without any defect, 全人 tseuen jin; 成人 ching jin; 人昂十足 jin pin shih tsūh.

The perfect sages are called 聖人 shing jin.

Perfect comprehension or conception is expressed by 圓覺 yuen keō; and 圓悟 yuen woo, round perception; complete, a perfect circle.

PERFECTION, state of, and becoming a Budh divinity, is expressed by 成道 ching taou.

PERFIDIOUS; faithless, 不忠 pūh chung; 不信實 pūh sin shih; 虧心的 kwei sin tēih.

PERFORM, to do, 做 tso; 成 ching.

He cannot perform it, 他做不來 ta tso pūh lae.

Perform a play, 演戲 yen he.

PERFUME, 香 heang; for the clothes, 衣香 e heang; for the hair, used by Chinese women, 香草油 heang tsaou yew.

A seller of perfume, 賣香料的 mae heang leaou tēih.

Diffusive and penetrating perfume, 香竄 heang tawan.

I dislike strong perfumes, 我不喜熏香 wo pūh he heun heang.

PERHAPS, 或者 hwō chay.

Perhaps, I apprehend it may be, 恐怕有 kung pa yew.

PERICARDIUM, 包絡 paon lā, or 心包 sin paou?

PERIOD or full stop, at the close of a sentence, 圈斷一句 keuen twan yih keu.

To put a period to, 完了一件事 wau leaou yih kēn sze.

PERISH, be destroyed, 被敗壞 pei pae hwac. Be lost eternally, suffer eternal misery, 落於永苦 lo yu yung koo.

PERJURY, to take a false oath, 發假誓 fā kea she; 枉誓願 wang she yuen.

False evidence, 誣證 woo ching.

PERMEABLE to the air, 透氣 tow ke.

Not permeable to the air; the air cannot get out, 氣不外透 ke pūh wae tow.

PERMISSION, to grant it; 准 chun; 許 heu; 允 yun.

PERMIT, to allow without command, 許 heu; 准 chun.

Permit them to retire, 准他們回去 chun ta mun hwuy keu.

Permit me to defer doing it till another day, 容我改日再做 yung woo kac jih tsae tso.

A permit to transport goods; a custom-house permit, 照票 chaou peaou. The paper announcing the goods is called 報單 paou tan.

PERPENDICULAR; standing upright, 豎 shoo; 豎直 shoo chih.

Perpendicular, a line is so called whenever a straight line crosses another straight line at right angles, 凡畫一直線交於別線其所成之角若直此線謂之垂線 fan hwā yih chih sēn, keaou yu pē sēn, ke so ching che keō jō chih, tsze sēn wei che chuy sēn.

For (the lines) divide the circumference into four equal parts, 蓋其兩線平分還界為四 kae ke leang sēn ping fan hwan keae wei sze.

Let fall a perpendicular, 作一垂線 tsō yih chuy sēn.

Raise a perpendicular, 立垂線 leih chuy sēn.

Perpendicular, (or right angle with one side laid on the ground) to measure height, 偃矩以測高 yen keu e tsih kaou.

PERPETUAL, never ceasing, 不間斷的 pūh kēn twan tēih.

Continual, 常常有的 chang chang yew tēih.

PERSECUTE, to pursue with a design to injure, 捕害 poo hae.

In China during the reigning dynasty many efforts have been made by

individuals in the government to induce the emperors to persecute the Mahomedans; but the emperors have resisted such applications, and issued edicts arguing the propriety of their being tolerated; a collection of these edicts may be seen in a Mahomedan work, called 正教真詮 ching keaou chin tseuen.

PERSEVERANCE in virtue, 為善至終 wei shen che chung.

Want of perseverance in virtue, 為善不終 wei shen pūh chung.

Persevere, to continue doing, 恒心 做 häng sin tso.

A persevering mind, 常心 chang sin.

A persevering man, 有常心的人 yew chang sin tēih jin.

PERSIST in doing, 仍要做 jing yaou tso.

PERSON, an individual man or woman, 一位人 yih wei jin.

This person is my friend, 這位係我的朋友 chay wei he wo tēih päng yew.

To take care of one's own person, 謹身 kin shin.

Wish to take their persons and property to offer as surety, 願將身家具保 yuen tseang shin kea keu paou.

Every class of persons, 諸色人戶 choo sih jin hoo.

Only don't mention it to another person, 你只別和別人說就是了 ne chih pē ho pē jin shwō, tsew she leaou.

PERSPICUOUS, 詳明 tseang ming.

Perspicuous stile, 文理透晰 wān le tow chē.

PERSPIRATION flows, and steeps the back, 汗流浹背 han lew tsēē pei. Much perspiration in the summer months, 夏月汗多 hea yuē han to.

PERSPIRE, excretion by the cuticular pores, 發汗 fā han; 發表 fā peaou.

PERSUADE or advise, 勸 keuen. To persuade persons who have been wrangling to be quiet, 解勸 keae keuen.

Persuade, or advise kindly, 婉勸 yuen keuen.

Since he did not return all night, I am persuaded that he was outside, and if not drinking, gambling, 他一夜不歸只料定他在外非飲即賭 ta yih yay pūh kwei; chih leaou ting ta tsae wae, se yin tsēih too.

PERT, 嘴硬 tsuy gāng.

So pert, 這等嘴硬 chay tāng tsuy gāng.

PERTINACIOUS, obstinate, 固執 koo chih.

PERTLY, 硬嘴的 gāng tsuy tēih.

PERVADE heaven, earth, and all things, 暢充天地萬物 chang chung tēn te wan wūh.

Pervades the whole from first to last, 徹始徹終 chē che chē chung.

PERVERSE, untractable, 乖張 kwae chang; 乖戾 kwae le.

PERVERT the sense of, give it an immoral turn, 說歪話 shwō wae hwa.

To pervert and turn to ridicule the sayings of the sages, 侮弄聖言 *woo lung shing yen*.
 PERUSE a book, 看書 *kan shoo*.
 PESTILENCE, 瘟疫 *wǎn yih*; 疫症 *yih ching*.
 PESTLE of iron, 鐵鎚 *těh chuy*.
 Mortar and pestle, 臼杵 *kew choo*.
 To bray or pound with the pestle, 春杵 *chung choo*.
 Take the pestle and mortar, to pound sugar-candy, 拿杵白春冰糖 *na choo kew, chung ping tang*.
 Pestle, made of white earth, 乳鎚 *joo chuy*.
 PETALS of flower, 花瓣 *hwa pan*; 瓣子 *pan tsze*.
 PETECHIO, red-spots which appear in malignant fevers, 斑疹 *pan chin*.
 To break out, 一發斑 *yih fā pan*.
 PETITION, solicit of those in power, 稟請 *pin tsing*.
 A supplicatory petition, 哀懇稟詞 *gae kan pin tsze*.
 To petition all the superior officers, 通稟上司 *tung pin shang sze*.
 It has always, from ancient times to the present been the case, that if the affairs of inferiors could not reach superiors, the empire has gone to confusion; but when the affairs of inferiors were concealed from superiors, the empire has gone to ruin, 自古下情上達天下罔不治下情上壅天下亡 *tsze koo hea tsing shang tǎ, tēn hea wang pǐh che; hea tsing shang yung, tēn hea wang*.
 PETITIONER, 稟求之人 *pin*

kew che jin; instead of the pronoun I, he calls himself 小的 *seou tēih*, "a petty person;" 蟻 *e*, "an emmet," and other names according to his situation and circumstances.
 PETRIFIED crabs, 石蟹 *shih heac*.
 Petrified pecten, 石燕 *shih yen*.
 PETTICOATS, embroidered, 綉裙 *sew keun*.
 PETTY consideration, 細故也 *se koo yay*.
 Reckon it a petty affair not worth troubling the emperor to listen to it, 以爲細事不足煩帝聽 *e wei se sze, pǐh-tǐh fan te ting*.
 As to petty schemes and artifices, 至於瓊細機巧 *che yu so se ke keaou*.
 Petty anger and resentment, 細小之忿恨 *se seou che fun hǎn*.
 Petty joys of fame and gain, 區區名利之樂 *keu keu ming le che lǎ*.
 PETUNTSE, 白不子 *pǐh tun tsze*.
 See Porcelain.
 PEZIZA, or cup mushroom, species of, 木耳 *mǐh urh*; a fungus that grows out of old rotten wood, eaten by the Chinese.
 PHALAENA ATLAS, female, 羅浮蝶母 *lo fow tēh moo*; Male, 羅浮蝶公 *lo fow tēh kung*.
 PHARMACOPOEIA. The 本草綱目 *Pun-tsaou-kang-mǐh*, is the best work of the kind in China: it consists of 38 volumes.
 PHEASANT, 山鷄 *shan ke*; 野鷄 *yay ke*. Gold pheasant, 金鳳 *kin fung*.

The feather of an argus pheasant, 鸞毛 *luan maou*.
 The long pheasant's feather, worn by Chinese executioners, and anciently by military officers, 雉雞尾 *che ke wei*.
 PHENOMENA, celestial, 曆象 *leih seang*.
 PHILOSOPHY, moral, to advance or make progress in it, 進於道矣 *tsin yu tao e*.
 PHILOSOPHER who makes the material world generally his study, 博物君子 *pō wǐh keun tsze*.
 PHEGM, bilious, 黃痰 *hwang tan*.
 PHOENIX of China, is the 鳳凰 *hwang-fung*: its only resemblance to the Phoenix of Arabia, is that it seems perfectly imaginary: some have thought Chinese pictures of it resembled the Mœnura Superba, of New South Wales.
 PHRASE, 一句話 *yǐh keu hwa*; common phrase, 常用的詞 *chang yung tēih tsze*.
 A set phrase, 一個字眼 *yǐh ko tsze yea*.
 PHTHISIS, 勞病 *laou ping*.
 PHYSICIAN, 內科醫生 *nuy ko e sāng*.
 Physicians, 方家 *fang kea*, the writers of prescriptions: physicians generally, 醫家 *e kea*. Physicians should,
 Wang 望 *observe*,
 wǎn 聞 *listen to*,
 wǎn 問 *enquire of, and*,
 tsē 切 *feel, the pulse of the patients*.

Been under the care of how many famous physicians: 經過多少名醫 king kwo to-shaou ming e.
PHYSIOGNOMY, 看相的事 kan seang tēih sze.
 Physiognomist, 看相先生 kan seang sēen sāng.
 Chinese physiognomists carry about with them a sort of sign-board, on which are these words, 善觀氣色 shen kwan ke sīh; "a good observer of the air and colour."
PIAZZA, a walk under a roof supported by pillars, 有柱的廊 yew ehoo tēih lang.
PICK one's teeth, 剔牙 tēih ya.
 Pick for the teeth, 牙籤 ya tsēen.
 Pick for the ear, 耳挖子 urh wā tsze. Pick, to select, 選擇出來 seuen tsīh chūh lae.
PICKPOCKET, 剪綹的 tsēen lew tēih. The Chinese are said to be great adepts at cutting open the leather pockets worn by the natives.
PICTURE, 畫 hwa. A picture that rolls up, 一軸畫 yīh chūh hwa. Pictures pasted on paper, 紙裱畫 che peau hwa.
PIECE of cloth, 一疋布 yīh peih poo.
 A piece of ink, 一塊墨 yīh kwae mīh.
 Bring a piece of paper, 拿一片碎紙來 na yīh pēen suy che lae.
PIERCE, 刺 tsze.
PIERCING wind, the Chinese call 刮風 kwā fung, "a scraping wind."
PIETY, reverence for the gods, 敬畏神 king wei shin.

Duty to parents, 孝 heau.
 Go and perform acts of piety, 去做功德 keu-tso kung tīh.
 A person who gives money for the performance of acts of piety or of religious rites, 功德主 kung tīh choo.
PIG, 猪 choo; 生猪 sāng choo.
 Roasted pig for the purposes of sacrifice, 金猪 kin choo.
 Pig sty, 猪欄 choo-lan.
PIGEON, 鴿子 kō tsze.
 Pigeon's egg, 鴿子蛋 kō tsze tan.
PIGMY, a very diminutive person, 矮子 yae tsze. They speak of 矮子國 yae tsze kwō, a pigmy nation.
PIKE, or long spear used in war, 長鎗 chang tseang.
 Pike of iron for acting as a lever for breaking clods, 鐵鍬 tēē tseau.
 Pike fish, 竹籤魚 chūh tsēen yu.
PILE or heap up, 壘 luy; 壘起來 luy ke lae; 壘起來 tēē ke lae. Pile it another layer higher, 壘高一層 tēē kaou yīh tsāng.
 Piles, or Hæmorrhoides, 痔瘡 che chwang. Internal and external piles, 內外痔瘡 nuy wae che chwang.
PILL for medicinal purposes, 丸 wan; 藥丸 yō wan.
 I'll send some pills for you to take when you are going to sleep, 我送丸藥來臨睡時用 wo sung wan yō lae; lin shwūy she yung.
 Pill for putting a stop to envy, 止妒

丸 che too wan. Taking a pill every morning, in three days he took them all, 他每早服一丸三日服盡 ta mei tsau fūh yīh wan, san jīh fūh tsin.
PILLAGE, to plunder by open violence, 打劫 ta kēō.
 The Japanese pillaged Shan-tung, 倭寇山東 wo kow shan-tung.
PILLAR, 柱 choo.
 Pillars of brass, 銅柱 tung choo.
 They use the word figuratively and speak of a pillar of the state, 國家柱石 kwō kea choo shīh; 國家梁棟 kwō kea leang tung.
PILLOW, 枕 chin; 枕頭 chin tow.
 A dying pillow, is nearly expressed by this phrase, 臨困苦床枕 lin kwān koo chwang chin.
PILLOWCASE, 枕頭袋 chin tow tae.
PLOT, 引水人 yin shwūy jin; 帶水人 tae shwūy jin.
 To give a government order allowing a pilot, 撥給引水 pō keh yin shwūy.
PIMP, is vulgarly called 拉皮條 la pe teaou.
 The head bawd of a brothel, 龜頭 kwei tow.
 To hire the sole use of a strumpet, 包娼 paou chang.
PIN, used to fasten clothes: the Chinese have none; a pin may be called 針扣 chin kow.
 A wooden pin or peg, 木釘 mūh ting.
 A pin or stake to fasten animals to, 杙 yīh.

PIN-A-FORE, or Bib for a child, 涎圍
sēn wei.

PINCERS, 鉗 kēn.

PINCH with the fingers, 揉 jow.

PINCUSHION, 針墊 chin tēn.

PINE tree, 松樹 sung shoo.

Like the pine, the blossom of which appears not in spring, nor does its leaf fall in winter, 如松栢春不見秀冬不見凋 joo sung pih, chun pih kēn sew, tung pih kēn teaou; this is said in illustration of the apathy aimed at by the Taou sect.

PINE APPLE, 菠蘿 po lo.

PINK, or Dianthus, 番石竹 fan shih chih.

PINNACLE of a pagoda, 塔尖 tā tsēn.

PINUS LANCEOLATA, 杉樹 shan shoo.

PIOUS, religiously attentive to personal and relative duties, 虔 kēn; 虔潔 kēn kē.

To venerate the gods, 敬神 king shin. To fear, or stand in awe of the gods, 畏神 wei shin.

Pious frauds; many of the 怪誕 kwae tan, 'strange tales' intended to alarm the vicious in China, are of this nature.

PIPE, to smoke with, 烟筒 yen tung. The head into which the tobacco is put, 烟筒斗 yen tung tow; the end applied to the mouth, 烟筒嘴 yen tung tsuy. A purse to contain tobacco, 烟袋 yen tae.

PIPE FISH, 海龍 hae lung. See Dragon.

PIRATE, one who robs on the seas, 海盜 hae taou; 洋盜 yang taou.

Recently, the pirates have daily increased, 近來洋匪日多 kin lae, yang fe jih to.

PISTIL of a flower, 花蒂 hwa te; te is also used for the twig by which fruit hangs.

PISTOL, they call 對面笑 tuy mēn seaou, "laugh in your face."

PIT or ditch slightly covered to ensnare an enemy, 阱窖 tsing kaou.

Open a coal pit, 開煤窰 kae mei yaou. Pit to procure coals, 開採煤窰 kae tsae mei yaou.

PITCH, the resin of the pine, 油蔴 yew ma.

Pitch, or set up a low shed to keep off the sun, 搭矮棚蔽日 tā yae pāng pe jih.

PITCHFORK, a sort of, 鐵鉞 tē tsaou.

PITEOUSLY entreated, 哀求 gae kew; 哀告 gae kaou.

PITTOSPORUM Tobira, 海童花 hae tung hwa.

PITUITOUS bile, 黃痰 hwang tan.

PITY, to shew compassion, 憐惜 lēn seh; 哀憐 gae lēn; 使悲哀 she pei gae.

Pity or compassionate the distressed, 矜憫苦累的人 king min koo luytēh jin.

PIVOT, 樞紐 choo new.

PLACABLE, 可勸息怒的 ko keuen seh noo tēh.

PLACARD, a label suspended in public, to invite customers, 招牌 chaou pae; a placard pasted up accusing

some person, 白帖 pih tē; an anonymous placard, 匿名揭帖 neih ming kē tē.

PLACE, a portion of space, 處 choo; 方 fang; 地方 te fang.

To hold one's place firmly, 立穩腳步 leih wān kē poo.

Place, in notation, is expressed by 位 wei, as 十爲二位百爲三位 shih wei urh wei, pih wei san wei. Ten is the second place: a hundred is the third place.

A place at table is also expressed by Wei; she supposed that her's was the second place, 他度其位次 ta tō ke wei tsze.

To put in a place, 放 fang; 放在 fang tsae; 設着 shē chō; 擺 kō; 擺 pae.

These were placed on that side, 此些在那邊設着 tse sey tsae na pēn shē chō. Placed on the table, 案上設着 gan shang shē chō. Placed on the stand, 架上放着 kē shang fang chō.

Place on the stand one or two books, that take your fancy, 几上置得意書一二部 ke shang che tih e shoo yih urh poo.

Placed in front (of a book), 載於前 tse yu tsēn.

Placing them, you must place them straight; they must not be placed crooked for if so they do not look well, 擺必要擺正不可擺斜倘不如此不好看 pae, peih yaou pae ching; pih ko pae sey; tang pih joo tse pih haou kan.

Place, ordinal relation; he was in the first place afraid that his mother would be anxious about him; and in the second place, he was anxious about Lin-tae-yüh, 一則他怕母親記掛着二則他記掛着林黛玉 yih ts'ih, ta pa moo tsin ke kwa chö; urh ts'ih, ta ke kwa chö Lin-tae-yüh.

PLACENTA, 胎衣 tae e.

PLACID, soft, kind, 溫味 wän ho; easy manner, 從容 tsung yung.

Placid countenance, 相貌怡然 seang maou e jen.

PLAGIARISM, 竊人之文以爲己作 tseih jin che wän e wei ke tsö.

PLAGUE, or generally prevailing distemper, 疫 yih; 疫病 yih ping; 瘟疫 wän yih.

PLAIN, level, 平 ping.

Plain and honest, 老實的 laou shih t'eh.

Plain usages or manners, 風俗素樸 fung süh soo p'uh.

Plain, not ornamented, 光身的 kwang shin t'eh.

A plain pagoda, 光塔 kwang tä; its opposite, an ornamented pagoda is expressed by 花塔 hwa tä.

Plain uncoloured paper, 素紙 soo che.

Plain (or clear) as if pointed out on the palm of the hand, 瞭如指掌 leaou joo che chang.

Plain and clean utensils, 器具質而潔 ke keu ch'ih urh k'eh.

Plain speaking, never offended by it, 從不以直言爲忤 tsung

p'uh e ch'ih yen wei woo; i. e. straight forward speaking.

Plain, without any letters or figures engraven on it, 素無紋 soo woo wän.

PLAINLY seen on opening the book, 展卷瞭然 chen keuen leaou jen.

Speak plainly, 講明的 keang ming t'eh.

PLAINTIFF, 原告 yuen kaou.

One who appears in behalf of another, and bearing the written accusation, 抱告 paou kaou.

PLAINTIVE cry, 悲鳴 pei ming. Plaintive cry of a bird, 鳥之鳴哀 neaou che ming gae.

PLAIT. The women plait the hair and form it into a tuft on the top of the head, 婦女編髮爲髻 foo neu p'eh fä wei keih.

PLAN or method of acting, 方法 fang fä; 法子 fä tsze.

To lay a plan, 設個方法 she ko fang fä; 弄個法子 lung ko fä tsze.

In great plans (or designs) a little expense must not be regretted, 論大計不惜小費 lun ta ke, p'uh seih seaou fei.

This is not a very good plan, 此計不狠妥 tze ke p'ih hän to.

A malicious plan, 毒計 t'uh ke.

Men devise a hundred plans; heaven devises but one, 人有百算 (天只有一算 jin yew p'ih swan; t'eh ch'ih yew y'ih swan.

PLANE, having a perpendicular raised on it, 平面上有立以垂

線 ping m'eh shang yew leih e chuy seän.

Plane or straight lined angle, 直線角 ch'ih seän keö.

Plane used by carpenters, 鉋 paou. Plane for working in a groove, 灣鉋 wan paou.

Plane, mock, or Pseudo-platanus, 楓樹 fung shoo.

PLANETS noticed by the Chinese are these, 金星 kin sing, Venus; 水星 shw'ü sing, Mercury; 土星 too sing, Saturn; 火星 ho sing, Mars; 木星 müh sing, Jupiter.

The seven planets, and the fixed stars move round in the midst of the ninth heaven, (or primum mobile), 九重天之內乃恒星與七政動旋其中 kew chung t'eh che nuy, nae häng sing, yu tseih ching, tung seuen ke chung.

PLANK, a thick strong board, 板 pan; 木板 möh pan.

PLANT, to put into the ground, 栽 tsae.

To plant and manure, 栽培 tsae pei; this expression is often used figuratively for rendering essential services to a person.

Plant firs and other trees, 栽培松栢等樹 tsae-pe'i sung p'ih t'ang shoo.

To plant bamboos and flowers, 種竹栽花 chung ch'uh tsae hwa.

Whenever trees are planted, first place below the root a head of large garlic and an inch of liquorice, and insects will never injure them, 凡栽樹將大蒜一枚甘草一

To pluck up, 拔起來 pǐ ke lae.
 Did you go and pluck this kwei flower?
 這桂花可是你去折
 來的麼 chay kwei hwa, ko she
 ne keu chě lae tēih mo?
 Pluck fuel (out of the fire,) 抽薪
 出火 chūh sin chūh ho. It is
 used in a moral sense, for taking a-
 way the occasions of sin, "a brand
 plucked out of the burning."
PLUM. A general term is 李子 le
 tze; or 酸梅 swan mei.
 A red plum, 紅梅 hung mei.
 A yellow plum, 黃梅 hwang mei.
 A black plum, 烏梅 woo mei.
 Species of plum, 微棗 hwuy tsaou.
PLUMBAGO ZELONICA, red flowers,
 雁來紅 yen lae hung.
 White flowers, 雁來白 yen lae
 pih.
PLUMERIA ALBA, 雞蛋花 ke
 tan hwa.
PLUMMET, 吊鉞 teaou to.
PLUMP, full faced, 丰 fung.
PLUNDER, to pillage, 打劫 ta kēē;
 搶奪 tsuang tō.
 To plunder in open day, 白日搶
 奪 pih jih tsuang tō.
 Connived at the army plundering,
 縱軍擄掠 tsung keun loo
 leō.
 Plunder, or the spoils taken by thieves
 and robbers, 贓 tsang; 劫掠之
 物 kēē leō che wūb.
PLUNDERER, 擄掠的人 loo
 leō tēih jin; 賊 tsāh; 盜賊 taou
 tsāh.
PLUNGE into the mire, 陷入泥中
 hēen jūh ae chung.

PLUTO, a king in hades, 地藏王
 te tsang wang.
POACH, to kill game by stealth, 偷
 打生畜 tow ta sǎng chūh.
POEM, 詩 she.
 To recite a poem, 歌詩 ko she.
POET, 詩人 she jin; experienced
 poets are called 詩伯 she pih;
 and 詩翁 she ung
 Those of a gay strain are called 騷
 人 saou jin.
 Poets, generally, 詩家 she kea.
 Poet, one of the most renowned in
 China is called 李太白 Le-tae-
 pih.
 This is the first poet of the Tang
 dynasty, 此是有唐第一
 位詩人 tze she yew Tang te
 yih wei she jin, viz. 杜審言
 Too-shin-yen.
POETRY, 詩學 she heō.
 Poetry proceeds from the will; and
 music proceeds from poetry, 詩出
 乎志者也樂出乎詩
 者也 she chūh hoo che chay yay;
 yō chūh hoo she chay yay.
 But my mind was most devoted to the
 study of poetry, 惟學詩一事
 有志 wei heō she yih sze yew che.
 Method of writing poetry, as clearly
 seen as looking at the fire, 作詩
 之法同若觀火 tsō she che
 fā, tung jō kwan ho.
 The form (or body) of poetry has under-
 gone many changes, 詩體多變
 she te to pēen.
 The different sorts of poetry are cha-
 racterized by these six words, 風
 賦比興雅頌 fung, foo, pe,

hing, ya, sung; which are called 六
 義 lew e, the
 1st, Fung, contains the principles of
 ancient sages for the promotion of
 social order.
 2nd, Foo, contains a plain statement of
 virtues and vices.
 3d, Pe, satirizes by allusions, when the
 poet is afraid to speak plainly.
 4th, Hing, figurative allusions to en-
 courage those who dislike flattery.
 5th, Ya, correct rules or sentiments for
 posterity.
 6th, Sung, contains direct praise of vir-
 tuous deeds. Some say that all these
 distinctions run into each other.
 Blend poetry and music, 融會詩
 樂之教 yung hwuy she yō che
 keaou.
POINT, the sharp end of any instrument
 or body, 尖 tsēen.
 Point or end of the finger, 手指尖
 show che tsēen.
 Point of a pencil, 筆頭尖 peih
 tow tsēen.
 Point of a sword, 劍嘴 kēen tsuy.
 Point of a needle, 針嘴 chin tsuy.
 Point of a knife, 刀嘴 taou tsuy.
 A thing pointed at the lower end, 忒
 yen.
 Point, to direct with the finger, 指
 che; 指引 che yin.
 To point out as in teaching, 指示
 che she.
 To point out in reproving, 指斥
 che tsih.
 To point out a name, 指名 che
 ming.
 Wang-foo-jin laughing pointed with her

On hearing it he was delighted and looked pleased—laughed with his eyes, 他聽說喜得眉開眼笑 ta ting shwō, he t'ih mei kue, yen seaou.

Does it not please you? 不中你的意 pūh chung ne t'ih e.

When you please, 隨便 suy p'een; 隨意 suy e; 從便 tsung p'een; 從意 tsung e.

Eat when you please, 隨意吃着 suy e ke'ih chō; 隨心愛吃 suy sin gae ke'ih.

To please a person, by aiding his particular amusement, or being subservient to his pleasures, 當人的篋片 tang jin t'ih me'ih p'een; 幫閑 pang h'een.

PLEASURE, gratification of the mind or senses, 樂 lō.

Animal gratification, 色 s'ih; 邪淫 seay, yin.

Blind or stupified by sensual pleasure, 以色被迷 e s'ih pe me.

Pleasure stupifies no man, man stupifies himself, 色不迷人自迷 s'ih pūh me jin; jin t'ze me.

Received great pleasure or enjoyment, 十分受用 sh'ih fun show yung.

In the midst of the famed (Confucian) philosophy, no doubt there is ground of pleasure, 名教中自有樂地 ming ke'au chung, t'zue yew lō te.

Pleasure should not be enjoyed to the utmost, 樂不可極 lō pūh ko ke'ih.

When pleasure is carried to the utmost,

there is a reverse, 樂極則反 lō ke'ih ts'ih fan.

When pleasure is carried to the utmost it produces pain, 樂極生悲 lō ke'ih sāng pei.

This sort of (sensual) pleasure when past leaves a void; but the pleasure of doing good remains after the act is past, 此等之樂過去即空. 行善之樂過後猶在 tsze t'ang che lō, kwo keu t'ae'ih kung; hing shen che lō; kwo how yew t'zue.

The highest pleasure is to be, or do, good, 爲善最樂 wei shen tsuy lō.

Pleasure, what the will dictates, 旨意 che e; the imperial pleasure, 上旨 shang che.

PLEDGE a thing, 按當 gan tang; 質 ch'ih.

To redeem a pledge, 贖當 shūh tang.

PLENTIFUL year, 大有年 ta yew n'een; 豐年 fung n'een.

Plentiful harvest, 豐登 fung t'ang. For successive years there was great plenty, 連年大熟 l'een n'een ta shūh.

PLENTY, abundance, 豐盛 fung shing.

Enough to use and an overplus, 敷用有餘 kow yung yew yu.

Old and young enjoyed peace and plenty, is expressed by They drummed on their full bellies and sung, 老幼鼓腹而歌 laou yew koo fūh urh ko. Plenty, more than enough, 太多 tao to.

PLIANT, 揉軟 jow juen.

To make pliant, 使揉軟 she jow juen.

PLOT, to form schemes of mischief, 謀害事 mow hae sze.

To conspire, 相串 seang chuen; 串同, chuen tung. Combinations of banditti for malevolent purposes, 串匪爲禍 chuen fei wei ho.

Plot a great rebellion, 謀大逆 mow ta ne'ih.

All those who plot insurrection; or plot great rebellion; for simply plotting (whether they carry it into effect or not) they shall all be put to a lingering and ignominious death, without any distinction of principal and accomplices, 凡謀反謀大逆但其謀者不分首從皆凌遲處死 fan mow fan; mow ta ne'ih, tan ke mow chay pūh fun show tsung; keae ling che choo sze.

PLOTTED to overthrow the emperor, 謀廢天子 mow fei t'een-t'zue.

PLOUGH, to cut furrows in the ground, 犁耙 le pa.

Prints exhibiting ploughing and weaving, 耕織圖 k'ang ch'ih too.

In ploughing, do not employ buffaloes, 耕不用牛 k'ang, pūh yung new.

PLOUGHMAN, or husbandman, 農夫 nung foo; 耕田人 k'ang t'een jin.

PLUCK, or snatch with the fingers, 摘 ts'ih; 採摘 tsae ts'ih.

To pluck fruit, 摘菓子 ts'ih kwo tsze.

Pomegranates if eaten to excess, injure the lungs and destroy the teeth, 石榴多食損肺壞齒 shih low to shih, sun fei, hwae che.

POMP, external show, 威風 wei fung; 體統 te tung; 榮貴 yung kwei.

POMPOUS, ostentatious, 好排場的 haou pae chang tēh.

POND, 池 che.

A fish pond, 魚池 yu che; or 塘 tang.

On the pond were a number of persons rowing a boat, 池中一羣人在那裡撐船 che chung yih keun jin tse na le chāng chuen.

POOR, 窮 keung; 貧窮 pin keung; 無錢 woo tsēn.

Poor without servile flattery, and rich without pride, 貧而無諂富而無驕 pin urh woo chen; foo urh woo keaou.

Hate the poor and love the rich, 嫌貧愛富 hēn pin gae foo.

Poor people, 貧民 pin min.

Poor starving people in times of dearth, 饑民 ke min.

Pass over the poor, and follow the rich, 越貧從富 yuē pin tung foo.

Poor people require patience, 窮須要忍 keung seu yaou jin: when patience is matured there will be no sorrowful repining, 忍到熟處自無戚戚之念 jin taou shūh choo, tsze woo tseih tseih che nēn. The 廣惠倉 kwang hwuy tsang, was a granary that existed about A. D. 100, for supplying 老幼貧疾 laou, yew, piu, tseih,

the aged, the young, the poor, and the sick.

POPPY, 罌粟 ying sūh.

Poppy heads, 粟殼 sūh kūh.

POPULACE are sometimes called 民 min; also 小民 seou min, the petty people; and 細民 se min, the small people; and 百姓 pih sing, the untitled hundred names.

Expose his body to the populace and to the court, 陳其尸於市朝 chin ke she yu she chao.

POPULATION, a list of the, 民簿 min poo.

An extensive territory, but a thin-population, 土廣民希 too kwang min he.

Population increases every day, 戶口繁滋日盛一日 hoo kow fan tsze jih shing yih jih.

Population has daily increased, 生齒日繁 sāng che jih fan.

Population gradually increased, 生人漸繁 sāng jin tsēn fan.

To ascertain the character and number of the population, the Chinese have tythings called 甲 keā, under a headman or constable called 保甲 paou keā; who requires a list of the inmates in each house; which list is called 門牌 mun pae, "a door tablet," from the circumstance of its being hung up publicly at the door.

PORCELAIN, 瓷器 tze ke; and 瓷 tze, or 磁器 tze ke.

Old fine porcelain intended originally for government, 官古器 kwan koo ke: for this, were selected all the finest and most beautifully smooth

materials, 選諸質料精美 細潤 seuen choe chih leaou, tsing mei, se jun.

The manufactory of porcelain at 景德鎮 King-tih-chin, of 浮梁縣 fow-leang-hēn, in 饒州 Jaou-chow, is one of the most ancient and most famed in China. There is an account, in four volumes, of this manufactory under the title 景德鎮陶錄 King-tih-chin-taou-lūh.

The first furnace on record was called 陶窯 taou-yaou, which was at 昌南 Chang-nan, in Keang-se province, and sent tribute of porcelain to the court of 武德 Woo-tih, A. D. 650.

The porcelain thus sent was called 假玉器 kea yūh ke, factitious precious stone ware. The furnace at King-tih, did not come into repute till about A. D. 1000.

In the manufacture of this article, the trade use several characters, peculiar to themselves, as 砗 yew, for 泐 yew; and 釉 yew, or 油 yew, all of which words are used for the glaze. Some characters they use with a pronunciation peculiar to themselves, as 不 Ga or Gō, they pronounce as 敦字 tun-tsze, from whence the "pe-tun tsze" of European books is derived.

The materials used in making porcelain are called,

1st, 官古不者 kwan koo tun chay.

2nd, 上古不者 shang koo tun chay.

3rd, 中古不者 chung koo tun chay.

4th, 滑石者 hwǎ shih chay; according to Sir G. Staunton, the English Soap rock.

5th, 釉果配高嶺者 yew-kwo pei kaou ling chay; Yew-kwo with kaou ling.

6th, 滑石配白石 hwa shih with pih-shih.

7th, 餘干不配高嶺 yu kan tun with kaou-ling.

8th, 黃泥不 hwang ne tun.

9th, 檢渣 keen cha. This is a general list of the materials which are diversely employed according to the kind of porcelain wanted.

The earth of porcelain, 瓷土 tze too, taken from 麻倉 ma-tsang, or 麻村 ma-tsun, was always considered the best; till 明末 Ming mǎ, the close of the Ming dynasty, about A. D. 1600. That (土竭 too kē) earth was finished. It afterwards again appeared and was used to 成釉果 ching yew kwo, form the yew-kwo, or glaze material: the hill called 鷓嶺 Woo-ling, produced the best. It's 性硬白而微汗 nature was stiff, white and without much sweat: the porcelain made of it did not crack. In the best ancient ware it was much used 作骨胎 to form the 'bones of the womb,' (the biscuit.)

Other places produced inferior earths, of a 硬白土 stiff white earth; 不免有油 some failed in being

oily; or if 白而性軟 white, of too soft a nature.

The 釉果 yew kwo, consisting of 青白石 an azure white stone, and 鳳尾草 fung wei tsaou, (perhaps an ophioglossum or fern,) and according to some a portion of the 白不細泥 finer paste of 凡佳器全用作質 in all of the best ware, entirely used for the principal material: in the next sorts of ware, it was half the material; and in the lowest kinds it formed only the glaze.

Kaou-ling (kaou-lin), 高嶺 is 邑東山名 the name of a hill on the east side of the village King-tih-chin. The earth of this hill when first 取土作不 taken to form the tun (or Petuntsze) belonged to four people, whose names were 汪 Wang, 河 Ho, 馮 Fung, 方 Fang, and still on the 高嶺塊 kaou-ling clods, those names are stamped. From the Kaou-ling hill, there were superior, middling, and inferior earths taken. The best sort was known by 擘驗 breaking and examining the porcelain: if the breaking was 滑平無紋而不糙若刀切然 smooth and even, and without veins or granular coarseness; but as if cut with a knife, the porcelain was of a weak brittle nature.

What is essentially, 同一不 the same tun or stone; is divided into 紅黃白不 in red, yellow, and white tun (or Petuntsze). The 紅白不皆器之細者用

red and white tun are used for the finer wares, the 黃不則惟粗器 yellow tun is used only for the coarser wares. The 白不以徽州祁門爲上 Pih tun (Pe-tun-tsze) of Ke-mun, at Hwuy-chow, (of Keang-nan province) is the best.

The people who procure it always avail themselves of mountain streams 溪流 where they erect 水碓 water pestles to 春之 pound it.

After pounding the stone, they 澄洗淘淨製如磚式曰白不 wash and scour it quite clean, and moulding it into the form of bricks call it Pih-tun, white tun. The 黃不土塊 yellow Tun clods, 大而堅 are large and hard. The 白不土稍鬆細 white tun earth is rather loose and fine. At present 不之絕佳者惟壽溪塢所產 the very best tun is that produced in Show-ke-woo, and all dealers when they come to market say of their own commodities, 我壽溪不 my Show-ke tun.

The government of China for more than a thousand years past, has paid considerable attention to the manufacture of Porcelain at Jaou-chow; and has named many of them from the reigning monarch who noticed them; the most famed village 景德鎮 King-tih-chin, derives its name from the emperor King-tih, B. C. 1000.

The emperor 乾隆 K'een-lung, sent a person from court to make drawings of the process of porcelain

manufacture. In the 35th vol. of 龍威秘書 lung wei pe shoo, the subject of each drawing is mentioned with explanatory notes. There were twenty drawings, as follows,

1st, 采石製泥 tsae shih che ne, procuring the stones and making the paste. The 石產江南徽州 stone is now produced in Hwuy-chow, of the province of Keang-nan. The stones which when broken have 黑花如鹿角菜形者佳 black flowered veins resembling the form of the deer horn vegetable are the best. 此土色純質細可製細器 this earth, or material, is of a pure unmixed colour and a fine body; of it fine ware may be made; it is 春細淘淨製如土磚名曰白不 pounded small, washed clean and formed like an earthen brick, in which state it is named *Pih-tun*. 凡造瓷泥土皆從此名 all the earths of which porcelain are made are named from this; beside it however, 別有高嶺玉紅箭灘數種皆出饒州府屬境內 there are several other sorts as *Kaou-ling*; *Yuh-hung*; *Ts'een tan*, all of which are produced in places belonging to *Jaou-chow-foo*, 采製法同白不止可參和製造於麤器為宜 the method of procuring and working these is the same as *Pih-tun*; but they are only proper as mixtures to form ware; and are fitted for coarse ware.

2nd, 淘鍊泥土 taou l'ien ne too, to scour and work the paste.

3rd, 鍊灰配釉 l'ien hwuy pei yew, preparing the ashes to be joined to the glaze. The 釉灰 yew hwuy, glaze ashes are procured in 樂平縣 L'ö-ping h'een. The fern 鳳尾草 fung wei tsau, probably *Ophioglossum*, is the plant which is added to 青白石 blue-white stone, with a portion of 白不細泥 fine petun paste; these mixed together, 成漿 form a thick liquid.

4th, 製造匣鉢 che tsauo keä p'ö, forming earthen boxes to bake the ware in.

5th, 圓器修模 yuen ke sew moo, making the moulds for round ware.

6th, 圓器拉坯 yuen ke lä pei, turning (on a lathe) the biscuit of round vessels.

7th, 琢器做坯 ch'ö ke tsö pei, forming the biscuit of vases and other ware called *Ch'ö ke*.

8th, 采取青料 tsae tseu tsing leaou, procuring the blue material, 出浙江紹興 it is produced in Shaou-hing of Ch'ö-keang province, that procured from Canton and other places, 不耐火 does not bear the fire.

9th, 揀選青料 k'een seuen tsing leaou, selecting the blue material; 有料戶專司其事 there are blue material shops which attend only to this business: The 黑綠潤澤光色全者為上

black, green, glossy bright coloured, and whole pieces are the best.

10th, 印坯乳料 yin pei joo leaou, fitting the unburnt shade-dried biscuit to the mould; cutting and paring it; also pounding to a milky consistence the bits broken off, which is used by the painters. This pounding, to 疾瞽老幼多資生 the lame, the blind, the old and the young, in numerous instances affords a livelihood; although 每月工直三錢 each month the work is valued at 3 mace, only. Some people work two pestles and continue half the night, these get double wages.

11th, 圓器青花 yuen ke tsing hwa, 'round vessels, blue flowering;' denotes painting the ware. They have 畫者染者 hwä chay and jen chay; those who draw the outline and those who lay on the colours. These are two departments of the labour, 以一其手不分其心 'to one the workman's hand; and not divide his mind.'

12th, 製畫琢器 che hwä ch'ö ke, painting miscellaneous ware.

13th, 蘸釉吹釉 tsan yew, chuy yew, glazing by the brush; the dip or the blow tube. The blow-tube is a recent invention. It consists of a bamboo tube seven puntos long, having its end covered with a thin gauze, 口蒙細紗 kow mung se sha; according to the size of the ware, and the consistence of the varnish, it is blown on from three and

four times, to seventeen or eighteen times.

14th, 鑊坏窆足 *seuen pei, wā tsāh*, turning and polishing the biscuit, and hollowing out the foot. Till now at the bottom of the vessel there is left two or three inches of the earth as a handle, but now 去 窆足 *the handle is taken away, and the foot formed.*

15th, 成坏入窆 *ching pei jūh yaou*, finishing the biscuit and putting it into the furnace.

16th, 燒坏開窆 *shaou pei kae yaou*, burning the biscuit, and opening the furnace.

17th, 圓琢洋彩 *yuen chō yang tsae*, adorning like the European enamel the round and other sorts of ware.

18th, 明鑪暗鑪 *ming loo gan loo*; heating in an open and in a close furnace, after the colours are laid on.

19th, 束草裝桶 *shūh tsau chwang tung*, binding with straw and packing in tubs.

20th, 祀神酬願 *sze shin chow yuen*, sacrificing and giving thanks to the gods. The concourse of people at King-tih-chin, is very great, and much stress is laid on this ceremony. There are from two to three hundred furnaces; and several hundred thousand workmen; they 候火如 候晴雨 *wait anxiously on the fire, as it does for rain in the time of drought*. At one of these sacrifices a lad's being self devoted to the

flames, and thereby procuring great blessings, is on record.

Porcelain which has some 暗損未 壞 *gan sun we hwae*, secret flaw, but is not broken, is called 過江 器 *kwo keang ke*, porcelain to be sent abroad over the Yang-tze-keang.

Porcelain manufactory in Canton, at 陽江縣 *yang-keang-hēen* in 肇慶府 *chao-king-foo*, is called 廣 窯 *kwang yaou*. The 高麗窯 *Kaou-je yaou*, furnace in Corea, produces nearly as good porcelain as that at King-tih-chin.

European porcelain ware, 洋瓷器 *yang tsze ke*.

PORCH, front of an entrance, 門口 *mun kow*; 門前 *mun tōen*; 簷 篷 *chen pung*; 拱篷 *kung pung*.

PORCUPINE, 蝟 *wei*; 箭猪 *tsēen choe*.

PORES of the skin, 毛竅 *maou keou*; 毛孔 *maou kuang*; 毛管 *maou kwan*.

PORPOISE, or sea hog, 江猪 *keang choo*; this is the name given by the watermen of the Yang-tze-keang river; it is otherwise called 江豚 *keang-tun*, and 海豚 *hae-tun*.

Vulgarly 猪魚 *choo yu*, hog fish.

PORT, a harbour for ships, 海口 *hae kow*; 港口 *keang kow*; 海門 *hae mun*.

Port or mart for goods, 埠頭 *fow tow*. Port-hole at the side of a ship, 炮眼 *pau yen*.

PORTER who carries burdens, 挑夫 *teaou foo*; 挑擔的 *teaou lan*

tēh; who watches a warehouse, 管 店 *kwau tēen*, or 管點 *kwau tēen*. To wait at the door, 看門 的 *kan mun tēh*; 門上 *mun shang*; 門公 *mun kuang*; 門子 *mun tsze*.

PORTICO, walk under a roof supported by pillars, 廊 *lang*; eastern portico,

東廊 *tung-lang*; western portico, 西廊 *se lang*; the pillars, 廊柱 *lang cho*. A pavilion in a garden, 一座亭 *yih tse-ting*.

PORTRAIT of Le-pih-ke, 李伯紀 像 *Le-pih-ke seang*.

PORTUGUESE, are commonly called 西洋人 *se yang jin*.

Portuguese coarse cloth, 西洋粗 布 *se yang tsou poo*.

PORTUGAL, 西洋國 *se yang kwō*.

POSSESS, 有 *yew*. Possessing every thing, 無不有者 *woo pūh yew chay*.

POSSESSION, by a spirit, frantic rites amongst the Tartars; to induce possession is expressed by 跳神 *teaou shin*.

To put away the husk, to take oil, and make the wine and rice for the frantic rites of demoniacal possession, 去 糠粃取油造跡神的 酒米 *kau kang pe, tseh yew, tsau teaou shin tēh tsew me*. The rites are performed by young women. The ceremony is described in 聊齋志異 11 vol. 65th page. Compare with Dæmon.

POSSIBLE to be done, 做得來 *tsou tih lae*; 可以辦得的 *ko e pan tih tēh*.

It is possible; it may be, 或者有
未可定 hwō chay yew we ko ting.
POSITIVELY, 斷然 twan jen.
POST, or bearer of letters employed by
the people, 快馬 kwae ma.
The government post or relay of horses,
驛 yih.
Post stages of the government couriers,
驛站 yih chen.
Privately lending post-horses, 私借
驛馬 sze tsay yih ma.
To send a letter by the post, 托快
馬寄書信 tō kwae ma ke
shoo sin.
A signal post to let people know, 一
根望杆叫人知道 yih
k'ān wang kan, keaou jin che taou.
POSTAGE, 信資 sin tsze; 橫資
pin tsze; 酒資 tsew tsze.
POSTERIOR, after, behind, 在後
tsae how.
To confer posterior honors on ances-
tors, 追尊始祖 chuy tsun che
tsou.
Posteriors, hinder parts of the body,
屁股 pe kuo.
POSTERITY, 後代子孫 how tae
tsze sun; 後嗣 how tsze; 後
裔 how e.
Name descend to posterity, 名立
於後世 ming leih yu how she.
Posterity cut off, 絕嗣 tseuē tsze.
POSTHORSE, 驛馬 yih ma.
POSTHOUSE on the road, 驛 yih.
POSTHUMOUS book; as the Four-
Books of Confucius, 遺書 e shoo.
POSTMAN, who travels on foot, is called
千里馬 tsēn le ma, a thousand
mile horse; by regular and deliberate

walking they perform extraordinary
journeys.
POT and jar of earthen ware, 土罐
too kwan.
Mustard pot, 芥末罌 keaemō ying.
Chamber-pot, 便壺 pēn hoo; 夜
壺 yay hoo 夜虎 yay hoo.
POTATOE of Europe was brought to
China by the Dutch, and is called 荷
蘭薯 Ho-lan shoo. Sweet potatoe,
番薯 fan shoo.
POTTER, or maker of earthenware ves-
sels, 陶戶 taou hoo; 陶人 taou
jin; 甄人 kēen jin.
To break to pieces, as a potter's vessel,
said of any affair that goes to ruin,
解瓦 keae wa.
POTTERY, 造陶器之處 tsaou
taou ke che choo.
Pottery where porcelain and earthen
ware are burnt, 陶坊燒磁
瓦 taou fang, shaou tsze wa.
POUCH, a bag or purse, 囊 nang.
POMERET fish, 莽魚 mang yu.
POTASH, 鹼沙 kēen sha.
POVERTY, 貧窮 pin keung.
Chin-sze-taou was a retired scholar of
elevated sentiments and strict man-
ners; was satisfied with poverty, and
found delight in moral philosophy,
陳師道處士高介有
節安貧樂道 Chin-sze-taou,
choo sze, kaou keae, yew tsēē, gan
pin, lō taou.
A state of poverty is expressed by 家
徒四壁 kea too sze peih, noth-
ing in the house but bare walls.
POUND or catty of the Chinese, 斤 kin.
To pound rice, 舂米 chung me.

To pound with a stone raised by a le
碓舂 tuy chung.
Pound medicines, 搗藥 taou :
Pound with increased effort, 加
力搗 kea kin leih taou.
POUR out, 斟 chin; 倒出 t
ch'ih.
To pour out tea, 倒茶 taou t
斟茶 chin cha.
To pour out libations of wine, 奠
tēn tsew.
Poured it all out at once, 一齊
倒出來 yih tse king taou t
lae.
Laughing she hastily poured out a
of wine and held it at Fung-ta
lips, 笑着忙斟了一
酒送至鳳姐唇邊
chō mang chin leaou yih pei t
sung che Fung-tsay shin pēn.
POWDER, any body comminuted,
fun.
Medicinal powder, 藥散 yō san;
末 yō mō.
Powder for painting the face, use
Chinese females, 面粉 mōen
Tooth powder, 牙散 ya san.
To rub to powder, 研作粉 yan
fun.
Gun powder, 火藥 ho yō.
Powder manufactory, 火藥局
yō keūh.
To set fire to a train of powder, 點
着藥線 jen chō yō sōn.
POWER, command, authority, 權
ke ren; 權柄 keuen piang; 權勢
keuei she.
Strength, force, 能 nāng; 力 leh;
強 keang.

Quite in his power, 在他掌握之中 tsae ta chang ūh che chung.

Not in my power, 勢不能 she pŭh nāng.

Not in the power of man to effect, 非人之力所能為 fei jin che leh so nāng wei.

All persons stand in awe of power, or majesty, 畏威者眾 wei wei chay chung.

Powers of numbers often multiplied into themselves from their roots, 以根累次乘即得累次多乘方 e kǎn luy tsze shing, tsēh tih luy tsze to shing fang. (See 數理精蘊 soo le tsing yun, 41 vol.)

Sixth power, 六乘方 lūh shing fang.

POWERFUL, having great authority, 大有權柄的 ta yew keuen ping tēh.

Possessing force, 強的 keang tēh.

PRACTISE, to do habitually, 習 seih; 習行 seih hing; 習練 seih léen.

To practise maturely, 練熟 léen shūh.

Practise constantly, 時習 she seih; 溫習 wān seih; constant practice is expressed by this phrase, 日切磋而不舍 jīh tsēh tao urh pŭh shay, daily cut and polish and not leave.

Practise, or to exercise in the use of arms, 演習 yen seih.

To practise archery, 習射 seih shay; 習弓矢 seih kung she.

Practise strenuously (what religion

teaches), 身體力行 shin te leh hing.

Practise principles which one has learned, 體行所學之理 te hing so heh che le.

Practise the moral principles he searches for, 行其所求之志 hing ke so kew che che; 行義以達其道 hing e e tā ke taou; 守其所達之道 show ke so tā che taou.

Practised till it become a custom, 相習成風 seang seih ching fung.

PRAISE, to laud, 稱讚 ching tsan; 讚美 tsan mei.

All praised it unceasingly, 都稱讚不已 too ching tsan pŭh e.

Praised and extolled it exceedingly, 稱揚不絕 chin yang pŭh tseuh.

Praise and blame, as awarded by the historian, 褒貶 paou pēn.

The language of praise, 褒獎的言語 paou tseang tēh yen yu; 稱美的話 ching mei tēh hwa.

Praise or bless god, 祝頌神 chūh sung shin.

To court fame and the praises or commendations of others, 沽名邀譽 koo ming yaou yu: a like idea is expressed by seeking to buy men's hearts, 邀買人心 yaou mae jin siu.

Praise a man's virtues more than the fact warrants, 揚人之善過於其實 yang jin che shen kwo yu ke shih.

You praise me too much, 你過譽我 ne kwo yu wo.

Brother, how can you exceed so in your praises, 兄何得過譽 heung, ho tih kwo yu.

Praise first, and afterwards invoke (Budh.) 先讚而後呼之 sēn tsan, urh how hoo che.

To praise Budha, 稱讚佛 ching tsan Fūh.

Praised be God, the preserver of the whole world, 感讚保養一切世界之主 kan tsan paou yang yih tse che keae che Choo. (教款捷要)

PRATE, idle loquacity, 囉唆的言語 lo so tēh yen yu.

PRATTLE of children, 穉言 che yen.

PRAWN, 大蝦 ta hea; 大海蝦 ta hae hea.

Prawn, large species of, 明蝦 ming hea.

PRAY, 祈 ke; 祈禱 ke taou: 求神 kew shin. These words are also used in courtesy to persons, like 請 tsing, I pray, or request you, in ceremonious address.

To read written offices of devotion, 念經 nēen king.

Pray in silence, saying, 默祝日 mīh chūh yuē.

Pray for, as saints departed are supposed to do, is expressed by 轉祈 chuen ke.

PRAYER, a written office of devotion, 祝文 chow wān; 經咒 king chow; 祈禱式 ke taou shih.

What prayer are you reciting? 誦甚

麼經卷 tsung shin mo king keuen.

In the morning repeat, and in the evening recite it as a prayer, **朝念暮誦以爲祈禱** chaou nēen moo tsung e wei ke taou.

Prayer called **金剛經** kin kang king is to be read in private, **朔望三元** sō wang, at the new and full moon; 三元 san yuen, three yuen terms, viz. 15th day of the 1st moon; 15th, of the 2nd; and 15th of the tenth; at the birth days of one's father and mother, one's own birth day, and at the five 15 periods. See Terms.

PRAYER BOOK, may be expressed by the words under the preceding word, for a written prayer as **經卷** king keuen.

Leisurely shut up the prayer books, **慢慢的掩了經卷** man man tēih yen leaou king keuen.

PREACH, to proclaim or publish, **宣** seuen.

Preach or promulge reformation, in behalf of heaven, **代天宣化** tae tōen seuen hwa. The Chinese have very little public instruction. The priests of the various religions do not preach. Almost all knowledge that is communicated in China is communicated by the schoolmaster. There are sixteen moral and political discourses which were written by the Emperor Yung-ching, from themes given by Kang-he. These are read publickly in the imperial hall of the district on the first and fifteenth of every month. But

as these political sermons are always the same, there are very few hearers. This is called **讀聖諭** tūh shing yu.

There is a kind of street preaching, called **講古** keang koo, Discoursing of ancient affairs, as the epithet imports; the subject is some occurrence of former times. The preacher is some poor man who has the gifts of memory and a ready elocution. Having committed an historical novel to heart, he repeats it in the various tones of narrative dialogue, &c. with little additions of his own to excite mirth and laughter. To excite attention he strikes the table at which he sits with a piece of wood prepared for the purpose. He is rewarded for this service by the voluntary contributions of his hearers. These preachers commonly hold forth in large squares where a market is held, and where there is a great concourse of people.

PREACHING MANTIS, **螳螂** tang lang.

PRECARIOUS, uncertain, **不穩定** pūh wān ting.

Man born into this world, is in as precarious a state as light dust settled on weak grass, **人生世間如輕塵棲弱草** jin sāng she kēen joo king chin tse jō tsau.

PRECAUTIONS to ward off, **先防範** sēen fang fan; **預防** yu fang. Precautions, before disease breaks out, **先幾防於未病** sēen ke fang yu we ping.

PRECEDENCE of others, not take it on account of worth and knowledge, **不以賢知先人也** pūh e hēen che sēen jin yay.

PRECEDENT or rule, to draw in as, **援以爲例** yuen e wei le.

PRECEPT, positive, **命** ming; **令** ling. Negative, **戒** keac.

Rather cease to eat and so die, than violate the precept and live, **寧可絕食而死不肯破戒而生** ning ko tseuē shih urh sze; pūh kāng po keac urb sāng.

Precept in the language of the Buddh sect is called **法** fā; **爲世之則謂之法** wei she che tūh, wei che fā; that which is a rule for mankind is called fā.

PRECESSION of the equinoxes, **歲差** suy cha; Yu-he of the Tsia dynasty first knew, or observed them, (4th century,) **晉虞喜始知之** Tsia Yu-he, che che che.

PRECIOUS, of great value, **寶** paou; **財寶** tsae paou; **寶貝** paou pei; **貴重之物** kwei chung che wūh.

PRECIPICE, **陡坡** tow po; 'rising suddenly and abruptly.' This language is applied to literary composition, to denote its being striking from new thoughts rising suddenly, in contradistinction from a dull monotonous sameness.

Precipice of a mountain, **山之廉角** shan che lēen keō.

PERCISELY at the time appointed, **照限** chaou hēen.

PREDESTINED fates of a person are called by the Mahomedans **先天真種子** *sēn tēn chin chung tsze*, true seeds planted before birth: what these were may be known, **眼前一一發根芽** *yen tsēn yih yih fā kǎn ya*, by the roots and buds daily evolved before one's eyes. The practice of virtue is the **加培養** *ka pei yang* culture of the seed; and the result in a future state is the **成果** *cheng guo* formation of the fruit.

PREDESTINATION in the language of Chinese Mahomedans is expressed by **前定** *tsēn ting*. A sort of predestination is expressed by the Chinese, by the word **命** *ming*, fate; and by **定數** *ting soo*, a fixed number.

PREDICT, **預言** *yu yen*.

PREFACE to a book, **序** *seu*; **書之序** *shoo che seu*.

Large or long preface, **大序** *ta seu*; short preface, **小序** *seou seu*; **小引** *seou yin*.

Preface to Taou-tih, **道德敎** *taou-tih seu*; one of the principal books of the Taou sect.

PREGNANCY, in a state of, **有身** *yew shin*; **娠** *shin*.

Heaven having by its assistance caused pregnancy, **天既祐令有身** *tēn ke yew ling yew shin*.

The first stages of pregnancy, **婦人懷妊三月名曰始胎** *foo jin hwaie jin, san yuē ming yuē, che-tae*.

Pregnancy is sometimes expressed by **六甲** *lew keā*.

Three months of pregnancy, **身有三個月孕** *shin yew san ko yuē ying*.

Last month of pregnancy, **臨月身孕** *lin yuē shin ying*.

PREGNANT, **孕** *ying*; **娠孕** *shin ying*.

To become pregnant, **受胎** *shou tae*; **有胎的** *yew tae tēih*.

To injure a pregnant woman, **懷胎** *hwaie tae*.

Ten months pregnant, **十月懷胎** *shih yuē hwaie tae*.

PREJUDICE, **先期預必** *sēn ke yu peih*.

Prejudice, is thus explained in the Lun-yu, **於未事之先起於意而遂於必** *yu we sze che sēn, ke yu e, urh suy yu peih*, Ere an affair occurs, to have an opinion about it, and immediately determine; called in the Four-books **毋意毋必** *woo e, woo peih*; the first of the **絕四** *tseuē sze*, four things renounced by Confucius.

Prejudiced view or opinion, **偏私之見** *piēn sze che kēn*.

PREMEDITATE, **預先思索** *yu sēn sze sō*.

To compose in the mind, **腹蒿** *fūh kaou*.

PREPARE, to make ready before hand, **豫備** *yu pe*.

Prepare a candle, **豫備個蠟燭** *yu pe ko lǎ chūh*.

Every thing prepared, **備得十全** *pe tih shih tseuen*.

We have prepared a few trifles for your use in the boat, which we hope you

will not refuse, **我等備得些須微物聊作舟資之費望勿見却** *wo tāng pe tih seay seu we wūh, leaou tsō chow tsze che fe; wang wūh kēn keē*.

To be prepared is expressed thus, **宜未雨而綢繆** *e we yu urh chow mew*, before rain comes every place should be made close.

Don't stay till you are thirsty before you dig a well, **毋臨渴而掘井** *woo lin hō urh keuē tsing*.

Consider (probable) evils and be prepared for them, **思患而預防之** *sze hwan urh yu fang che*.

PREPUCE, **人陽物尖頭之皮** *jin yang wūh tsēn tow che pe*.

PRESAGE, or prognostick, **兆** *chaou*.

Felicitous presage, **祥兆** *tsiang chaou*; **吉兆** *keih chaou*.

Infelicitous, **凶兆** *heung chaou*.

PRESCRIPTION, medical, **藥方** *yō fang*.

First printing of these in China was done by **張仲景** *Chang-chung-king*, about A. D. 220.

Prescription for, or method of blackening the beard, **烏鬚方** *woo seu fang*. He made out a prescription yesterday, **他昨日開了方子** *ta tsō jīh kae leaou fang tsze*.

PRESENT time, now, **如今** *joo kin*;

目下 *mūh hea*; **現在** *hēn tse*; **此刻** *tsze kih*; **這時節** *chay she tsē*; **這會兒** *chay hwuy urh*; **這會子** *chay hwuy tsze*; **這個時候** *chay ko she how*.

Present, gift, **禮物** *le wūh*.

A liberal present, 厚禮 how le.
 A small present, 薄禮 pō le.
 When a large present is given to a man there must be something sought (by the giver), 禮厚於人必有**所求** le how yu jin pelh yew so kew.
 A trifling present must be received, 些須薄禮定要收的 seay seu pō le ting yaou show tēih.
 To present at court to the emperor, 引見 yin kēen.
 PRESENTLY, soon after, 就 tsew.
 I'll come presently, 就來 tsew lae.
 PRESERVATION. The preservation of one's person, is a man's first and greatest concern, 這保守身子乃是做人第一件大事 chay paou show shin tsze, nae sho tao jin te yih kēen ta sze.
 PRESERVE, to keep from being destroyed 存 tsun; 護 hoo; 貯 choo.
 Cannot be long preserved, or stored up, 不能久貯 pūh nāng kew choo.
 To be without pride in high places is the means of preserving honors long, 在上不驕所以長守貴也 tse shang pūh keaou, so e chang show kwei yay.
 The Chinese say to the sick, 神保祐你 shin paou yew ne, God preserve you: for the word God they also use 菩薩 poo sa.
 Preserve the general import, but remove the troublesome minutiae, 存其大旨而刪其煩碎 tsun ke ta che, urh shan ke fan suy.

To preserve its place, make a cypher, 作○以存其位 tsā keuen e tsun ke wei.
 Preserve every sort of eatable commodity, 收藏一切食物 show tsang yih tse shih wūh.
 Preserve it a year, it will not stink, 收起一年不臭 show ke yih nēen pūh chow.
 Preserve rain water, 收雪水 show seuē shwūy.
 PRESERVER, 保護者 paou hoo chay.
 PRESIDENT, one in authority over others, when his proper title is not known they express by 表 chang, 'senior;' and by 頭目 tow mūh, 'The eye of the head.'
 The President or chief supracargo, in any European mercantile company at Canton, they call 大班 ta pan, 'the greatest of the series.'
 PRESS, to crush down, 壓着 yā chō; 壓一壓 yā yih yā.
 A wooden case to contain clothes, &c. 櫃子 kwei tsze.
 That press compared with one of our rooms is both larger and higher, 那櫃子比我們一間房子還大還高 na kwei tsze, pe wo mun yih kēen fang tsze hwan ta, hwan kaou.
 PRESENTIMENT of death, in the language of the Budh sect, 預知往生 yu che wang sāng; "previous knowledge of going to life," i. e. dying.
 PRESUME, to act without leave, 擅 chen.

To presume to be one's own master, 擅自專主 chen tsze chuca choo.
 Presume to make light of one's own life, 擅自輕身 chen tsze king shin.
 Not presume to say much, 不敢多言 pūh kan to yen.
 Ought not to presume on the possession of property and go to insult the poor man, 不可倚仗着我有錢去欺負那貧窮的人 pūh ko e chang chō, wo yew tsēen; keu ke foo na pin keung tēih jin.
 PRETENCE, a false reason assigned, 託言 tō yen; 借言 tseay yen.
 Made a pretence of this, lazily to steal repose, 借此怠惰偷安 tseay tsze, tao to tow gan.
 Tell him to exert himself to do it, and not make pretences to evade it, 叫他勉力辦事不得借端推委 keaou ta mēen leih pan sze, pūh tih tseay twan tuy wei.
 All this talk is a mere gloss or pretence, 這些話俱是飾詞 chay seay hwa keu she shih tsze.
 Pretend, assign a false cause, 藉故 tseih koo; 藉口 tseih kow; 假借名色 keu tseay ming sīh; 推託 tuy tō.
 He pretended that he was engaged, 他推託有事 ta tuy tō yew sze.
 He pretends that he is sick, 他託言有病 ta tō yen yew ping.
 He pretended to refuse and then received it, 假推辭方纔收

下 kea tay tze; fang tsao show hea.
 Pretend to be a mandarin, 詐假官 cha kea kwaa.
 To pretend anger, 陽怒 yang noo.
 To pretend madness, 伴狂 yang kwang.
 PRETEXT, 借名 tsey ming; 藉口 ts'ih kow; 推故 tuy kao; 推托 tuy tö.
 PRETTY, good looking, 好看 haou kan; 美貌 mei maou.
 Her lips moved prettily when laughing, 笑時嘴動的好看 seaou she, tsuy tung t'ih haou kan.
 Pretty feathers, 美毛 mei maou.
 In some degree, pretty good, 幾好 ke haou.
 PREVAIL, to overcome, 勝 shing.
 To take effect, seeing what he said did not prevail, 見所言不投機 k'een so yau p'ih tow ke.
 PREVENT, to hinder, 阻 tsoo; 攔阻 lan tsoo; 攔住 lan choo.
 Prevent the hair falling out, 令髮不落 ling f'ä p'ih lä; cause it not to fall out.
 Prevent a superficial vagueness, and snatching at a shadow, 不致浮空掠影 p'ih che fow kung, leö ying.
 To prevent his saying any more, 以杜其口 e too ke kow.
 PRICE, 價 kea; 價錢 kea ts'een.
 What is the price of this article? 此貨幾多價錢 tze ho ke to kea ts'een.
 Market price, 大市價錢 ta she kea ts'een; 衆價 chung kea.

Price current, 時價 she kea.
 To cut the price, 削價 she kea.
 Fair price, 公平價 kung ping kea.
 A convenient price, 便宜價錢 p'een e kea ts'een.
 Price is the value of what is sold, 價售值也 kea, show ch'ih yay.
 PRICKLES, or aculeated spines, 勞苴; 刺 tsze.
 PRICKLY pear, or Indian fig, a species of 仙人掌 shin säen chang; the angel's palm: denoting the same idea, it is called 仙人掌 säen jin ch'ang.
 Prickly heat, is vulgarly called 熱癩 j'ë fei, and 癩子 fei tsze.
 PRIDE, unfounded assumption of superiority, 驕 keaou; 傲氣 gaou ke; 驕傲 keaou gaou.
 He who is in a high station without pride, is eminent without danger, 在上不驕高而不危 tsae shang p'ih keaou, kaou urh p'ih wei.
 Pride and parsimony, 驕且吝 keaou tsey lin.
 Those who become habituated to undutifulness to parents; do so from several causes, one of which is pride and indulgence, 人之以習成不孝者約有數端 一日驕從 jin che e se'ih ching p'ih heaou chay, y'ä yew. soo twan; y'ih yu'ë keaou tsung.
 Thousands and tens of thousands of sins and errors all spring from pride, 千萬罪過皆從傲心上來 ts'een wan tsuy kwo keae tsung gaou sä shang lae.

In times of tranquility and ease, pride is easily produced; and when pride with extravagance exist, then danger and ruin are imminent, this is one subject of fear, 治安則驕易生驕侈則危忘立至此一懼也 che gan ts'ih keaou e säng; keaou che, ts'ih wei wang-le'ih che; tsze y'ih keu yay.
 PRIEST, of the Budh sect, 和尚 ho shang; of the Taou sect, 道士 taou sze; and 煉士 l'ien sze. These are general terms by which the priests of the two sects are commonly denominated; but they themselves use distinguishing epithets according to their rank and duties; 和尚 ho-shang, and 老和尚 laou-ho-shang, are properly titles of the superior of a monastery, who is otherwise called 方丈 Fang-chang. In the Taou sect, the same person is called 觀主 kwaa-choo.
 Priest, or male bonze is called 比丘 pe-kew, 男僧謂之比邱 nan säng wei che pe-kew; priestess, or female bonze is called 比丘尼 pe-kew-ne, 女僧謂之比邱尼 neu säng wei che pe-kew-ne.
 A general term for the inferior priests is 大師 ta-sze. They call themselves, 衲子 nä-tze; 貧衲 pin nä; and 貧僧 pin säng.
 In their monasteries the priests are distinguished by various appellations according to the several duties which they perform, as 知客大師 che keh ta sze, who receives visi-

tors, 禪師 shen sze, those who perform the religious services; 灑掃 sha saou, those who sweep the temples, &c.

Priests do not use the name given them by their parents, but a designation called 佛號 Füh-haou, taken on their becoming priests. Entering into the priesthood is expressed by 受戒 show keae; the certificate given them is called 戒牒 keae tëë. A travelling certificate containing quotations from Imperial edicts in favor of the Budh priests, are called 護戒牒 heo-keae-tëë.

Priests who are as yet probationers, and 未受戒 we show keae, have not received the precepts, are properly called 沙彌 sha-me. Those who 已受戒 e show keae, have received the precepts are called 僧人 säng jin; those who 已護法的 e hoo fã tëih, have become defenders of the religion, by receiving and teaching disciples, are called 大師 ta sze. Those who 已做過方丈的 e tao kwo fang chang tëih, have acted as superiors of monasteries are called 和尚 ho shang; priests who wait on these are called 行者 hing chay, and 侍者 she chay.

Pupils or disciples of the priests are called 法徒 fã too, and 徒弟 too te.

In the time of Tang kaou-tsoo 唐高祖 (A. D. 630.) 天下僧尼數盈十萬 téen hea säng ne soo ying shih wan, the number

of priests and nuns in the empire amounted to a hundred thousand; the minister 請令匹配卽成十餘萬戶 requested the Emperor to order them to marry, and thus upwards of a hundred thousand families would be formed.

Priest appointed three days mass, 僧設醮三日 säng she tsaou san jih.

The Taou sect call their most eminent priests, 全真道士 tseuen chin taou sze; those who have families and live in society are called 火居道士 ho keu taou sze.

Their full admission to the priesthood consists in having a piece of yellow wood fitted to the top of the head, and is called 叅冠 tsan kwan; it corresponds to the Budh priests, putting themselves under the care of a master called 護大師 hoo-ta-sze.

To express the laity in contradistinction from the priesthood, the word 俗 süh, or vulgar is used.

To put out of the priesthood is called 還俗 hwan süh, sending back to the vulgar world.

PRIESTESS, or nun of the Budh sect, 師姑 sze koo; 妮姑 ne-koo; 女尼 neu ne.

PRIME, the first in order, 第一 te yih; 最先 tsuy sën. The best, 至好 che haou.

Prime cost, 原價 yuen kea.

Only don't let me lose any of the prime cost, and it will be well, 只是不要虧了我的原價便

好 chih she pih yaou kwei leaou wo tëih yuen kea, pëen haou.

PRIMUM MOBILE of the Ptolemaic system, 宗動天 tsung tung tëen; it is the ninth heaven, and 帶動其下八重 tae tung ke hea pã chung: carries round with it the inferior eight heavens.

PRINCE, by the Chinese was called 太子 tae-tsze; he was the heir apparent. The Tartars call the emperor's sons 阿哥 O-ko, or as they pronounce it, Ah-ko.

The Imperial brothers are called 王子 Wang-tze; and 王爺 Wang-yay.

Prince is sometimes expressed by 王爵 wang-tseö, kingly nobility; which is different from 國王 kwö-wang, king of a nation.

PRINCESS, emperor's daughter, 公主 kung choo.

Give a princess in marriage to the sovereign of my country, 以公主嫁俺國主 e kung choo kea gan kwö choo.

PRINCIPAL, the head or chief, 爲首的 wei show tëih.

The principal (offender) is he who first forms the idea, 先造意一人爲首 sën tsaou e yih jin wei show.

The principal word in the whole section, is the word learn, 學字乃一章主腦 heö tsze, nae yih chang choo naou. Principal scope of a book, 宗旨 tsung che.

When two persons are associated in any service, the principal one is called 正 ching; and the second 副 foo.

Principal character. (on stage) dressed like the emperor Yuen-te, of the Han dynasty, 正末扮漢元帝 *ching m6, pan Han Yuen-te.*

PRINCIPLE element, first position, tenet, 理 *le.*

No fixed principles, and therefore the same class of learned men continually bring forward different illustrations, 無定理古同類學人常出異說 *woo ting le, koo tung luy he8 jin chang chüh e shw6: said of the 易經 Yih-king; which is called 文字之祖 wän tze che tsoo, the first progenitor of letters, or the most ancient book.*

Principles which emanate from nature will invariably revert to a general sameness, or will generally agree, 理之出於自然者無不歸於大同矣 *le che chüh yu tze jen chay woo püh kwei yu ta tung e. This is a fixed principle, 此定論也 tze ting lun yay.*

Ask a man of right and wrong, and observe his principles (his will or mind), 問之以是非而觀其志 *wän che e she fe, urh kwan ke che.*

Principle to which every variety may be reduced, and which may be extended to every variety, 萬殊之所以一本, 一本之所以萬殊也 *wan shoo che so e yih pun; yih pun che so e wan shoo yay.*

Radical principles of the (Mahomedan) religion, 教門之根原 *keou mun che kán yuen.*

The propagators of bad principles are criminals, not only as it respects the present age, but are really criminals as it respects ten thousand future ages, 傳邪教者非特當世之罪人實萬世之罪人也 *chuen sey keau chay fe tih tang she che tsuy jin; shih wan she che tsuy jin yay.*

Principle of motion or action, operating at the very instant of motion or action, is by the Taou sect called 玄關 *heuen kwan.*

Most important first principle, 至要關頭 *che yaou kwan tow.*

PRINT, the act of cutting or engraving the Chinese characters, is expressed by 刻 *kih*, and 刊 *kan.*

To take off the impression is expressed by 印 *yin*, and 刷 *shwä.*

To print a book, 印書 *yia shoo*; 刊刷 *kan shwä.*

Print and publish, 刊刻頒行 *kan kih pan hing.*

A printed copy of the Four-books, 刻本四書 *kih pun sze shoo.*

Print it and circulate it widely, 刊刻廣佈 *kan kih kwang poo.*

Print and distribute a book by associated effort, 協力梓行 *he8 lei8 tze hing.*

Print many good moral books, 多刻善書 *to kih shen shoo.*

A print or picture, 一張畫兒 *yih chang hwa urh.*

PRINTER, 書匠 *shoo tseang*; 做書的工人 *tso shoo tēh kung jin.*

The patron of printers, now worshipped

by them, was 馮道 *Fung-taou*, who 歷相五朝 *lei8 shang woo chaou*, served as minister of state under five dynasties (in the 10th century).

Printer's brush, 椶掃 *tsung saou*, bark of which the brushes are made, 椶樹皮 *tsung shoo pe*, somewhat resembles the Lace bark tree of Jamaica; perhaps a species of *Borassus.*

PRISM, three sided, or triangular, 三瓣體 *san pan te.*

Prism in geometry, 上下面平行體 *shang hea mēen ping hing te.*

PRISON, a gaol, 監牢 *kēn laou*; 囚 *tsew*; 圜 *yu*; 獄 *y8*. By 地獄 *te y8*, 'earth's prison,' they mean hell, or the place of future misery; but to express the shocking state of prisons, they sometimes apply the term to a common gaol.

To put in prison, 入監 *jāh kēn.*

Gave him a beating and sent him again to prison, 打了一頓仍舊寄監 *ta leaou yih tun, jing kew ke kēn.*

To break open a prison and let out the prisoners, 劫囚 *kē8 tsew*; 奪囚 *tā tsew.*

Set fire to, and broke open the prison, opposed and fought with the government troops, 放火劫獄拒敵官兵 *fang ho, kē8 yo, keu tēh kwan ping.*

PRISONER, 囚人 *tsew jin*; 在監的人 *tse kēn tēh jin.*

The king's prisoner, 朝廷罪人 *chaou ting tsuy jin.*

This is the king's prisoner, take good care of him, 此是朝廷罪人可好好帶起 tse she chaou-ling tsuy jin, ko haou haou tae ke. To ill-treat a prisoner, 陵虐罪人 ling nêh tsuy jin.

To take prisoner in war, 俘 foo.

Took prisoners men and cattle, fifteen thousand, 俘人畜一萬五千 foo jia chüh, yih wän woo tséen.

PRIVATE, 私 sze; in a bad sense it means Selfish.

Private affair, 私事 sze sze.

Private ground, 私地 sze te.

A private merchant in contradistinction from one connected with a mercantile company, 私客 sze k'ih.

Private debt, 私欠 sze k'ên; 私債 sze chae.

Private slander and private praise, 私毀私譽 sze hwuy, sze yu.

Private or secret apartment, 暗室 gan shih.

PRIVATELY, by one's self, 私自 sze tsze.

PRIVILEGE. There are eight classes of persons who have the privilege of exemption from torture and other immunities according to Chinese law; they are comprehended under the law term 八議 p'ä e.

1st, 議親 e tsin, certain branches of the imperial family.

2nd, 議故 e koo, those who have been long about the person of the emperor, or have long received special favors from him.

3rd, 議功 e kung, men of high military merit, those who have killed

the enemy's general; taken colours, &c.

4th, 議賢 e h'een, men of high moral virtue; whose words and actions were fit to be laws.

5th, 議能 e n'ang, men of extraordinary talents, either in the military or civil departments.

6th, 議勤 e kin, remarkably industrious great officers of government, or those who have gone through hard service.

7th, 議貴 e kwei, persons of the first and second degrees of rank.

8th, 議賓 e pin, the descendants of a preceding dynasty who are considered, 國賓 kwò pin, 'national guests.'

When those who should be privileged commit crimes, 應議者犯罪 ying e chay fan tsuy, their case is to be stated to the emperor in a sealed document, and 取自上裁 take the emperor's decision; but the ten great crimes (see crime) are not included.

PRIVY council, a council of great military officers at the court of Peking, 軍機大臣 keun ke ta chin, 'great officers who manage the motions of the army,' the title has an allusion to the military despotism which governs China.

Privy or necessary house, 茅廁 maou tsze; 糞坑 fun kang; 廁坑 tsze kang.

PROBLEM, the XLVII, in the 1st book of Euclid is found in 周髀經 chow pe'king; it is referred to by

the terms 積矩 tse'ih keu; and 勾股 keu koo. The lines containing the right angle are call 勾 kow and 股 koo, the line subtending the right angle is called 弦 h'ien.

To state a problem in numbers, 設幾何之分 shê ke ho che fun; and establish a method of finding a solution, 而立相求之法 urh lèih seang kew che fá.

To lay down a problem in a geometrical figure, to illustrate the reasons of the calculation, 設為幾何之行而明所以立算之故 shê wei ke ho che hing, urh ming so e lèih swan che koo.

PROCEED, issue from, 出乎 chüh hoo; 由來 yew lae.

Proceed or go forward, 進發 tsin fá. Proceed to Shan-tung, 往山東 進發 wang shan-tung tsin fá.

Having made up his mind he proceeded to Shan-tung, 主意定了竟往山東而來 choo e ting leaou, king wang Shan-tung urh lae.

Proceed, or recede, equally difficult, 進退兩難 tsin tuy leang nan.

To proceed in a discourse from the more important to the less (from heavy to light,) 從重說到輕 tsung chung shwò taou king.

Many violations of the law proceed from ignorance, 犯法多是出於無知 fan fá, to she chüh yu woo che.

PROCESSION of idols, 遊神 yew shin; 會神 hwuy shin.

PROCLAIM, publish to the world, 宣揚 *seuen yang*.

To notify publicly by government, 出示 *chüh she; 曉諭 heaou yu*.

Proclaim it to all the world that every one may hear it, 布告天下咸使聞之 *poo kaou t'ien hea han she wän che*.

PROCLAMATION from government, 告示 *kaoushe; from the emperor, 詔旨 chao che*.

To issue a proclamation, 發告示 *fä kaou she; proclamation offering a reward, 賞帖 shang töö*.

POCRASTINATE, to defer, 延緩 *yen hwan; 遲延 che yen; 遲緩 che hwan*.

PROCURE, to obtain, 找 *chao; 得 tih*.

Go and procure a person to carry this, 你去找一個人擔這的東西 *ne keu chao yih ko jin tan chay t'ih tung se*.

Procured, or seized with the hand five strings of cash, 摘掇了五吊錢 *tsih tö leaou woo teou ts'ien*.

PROCURER, and procurers of whores, 拉皮條 *la pe teou*.

PROCURES, 牽頭婆 *k'een tow po*.

PRODIGAL, lavish expenditure, 華費 *hwa fe; 浪使錢 lang she ts'ien*.

PRODIGY, or divine wonder, 神異 *shin e*.

PRODUCE, to bring forth, 生 *säng; 生出來 säng chüh lae*.

Produced from an egg, 卵生 *luan säng*.

Produced from the womb, 胎生 *tae säng; produced from damp, 濕生 shih säng; by transformation, 化生 hwa säng*.

Produced from nothing, 無中生有 *woo chung säng yew*.

Produce of a country, 物產 *wüh tsan; 土產 too tsan*.

PROFANE; to pollute, 褻穢 *s'ëi wei*.

Be careful not to profane, 慎毋褻穢 *shin woo s'ëi wei*.

To profane the imperial name, 犯御名 *fan yu ming; to profane sacred things, 狎污聖事 heä woo shing s'ze*.

PROFESS (or practise) the Mahomedan religion, 習回教 *seih hwuy keaou*.

PROFESSION, vocation or occupation, 藝業 *e n'ë; 學業 heö n'ë*.
Of the same occupation, 同事業 *tung s'ze n'ë*.

PROFESSOR, a teacher of the Chinese classics, 經書先生 *king shoo s'een säng*.

Professor of the Belle Lettres, 文字先生 *wan tsze s'een säng*.

Professor of poetry, 詩賦先生 *she foo s'een säng*.

PROFILE, 半邊面 *pwan p'een m'een; 半面像 pwan m'een seang*.

PROFIT in the trade or interest of money, 利錢 *le ts'een; 利息 le seih*.

To obtain profit, or gain any advantage, 得利 *tih le*.

To appropriate all the profit to one's

self, 自專其利 *tsze chuen ke le*.

What is contrary to reason, and conscience is ashamed of, say not that it is profitable and do it, 逆理於心有愧之事勿謂有利而行之 *neih le, yu sin yew kwei che s'ze; wüh wei yew le urh hing che*.

PROGENITOR, 先祖 *s'een tsou; 元祖 yuen tsou*.

Progenitor of mankind, Adam is called by the Mahomedans, 人祖 *jin tsou*.
The first of the human species, 化生人類元祖 *hwa säng jin luy yuen tsou*.

PROGNOSTICK, a token forerunning, 先兆 *s'een chao; 祥 tseang*.

To pretend a fulfilment of a favorable prognostick, 許為瑞應 *cha wei suy ying*.

PROGRESS, advancement, 長進 *chang tsin*.

To make great progress in studies, 文思大進 *wän s'ze ta tsin*.

If you go about your studies saunteringly, as if doing something, but doing nothing; like pursuing the wind and catching a shadow, what progress will you make? 若悠悠地似做不做如捕風捉影有甚長進 *j'ö yew yew te, s'ze tso p'uh tso, joo poo fung; tsüh ying yew shin chang tsin?*

Gradual progress is expressed thus, 行遠自邇登高自卑 *hing yuen tsze urh; t'äng kaou tsze pe, a journey to a distant, must commence from a near place; he who*

- would ascend high, must begin from a low place.
- PROHIBIT, 禁 kin; 禁止 kin che; 禁忌 kin ke.
- PROLIX discourse, 講話許長 keang hwa heu chang.
- PROMISCUOUS, mingled, confused, 雜 tsǎ, 亂雜 lwan tsǎ.
- Promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, 男女野合成偶 nan neu yay hō ching gow.
- PROMISE, to give an assurance of some good, 應承 ying ching; 許 heu; 允 yun; 許允 heu yun; 准許 chun heu.
- Promised him a few cash, 許了他幾個錢 heu leaou ta ke ko tsēn.
- To promise with a full mouth; i. e. in strong terms, 滿口應承 mwan kow ying ching.
- To fulfil a promise, 踐前言 tsēn tsēn yen.
- To break a promise, 食言 shih yen, "to eat one's words;" 反口 fan kow.
- Positively, I will not break my promise, 决不食言 keuō pūh shih yen.
- PROMONTORY, 地形凸入海中 te hing tūh jūh hae chung, "the land jutting out into the sea."
- PROMOTE, advance in official rank, 加官 kea kwan; 加級 kea keih.
- A good man although a personal enemy, must be recommended to promotion; a bad man, although a friend must be put away, 善雖讐必薦惡雖親必去 shen, suy

- chow, peih tsēn, gō, suy tsin peih keu.
- PROMOTION, splendid, 隆卓 lung chō.
- To recommend to extraordinary promotion, 卓異 chō e.
- To purchase promotion, 捐了前程在身上 keuen leaou tsēn ching tsae shin shang.
- PROMPT, quick, 快 kwae; 捷 tsǎ.
- PROMPTLY, quickly, lively, 快活 kwae hwō.
- PROMULGE, or promulgate, 頒 pan; 傳 chuen.
- To promulge religion, 傳教 chuen keaou.
- Promulge to the whole world, 普傳天下 pū chuen tēn hea.
- Promulge or diffuse virtue and cause families to be well regulated; states to be orderly governed, and the world to enjoy tranquility, 推之德而使家齊國治天下平 tuy che tih, urh she kea tsē; kwō che, tēn hea ping.
- Promulged (or flowed) beyond seas, said of knowledge and books, 流傳於海外 low chuen yu hae wae.
- PRONOUNCE, to utter, 講出來 keang chūh lae.
- Pronounce two letters together as a diphthong, 二字連呼成一音 urh tze lēn hō ching yih yin.
- PRONUNCIATION, mode of utterance, 口音 kow yin.
- Soft pronunciation, 軟口音 juen kow yin.

- Hard pronunciation, 硬口音 gāng kow yin.
- PROOF, 憑據 ping keu.
- No proof, 無憑據 woo ping keu.
- No proof afterwards, 後無憑 how woo ping.
- Proof or evidence must be adduced and then people will believe, 必有証而後人信 peih yow ching urh how jin sin.
- PROP, a post placed to support a wall, 頂柱 ting choo.
- An inclined prop, 斜頂柱 sey ting choo; upright prop, 正頂柱 ching ting choo.
- PROPAGATE or generate offspring, 生子 sāng tsze.
- To propagate religion, 傳教 chuen keaou.
- He who conceals virtuous principles instead of propagating them will have some strange calamity befall him, 秘善不流必有奇禍 pe shen pūh low; peih yew ke ho.
- Propagate widely the three religions, 廣行三教 kwang hing san keaou.
- PROPEL forward, 推前去 tuy tsēn keu.
- PROPERTY, peculiar quality, 性 sing. Thing possessed, wealth, 財 tsae.
- Property inherited from one's ancestors, 遺業 e nē; 祖業 tsoo nē; 基業 ke nē.
- Property obtained by one's own exertions, 自創業 tze chwang nē.
- Family property, 家業 kea nē; 家財 kea tsae; 家貲 kea tsze; 家私 kea sze.

To discriminate the properties or natures of victuals, 食物辨性 shíh wǔh pēn sing.

The family property, fully 10,000, was all scraped together by the most strenuous effort, and saved by poor living, 家貲滿萬都是氣力上掙出來口舌上省下來的 kea tze mwau wan, too she ke lei shang tsāng chūh lae; kow shē shang sāng hea lae tēh.

My little property was scraped together at the expense of blood and sweat; and I'll not give it away to people for nothing, 我這分私是血汗上掙來的不肯白白送與人 wo chay fun sze, she heuě han shang tsāng lae tēh; pūh kāng pīh pīh sung yu jin.

PROPHET, one who foreknows events, 先知者 sēn che chay; 達未來者 tā we lae chay.

The Chinese diviners called 卜卦 先生 pūh kwa sēn sāng; are also called 先知子 sēn che tsze. The 術士 shūh sze, are also said to possess foreknowledge.

The prophet Mahomed is called 欽差 kin chao.

PROPHETIC sayings, commonly uttered or sung by children, 謠言 yaou yen; from their often failing to be accomplished any idle report is called 謠言 yaou yen.

Sayings deemed prophetic, and afterwards fulfilled, are otherwise called 讖語 tsin yu.

PROPITIATE or make an atonement for sin, 贖罪 shūh tsuy.

PROPORTION, as taught by the European missionaries at Peking, is called 比例 pe le.

The second and third terms being multiplied into each other, and divided by the first term, the fourth term is found, 二率與三率相乘一率除之得四率 urh sūh yu san sūh seang shing, yīh sūh choo che, tīh sze sūh.

Proportion or relative quantities, 配額 pei gīh.

If the proportion of red and black be the same as last year, 若紅黑號配額與上年同 jō hung bīh haou, pei gīh yu shang nēn tung.

PROROGUE, or put off the business of a court, 放衙 fang ya; 散衙 san ya; 散堂 san tang.

PROSECUTE, to accuse a person to a magistrate, 告訟 kaou tsung; 告狀 kaou chwang; 追究 chuy kew.

Appeal to government to prosecute, 鳴官究追 ming kwan kew chuy.

PROSECUTOR, or plaintiff, 原告 yuen kaou.

As the prosecutor has been secreted, and there is not the least trace of him, what would you have me do? 原告已被藏匿無踪無影叫我料理何事 yuen kaou e pe tsang neīh, woo tsung. woo ying; keaou wo leaou le ho sze.

PROSELYTE, 奉教的徒弟 fung keaou tēh too ta.

PROSODY may be called 音韻之法 yin yuen che fā.

PROSPER, to be successful, 通達 tung tā; 興發 hing fā; 興旺 hing wang; 順利 shun le.

PROSPERITY, success in one's concerns, 事情利達 sze tsing le tā; 通達 tung tā; 發達 fā tā. Happiness, 福 fūh.

The proverb says well, 'In the time of possession or prosperity, always think on a time of adversity or want, that you may not come to a time of want, and then reflect on the time of possession, 俗語說得好常將有日思無日莫到無時想有時 sūh yu shwō tīh haou; chang tsāng yew jīh, sze woo jīh; mō taou woo she seang yew she.

PROSTITUTE, a whore, 妓女 ke neu; 娼妓 chang ke; 票子 peau tsze.

PROTECT, defend, 護 hoo; 守 show. To afford countenance to, 照顧 chaou koo; 看顧 kan koo; 照應 chaou ying.

Protect as heaven and the gods, 保佑 paou yew; 庇佑 pe yew.

PROTUBERANT, jutting out, 凸 tūh. Protuberant flesh is called 肉凸 曰癩 jow tūh yuě lew.

Thus protuberant, 這樣凸出來 chay yang tūh chūh lae. The opposite of tūh is 凹 yaou.

PROUD, 驕 keaou; 傲 gaou.

Proud feeling, 傲氣 gaou ke.

If superiors be not proud, inferiors will not be rebellious, 居上不驕

爲下不亂 keu shang pūh
keou; wei hea pūh lwan.
Proud conceited man, 驕傲自大
的人 keou gaou tsze ta tēih jin.
If I don't return the visit, he can only
say that I am a proud rude thing;
and I think that he is a dissipated
young man, 我若不去回
拜只道我傲物無禮
了我想他是個酒色
公子 wo jō pūh keu hwuy pae,
chīh taou wo gaou wūh woo le leaou;
wo seang ta she ko tsew sīh kung tsze.
PROUDLY, 驕傲的樣子 keou
gaou tēih yang tsze; 裝腔的
chwang keang tēih.
Be careful not to behave proudly to
people because you rule a nation, 慎
無以國驕人 shin woo e kwō
keou jin.
PROVERB, a common saying, 一句
俗話 yīh keu sūh hwa; 諺語
yen yu; 成語 ching yu.
Proverb says, 俗語云 sūh yu yun,
忍得一時忿
終身無惱悶
Jin tīh yīh she fun;
Chung shin woo naou mun.
Repress your momentary anger,
And your whole life will be without
vexation or sorrow.
Proverb says, 諺曰 yen yuē,
見怪不怪
其怪自敗
Kēen kwae pūh kwae; ke kwae tsze pae.
On seeing unnatural wonders, do not act
unnaturally, and the unnatural inan-
spicious wonder, will be self-defeated.

人口兩塊皮
說話無定期
Jin kow leang kwae pe;
Shwō hwa woo ting ke.
The two bits of skin that form man's
mouth talk at random.
To express the extremes of closeness
and openness of mind, they say, 牛
皮燈籠總不明白. 水
晶肚皮心肝皆見 new
pe lāng lung, tsung pūh ming pīh;
shwōy tsing too pe sin kan keae kēen;
a cow's hide lantern will never show
light; an abdominal skin of crystal,
lets heart, and liver, and all be seen.
Speaking contemptuously of a person
giving himself airs, they say, 猴兒
騎狗甚麼人馬 how urh
ke kow; shin mo jin ma, A monkey
riding on a dog, where is there either
man or horse!
力賤得人敬
口賤得人憎
Leih tsēen tīh jin king;
Kow tsēen tīh jin tsāng.
He who cheapens his efforts, will obtain
men's respect.
He who cheapens his talk, will obtain
men's dislike.
家貧顯孝子
國亂顯忠臣
Kea pin hēen heaou tsze,
Kwō lwan hēen chung chin.
When a family is poor, the dutiful son
becomes manifest; in times of na-
tional anarchy, the faithful statesman
is apparent.
Although a snake enter a straight bam-
boo tube, it is impossible to alter its

crooked nature, 蛇入竹筒
曲性難改 shay jōh chūh tung;
keih sing nan kae; by this it is in-
tended to express the difficulty of
changing a bad man's disposition.
PROVIDE, or prepare, 預備 yu pe.
Ought to think of future evil and pro-
vide against it, 應思後患預
防 ying sze how hwan yu faug.
Let them of their own provide paper,
ink, workmen's wages, and take im-
pressions of the books, 自備紙
墨工價分印 tsze pe che,
mīh, kung kea, fun yin.
Bring up sons to provide against old age,
養兒防老 yang urh fang laou;
and to provide against hunger store
up grain, 積穀防饑 tseih kūh
fang ke.
PROVIDENCE; superintendance of
heaven, or of divine beings, 天道
tēen taou.
Providence is also manifest, 天道
亦昭昭哉 tēen taou yīh chao
chao tsae.
Providence blesses virtue and curses
vice, 天道福善禍淫 tēen
taou fuh shen, ho yin.
No proof of a providence, 天道無
憑 tēen taou woo ping.
The virtuous are not prosperous,
perhaps contrariwise, meet with
calamities, 有善者未得福
或反受禍 yew shen chay we
tīh fūh; hwō fān show ho.
The wicked receive not calamities, but
perhaps contrariwise obtain pros-
perity; and therefore continually
raise men's sceptical doubts, 惡者

未受禍或反得福故
此往往起人之疑²⁵
chay we show ho; hwó fan t'ih f'ih,
koo tsze wang wang ke jin che e.

From the principle that heaven (or providence) makes the virtuous happy, and the vicious miserable, there seem to be sometimes deviations; which circumstance continually excites doubts in people's minds, 天道福善禍淫似有時而差往往起人之疑²⁵ t'ien tsau f'ih shen, ho yin, sze yew she urh cha; wang wang ke jin che e. What happens apparently by an inevitable providence, is said to happen by 天意 t'ien e; and 天命 t'ien ming.

PROVINCE of an empire, 省 sāng.
The territory of a province, 一省之地方 y'ih sāng che te fang.

PROVINCIAL city, 省城 sāng ching.
A person belonging to one of the provinces on the north of the Yang-tsze-keang river, 外江人 wae keang jin.

From what province are you? 貴省那裡 kwei sāng na le?
Native province, 本省 pun sāng.

Provincial dialect, 白話 p'ih hwa;
土話 too hwa; 土談 too tan;
鄉談 hēang tan.

PROVISIONS, 食物 sh'ih w'ih.
Fresh provisions, 鮮食物 s'een sh'ih w'ih.

Provisions (of an army) all expended, 絕糧 tseuē leang.

The provisions of the army failed, 軍食乏 keun sh'ih fá.

The army had not a hundred days provisions, 軍無百日之糧 keun woo p'ih j'ih che loang.

PROVOKE to anger, 惹 jay; 激怒 k'ě noo.

On my mistress's birth day, I provoked my mistress to anger, I deserve to die, 奶奶的千秋我惹了奶奶生氣是我該死 nae-nae t'ih ts'een ts'ew, wo jay leaou nae-nae sāng ke, she wo keae sze.

PRUDENCE, 裁智 tsae che; 裁度辦事 tsae t'ó pam sze.

PRUDENT man, one who acts according to time and circumstances, 變通的人 p'ien tung t'eh jin.

PRUNING hatchet, used in the culture of the mulberry, 斫斧 ch'ó-foo; 桑斧 sang foo; 用斧有法 yung foo yew fá, there is a method of using the hatchet; the operator, 須轉腕回刃向上斫 must turn the wrist and chop with the edge upward: thus 津脉不出 the sap will not flow out.

PRUNUS, 梅子 mei tsze; general term for the genus prunus: the Chinese cultivate them in pots for the sake of the flowers.

The three most esteemed of the double flowering varieties are, (1.) 白梅花 p'ih mei hwa; (2.) 紅梅花 hung mei hwa, sometimes called 硃砂梅 ch'oo sha mei; (3.) 賀正梅 ho ching mei.

PRY into, 窺探 meih tan; 窺視 kwei she.

PSITTACUS, or parrot, 鷹歌 ying ko.

PUBERTY, 發身的時候¹⁵ shin t'eh she how.

PUBES, 下身毛際 hea shin maou tso.

The os pubes, 橫骨 hung k'ih.
PUBLICATION, a new book, 新書 sin shoo.

PUBLICK, general, 公 kung.
The public, the community, 公眾 kung chung; 眾百姓 chung p'ih sing.

The public, both officers of government and the people, 眾人官民 chung jin kwan min.

To transgress or err in public business, 公事失錯 kung sze sh'ih ts'ó.

Public business, 公幹 kung kan.
To be sent on the public service, 出差 ch'uh chae.

To open an account of public monies expended, 開銷 kai seaou.

PUBLISH, to send to every part of the empire, 頒行 pan hing.

To publish odes, 著撰詩詞 ch'oo seuen she tsze.

The history called Tung-k'een-kang-m'ih, was published by Ch'oo-foo-tsze, 通鑑綱目朱夫子著 tung-k'een-kang-m'ih, Ch'oo-foo-tso choo. He had some writings which he published to the world, 有文行世 yew w'án hing she.

Publish throughout all the world, 通行世間 tung hing she k'een.

Publish throughout the lower world, 通行下界 tung hing hea keae.

PUBLISHED to the world, now a thousand years, **傳於世已千年矣** *chuen yu she e ts'een n'een e.*

To publish the faults of husbands, **揚夫主過惡** *yang foo choo kwo gō.*

PURRILE, childish affair, **小孩子的事** *seaou hae tsze t'eh sze.*

PUFF, to blow, **吹** *chuy.*

Puff of breath, **口氣一吹** *ko ke yih chuy.*

Puff of wind, **風一吹** *fung yih chuy.*

He who is easily filled (puffed up) by a little wealth, or a little honor, shall have punishments and calamities befall him, **小富小貴易盈刑災准有** *seaou foo seaou kwei e ying, hing tsae chun yew;* but he who in the midst of **大富大貴不動厚福無疆** *ta foo ta kwei p'uh tung, how f'uh-woo keang,* great riches and great honors remains unmoved, shall have substantial happiness in an unlimited degree.

Puff ball, **胆星** *tan sing;* or **南星** *nan sing.*

PUGIL, a quantity that may be taken up between the thumb and two fore-fingers, **撮** *tsō.*

PUGILISM, **打把勢** *ta pa she;* **打拳** *ta keuen.*

The art of pugillism, **拳法** *keuen fā.*

PUGILIST, **打把勢的人** *ta pa she t'eh jin;* by allusion it denotes an audacious man who gets through the world by a sort of *fistienfā.*

Pugillists, **拳家** *keuen kea.*

PULL, or drag, **拉** *la;* **攙** *chay;* or **扯** *chay;* **牽** *k'een.*

To pull out, **拔出來** *pā ch'uh lae.*

To pull out a sword, **拔劍** *pā k'een.*

To pull up, **抽起來** *chow ke lae;* **拔起來** *pā ke lae.*

Pull into the house, **拉進屋內** *la tsin ōh nuy.*

Pulled it out in a hurry, **忙拉出來** *mang la ch'uh lae.* Yang the Yu-she then with his hand pulled Pih-hung over to the left side, **楊御史就用手扯過白公到左邊來** *Yang Yu-she tsew yung show chay kwo Pih-kung taou tso p'een lae.*

Pull mulberries, **採桑** *tsae sang.*

To pull down a temple of ancestors, **毀宗廟** *hwuy tsung meau.*

PULLED off his robe to confer it on him, **奪袍以賞之** *tō paou eshang che.*

PULLING each other, the mouth and eyes (as in convulsions), **口眼相引** *ko yen sang yin.*

PULP, beat them to a, **搗碎** *taou suy;* **搗爛** *taou lan.*

PULSE as felt at the wrist, **脈** *m'ih;* or **脈** *m'ih;* **血脈** *heu'ē m'ih.*

Beat of the pulse, **脈息** *m'ih seih.*

To feel the pulse, **看脈** *kan m'ih;* **按脈** *gan m'ih;* **診脈** *chin m'ih.*

Requested an eminent physician to feel her pulse, **請大夫診脈** *tsing ta foo chin m'ih.*

A quick and weak pulse, **脈數而虛** *m'ih sō urh heu.*

Pulse entirely stopped, **脈息全無** *m'ih seih ts'uen woo.*

The right, or **右** *yew* pulse, has a relation (they say) to **肺脾命** *fe, pe, ming,* the lungs, the stomach, and the ming region; and the left to **心肝腎** *sin, kan, shin,* the heart liver, and kidneys.

PUMBLEMOSE skin, **橘紅** *keuh hung;* some say **榴皮** *lew pe.*

PUMELO, three varieties are **斗柚** *tow yew;* **羊額柚** *yang g'ih yew;* **桑蔴柚** *sang ma yew.*

Large shaddock or pumelo species, **人頭柚** *jin tow yew.*

PUN, on the word **主** *Choo*, A lord, or sovereign, which consists of **王** *wang*, a king, and **𠂇** *choo*, a flame, issuing out at the top, is thus made, **國亂民貧王不出頭誰作主** *kwō lwan min pin, wang p'ih ch'uh tow, shw'iy tō choo,* when the nation is in a state of anarchy and the people poor, if a king does not put out his head, who will be sovereign?

PUNCH used by silversmiths, **銀花鑿** *yin hwa tsō.*

Punch and Toby, **獨脚戲** *t'uh ke' he.*

PUNISH, to afflict with penalties, **加刑** *ka hing;* **刑罰** *hing fā;* **治罪** *che tsuy;* **懲創** *ching chwang.*

To punish slightly, **責** *t'ih.*

To punish or torture more than the law allows, **濫刑** *lan hing.*

Punish a crime severely, **從重治罪** *tsung chung che tsuy.*

Not to punish the man **but** his fault, **不報其人而報其失**

pūh paou ke jin; urh paou ke shih.

To wait till people have violated the laws and afterwards punish them, is not so good as to take an opportunity, whilst they have not yet offended, to arouse and caution them, 等人犯了法然後懲創他不如趁他們未曾犯法以前警醒他 tāng jin fa leaou fā; jen how ching chwang ta, pūh joo chin ta mun we tāng fau fā e tsēa king sing ta.

PUNISHMENT, 刑罰 hing fā.

Capital punishment, 處決 choo keū.

Prepar. of a great many instruments of punishment, 預備下許多的刑具來 yu pe hea heu to tēih hing keu lae.

Death is not a sufficient punishment, 死有餘罪 sze yew yu tsuy; i. e. crime remains after death is inflicted.

Punishment of fire in a future life, 後世受火刑 how she show ho hing. (Mahomedan exp)

Punishments self-inflicted by bonzes, who profess to cultivate virtue are called 苦煉修行 koolēa sew hing.

Punishment called 掌嘴 chang tsuy, slapping the face, and 打板子 ta pan tsze, flogging on the posteriors with a flat bamboo, and some others are inflicted at the will of the sitting magistrate.

To transport to another part of the empire, 流徙 lew too. To send

into the army on the frontiers, 充軍 chung keun. To strangle, 絞 wān keaou. To decapitate, 斬首 tsan show. To hang up the head, 梟首 heaou show. An ignominious and slow death, 凌遲 ling che; the criminal is cut to pieces.

PUNTO, the tenth of a coid, 寸 tsun.

Ten puntos make a coid, 十寸為一尺 shih tsun wei yih chih.

PUP, bring forth whelps, 狗生子 kow sāng tze.

PUPIL, a scholar, 學生 heō sāng; 門生 mun sāng.

Pupil of the eye, 目童子 mūh tung tze.

PURCHASE, buy, 買 mae.

To purchase goods, 買貨 mae ho; 售貨 show ho, 置貨 che ho. Perhaps purchase a few acres of land, 或者置幾畝地 hwō chay che ke mow te.

PURE and perfect without the least defect, 純粹無微瑕 shun sui woo we hea; 人之為善未有如此 jin che wei shen we yew joo tsze; no human goodness or virtue is thus (pure).

Pure white, 潔白 kēō pih.

Pure and true religion of the most noble and holy man Mahomed, 清真教穆罕默德至貴聖人 tsing chin keaou Mūh-han-mūh-tih che kwei shin jin.

Pure men cannot bear to dwell long in a polluted world, 不忍以清白久居濁世 pūh jin e tsing pih kew keu chūh she.

Believing and pure mind, 信心清淨 sin sin tsing tsing.

PURGATORY, or the abodes of darkness and suffering, 幽冥 yew ming; from thence the dead are 超脫 chao tō, raised or freed by 打醮 ta tseou, masses said by the Budh priests, &c. To these masses the 孟蘭勝會 yu lan shing hwuy, have a reference.

Souls in purgatory are called by the Romanists, 煉靈 lēa ling.

PURGE the bowels, 肚腹瀉 too fuh say

PURIFICATIONS of the Mahomedans are called 小淨 seau tsing; and 大淨 ta tsing.

A person in the wilderness, where there is no water, if he purify himself with earth, it may be done, 人在荒郊遇無水之處以土淨使得 jin tsae hwang keaou, yu woo shwūy che choo, e too tsing, she tih.

PURIFY the heart, 清淨其心 tsing tsing ke sin.

Purify the heart, in the language of the Taou sect, 鍊心 lēa sin, the expression has an allusion to the refining of metals.

PURPLE, 葡色 poo sīh; commonly abbreviated thus, 甫色 poo sīh.

PURPORT of, general outline of the circumstances, 大概情形 ta kae tsing hing.

Purport or general scope of a writing, 全旨 tseuen che.

PURPOSE, intention, design, 志 che. To fix one's purpose, 立心 lei h

sin, 立定主意 leih ting choo e.

I have come on purpose to take leave of you my brother, 我特來別兄 wo tih lae pëh heung.

Is it a passing call, or have you come on purpose to day? 今日還是路過還是特來的 kin jih hwan she loo kwo, hwan she tih lae tēh.

How alter my purpose by the influence of sexual pleasure! 豈以女色移吾志乎 ke e neu sih, e woo che hoo.

For what purpose? 何用處 ho yung choo.

Fit for one purpose only, 貼切 tēh tsēh. For various purposes, or of general application, 通套 tung taou.

Purposely for me, 專爲我 chuen wei wo.

PURSE generally worn by the Chinese at their belt or sash, 荷包 ho paou.

Purses made of satin, 緞荷包 twan ho paou.

PURSEERS of ships are called 寫字 seay tsze, 'writers'; 洋船的寫字 yang chuen tēh seay tsze.

PURSUE, run after, 追 chuy; 追趕 chuy kan. To pursue and overtake, 趕上來 kan shang lae.

Pursue an affair, 追趕事情 chuy kan sze tsing.

To pursue after a thief, 追趕人賊 chuy kan jin tsih.

PUS, or the matter of a sore, 膿 nung; 血膿 heuē nung.

PUSH, to thrust, 推 tuy.

To give a push, 推一推 tuy yih tuy.

To push over, 推倒 tuy taou.

Push away from, 推開去 tuy kae keu.

To push into, 推入去 tuy jōh keu.

PUSILLANIMOUS, 小胆的 seaou tan tēh.

PUSTULE, watery, 水泡 shwūy paou.

PUT down, 放下 fang hea. Put up, 放上 fang shang.

Put it into his mouth, 送入他的口中 sung jōh ta tēh kow chung; 放入他口內 fang jōh ta kow nuy.

To put bye a thing safely, 安起 gan ke; 收貯 show choo; 放埋 fang mae.

I'll put them up carefully for you, 我替你收拾妥當了 wo te ne show shih to tang leaou.

Put it on the table, 放在桌上 fang tsae chā shang.

Put it on the top, 放在上面 fang tsae shang mēen.

Put it under, 放在底下 fang tsae te hea.

Put it inside, 放在裡面 fang tsae le mēen, or 裝在裡面 chwang tsae le mēen.

Put it outside, 放在外面 fang tsae wae mēen.

Put it on each side, 放在兩傍邊 fang tsae leang pang pēen.

Put together, 攢起來 tswan ke lae.

Put over in order to cover, 蓋起來 kae ke lae.

Take a cloth and put it over, 拿布蓋起來 na poo kae ke lae.

Put out a little more ginger, 多倒些薑醋 to taou seay kang tsou.

To put up with what is not quite right, to accommodate, 將就 tsang tsew.

To put up with an affront, 吃虧 keih kwei.

Unable to put up or bear with, 忍不過 jin pūh kwo.

If determined not to put up with a single word; then they must wrangle and fight, 偏是那口氣忍不過必定有相罵相打 pēen she na yih kow ke jin pūh kwo, peih ting yew seang ma, seang ta.

Put away wandering thoughts, 除遊思 choo yew sze.

Put away the manners of a youth, 丟開少年氣槩 tew kae shaou nēen ke kae.

Put it into jars, and close strongly their mouths, 裝入罌罈封固其口 chwang jōh ying tan, fang koo ke kow.

Put it into the aperture, 插入隙中 chā jūh keih chung.

Put off, or protract the time, till another period, 遷延日期 tsēen yen jih ke.

To put on the head as a cap, 戴上 tae shang. To put on clothes, 穿上 chuen shang.

To put the cangue on him, 以枷枷之 e kea kea che.

Put out a fire, 救焚 kew fun, to rescue from its ravages.

Put snow water into an earthen vessel

and bury it in the earth, 取雪水貯瓦器內埋于地中
tsou seuſ shwŷy chao wa ko nuy;
mae yu te chung.

Put it into the boiler, 入鍋內
juh ko nuy.

Put it in a clean place, 放潔淨處
fang kěſ tsing choo.

Put a sheep for a cow, 以羊代牛
e yang tae new.

PUTCHUCH, 木香 mŭh heang.

PUTRID, 朽腐 hew foo.

Putrid meat, 膻肉 foo jow.

PUTTY with which the seams of Chinese boats are filled, 桐油灰
tung yew hwuy; it is made chiefly of calcined shells reduced to a powder, and the oil of the 桐
tung tree.

PYRAMID, 尖瓣體 tsēen pan te.

Many sided pyramid, 眾瓣尖體
chung pan tsēen te.

Pyramid triangular, 三瓣尖體
san pau tsēen te.

PYRITES, 青蒙石 tsin mung shih.

PYRUS communis, 沙梨 sha le.

Pyrus Japonica, of which there are several varieties, 海棠
hac tang.

Q

QUADRANGLE, or quadrilateral figure, containing four angles, 四邊線
函四角形 sze pēen sēen han
sze kō hing.

QUADRANT, amongst mathematicians, 勾股
kow-koo.

Quadrants and sextants, 量天尺
leang tēen chih.

QUADRILATERAL figure, 四邊線
形 sze pēen sēen hing.

QUADRUPED, any four footed animal, 獸
shou.

QUAIL, 鶉 鶉 gan shun; shun is also written 鶉 shun, or chun. In some places called 鶉母 mow moo, and 鶉 joo.

QUAKE with fear, 振怕 chin pa.

QUALITY, or degree, 等 tǎng; first quality, said of goods, 上等 shang tǎng; Middling quality, 中等 chung tǎng; inferior or low quality, 下等 hea tǎng.

These all are good qualities in the character of Lcaou-kwan, 這都是笑官的好處 chay too she
Seau-kwan tēih hau choo.

QUANTITY, what, how much? 幾多 ke to; 多少 to shaou; 若干 jō kan. Quantity (or the measurement of it) the principles of, 幾何原本 ke ho yuen pun.

QUARTZ, crystals of, 白石英 pih shih ying.

QUARREL, dispute, 爭 tsǎng. Petty brawl, 拌嘴 pwan tsuy; 相罵 seang ma.

To quarrel and fight, 爭競 tsǎng king; 爭鬧 tsǎng tow.

To excite a quarrel in the hope of getting well rewarded in the midst of it, 構絆而圖其重酬
kow pwan urh too ke chung chow.

Not hitherto accustomed to quarrel with people, 向來不曾和

人拌嘴 heang lae pih hwuy ho-jin pwan tsuy.

QUARRELSOME man, 好爭鬧的人 hau tsǎng tow tēih jin.

QUARRY for stone, 石礦 shih kwang; 石山 shih shan.

QUARTER, a fourth part, 四分之一 sze fun che yih.

Quarter of an hour, 時辰一刻 she shin yih kih.

On giving quarter in battle, a Tartar manifesto to the Chinese runs thus,

凡我軍所至有拒戰敗走爲我追擒者殺之不拒戰者俘之 wherever our army comes, if any persons oppose it, fight, are defeated and run, when pursued and taken they are killed; those who do not oppose nor fight; are taken prisoners.

QUASH, or annul the decisions of an inferior court, 駁案 pō gan.

QUEEN, wife of an emperor, 后 how;
皇后 hwang how.
The acts of government still originated
with the queen, 朝政猶出
於后 chaou-ching yew chüh yu
how.
Queen of heaven, 天后 t'ien-how,
a goddess much worshipped in China;
she 昇化 shing hwa, ascended and
was transformed, about A. D. 971.
Queen bee, the Chinese call 蜜皇
meih hwang, the honey emperor.
QUENCH fire, 滅火 mēh ho; 救
火 kew ho.
To quench thirst, 解渴 keae hō.
Distant water cannot quench fire that
is near, 遠水救不得近
火 yuen shwūy kew pūh tūh kin ho.
QUESTION, to ask, 問 wān.
A question, 問話 wān hwa.
Question, I'll put one to try you, 吾
試問爾 woo she wān urh.
Question, to ask of, 推問 tuy
wān.
QUICK, living, 活的 hwō tēih.
Swift, 速 sūh; 疾速 tseih sūh.

Quickness of talent is expressed by
天才敏捷 t'ien tae min tsōō.
QUICKLY, come here quickly, 快
些來 kwae seay lae.
QUICKSILVER, 水銀 shwūy yin.
Yin occurs written 銀 yin; 汞
hung.
QUIET, still, 沉靜 chin tsing. A
quiet peaceable man, 恬靜之
人 t'ien tsing che jin.
Very quiet (said of people), 甚屬
安靜 shin shūh gan tsing.
Quiet comfortable state of rest, 平
安的 ping gan tēih; 平穩的
ping wān tēih. Quiet gentle dis-
position, 溫和的 wān ho tēih.
To become quiet and still, after a
storm in nature or of the passions,
平息了 ping seih leau.
QUIETISM, of the Taoist sect is thus ex-
pressed, 靜坐無思無念
'tranquil sitting, devoid of thought,
devoid of reflection: '—bodily quiet
and mental abstraction.

QUILL, 翎 ling; 羽翎 yu ling;
羽毛 ling maou.

QUINCES, 木瓜 mōh kwa.
QUINQUEFOLIUM. The Panax is al-
ways quinquefolium, 人參皆
有五葉 jin sūn keae yew woo
yē.
QUIRE of China paper, 一刀紙
yih t'au che.
QUITE right, 正是 ching she.
Quite certain, 決定 keue ting.
Quite good, 甚好 shin haou; 狠
好 hān haou; 絕好 tseue haou;
萬好 wan haou; 千萬好
tsēen wan haou.
Quite determined, 決定主意
keue ting choo e.
Quite sufficient, 儘數 tsin kow.
QUIVER, for the arrows of a hand bow,
箭室 tsēen shih; 弓箭葫蘆
kung tōn hoo loo.
QUISQUALIS, or Quisqualis Indica, 使
君子 she keun tsze; or 君子
keun tsze.
QUOTE, to cite an author, 引書 yin
shoo; 援引 yuen yin.
The names of persons quoted, 引用
姓氏 yin yang sing she.

R

The sound of this letter although not found in the Chinese, prevails in the languages of the Tatar and Muhamedan Chinese. When giving the sounds of Manshur or Arabic words, they use 拉 la, 魯 loo, 勒 lh, &c., directing the reader to employ 滾話 kwán shih, *A rolling tongue*, when pronouncing these syllables.

RABBIT, 兔 too; this word applies probably to the hare as well as to the rabbit. 石鼠 shih shoo.

Rabbit or mole skin, 灰鼠皮 hwuy shoo pe.

RABBLE, lower orders, 居下流者 keu hea lew chay. Banditti, 匪類 fei luy.

RADIATE. A golden light radiates in all directions, 金光四射 kin kwang sze shay.

RADICAL, pertaining to the root, 根的 kán tēh; 根本的 kán pun tēh

RADIUS of a circle, 半徑線 pwan king sēn, or half a diameter; or 輻線 fūh sēn.

All the radii of a circle are equal, 輻線之度俱相等 fūh sēn che too, keu seang tēng.

RAFT of deal timber, 杉牌 shan pae.

Raft must be used to cross a river, but after the shore is reached, a boat is unnecessary, 渡河當用筏到岸不須船者 too ho tang yung fā, tau gan pūh seu chuen chay, when the end is attained the means become useless.

PART III. 3 1/2

RAG of cloth, 爛布碎 lan poo suy.

Ragged garment made up of patches, 補釘 poo ting.

Boiled to rags, 糜爛 me lan.

RAGE, staring unbridled rage, 瞋怒無度 chin noo woe too.

RAIL at, or use reproachful language, 罵 ma; 詈罵 le ma.

RAIMENT, an inadequate supply of raiment and food, 衣食不充 e shih pūh chung.

RAIN, 雨 yu. A heavy rain, 大雨 ta yu. A light, small, close rain, 細雨 se yu.

Open heavy drops of rain, 疏雨 soo yu.

To rain, 下雨 hea yu; 落雨 lō yu.

A slight shower of rain fell, 下了一陣微雨 hea leaou yih chin we yu.

The rain has stopped, 雨平息了 yu ping seih leaou.

Rain water, 雨水 yu shwü; 天雨水 tēn yu shwü. None of all the waters (spring water, river water) has so sweet and excellent a taste as rain water, 一切泉水河水總不如天水之味甘

美 yih tse tseuen shwü, ho shwü, tsung pūh joo tēn shwü che we kan mei.

Rain water put into vessels soon produces insects which move up and down in it, 天水存貯器內不久即生小蟲上下遊動 tēn shwü tsun choo ke nuy, pūh kew tsēh sāng seaur chung, shang hea yew tung.

In the world there are some who put red hot charcoal into the water, 世有用炭燒紅淬於水內 she yew yung tan shaou hung tsuy yu shwü nuy: this 壞水味 hwae shwü wo, spoils the taste of the water.

The god of rain, 雨師神 yu sze shia.

RAINBOW, 虹 hung; 虹霓 hung ne; 天降 tēn heang.

RAISE, to elevate, 起 ko; 舉 ken; 挈 kē.

To raise erect, 豎起 shoo ke.

To raise a person from the ground, to support him up, 扶起 fū ke.

The price is raised, 價錢起了 kea tsēn ke leaou.

Where has he raised the money? 他那裡弄到本錢 ta na le lung taou pun t'ēn.

Raise a person to a better situation, 提拔 te p'ā.

To raise the head, 擡頭 tae tow.

To raise troops to oppose Yuen, 募兵御元 moo ping yu Yuen.

To raise or call forth troops, 興兵 hing ping; 起兵 ke ping.

Raise people's doubts, 起人之疑 ke jin che e.

Raise the dust, 揚塵埃 yang chin yae.

Raise the sand by wind, 那風颺沙 na tung yang sha.

Raise to a happier or superior state of existence, 度 too; 超度 chaou too, used by the Budh sect.

RAJA MACULATA, of Shaw's Zoology, 木削蒲魚 mūh seō pōo yu.

RAKE with teeth, 鈹 pa.

The teeth of a rake, 鈹齒 pa che.

The words 鐵搭 tēō tē, an iron feeler seems to denote a rake.

Rake, a dissipated sensualist, or fashionable debauchee, 貪花浪子 tan hwa lang tze.

RAMBLE, irregular excursion, 遊走 yew tsow.

Ramble amongst hills and rivers, 逛山水 kwang shan shwūy.

Ramble amongst pencils and ink, 遊戲筆墨 yew he peih mih, to take pleasure in literary pursuits.

RAMMER, or ram rod, 送鉛子 sung yuen tze; 送子 sung tze.

RANCID, strong smell of flesh or fish, 腥 sing; 臊 saou.

RANCOROUS abuse, 毒口 tūh kow. A poisonous mouth, rancorous disposition, 怨恨之心 yuen hān che sin.

RANDOM, to talk at, 信口亂言 sin 'kow 'lwan yen; i. e. trust the mouth and confusedly talk, 亂說 lwan shwā.

To go out and in at random, 出入不制也 chūh jūh pūh che yay.

A random kind of person, 脫畧的人 tō leō tēh jin.

RANK, class, order, 等 t'ang.

Rank, dignity, 品 pin.

The degrees of rank in China, exclusive of the common people, are divided into nine, and which are marked by a ball or knob, by some called a button, worn on the top of the cap.

1st, Rank, the knob is made of 紅寶石 hong paou shih, a red precious stone.

2nd, Shan hoo 珊瑚 coral.

3rd, Hwa shan hoo 花珊瑚 flowered or carved coral.

4th, Leang lan 亮藍 a bright blue.

5th, Gan lan 暗藍 an opaque blue.

6th, Leang p'ih 亮白 a bright white; or Shwūy tsing 水晶 crystal.

7th, Gan p'ih 暗白 a dull white; or P'ih shih 白石 white stone.

8th, Kin 金 gold.

9th, Yin 銀 silver, is never worn now.

The first rank, 一品 yih pin; of this there is a principal and second, called 正一品 ching yih pin, and 從一品 tsung yih pin.

Third degree of rank, 第三品級

te san pin kōh. These nine degrees of rank are exclusive of the nobility as well as the commonalty.

How can they rank with the officers of China, 安何等於中國士大夫之列乎 gan ho t'ang yu Chung-kwō sze ta foo che lōō hoo!

Ranks of soldiers, 行伍 hang woo; 隊伍 tuy woo.

RANSOM, to receive a, 收贖 show shūh.

To ransom from punishment, 贖罪 shūh tsuy, this is done in China by a fine.

RANULA, 傷寒出舌 shang han chūh shē.

RAP, to strike a smart blow, 叩打 kow ta.

Rap at the door, 叩門 kow mun.

RAPE, to commit violent deforation, 強姦 keang kēn; 刁姦 teau wēn.

RAPID, quick, 速 sūh; 急速 kēh sūh; 疾速 tēh sūh.

Rapid progress in learning or virtue is expressed by 士別三日當刮目相看 sze pēō san jūh, tang kwā mūh seang kan, if separated but for three days, he must be viewed with other eyes: the original says, the old eyes must be scraped out.

RAPIDITY of the Primium mobile which moves thirty degrees in two-hours, how is it conceivable! 宗動天每時行三十度其迅速豈可思議 tsung tung tēn, mei she hiug san shih too, ke sin sūh ke ko sze e!

RARE, scarce, 罕有的 han yew tēh; 少有的 shaou yew tēh; 難得 nan tēh, difficult to obtain; 鮮有 sēn yew.

RARELY, a thing rarely seen, 罕見的事情 han kēn tēh sze tsing.

Rarely seen or heard, 罕見罕聞 han kēn, han wān.

RASCAL, lean beast of a man, 薄夫 pō foo.

RASE, to root up, 杜 too. To blot out, 抹 mō.

RASH, acting blindly and precipitately, 冒昧 maou mei; 草率 tsauou sūh. You must not act rashly and irregularly, 不可造次 pūh ko tsauou tsze.

RASPINGS of wood (in medicine), 大戟 ta keh.

RAT species, 鼠 shoo.

A rat, 大老鼠 ta laou shoo; 耗子 haou taze.

RATE of payment to be the same in giving and receiving, 出入銀兩不加二水 chūh jūh yin leang pūh kra urh shwūy.

RATHER, with better liking, 悅意 yuē e.

I would rather go than stay here, 我寧願去不在這裡 wō ning yuen keu pūh tsao chay le.

Rather not, 不悅意 pūh yuē e.

Rather, in a greater degree than otherwise, as rather small, 畧小 leō seou.

Rather fluttered, 有幾分着忙 yew ke fun chō mang.

Rather better, 好些 haou seay.

Rather like, 頗似 pō sze.

Rather smaller, 小些 seou seay.

Rather lighter, 輕些 king seay.

Rather doubt it, 頗疑之 pō e che.

Ink rather good at first, 其墨初用頗佳 ke mīh tsou yung pō kea.

RATIONAL, having the faculty of reasoning, 會道理的 hwuy taou le tēh.

Agreeable to reason, 合道理的 hō taou le tēh.

RATTAN, 藤子 tāng tze; 沙藤 sha tāng. Ground rattans, 藤頭 tāng tow.

Foreign rattan, 洋藤 yang tāng; also written 藤 tāng.

Rattan and bamboo utensils, 藤竹器 tāng chūh sze ke.

Rattan mats, 藤蓆 tāng seih.

Hooked rattan, 鈎藤 kow tāng, some write 句 kow.

RAVEN, 烏鴉 woo ya; 老鴉 laou ya.

RAVISH a woman, 強行姦污 keang hing kēn woo; 強姦 keang kēn.

Those who ravish men's wives and daughters shall be decapitated, 強淫人的婦女者斬 keang yin jin tēh foo neu chay, tsan.

RAW, 生 sāng; in contradistinction from any thing artificially dressed or prepared, which is expressed by 熟 shūh.

Raw or undressed herbs, 生菜 sāng tsae.

Raw flesh, 生肉 sāng jow.

Raw silk, 湖絲 hoo sze.

RAY of light, 光射 kwang shay.

A ray of light entered, 日光射入 jīh kwang shay jūh.

Ray fish, 蒲魚 poo yu.

RAZOR to shave with, 剃刀 te taou; 剃頭刀 te tow taou.

Razor-shell, or solen, 沙螺 sha lo.

REACH, to extend, 伸 shin. Reached his hand across and touched her face, 伸手過去他臉上 shin show kwo keu ta lēn shang.

Use a hooked piece of wood to draw the spreading branches near, instead of the labour of reaching out the arms and fingers to them, 用鈎木為引近楊枝以代臂指板援之勞 yung kow mūh wei yin kin yang che, e tao pe che pan yuen che laou.

Reach, arrive at, 到 taou; 至 che; 及 keh.

Just as the fire had reached the cottage, heaven rained, the wind turned to the opposite point, and the fire was extinguished, 火將及廬忽天雨反風火滅 ho tseang keh leu, hwūh tēn yu, fan fung, ho mēe.

READ, 讀書 tūh shoo. To study a book, 念書 nēn shoo. To look it over slightly, 披閱之 pe yuē che; 看書 kan shoo; 觀書 kwan shoo.

Read from the beginning, 從頭看 tsung tow kan. Read as one sentence, 一氣呼成 yīh kē boo ching.

Merely take the book and read for amusement, 只不過拿書解悶 chīh pūh kwo ná shoo keao mun.

Refer to the preceding and to the following in writing, 承上接下 ching shang tsèh hia.

REFINE golden human nature by the fire of knowledge, 以智慧火鎔鍊金性 e che hway ho, yung lèen kin sing.

REFLECT, to throw back light, 反照 fan chao.

To throw back the thoughts, 追思 chuy sze; 回想 hwuy seang.

To consider attentively, 思想 sze seang; 斟酌 chin chō; 酌量 chō leang.

If a mirror be bright it will reflect the images of things, 鏡明則能照物 king ming tsih nāng chao wūh.

Even now when I reflect on it I feel afraid, 迄今思之轉覺自懼也 heih kin sze che chuen keō tsze ken yay.

Reform, to change from worse to better, 改過 kae kwo; 改變好可 kae pèen haou leaou; 轉好了 chuen haou leaou; 回心轉意 hwuy sin chuen e.

There is no greater virtue than an ability to reform one's errors, 過能改善莫大焉 kwo nāng kae shen mō ta yen.

For a bad man to reform is not only his own happiness; but also that of his prince and of the age, 惡人回頭不但是惡人之福也是朝廷當世之福也 gā jin hwuy tow, pūh tan she gā jin che fūh; yay she Chmou-ting, tang she che fūh yay.

Opened a way to reform, said of state criminals, 開改惡之路 kae kae gō cho leo.

Allow people to reform (renovate themselves), 許人自新 heu jin tze sin.

If he really reform, it will be the happiness of his whole life, 他若是真改了是他一生的福 ta jō she chin kae leaou, she ta yih sāng tēih fūh.

To reform one person from lewd courses, has a hundred degrees of merit, 感化一人不淫百功 kan hwa yih jin pūh jin, pūh kung.

If a man cannot rectify (reform) himself; how can he reform others, 有不能正其身如正人何 yew pūh nāng ching ke shin, joe ching jin ho.

It is not the case that he who is unreformed himself, can reform others, 未有己不正而能正人者 we yew ke pūh ching, urh nāng ching jin chay.

REFRIGERANT medicine, 清熱的藥 tsing jō tēih yō.

Refrigerating and bitter remedies, 苦寒藥 koo han yō.

REFUGE, a place of, 躲避之所 to pe che so.

REFULGENT, 光明的 kwang ming tēih.

REFUND, or make good that which has been lost or spoiled, 賠還 pei hwan.

REFUSE, not accept nor comply, 推辭 tuy tze; 推却 tuy keō.

To refuse his request, 不准他所

請 pūh chiu ta so tsing; 不作情 pūh tsō tsing, 'not do the kind thing.'

I cannot refuse, 我推却不得 wo tuy keō pūh tēh; 辭不得的 tze pūh tēh tēih.

Refuse an office, 辭職 tze chíh. He has refused to do this, 他不肯作此事 ta pūh käng tao tze sac.

To refuse a present, 不受 pūh show. To affect to refuse, 假推 kea tuy.

Refuse, reject a thing of no use, 無用之物 woo yung che wūh; 廢物 fe wūh.

REFUTE, 辯倒了 pèen tao laou; 辯到極 pèen tao keih; 辯破了 pèen pō leaou.

To refute and put to silence, 辯駁了没有話說 pèen pō leaou mūh yew hwa shwō.

REGAIN, 復得 fūh tēh.

REGAL or Imperial, an appellation of whatever belongs to an emperor, 御 yu.

REGARD, to attend to, 理 le; 料理 leaou le.

Heedful attention to, 照顧 chao koo; 看顧 kan koo.

To regard with affection and respect, 思慕 sze moo.

REGARDLESS, 不理 pūh le.

REGENERATE, make new, 新之 sin che; 改新 kae sin; 作新 tsō sin; 使得新 she tēh sin.

To reproduce, 復生 fūh sāng; 再造 tze tsaou.

REGENT, one who succeeds to the throne, 承位 ching wei; 嗣位 tze wei.

To rule as deputy, 代理國政
tae le kwō ching.

REGICIDE, 弑王的人 she wang
tēih jin.

REGIMEN, 節飲食 tsēē yin shih.
To observe regimen, 戒口 keae kow.

REGIMENT, or division of troops con-
sisting of a thousand or five hundred
men, 一枝兵 yih che ping.

REGION, 一帶地方 yih tae to
fang.

REGISTER of one's age, 庚帖 kang
tēē.

REGRET, 惜 seih, 可惜 ko seih.
To regret the expenditure of money,
可惜費了銀子 ko seih fei
leaou yin tsze.

To regret the pains one has taken, 可
惜費了心機 ka seih fei
leaou sin ke.

When aiming at a great concern, why
regret a small expense, 謀大事
如何惜小費 mow ta sze,
joo ho seih seaou fei.

An inch of time is to be regretted, 寸
陰是惜 tsun yin she seih.

Regret that I cannot, 恨不得 hān
pūh tih.

Even when casting him off he is not
worth regret, 棄之不足惜
ke che pūh tsūh seih.

There are some occasions in which we
use the word *regret* which Chinese
etiquette does not allow. They
cannot regret what a superior does.
Inferiors are always required to be
thankful, even the criminal who
suffers death, is caused to thank the
emperor.

PART III. 3 Y.

REGRETTED by every body, 人皆
惜之 jin keae seih che.

REGULATE, put in order, 調理
teaou le.

Regulate a clock, 修理時辰
鐘 sew le she shin chung.

REGULAR good conduct, 行爲
端方 hing wei twan fang.

Regular way obtain office, (i. e. not by
purchase,) 正途出身 ching too
chūh shin.

Regular succession, 挨次第 yae
tsze te.

REGULATIONS for the management of
any affair, 章程 chang ching.

To establish regulations, 立章程
leih chang ching.

Regulations in the army, martial law,
兵律 ping leih; 軍政 keun
ching.

REJECT or throw off, 棄去 ke keu,
遺棄 e ke.

To reject entirely, 棄絕 ke tseuē.

Reject, push from one, 排擯 pae
pin.

Reject or send back goods, 退還
tuy hwan.

REIGN as a king, 王 wang.

To begin to reign, to ascend the throne,
登位 täng wei.

Reigned twenty years, 坐位二
十年 tao wei urh shih nēen.

REINFORCEMENT of troops, 以新
兵繼之 e sin ping ke che.

REJOICE, 歡喜 hwan he; 高興
kaou hing.

The ploughman sincerely rejoices in
closing the year with an abundant
harvest, 耕田人實在歡

喜豐熟年成 kang tēen jin
shih' tsae hwan he, fung shūh nēen
ching.

Tumultuous bustle and rejoicing, 鬧
熱 naou jē.

REITERATE, the same expression, 復
語 fūh yu; 重疊 chung tēē;
覆說 fūh shwō; 重出 chung
chūh; 再三說 tsae tsan shwō.

REJUDGE, 再審 tsae shin; 復審
fūh shin.

BEKINDLE, 復點着 fūh tēen chō.

RELAPSE into the same disease, 翻
病 fan ping; 復病 fuh ping;
再病 tsae ping.

Relapsing again into the same disease
is called Fūh, 再發之病曰
復 tsae fā che ping yuē fūh.

RELATE, to tell occurrences, 傳講
chuen keang.

To relate an old story, 講故事
keang koo sze.

Relate first his being an orphan and
afterwards relate his sickness, 前
述其孤後述其病 tsēen
shūh ke koo, how shūh ke ping.

RELATION, person related by birth or
marriage, 親戚 tsin tseih; 親
屬 tsin shūh.

Near relations, 嫡親 tēih tsio; 親
眷 tsin keuen.

Distant relations, 無服 woo fūh;
i. e. those for whom mourning is not
worn.

Relations stealing from, or robbing
each other, 親屬相盜 tsin shūh
seang taou.

It will then be too late to form a rela-
tionship, 到那時節我來

做親也是遲了 taou na she tsèè wo lae tso tsin yay she che leaou.

Relation or mutual connexion of different things, 相關 seang kwan.

RELATIVE, or a person belonging to the same kindred, 親戚 tain tselh.

Relative to that affair, 至那件事 che na kën sze.

RELAXATION of mind, 放寬心 fang kwan sin; 放舒懷 fang shoo hwac.

RELENTLESS, hatred to, 念怨不休 nēen yuen pūh hew.

RELICKS of Budh's body are called 舍利子 shay-le tsze.

Many of the pagodas are supposed to be built over his relicks, and are called 舍利塔 shay le tā.

RELIEVE the mind from grief, 舒瀉愁思 shoo seay tsow sze.

Relieve people in sickness and distress, 拯人疾苦 ching jin tselh koo.

RELIGION, 教 keaou, 教門 keaou mun.

The three religions in China, 三教 san keaou; called 儒教 joo keaou, the Philosophists; 釋教 shih keaou, the Budhists; 道教 taou keaou, the Alchemists.

The sects of Taou and Budh are inferior to us the sect of the learned, and are indeed not worth disputing about, 道釋二家又在吾儒之下不足論也 Taou Shih urh kea, yew tsae woo Joo che kea, pūh tsūh lun yay.

The Bouzes say that Budh resides in western empty space;

The Taou priests say, that Pung-lae bliss is in the eastern sea;

But the Confucian sect alone adores things present;

And before their eyes are not a day without a spring breeze.

僧言佛子在西空
道說蓬萊在海東
惟有孔門崇現事
眼前無日不春風

Sāng yen Fūh-tze tsae se kung;
Taou shwō Pung-lae tsae hae tung;
Wei yew Kung mun tsung hēen sze;
Yen tsēen woo jih pūh chun fung;

The customs and formula of our religion (the Mahomedan,) 吾教中之規矩範圍 woo keaou chung che kwei keu fan wei.

Budh religion which our ancestor handed down, 佛祖垂的教 Fūh tsoo chuy tēh keaou.

To adopt a new religion or become a proselyte, 進教 tsin keaou; 奉教 fung keaou. Founder or head of a religion, 教主 keaou choo.

What the Chinese consider orthodox religion, they call 正教 ching keaou; and heterodox systems, they call 邪教 seay keaou.

The Christian religion is known by the name 天主教 Tēen choo keaou; and sometimes, 西洋教 se yang keaou.

A spirit of filial and fraternal duty, of faithfulness and truth, is what all religions delight in, 孝悌忠信之風而各教之所樂 heaou te, chung sin che fung, urh kō keaou che so kō.

RELIGIOUS man, one who reverences the gods, 敬神的人 king shin tēih jin.

A lover of morality, 好善的 haou shen tēih.

One who recites prayers and observes fasts, 念經食齋的 nēen king shih chae tēih.

The religious, or order of priests; see the word PRIEST.

Religious devotees who live in monasteries, 顯修道者 hēen sew taou chay; those who retire to mountains, 隱修道者 jin sew taou chay.

RELINQUISH a virtuous mind, 善心不存 shen sin pūh tsun; arises from being ashamed of bad clothes and bad food, 由於恥惡友惡食 yew yu che gō e, gō shēh.

RELISH, or gust for, 覺得有味 keō ūh yew we.

No relish for food (for neither tea nor rice), 茶飯不思 cha fan pūh sze. To relish food, to have a good appetite, 好胃口 haou we kow.

RELY on knowledge and deceive the ignorant, 倚智而欺愚 e che urh ke yu.

Rely on this merit and go to the pure regions of life, 仗此功德往生淨土 chang tsze kung tēh, wang sāng tsing too: The merit referred to is, often repeating the name of Amida Budh.

REMAIN, to continue in a place, 住在 choo tsac.

To remain over and above, 餘剩 yu shing.

I'll remain here and wait till you return,
我住在這裡等你回來
woo choo tsac chay le, lāng
ne hwuy lae.

Money remaining after settling an account,
剩銀 shing yin.

REMAINDER, that which is over and above,
餘剩之物 yu shing che wūh.

REMARK or advert to, 覺 keō; 只見 chih keen.

To say, 說道 shwō taou.

REMARKABLY, uncommonly, 異 e.
Remarkably cold, 寒凍異常
han tung e chang.

REMEDY for disease, 法可治病
fā ko che ping.

Some may ask, if the child present crosswise or inverted, is there any means to remedy it? 或問若橫生倒產有法治否
hwō wān, jō hung sāng, taou tsan, yew fā che fow?

Unable to remedy (recall) an affair, 挽回不來
wan hwuy pih lae.

REMEMBER, 記得 ke tih.

To place upon the heart, to think on and remember, 放在心上
fang tsae sin shang.

To remember or think on a friend with affection, 想望殷 seang wang yin.

Remembers every thing he sees: forgets nothing that passes before his eyes, 過目不忘
kwo mūh pūh wang.

Remember perfectly, and carry into practice, 熟記而體行 shūh ke, urh te hing.

The learner should remember perfect-

ly, 學者當熟記 heō chay tang shūh ke.

REMEMBERED, thought on his prince, 思念其君
sze nēen ke keun.

I remember imperfectly that it was that: but I regret that I cannot remember distinctly, 我恍惚記得是那個只恨記不得清楚
wo hwang hwūh ke tih she na ko, chih hān ke pūh tih tsing tsoo.

Do not remember every tittle and half tittle (every trifling affront,) 不把那點子半點子放在心上
pōh pa na tēen t-ze, pwan; tēen tze fang tsac sin shang.

REMISS in the affairs of government, 怠於政事
tāi yu ching sze.

Remiss in keeping a due guard, 疎於防範
soo yu fang fan.

To manage affairs rather remissly (from weakness,) 辦事懦一點
pan sze no yih tēen.

Remiss, idle lounging, 遊手好閒
yew show haou hēen.

REMIT or forgive entirely, said either of punishments or fines, 悉予豁免
seih yu hwō mēen.

REMONSTRATE, to reprove a superior, 諫 kēen.

If the remonstrance be not received, 諫若不入
kēen jō pūh jūh.

Having thrice remonstrated in vain, he then wept aloud and let them have their own way. 三諫而不聽則號泣而隨之
san kēen urh pūh tīng, tsih haou keih urh suy che.

REMORSE, pain of guilt, mingled with

shame, 愧悔 kwei hwuy; 痛悔 tung hwuy; 悔恨 hwuy hān.

Great shame and remorse, 大慙恨
ta tsan hān.

REMOTE, distant, 遠 yuen; 遙遠 yaou yuen; 好遠 haou yuen.

You attain the remote by beginning at that which is near, 遠由於近也
yuen yew yu kin yay.

REMOVE, to separate a little, 移開 e kae.

To remove to another dwelling, 搬屋 pwan ūh.

Removed, 搬去了 pwan kou leaou.

To remove out of one boat into another, with a design to continue the journey, 換船起駁
hwan chuen ke pō.

To remove things from before one, 撩開 leaou kae.

To remove or put away entirely, 除去 choo keu.

Removes uneasiness of the heart, 除心煩 choo sin fan.

Removed into the treasurer's office to reside, 遷入藩署居住
tsēen jūh fan shoo keu choo.

REND, tear with violence, 撕開 sze kae; 裂開 lēō kae; 打碎 ta suy.

To rend a piece of cloth, 撕一塊布
sze yih kwae poo.

To rend a garment, 撕開衣裳
sze kae, e chang.

RENEALMIA, a species of, or sand ginger, 沙蒼 sha keang.

Renealmia seed, 春砂 chun sha, or 砂仁 sha jin.

RENEGADE, an apostate from any

religion, 背教 *poi keaou*; 反教 *fan keaou*.

RENEW, 作新 *tsò sin*; 新做 *sin tso*; 做新的 *tsò sin tēih*.

To renew the heart, 新心 *sin sin*.

To reform and renew one's self, 改過自新 *kae kwo tsze sin*.

RENOVATE, to renew, 作新 *tsò sin*.

To put away old habits and renovate one's self, 革其舊而自新也 *k'ih. ke kew urh tsze sin yay*.

RENOUNCE entirely, 絕 *tseuē*; 無之盡者 *woo che tsin chay*.

Reject entirely, renounce, 棄絕 *ke tseuē*.

Renounce with effort, 用力屏絕 *yung leih ping tseuē*.

Confucius renounced four things, 絕四 *tseuē sze*; i. e. 毋意 *woo e*, not prejudice; 毋必 *woo peih*, did not predetermine; 毋固 *woo koo*; not hanker after a thing past; 毋我 *woo wo*, not indulge self. These four are abbreviated thus, 無意必固我 *woo e peih koo wo*.

Renounce vain thoughts, 屏除妄念 *ping choo wang nēn*.

RENOUNCE one's allegiance to one's native country, and pass over to another country, 背本國潛從他國 *pei pua kwò tsēan tsung ta kwò*.

RENT, lacerated, 裂了 *lěe leaou*; 打碎了 *ta suy leaou*.

The heart is rent with anxious thoughts, 愴惶已碎心 *tsang hwang e suy sin*. Rent paid for the use of, 租銀 *tsou yin*.

To pay the rent, 給租銀 *keih tsoo yin*.

Annual rent, 每年租價 *mei nēn tsou kea*.

To rent a house, 賃來一間屋 *jin lae yih kēn th*.

REPAID, 還了 *hwan leaou*; 扣還了 *kow hwan leaou*.

REPAIR, to restore after injury, 修整 *sew ching*; 補 *poo*.

Repair bridges and mend roads, 修橋補路 *sew keaou pou loo*.

Repair to an office to which one is appointed, 就職 *tsew chih*; 赴命 *foo ming*.

REPAY, 還 *hwan*; 扣還 *kow hwan*. Unable to repay, or make good, 賠不起 *pei pūh ke*.

To repay, or make good people's property, is called *pei*, 補償人財物曰賠 *poo chang jin tsae wūh yuē pei*.

REPEAT, iterate one's words, 再說 *tsae shwō*. To repeat one's actions, 再做 *tsae tso*.

To repeat memoriter, 背書 *pei shoo*.

Repeated, Good! good! 重言善哉善哉 *chung yen, shen tsae! shen tsae!*

REPEATING clock, 推鐘 *chuy chung*.

REPEATEDLY, over and over again, 再三再四 *tsae san, tsae sze*.

REPENT, 悔 *hwuy*; 悔過 *hwuy kwo*.

To repent of sins or crimes, 悔罪 *hwuy tsuy*; 懺悔 *tsan hwuy*.

To repent with shame, 愧悔 *kwei hwuy*.

To repent with indignation, 悔恨 *hwuy hān*.

In the evening of life repented it, 晚年悔之 *wan nēn hwuy che*; 以因果問人 *e yin, kwo, wān jin*, and asked people about cause and effect; i. e. rewards and punishments hereafter, for our conduct in this life.

REPENTANCE will be too late, 悔是遲了 *hwuy she che leaou*.

The removal of all (moral) diseases is by repentance, 除諸病皆由於悔心 *choo choo ping keae yew yu hwuy sin*.

When this heart repents, it dissolves crimes like ice or snow, 此心一悔則消愆如冰雪 *tsze sin yih hwuy, tsih seaou kēn joo ping seuē*.

Repentance is the path of felicity, 悔者入吉之路 *hwuy chay, jōh keih che loo*.

REPETITION of the same words, 重複的言語 *chung fūh tēih yen yu*; 反復之話 *fan fūh che hwa*.

Put away its repetitions, 去其重複 *keu ke chung fūh*.

Repetition of the same passage in a book, 重出 *chung chūh*.

REPINE. Poor without repining, 貧而無怨難 *pin urh woo yuen nao*.

REPLETION hurts the animal spirits, 太飽傷神 *tae paou shang shin*.

REPLY, to answer, 答 *tā*; 回言 *hwuy yen*. Reply by letter, 回音 *hwuy yin*; 回信 *hwuy sin*.

Reply from government or a superior to a petition, 批 *po*; 批示 *pe she*.

Reply in haste, 忙回答 *mang hwuy tã*; 忙接言 *mang tsë yen*.

Kea-lëu from within instantly replied. 'You may ask him,' 賈璉在內接嘴道你可問他 *Kea-lëu tsac nuy tsë tsuy taou, ne ko wãn ta*.

I have had no reply, 未有回音 *we yew hwuy yin*.

I have seen no reply, 不見回音 *püh kën hwuy yin*.

REPORT, popular rumour, 風聞 *fung wan*, "a wind heard;" 風聲 *fung shing*. Hear an untrue report,

風聞不寔 *fung wãn püh shih*. To spread a report, 布散流言 *poo san lew yen*.

To raise a false report, 混造謠言 *hwãn tsaou yaou yen*.

Not the least report, 並無一點風聲 *ping woo yih t'een fung shing*.

This affair is widely reported, 此事傳揚開了 *tsze sze chuen yang kae leaou*.

The mouths of the people on the road are like wind (spreading a report), 路上行人口似風 *loo shang hing jin kow sze fung*.

Report of a gun, 大砲的聲氣 *ta paou t'ëh shing ke*.

Happening on the road to hear an unfounded story, to go and, like wave after wave, spread the report, 偶聞一道路不根之語浪為傳播 *gow wãn yih taou*

loo püh kãn che yu; lang wei chuen po.

To report, or announce to, 報 *paou*.

To report or write a memorial to the emperor, 奏 *tsow*.

REPOSE, a state of quiet, 安 *gan*; 平安 *ping gan*; 安寧 *gan ning*; 安然 *gan jen*.

I wish you repose, 請安 *tsing gan*, is a very usual compliment.

REPREHEND, 謫 *tsih*; 言人家的不是 *yen jin kea t'ëh püh she*.

REPRESENT, by language or any other way, 形容 *hing yung*; 莫可形容 *mã ko hing yung*, not capable of being represented.

To represent the motions of the heavens; i. e. of the heavenly bodies, 以象天體之轉運也 *e seang t'ëen te che chuen yun yay*:

this is said in reference to an armillary sphere called 璇璣 *seuen ke*; or 渾天儀 *hwãn t'ëen e*.

Represent the gods in heaven, 象天神 *seang t'ëen shin*, said of 偶人 *gow jin*, idols.

REPRESS, to crush down, 壓 *yã*. To put down, 下之 *hea che*.

Repress sensual passions, 訶欲 *ho yüh*.

Repress irregular thoughts and desires, 降伏妄心 *heang fuh wang sin*.

Repress anger and check lust, 懲忿窒慾 *ching fun, chih yüh*.

If your parents be wrong, repress your anger, and with a pleasant look and a mild tone remonstrate, 父

母有過下氣怡色柔聲以諫 *foo moo yew kwo, hea ke e shih, jow shing e k'ëen*.

REPRESSING, expresses keeping under controul, 降伏者制禦之謂 *heang fuh chay, che yu che wei*.

REPRIMAND a person severely, 嚴責人 *yen tsih jin*.

REPRINT. Give it to the booksellers that those who please may reprint it, 發給其書坊有情願翻刻者聽其翻刻 *fã keh she ke shoo fang, yew tsing yuen fan k'ih chay, ting ke fan k'ih*.

REPROACH, to censure in opprobrious terms, 罵責 *ma tsih*.

Reproach and slander, 讒慝之 *tsan t'ëh che*; 誣謗 *hwuy pang*.

REPROVE, to censure, 斥 *chih*; 指斥 *che chih*; 責 *tsih*.

I am very rightly reproved, 我見責的極是 *wo k'ëen tsih t'ëh k'ëh she*.

Turn the whole attention to the government of one's self and not to reprove others, 專於治己而不責人 *chuen yu che ke, urh püh tsih jin*.

Reproved himself to stimulate others, 自責以勉人也 *tsze tsih e m'ëen jin yay*.

Reprove him to his face, 面斥其非 *m'ëen chih ke fei*.

Reproved Tsze-loo severely, 責子路深矣 *tsih Tsze-loo shin e*.

REPUTABLE parentage or descent, not very, 身家不甚清白之人 *shin kea püh shin tsing pih che jin*.

REPUTATION, a good name, 好名
 haou ming; 名聲好 ming shing
 haou.
 But an indifferent reputation, 聲名
 平常 shing ming ping chang.
 To regard one's reputation and behave
 decorously, 自重 tsze chung; 顧
 廉耻 koo lēen che.
 To scratch one's face; i. e. to injure
 one's reputation, 抓破臉 chaou
 po lēen.
 To lose face; i. e. reputation and re-
 spectability, 失體面 shih te mēen.
 To injure other people's reputation,
 壞人名聲 hwae jin ming
 shing.
 Reputation and gain walk together,
 名利並行 ming le ping hing.
 When reputation is established, gain
 follows forthwith, 名成利就
 ming ching le tsew.
 Reputation of benevolence, 仁聞
 者 jin wān chay; or 愛人之
 聲聞於人也 gae jin che
 shing wān yu jin yay.
 Reputation concerns or affects one's
 whole life, 名節關一生
 ming tsē kwan yih sāng.
 Good reputation if not acquired at 40
 or 50 years of age, it never will, 四
 十五而不以善聞
 則不聞矣 sze shih woo shih
 urh pūh e shen wān, tsih pūh wān e.
 Reputation being lost, women hang
 themselves, 婦無顏投繯自
 盡 foo woo yen tow hwan tsze
 tsim.
 REPUTE, good, 好名聲 haou ming
 shing.

REQUEST, to ask civilly, 央 yang;
 請 tsing; 奉請 fung tsing.
 To day, he requested a person to come
 and beg of me that I would assist
 him, 今日央人來求于
 弟要小弟與他周旋
 kin jih yang jin lae kew yu te; yaou
 seaou te yu ta chow senen.
 Request or engage a friend to seek a
 husband (for one's daughter,) 託
 友覓親 ts' yew mēh tsin.
 REQUIRE, to demand, 要 yaou; 討
 taou. To be needful, 需 seu.
 The place and the man require each
 other, 人地相需 jin te seang
 seu; said in reference to local magis-
 trates, who are appointed on the
 principle that certain districts re-
 quire a particular sort of talent.
 REQUISITION for the supply of the
 army, 索軍需 sō koun seu.
 REQUITE, 報答 paou tsā.
 RESCUE, free from confinement or
 danger, 救出 kew chūh; 救脫
 kew tsā; 救解 kew keae.
 RESEARCH, inquiry, 究察 kew
 chā; research for curiosities, 探奇
 tan ke.
 RESEMBLE, to be like, 似 sze; 像
 seang.
 RESENTMENT, 怨氣 yuen ke.
 Cherish resentment against him, 包
 怨 paou yuen; 埋怨於他
 mae yuen yu ta.
 To feel resentment, 着惱 chō naou.
 To stir up resentment, 淘氣 taou
 ke; 生氣 sāng ke.
 Deeply penetrated with the feeling of
 resentment, 怨入骨髓 yuen

jūh kūh suy, 'resentment that en-
 ters the bones and marrow.'
 The ancients say, resentment should
 be done away with, not contracted,
 古人說冤仇可解不
 可結 koo jin shwō, yuen chow ko
 keae, pūh ko kē.
 RESERVATION, intentionally obscure
 enunciation of one's wishes, 含混
 之詞 han hwān che tsze.
 RESIDENCE, place of abode, 住所
 choo so.
 Temporary place of residence, 駐所
 choo so; 寓所 yu so.
 RESIGN, that which is one's right, 讓
 jang.
 To resign the throne, 退位 tuy wei.
 To resign and deliver over the affairs
 of an office to a successor, 交盤
 keaou pwan.
 Resigned office and returned to the
 country, 解官歸里 keao kwan
 kwei le.
 To compel to resign, 勒休 lēh hew.
 I resign this thing to you, 這個物
 件我讓與你 chay ko wūh
 kēen wo jang yu ne.
 RESIN, a red gum procured from fir, 松
 香 sung heang; used by the Chinese
 for 乳香 joo heang, Gum Oliba-
 num.
 RESOLVE, to fix a determination, 立
 志 lēh che; 定主意 ting chuo
 e.
 RESOLUTE, the mind determined, 堅
 心 kēen sin.
 RESOLUTELY reform, and never again
 offend all one's life, 毅然改
 過終身永不再犯

e jen kae kwo, chung shin yung
püh tsae fan.

RESOLUTION, constancy, firmness, 志
意 che e.

To form a resolution, 立意 leih e;
設意 shě e.

This at bottom is the resolution which
I suggested, 這原係我起
的主意 chay yuen he wo ke tēih
choo e.

My son, be concerned only at a want
of resolution; don't be concerned
about the numerous cares of the
world, 我子但患無志不
患多累 wo tsze tan hwan woo
che; püh hwan to luy.

Resolution firmer, and more uniform
than a rock, 心志堅平過
於石 sin che kēen ping kwo yu
shyh.

RESOURCE, having resources in one's
self, and no wish for any thing further,
自得無欲 tsze tih woo yūh.
Perfect self satisfaction, having resour-
ces within one's self, 自足於內
無所求及之貌 tsze tsūh
yu nuy; woo so kew keih che
maou.

No resource, no method of proceeding,
無奈何 woo nae ho; 没奈
何 mūh nae ho.

RESPECT, having reference to, 至於
che yu.

No respect to the laws, 實屬目
無法紀 shyh shūh mūh woo fā
ke.

Epithet of respect, 尊稱 tsun ching.

To pay respects, or compliments, 問
候 wān how; 拜候 pae how.

I have not come of late to pay my
respects, 一向沒到府裡
請安 yih héang mūh tauo foo le
tsing gan.

They all agreed to go to Kea-moo's to
pay their respects, 大家約着
往賈母處問安 ta kea
yō chō wang Kea-moo choo wān
gan.

I called to pay my respects to your fa-
ther, 我至府上要給令
尊請安 wo che foo shang yaou
keih ling tsun tsing gan.

Apply the feeling of respect for parents
to other people, 推敬親之
心以敬人 chuy kīng tsin che
sin, e kīng jin.

I'll thank you to present my respects
to him, 請你代我致問
他 tsing ne tae wo che wān ta.

Many thanks for your compliments sent,
多蒙你的寄聲 to mung
ne tēih ke shing.

RESPECTABLE, 有體面 yew te
nēen, "having a substantial face."
Respectable man, 體面的人
te mēen tēih jin.

Very respectable, 大體面的人
ta te mēen tēih jin.

Respectable man of eminent reputation,
體面著名之人 te mēen
choo ming che jin; 有名色
yew ming shh.

RESPECTABILITY of personal cha-
racter, 有臉面 yew lēen mēen.

It is difficult to acquire this respecta-
bility, 難得這個臉面
nan tih chay ko lēen mēen.

Injurious to the respectability of the

country, 有傷於國體 yew
shang yu kwō te.

RESPECTFUL, 有恭敬的 yew
kung king tēih.

Respectful and humble, 恭遜 kung
sun.

Never other than respectful, 毋不
敬 woo pūh king; this state of
mind is considered the essence of
politeness and docorum.

RESPONSIBLE. The said merchants
shall be responsible, 該商等為
問 kae shang tǎng wei wān.

An important trust and great respon-
sibility, 任重責大 jin chung
tsih ta.

REST, repose, 安 gan; 平安 ping
gan; 安歇 gan hēē.

Why have you not gone to rest? 怎
麼還不安歇 tsǎng mo hwan
pūh gan hēē.

Neither of them had a moment's rest,
兩個沒有片刻安寧
leang ko mūh yew pēen kih gan ning.

To set this affair to rest to make it
sleep, 寢和此事 tsin ho tsze
sze.

Let all rest on me, 都在小弟
身上 too tsae seaou te shin shang.

Rest, the residue, the same as this, in
the same manner, 餘做此 yu
fang tsze.

Rest of the banditti, 餘黨 yu tang.

As to the rest, 至其餘 che ke yu.

The rest may be inferred, 其餘可
類推 ke yu ko luy chuy.

RESTLESS, unsettled, 不安 pūh gan;
好動 haou tung.

Restless as an ant on a hot boiler, 熱

鍋上螞蟻一般 jō ko
shang ma e yih pwan.

RESTORE, to give again what has been
taken, 復與 fūh yu; 復交
fūh keaou.

To restore to health, or the original
strength of the constitution, 復元
fūh yuen.

To restore to life, 復生 fūh sāng;
復甦 fūh soo; this expression is
used to denote being restored from
very severe sickness.

Restore to the public service, 開復
kae fūh. (See Re-enter.)

To restore to first circumstances, 挽回
wan hwuy.

Restore the Imperial house of Tang,
興復唐室 hing fūh Tang shih.

RESTRAIN, to controul, 拘管 keu
kwan; 拘束 keu shūh.

Unable to restrain inferiors, 不能
約束 pūh nāng yō shūh.

He was obliged to restrain his anger
and remain silent, 他只得忍
氣吞聲罷了 ta chih tih jin
ke tun shing pa leaou.

When unable to restrain yourself,
不能自持之時 pūh nāng
tsze che che she.

RESTRAINT, not under any, 無何
拘束 woo ho keu shūh.

Restraint imposed by a superior, 拘
執 keu chih.

RESULT, consequence, is expressed by
結果 kēē kwo, 'forming fruit,'
and by 收梢 show seaou, 'taking
in the oars.'

Don't know what will be the result
hereafter, 將來不知作何

結果 tseang lae pūh che tsō ho
kēē kwo.

A bad result or consequence, 關係
kwan ke. The cause, and the conse-
quence, or result, 因果 yin, kwo.

RESURRECTION, 復活 fūh hwō;

再生 tsae sāng; 甦 soo. On the
day of the resurrection shall stand
below the green banners of the Holy
Man (the prophet,) 復生之日
立于聖人綠旗之下
fūh sāng che jih leih yu shing jin
lōh ke che hea. (Mahomedan ex-
pression.)

Resurrection from the dead, 由死
中復活 yew sze chung fūh hwō.

Resurrection of the body of flesh, 肉
身之復生 jow shin che fūh
sāng.

Dying away and coming to life again,
死去了復生 sze keu leaou,
fūh sāng.

Some Europeans who write on the
resurrection, speak of a possible
"germ in the present body, which
shall become the Seed of the re-
surrection body." The Taoist sect
have a language which is similar,
they speak of the 真性 chin sing,
"The true genuine nature," being
生生死死之根劫劫
輪迴之種 the root remaining
through successive quickenings and
deaths, and the seed of the metempsy-
chosis, through successive kulpas
(or myriads of ages).

RETAIL dealings, 零星買賣 ling
sing mae mac; 小買賣 seaou
mae mac.

RETARD, to hinder, 阻 tsoo. To de-
lay, 遲緩 che hwan.

RETCH, or desire to vomit, 欲吐
yūh too.

Whoever first gets into a carriage or
boat, feels anxiety, headache and
retching, 凡人登車船煩
悶頭痛欲吐者 fan jin tōng
chay chuen, fan mun, tow tung, yūh
too chay.

RETINUE, servants in waiting, 跟隨
的人 kǎn suy tēih jin.

RETIRE from sight, 躲閃 to shen.
It will be better that I retire, 不如
我迴避倒好 pūh joo wo
hwuy pe taou haou.

Rose and retired, 起身迴避 ke
shin hwuy pe.

The women had no place to retire out
of sight, 婦人無處迴避
foo jin woo choo hwuy pe.

Pulled him to a retired place, 拉他
倒避淨處 la ta taou pe tsing
choo.

RETIRED scholar, 隱逸之士
yin yih che sze.

A scholar dwelling in retirement, 隱
士閒居 yin sze hēen keu.

Retired room, 深房 shin fang.

Compel him to retire from office, 勒
令休致 lih ling hew che.

To retire from the active business of
life, 歸隱 kwei yin.

RETIREMENT, place of stillness and
quiet, 清淨地方 tsing tsing to
fang.

To meditate in silent retirement, 靜
坐間默念 tsing tso kēen mih
nēen.

Whether in retirement or attending to business, 靜中應事 *tsing chung, ying sze.*

Dwell in retirement amongst hills and marshes, 隱處山澤 *yin choo shan ts'ih.*

RETRACT, to eat one's words again, 自食其言 *tsze shih ke yen.*

Decidedly I will not retract, 决不食言 *keu'ë p'ih sh'ih yen.*

None shall retract, 各無反悔 *k'ö woo fan hwuy.*

RETREAT, place of private dwelling, 下落 *hea lö;* 隱處 *yin choo.*

The enemy retreated into the western hills, 敵奔入西山 *teih pan j'ih se shan.*

To cut off an enemy's retreat, 絕 *tseu'ë,* or 截 *ts'ë;* 其歸路 *ke kwei loo.*

RETRIBUTIVE. The principle of retributive justice in providence, how can it further be doubted, 感應之理又何疑乎 *kan ying che le; yew ho e hoo.*

RETRIBUTION, 報應 *paou ying;* 報答 *paou ts'ä;* 報仇 *paou chow.*

Retribution of yonder azure heavens errs not in the slightest degree, 彼蒼之報應不爽毫釐也 *pe tsang che paou-ying p'ih shwang haou le yay.*

Retribution or punishment for the daily disrespect of lettered paper, 平日不敬字紙之果報 *ping j'ih p'ih king tsze che che kwo paou;* is loss of discernment and literary promotion, inflicted by the gods.

In support of the doctrine of retribution they say,

爲善有餘殃殃盡必昌
爲惡有餘昌昌盡必殃

Wei shen yew yu yang, yang tsin peih chang. Wei gö yew yu chang, chang tsin peih yang.

If the righteous have a remnant of adversity (for the sins of their forefathers) when the adversity is all suffered, they shall enjoy prosperity:

If the wicked have a remnant of prosperity, when it is all enjoyed, they shall suffer adversity.

RETURN a visit, 回拜 *hwuy pae.*
To come again, 回來 *hwuy lae.*

To bring again, 拿回 *na hwuy;* to give back again, 送回 *sung hwuy.*

To return an answer to a letter, 寄回音 *ke hwuy yin.*

To return a present without accepting it, 璧回 *peih hwuy;* with thanks,

璧謝 *peih seay;* to carry back the presents, 載回 *tsae hwuy.*

To return thanks, 酬謝 *chow seay.*
Return to the room, 還房 *hwan fang.*

Return to the country, 歸里 *kwei le.* To return to one's own country,

回國 *hwuy kw'.*

Return empty handed, 空手而歸 *kung show urh kwei.*

To return to former usage, 以復舊規 *e f'ih kew kwei.*

REVEAL, to show or discover to, 現示 *h'ien she.*

REVELATION, 天書 *t'ien shoo,* a book from heaven, is mentioned in the San-kw'ë-che.

Revelation of the Mohammedans, 非比擬之說揣摩之論 *fei pe e che shw'ö, chuy mo che lun,* is not a statement of opinions drawn from a comparison of things, nor the conclusions of a groping ratiocination: this refers to all systems of moral philosophy drawn only from the conjectures of reason.

REVENGE, to return an injury or resentment, 報仇 *paou chow;* 報怨 *paou yuen.*

His great enmity being now revenged, 大仇已報 *ta chow e paou.*

By kindness to recompense resentment, to render good for evil, 以德報怨 *e t'ih paou yuen;* 以善報惡 *e shen paou gö.* Confucius opposed this sentiment and taught 以直報怨 *e ch'ih paou yuen,* recompense enmity by straight forward justice.

Meditate private revenge, 私圖報復 *sze too paou f'uh.*

In the world only the resentments of parents and brothers require to be revenged, 世上只有父母兄弟之仇是要報的 *she shang ch'ih yew foo moo heung te che chow she yaou paou t'ih.*

REVENUE, public duties or customs, 稅 *shw'ü;* 稅銀 *shw'ü yin,* 餉銀 *heang yin.*

To defraud the revenue by smuggling, 漏稅 *low shw'ü;* 走私 *tsow tsze.* Revenue cutter, 關口巡船 *kwan kow seun chuen.*

Revenue attendant, 關口差役 *kwan kow chae yih.*

- REVERE, to venerate, 敬 king; 懷
恭敬之心 hwae kung king
che sin.
- REVERENCE for divine beings, 祇
che: 敬畏 king wei.
- REVEREND, as a title of respect is in
Chinese implied by 老 laou, 'aged.'
- REVERSE, 相反 seang fan.
- REVERT, to return back to, 歸 kwei;
歸回 kwei hwuy.
- Revert to the original source, 溯其
本原 sou ke pun yuen.
- Revert to the original number, 復其
原數 fūh ke yuen soo.
- REVERY, thinking till stupid, 想呆
了 seang gae leaou.
- REVIEW, to see again, 復看 fūh
kan.
- Review of troops, 閱兵 yuē ping.
- REVILE, 誣謗 hwuy pang; 讒
譏 le ma.
- REVISE a written composition, 修
改 sew kae; 輯 tseih.
- REVIVE the growth of hair on a bald
head, 禿髮再生 tūh fā tsac
sāng; or 復生 fūh sāng; or 重
生 chung sāng.
- REUNITE, 復合 fūh hē.
- REVOLT from one's country, 背本
國 pei pun kwō; 叛 pwan.
- REVOLVE, 旋 seuen; 運動 yun tung.
- To revolve a thought in the mind,
輾轉一念 chen chuen yih nēen.
- REVOLUTE petal, 花唇 hwa shin.
- REVOLUTION, going round to the
point of commencement, 周行
chow hing. Performing one revolu-
tion and beginning again, 周而
復始 chow urh fūh che.

- Change in the state of a government,
大變 ta pēen.
- REWARD, 賞 shang.
- To bestow a reward, 給賞 keih
shang.
- To reward and punish, 賞罰 shang
fā.
- A red flower being sometimes given as
a reward to decorate the head, a re-
ward for any voluntary service is call-
ed 花紅 hwa hung: this is the
term by which advertisements pro-
mise a reward for taking thieves;
finding things lost, &c.
- Those who shun what is forbidden shall
obtain a reward, 忌行所為
禁止者得回賜 ke hing so
wei kin che chay, tūh hwuy tsze.
- A fundamental part of government
consists in rewards and punishments;
if rewards and punishments be not
explicitly stated, how can government
be effected, 政之大本在
於刑賞刑賞不明政
何以成 ching che ta pun, tsae
yu hing shang; hing shang pūh ming
ching ho e ching.
- RHAMNUS, fruit of, 大棗 ta tsau;
looks like a french plum, well
tasted.
- RHINOCEROS, 犀 se; 犀牛 se
new.
- Rhinoceros' horn, 犀角 se keō.
- RHOMBOID, has two long sides and
two short sides, and the angles unequal,
兩等邊斜方形 leang
tāng pēen seay fang hing; 有兩
邊線長兩邊線短而
角度又不等 yew leang

- pōen sēen chang, leang pēen sēen
twan, urh keō too yew pūh tāng.
- RHOMBUS, has its four sides equal,
等邊斜方形 tāng pēen seay
fang hing; 有四邊線度等
而角度不等者 yew sze
pēen sēen too tāng, urh keō too pūh
tāng chay.
- RHUBARB, 大黃 ta hwang.
- RHYME, 同韻 tung yuen.
- RIB, 肋 hē. The ribs on both sides,
兩肋 leang hē.
- To break the ribs, 打破肋 ta po
hē.
- Ribs broken, and the bowels coming
out, 肋破腸出 hē po chang
chūh.
- RIBALDRY, obscene abuse, 羞恥
人的話 sew che jin tōh hwa.
- RIBAND, or Ribbon of silk, 絲帶
sze tae; 帶子 tae tsze; this ex-
pression is also applicable to any fil-
let or tape.
- RICE, or Oryza, after 撒種 sā chung,
the seed is sown, and rises in the seed
beds from whence it is to be trans-
planted, is called 秧 yang; full
grown it is called 禾 ho, or as the
Canton people pronounce it 禾 wo,
Paddee. The grains with the husk on,
稻子 taou tsze; deprived of the
husk 糠 kang, also called 糙米
tsau me; shelled or, under the 確
tuy, stripped of the 皮 pe or skin
and cleansed for boiling, it is called
白米 pih me: boiled for use, it is
called 飯 fan. Compare with Ency.
Brit. under Rice.
- Rice shops, 米舖 me poo.

The fineness or coarseness of rice, 米之精粗 me che tsing, tsoo.

To eat rice, 食飯 shih fan.

RICINUS, seeds of, 卑麻子 pe ma tsze.

RICH, 富 foo. Rich and honorable, 富貴 foo kwei; these two words are commonly used for simply being rich.

A rich man, 財主 tsae choo; 有錢的人 yew tséen tēih jin.

To grow or become rich, 發富 fā foo; 發財 fā tsae.

To become very rich, 大發財 ta fā tsae.

Relying on his family being rich, 自恃家富 tsze she kea foo.

The two words, Riches and Pleasure, are the most stupifying and deceiving to men; and the most ruinous to men of any thing in the world, 世間惟財色二字最迷惑人最敗壞人 she kēen wei tsae, sh, urh tsze tsuy me hwō jin, tsuy pae hwae jin.

The virtuous man is rich, 善人是富 shen jin she foo.

Rich food, 膏粱 kaou leang 肥膩 fei ne.

RIDE on horseback, 騎馬 ke ma.

Ride in a carriage, 駕馬車 kea ma chay.

To ride in a sedan chair, 坐轎子 tso keaou tsze.

I heretofore daily rode, but I now don't ride, 我平日天天騎馬但我如今不騎 wo ping jih tēen tēen ke ma, tan wo joo kin pūh ke.

RIDDLE, or enigma, 謎語 me yu.

To guess at the meaning of a riddle, 猜謎 chae me.

I'll mention a riddle for you to guess; if you cannot guess right, you shall pay a forfeit, 我便說一個謎你猜猜不着是要罰你 wo pēen shwō yih ko me, ne chae; chae pūh chō, yaou fā ne.

Riddles are given forth for amusement in the streets on the 15th of the 8th moon, by private individuals, who give a fan or any other trifle to the right guesser; these riddles are called 燈謎 tang te, being generally an evening amusement with lamp light.

RIDGE of earth, like a low dike, 畦 kwei; 埧埧 mei leuō.

RIDICULE, wit to provoke laughter, 戲言 he yen; 作笑的言語 tsō seaou tēih yen yu.

To ridicule, 打趣 ta tseu; 戲弄 he lung; 作弄 tsō lung; 戲耍 he shwa.

The question and answer of you two, is to ridicule me, 二兄一問一答作戲小弟 urh heung yih wān yih tā tsō he seaou te.

Wrote it to ridicule him, 書以譏之 shoo e ke che.

Ridiculed in the disquisitions of that time, 爲時論所譏 wei she lun so ke.

Among the most ridiculous things in the world; there is none equal to contests for victory at a drunken entertainment, 世間第一大可笑事莫如酒筵爭

勝 she kēen te yih ta ko seaou sze, mō joo tsaw yen tsāng shing.

RIG, or put in repair a ship, 修整船隻 sew ching chuen chih.

RIGHT, fit, 應當的 ying tang tēih; the opposite of wrong, 不錯 pūh tso; 不差 pūh cha; 着 chō; 是 she.

Extremely right, 極是 keih she.

Right, just so, 正是 ching she.

Your idea is very right, 你所見極是 ne so kēen keih she.

This argument is very right, 此論極是 tsze lun keih she.

They both said what is very right, 二人皆說是極 urh jin keae shwō she keih.

That which is done (meaning this affair) is very right, 所辦甚是 so pan shin she.

What was done appears really more than was right, 所辦殊屬過當 so pan shoo shūh kwo tang.

Not distinguishing right from wrong, 不辨是非曲直 pūh pēen she fei keih chih.

It is right, 是不錯的 she pūh tso tēih.

Is this sentence right? 這句着否 chay keu chō fow?

To be over tenacious for the right, or exact truth, 認的太真 jin tēih tae chin.

Right or wrong, I will go out, 橫豎我要出門 hung shoo wo yaou chūh mun; right or wrong is expressed by crosswise or erect.

Right side, 右 yew; 右邊 yew pēen.

Right hand, 右手 yew show; left and right, 左右 tso, yew.

Right and wrong, good and bad, are sometimes expressed by 長短 chang twan, 'long and short.'

Right lined solid bodies, 直線體 chih sēn te.

Right angle, 直角 chih keō.

The shorter of two sides containing a right-angle is called 勾 kow; the longer 股 koo, and the line subtending the right angle is called 弦 hēn. 勾股各自乘之積相弦 the two sides containing the right angle multiplied into themselves and joined, 而與弦自乘之積等 is equal to the side subtending the right angle multiplied into itself. (Euclid, XLVII. B I.)

Right lined angle, 直線角 chih sēn keō.

RIGHTEOUS, just and equitable, 慷慨 kang kae; 有義氣的 yew e ke tēh.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, justice, 義 e; which is thus defined, 義者天理之所宜 e chay, tēn le che so e, E is what is suitable to heavenly principles.

RIGHTFUL, 應當的 ying tang tēh.

RIGHT-HAND, 右手 yew show.

RIGHTLY. He acts rightly, 他做的是 ta tso tēh she.

RIGID stiff, 硬的 gāng tēh.

Severe, 嚴 yen. Over rigid, 過嚴 kwo yen. Over rigid adherence to truth, 過於認真 kwo yu jin chin.

RIGOROUS, 嚴的 yen tēh; 利害的 le hae tēh.

RIND, or inner bark, 膜 mō.

Rind or peel of a bamboo, 竹膜 chùh mō; called also 內衣 nu y e, the inner clothing.

RING for the finger, 戒指 keae che.

An iron ring, 鐵圈 tēē keuen; 鐵箍 tēē koo.

If he have a ring on, 如帶着戒指 joo tae chō keae che.

Rings set with diamonds, 鑲鑽石戒指 seang tswan shih keae che.

Rings, enameled, 珐瑯戒指 fā lang keae che.

Gold ring, 金戒指 kin keae che.

Ring a bell, 鳴鐘 ming chung.

Ring a hand bell, 搖鈴 yaou ling.

To ring a bell by striking it, which is the usual Chinese mode, 撞鐘 chwang chung; 打鐘 ta chung.

RINSE in water, 水淘 shwūy taou.

Rinse clean, by agitating in water, 淘淨 taou tsing.

RIOT, slight insurrection, 小亂 seaou lwan.

Riotous noise, 胡吵亂鬧 hoo chao lwan naou.

RIPE as fruit, skilled in, well done, applied to dressed meat, 熟 shūh;

the opposite word is 生 sāng.

Perfectly ripe, 熟爛 shūh lan.

Wait till they are perfectly ripe, 待極熟 tai keih shūh.

RISE, to get up from a lower place, 起 ke. The price has risen, 價錢起了 kea tsēn ke leaou.

They rose or stood up, 伊等站起來 e tǎng chen ke lac.

Then the waters of the river rose high, 時江水盛長 she keang shwūy shing chang.

The rise or beginning of an affair, 根由 kǎn yew, 'the root from which it sprung.'

Do not rise late in the morning, and go to sleep early, 勿起遲眠早 wūh ke che, mēn tsaou.

I rose early in the morning, 我清早起身來了 wo tsing tsaou ke shin lae leaou.

Rise at day-break, 黎明即起 le ming tseih ke.

Rise, as to a vehement flight, 奮然起 fun jēu ke.

The rise and fall of an empire, or a prince, 興廢 hing fei.

RISK. To run a risk, 險中做 hēn chung tso; i. e. to act in the midst of danger.

To rush upon danger, 冒險 maou hēn; 冒危險 maou wei hēn.

RIVE open, 裂開 lēō kae; 劈開 peih kae.

RIVER, 河 ho; a large rapid river, 江 keang; 江河 keang ho.

A river, 一條河 yih teau ho.

To morrow morning we shall be at the river side to take leave of you on your departing, 我們明日早在江邊候送 wo mun ming jih tsaou, tsae keang pēn how sung.

The Yang-tze-keang river is that by which heaven has divided the south from the north (of China), 揚子江乃天所以限南北也 Yang-tze keang nac tēn so e hēn nan pih yay.

River water, 河水 ho shwü.
 River god, 海神 hae shin; 龍王 lung wang; this demon, is as the name implies, also god of the seas.
 ROAD, 路 loo; 道 taou; 道路 tsou loo.
 A plain or even road, 平路 ping loo.
 A right road, 正路 ching loo.
 A straight road, 直路 chih loo.
 Frequented road, 熟路 shü loo.
 An unfrequented road, 生路 säng loo.
 Crooked road, 曲路 keih loo; 彎路 wan loo.
 Imperial road, 御路 yu loo, that on which the emperor himself travels.
 The king's high way, 官路 kwan loo, a government road.
 To mend roads, 補路 poo loo.
 On this road, 這一條路上 chay yih teau loo shang.
 To encroach on the public road, 侵上街道 tsin shang keae taou.
 Not know which road to go, 不識去路 pih shih ken loo.
 Your heart expects to get a smoothed road, but it is not certain that heaven will permit you to walk on it, 你心想得滑碌碌一條路天未必隨你走 ne sin seang tih hwä lüh lüh yih teau loo; t'een we peih suy ne tsow.
 The most distant and difficult roads are reached by beginning with easy and near paths, 去極難之遠途就至易之近徑 keu keih man che yuen too, tsaw che e che kin king.

Road diverging three ways, 三叉路口 san cha loo kow.
 Road to ascend to heaven, 昇天之路 shing t'een che loo.
 ROAR, or call out aloud, 喊 han; 叫喊 keaou han; 大聲叫喊 ta shing keaou han.
 Roaring of the waves of the sea, 海浪之聲 hae lang che shing.
 Roaring out when drunk, 飲醉號呶 yin tsuy haou naou.
 ROAST, 燒 shaou; 炕 kang.
 Roast fowl, 燒鷄 shaou ke.
 Roast capon, 燒閩鷄 shaou yen ke.
 Roast beef, 燒牛肉 shaou new jow.
 Roast mutton, 燒羊肉 shaou yang jow.
 ROB, 搶奪 tseang tö.
 To rob openly in bands, 打劫 ta k'ë: 明奪人物件 ming tö jin wih k'een; 強盜 keang taou.
 To rob on the high way, 截路搶奪 ts'ë loo. tseang tö.
 ROBBER, 賊 tsih; 盜 taou; 強盜 keang taou.
 Robbers belonging to the district, 土盜 too taou.
 The sources of robbery and theft are various, but there are none more productive than gaming, 盜賊之源總不一端尤莫甚于賭博 taou tsih che yuen, tsung pih yih twan, yew mö shin yu too p'ë.
 ROBE, 禮服 le fih; 大衣 ta e.
 ROBIN, bird of China, 相思鵲 seang sze ts'ë.

ROBINIA, species of, 過山檣 kwo shan tsin.
 ROBUST, strong, 堅壯 këen chwang.
 A robust man, 身壯的人 shin chwang t'eh jin.
 ROCK, 大石頭 ta shih tow; 盤石 pwan shih; 确 heh.
 Water flows from the top of a rock sweet and excellent, 石上溜水甘美 shih shang lew shwü kan mei, at one of the nine islands where formerly 番船往來汲水 foreign ships which went and came drew water.
 Dwelt with trees and rocks, and rambled with the deer, 與木石居與鹿遊 yu möh shih keu yu lüh yew.
 Rocky, 多石巖 to shih yen.
 ROD, or cane, 竹竿 chüh kan; 藤條 t'ang teau; 荆條 king teau.
 Fishing rod, 釣竿 teau kan.
 Rod of iron, 鐵鞭 t'ë péen; an ancient military weapon, it has roughnesses on it like knots; a four cornered one is called 鐵簡 t'ë k'een.
 Rod used in schools, 夏楚 hea tsou; 戒方 keae fang, is a square piece of wood used to beat children in schools.
 To beat with a rod, 撻 t'ä.
 ROE of fish, 魚子 yu tsze; vulgarly 魚春 yu chun.
 ROGUE, thief, 賊 tsih; 會欺騙人的小賊 hwuy ke péen jin t'eh soau tsih.
 ROLL up with the hand, 捲起來 keuen ke lae; 手捲 show keuen.
 Roll up each sheet by itself, 逐張

but will ask himself What have I done to provoke him to act so hatefully? Having done this thrice, and not found the least fault in himself: and that man yet behaves the same, the good man says He is a bad man, not different from a beast,—and so from first to last never goes to dispute with him, 孟子書上又說人若待我無禮做君子的人不肯就以無禮待他必定自己問着自家我有甚麼不好處惹的他如此可惡呢一連三次自反到自己沒有絲毫的不是了人家還是那樣可惡君子也只說個妄人和那禽獸無異始終總不去計較他 Māng-tze shoo shaang yew shwō, jin jō tae wo woo le, tao keun tze tēh jin pūh kang taw yay e woo le tae ta: peih ting tze ke wān chō tze kea, wo yew shin mo pūh haou choo, jay tēh ta, joo tze ko woo ne; yih lēen san tze, tze fan, tao tze ke mūh yew aze haou tēh pūh she leaou, jin kea hwan she na yang ko woo; keun-tze yay chīh shwō ko wang jin, ho na kin show woo e. Che chung tsung pūh keu ke keaou ta.

RUDENESS or indecorum, do not commit any, 不犯非禮 pūh f.in fei le.

RUEFUL, 愁眉的 tsow mei tēh.

RUFFIAN, 無禮強徒 woo le keang too.

RUGGED hobbling style, 文理濕滯 wān le sīh che.

RUIN, to destroy, 敗 pae; 壞 hwaē.

The way to ruin, 自亡之道 tze wang che taou.

For a prince to gloss over faults, to reject reproof and therefore be ignorant of the concerns of inferiors, is the way to bring ruin on himself, 飾非拒諫則情不通取亡之道也 shīh fei, keu kēen, tēh tsing pūh tung; tseu wang che-taou yay.

RULE, or law, 法 fā.

Rule for reading poetry, 讀詩之法 fūh she che fā

To break through rule or precepts (of the priesthood), 破戒 pu-keae.

Rule, to govern, 管着 kwan chō.

To rule as a sovereign, 主 choo.

Of the founder of the Tartar Yuen dynasty it is said 'the emperor succeeded the Sung dynasty, and ruled over China, blending in one the whole empire. He commenced a succession of sovereign rule for ten generations; a thing, which from the highest antiquity had never before been effected, 帝繼宋而主中國混一寰區開十傳之統緒自古以來未有也 te ke Sung urh choo Chung kwō; hwan yih hwan keu; kae shīh chuen che tung sen; tze koo e lae we che yew yay.

The Leaou, Kin, and Yuen Tartars were all foreigners who ruled China, 遼

金元皆以夷狄主中國 Leau, Kin, Yuen, keae e e tēh choo Chung-kwō.

RULER, lord or sovereign, 主 choo.

Governor, 憲 hēen; 官 kwan.

RUMINATE, to chew the cud, 復嚼 fūh tseō.

To turn a thought in the mind, 展轉一念 chea chuen yih nēen.

RUMP of a cow, 牛股 new koo.

RUMPLE, 襠 chow. Rumples clothes, 衣不伸 e pūh shun.

RUN, 跑 paou.

Run out, 跑出來 paou chūh lae.

Run off by himself, 私自跑了 tze tze paou leaou.

To run after, 趕上去 kan shang keu.

To run horses, 跑馬 paou ma.

The servants seeing him run as fast as possible into the house to tell their mistress, 家人看見他飛跑進去報知夫人 kea jin kan kēen ta fei paou-tsin keu, paou che foo jin.

RUN-A-WAY or abscond, 逃匿 taou neih; 潛逃 tsēen taou.

A run-a-way, 逃人 taou jin; 逃走的人 taou tsow tēh jin; 亡人 wang jin.

Run-a-way will return of his own accord, 逃人自返 taou jin tze fan e if you enclose a bit of loadstone in his clothes, and suspend them in a well.

Run out as liquids do, 滲漏 shīn low; 漏下 low hea.

The tea runs out at the bottom of the chest, 茶漏下箱底 cha low hea seang te.

RUSH down as a falling mountain, 崩
pāng.

Whipped his horse, rushed into the
ranks and died, 策馬冒陣而
死 tāh ma maou chin urh sze.

Do you still dare to come and rush

upon death! 還敢來送死
麼 hwan kan lae sung sze mo!
Rush forward into battle, 勇猛爭
先 yung mǎng tsǎng sēn.
RUSH, 水石斛 shwǔy shǐh hō.
Species of rush, 麻黃 ma hwang.

Rush used to string cash on, 水草
shwǔy tsaou. A rush used instead of
strings for binding things, 鹹水草
hēen shwǔy tsaou, salt water rush.
RUST of iron, 鐵鏽 tēē sūw; 鐵衣
tēē e.

S

The sound nearest to S in the Chinese Syllables is 士 Sze.

SABBATH, a day of rest, 安息之
日 gan seih che jih. The Maho-
medans call it 禮拜日 le pae
jih; and to the Chinese of Canton
it is known by this name. The
Romish Missionaries call it 主日
Choo jih, the Lord's day.

SABLE fish, 黃鵠 hwang tseō.

SACCHARINE substance, 糖 tang, ge-
nerally in a fluid state: like soft su-
gar, 沙糖 sha tang; candied state,
冰糖 ping tang.

SACK, a large bag, 大袋 ta tae; 大
口袋 ta how tae.

SACRED, holy, 聖 shing.

A sacred thing, 聖物 shing wǎh.

A sacred place, 聖所 shing so.

Set apart to the service of God, 分別
止爲事神而用者 fun
pēō, che wei sze Shin urh yung chay.

Sacred books of a moral and religious
tendency are called 經 king; those
who handle them 盥手 kwan
show, wash their hands; those who
啟經 ke king, open the sacred

books 上香 shang hang, cause
incense to ascend; those who recite
them, have prayers 淨口 tsing
kow, to cleanse their mouths, and to
淨身 tsing shin, cleanse their
bodies; 不得赤身裸體
近之 pǎh tǐh chǐh shin, lo te
kin che, they must not approach them
naked; nor place them near any 污
穢不潔之物 woo wei pǎh
kēē che wǐh, filthy unclean thing;
and must 避婦人 pe foo jin,
avoid woman.

SACRIFICE, the victim immolated, 犧
牲 he sāng.

To sacrifice, 祭 tse; 祭祀 tse sze;

上祭 shang tse; 奉祭 fung tse;
獻祭 hēen tse.

To sacrifice to the road, 祭路 tse
loo; 祖道 tsoo taou.

Sacrifice does not consist in the thing,
but in the heart, 祭不在物而
在心 tse pǎh tse wǐh, urh tse sin.

A good man, although poor, does not
sell the vessels of sacrifice, 君子

雖貧不粥祭器 keu tse
suy pin, pǎh yǎh tse ke.

Sacrifice one's life, 致命 che ming.

When danger appears (in reference to
a prince or a parent) life must be
sacrificed, 見危致命 kēen wei
che ming.

Sacrifice (or give up) one's life for
righteousness' sake, 舍生而取
義 shay sāng ur tseu e.

Human sacrifice were offered by 宋
襄楚靈 Sung Seang, Tsoo
Ling, the king Seang of the state
Sung, and the king Ling of the state
Tsoo: B. C. 918.

SACRIFICER, 祭者 tse chay. The prin-
cipal person officiating at the sacri-
fice, 主祭 choo tse; the assistants,
助祭 tsoo tse.

SACRILEGE, profaning things sacred,
褻瀆聖物之罪 ēē tǐh
shing wǐh che tsuy.

To steal sacred thing, 偷劫聖物
tow kēē shing wǐh.

SACYA BUDEL See Shakhu.

SAD, sorrowful, 憂愁 yew tsow;
愁悶 tsow mun.
Looked sad, 面帶憂容 mēn
tae yew yung; 面上似有
憂鬱之色 mēn shang sze yew
yew yūh che sīh.
SADDLE, 鞍 gan. Horse saddle, 馬
鞍 ma gan.
To put on a saddle, 上鞍 shang gan;
被鞍 pe gan; or 備馬 pe ma,
prepare the horse. Never off the
saddle (said of a warrior), 平常
身不離鞍 ping chang shin pūh
le gan.
SADDLE-MAKER, 鞍匠 gan tseang;
做鞍的 tso gan tēih.
SAFE, said of any affair, 穩當 wān
tang; 妥當 to tang; out of dan-
ger, 安寧 gan ning.
He is in a safe place, 他在無危
之處 ta tsae woo wei che choo.
He is in a very safe place, 他在十
分穩當的處 ta tsae shīh fun
wān tang tēih choo.
Far from safe, 狠不穩 hān pūh
wān.
In this manner it appears safe, 如此
似屬妥協 joo tsze sze shūh
to hēō.
SAFFRON, red flower like, 紅花
hung hwa.
SAGE, such as Confucius, 聖人 shing
jin.
Sage regretted an inch of time, 聖人
惜寸陰 shing yin vēih tsun yin.
SAGITTARIA, sagittifolia, 慈姑 tsze
koo.
SAGO, the Chinese of Canton call by the
foreign name 西穀米 se kùh

me, sago rice; also written 沙谷
米 sha kūh me.
SAID, the pret. of To say, 說 shwō;
道 taou; 說道 shwō taou; 說
着 shwō chō.
Tae-yūh thinking, said to herself, 黛
玉思忖道 tae-yūh sze tsun
taou.
Said nothing, 不做聲 pūh tso shing;
or 不出聲 pūh chūh shing.
He has not said much to me for some
days, 素日不大同我說
話 soo jīh pūh ta tung wo shwō hwa.
Seeing there was nothing more to be
said, he turned round and went out,
見無話便轉身出來
kēen woo hwa, pēn chuen shin chūh
lae.
SAIL of a ship, 帆 fan; 輕 le, the last
is an unauthorized character.
Mat sail of the Chinese boats, 篷 pung.
To make sail, 揚帆 yang fan; 打
篷 ta pung.
To take in sail, 下篷 hea pung.
To sail away, 開身 kae shin; 揚
帆去 yan fan keu.
SAILOR, 水手 shwūy show; 梢人
shaou jin.
SAINTS, or sages, 聖人 shing jin.
To raise common men (to moral
perfection) and cause them to enter
amongst the number of saints, 超
凡入聖 chaou fan jūh shing.
SAKE, cause why, 爲 wei; 因爲 yin
wei. For the sake of the body, 爲
一身計 wei yīh shin ke.
For the sake of one's children and
grandchildren, 爲子孫計 wei
tsze sun ke.

Sake of fame and praise, 以要名
譽 e yaou ming yu.
Who will sacrifice his life for righteous-
ness' sake! he whose sole skill is in the
knowledge of righteousness, 孰肯
舍生而取義哉其所
喻者義而已 shūh kǎng shay
sǎng urh tseu e tsae! ke so yu chay,
e, urh e. (程子 Ching-tze.)
SALAD, 生菜 sāng tsae, raw herba.
SALARY of an officer of government,
俸祿 fung lūh; 養廉 yang
lēen.
Salary of a tutor, 聘金 ping kin;
修金 sew kin; 束修 shūh sew.
SALE, 賣出 mae chūh.
Now no sale, or consumption of articles,
今不消流 kin pūh seou lew.
SALEABLE, 可賣的 ko mae tēih.
SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA, 白
蕨 pīh kwo.
SALLOW and swarthy, 面體黧黑
mēn te, le hīh; 黃而黑 hwang
urh hīh.
SALIVA, 口水 kow shwūy.
SALMON, 鱈魚 ma yeu yu.
SALT, 鹽 yen.
A salt pool, 鹽池 yen che.
A salt well, 鹽井 yen tsing.
Salt taste, 鹹味 hēen we.
Salt water, 鹹水 hēen shwūy.
Salt meat, 鹽過的肉 yen kwo
tēih jow. Dried salt (or lackered)
meat, 臘肉 lā jow.
Salt for the table, 食鹽 shīh yen.
I have eaten several peculs of salt more
than you, 鹽都比你吃多
幾担 yen too pe ne keih to ke
tau: the meaning is, I have seen

more of the world, or had more experience.

To salt, 下了鹽 hea leau yen;
加過鹽 kea kwo yen.
Salt of Glauber, 玄明粉 heuen ming fun.

SALTLESS, 無鹹的 woo hēen tēih.

SALTPETRE, 硝 seaou, 朴硝 pūh seaou.

Saltpetre and sulphur, 硝磺 seaou hwang.

Refined sort of saltpetre, 火明硝 ho ming seaou.

SALUTATION, or style of greeting persons on meeting is various; they say familiarly on meeting, 你好呀 ne haou ah, are you well? to which it is sometimes answered, 托賴 to lac, 'I depend on your assistance to be well.' I wish you joy, 恭喜 kung he. A cloudy day, 天陰 tiēn yin. It is going to rain, 要下雨 yaou hea yu: a very heavy rain, 好大雨 haou ta yu.

The rain has ceased, 雨住 yu choo; a clear day, 天晴 tiēn tsing.

A fine day, 好天 haou tēen.

The sun is shining forth, 出太陽 chūh tai yang.

A very cold day, 好冷天 haou lāng tēen; 實在冷 shīh tsac lāng.

Very warm day, 好熱天 haou jē tēen; 實在熱 shīh tsac jē.

SALVE, 膏藥 kaou yō.

SAME, 同 tung. These two are the same, 這兩個相同 chay leang ko seang tung.

Not the same, 不同 pūh tung.

Very far from being the same, 大不相同 ta pūh seang tung.

Considered the same, 併論 ping lun.

Same as before, 依舊 e kew; 仍然 jing jen.

All perfectly the same, 莫不皆然 mō pūh keae jen.

All the angles, though numerous, made by many lines drawn from the same centre, are only equal to four right angles, 自一心畫為眾線其所成之角雖多止與四直角相等 tze yīh sīn hwā wei chung sēn ke so ching e keō, say to, che yu sze chīh keō seang lāng.

Same species, 同類 tung lui.

Same exactly as the colour of lacker, 與漆色無二 yu tseih sīh woo urh.

SAMPLE, 樣 yang; 辦 pan.

Sample of cloth, 布樣子 poo yang tze. Sample of tea, or tea muster, 茶辦 cha pan.

Like the sample, 照辦 chaou pan: 對辦 tuy pan. Inferior to the sample, 不對辦 pūh tuy pan.

SAND, 沙 sha.

Sea sand, 海沙 hae sha.

Long sand banks, 沙線 sha sēn.

The smallest sand of the river Ganges, 微塵恒沙 we chin hāng sha.

Sand ginger, 沙羌 sha keang.

SANDAL of straw for the foot, 草鞋 tsau heae.

Sandal wood, 檀木 tan mūh; 檀香 tan heang.

Sandal wood fans, 檀香扇 tan heang shen.

SANSCRIT, 梵語 fan yu.

SAP of a tree, 樹汁 shoo chīh.

Sap of the mulberry, 桑之津脉 sang che tsin mīh.

Sap flows out by the side, 乳液旁出 joo yīh pang chīh.

SAPINDUS CHINENSIS, or Soap-berry

tree, 無患子 woo hwan tze; or 無患樹 woo hwan shoo; the preventative of all evil, so called because 此木為眾鬼所畏

tze mūh wei chung kwei so wei, this wood is what all devils are afraid of.

These berries 可為念珠 ko wei nēen choo, can make a rosary.

Thus the Buddhists say, 當貫木穗子一百八個常自

隨身 you should string together 108 sapindus berries, and always carry them about your person.

SASH; 黃紅帶 liwang hung tae; the yellow and red sashes worn by members of the Imperial family.

SAT like a statue, (a molten image) 坐如泥塑人 tso joo ne soo jin.

SATIATE, to fill with food, 飽 paou; 食飽飯 shīh paou fan; 肚飽 too paou.

SATIN, 倭緞 wo twan.

SATIRIZE, 譏評 ke ping.

SATISFACTION, 心足 sin tsūh.

To feel satisfaction, 寬慰 kwan wei.

SATISFY, the mind feeling that it has enough, 知足 che tsūh; 知滿 che mwau; 心足 sin tsūh.

Satisfied with food, 食飽 shīh paou.

Not satisfied with him, 不輸服他 pūh shoo fūh ta.

The heart of man is never satisfied,

when he obtains the district Lung,
he desires the state Shüh,

人心不足
得隴望蜀

Jin sin pūh tsūh; tīh Lung wang Shūh.

Quite cheerful and satisfied, 快足
kwae'tsūh.

To satisfy for an offence, 贖罪 shūh
tsuy, 補贖罪 pūo shūh tsuy;
they believe that they can satisfy for
過 kwo, offences or sins, by 功
kung, meritorious deeds, or works of
supererogation.

SATURDAY, 禮拜六日 le pae
lew jīh.

SATURN, the planet, 土星 too sing;
otherwise called 填星 tēn sing.

SAVE, or deliver from some evil, 救
kew; 援 hwan; 拯 chin.

Observing the state in which her eyes
were, they saw there was no means
of saving her, 看着這樣的
眼見得沒法兒救援
也 kan chō chay yang tēh yen,
kēn tīh mūh fā urh kew hwan yay,
this is said of a dying person.

Save a drowning person, 拯溺 ching
nēh.

Every where save the men of the world,
普救世人 pūo kew she jin.

Save from wickedness, 匡救其惡
kwang kew ke gō.

If you would redeem (save) yourself
and follow virtue, where is the diffi-
culty of doing so? 若要贖身
從良這是甚麼難事
jō yaou shūh shin tsung leang, chay
she shin mo nan sze? this is said to
a slave prostitute.

Save, mankind in the language of the
Budh sect, is expressed by 濟渡
眾生 tse too chung sāng; which
is an allusion to carrying people in a
ship across a sea. The means em-
ployed is said to be 佛法 fūh fā,
the laws of Budh; and when the de-
liverance is completed, those laws
will be 無用 woo yung, of no
further use.

Save mankind, in the sense of raising
them to a superior state of existence
is expressed by 超度眾生
chāou too, chung sāng.

SAUNTER about, 閒步 hēn poo.

Saunter a hundred steps with an inti-
mate friend, 共知己閒行
百餘步 kung che-ke hēn hing
pīh-yu poo.

SAVOUR, 味道 we taou.

SAVOURY, 有味道 yew we tau;
有好味 yew hau-we; 厚味
how we.

They say of good books that they are
permanently savoury, 味道深
長 we taou shin chang.

SAW of carpenters, 鋸 keu; 刀鋸
taou keu.

The teeth of a saw, 鋸齒 keu che.

To saw wood, 鋸木 keu mūh.

Saw asunder, 鋸解 keu keac, an
ancient punishment.

SAWING sound, 拽鋸聲 e keu
shing.

SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA, 老虎
耳 laou hoo urh: plants growing
upon or attached to stones, as ferns,
saxifraga, &c. are called 石草
shīh tsaou.

SAY, to speak, 說話 shwō hwa.

What do you say? 你說甚麼 ne
shwō shin mo? 你說的是甚
麼話 ne-shwō tēh she shin mo
hwa?

I'll thank you to say it again, 請你
再說 tsin ne tsac shwō.

What is he saying? 他講些什
麼 ta keang seay shīh mo?

Don't say it is us, 你別說是
俗們 ne pēē shwō she tsū mun;
pēē and tsū-mun are examples of
the Cockney dialect of Peking.

You should not say much, 不可多
嘴 pūh ko to tsuy.

When she had done speaking, Fung-
tsay seeing there was nothing more
to say, turned round and went out,
說畢鳳姐見無話便
轉身出來 shwō pēih, Fung-
tsay kēn woo hwa pēn chuen shin
chūh lae.

SAYING, a common proverb or maxim,
一句俗語 yīh keu sūh yu;
諺語 yen yu.

An old saying, 古云 koo yun.

The following are a few common say-
ings,

A gay house is a bushel for measuring,
men, 畫屋量人斗 hwa ūh,
leang jin tow; it casts out one and
takes in another.

Rank in the state is exterior to one's
person, 功名身外事 kung
ming shin wac sze: when a man dies
he cannot take it with him, 人死
不能帶去 jin sze pūh nāng
tae keu.

A fat fowl gets food; but boiling water,

and the kettle are near, the wild stork has no grain provided, but it enjoys the width of heaven and earth, 肥鷄得食湯鍋近野鶴無糧天地寬 fei ke t'ih shih; tang ko kiu: yay hō woo leang, tēn te kwan; this is to express 人得利中中必得害不如不得利者總無害也 that gainful situations are attended with danger: better be without the gain and free from the danger or calamity. (Saying of 羅隱 Lo-yin, a statesman under the Tang dynasty.)

Days and months are like a weaver's shuttle, 日月如梭 jih yuē joo so.

My heart flies home like an arrow, 歸心似箭 kwei sin sze tsēn. A gay wife will tranship herself to a neighbour's boat, 嬌妻渡客船 keaou tse too kih chuen: i. e. 我死必嫁別人 when I die she will marry to some other man.

The ancestors of whores, were all lecherous debauchees, 妓女祖宗盡是貪花浪子 ke neu tsootsung, tain she tan hwa lang tsze.

He who closes his ears and steals a bell befools himself, 掩耳盜鈴自哄自 yen urh taou ling, tsze hung tsze.

Some of their sayings are grounded on the belief of the metempsychosis, as 兒女眼前冤 urh neu yen tsēn yuen, sons and daughters are a punishment before one's eyes:—

the expense and trouble of taking care of them is an infliction for some sin in a pre-existent state.

In the same spirit is said,
無冤不結夫妻
有債方成父子
Woo yuen pūh kēē foo tse;
Yew chae fang ching foo tsze.

Without a pre-existent resentment none become husbands and wives in this life:

There are pre-existent debts out-standing before the relation of father and son takes place.

SCAB, formed on the vaccine, 癩 yen. To form the scab, 結癩 kēē yen. Scabbed head of children, 小兒禿瘡 seaou urh tūh chwang.

SCABBARD, to contain a sword, 容刀之鞞 yung taou che ping; 鞞 seaou; 刀鞘 taou seaou.

SCAFFOLDING raised by builders, 搭架 tā kea.

The workmen raised a scaffolding to make repairs, 匠人搭架修造 tseang jin tā kea sew tsau.

SCALD with hot water, 熱水沃傷 jō shwūy yūh shang.

Scalded the hand, 湯着手 tang chō show.

SCALES and a balance for weighing, 天平 tēn ping; 司碼平 sze ma ping. Scales with a stand, 天平架 tēn ping kea.

Scale of a balance, 戥盤子 tāng pwan tsze.

Scale of a fish, 鱗 lin.

SCALENE triangle has three unequal sides, 不等邊三角形有

三邊線度俱不等 pūh tāng pēn san kēē hing, yew san pēn sēn too keu pūh tāng.

SCANDALOUS affair amongst the female part of family, 閨中醜事 kwei chung chow sze.

SCANDENT, or climbing plant, 蔓纏繞之草 man chen jaou che tsau; 蔓草 man tsau.

SCAR left by every thump, 一搥一痕 yī chwa, yī hēn.

SCARABEUS, species of, smallish, golden-green, beautiful, 黃虫 hwang chung.

Scarabeus large, green back, 勒皮象 lih pe seang. Scarabeus carni-fex, 犇屎虫 pun she chung.

SCARCE, scanty, 僅 kin.

Rare not common, 罕有 han yew; 難得 nan t'ih.

Scarcely sufficient, 僅敷 kin kow.

This article is very scarce, 此貨甚少 tze ho shin shaou.

This book is scarce, only in one warehouse, 此書是獨行的 tze shoo she tūh hang t'ih.

A thing possessed by only one dealer in the market, 獨市 tūh she.

SCARLET, 大紅色 ta hung s'ih.

SCATE, shoe to slide over ice, 冰鞋 ping heae; 跑冰鞋 paou ping heae.

Scate fish, 黃鮪魚 hwang foo yu.

SCATTER, 散 san; 散開 san kae; 撒潑 sā pō.

SCEPTICAL calumnies, 疑訾 e tsze.

The worst of all things is a sceptical mind, 最不好是個疑心 tsuy pūh haou she ko e sin: the root

of the disease in an obscure view of heavenly principles; and a disbelief of rewards and punishments, 其病根在昧於天道不信感應之理 ke ping kán tsae me yu t'een taou, p'ih sin kan ying che le.

Take pleasure awhile, and sink into misery for an age, alas! 取快一時沉淪一世哀哉 tsau kwae yih she; chin lun yih she. Gae tsae!

SCHEME, project, design, 圖 too; 計策 ke ts'ih; 機謀 ke mow. Is it not an excellent scheme, 豈非妙計 ke fe meauo ke. Scheme after gain; excessively full of devices to become rich, 射利 shay la.

Men design thousands and hundreds of schemes to obtain their wishes: but success or failure depend on heaven; of what use are human devices?

意有所圖。千方百計。成敗在天。人謀何濟。 E yew so too, ts'een fang, p'ih ke:

Ching pae tsae t'een, jin mow ho tse?

SCHISTOSE stone, 越砥石 yuě to sh'ih.

SCHOLAR, or person devoted to letters, 讀書人 t'ih shoo jin; 士 sze. A poor scholar, 寒儒 han joo; 貧士 pin sze.

It is highly important for a scholar to be determined, 學者大要立志 heš chay ta yaou le'ih che.

A general and elegant scholar, 博雅士 pō ya sze.

He that would be a scholar must work

with the most painful and earnest application; so that when hungry he forgets to eat, and when thirsty he forgets to drink,—then he'll succeed, 爲學須是痛切懇惻做工夫使饑忘食渴忘飲始得 wei heš seu sho tung ts'è, kán ts'ih tuo kung foo, she ke, wang sh'ih; hō, wang yin, che t'ih.

SCHOOL, 學館 heš kwan; 學堂 heš tang; 讀書的房 t'ih shoo t'ih fang.

To begin a school, 開館 kae kwan.

To teach a school, 教館 keaou kwan.

Entrance money on going to school is called ch'ih-king, 拜見之資名謂贄敬 pae k'een che t'ze ming wei ch'ih-king.

To close the school at a term or commencement of vacation, 解館 keae kwan; 散館 san kwan.

Public or government schools, 學校 heš keaou. (See a full account of Chinese schools, in vol. 1. p 749.)

SCHOOL BOY, 蒙生 mung s'ang.

At seven or eight years of age boys are sent to a schoolmaster, 至七八歲時男則送與先生 che ts'eh p'ā suy she, nan ts'ih sung yu s'een-s'ang.

The commencement is always made in winter, and is called Kae tung h'ō. 每以冬時開蒙名曰開冬學 mei e tung she kao mung; ming yuě Kae tung heš. Friends present school books, pencils, and paper, and a feast is made on the occasion.

SCHOOLMASTER, 先生 s'een s'ang;

教館先生 keaou kwan s'een s'ang.

Schoolmaster where little boys are taught, 蒙館先生 mung kwan s'een s'ang.

Schoolmaster where the Chinese classics are taught, 經館先生 king kwan s'een s'ang.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, 女師 neu sze; the phrase rather means a governess, for there are no schools in China opened for girls; but female teachers called Neu-sze are taken into families.

SCIENCE of numbers is wholly included in lines, superficies, and solids, 算術之學不外於線面體 swan sh'uh che heš p'ih wae yu s'een m'een te.

SCIRPUS TUBEROSUS, 馬蹄 ma te, a plant resembling 澤瀉 ts'eh say.

SCISSORS, 剪刀 ts'een taou; 交剪 keaou ts'een.

Scissors from Europe, 洋剪刀 yang ts'een taou.

To clip with scissors, 裁剪 tsae ts'een.

Scissors used by silvermiths, 銀剪 yin ts'een.

Scissors for cutting metals, 鐵鋏 ts'eh s'ā.

SCOFF, 戲笑 he scaou; 侮弄 woo lung.

To scoff at the gods, 戲弄神明 he lung shin ming.

To scoff at superiors, 戲弄尊長 he lung tsun chaug.

SCOLD, to quarrel rudely, 罵 ma; 詈 le ma.

To scold each other, 相罵 seang ma:

SCOLOPENDRA Morsitans, 百足

p'ih ts'ih; by apothecaries called 蜈蚣 woo kung.

SCOPE, aim, intention, 心所向
sin so heang.

Scope, the main or leading design of a book, 宗旨 tsung che. Must first grasp fast hold of the scope, 先將綱領握定 ts'iang kang ling w'ih ting.

SCORCH, 燥 tsau.

Scorching hot weather, 天氣燥熱 t'ien ke tsau j'è.

Every thing would be scorched by the excessive heat of the sun, were its place lowest; i. e. nearest to the earth, (on the Ptolemaic system,) 若日居最下燥熱太甚諸物受其曝損 j'è j'ih keu ts'ay hea, ts'au j'è t'ae shin, choo w'ih show ke han sun.

SCORN, every body will look on you with scorn (a cold face), 人家都冷臉兒瞅你 jia kea too ling t'ien urh tsew ne.

Scorn and contempt, 看不上眼 kan p'ih shang yen; 輕忽藐視 king hw'ih meau she.

SCORNFULLY, slightly, 輕忽的樣 king hw'ih t'èh yang.

SCORPION, 蝎 k'è, or 蠍 k'è; in medicine called 全蝎 tseuen k'è.

SCOURGE, to lash, 鞭 péen; 鞭打 p'èen ta.

SCOUT, sent to spy an enemy, 探卒 tau ts'ih.

A scout soon came and announced, 早有探卒報道 ts'au yew tan ts'ih paou ts'au.

SCRAPE level, 刮平 kwá ping.

Scrape out characters, 刮去字 kwá keu tze.

SCRAPER, for turnips and cucumbers, 蘿蔔刨 lo peih paou.

Scraper for levelling the surface of a grain measure, 斗刮 tow kwá.

SCRATCH with the finger nails, 抓 chaou; 以指甲搔物 e che ke'è saou w'ih. To scratch from itching, 搔癢 saou yang.

SCREEN that stands in a door way, 屏風 ping fung. Screen that rolls up in the manner of Chinese travelling screens, 軟屏 juen ping.

Screen for a window or door that hangs down like a curtain, 簾 léen.

To screen, 遮着 chay ch'è.

Screens made of iron pear wood, 鐵梨木圍屏 t'è'è le m'uh wei ping.

SCREW, 羅絲 lo sze.

SCRIBE, writer, 寫字 sey tze.

Writer in public offices, 書辦 shou pan.

SCRIPTURAL, 依聖經之道理 e shing king che tau le.

SCRIPTURE, a sacred writing, 聖經 shing king; 聖錄 shing l'òh.

Scriptures or sacred writings in China are usually called 經 king, with some descriptive epithet subjoined, as 金剛經 kin kang king, 'the diamond scripture,' a book of great repute with the Budh sect.

The sacred scriptures of the Mahomedans they call 天經 t'ien king.

SCROLL, 卷書 keuen shoo.

SCROTUM, 卵包 lwan paou.

SCRUPULOUS mind, nicely doubtful, captious, 瑣碎的心 so suy t'èh sin; 煩瑣狐疑之心 fan so hoo e che sin.

SCRUTINIZE, to search and examine, 究察 kew ch'è; to scrutinize mentally, 心察 sin ch'è.

SCULL of a human being, 體體 te low; 腦袋骨 nau t'ae k'ih.

Skull of a dead person, 骷髏 koo low.

Take care of your skull, is said when threatening a person with decapitation, 仔細你腦袋 t'ze so ne nau t'ae.

Skull of a Chinese boat, 槽 l'oo.

SCUM. Take away the scum, 掠去浮沫 l'è'è keu fow m'è.

Scum of congee or rice water, 粥糜 ch'ih me.

SCRUFF, or scruff on the head, 垢滯 kow che.

A soil, or black and blue stain on the face, 面垢 m'èen kow; 黴 mei.

SCYLLARUS ORIENTALIS, 邦蝦 pang hea.

SCYTALIA SINENSIS, or Dimocarpus Liche, 荔枝 le che.

SEA, 海 hae; 洋 yang.

A high sea, high waves, 大浪 t'è l'ang.

The sea has gone down, 水浪平息了 shw'ay lang ping se'ih leaou.

As if buried in the bottom of the sea, 如沉埋海底 joo chin mae hae te.

Sea without a shore, 大海無邊 ta hae woo p'èen.

Obscure from its immensity, no shore known, 茫乎不知涯岸 mang hoo, p'ih che. yac gan.

Like the sun first rising from the sea,
如日之初昇於海 joo
jih che tao shing yu hae.

SEA COAST, 海邊 hae pēn.

SEA-FIGHT. To fight in the field is comparatively easy; a sea-fight is more difficult, 野戰尙易水戰尤難 yai chen shang e shwüy chen yew nan.

SEA-HOG, or the Porpus, is on the river Yang-tze keang, called 江猪 keang choo.

SEA-HORSE, or Sygnathus Hippocampus, 海馬 hae ma.

SEAMAN, 水手人 shwüy show jin, 梢人 shaou jin; 榜人 pang jin.

SEA-PERCH, or Grouper, 石班 shih pan.

SEA-SICKNESS, or giddiness in a boat, 暈船 yun chuen: 暈浪 yun lang.

SEA-SNAIL, 泥龜 ne kwei.

SEA WATER, 海水 hae shwüy.

SEA WEED, dried, 海帶 hae tao.

SEAL, of an official person, 印 yin; 印信 yin sin.

The great seal of the empire, 玉璽 yuh se: On it is engraven these words, 既受永昌 ke show yung chang; 'when received it confers immortal honour.' The Imperial seal in constant use has engraven on it these words, 萬幾宸翰之寶 wan ke shin han che paou, 'The gem of the ten thousand springs of motion and of the Imperial pencil.'

Seal of private individuals, or compa-

nies of merchants is called 圖記 too ke; 圖章 too chang; 圖書 too shoo.

To throw away or destroy Imperial edicts or government seals, 棄毀制書印信 ke hwuy che shoo, yin sin. A keeper of a government seal is called 照磨 chaou mo.

To apply a seal, 鈐蓋印信 kēn kae yin sin.

Seal skin, 大平貂皮 ta ping teaou pe: called also 魚皮 yu pe.

The seal is otherwise called 芝蔴貂 che ma-teaou.

SEALED representation sent to the emperor, 實封奏聞 shih fung tsow wān.

Ssealed or closed, said of a letter, 封口 fung kow; 粘口 nēn kow.

All despatches sent from the provinces to the emperor are sealed, 外省奏摺均係封口 wai sang tsow chē keun he fung kow.

SEALING wax, which the Chinese have not, they call 火漆 ho tseih.

SEAM of a garment, 衣骨 e küh.

A straight seam, 直縫 chih fung.

SEAR with a hot iron, 烙 lō; 熨着 wei chō.

SEARCH, to seek for, 尋 tsin, or sin. Allow me to search leisurely 容我謾謾尋着 yung wo man man tsin chō.

Search all who belong to the family, 搜查家屬 sow cha kea shüh.

Search and compare scriptures, 查對經卷 cha tuy-king keuen:

said in reference to the Mahomedans.

SEASON. In reference to different temperatures of the air, the Chinese divide the year into twenty-four seasons or terms. See under Sign.

The four seasons, 四時 sze ke; 四氣 sze ke; 四季 sze ke.

Spring season, 春季 chun ke.

Summer season, 夏季 hea ke.

Season of autumn, 秋季 tsew ke.

Winter season, 冬季 tung ke.

A fit time, 宜時 e she.

To mix with seasoning, 以各味調制 e kō we teaou che.

Let the employment of the civil officers and of the military be each in their proper season, 文武之用各隨其時 wān woo che yung, kō suy-ke she.

SEAT, or chair, 椅子 e tze; with arms, 校椅 keaou e.

Seat or throne of a monarch, 座 tsao; 座位 tso wei.

Go to your seat and read, 你歸位讀書 ne kwei wei tūh shoo.

To seat, 坐之 tso che.

SECOND, next in order to the first, 第二 te urh.

Second time, 第二次 te urh tsze.

In the second place, or the second consideration, 二則 urh tsih; 二來 urh lae.

Second, or 60th part of a minute, 抄 chaou; 六十抄爲一分 lūh shih chaou wei yih fun: 60 seconds make a minute.

SECRET, kept hidden, 密 meih; 機密 ke meih.

A secret concern, 密事 *meih sze*.
In a short time discovered the horse's
foot, (disclosed the secret,) 過些
時把馬脚露出來 *kwo*
seay she pa ma keö loo chüh lae.

Secret injury, 暗損 *gan sun*.

Secret plot, 陰謀 *yin mow*.

Handed down as a secret, 秘傳 *pe*
chuen: said of 白肌膚方 *p'ih*
ke foo fang; method of whitening
the skin.

Secret slang. See Slang.

SECRETARY, one who writes for ano-
ther, 書記 *shoo ke*; 代筆 *tae*
peih; 書辦 *shoo pan*; 寫字
的人 *seay tze t'ih jin*.

Writers of government papers, 書
稟師爺 *shoo pin sze yay*.

The Tartars call the secretaries about
court, 筆帖式 *peih t'eh shih*.

Secretaries who manage in some public
offices are called 經丞 *king ching*;
代辦 *tae pan*.

SECT of Budh, 佛教 *Füh keaou*; 佛
門 *Füh mun*; 佛家 *Füh kea*.

Sect of Taou, 道家 *Taou kea*.

Confucian sect, 儒門 *Joo mun*.

SECTION, division of a book, 卷 *keuen*;
回 *hwuy*; 章 *chang*; 節 *tsë*:
these words denote sections of dif-
ferent lengths.

Sections or chapters, in standard books
are often named from the first words,
like the Hebrew books of the Old
Testament.

SECURE, at ease, 平安 *ping gan*;
安定 *gan ting*.

To ensure, 保 *paou*; 擔保 *tan*
paou.

SECURITY merchant, 保商 *paou*
shang; 保家 *paou kea*; 保家
商人 *paou kea shang jin*.

In Canton these merchants are permit-
ted to trade with foreigners on condi-
tion of being responsible to govern-
ment for duties on imports and ex-
ports, and also for the good beha-
viour of foreigners: the general ap-
pellation of these merchants is 洋
行商 *yang hang shang*: commonly
called Hong merchants.

A fallacious security is thus expressed,
夫抱火厝之積薪下
而寢其上. 火未及然
固謂之安 *foo paou ho tsoo*
che t'eh sin hea, urh tsin ke shang;
hu we keh jen, koo wei che gan;
Lo! fire placed beneath a pile of fuel
on the top of which you sleep; ere
the fire has yet reached you, you
will no doubt call it repose.

SEDAN chair, 肩輿 *k'een yu*. Mili-
tary officers are by law forbidden to
ride in sedan chairs, 兵官例禁
乘坐肩輿 *ping kwan le kin*
shing tso k'een yu.

Sedan chair of bamboo, 竹轎 *chüh*
keou.

SEDIMENT, 滓 *tsze*; 渣滓 *cha tsze*.

SEDUCE, or tempt to some vice, 挑
唆 *teaou so*; 挑弄 *teaou lung*;
引誘 *yin yew*; 誘惑 *yew hwö*.
Seduce and commit adultery, 調戲
成姦 *teaou he ching k'een*.

SEE, to perceive by the eye, 見 *k'een*;
看見 *kan k'een*.

Unable to see, 看不見 *kan p'ih*
k'een; 見不得 *k'een p'ih t'ih*.

Can see, 看得見 *kan t'ih k'een*.

See it plainly, 顯見得 *h'een k'een*
t'ih.

To see one's self in a glass, 鏡裡照
見形容 *king le chaou k'een hing*
ying.

To see the face of the emperor (hea-
ven's countenance), 照見天顏
chaou k'een t'een yen.

If because a person has not seen a thing;
he proceeds to say, no such thing
exists, will this do? 若因其未
見而竟言無該物可
乎 *jö yin ke we k'een, urh king yea*
woo kae w'ih; ko hoo?

One must see the honey taken one's
self, ere mixtures can be prevented,
必須親自看取蜜乃
無襍耳 *peih seu tsin tze kan*
tsau meih, nae woo tsä urh.

Nor will they see any body this time,
他們這會子也不見
人 *ta mun chay hwuy tze, yay p'ih*
k'een jin.

SEE, or meet with a person, 相會
seang hwuy.

Have you seen him before? 你會
過他 *ne hwuy kwo ta*.

Last year I saw you, sir, at the black
grave, 去歲在玄墓曾會
過相公 *keu suy t'ae heuen meo*
tsing hwuy kwo seang-kung.

See or visit a person, 拜見 *pac k'een*.

To see a superior, 謁見 *yö k'een*.

SEED, the organised particle from which
plants grow, 種 *chung*; 子 *tsze*;
the seeds of fruits, 仁 *jin*.

The seed of animals, 精 *tsing*.

Offspring or posterity, 子孫 *tsze sun*.

Seeds of every sort of grain, 五穀
種子 woo küh chung tsze.

Seed for sowing grain, 糧種 leang
chung.

Seeds of the pinus, 栝子仁 pih
tsze jin.

Seeds of the Chinese olive, 烏欖仁
woo lan jin.

Seeds of the Sinapis Brassicata, 北
芥子 pih keac tsze.

Method of gathering and preserving
seeds of the five sorts of grain, 收
五穀種法 show woo küh
chung fá.

Seeds if put into a jar, it must be hung
in a high place, not near the air of the
earth, 種子或以瓶收貯
須懸高處勿近地氣
chung tsze hwö e ping show choo,
seu heuen kaou choo, wüi kin te ke.

Seeds if damp will not grow, 種子
沍鬱則不生 chung tsze yih
yüh tsih püh säng.

Seeds, after being thrown into the
ground three or five days must have
rain; if a drought follow they
will not live, 種子下後三
五日又須得雨早則
不生 chung tsze hea how, san woo
jih yew seu tih yu, han, tsih püh säng.

Seeds of flowers must be gathered fat
and old, 收花種須擇其
肥老者 show hwa chung seu
tsih ke fei laou chay.

Seed of the metempsychosis through
successive kulpas, 劫劫輪迴
之種 keih keih lun hwuy che
chung; is the 眞性 chin sing,
true genuine nature; which exists as

a sort of *germ* in the present body;
some call it the 本來人 pun lae
jin, original man; and some consider
it 身之識神 shin che shih
shin, the intelligent spirit of the
body.

SEEDLINGS of paddee are called 秧
yang. To sow the seed, to produce
seedlings, 布秧 poo yang.

SEED-PEARLS for medicine, 藥珠
yö choo.

SEEK, 尋 tsin; 尋找 tsin chaou.

I have sought but cannot find, 我尋
不見 wo tsin püh kēen; 尋不
着 tsin püh chö.

To seek and find, 尋着 tsin chö.

Seek it in vain in the flower, 徒求
之於其華 too kew che yu ke
ke hwa.

Seek for happiness, 邀福 yaou fuh.

SEEM, 似 sze; 似乎 sze hoo; 像
seang.

Seemed as if he wanted to move hands
and feet, or to set to, 像要
動手動腳的樣兒 seang
yaou tung show tung keö tēih yang
urb.

SEEMINGLY, 好像 haou seang.

SEEN, 見過 kēen kwo.

One who has seen the world, 見過
世面的人 kēen kwo she mēen
tēih jin.

One who has seen business, 經過事
的人 king kwo sze tēih jin.

SEGAR, tobacco rolled in a piece of
paper, 孖姑烟 ma koo yen.

SEGMENT of a circle is called 弧, 圓
界之一段謂之弧 hwan
keac che yih twan wei che hoo.

Sides of the segment of a cricle, 弧線
hoo sēen.

Opposite angles of the segment of a
circle, 弧分相對之界角
hoo fun seang tuy che keac keö.

SEIZE and plunder, 搶 tsuang; 搶奪
tsuang tö.

To seize a prisoner, 掌獲 na hwö.

Just as he was going to run off, he was
seized and held fast by Kea tsuang,
就要跑脫被價蓄一
把揪住 tsau yaou paou tö, pe
Kea-tseung yih pa tsew choo.

SELDOM, 未幾何 we ke ho; 少
有的 shaou yew tēih.

He seldom comes, 他少來 ta shaou
lae.

SELECT, to choose, 選 seuen; 簡擇
kēen tsih. To weigh and select, 銓
選 (seuen seuen: much used in re-
ference to selecting officers of govern-
ment.

Hear much, select the good and follow
it, 多聞擇其善而從之
to wän, tsih ke sheu, urh tsung che.

Selected able troops to form the centre
of the army, 抽精兵入中
軍 chow tsing ping jüh chung kuen.

SELF, as united with the personal pro-
nouns, 自 tsze; 己 ke.

I my self, 我自己 wo tsze ke.

You yourself, 你自己 ne tsze ke.

He himself, 他自己 ta tsze ke.

He himself hurt himself, 他自家
傷自家 ta tsze kea shang tsze
kea.

To deceive one's self, 自欺 tsze ke;
自哄自 tsze hung tsze.

Self, an expression for, 自稱 tsze

ching, as 我 wo, the pronoun I, or me.

That thing could not come of itself, 那件東西自己來不得的 na k'een tung se tsze ke lae p'ih t'ih t'eh.

Should not know only one's self, 不可惟知自己 p'ih ko wei che. tze ke.

Apply self to man; i. e. do to others and think of others in a way that you yourself would like, 以己及人 e ke k'eh jin.

He is there by himself, 他一個人親自在那一邊 ta y'ih ko jin tsin tze tsae na y'ih peen.

Said to herself, or himself, 思忖道 sze tsun taou; 心下想 sin hea seang.

It is a hard (bitter) thing for a man not to know himself; you must reason with me to my face, and attack me on points of success or failure, 人苦不自知汝宜面論攻我得失 jin koo p'ih tze che; joo e m'een lun, kung wo t'ih sh'ih.

Self enjoyment, or tranquil satisfaction, 自在 tze tze.

To know one's self, 悟本心 woo pun sin; this is a phrase of the Budh sect. By pun sin, original heart, it meant one's own nature or moral sense. They require a person to 持內心 che nuy sin, to adhere to this sense, and 發內心 fa nuy sin, to issue; i. e. to give effect in action to the moral sense. By contemplation and reciting the prescribed prayers, man will assuredly

obtain the 明心見性之學 ming sin, k'een sing che he; science of self-knowledge.

SELF-IMPORTANCE and self-insufficiency, 自滿自足 tze mwan tze ts'ih.

SELF-SUFFICIENT, 意存自滿 e tsun tze mwan.

SELFISH feeling, 私心 sze sin.

Selfish feeling arising first, prejudice follows, 私意先起先期預必 sze e seen ke, seen ke yu p'eh.

SELFISHNESS, 知有己而不知有人 che yew ke urh p'ih che yew jin, 'Knowing that one's self exists, but not knowing that other people exist.'

A complete freedom from selfishness, 毋我也 woo wo yay, no I, or me; '無我之心 woo wo che sin, 'No feeling of I or me; 人我之私心 jin wo che sze sin; a selfish heart that distinguishes between another man and self.

SELL, 賣 mae; 發賣 fa mae; 售 show; 銷售 seaou show.

To sell off goods, 銷貨 seaou ho.

SELLER, 賣物者 mae w'ih chay.

SELVES, themselves, 他們自家 ta mun tze kea.

We ourselves, 我們自己 wo mun tze ke.

Yourselves, 你們自己 ne mun tze ke.

SEMEN, humanum, 精 tsing. To spill the semen by self-pollution, 弄陰失精 lung yin sh'ih tsing.

SEMI, a half, 一半 y'ih pwan.

SEMICIRCLE, 半邊月 pwan p'een yu; 半圓界 pwan hwan keac.

SEMI DIAMETER, 圓之半徑 hwan che pwan king; or 輻線 f'ih seen.

SEMI LUNAR, 半邊月 pwan p'een yu.

SEMINAL, 屬精的 sh'ih tsing t'eh.

SEND, to despatch from one place to another, 遣 k'een; 差 chae, 寄 ke; 發 fa.

Send a person, 遣一個人 k'een y'ih ko jin.

To send a letter, 寄個書信 ko ko shoo sin.

To send a card of invitation, 放帖 fang t'eh.

Send under custody to any court, 押送 y'ah sung.

Send out to receive a visitor, 使出接賓 she ch'ih ts'eh pin.

Send him back to his own province, 發回本省 fa hwuy pun sang; or 發還原籍 fa hwan yuen tselh.

SENIOR, priority of birth, 先生 s'een sang.

Junior, 後生 how sang.

Between seniors and juniors there is an order to be observed, 長幼有序 chang yew, yew seu.

All enter on their studies according to their teeth (age or seniority), the prince also according to seniority, 凡入學以齒太子亦齒焉 fan juh he; e che; tae tze y'ih che yen.

SENNA, unexpanded flower buds, 槐花米 hwae hwa me; 槐蕊 hwa juy.

SENSE or meaning, 意 e; 義 e.

All one meaning or sense, 皆是一
意 kae she yih e. The sense of
the character, 字義 tsze e.

A man of good sense, 一人心下
有數兒 yih jin sin hea yew soo
urh.

The Chinese, 五官 woo kwan, are
commonly translated the Five senses;
but it is difficult to include one of the
number under that appellation: they
are 耳目口鼻眉 urh, mǔh,
kow, pe, mei, 'the ears, the eyes,
the mouth, the nose, the eyebrows.'

Some light compositions represent a
dialogue between these organs: The
mouth complains of the nose being
placed about it, seeing the mouth
is that by which the whole body is
sustained. The nose defends its
superiority by alledging that but for
it the mouth might eat ordure;
the nose complains of the superiority
of the eyes; which assert their right
by affirming that but for them the
nose might be broken by rushing
against unseen objects, &c.

The seven senses or passions are af-
fected by external objects, and by
them the thoughts within are confus-
ed or disordered, 七情緣然
於外思慮紛擾於內
tsēh, taing yuen jen yu wae, sze leu
fun jaou yu nuy.

The irregular influence of external
objects on the senses entirely cut
off, 妄緣俱絕 wang yuen keu
tsuē; 外絕諸緣 wae tsuē
choo yuen.

What the Budh sect calls 六塵 lew
chiu, 'six dusts:' are comprehended
in these six words, 色聲香味
觸法 sīh, shing, heang, we, chūh,
fē, which mean, 1, colours, which
please the eye; 2, sounds which
delight the ear; 3, odours which
affect the nose; 4, tastes which are
grateful to the palate; 5, contacts
pleasing to the touch; 6, ways and
means, or schemes, which exercise
the mind.

Sense of the writing, obscure and pro-
found, 文義幽深 wān e yew
shin.

Sense of shame is the turning point by
which a mean man is made an hono-
rable one, 人有恥心便是
小人轉做君子的機
關 jin yew che sin, pēn she seaou
jin ehuen tao keun tsze tēih ke
kwan.

Sense of shame is neatly allied to cour-
age, 知恥近乎勇 che che
kia hoo yung.

SENSELESS, without knowledge, 無
知的 woo che tēih.

SENSIBLE man; one of quick intellec-
tual feeling, 通情的人 tung
tsing tēih jin.

SENSUAL, stupified by desire, 迷物
欲 me wūh yūh.

Stupified by the desires of sounds,
colours, smells, and tastes, 迷聲
色臭味 me shing sīh chow
we.

Lewd, 邪淫的 seay yin tēih.

SENT, 遣了 kēen leaou; 差了
chae leaou.

He sent his name to request Miss Lin's
instruction, 遂發名柬請
林夫人示教 suy fā ming
kēen, tsing Lin foo-jin she keaou.

SENTENCE, a period in writing, 一
句話 yih keu hwa.

To sentence or give a decisive sentence
between two, 批判 pe pwan.

To pass sentence, 定擬 ting e; 判
斷 pwan twan; 定下罪名
ting hea tsuy ming.

To pass sentence according to law, 按
律定擬 gan leuh ting e.

Sentence to death, 斷死刑 twan
sze hing.

Afterwards committed a crime and was
sentenced to be decapitated, 後犯
事擬斬 how fan tsze e tsau.

SEPARATE, to part, 分 fun; 分開
fun kae.

To separate the good from the bad, 分
別好醜 fun pēh haou chow.

To separate from a friend, 分手 fun
shou; 分袂 fun mei.

Separate or to disjoin contending par-
ties, 開交 kae keaou.

We two are never separate for an hour
nor a moment, 一時一刻我
們兩個離不開 yih she,
yih kih, wo mun leang ko le pūh
kae.

After this separation, I don't know if
we can appoint a time when I shall
see you again brother, 不知此
別後更有與兄相見
之期否 pūh che tsze pēh how,
kāng yew yu heung seang hēen che
ke fow?

SEPIA OCTOPUS, 張魚 chang yu.

SEPTANGLE, 七角形 tseih ke8 hing.

SEPTUAGINT, 七十士譯出的聖經 tseih shih sze yih chih tsih shing king.

SERAGLIO, from serrare to lock up, 宮 kung; 內宮 nuy kung.

SERIES, several things following in consecutive order, 等 täng; 類 luy; 品 pin.

SERIOUS, grave demeanour, solemn, 嚴 yen, 肅 süh.

Dignified, 威嚴 wei yen; 威儀 wei e; 沉實 chin shih.

A serious man, 嚴肅人 yen süh jin.

He that sincerely seeks to know good principles, is respectful and serious; and in that case right principles may be propagated, 彼有求道之誠則尊嚴而道可傳 pe yew kew taou che ching, tsih tsun yen, urh taou ko chuen.

SERIOUSNESS, 誠莊 ching chwang. Worship the gods with seriousness, 供給鬼神以誠莊 kung keih kwei shin e ching chwang.

Seriousness of mind, 謹畏之心 kin wei che sin.

To preserve a serious manner, 存重 tsun chung.

SERPENT, 蛇 shay, it is considered 女子之祥 neu tsze che tseang, an emblem or portent of woman.

The Boa Constrictor, seems intended by the name 鱗蛇 lin shay; or 雲南巨蛇 Yun-nan keu shay, the great snake of Yun-nan province.

SERVANT, in a menial capacity, 跟

班 kán pan; a footman, 長隨 chang suy; vulgarly, 跟尾的人 kán wei tsih jin.

A more general term for servant is 僕 püh.

A servant woman, 僕婦 püh foo.

In Canton the servants of Europeans call themselves 事仔 sze tsae, by which they mean that they are under-managers of the business. They call their masters 事頭 sze tow, heads of the business; an appellation given to master mechanics and shopmen.

Servant boy of the Taou priests, 道童 taou tung; 使喚小子 she hwan seaou tsze.

Servants in a family, who are often domestic slaves are called 家人 kea jin.

Servant woman could not bear to kill it, 婢不忍殺 pei püh jin shä.

Servant, or slave girl, 丫孃 ya hwan. Servant girl, 使女 she neu.

Servant's letter to a master, 僕家稟主 püh kea pin choo.

SERVE, to attend or wait upon, 事 sze; 服事 fuh sze; 服侍 fuh she.

To serve God, 事神 sze Shin; 供神 kung Shin.

SERVICE of government, to be employed by government, 當差 tang chae.

To be an officer in the public service, 做官 tao kwan.

SERVICEABLE, that may be long used, 可常用的 ko chang yung tsih.

SERVILE and obsequious language, 卑辭婉語 pe tsze yuen yu.

SESAMUN INDICUM, or the oily grain, 芝麻 che ma.

SET, to place, 放在 fang tsae; 置 che.

To begin to act, the servant boys, old women and girls all set to, and carried down more than twenty chairs, 小厮婆子丫頭一齊動手抬了二十多張下來 seaou sze, po tsze, ya tow, yih tse tung show, tae leaou urh shih to chang hea lae.

Set up a new religion, 興新教 hing sin keaou.

Set up a low shed, 搭矮棚 tā yae päng.

Set out in the morning and arrive in the evening, 朝發而夕至 chaou fá urh seih che.

Set fire to a house, 放火 fang ho. Set or inlay in head dresses, 嵌首飾 kan show shih.

Set in gold and black wood, 金鑲烏木 kin seang, woo mth.

A ring set with pearls, 鑲珍珠戒指 seang chin choo keae che.

A set of china, 一套磁器 yih taou tsze ke.

A set (a tub) of tea cups, 一筒茶杯 yih tung cha pei.

SETTLE, place in a fixed proper place, 實落 shih lö; 落着 lö chö.

After the business was settled, 事成之後 sze ching che how.

They have already settled it (agreed about it,) 他們已經說妥了 ta mun e king shwö to leaou.

On that side they have settled every

thing, 那一邊一切都辦
妥了 na yih pēn yih tse too pan
to leaou. Things being settled, 安
頓已畢 gan tun e peih.
To settle or clear off an account, 清
數 tsing soo.
SEVEN, 七 tseih; 七個 tseih ko.
Seven senses, or organs of perception,
七覺 tseih keü; or 七竅 tseih
keau. Seven orifices, avenues, or
inlets of perceptions, 耳目口
鼻舌身意 urh, müh, kow,
pe, shě, shin, e, Ears, eyes, mouth,
nose, tongue, body (feeling), thought
(reflection): These 皆悟其本
來 all are sensible of their origin,
and are 不同於冥頑之軀
different from a dull and stupid
carcase.
SEVENFOLD, 七陪 tseih pei.
SEVENTEEN, 十七 shih tseih; 十
七個 shih tseih ko.
SEVENTH, 第七個 te tseih ko.
SEVENTHLY, 第七件 te tseih
kēn.
SEVENTIETH, 第七十件 te tseih
shih kēn.
SEVENTY, 七十 tseih shih.
Already seventy years of age, 年已
七旬 nēn e tseih seun.
SEVERAL, 幾個 ke ko. Several
days ago, 前幾日 tsēn ke jih;
日前 jih tsēn. There are several
people there, 有數人在那
處 yew soo jin tsae na choo.
SEVERE, rigorous, 嚴 yen; 嚴令
yen ling.
Severe flogging, 痛笞 tung che.
Severe wound, 重傷 chung shang.

Queen Chang was severe and intelli-
gent, the king of Leang (her husband);
respected and feared her, 張后嚴
智梁主敬憚之 Chang
how yen che, Leang chooking tan che.

Severe with others, but indulgent to
self, is human nature; and is the
occasion of resentments, 人情
寬以律己而刻以繩人
此怨由生也 jin tsing kwan
e leih ke, urh k'ih e shing jin; tze
yuen yew sāng yay.

SEW, 縫 fung; 縫衣 fung e.
To learn to sew, 學針線 heü chin
sēn.

SEWER, or water course, 溝渠 kow
kou.

SEXTANT, or Quadrant, 渾天儀
hwān tēn e; 量天尺 leang
tēn chih.

SEXUAL desire, 男女之欲 nan
neu che yüh.

SEXUAL intercourse, 男女構精
nan neu kow tsing.

First act of sexual intercourse, said of
a female, 初次破身 tsoo tze
po shin.

SHABBILY, disreputably, 無體面
的 woo te mēn tēh.

SHAD, 漕白 tsaou pih.

SHADDOCK, or pumelo, large sort,
人頭柚 jin tow yew.

SHADE, covering that excludes the
light, 蔭 yin. Shade to keep the
wind off a candle, 風燈 fung tǎng.

Shades of glass for lamps and candles,
玻璃燈罩 po le tǎng chaou.

SHADOW, 影 ying. Substance and
shadow, 形影 hing ying.

As the shadow follows the substance,
如影隨形 joo ying suy hing.
Vain and fruitless pursuits are like
捕風捉影 poo fung, tsō ying,
pursuing the wind, and seizing a
shadow.

Shadow paintings, glasses which ex-
hibit pictures, 影畫鏡 ying hwa
king.

Shadow of a dial, 晷影 kwei ying.

Shadow of the sun, 日影 jih ying.

SHADOWY appearance, or objects re-
flected, as 鏡花 king hwa, flow-
ers in a mirror; and 水月 shwü
yuē, the moon reflected in the water.

SHADY, 蔭的 yin tēh.

SHAGREEN skin, 沙魚皮 sha yu
pe.

SHAKDSHAMUM, spoken of by the
Moravians in Tartary, seems 釋迦
沙門 shk'ha sha mun; the Budh
Shamuns.

SHAKE, 搖 yaou; 搖動 yaou tung.

To shake the head, 搖頭 yaou tow.

To shake hand, 拉手 la show.

To shake off, 摔掉 shū teaou; 抖
搜 tow sow.

Shaken in one's resolution by external
concerns, 爲事物之所搖
奪者 wei sze wüh che so yaou tō
chay.

SHAKHU MOO-NEE, Bengal term for
Budh, 釋迦牟尼 Shikha Mow-
ne; by some written Sacya.

SHALL and will, as constant signs of the
future tense, have no correspondent
terms in Chinese: when they say
any thing shall or will be done at a
future time, the verb is not changed,

nor has it any attendant particle, thus, 來 lae, 'To come.' I will come to-morrow, 我明天來 wo ming tëen lae, 'I to-morrow come.'

Shall or will, denoting future time, is expressed by 將來 tsäng lae.

Shall it be said (can it possibly be said) that all our children deserve to die, 難道我們的娃子就都是該死的麼 nan taou wo mun tëih wa tsze, tsew too she kae sze tëih mo.

SHALLOW, 淺 tséen.

Shallow water, 淺水 tséen shwü; shallowed water, 淺了水 tséen leaou shwü, means, run aground. Superficial knowledge, they express by 見識淺 kien shih tséen.

An easy explanation, or comment they call 淺註 tséen choo.

SHAM, pretence, 借名 tsey ming.

Sham wood of Canton, 森木 sän mäh. This wood is much used for trunks as it does not affect the colour of clothes; there are two varieties, 桃花森木 teau hwa sän mäh, and 苦棟森木 koo lëen sän mäh, a light open grained wood, with dark streaks marking the annual growth.

SHAMANS, wizards or conjurers in Tartary; pretenders to Chiromancy, 沙門 sha mun; formerly in China the Budh priests were designated by this name.

SHAMANISM, seems referred to in the title 沙門 Sba mun, applied to Budh priests.

Shamanism, according to Bryant, is

from Hain or Cham, hence the priests of Amon, and the Sha-mun, and the Tartar title Han or Kan; these etymologies seem a little far-fetched.

SHAME, a sense of being under disgrace, 恥 che; 羞耻 sew che.

Better die without conscious shame, than live and feel self-ashamed, 有愧心而生不若無愧心而死 yew kwei sin urh säng; püh jö woo kwei sin urh sze.

To feel ashamed, 知羞 che sew.

Shame and indignation, 羞忿 sew fun: said in consequence of some indignity suffered.

Shame, is (or indicates) a heart ashamed of vice, 耻便是羞惡之心 che, pëen she sew gò-che sin.

He who feels shame (for any particular action) to night, will not do the same thing to-morrow, 今夜愧耻明日便不做 kin yay kwei che; ming jih pëen püh tao.

If a person acts the same as before till accustomed; then even the sense of shame no longer arises, 若依舊做去做慣了并愧耻之心亦不發矣 jö e kew tso keu, tso kwan leaou, ping kwei che che sin yih püh fä e.

The sages and worthies in teaching people had only this little sense of shame to act on, and to draw and excite them thereby, 聖賢教人不過在這點耻心上導引激發 shing hëen keaou jin, püh kwo tsae chay tëen che sin shaug, taou yin keih fä.

SHAMEFUL, disgraceful, 可羞辱的 ko sew jüh tëih; 醜陋的 chow low tëih.

Shameful affair, 抓破臉的事 chaou po lëen tëih sze.

SHAMELESS, 無廉恥的 woo lëen che tëih.

Shameless fellow, 不知害羞的人 püh che hae sew tëih jin.

Shameless vagabonds, 無恥匪流 woo che fei lew.

Commit a great many shameless deeds, 做出許多無耻之事 tso chüh heu to woo che che sze.

SHARE, 分 fun.

Divided into three shares, 分爲三分 fun wei san fun.

A share in any trading concern, 一股生意 yih koo säng e.

When shares are made do not seek a large one, 分母求多 fun woo kew to.

SHARK, 鯊魚 sha yu.

Shark transformed to a tiger, 沙魚變虎 sha yu pëen hoo.

SHARP knife, 利刀 le taou.

Sharp edge, 利口 le kow.

Sharp point, 尖利 tséen le.

Sharp to the taste, acrid, biting, 辣辣; 辛辣 sin lë.

Sour, acid, 酸 swan.

Sharp, quick, 快 kwae; 速 säh.

A sharp, quick, clever man, 尖利的人 tséen le tëih jin.

Sharps and flats in music, 清聲而紀以此記 * teing shing urh ke e tsze ke, sharp notes are designated by this * mark, 濁聲而紀以此記 b chüh shing urh

ke e tsze ke b; flats are denoted by this mark.

SHAVE the beard, 剃鬚 te seu; 剃鬚子 te hoo tsze.

To shave the head as the Chinese do, 剃頭 te tow.

To shave or pare wood, 削 seō; 刮削 kwā seō.

SHAVINGS of bamboo, 竹絲 chüh sze.

SHE, the female pronoun demonstrative, has no corresponding word in Chinese, 他 ta, is He, she, or it. The woman before mentioned, 該婦 kae foo.

The She or female of animals, 母 moo, Mother.

She deer, 母鹿 moo lüh, 'a mother deer.'

SHEAF of grain, 禾束 ho shüh; 禾把 ho pa.

A sheaf, 禾一束 ho yih shüh; 一捆禾 yih kwān ho.

SHEAR, or cut down grain, 割禾 kō ho; 穫禾 hwō ho; 刈穀 e küh.

SHED tears, 流淚 lew luy; 下淚 hea luy; 洒淚 sha luy.

Shed tears, 墮淚 to luy, 'let fall tears.'

Shed tears of blood, 泣血 keih heuē, said in cards announcing the death of a parent.

SHEEP, 羊 yang; 綿羊 mēen yang.

SHEET by sheet, 逐張 chüh chang, said of paper.

Sheet or covering for a bed, 被單 pe tan.

Sheet of paper, 一張紙 yih chang che.

SHELF, upper shelf, 架子第一層 kea tsze te yih tsing.

SHELL of any kind, 殼 kō, often written 壳 kō.

Oyster shell, 蠔殼 haou kō.

SHELTER. To take shelter in a house from the wind, 到家避風 taou kea pe fung.

Shelter, a place to retire to, 避所 pe so.

SHEPHERD, 牧人 mūh jin; 看羊人 kan yang jin.

SHEW great compassion; or exercise it, 大發慈悲 ta fa tsze pei.

To shew that he presumed not, 以示不敢 e she pūh kan.

SHIELD, or buckler, 手牌 show pae.

There are several kinds, as the 燕尾牌 yen wei pae, swallow tailed shield; 挨牌 yae pae; 旁牌 pang pae; 竹立牌 chüh lei pae; and 籐牌 t'ang pae.

SHINE, to emit light, 發光 fa kwang; 耀 yaou; 炫耀 heun yaou.

The sun shine, 日頭亮 j'ih tow leang; 日頭發光 j'ih tow fa kwang; 太陽發光 tai yang fa kwang.

Shining lackered vessel, 光漆器 kwang tse. h ke.

SHIP, or any vessel that navigates the water, 船 chuen.

A ship, 一隻船 yih ch'ih chuen; or 一個船 yih ko chuen.

Chinese ship or junk, 白艚船 p'ih tsau chuen.

Chinese ship that trades to foreign countries, 中國洋艘 chung kwō yang saou.

Foreign ship, 洋船 yang chuen.

Merchant ship, 貨船 ho chuen; 商船 shang p'ih.

Japan originally had no merchant ships, 日本原無商船 Jih-pua yuen woo shang p'ih.

Merchant ships came originally with tribute from the western ocean, 商船乃西洋原貢 shang p'ih nae se yang yuen kung.

Ship of war, 兵船 ping chuen; 戰船 chen chuen; 師船 sze chuen.

Small cruizer, 巡船 seun chuen; 樓船 low chuen, were a sort of fighting ships; a fleet of which it is said contained 50,000 men.

The measurement of a ship at Canton, 丈量船隻 chang leang chuen ch'ih. The money paid, 船鈔 chuen chaou.

Fire ships, 火船 ho chuen; small vessels filled with combustibles intended to set the enemy's ships on fire.

SHIPBOARD, 船上 chuen shang.

SHIPMASTER, 船戶 chuen hoo; 船主 chuen choo.

SHIPWRECK, 破船 po chuen.

To lose a ship, 失舟 sh'ih chow.

SHIPWRIGHT, 做船的匠人 tao chuen t'ih tsang jin; 船匠 chuen tseang.

SHIRT, 汗衫 han shan; 小衫 seaou shan, or sau.

SHIVER with cold, 寒振 han chin.

SHOE, 鞋 heae; 鞋子 heae tsze.

A shoe, 一隻鞋 yih ch'ih heae.

A pair of shoes, 一雙鞋 yih shwang heae.

Shoe buckles, 鞋扣 heae kow.

Coarse clothes and bad shoes, 粗衣

敝履 *tsoo e pe le.*

SHOEMAKER, 鞋匠 *heac tseang;*

造鞋人 *taou heac jin.*

SHONE, 發光 *fā kwang.*

SHOOK, 搖動 *yaou tung.*

Shook tremulously, 振 *chin.*

Shook out, 抖出 *tow ch'ih.*

Took hold of the handle and shook it,

持其柄搖之 *che ke ping*
yaou che.

SHOOT an arrow, 射 *shay;* 射箭
shay ts'een.

Shoot with a gun, 打鳥鎗 *ta naou*
tseang.

Shot away an arm with fire from the
great gun, 炮火烘斷手臂
paou ho hung twan show pe.

A bullet shot off his head, 彈子
烘斷其首 *tan tsze hung twan*
ke show.

Shoot a strong bow, 射硬弓 *shay*
g'ang kung, a stiff bow.

Shoot it to a distance, 射之遠
shay che yuen.

He who conceals resentment and shoots
arrows in the dark, shall have cala-
mities extend to his children, and
grand-children, 匿怨而施暗
箭禍延子孫 *neh yuen*
urh she gan ts'een ho yen tsze sun.

Shoots of bamboo, which are eaten,
冬筍 *tung seun,* and 冬筴
tung keun.

SHOP, 舖 *poo;* 舖子 *poo tsze;*

舖頭 *poo tow;* 店頭 *t'een tow.*

SHOPKEEPER, 舖家 *poo kea;* 店

家 *t'een kea.*

Shopkeeper who sells old clothes, 開

故衣店的 *kae koo e t'een*

t'eh

SHORE, 岸 *gan.*

To go on shore, 登岸 *t'ang gan;*

上岸 *shang gan.*

That shore, 彼岸 *pe gan;* denotes
in the Budh books, the residence of
all the gods, the state superior to
any further transmigrations; a place
of purity and of delight; the Sanscrit
word for 到彼岸 *taou pe gan,*
'reaching that shore,' is expressed
by 波蘿蜜 *Po-lo-meh,*

SHORT, 短 *twan;* 短的 *twan t'eh.*

A short time, 一時間 *yih she*
k'een; 片刻 *pe'eh kih;* 不久
p'uh kew.

Women's short hair, 婦人髮短
foo jin fā twan.

For shortness and convenience, 從簡
便 *tsung k'een pe'eh.*

SHORTSIGHTED, 近視眼 *kin*
she yen.

SHOT or bullet, 彈子 *tan tsze.*

Small iron shot, 鐵沙 *t'eh sha.*

A good shot with an arrow, 好箭
haou ts'een.

A good shot with a musket is called
a divine shot, 神鎗手 *shin*
tseang show.

Shot up into the air, 向天放鎗
heang t'een fang tseang.

SHOVE, push, 推 *tuy;* 推一推
tuy yih tuy.

SHOVEL or spade for gardening, 花
鏟 *hwa tse'au.*

SHOULD, that which ought to be, 宜
當 *ang;* 該 *kae;* 應當
ying tang.

Should still be placed at the left and
right hand, 宜仍置左右
e jing che ts'o yew, said of persons.

Should consider that a basin of conge-
or of rice is procured with difficulty,
當思一粥一飯來處
不易 *tang sze yih ch'uh, yih fan,*
lae choo p'uh e.

Should wait for a price, and not solicit
it, 當待買而不當求之
耳 *tang tae kea, urh p'uh tang kew*
che urh; used figuratively for wait-
ing till one's services be required,
instead of obtruding them.

SHOULDER, 肩 *k'een;* 肩膊 *k'een*
p'ö.

All the men took up on their shoulders
(in a chair) Miss Ping-sin, 衆人
將冰心小姐抬上肩
頭 *chung jin tseang Ping-sin Se'au-*
tseay tae shang k'een tow.

SHOUT, 叫喊 *ke'au han.*

Shout aloud, 大聲叫喊 *ta shing*
ke'au han.

Shout at every blow with a club, 一
棒一喝 *yih fung, yih h'ö.*

SHOW, or exhibit to, 俾看 *pe kan,*
俾看一看 *pe kan yih kan;*
現着 *h'een ch'ö;* 著出來 *choo*
ch'uh lae.

Ostentatious show, 裝腔 *chwang*
keang; 好排場 *haou pae chang;*
好鋪擺 *haou poo pae.*

An attempt at show, 鬧架子 *naou*
kea tsze.

To show off, to put a fair show on, 裝
飾 *chwang sh'ih.*

Show exhibited in the streets, as Punch
and Toby, 獨脚戲 *t'uh ke'ö he.*

derstood to be day-break. When fires occur at Canton two guns are fired in rapid succession from the hill on the north of the city called 觀音山 Kwan-yin-shan. The guns are called 火燭砲 ho chüh paou.

SIGNET, or national seal by which the throne is transferred to another, 傳國璽綬 chuen kwō se show.

SIGNIFICATION, or meaning of a word, 字意 tsze e; 意思 e sze; 義 e.

SIGNIFY, declare, 示知 she che. What does it signify or import? of what consequence? 何干 ho kan.

SILENT, 默 mih; 緘口 kēn'kow; 不出聲 pūh chūh shing. Sat silent half an hour, 默坐半响 mih tso pwan'heang.

To think or meditate in silence, 默想 mih seang. He was a silent man of few desires, not covetous of fame or wealth, but amused himself with poetry and wine, 他爲人沉靜寡欲不貪名利但以詩酒自娛 ta wei jin chin tsing kwa yō, pūh tan ming le; tan e she tsew-tsze yu.

SILK, the cocoon from whence it is taken, 絲繭 sze kēn. A ball of silk, 絲球 sze kew. To wind up a ball of silk, 纏絲球 chen sze kew.

Raw silk, 湖絲 hoo sze, called from Hoo-kwang province, where it is produced.

Raw silk manufacturers, 蠶家 tsan kea.

Silk which is woven, 緞子 twan tsze, 幣帛 pe pīh.

Silk stockings, 絲襪 sze wā; some people write 絲襪 mō.

Silk table screens, 絹棹桌屏 keuen peau chō ping.

SILKWORM, 蠶 tsan. One piece of silk costs the lives of a thousand silkworms, 一片之絲千蠶之命 yih pēn che sze, tsēn tsan che ming.

SILLY, 憨 han; 呆 gae; 痴 che. Rather silly, 有些憨態 yew seay chan tai.

The child was as silly as before, 孩子仍舊是那痴呆 hae tsze jing kew she na che gae.

SILVAN, woody, 有樹林的 yew shoo lin tēh.

SILVER, 銀 yin; 銀子 yin tsze; 白銀 pīh yin. Silver thread, 銀絲 yin sze.

SILVERSMITH, 銀匠 yin tseang.

SILURUS GLANIS, or European Silure? 鱧魚 lēn yu. Species of Silurus, 山鱧魚 shan lēn yu; 鱧魚 kēn yu.

SIMIA, 獼猴之類 me how che luy; 寓屬 yu shūh: these are general terms. The Chinese have not distinctions answering to Ape, Monkey, and Baboon, How tsze 猴子 is most common; next comes 猿猴 yuen how, other names are 猱猴 Jow-yuen, remarkable for its agility; 蒙頌猱 mung-tsungjow; 沐猴 mūh how; 獼猴 me how, a female

monkey. Sing-sing, 猩猩 orang-outang.

SIMILAR, like to, 似 sze; 像似 seang sze; 一般 yih pwan; 一樣 yih yang.

The rest, all of a similar kind; or of a kind similar to this, 餘皆類此 yu keae luy tsze.

SIMMER with a slow fire, 從容上火慢炒 tsung yung shang ho, man ch'au.

Simmer it slowly with mulberry fuel, 以桑火慢煉 e sang ho man lēn.

SIMPLE, 老實 laou shīh; 愚 yu.

Simple men and simple women when they hear (the instructions) need not seek for any other explanation, 愚夫愚婦聞之亦不求復解 yu foo, yu foo wān che, tsih pūh kew fūh keae.

SIMULTANEOUS, 同時候的 tung she how tēh.

SIN, or crime either against gods or men, 罪 tsuy.

To commit sin against the gods, 得罪神 tih tsuy shin.

Sin against heaven, 獲罪于天 hwō tsuy yu tēn.

Alluding to their ideas of a metempsychosis, they say of present affliction, 是他們的孽障遭遇 she ta mun tēh nēē chang tsau yu, it has happened to them for the sins of their former existence.

Sin of not paying respect to lettered paper, 不敬字紙之罪 pūh king tsze che che tsuy, is punished by 神奪其鑒 shin tō ke kēn,

the gods depriving the student of discernment, and preventing his obtaining degrees.

Intentional sin, and obstinate moral blindness, 執迷故犯 chih me koo fan.

To forgive, blot out or annihilate sins, in the language of the Buddh sect. 滅罪 mēē tauy.

Sins of a former life will be immediately obliterated, 先世罪業即為消滅 sēn she tsuy mēē, tsēih wei seou mēē.

A thousand and ten thousand sins accumulated upon one person, 積萬過千愆於一身 tsēih wan kwo, tsēen kēon yu yih shiu.

SINAPIS BRASSITICO, 白菜 pih tsae.

SINCE, seeing that, 既然 ke; 既然 ke jen.

Since that affair is thus, I must compose my mind, 既然那件事為如此我就要放心 ke jen na kēen sze wei joo tsze, wo tsew yaou fang sin.

Since or after that time, 從那時以來 tsung na she e lae.

Since Wei was the regular dynasty, it follows of course without stating it, that Shüh was an usurpation, 魏既為正則蜀為偽不待言矣 Wei ke wei ching, tsih Shüh wei wei, püh tae yen e.

SINCERE, 誠 ching; 老實 laou shih.

Sincere intention, 誠心 ching sin; 誠意 ching e; 真實心 chin shih sin.

If men have not sincere intentions in what they say and do, they are not the disciples of sages and worthies, 人無實心言行非聖賢之徒也 jin woo shih sin yen hing, fē shing hēen che too yay.

SINCERITY, 誠實之意 ching shih che e.

To cause sincerity and singleness of intention, 誠一其心 ching yih ke sin.

With the utmost sincerity be grateful to the gods, 至誠感神 ching kan shia.

If the good that a man does proceeds not from sincerity of motive, how can he be called a virtuous man! 人作之善如不出於意之誠實則豈得為君子哉 jin tsō che shen joo pūh chūh yu e che ehing shih, tsih ke tih wei keun (sze tsae)!

SINCURE, office without duty, 虛職 heu chih; 空設 kung shē; 食乾俸 shih kan fung.

SINew, or tendon, 筋 kin.

SING, to articulate musically, 唱 chang.

To sing a song, 唱曲 chang kēih;

唱小曲 chang seou kēih.

What is he singing, 他唱些什麼 ta chang sey shih mo?

Singing women, 女樂 neu yō.

To sing grave verses, 吟詩 yin sho;

哦詩 go sho.

To sing in protracted tones, 歌味其聲也 ko we ke shing yay.

In singing, what is to be most shunned is gesticulation, such as shaking the head, snapping the fingers, and

stamping with the foot, 凡唱最忌做作如搖頭彈指頓足之態 fan chang tsuy ko tao tsō, joo yaou tow; tan cho; tun tēih che tae.

What is valued, is soft airs-like floating clouds, 所貴者若遊雲之飛 so kwei chay, jō yew yun che fei.

To sing or chaunt prayers, 念經 nēen king; 誦經 sung king.

SINGER, 唱生 chang sheng. In ancient times there were five good singers, 五音, &c. 古善唱者五人秦青 koo shen chang chay woo jin, 秦青.

SINGING boy, 蕩子 tang tze.

A band of singing boys who attend at Chinese dinners, 一班蕩子 yih pan tang tze.

SINGLE stem of a plant, 單乾 tan kan.

SINGLY, 一一 yih yih; 逐一 chūh yih.

SINK in water, 沉 chin; 沉溺 chin neih.

Rain sinking into the ground, 雨浸入地了 yu tsin jōh te leaou.

Lust sinks men into brutes, 嗜欲陷人於禽獸 she yō hēen jin yu kin show.

SINLESS, 無罪的 woo tsuy tēih.

SINNER one who has offended against heaven and earth (as the Chinese speak), 天地之罪人 tēen to che tsō jin.

Thoughtless abandoned sinners, 一念一事不加省察非義背理無所不為 yih nēen

yih sze pūh kea sing chā; fe e pei
le, woo. so pūh wei.

SIP, 嗒 tseuŕ.

SIR, as a compellation of respect may
be rendered variously, 老爺 laou
yay; 尊駕 tsun kea; 相公
seang kung; 大相公 ta seang
kung; 先生 sēn sāng, &c.

SIREN, species of? 花魚 hwa yu; it
is a Lacerta-looking fish; climbs and
swims with great agility; brownish
colour, about four inches long.

SISTER, elder, 姐 tseay; 姊 tsze.

Younger sister, 妹 mei.

Sisters, 姊妹們 tze mei mun.

Tae-yūh went with her sisters to Miss
Wang's, 黛玉同姊妹們
至王夫人處 Tae-yūh tung
tze mei mun che Wang Foo-jin
choo.

Not pay attention to all one's brothers
and sisters, 不留念於諸
弟妹 pūh lew nēn yu choo te
mei.

SISTER-IN-LAW, younger brother's
wife, 弟婦 te foo, 小孀 seau
shin.

Elder brother's wife, 兄嫂 heung
saou.

A messenger from her sister-in-law's,
兄嫂處的來使 heung saou
choo tēih lae sze.

SIT, 坐 tso.

Pray sit down, 請坐 taing tso.

He sat down, 他坐着 ta tso chō;
坐下 tso hea.

Sat down to table, 入了席 jūh
leaou stih.

To sit up, 坐起來 tso ke lae.

Sat a little while, 少坐片刻
shaou tso pēn k'ih.

To sit or roost as a bird, 棲 tse.

To sit as a hen on eggs, 抱窠 paou
ko.

Not sit with him, 不同坐處 pūh
tung tso choo.

Le-wan laid hold of her and laughing
said, You shall sit down, and pulled
her down by her side, 李統拉
着他笑道. 偏要你坐.
拉着他身傍坐下 Le-
wan la chō ta, seaou taou, pēn yaou
ne tso; la chō ta shin pēn tso hea.

SITUATION, place, 處 choo.

Only think what a situation that young
gentleman's house would have been
in, had it not been for Sē-jin, 這
一個小爺屋裡要不
是襲人你們度量到
個什麼田地 chay yih 'ko
seaou yay ūh le, yaou pūh she Sē-
jin, ne mun tū leang taou ko shih
mo tēn to.

Condition of a person, what situation
does he fill? 他是甚麼身
分 ta she shin mo shin fun? 他當
甚麼脚色 ta tang shin mo. keŕ
sh.

An officer presuming to leave the duties
of his situation without leave, 擅
離職役 chea le chih yih.

SIX, 六 lūh, or lew; 六個 lew ko.

Six roots, 六根 lew kán, is a phrase
of the Budh sect denoting the 眼
耳鼻舌身意 yen, urh, pe,
shē, shin, e, Eyes, ears, nose, tongue,
body and thoughts.

The six atoms, 六塵 lew chin, com-

prehends these six words, 色聲
香味觸法 shih, shing, heang,
we, chūh, fā, colour, sound, odour,
taste, &c.

SIXTEEN, 十六 shih lew.

SIXTEENTH, 第十六 te shih lew.

SIXTH, 第六 te lew.

SIXTIETH, 第六十的 te lew
shih tēih.

SIXTY, 六十 lew shih.

Sixty years of age, 年登花甲
nēn tāng hwa keā.

SIZE, or viscous liquid, 膠水 keaou
shwūy, 'glue water.'

SKATE, for sliding on ice, 冰鞋 ping
heae. See Skate.

SKEIN, or hank of twine, 繩子一
把 shing tze yih pa, or 一子
yih tze.

SKETCH of a letter, or other document,
草稿 tsaou keaou; 稿本
keaou pun.

Sketch of a picture, the original de-
sign, 意筆的畫 e peih tēih hwa;
a mere copy, 工筆 kung peih.

Sketch drawn from nature, 描寫
meaou seay.

Mere sketch of the subject, 不過
皮毛之大槩 pūh kwo pe
maou che ta kae; general view of
the skin and hair, the surface.

SKETCHED, or described in words, how
can a ten thousandth part be sketch-
ed! 豈能描寫其萬一
哉 ke nāg meaou seay ke wan yih
tsae.

SKILFUL physician, 良醫 leang e.
He who is skilful in quoting poetry,
善引詩者 shen yin she chay.

Skilful workmen, 善工 shen kung.
 Skilful pouter of questions, is like one
 that attacks a piece of hard wood,
 善問者如攻堅木 shen
 wan chay, joo kung keen mih.

SKILL in work or horsemanship, &c.
 is commonly expressed by 善 shen,
 as 善騎馬 shen ke ma.
 Skilled, experienced, 諳練了 gan
 læn leaou.

One man is skilled in one department,
 一人熟一門 yih jin shùh
 yih mun.

SKIN of an animal or vegetable, 皮 pe.
 Hide or dressed skin, 熟皮 shùh
 pe; 鞣 jin; 鞣 jow.

Skin of the face coarse, 皮膚粗
 糙 pe foo tsoo tsaou.

To skin, to take it off, 剥皮 pō pe.
 To skin a sheep, 剥羊皮 pō yang
 pe.

SKY, 蒼天 tsang téen; 天 téen.

SKY-LIGHT, 天窓 téen chwang;
 通亮眼 tung leang yen.

SLACK, tense, 鬆緊 sung, kia.

SEAG, 鐵落 tēē lō.

SLANDER, 謗訕 pang shan; 毀
 謗 hwuy pang; 譖想 tsin soo.

To be fond of speaking of people's bad
 qualities is called Tsan, 好言人
 之惡謂之譖 haou yen jin
 che gö, wei che tsan.

Do not exhibit other's defect; and
 boast of your own excellencies; do
 not slander others and boast of your-
 self, 不彰人短不衒己
 長 pūh chang jin twan; pūh heuen
 ke chang.

The calamities induced by slander,

burn very fiercely—they can separate
 flesh and bones (near kindred), and
 originate quarrels and bloodshed,
 讒言之禍甚烈能離
 骨肉啓爭鬩 tsan yen che
 ho shin lēē; nāng le kūh jow; ke
 tsāng hin.

Slanders occur every day: do not listen
 to them, and they will cease to exist,
 是非終日有不聽自
 然無 she fe chung jīh yew; pūh
 tiug, tze jen woo.

A thing must be rotten before insects
 breed in it: a man must harbour
 suspicions before he listen to slanders,
 物必先腐也而後生
 虫人必先疑也而後
 讒入之 wūh peih sēen foo yay,
 urh how sāng chung; jin peih sēen
 e, yay urh how tsan jūh cho.

SLANDERERS and sycophants at
 court, 讒佞之臣 tsan ning che
 chin.

SLANG of thieves, 做賊的背語
 tso tsīh tēih pei yu.

Blind people who horde together, have
 a slang peculiar to themselves, and
 many of the old clothes dealers, and
 other shopmen in Canton, have a
 secret slang of numbers, as follows,
 卦欄橫渡秀殿魁打出收
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 kwa, lan, hung, too, sōw, tēen, kwei,
 ta, chūh, show.

SLAP with the hand, to punish, 掌
 責 chang tsāh.

To slap the hand, 責打手心
 tsāh ta show sin.

Slap the face with an instrument of

torture, like the sole of a shoe, is also
 called 掌責 chang tsāh; or 掌
 嘴 chang tsuy.

SLAVE, 奴 noo; 奴僕 noo pūh;
 Female slave, 奴婢 noo pei.

Slave girl, 丫頭 ya tow; vulgarly
 called 妹仔 mei tsae.

The Tartar statesmen in writing to the
 emperor use 奴才 noo tsae, or
 'slave,' for the pronoun I.

A slave who accuses his master shall
 be beheaded, 奴告主者斬
 noo kaou choo chay, tsan.

Slave of the body, sensual, 形骸之
 役 hing heae che yih.

SLAVER or drivel, 口涎 kou sēen.

SLAUGHTER. Fond of fighting and
 delighted with slaughter, 善戰
 嗜殺 shen chen she shā.

SLEEP, 睡 shwūy; 睡覺 shwūy.
 keaou; 臥着 go chō.

Sound sleep, 寢熟 tsin shūh.

No sleep all night, 一夜無眠
 yih yay woo mēen.

The time of going to sleep, 臨睡
 時候 lin shwūy she how.

To sleep with one's clothes on, 和
 衣睡 ho e shwūy.

Sleep lost and food forgotten (arising
 from deep sorrow), 廢寢忘食
 fei tsin wang shih.

Only try to go to sleep, 你只管
 睡你的去 ne chih kwan
 shwūy ne tēih keu.

When you have eaten it, then go to
 sleep, 你吃了再睡 ne keih
 leaou tsae shwūy.

Sleep when it is dark, and rise early,
 夜卧早起 yay go tsau ke.

Fell into a deep sleep, and therefore
awoke late, 沉沉睡去所以
以醒來遲了 chin chin
shwŭy keu, so e sing lae che leaou.

SLEET, 霰 sŕen: 米雪 me seuē.

SLEEVE of a garment, 袖 sew; 衣
袖 e sew.

She took her sleeve and rolled it up a
few turns, 他把袖子挽
了幾挽 ta pa sew tse wan leaou
ke wan.

SLENDER, small, 細小 se seaou;
thin, 薄 pŕ; weak, 弱 jow.

Slender weakly man, 軟柔單薄
之人 juen jow tan pŕ chejin.

SLICES. Camphor wood cut into slices
and steeped into water, 樟木切
片浸水 chang mŭh tsŕē pŕen
tsin shwŭy.

SLIGHT, to despise or scorn, 薄視
pŕ she; 玩視 wan she; 欺負
ke foo; 輕忽 king hwŭh.

Cannot be offended at his slighting me
so, 怪不得他這般冷
落我 kwae pŭh tŭh ta chay paw
lŕng lŕ wo.

A slight noise, 一點點聲音
yŭh tŕen tŕen shing yin.

For a trifling amusement to impli-
cate one's self in serious conse-
quences; for a slight degree of plea-
sure to implicate one's self in deep
calamities, 所玩者小. 所繫
者大. 所樂者淺. 所患
者深 so wan chay seaou, so he
chay ta; so lŕ chay tsŕen, so hwan
chay shin.

SLIGHTLY. To wound slightly with
a sword or other weapon, 刀等

物小傷破了 taou tŕng wŭh
seaou shang po leaou.

SLING, of the Chinese, in which the
heavy body is fastened to the string,
and brought back again, 飛砣
fe to.

SLIP the foot, 失脚 shŭh keŕ.

To slip the foot and fall into the water,

失脚踏水 shŭh keŕ lŕ shwŭy.

Slip of the hand, 失手 shŭh show.

Slip of the tongue, 失言 shŭh yen.

To propagate plants by slips, is called

打插 han chŕ.

SLIPPERY, 滑 hwŕ. Slippery road,

路滑 loo hwŕ.

The stone path is wet and slippery, 石

路已濕滑了 shŭh loo e shŭh

hwŕ leaou.

SLIT, a rent seam, 破綻 po ting;

脫了線 tŕ leaou sŕen.

A rent any how, 裂開 lŕē kae.

A long slit, 長裂 chang lŕē.

SLOPE. A gradual slope, almost level,

漫坡 man po.

A high place with an even sloping de-

scend, 高而平平下之處

kaou urh ping ping hea che choo.

SLOTHFUL, 懶 lan; 懶惰 lan to;

惰怠 tao to.

Slothful and inattentive to persons,

慢怠 tao man.

SLOW, 慢 man; 遲 che.

Slow fire, 火緩 ho hwan.

By leisurely, put to a slow fire, 從容

上火慢炒 tsung yung shang

ho man chaou.

SLOWLY, 慢慢的 man man tŕh.

Goes slowly, 走得慢 tsow tŭh

man.

SLUG, or naked snail, 蛞蝓 kwŕ yŭ.

SLUGGARD, 懶惰的人 lan to
tŕh jin.

SLUGGISH, 懶惰 lan to; 怠慢
tae man.

SLUR over, or blot out of a writing,

抹 mŕ; 塗抹 too mŕ.

Slur over the work, and not truly

employ the mind to learn, 掩飾

工夫非真用心學習

yen shŭh kung foo; fe chin yung sin

heŕ seŭh.

SMACKING the lips, 哂唇 tsŕ shin.

SMALL. 小 seaou; 細 se.

A small thing, 小東西兒 seaou

tsung se urh; 小物件兒 seaou

wŭh kŕen urh.

Use a small quantity of alum, 礬用

少許 fan yung shaou hŭ.

A small thread, 細線一根 se

sŕen yŭh kŕn.

Is no small number, 爲數不少

wei soo pŭh shŕn.

SMALLAGE, or celery, 當歸 tang
kwei.

SMALLPOX, 痘 tow; 天花痘

tŕen hwa tow.

Breaking out of the small pox, 出花

chŭh hwa; vulgarly called 聽銀

chwan yin; 做生意 tao sŕng e;

and 做天花 tao tŕen hwa.

Dangerous smallpox (dangerous as na-

vigating the ocean,) 聽銀漂洋

chwan yin peau yang.

Smallpox striking in or sinking in, 痘

瘡場陷 tow chwang hŕ hŕen.

Indian camphor is thought useful.

Goddess who presides over the small

pox, 天花聖母行痘娘

娘 tēn hwa shing moo; hing tow
Neang-neang; also called 痘母
神 Tow moo shin.

When a case of smallpox occurs in a family, they 請神回家事奉 tsing shin hwuy kea sze fung, beg the idol (from the temple where it usually is) to go home with them to be worshipped; and they obtain a 痘醫生 tow e sāng, a smallpox doctor. After a fortnight, and the danger passed, they call the state of the case 掃靨 saou yen, 'sweeping away the scabs.' They 做酒酌神 tsou tsew chow shin, make a feast to thank the goddess; and send her back to the temple. They also 請客謝痘醫生 tsing k'ih seay tow e sāng, invite friends and thank the smallpox doctor.

SMELL, fragrance, 聞香 wān heang.
I never smelt this perfume before, 這香味兒竟從未聞過 chay heang wei urh, king tsung wei wān kwo.

A smell, 香味 heang we.

SMELT metals, 鑄 chuo; 鑄鑄 yung chuo; 銷金 scaou kin.

A smelting shop, 傾銷的店 king scaou tēh tēn.

SMILAX, or China root, 土茯苓 too fūh; or 土茯苓 too fūh ling.

SMILE, 微笑 we scaou.

A pleasant smile, 巧笑 keaou scaou.

Smiling countenance, 笑臉 scaou lēn.

SMITH, or worker in iron, 鐵匠 tēh tsang; 打鐵 ta tēh.

SMOKE, 烟 yen; 火烟 ho yen.

Smoke away the wasp mother, 以烟火熏去蜂母 e yen ho heun keu fung moo.

To smoke tobacco, 食烟 sh'ih yen.

SMOOTH, 滑 hwā; 光滑 kwāng hwā.

Smoothing iron, 熨斗 tang, or wei tow.

To smooth clothes, 熨衣服 tang e fūh.

Smooth oily speech, 油嘴話 yew tsuy hwa.

SMUGGLE, 走私 tsow sze.

Smuggling trade, 做走私生意 tsou tsow sze sāng e.

SMUGGLER, 做走私生意的人 tsou tsow sze sāng e tēh jin.

SMUTTY. To publish smutty poems, 著撰脂粉詩詞 chuo chuen che fun she tze.

SNAIL, 蝸牛 kwa new; 背負殼者曰蝸牛 pei foo kō chay

yuē kwa new, carrying the shell on the back, it is called kwa new; 無殼者曰蝸蟪 woo kō chay

yuē kwō yu, without the shell (or, as a slug) it is called kwō yu. Vulgarly called 沿螺虫 yuen lo chung.

Snail, large green and pearly, 大青綠 ta tsing lūh.

Sea snail, 泥龜 ne kwei.

SNAKE, 蛇 shay.

A large blue snake darted down from the beams of the house and wound itself round the chair, 一條大青蛇從梁上飛將下來蟠于椅上 yih teau: tā tsing shay, tsung leang shang fe tsang hea lac, fan yu e shang.

Spotted snake, 白花蛇 p'ih hwa shay. Dried snake, 祈蛇 ke shay.

Snake's cast skin, 蛇退 shay tui.

The different sorts of snakes are by the Chinese included under the division of natural history called 鱗部 lin poo; 蛇類 shay luy.

SNAP the finger; to make a sharp noise with the finger, 彈指 tan che.

SNAPPER fish, 石狗公 sh'ih kow kung.

SNARE, 籠絡 lung lō.

To fall into a snare laid by other people,

受人籠絡 show jin lung lō; 落套 lō taou.

To escape from a snare, 脫套 tō taou.

SNEAK into a house unseen, 暗投進來 gan tow tsin lao.

SNEER, 冷笑 lēng scaou, 'a cold laugh.'

To sneer at people, 冷笑人家 lēng scaou jin kea.

SNEEZE, 打嚏 ta te; 打噴 ta pun.

SNIBE, 沙追 sha chuy.

SNORE, 鼻鼾 pe han; 鼻雷 pe luy.

SNORT, 鼓鼻 koo pe.

SNOW, 雪 souē.

Snow (flakes) as large as the palm of one's hand, 雪大如掌 souē tā joo chang.

Snow water, 雪水 souē shw'ēy.

Above snow, adding hoarfrost, means heaping one calamity on another, 雪上添霜 souē shang tēn chwang.

Giving to him is like putting snow on

burning charcoal (to be melted, or squandered immediately), 給他如炭中添雪 keih ta joo tan chung lēn seuē.
 Snow white, 雪白 seuē pih.
 SNUFF, 鼻烟 pe yen.
 To snuff tobacco, 食鼻烟 shih pe yen; 聞鼻烟 wān pe yen.
 Snuff of a candle, 燭燼 chüb tsin.
 To snuff a candle, 剪蠟燭花 tsēn lä chüh hwa.
 SNUFF-BOX, 鼻烟盒 pe yen hō.
 Snuff boxes that open on both sides, 雙開鼻烟盒 shwang kae pe yen hō.
 SNUFFERS, 燭剪 chüh tsēn; 燭剪斗 chüh tsēn tow.
 SO, in this manner, 如此 joo tsze; 如是 joo she; 這樣 chay yang.
 So? interrogatively, 如此否 joo tsze fow? 不是這樣麼 pih she chay yang mo?
 So good a man as you are, 像你這樣好人 seang ne chay yang hau jin.
 Men should love nothing so much as virtue; nor hate any thing so much as vice, 人所宜好者莫如賢人所宜惡者莫如惡 jin so e haou chay; mō joo hēn; jin so e woo chay, mō joo gō.
 SOAK or steep, 浸 tsin; 泡濕 paou shih.
 Put that in water and soak it, 你放那個東西在水裡頭浸了 ne fang na ko tung so tsae shwü le tow, tsin leaou.
 SOAP or lie of the Chinese, 鹼 kēn.

Foreign or European soap, 番鹼 fan kēn; some write, 覷 kēn.
 SOAP-BERRY tree, 無槌子 woo hwan tsze.
 Soap nut, or soap berry, 槌子實 hwan tsze shih; 可去垢 ko keu kow, it can cleanse away dirt.
 SOAP ROCK of the English, said to be the Chinese 滑石 hwā shih. (Sir G. Staunton's Embassy.)
 SOB, convulsive sigh, 嘆聲 tan shing.
 Sobbed and wept, 嗚嗚而泣 woo woo urh keih.
 SOBER, temperate in the use of things generally, 節用 tsēē yung; 廉節 lēn tsēē.
 Sober in the use of wine, 不愛酒 pūh gae tsew. Not fond of wine, 不會吃醉 pūh hwuy keih tsuy, not knowing how to get drunk.
 'What a man dares not on any account do when sober; if drunk he'll do it all, 人醒時所必不敢為醉則悉為之 jin sing she so peih pūh kan wei; tsuy, tsih seih wei che.
 SOBRIETY, general temperance, 廉靜寡欲 lēn tsing kwa yō.
 SOCIABLE, 好相與 haou seang yu.
 Both young and of a mild sociable disposition, 又年輕又和氣的 yew nēn king, yew ho ke tēih.
 SOCIETY of persons who voluntarily unite their names and subscribe money for some public concern, 聯名簽題會 lēn ming tsēn te hwuy.
 Committee of management, 值事的各人 chih sze tēih kō jin.

Treasurer, 司庫 sze koo.
 Recording secretary, 書記 shoo ke.
 SOD, turf, clod, 草皮 tsau pe; 草碗 tsau wan.
 SODA, muriat of, 青鹽 tsing yen.
 SODOMY, unnatural lust, 男色 nan sih; 男風 nan fung; 鷄姦 ke kēn; 尾奸 wei kēn; 邪魚色 seay yu sih. An edict prohibiting opium, ascribes this vice to those persons who use that pernicious indulgence.
 SOFT, 柔 jow; 軟 juen; 綿軟 mēn juen.
 Soft disposition, 溫柔 wan jow.
 Soft easy manners, 從容柔軟的 tsung yung jow juen tēih.
 Soft sugar, 沙糖 sha tang, 'sand sugar.'
 SOL, or Soy, 醬油 tseang yew.
 SOIL, land, 土 too.
 Compost, 塘泥 tang ne. A sort brought from 佛山 Fūh-shan is called 金魚塘泥 kin yu tang ne.
 Dirt, 垢 kow.
 Not soiled by a particle of dust, 一塵不染 yih chin pūh yew; used metaphorically in a moral sense by the Budh sect.
 SOLD, 賣了 mae leaou; 已經賣了 e king mae leaou.
 SOLDER, 釵 han.
 To solder, 釵口 han kow.
 Silversmiths use Pang-sha; kettle makers use Ne-cha,
 打銀用礪砂 補鍋用坭揸
 Ta yin yung pang-sha, poo ko yung ne-cha: these words are repeated to

express that a thing or person alluded to is indispensable.

SOLDIER, 兵 ping; 兵丁 ping ting; 當兵的人 tang ping tēih jin; 卒 tsūh. The dispersed soldiers were again collected, 散

卒復聚 san tsūh fūh tseu.

SOLE of a shoe, 鞋底 heae te.

Sole of a boot, 靴底 heuō te.

Sole of brute animal's feet, 獸蹄 show te.

Sole of the human foot, 腳心 keō sin; 腳板 keō pan.

To beat the soles of the foot, or bastinado, 用板子打腳心 yung pan tsze ta keō sin.

Sole, fish with a red edge, 紅邊撻

沙 hung pēn tā sha. A sole fish,

撻沙 tā sha: also called 鞋底

魚 heae te yu, 'shoe sole fish.'

SOLELY, singly, 單的 tan tēih; 獨 tūh; especially, 特為 tīh wei.

SOLEMN and reverent manner, 端肅 twan sūh; 嚴肅 yen sūh.

SOLEN, razor sheath, or knife handle shell fish; deemed a delicacy by the ancients, 沙螺 sha-lo.

SOLICITOUS, anxious, 急 keih; 着急 chō keih.

Must not on any account be too solicitous, 切不可過於着急 tsē pūh ko kwo yu chō keih.

Hurried and solicitous, 忙急 mang keih.

SOLID, not hollow, 實 shih; 實體 shih te.

A superficies squared makes a solid, 自面積之為體 tse mēn tseih che wei te.

Solid is that which has length breadth and thickness, all complete, 長與關厚俱全者謂之體 chang yu kwō how, keu tseuen chay wei che te.

Solid, is that which is accumulated under every kind of superficies, 各種面內所積之實為體 kō chung mēn nuy so tseih che shih wei te.

Solid body with six sides, 六面之體 lūh mēn che te.

Solid, serious, grave, 老實 leaou shih; 尊重 tsun chung.

SOLITARY, without the noise of inhabitants, 寂寞 tseih mō.

Solitary uninhabited place amongst hills, 深山無人處 shin shan woo jin choo.

SOLITUDE, 獨在之所 tūh tsae che so.

SOLSTICE, winter, 冬至 tung che.

Summer solstice, 夏至 hea che.

SOLSTITIAL points, 二至 urh che, the ecliptic's greatest southern boundary is twenty three degrees and a half from the equinoxial, 黃道最南之界在赤道緯度二十三度半 hwang taou tsuy nan che keae, tsae chih taou wei too, urh she san too pwan, and makes the winter solstice, 為冬至 wei tung che. The greatest northern boundary makes the summer solstice, 最北之界為夏至 tsuy pih che keae, wei hea che.

SOME, more or less, 幾 ke.

Some pencils, 幾管筆 ke kwan peih.

There is some, 有些 yew seay.

Then they all separated, some went home, and some went to Wang-foo's, 方各自散去也有回家的也有往賈母王夫人處去的 fang kō tsze san keu yay; yew hwuy kea tēih yay; yew wang kea moo Wang foo-jin choo keu tēih.

SOMEBODY, 有人 yew jin; 或人 hwō jin.

Somebody must have done it, 必有人做 peih yew jin tso.

SOMETHING suddenly came out of the pond, 忽有物從池中出 hwūh yew wūh tsung che chung chūh.

Perhaps has met with something, 或有所遇 hwō yew so yu.

SOMETIMES, 有時 yew she.

I sometimes read and sometimes write, 我或讀書我或寫字 wo hwō tūh shoo; wo hwō seay tsze.

If man sometimes loves virtue and sometimes does not love it; how can a virtuous course ever be effected, 人時而好善時而不好善何能成 jin she urh haou shen; she urh pūh haou, shen ho uāng ching.

SON, 子 tsze; 兒子 urh tsze.

Eldest son, 長子 chang tsze; 元子 yuen tsze; 首生子 show sāng tsze.

Your son, 令郎 ling lang.

My son, 小兒 scaou urh.

SON-IN-LAW, daughter's husband, 女婿 neu se; 姑爺 koo yay, said of people of rank.

SONG, 曲 *keñh*.
To sing a song, 唱曲 *chang keñh*;
唱一枝小曲 *chang yih che*
seaou keñh.

SONOROUS, 響的 *heang tēih*.

SOON, early, 早來 *tsaou lae*.
Come soon, 早來 *tsaou lae*.
I have come sooner than you, 我比你早來了 *wo pe ne tsaou lae*
leaou.

To-morrow will be soon enough (not too late), 明天未遲 *ming tēn we che*.

Twenty-five days sooner than last year, 比較上年尙早二十五日 *pe keaou shang nēn shang*
tsaou urh shih woo jih.

SOOT, 煙灰 *yen hwuy*; 煤烟 *mei yen*; 火烟 *ho yen*; 火煤 *ho mei*.

SOOTHE, 撫慰 *foo wei*.
Soothe him a while, 安慰他一番 *gan wei ta yih fan*.

SOOTY, 有火煤的 *yew ho mei tēih*.

SORCERER, 男巫 *nan woo*.
Sorcerer and sorceress, 巫 *woo*; 覡 *heñh*.

SORCERY, 巫術 *woo shūh*.
To make books of sorcery and magic, 造妖書妖言 *tsaou yaou shoo yaou yen*.

SORDID, mean, 敝陋 *pe low*; 鄙陋 *pe low*.

SORE, an ulcer, 瘡 *chwang*.
Sore at the entrance of the anus, 肛門生瘡 *kang mun sāng chwang*.
To feel sore, 疼 *tāng*; 痛 *tung*.

SORROW, 憂 *yew*; 愁 *tsow*; 愁

悶 *tsow mun*; 心焦 *sin tsaou*;
煩悶 *fan mun*.
Sorrow and joy were mingled, 憂喜交集 *yew he keaou tseih*.
Did not shed half a tear; nor shew the least appearance of sorrow, 眼淚全無半點愁容不露一毫 *yen luy tseuen woo pwan tēn; tsow yung pūh loo yih haou*.

SORROWFUL visage, 憂貌 *yew maou*; 愁容 *tsow yung*.
Sorrowful appearance or general manner, 悲戚之狀 *pei tseih che chwang*.

SORRY, grieved, 煩悶 *fan mun*; 愁悶 *tsow mun*.
Extremely sorry, 憂傷不已 *yew shang pūh e*.
Sorry that heaven gave me existence, 憂天生我 *yew tēn sāng wo*.
Continually sorry, or melancholy, 每懷鬱鬱 *mei hwae yih yih*. The Chinese do not use the word sorry, for slight or casual miscarriages, as for "I am sorry I did not see you when you called," they would say, 我失迎恕怪 *wo shih ying, shoo kwae*; I failed to meet you, be not offended; or 有罪 *yew tsuy*, 'I have offended.'

SORT, kind or quality, 等 *tāng*; 樣 *yang*.
This sort, 這一等 *chay yih tāng*.
Different sorts, 種類不等 *chung luy pūh tāng*.
Every sort or kind, 種種 *chung chung*.
The first sort of Portuguese cloth,

第一等西洋布 *te yih tāng se yang poo*; second sort, 二等 *urh tāng*.
To sort, 分類 *fun luy*.

SOVEREIGN, supreme lord of a country, 國主 *kwo choo*.
Sovereign of China, 中原之主 *chung yuen che choo*.

SOUL, vital principle, 魂魄 *hwān pih*; 生魂 *sāng hwin*.
Sensitive principle, 覺魂 *keñ hwān*.
Rational soul, spirit or mind, 靈魂 *ling hwān*; 心神 *sin shin*.
Soul, animal, or the anima, 精神 *tsing shin*; its seat is supposed to be in the 命門 *ming mun*, which is the region between the two kidneys, immediately below the fourteenth vertebra.
Soul or animus at death returns to heaven, and the spirit or anima returns to earth, 死者魂氣歸天形魄歸地 *sae chay hwañ he kwei tēn, hing-pih kwei ta*.
Soul and spirit always exist after the body is annihilated and forgotten, 身落空亡魂魄終在 *shin lō kung wang, hwañ pih chung tsae*.
Soul seems referred to by this expression, 腔子裡有箇昭昭靈靈之物 *keang tse le yew ko chao chao ling ling che wūh*, in the bodily frame there is a perfectly luminous and purely spiritual substance, 真性在是 *chin sing tsae sho*; in it the true nature resides; this is 生生死死之根 *the root of successive quickenings and*

deaths; 劫劫輪迴之種
and the seed of the metempsychosis
(which preserves identity) through
successive kulpas; this is also 身之
職神 the intelligent spirit of the
body.

Of eternal consequences to the soul,
關係靈魂永遠並無
了期 kwan he ling hwā yung
yuen, ping woo leaou ke.

SOUND, audible noise, 響 heang; 聲
音 shing yin; 聲氣 shing ke.

Sounds have these differences, shrill,
base, long, short, high, low, quick,
and slow. 聲有清濁長短
高下疾徐之異 shing yew
tsing, chüh, chang, twan, kaou, hea,
tselh seu che e.

One sound formed by pronouncing two
letters together, 二字連呼
成一音 urh taze lēn hoo ching
yih yin.

Arranged according to the final sound,
依韻編次 e yun pēn taze.

People heard the sound of beating (with
a wood beater on a stone), 人聞
杵聲 jin wān choo shing.

Sound of a bell, 鐘之鳴 chung che
ming.

Sounds like copper when pushed or
struck (said of porcelain), 推之
作銅聲 tuy che tsā tung shing.

Sound with a line, 用繩探水
yung shing tan shwü.

To put wax and grease at the bottom
of the lead to adhere to the sand and
mud. 駝底帶蠟油以粘
探沙泥 to te tae lē yew e nēn
tan sha ne.

Sound or pry into, 試探着問
she tan chō wān.

Sound sleep, 濃睡 nung shwü.

SOUNDING copper, 响銅 heang
tung. See Gong.

SOUP, 湯 tang.

Meat soup, 肉湯 jow tang.

To establish a soup (rice-water) house
for the relief of the poor, 設粥
廠 shē chüh chang.

SOUR, 酸 swan; 酸味 swan we.

SOURCE of a river or spring, 源 yuen;
源泉 yuen tseuen.

Source of any affair, 根源 kán yuen;
原本 yuen pun; 原由 yuen
yew.

A king is the source, his ministers are
the stream: if you make the source
muddy, and expect pure streams,
you will not get them, 君源也
臣流也濁其源而求
其流之清不可得矣
keun yuen yay; chiu lew yay; chüh
ke yuen urh kew ke lew che tsing,
püh ko tih e.

It is the source from whence a proceed-
ing becomes reasonable or unreason-
able, virtuous or vicious, 是道
非道善惡原頭 she taou
fo taou, shen gō yuen tow.

SOUTH, 南 nan; 南邊 nan pēn.

South of the line, 中帶之南
chung tae che nan.

The south pole, 南極 nan keih.

SOUTHERN barbarians weave it (cotton)
into cloth, 南蠻人織爲布
nan man jin chih wei poo; 名曰
吉貝 ming yüē keih pei, which
is named Keih-pei.

SOW, the female of a pig, 母猪 moo
choo.

Like a miry sow, 似個泥母猪
的一般 sze ko ne-moo choo
tēih yih pwan.

SOW, to scatter seed, 種 chung;

下種 hea chung; 播種 pō
chung; 撒種子 sā chung tsze.

Sew, to disperse rice to produce the
seedlings of paddee, 布秧 poo
yang.

To sew with a needle, 縫 fung.

SPACE, empty, 虛空清淨 heu
kung teing tsing.

Space, illimitable, infinite, 虛空
無有邊界 heu kung woo yew
pēou keae.

SPADE for gardening, 花鏟 hwa
tsaou; 鐵杵 tēē hēn.

SPAIN, is commonly called 大呂宋
Ta-leu-sung, the Great Luzon.

SPAN, 手探 show tan.

SPARE, to use frugally, 惜用 seih
yung; 節用 tsēē yung.

To forbear, to treat with pity, 饒
jaou; 饒恕 jaou shoo.

I pray you spare me, 求饒 kew jaou.

Only spare me, 饒了我罷 jaou
leaou wo pa.

To spare life, 饒命 jaou ming.

Sparing use of any good is expressed
by 惜 seih, 'regreting it,' as 惜福
seih fūh, 'a sparing use of pros-
perous circumstances.'

SPAR, calcareous, 寒水石 han
shwü shih.

SPARK of fire, 火星 ho sing.

Spark produced by the wood and stone
striking against each other, 木石

相擊透出火星 mǔh shǐh
seang keih, tow chǐh ho sing.

SPATHE, in Botany, 花衣 hwa e.

SPARROW, 麻鵲 ma tseō.

SPAT, 唾過口水 to kwo kow
shwü.

SPAWN, or seed of fish, 魚子 yu tsze;
魚春 yu chun.

SPEAK, to express thoughts by words,
講 keang; 說 shwō; 講話 keang
hwa. I'll thank you to come and
speak a word with me, 請你來
同我講一句話 tsing ne lae
tung wo keang yǐh keu hwa.

Don't speak pointedly, or abruptly to
him, 不好向他直說的
pǔh haou heang ta chǐh shwō tēih.

Not speak to him, 不與交言 pǔh
yu keaou yen.

Beg you, sir, to speak with me a little,
祈太爺借一步說話
ke tac yay tsay yǐh poo shwō hwa.

Unable to speak it out, or express it,
說不來 shwō pǔh lae.

Before one had done speaking, Kea-ching
said roughly 'who asked you?' 未
及說完賈政喝道誰
問你來 we keih shwō wan Kea-
ching hō taou, shwǔy wǎn ne lae?

I have a little business in which I wish
to borrow your sustaining word (i. e.
to speak for me), it will not injure
your honor, or respectability, 有
件小事借重鼎言是
無傷大體的 yew kēen seaou
sze tsay chung ling yen; she woo
shang ta te tēih. Kan, though dead
yet speaketh, 諶雖死其言
至今 Kan suy sze ke yen che kin.

SPEAR, 鎗 tseang; 鎗刀 tseang taou.
Spears of different forms are called 單
鈎鎗 tan kow tseang; 雙鈎鎗
shwang kow tseang; 環子鎗
hwan tsze tseang, &c.

SPECIAL, particular, as A special edict,
特諭 tih yu.

SPECIES, sort or kind, 類 luy; 等
tǎng; 種 chung.

Of the dog species, 犬類 keuen luy;
犬屬 keuen shǔh.

Species, different, 異類 e luy; same
species, 同類 tung luy.

Of every species, 種種 chung chung.

SPECIFY each clearly, 逐一言明
chǐh yǐh yen ming.

SPECIOUS, like what is right, 似是
sze she.

Glossed to look well, 飾得好看
shǐh tih haou kan.

To comply with the face, and oppose
in the heart, 面從心違 mēen
tung sin wei.

Specious artful flatterers can confound
right and wrong, 佞人能變
亂是非 ning jin nǎng pēen lwan
she fei.

Specious flatterer is dangerous, 佞
人殆 ning jin tao.

Put far off the specious flatterer, 遠
佞人 yuen ning jin.

SPECTACLES, 眼鏡 yen king.

SPECULATE, to think and plan, 想
謀 seang mow.

A good speculation in trade, 好想
頭 haou seang tow.

Speculating trader; one who is too full
of gain-making schemes, 射利的
人 shay le tēih jin.

SPECULUM, or mirror, 鏡 king.

The blue copper of Po-sze may be
made into specula, 波斯青銅
可爲鏡 po sze tsing tung ko
wei king.

SPEECH, any thing spoken, 言語
yen yu; 話 hwa.

Fluency of speech, 說話如流
shwō hwa joo lew.

To deny liberty of speech to the people
is expressed by 箝其口使不
敢言 kēen ke kow, she pǔh kan
yen, closing their mouths with nip-
pers, so that they dare not speak.

SPEECHLESS, 不能言 pǔh nǎng
yen.

Mouth stopped, 塞口 sǎh kow.

SPEED, quickness, celerity, 疾速
tsēih sǔh.

Run off at full speed, 飛馬而逃
fei ma urh taou; i. e. run off on a
flying horse.

SPEEDIEST method to cool hot (dis-
satisfied) feelings, 降火最速
之方 heang ho tsuy sǔh che fang.

SPEEDY answer without doubt or
hesitation, 應之速而無疑
也 ying che sǔh, urh woo e yay.

SPELL, or join single letters, is called
by the Tartars 連字 lēen tsze.
The letters of the alphabet they call
單字 tan tsze.

SPELLS or enchantments to remove
disease are numerous; they are called
符 foo, and 符祝 foo chǐh.
There is one sort called 跳茅山
teaou maou shan, performed by the
priests of the Taou sect. The per-
former takes up with his teeth a hot

iron ball; treads upon the edge of a sword, &c. Treading on the sword is one of the punishments of hell, and he professes to undergo this punishment for the sick person, and thereby atone for his sins.

SPEND, to consume property, 費 fei; 使費 she fei. To spend freely or extravagantly, 花費 hwa fei; 爛費 lan fei.

To spend sparingly, 省費 sāng fei; 省儉 sāng kēn.

Spend a great deal of property, 多費資財 to fei tze tsae.

Don't spend the day in idleness, 白日莫閒過 pih jih moo hēn kwo.

He spent a night at Ching's house, 在鄭府中度過一宵 tsae ching foo chuōg, tso kwo yih seaou.

The bows broken and the arrows all spent, 弓折矢盡 kung chē she tsin.

SPENDTHRIFT, 浪子 lang tze; 花散錢財的人 hwa san tsēn tsae tēē jin.

SPEW, 吐 too.

To spew and purge, 歐泄 gow, sēē.

SPHEX, species of, body beautifully blue, 金蜂 kin fung.

SPERM, 人獸之精 jin show che tsing.

SPHERE, 球 kew; 圓球 yuen kew.

A discourse on the celestial sphere, 圓天圖說 hwan tēn too shwō.

Celestial sphere or globe, 天球 tēn kew; terrestrial sphere, 地球 te kew; some write 毬 kew.

Sphere, armillary, 渾天儀 hwan tēn e. See Armillary.

SPHERICAL, 圓球之形 yuen kew che hing.

Spherical triangle, 弧三角形 hoo san keō hing.

SPHERICS, 曲線形 keūh sēn hing.

SPIDER, Aranea, 蜘蛛 che choo; or 龍龜 che choo.

Spider's web, 蜘蛛網 che choo wang.

The Chinese have a 草蜘蛛 tsaou che choo, a small body, long legs and a long tail; this spider is also called 蝓蠱 chuē mow. It 在孔穴中 lives in holes in the ground, and where plants are very thick; and hence also called 草上花蜘蛛 tsaou shang hwa che choo, the spider on the flowers of plants. The threads spun by this spider are said to be so poisonous as to cause a cow's tail to fall off, if accidentally wound round it. Query, the Aranea Ocellata of China?

The 壁境 peih king is a species of spider, that encloses its eggs in a round flat bag, which it always carries with it: named also 壁錢 peih tsēn, from its bag appearing about the size of the Chinese coin called tsēn, or cash. Perhaps this spider is the Aranea Saccata. Its bite is said to be highly poisonous.

SPIN thread, 紡線 fang sēn.

SPINAGE, 菠菜 po tsae. The amaranthus Polygamus, 白莧菜 pih hēn tsae, is eaten in Canton as a substitute for spinage, 蕹菜 yung

tsae, Convolvulus Reptans is also used as a spinage.

SPINE, the lower end of the 尾鳩 wei kew; 尾骺 wei te; 尻 kaou.

SPINES, in Botany, triple forked, 三叉筭 san cha lih; like a fowl's foot, 鷄脚筭 ke keō lih; single or simple spines, 筭筭 seun lih.

Another authority expresses it thus, spines or prickles; aculei, simple, 鷺哥筭 ying ko lih: triplex, 鷄脚筭 ke keō lih.

SPINIFEX SQUAROSUS, used to stop rat holes, in allusion to which it is named 老鼠筭 laou shoo lih.

SPINNING wheel for cotton, is made rather smaller than the spinning wheel for hemp, 木綿紡車 其制比麻苧紡車頗小 mūh mēn fang chay, ke che, pe ma choo fang chay, po seaou.

This 木綿 'wooden silk,' which strictly means the Bombax tree; is, by some said to mean only vegetable silk or cotton; in contradistinction from 'animal silk,' the terms 古貝 Koo-pei and 吉貝 Keih-pei; are also applied to cotton.

SPIRCEA CRENATA, 碎玉花 suy yūh hwa.

SPIRIT, the opposite of matter, 神 shiu; divine beings, 神明 shin ming.

Immortal genii, 神仙 shin sēn.

Human spirit, 人神 jin shin.

Animal (seminal) spirits, 精神 tsing shiu.

Spirits departed in hades, 幽魂 yew hwan.

Sprinkle it constantly with water to keep it moist, 常澆令潤澤 chang keaou ling jun tsih.

SPURIOUS, counterfeit, unreal, 捏造的 nēh tsaou tēih; 假的 kea tēih.

Spurious book, 偽書 wei shoo.

SPURN, to reject with scorn, 藐視而棄 meao she urh ke.

SPURT from the mouth, 噴 pun.

Spurted out a whole mouthful of tea, 一口茶都噴了出來 yih kow cha too pun leao chūh lae.

To spurt cold water in a person's face, 以冷水噴人面 e lāng shwŷ pun jin mēn.

SPY, to search by artifice, 窺探 kwei tan; 窺測 kwei tsih; 訪事 fang sze.

A spy, 線人 sēn jin; 眼線 yen sēn; 細作 se tsō; 窺伺 kwei sze; 報密事的人 paou mēh sze tēih jin.

One who from inside gives information to those outside, 內應 nuy ying.

SQUABBLE, wrangling and fighting, 吵鬧打架 chaou uaou takca; 爭鬪 tsāng tow.

SQUALL of wind and rain, 一陣風雨急過的 yih chin fung yu keih kwo tēih.

SQUANDER money, spend lavishly, 花費 hwa fei.

SQUARE, 方 fang.

Four square, 四方的 sze fang tēih; 正方 ching fang.

A long square, or oblong, 長方 chang fang.

Square has four equal sides and four

equal angles, 正方形有四邊線度等而角度亦等者 ching fang hing yew sze pēn sēn too lāng, urh keō too yih lāng chay.

Square of a number, or the sum of a number multiplied into itself, 數自乘之積 soo tze shing che tseih.

The square of three is nine, 三自乘之積爲九 san tze shing che tseih wei kew.

Square of the carpenters, 規 kwei; 角尺 keō chih; and 曲尺 keūh chih; 用以爲方 yung e wei fang, used to make a square.

Hollow square of troops, 光被四表陳 kwang pe sze pe-iou chin.

SQUEEZE, to press with the hand, 按 gan; to press under a heavy body, 壓 yā.

To extort, 勒詐 lih cha.

SQUINT, oblique vision, 斜視 seay she.

Pe e denotes to look askint, 睥睨邪視也 pe e, seay she yay.

Squint eyed, 斜眼 seay yen.

SQUIRE, or country gentleman, 鄉紳 heang shin.

SQUIRREL, 松鼠 sung shoo; 黃鼠 hwang shoo.

SQUIRT, to throw out a liquid in a quick stream, 噴 pun; 噴出來 pun chūh lae.

STAB, to pierce, 刺 tsze.

From her sleeve she took out a snow-bright pointed sword, and wanted to stab herself, 在袖中取出一把雪亮的尖刀要

自刺 tsac sew chung, tseu chūh yih pa seuh leang tēih tsēn taou, yaou tsze tsze.

STABLE, 馬房 ma fang.

Stable, steady, 穩當 wan tang.

STAFF, or stick for walking, 杖 chang; 拐杖 kwae chang.

Ruised his staff, struck the ground and said, O alas! 舉杖擊地曰嗟乎 keu chang keih te, yuē tseay hoo!

An old man leaning on a staff, 老支第 laou che keung.

Staff which supports the aged, 扶老之杖 foo laou che chang.

Staff of an old man (appears like the stem of a vine), 萬壽藤 wan show tāng.

STAG or buck, male of the deer, 公鹿 kung lōh; or 鹿之牡 lōh che mow; it is also expressed by the single word 麋 kea; the hind or doe, 麀 yew; the young of deer, 麋 me.

Stag dies by an arrow, 鹿斃於矢 lōh pe-yu she.

STAGE for the drama, is sometimes called 場 chang; 臺 tae; and 戲臺 he tae.

Door on stage by which the actors enter and exit, 鬼門 kwei mun; 鼓門 koo mun.

Stage plays, 戲劇 he keih.

STAGNATION of trade, 貨物滯消 ho wih che seou.

STALACTITE, 石鐘乳 shih chung joo.

STAIR, steps by which to ascend, 階 keae.

Stone stair, 石階級 shih keae keih.

Wooden stairs, steps or a ladder up to a room, 樓梯 low te.

To go up stairs, 上樓 shang low; 登樓 tǎng low.

To go down stairs, 下樓 hea low.

Stairs or steps at a landing place by a river side, 馬頭 ma tow.

STALK of grain, 禾梗 ho kǎng.

The stalk of a plant or grass is called hǎng, 草幹曰莖 tsau kan yǔ hǎng.

Stalk by which fruit hangs, 果蒂 kwo te.

STALLION is called Ch'ih, 牡馬曰騮 mow ma yǔ ch'ih

STAMENS of flowers, 花鬚 hwa seu.

Anthers, 花蕊 hwa juy.

Stamens of the Nelumbium, 蓮鬚 lēn seu.

STAMMER. To speak with hesitation, 口吃 kow keih: 吃舌 keih shē.

STAMP for making an impression, 印 yin. To stamp, 打印 ta yin.

Stamp or mark put on goods, 號 haou; 字號 tsze haou.

Stamping the foot, (as when beating time), 頓足 tun tǎh.

STAND, to be on the feet, 站 chen; 企 ke; stand up, 站起來 chen ke lae.

When you stand, stand steady; when you sit, sit upright, 站時穩 站坐時正坐 chen she wǎn chen; tao she, ching tao.

One man stood forth, 一人挺身 yih jin ting shin.

Don't you know the custom, that on seeing me you are to stand still; why

thea did you run on before? 你見了我不識規矩站住 怎麼倒往前跑 ne kēn leaou wo, pūh sh'ih kwei keu, chen choo; tǎng mo taou wang tsēn paou.

Stand on which any thing is set, is commonly called 架 kea, from wood below, and 架 placed above, 帽架 maou kea, stand for a Chinese cap, 衣架 e kea, clothes stand. Stand for a telescope, 千里鏡架 tsēn le king kea.

All the officers standing round in a circle, 百官環侍 pih kwan hwan she.

STANDARD, or Imperial colours, 纛 tōh; the Tartars sacrifice to them.

Standard measure, 官尺 kwan ch'ih.

STAPLE, or tenacious property of cotton, 韌 jin; soft and tenacious, 柔而固也 jow urh koo yay.

The Bombay cotton, although soft and smooth; has no staple, but breaks and cannot be drawn out in a continuous thread, 攀枝花雖柔滑而不韌絕不能牽引 pan che hwa suy jow hwa urh pūh jin, tsuē pūh nǎng kēn yin.

STAR, 星 sing.

Fixed star, 經星 king sing; 恆星 hǎng sing. A malignant star, or comet, 彗星 hwuy sing. A lucky star, 吉星 keih sing.

For astrological purposes the stars are divided into three compartments, which may be seen in the three first plates on astronomy in 三才圖會 San-tai-too-hwuy.

STAR ANISE-SEED, 大茴 ta hwuy; 八角 pǎ ke8, eight angled.

STARCH, 漿 tseang; 米漿 me tseang.

To starch clothes, 漿衣 tseang e; 漿衣服 tseang e fūh.

STARE, look with fixed eyes, 注視 choo she.

STARLIGHT, 星光 sing kwang.

STARTLE, sudden fright, 打驚 ta king; 不覺失驚 pūh ke8 sh'ih king.

I was a little startled, 我受了些驚 wo show leaou seay king.

STARVE to death with cold, 冷死 lǎng sze. To starve to death with hunger, 餓死 ke sze.

Starving people ate each other, 餓人相食 go jin seang sh'ih.

The people are now famishing; and he sits still and sees them starving to death without helping, 而今百姓饑荒坐看餓死而不救 urh kin pih sing ke hwang, tao kan go sze urh pūh kew.

STATE or condition of the nation, 國勢 kwō she.

State of the country was rather weak, 國勢稍弱 kwō she shaou jō.

I did not suppose the affair would come to this state, 我不料那件事必到這個田地 wo pūh leaou na kēn sze peih taou chay ko tēn te; or 光景 kwang king.

The Che-hēn (magistrate) early seeing this state of things would not decide, 知縣早來了看見這般光景也決斷

不出 che hēn tsaou lae leaou
kan kēn chay pwan kwāng king yay
kenē twan pūh chūh.

He who is skilled in observing the state
of the world, or the empire, 善
觀天下之勢 shen kwan
tēn hea che she; 猶良醫之
視疾 yew leang e she tseih, is
like a skilful physician examining a
disease. The present state of human
beings is called 欲界眾生 yūh
keae chung sāng.

To raise departed spirits from a state of
suffering, to a happy or superhuman
state is expressed by 度 too, and
超度 chaou too.

State of perfect bliss is called 無想
天 woo seang tēn; where 天人
一念寂然不動 tēn jin
yīh nēn tseih jen, pūh tung; to the
heavenly inhabitants, every thought
shall be still and unmoved; a state
of complete abstraction. The region
of this mode of existence, is of 諸
天爲極高 chuo tēn wei keih
kaou, all the heavens the highest,
其壽爲極長 ke show wei
keih chang, and its duration the long-
est.

States of existence by the Budh sect,
are called 界 keae, regions; as 色
界 sih keae; a state of existence
in which there are bodies, but 無
男女之形 woo nan neu che
hing, neither male nor female, 無
色界 woo sih keae; a state where
there are no 色身 sih shin, bodies;
but only 靈識 ling shih, spiritual
intelligence.

Three bad states, 三惡道 san gō
taou, mean 地獄 te yō, hell; 餓
鬼 go hwei, hungry demons; 畜
生 chūh sāng, brutes.

Offence against the state or civil
power by a government officer, 公
罪 kung tsuy; a crime committed
not in his official capacity, is called
私罪 sze tsuy.

High officers of state, 大臣 ta chin.
Presented addresses to the sovereign,
saying, that the great officers of state
ruled well and possessed talents and
virtue, 上言宰執大臣美
政才德 shang yen tsae chih ta
chin, mei ching tsae tih.

State, or represent clearly, 陳明白
chin ming pih; 稟明 pin ming;
詳 tseang.

State, to represent with all the circum-
stances to the emperor, 奏聞 tsow
wān.

Not state or tell the fact, 不以實
聞 pūh e shih wān.

It will be better to state this clearly to
him, 莫若與他說明此
意 mō jō yu ta shwō ming tsze e.

That which is stated in the petition,
呈內所叙 ching nuy so seu.

All travelling merchants who pass and
repass, must state fully their names
and surnames, 凡客商往來
都要註明姓名 fan kih
shang wang lae, too yaou chuo ming
sing ming.

To state to a friend or equal respect-
fully, 敬達 king ta; 通知 tung
che.

STATEMENT, respectful, to the em-

peror, 恭摺奏聞 kung chō
tsow wān.

STATION, office occupied, 職分
chih fun; 職任 chih jin; 職守
chih show.

Station for a military patrol, 汛地
sin te, 塘汛 tang sin.

Station in life, 身分 shin fun.

STATUE, image of stone, 石像 shih
seang.

A dumb statue, 偶人 gow jiu.

STATUTE, 律例 leuh le.

STAVE in music, 五線界聲 woo
sēn keae shing.

Stave of a cask, 水桶板 shwūy
tung pan.

STAY, continue to wait, 等下 tēng hea.
Stay a little time, 遲些時 che sey
she.

Stay a few days, 遲過幾日 che
kwo ke jih; 停一會 ting yih
hwuy.

Stay or pillar to support, 柱 chuo.

Stay till the storm of wind pass over,
待等惡風過了 tac tēng gō
fung kwo leaou.

STEADILY, 穩當的 wān tang tēih.

STEADY, firm, regular, 穩 wān; 穩
當 wān tang; 穩重 wān chung.

As steady as the great tac mountain,
穩如泰山 wān joo tac shan.

Steady attentive person, 實落之
人 shih lō che jin.

Very steady person, 他是極妥
當的人 ta she keih to tang tēih
jin.

STEAL, to withdraw from privily, 偷
tow; 偷竊 tow tsē; 暗取人
物件 gan tsau jin wūh kēn.

To steal that which one is sent to watch or superintend, 監守自盜
kēn show tze taou.

Steal a look, 偷眼看 *tow yen kan*; 偷視 *tow she*.

The things stolen, 所盜之贓 *so taou che tsang*.

To steal children, 拐子 *kwac tze*; 拐去 *kwac kou*; 拐帶 *kwac tae*.

STEALTH. To sell by stealth, 偷賣 *tow mac*.

STEAM arising from boiling water, 水蒸 *shwü ching*; 炊氣 *chuy ke*; 滾水出之氣 *kwán shwü chüh che ke*.

To boil rice with steam, 燉飯 *tun fan*.

Ascend like steam, and descend like oil, 燻然而上升油然而下降 *heun jen urh shang shiug; yew jen urh hea heang*.

STEAM-BOAT may be called 水蒸船 *shwü ching chuen*. A boat impelled by steam, 水蒸所使的船 *shwü ching so she tēih chuen*; 滾水蒸氣所使走的船 *kwán shwü ching ke so she tow tēih chuen*.

STEEL, 鋼 *kang*.

Steel is fit to make knives, 鋼可以作刀 *kang ka o tao taou*.

Steel for striking fire, 火鑪 *ho lēn*.

STEM, is in classical books called 權衡 *kuēn hāng*; *hāng* denotes the beam placed transversely; the 錘 *chuy*, weight, or counterpoise, is called *kuēn*. The string

by which it is suspended is called 準 *chun*.

Steelyard is commonly called 稱 *ching*; that which weighs goods, 所稱貨物者 *so ching ho wūh chay*.

Small steelyards for weighing money, 戥 *tāng*; 釐戥 *le tāng*; that with which silver is weighed, 所稱銀的 *so ching yin tēih*.

Steelyard made of bone, in a case used for weighing small bits of silver and drugs, 分金戥 *fun kin tāng*.

Steelyard with a scale, 盆秤 *pun ping*.

Steelyard, commonly used in marketing, 輓耳秤 *uen urh ping*.

Steelyard, large one with a pin to adjust it, 頭針秤 *tow chin ping*; 司馬三十斤至尾 *the weight when placed at the tail (or farther end) weighs thirty catties*.

STELLIO, or Gecko, 雷公蛇 *loy kung shay*.

STEEP, soften in water, 漬 *tze*; 漚 *gow*.

Steep seeds (before sowing them), 浸種 *tsin chung*.

Steep it a night, 浸一宿 *tsin yih sūh*; 水泡他一晚 *shwü paou ta yih wan*.

STEER, unable to, 不能把舵 *pūh nāng pa to*.

STEM. Single stem of a plant, 單幹 *tan kan*.

Weak stem, 莖弱 *hāng jō*.

Stem of a grass is called *hāng*; of a bamboo, *ko*; and of wood, *mei*, 草曰莖竹曰箇木曰

枝 *tsaou yü hāng; chüh yü ko; mūh yü mei*.

Stem of a flower, 花枝 *hwa che*.

Stem of paddee, 禾稟 *ho kaou*; 稽 *keē*; or 枯 *keē*.

STEP, change of the place of the foot, 步 *poo*; 跨步 *kwa poo*.

Stepped from his seat, 走出位來 *tsow chüh wei lae*.

Advance step by step, and gradually reach the point, 步步進則漸到矣 *poo poo tsiu, tsūh tsēn taou e*.

Extend your steps about the hall, take a little exercise, 廣步於庭 *kwang poo yu ting*.

Steps by which to ascend, 階級 *keae keih*. Each step alone, 'the teeth of the steps,' 階齒 *keae che*.

Steps at a landing place, 馬頭 *ma tow*.

Step or degree of rank, 級 *keih*.

He was advanced successively three steps, 他連陞三級 *ta lēn shing san keih*.

He was advanced three steps at once, 他陡陞三級 *ta tow shing san keih*.

STEP-LADDER, to the learner, 學者之階梯 *heō chay che keae te*.

STEP-MOTHER, 繼母 *ke moo*.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA, 梧桐樹 *woo tung shoo*.

Sterculia Balanghas, 顏婆 *pin-po*.

A species of Sterculia, 水浪子 *shwü lang tze*.

STERN, severe in the extreme, 過嚴 *kwo yen*. Stern countenance, 面上利害 *mēn shang le hao*.

Stern of a boat or ship, 船尾 chuen wei.

STEWARD, one who manages affairs for another, 管事的 kwan szo tēih. Steward of an estate, 管莊的 kwan chwang tēih.

I (the emperor) am steward (keeper of the wealth) of the world, 我為天下守財耳 wo wei tēen hea show tae urh.

STICK, a piece of wood small and long, 棍 kwān.

A stick, 一條棍 yīh teau kwān.

The two ends of a stick, 棍之兩頭 kwān che leang tow.

Walking stick, 鞭桿 pēn kan.

Stick or staff for an old man, 杖 chang.

Stick for beating the dulcimer, 竹片敲 chhū pēn kaou.

Stick, to be pertinaciously scrupulous, 拘泥 keu ne; 泥着 ne chō.

No occasion to stick at this character, 此字不必泥 tze tze pūh pēh ne.

STIFF, inflexible, 硬 gāng; 剛硬的 kang gāng tēih; 不能灣得的 pūh nāng wan tīh tēih; 曲不得的 keuh pūh tīh tēih.

Stiff or strong bow, 硬弓 gāng kung.

Stiff as iron, 硬如鐵一般 gāng joo tēē yīh pwan.

Tautology and stiffness in writing, 堆砌生硬 tuy tēē sāng gāng.

STILL, quiet, 靜 tsing; 安靜 gan tsing.

The waves of the sea have become still and calm, 海浪平息了 hae lang ping seih leaou.

You may sit still and eat, I'll go away, 你們坐着吃罷我可去了 ne rouu tso chō keih pa; wo ko keu leaou.

Still, till now; nevertheless still cherish doubts, 心尙懷疑 sin shang hwae e.

Still without filial piety, 猶為不教 yew wei pūh keaou.

Still dare, 還敢 hwan kan; 仍然還敢 jing jen hwan kan.

Still not very different, 然亦不大相殊 jen yīh pūh ta seang shoo.

Still, more vexed and grieved, 益增悵惘 yīh tsāng chang wang.

Still, an alembick, 甌 tsāng; 藥酒油甌 yō, tsew, yew tsāng, a still for drugs, wine, or oil.

An earthen ware still, 瓦甌 wa tsāng; an iron still, 鐵甌 tēē tsāng.

Tin still, 錫甌 seih tsāng.

STILTS, to play with or exhibit feats on them, 駁脚戲 pō keō he.

STIMULATE by medicines is called 升補 shing pō.

STING, 蠆 chae.

The lance point pendant from a bee's tail, 蜂尾垂鋒 fung wei chuy fung, from this circumstance the bee in Chinese is called fung, q. d. the lance bearing insect.

Poisonous sting, 毒螫 tōh shīh.

The needle at an animal's tail, 獸尾的針 show wei tēih chin.

STINGY, niggardly, denying to others their rights, 刻薄 kīh pō.

A house raised by stingy saving; as right reason dictates will not be

long enjoyed, 刻薄成家理無久享 kīh pō ching kea; le woo kew heang.

STINK, 臭 chow; 臭味 chow wei.

They say in reference to affairs that will not bear examination; the close-stool the more it is stirred, the more it stinks, 糞瓶越淘越臭 fun ping yuē taou, yuē chow.

STINKING breath, 口氣臭惡 kow ke chow gō.

An intolerably stinking smell, 臭氣難聞 chow ke nan wān. Is this meat fresh or stinking? 這肉是香的還是臭的 chay jow she heang tēih, hwan she chow tēih?

Who will say that his own melon is bitter (none cries stinking fish)? 誰肯說誰的瓜兒苦 shwūy kāng shwō, shwūy tēih kwa urh kou.

STIR, to move, 動 tung; shake, 搖動 yau tung.

To instigate, 挑唆 teau so.

To rouse, you are too mean spirited, you must now stir up yourselves, 你過於卑污你如今須自己振作起來 ne kwo yu pe woo; ne joo kin seu taze ke chin tsō ke lae.

A great stir and concourse of people, 十分鬧熱 shīh fun saou jō.

Stir about a liquid, as with a ladle, 調攪 teau keaou.

To stir about and mix equally, 調勻 teau yun.

Stir and turn and strike, as in working the paste for porcelain, 攪翻 keaou fan.

Stir and work it till it becomes stiff, 翻撲結實 fan pō kēē shih.
 STIRRUP, 馬鐙 ma tǎng.
 STITCH or lancinating pain, 刺痛 taze tung. A stitch, or one pass of the needle, 線步 sēen poo.
 Wide stitches, 線步疏 sēen poo soo; close stitches, 線步密 sēen poo meth.
 STOCKS for the legs of criminals, 梏 kǔh; 梏桎 kǔh chih; 脚靠 keō kaou, denotes an iron chain fastening the two feet so as to prevent long steps being taken.
 Stock of a musket is called its 床 chwang, or bed.
 STOCKINGS, 襪子 wǎ tsze; some write, 袜子 mō tsze.
 To put on stockings is expressed by 穿襪子 chuen wǎ tsze; or 着襪子 chō wǎ tsze.
 STOICAL apathy, aimed at by the Taou sect, is thus expressed, 人若肯做深山野人, 不以爲耻, 打不哭, 罵不笑, 癡癡顛顛頑頑鈍鈍, 似一個蠢孩子, 其於道不相遠. If a man is willing to become a plain rustic amongst the ravines of mountains, without feeling it to be a shame; if when struck he weeps not; if on being railed at, he laughs not; but appears silly, idiotic and doltish, like a stupid boy; he is not far from the attainment of right reason; 喜怒哀懼非吾心之所有 joy, anger, grief, and fear, are feelings which have no place in my heart.

STOLEN goods, 贓 tsang.
 STOMACH, 胃 wei.
 Pit of the stomach, 心窩 sin wo.
 Empty stomach, 空心 kung sin.
 To improve the appetite is expressed by 開胃 kae wei, 'Opening the stomach.'
 STONE, 石 shih; 石頭 shih tow.
 Stone for beating clothes on, 搗衣石 taou e shih; 砧 chin.
 Stone may be turned (or the rock changed) but my heart cannot be turned, 石可轉而我心不可轉 shih ko chuen, urh wo sin pǔh ko chuen.
 STONE CUTTER, 石匠 shih tseang.
 STOOL, with a square top, 馬杌 ma hoo; the Dictionaries read the last word Wǎ. Stool for cutting simples on, 藥凳 yō tǎng.
 When the mulberry trees are young, a stool is used to pluck them, 桑之穉者用几採摘 sang che che chay yung ke tsae tsih.
 A high stool, 高几 kaou ke; 高杌 kaou tǎng.
 To ease nature by stool, 大便 ta pēn; 出恭 chūh kung.
 STOOP, to bend forward, 彎腰 wan yaou. To bow down the head, 俯首 foo show.
 To submit, 自屈 tze keh; 伏 fūh.
 STOP, to hinder from progressive motion, 止 che; 阻攔 tsoo lan; 攔止 lan che; 住止 choo che; 攔截 lan tsē.
 To stop an aperture, 塞 sē.
 Stop trade for a time, 停止貿易 ting che mow yih.

He forthwith wanted to stop the work two days, 他就要停工兩日 ta tsew yaou ting kung leang jih.
 Put a stop to the investigation, 停止查辦 ting che cha pan.
 Kwan-kung hastened to stop him, 關公急止他 Kwan-kung keh che ta.
 He stopped and asked what was said, 他止步問是何話 ta che poo wǎn she ho hwa.
 She was going out as she said it, but Sē-jin called and stopped her to enquire, 一面說一面便要出去襲人又叫住問 yih mēen shwō, yih mēen pēen yaou chūh kew; Sē-jin yew keaou choo wǎn.
 Stop a person's promotion, 停陞 ting shing. To stop in the middle, 中止 chung che.
 Stop, or wait a few days, 少遲幾日 shaou che ke jih.
 Stop a runaway, 厭逃人 yǎ taou jin, by some spell, and then unfounded stories will be put a stop to, 則浮言可息 tsih fow yen ko seih.
 Stop his mouth, 塞住他的口 sēh choo ta tēih kow.
 To stop one's self when about to speak, 囁嚅欲言復縮 chē joo, yō yeu fūh shūh.
 STOPPAGE in the course of buying and selling, 轉動不及 chuen tung pūh keh.
 STORE, a large quantity accumulated, 大積 ta tsēih.
 Stores or necessaries for an army, 軍需 keun seu.

To store up, 貯藏 choo tsang.
STOREHOUSE, 棧房 chan fang.
 For grain, 倉 tsang.
STORK, a bird resembling, 鶴 hō.
STORM of wind is called 怪風 kwae fung, 'a monstrous wind'; 惡風 gō fung, 'a bad wind.'
 Storm suddenly arose, 忽起一陳 怪風 hwūh ke yih chin kwae fung.
 Storm of wind came on, 暴風至 paou fung che.
 A great storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning, 暴風疾雨雷 電大作 paou fung, tseih yu, luy tēn ta tsā.
 Great storm of thunder and rain, 雷 雨大作 luy yu ta tsā.
STORY. A tale of things past, 古事 koo sze.
 A storyteller, 講古事的 keang koo sze tēh.
 A flight of rooms, 樓 low; 一層 樓 yih tsāng low.
 The ground floor, 土庫 too koo.
 One story, 一層樓 yih tsāng low; two stories, 二層樓 urh tsāng low.
 To lower a building four stories, 減 去四層 kēn keu sze tsang.
 A false story, 謬言之事 mew yen che sze.
 How should I make a story? 我豈 有造言之理 wo ke yew tsaou yen che le.
STOUT man, 壯士 chwang sze.
STOW, 堆穩 tuy wān.
STRAIGHT, 直 chih.
 A straight line, 直畫 chih hwā.

Straight and long, 直而長 chih urh chang.
 A straight road, 直路 chih loo.
 Two straight lines crossing each other, 兩直線相交 leang chih sōn seang keaou.
STRAIT or narrow, 狹 keā; 窄 tsih.
 Strait or narrow passage for water, 澗 tsēn; 津口 tsin kow.
STRANGE, foreign, 外國來的 wae kwo lae tēh; 洋來的 yang lae tēh.
 Strange place, where the water and earth (the climate) disagrees with one, 異 鄉不服水土 e heang pūh fūh shwü too.
 Strange, wonderful, 奇 ke; odd, 古 怪 koo kwae; 古董 koo tung.
 Very strange, 出奇 chūh ke; 好奇 怪 haou ke kwae.
 Strange dreams, 怪夢 kwae mung.
STRANGER, a foreigner, 外國的 人 wae kwā tēh jin; 夷人 e jin; 遠人 yuen jin.
 One unacquainted, 生面人 sīng mēn jin.
 All like strangers with whom one has no concern (like people on the road), 皆如路人無關涉 keae joo loo jin, woo kwan shē.
STRANGLE, to kill by intercepting the breath, 勒死 lih sze; 絞 keaou; 縊 e; 絞死 keaou sze.
 To strangle one's self, 自縊 tsze e.
 To strangle a criminal, after a period of imprisonment, 絞監候 keaou kēn how.
STRATA, or reduplication of ten times, 十重 shih chung.

STRATAGEM, in a good or bad sense, 計策 ke tsih; 機謀 ke mow.
 Stratagem in war, 軍機 keuen ke.
 I now see through his stratagem, 吾 已曉破之之術 woo e heaou po che che shūh.
STRAW, the stalk of grain, 禾稈 ho kan; 禾草 ho tsaou.
 Straw and bamboo hats or caps, 藤草 涼帽 tāng tsaou leang maou; or 藤絲帽 tāng sze maou; 草帽 tsaou maou.
STRAWBERRY tree, or Arbutus, 楊 梅 yang mei.
STREAM of water, 川 chuen; 川溝 chuen kow.
 A flowing stream, 流川 lew chuen.
 If you defile the source and expect pure streams, you will not obtain them, 濁其源而求其流之 清不可得矣 chūh ke yuen urh kew ke lew che tsing, pūh ke tih e. Small streams run long, 小 水長流 seon shwü chang lew; this is said in allusion to safe and small transactions in trade.
 Streams of knowledge beyond sea flowed down truly (when lost in China), 海外之支流反得 真傳 hae wao che che lew, fan tih chia chuen, but they originally emanated from Chia, (數理精 蘊 soo le tsing wan.)
STREET, 街 keac.
 In the street, 在街上 tse keac shang.
 Poor idle boys about the streets (the markets and wells), 市井小民 童 sho tsing seon ming tung.

To repair the streets and roads, 修理
街道 *sew le keac taou.*

STRENGTH, 力 *leih.*

Great strength, 大有力量 *ta yew*

leih leang; 有力氣 *yew leih ke.*

Strength failed, 力怯 *leih kē.*

Do not proudly rely on strength, 無
驕恃力 *woo keaou she leih.*

Strength failing through age, 年力
就衰 *nēn leih tsew shwae.*

Man should strengthen, or confirm,
his heart in the love of virtue, 人
宜堅其好善之心 *jin e*
kēn ke haou shen che sin.

STRENGTHEN it, 力之 *leih che.*

STRENGTHENING pills, 大力丸
ta leih wan.

STRENUOUS exertions to keep things or
persons in order, 力加整頓
leih kea ching tun.

STRENUOUSLY do it, 勉力行之
mēn leih hing che.

STRESS, do not lay stress on that word,
or investigate it as if of importance,
不講究那個字 *pūh keang*
kew na ko tse.

Therefore he laid stress on that affair,
所以鄭重其事 *so e ching*
chung ke sze.

STRETCH out, 伸 *shin.*

To stretch out the hand, 伸手 *shin*
shou.

Stretched over the hand or arm, 伸
手過來 *shin show kwo lae.*

To stretch a bow, 張弓 *chang kung.*

STRICT, close, tight, 緊 *kin.*

Severe, 嚴 *yen,* exact regard to truth,
認真 *jin chin.*

You must not be too strict, 你不

必過認真 *no pūh peih kwo*
jin chin.

Strict or severe master or teacher, 嚴
師 *yen sze.*

STRICTLY prohibit all prostitutes, 嚴
禁一切娼妓 *yen kin yih tse*
chang ke.

STRIFE, 相爭之事 *seang tsāng*
che sze.

STRIKE, to hit a blow, 打 *ta;* 擊
keih.

To strike with the fist, 毆 *gow;* 毆
打 *gow ta,* 鬪毆 *tow gow.*

I am vexed I cannot strike you dead
at a blow, 恨不得一拳打
死了你 *hān pūh tih yih keuen*
ta sze leaou no.

Strike, a blow, a lash, 打一下
ta yih hea; 打一鞭 *ta yih pēn.*

Cannot strike, 打不得 *ta pūh tih.*

Strike a spark, 擊出火星 *keih*
chūh ho sing.

Strike it (the drum) at both ends, 兩
頭擊之 *leang tow keih che.*

Strike the eye, as any thing hung up
against the wall, 觸目 *chūh mūh.*

Always strike the eye, 時刻觸目
she kih chūh mūh.

Strike the eye and be perfectly under-
stood as soon as seen, 一見觸
目了然 *yih kēn chūh mūh*
leaou jen.

Strike the teeth against each other,
叩齒 *kow che.*

Strike a bell, 撞鐘 *chwang chung;*
or 叩鐘 *kow chung;* 打鐘 *ta*
chung.

Strike the colours, yield to an enemy,
投降 *tow heang.*

A strike, a piece of level wood to draw
over the top of a corn measure, 量
之槩 *leang che kae,* vulgarly called
斗刮 *tow kwā.*

STRING, small cord, 繩 *shing;* 絲 *sē.*
String of a bow, 弓弦 *kung hēn.*

Strings for musical instruments, 琴
線 *kin sēn;* add two strings, 加
二弦 *kea urh hēn.*

A string of cash, 一吊錢 *yih teaou*
tsēn; in the dialect of the north,
means a thousand cash; in the cant
of the government offices, the phrase
now means a thousand dollars.

STRINGED instruments. See Musical
Instruments.

To string things, 貫串 *kwan chuen.*
A string of beads, 一串珠 *yih*
chuen choo.

STRIPED cloth, 柳條布 *leu teaou*
poo.

Straight stripes, 直豎的花文
chih shoo tēh hwa wān.

STRIVE to be first, 爭先 *tsāng sēn;*
相爭先走 *seang tsāng sēn*
tsow.

To strive, to exert one's self, 出力
chūh leih.

Do not strive to obtain riches, honors,
fame, or gain, 勿強求富貴
名利 *wūh keang kew foo, kwei,*
ming, le.

STROKE, a blow, 打一下 *ta yih hea.*

Touch of a pencil, 畫 *hwā;* fine close
strokes, 縝密之畫 *chin meih*
che hwā.

Stroked his back, 撫背 *foo pei.*

STROMBUS, species of, 戒指螺
keac che lo, the ring shell.

STRONG, 有力 yew leih; 有力氣 yew leih ke; 健壯 kēn chwang. Fat and strong man, 肥壯的人 fei chwang tēh jin.
Strong and prosperous, 強盛 keang shing.
Strong bow, 硬弓 gāng kung.
Strong, said of workmanship, 堅固 kēn koo; 主固 choo koo.
Strong colours are called 顏色深 yen sīh shun, or 老 laou.
Strong taste or scent, 重味 chung wei.
STROVE to be first and afraid of being last, 爭先恐後 tsāng sēn kung how.
Strove to get up (said of a sick person), 扎掙起身 chā tsāng ke shin.
STRUCK, 擊 keih; 打 ta.
Struck dead by thunder, 奉雷擊命 fung luy keih ming.
Struck out of the list of officers, 罷職不敘 pa chih pūh seu.
STRUMPET, 娼妓 chang ke.
STRUT, look lofty and haughty when walking, 高高昂昂的行 kaou kaou gang gang tēh hing.
STUBBORN, 固 koo; 執 chih.
A stubborn disposition, 剛硬的性情 kang gāng tēh sing tsing; 古板的 koo pan tēh; 'like an old plank.'
STUDENT, should not vex his mind about raiment and food, 學者不可以衣食累心 heh chay pūh ko e e shih luy sin.
STUDIOUS, diligent in study, 勤讀書的 kin tūh shoo tēh; 有心讀書的 yew sin tūh shoo tēh.
STUDY, application of mind to books,

念書 nēn shoo; 讀書 tūh shoo.
Close application of mind, 專心 chuen sin; 務心 woo sin; 思索 sze sō; 思尋 sze tsin, 考究 kaou kew.
STUDIED day and night, 曉夜攻讀 heaou yay kung tūh.
Studied to tranquillize the world and save the people, 以安世救民爲念 e gan she kew min wei nēn. To establish rules of study, 立課程 leih ko ching.
Studied deeply the principles of nature, 深思性命之理 shin sze sing ming che le.
STUDY the sentence going before, as if none were to come after; and study this book as if there was no other book; and the mind will then advance, 讀前句如無後句讀此書如無他書心乃有入 tūh tsēn keu, joo woo how keu; tūh tsze shoo joo woo ta shoo, sin nae yew jūh.
In the pursuit of studies you should have one or two intimate friends for companions to discuss subjects together constantly, and then progress will be made, 讀書一事也必須有一二知己爲伴時常大家討論再能進益 tūh shoo yīh sze yay peih seu yew yīh urh she ke wei pwan, she chang ta kea taou lun, tsae nāng tsin yīh.
When there is the slightest doubt, you should then study it more closely, 小有疑慮便思索

seaou yew e chao pōen sze sō. One gives the following advice, In whatever you do not now perceive, it is necessary to use the most strenuous exertions; to rouse the spirit, and pluck out the heart and liver to examine the subject, then you will attain, 如今都不曾見得須是勇猛着起精神拔出心肝與他看始得 joo kin too pūh tsāng kēn tūh, seu she yung mǎng chō ke tsing shin; pā ehūh sin kan, yu ta kan, che tūh.
There are always but a few (Mahomedans) who study and exercise themselves in the language of the Sacred book (the Koran), 肄業講習經文者恒少 e nēh keang seih king wān chay hāng shaou.
Compassionate the difficulties of study (for want of proper assistance), 憐肄業之艱 lēn 'e nēh che kōen.
Study, to make it one's business to speak so as to please people, 務爲口給以悅人 woo wei kow keih e yuē jin.
Study, or place where books are kept, 書房 shoo fang.
A private room for study is called 齋 chae, 'a place of fasting;' to which some proper name is usually added as 酌雅齋 chō ya chae, 'the study of consulted elegance.'
STUFF, or fill a couch or mattress, 允裯褥 chung yin jūh.
Stuff or fill the mouth, 實口 shih kow.
Stuffs, or bombasett of cotton, 羽布 yu poo.

STUMBLE, 幾乎跌倒 ke hoo
tēō taou; 躓 che; 打踉蹌 ta
lang tseang.

He who walks in haste is liable to stum-
ble, 步急則躓 poo keh tsih
tswan.

STUN the ear, 聾人耳 kwō jin urh.
Stunned both his hands, 震得兩
手生通 chin līh leang show
sāng tung.

Like a stupid boy, 似一個蠢孩
子 sze yīh ko chun hae tsze; 愚
蠢的 yu chun tēih; 糊塗的
hoo too tēih; 沒孔竅的 mūh
kung keaou tēih.

Stupid fellow, 不通竅的人
pūh tung keaou tēih jin; 心塞
的 sin sīh tēih; 呆了 gae leaou.

STUPIDITY of mind, 癡迷 che me.
Have you fallen in with the god of
stupidity? 你撞了鶴神麼
ne chwang leaou hō shin mo? mean-
ing, what makes you so stupid.

STURGEON, 鱸魚 chen yu; called
also 黃魚 hwang ya.

STY for pig, 豬欄 choo lan.

STYLE or manner of writing, 文理
wān le.

A good style, 文理好 wān le haou.

Bad style, 文理不好 wān le pūh
haou.

Ancient style, 古文 koo wān.

Modern style, 時文 she wān.

To reply in an ambiguous confused
style, 含混率覆 han hwān sūh
fūh.

A free flowing and shining style, 跌
宕昭彰 tēō tang chao chang.

Style which is perspicuous is said, 一

見觸目了然 yīh kēn chūh
mūh leaou jen; to be perfectly clear
as soon as it strikes the eyes.

In a bad style, the reader must not
on account of particular words con-
strue injuriously the general expres-
sion; nor on account of the phra-
sology injure the sense, 切勿
以文害辭以辭害意
tsēō wūh e wān hae tsze; e tsze hae e.

Style to write with, used in ancient
times, 刀筆 taou pēih, 'a sword
pencil.'

SUAUVITY of temper, 性情和平
sing tsing ho ping; 溫和的
wān ho tēih. Pleasing countenance
and suavity of discourse, 面容喜
悅言詞溫和 mēen yung ho
yuē; yen tsze wān ho.

SUB-BORATE of Soda or Borax, 硼
砂 pāng sha.

SUBJECT, to reduce to submission, 伏
之 fūh che.

Subject the heart, (its evil propensities),
降伏其心 heang fūh ke sin.

Subject or theme of a poem or an essay,
題目 te mūh.

SUBJECTED, 降伏 heang fūh, the
天魔 tēen mo, bad spirits in hea-
ven were subjected when Budh was
deified.

State of subjection, but this is a sub-
jection which heaven demands, and
which propriety requires, 然此天
所服也禮所制也 jen
tsze tēen so fūh yay; le so che yay.

SUBJECTS, People of a country subject
to the rulers, 百姓 pīh sing; 民
min; 庶人 shoo jin.

SUBJUGATE, 平 ping; 征 ching.

Tsin-che-hwang subjugated (or reduced
under one monarchy) the whole
world; made himself emperor, and
in two generations the dynasty
perished, 秦始皇并天下
自立為皇帝二世而
亡 Tsin-che-hwang ping tēen hea;
tsze leih wei Hwan-te, urh she urh
wang.

SUBMISSION, to bear affliction with
submission, 甘心受苦 kan
sin show koo.

SUBMISSIVE or obedient to controul,
遵約束 tsun yō shūh.

SUBMIT, to acquiesce in the power or
authority of another, 服 fūh; they
all then willingly submitted, 遂
皆悅服 suy keae yuē fūh.

Submitted reluctantly, 心不甘
服 sin pūh kan fūh.

Seeing that they both wished to submit,
and that it was not good to persist,
I therefore agreed, 見他二人
悅服也不好強只得
依了 kēn ta urh jin yuē fūh;
yay pūh haou keang, chīh līh e
leaou.

I submit to you, 我歸降你 wo
kwei heang ne; 我投伏你
wo tow fūh ne.

To kill those who have submitted is
infelicitous, 人已降殺之
不祥 jin e heang, shē che pūh
tseang.

SUBSCRIBE one's name to a subscrip-
tion paper, 簽名 tsēen ming;
簽題名 tsēen te ming.
To subscribe money, 損資 keuen.

tsze; 簽銀 tsēn yin; 簽題
銀 tsēn te yin.

To subscribe to build a charitable
granary, 捐建義倉 keuen
kēn e tsang. Subscribe how much
(money), 簽多少 tsēn to shaou.

To subscribe one's mark, or name
to a letter, 畫花押 hwā hwa yǎ.

SUBSCRIBER to a charitable paper,
簽題名字的人 tsēn te
ming tsze tēh jin.

SUBSCRIPTION paper, in the language
of the Buddhists, 緣部 yuen poo:
a subscription, or sum subscribed,
簽銀 tsēn yin.

SUBSEQUENT, following after, 隨後
suy how. Subsequent evil, 後患
how hwan.

Subsequent literati reprobated his false
or erroneous statement, 後儒訾
毀其謬 how joo tsze hwuy ke
mew.

SUBSTANCE, 體 te; 實體 shīh te.
Substance and shadow, 形 hing; 影
ying.

Obtain the substance (or essential part)
without diffusely branching out,
得其肯繁不蔓不枝
tīh ke k'ang k'ing, pūh man pūh che.

SUBSTITUTE for a person, 代做事
tae tsao sze.

Substitute to serve in the army, 軍
人替役 keun jiu te yih; or
it may mean, one soldier *doing duty*
for another.

SUBTRACT, to diminish, 減 kēn;
減少 kēn shaou.

Subtract from the square of the side
subtending a right angle, the square

of the longer side of the angle, and
you will find the square of the short-
er side, 弦之自乘積內
減股自乘之積得勾
自乘之積 hēn che tsze shing
tsēih nuy kēn koo tsze shing che
tsēih tīh kow tsze shing che tsēih.

SUBTRACTION in arithmetic, 九除
kew choo.

SUBSTRATUM, inferior layer, 底下
一層 te hea yih tsang.

Substratum, or biscuit of the potters,
坯 pei; 骨胎 kūh tae.

SUBVERT, turn upside down, 倒
taou; 顛倒 tēn taou.

Subvert right and wrong, 倒置是
非 taou che she fei.

SUBURB of a city, 城外 ching wae;
郊 keaou.

SUCCEED, produce the effect designed,
做得成 tso tīh ching.

If it succeed you must not be glad; if
it does not succeed, you must not be
offended, 做得成不要喜
做不成不要怪 tso tīh
ching pūh yaou he, tsǎ pūh ching
pūh yaou kwae.

If the affair succeed, 倘事得成
tang sze tīh ching; I think it must
succeed, 料無不成之理
leaou woo pūh ching che le.

There is no plan that will succeed, 無
計可施 woo ke ko she.

Succeed, said of an external remedy,
未效再塗必效 we heaou,
tsae too pūh heaou, if it does not
succeed (the first time) rub it again,
and it will be sure to succeed.

Succeed to the throne, 嗣位 tsze

wei; 繼續 ke tung; 踐座 tsēn
tsao.

SUCCESS, prosperity, 通達 tung tā.
Lucky coincidence by which success
is obtained, 倖倖 keaou hing; or
僥倖 heaou hing.

If you have some degree of success,
there yet remains one dollar for you,
倘或有幾分倖倖還
有一大塊在後面哩
tang hwō yew ke fun keaou hing,
hwan yew yih ta kwae tsae how
wēn le.

Success, and failure, in various trans-
actions is expressed by 得 shīh; 失
shīh.

The emperor called in the old ministers
of the Yuen dynasty, and enquired
what measures of government were
attended with success, and what mea-
sures failed, 帝召元舊臣
問元政得失 te chaou Yuen
kew chin, wān Yuen ching tīh shīh.

SUCCESSION, constant calamities com-
ing in, 災禍相繼 tsae ho
seang ke. Arose in close succession,
相繼並興 seang ke ping hing.

Succession of years, 歷年 leih nēn.

Succession of generations, 歷世 leih
she.

All the roots of (moral) disease, in suc-
cession remove them, 凡諸病
根次第除之 fan choo ping
kàn, tsze te choo che.

SUCCESSIVELY, on the 4th and 5th
days, 初四五連日 tsoo ase
woo lēn jīh.

SUCCOUR, to help, 助 tsoo; 幫助
pang tsoo; 濟佑 tse yew.

SUCH wicked vagabonds as these, 似此惡徒 *si tsze gō too*.
Such men as this, 如此等人 *joo tsze lāng jin*.

Such great kindness, how can it ever be completely recompensed; 如此深恩怎麼報答得盡 *joo tsze shun gāo, tsāng mo paou tē tsh* tsin.

SOUCHONG TEA, 小種 *seou chng*.
Padre Souchong, or Pouchong, 包種 *paou chung*, grows at 武彝山 *Woo-e shan*, the Bohem hills in Füh-kēn province.

SUCK, 吸 *chüē*; 含吸 *han heih*; 吮 *shun*; 敝 *sā*. Sucking child, 哺乳的孩兒 *poo joo tēih hae urh*; 吃奶的孩子 *keih nae tēih hae tsze*.

Held her in her bosom to suck. 抱在懷中餵奶 *paou tsze hwae chung sze nae*.

SUCKLE or nurse three years, 三年乳哺 *san nēen joo poo*.

SUDDEN, without previous notice, 突然 *tsh jen*; 忽然 *hwūh jen*.

SUDDENLY fell down, 卒然倒仆 *tsūh jen taou foo*.

SUDORIFIC medicines or doses, 發表之劑 *fā peau che tse*.

SUFFER, to undergo pain, 受難 *show nan*; 受辛苦 *show sin koo*.
Sent to prison to suffer, 發獄受苦 *fā yō show koo*.

Suffer infinite distress, 受無量佈苦 *show woo leang poo koo*.

Suffer, to allow, 忍 *jin*; 容 *yung*.

Every case of a man's becoming a rebel statesman or a bandit, all commen-

ces with suffering one thought, 凡亂臣賊子皆始於一念之忍 *fan lwan chin, tsūh tsze, keae che yu yih nēen che jin*.

I am afraid that in time they will be lost; allow me to search for them leisurely, 恐怕日久遺失了容小的謾謾尋着 *kung pa jih kew e shih leaou; yung seau tēih man man tsin chā*.

SUFFICIENT, 敷 *kow*, or 够 *kow*; 足 *tsūh*.

Quite sufficient, 滿足 *mwan tsūh*; 儘足 *tsin tsūh*.

Barely sufficient, 僅敷 *kin kow*.

I am afraid that the high tables outside are not sufficient for the occasion; it will be better to open the loft, and bring down for a day those that are laid by, 外頭的高几恐不敷使不如開了樓把那收的拿下來使一天罷 *wae tow tēih kaou ke kung pūh kow she, pūh joo kae leaou low, pa na show tēih na hea lae she yih tēen pa*.

SUGAR, 糖 *tang*.

Soft sugar, 沙糖 *sha tang*.

Sugar candy, 冰糖 *ping tang*.

Sugar cane, 蔗 *chay*; 甘蔗 *kan chay*; hot sugar cane, 熟蔗 *jō chay*.

SUGAR-MAKER, 造糖之人 *tsaou tang che jin*; 自一樣白蔗漿中取出許多等數 from one sort of white sugar-cane juice, are brought forth a great many different qualities: the Mahomedans use this as an illustration of 真主

造化諸人類天仙神鬼等 *the true Lord's creating different sorts of men; celestial angels, and gods, or spirits*.

SUGGEST, to introduce a subject to notice, 題起 *te ke*; 傳遞 *chuen te*.

SUICIDE, to commit, 自盡 *tsze tsin*; by hanging, 自縊 *tsze e*; by cutting the throat, 自刎 *tsze wān*; or vulgarly, 摩脖子 *mo pō tsze*.

To take poison, 服毒 *fūh tūh*.

To drown one's self in a river, 投水 *tow shwūy*; in a well, 投井 *tow tsing*.

To throw one's self into the fire, 投火 *tow ho*; 跳火坑 *teaou ho kang*; it is said that persons sometimes burn the house about themselves.

To endeavour to commit suicide, 尋死 *tsin sze*, 'seek for death.'

Suddenly a foolish thought arises, and they either leap into the river, drop into a well, or hang themselves up to a beam, 一時拙見起來或跳河落井或懸梁自盡 *yih she chuē kēen ke lae, hwō teaou ho; lō tsing; hwō heuen leang tsze tsin*.

SUIT, to answer the use intended, 合用 *hō yung*. The man (meaning a magistrate) and the place do not suit each other, 人地未宜 *jin te we c*.

A suit of clothes, 一奪衣裳 *yih taou e shang*.

SUITABLE, 當然 *tang jen*; 宜然 *e jen*; 相合 *seang hō*.

SULPHAS SODA of Glauber, 玄明粉 *heuen ming fun*.

Sulphas soda, impure, 朴硝 pūh seaou; or 皮消 pe seaou.
 SULPHATE of iron, 皂礬 tsau fan.
 Sulphate of copper, 膽礬 tan fan.
 SULPHUR, 硫黃 lew hwang.
 Sulphur in flower, 硫黃粉 lew hwang fun.
 SUM total of an account, 共計 kung ke.
 The whole number collectively, 總統 tsung tung; 總率 tsung sūh; 共總 kung tsung. To sum up the total, 結總數 kēē tsung soo.
 From the sum of a side subtending a right angle, subtract the sum of the shorter side of the right angle, and you will obtain the sum of the other side, 弦之自乘積內減勾自乘之積得股自乘之積 hēn che tsze shing tsēh nuy, kēn kow tsze shing che tsēh, tīh koo tsze shing che tsēh.
 SUMMER, 夏 hea; 夏天 hea tēn.
 The summer quarter, 夏季 hea ke.
 Summer caps, 涼帽 leang maou, 'cool caps.'
 Summer's insect knows nothing of either ice or snow, 夏中不知冰雪 hea chung pūh che ping seūē.
 SUN, 日 jīh; 日頭 jīh tow; 太陽 tae yang.
 After long rain the appearance of the sun is pleasant.
 A continued wind raises the swelling waves and excites sorrow,
 久雨逢日喜
 長風見浪愁
 Kew yu fung jīh he;
 Chang fung kēn lang tsow.

Although floating clouds obscure the sun, they cannot injure his true light, 雖然浮雲蔽日不能損其真明 suy jen fow yun pe jīh; pūh nāng sun ke chia ming.
 Sun rising makes day, and setting makes night, 日出而為晝入而為夜 jīh chūh urh wei chow, jīh urh wei yay.
 Not let them see the sun, 勿見太陽 wūh kēn tae yang.
 Sun's orbit, 日輪天 jīh lun tēn; according to the Ptolemaic system.
 Sun dry it, 晒乾 shai kan.
 Sun and moon move in the same path whenever new moon occurs; at the full, the sun and moon are opposite, and distant half a circumference of the moon's orbit, 凡遇朔時日月共躔一度望時日月相對各遠半周 fan yu sō she, jīh yūē kung chen yīh too; wang she jīh yūē seang tuy; kō yuen pwan chow.
 From the creation till now, the sun and moon have lost none of their brightness, 自開闢以來日月不虧明 tsze kuo poiē e lae, jīh yūē pūh kwei ming.
 Sun's place is in the midst of all the heavens, from whence he sheds his beams above and below, (this is on the Ptolemaic theory, which places the sun's orbit in the fourth heavens,) 日居諸天之中照映上下 jīh keu choo tēn che chung chow yang shing hea.
 SUN-DIAL of glass, 玻璃日晷 po le jīh kwai.

Sun dial for the latitude of 40°, 日晷以極出地四十度為準 jīh kwai, e pīh ke'ih chūh te sze shīh too wei chun; a sun dial which is adjusted by the elevation of the north pole 40°.
 SUNDAY or sabbath, is called by the Romanists, 主日 choo jīh, 'the Lord's day;' or, in Chinese, it may also denote The principal day.
 SUNDRIES, various articles or merchandize, 雜貨 tsā ho.
 SUN FLOWER, 日葵 jīh kwei.
 SUNK in water, 沉下去 chin hea keu.
 A mountain sunk and formed a lake, 山崩陷為池 shau pang hēn wei che.
 SUNRISE, 日出 jīh chūh.
 SUNSET, 日入 jīh jūh.
 SUPERCARGO, those belonging to European ships are called in Canton, 班上 pan shang, and 大班 ta pan.
 Chinese traders who go to sea are called 船客 chuen kih.
 SUPERCILIOUS haughty look, 藐視 meau she; 看不上眼 kan pūh shang yen.
 SUPEREROGATION, virtuous deeds more than duty requires, is an idea expressed by the Chinese 功行 kung hing, 'meritorious works' which 補過 poo kwo, make amends for defects; or venial sins.
 SUPERFICIAL, on the surface, 面上 mēn shang; shallow, 淺 tsāen.
 Floating on the surface, 浮的 fow tēih; 虛浮 heu fow.

Superficial knowledge, 見識淺
k'een shih ts'een.

SUPERFLUOUS, more than enough,

穀用之外 kow yung che wae.

P'ü, is a superfluous character, 不字

係衍文 p'ih tze he yen wän.

SUPERINTEND, to oversee, 監臨

k'een lia; 主守 choo show.

SUPERINTENDANT, 主守的 choo

show t'eh; 監臨的 k'een lin

t'eh; 代管的 tao kwan t'eh;

監督 k'een t'eh.

In government granaries there are ap-

pointed superintendants, 倉庫設

有監臨主守之人 tsang

koo sh'eh yew k'een lin choo show che

jin; they are sometimes called 倉

大使 tsang ta sze.

Superintendants of a treasury, 庫大

使 koo ta sze.

Superintendants of work, 督工 t'eh

kung.

SUPERIOR, higher in place or dignity,

在上 tsae shang.

If superiors be not proud, inferiors will

not rebel, 居上不驕爲下

不亂 keu shang p'ih keaou, wei

hea p'ih lwan.

Superior to common honey, 勝於

凡密 shing yu fan meih.

Superiors in rank or years, 尊長 tsun

chang.

Superior of a temple, 方丈 fang

chang.

SUPERLATIVE degree in adjectives, is

made by 至 che; 極 keih; 最

tsuy; and 絕 tseu'.

Good, 好 haou; better, 更好 kang

haou; best, 極好 keih haou.

Express in the superlative degree its
greatness, 極言其大 keih yen
ke ta.

SUPERSTITIOUS sacrifices, 淫祀 yin

sze; this means either that the spirit

worshipped does not exist; or that it

is not the proper object to be sa-

crificed to by the particular wor-

shipper: as 非其鬼而祭之

詔也 fe ke kwei urh tse cho chen

yuy; to sacrifice to a spirit that

does not exist, or is not the proper

spirit to be worshipped, is super-

stitious adulation.

Excessive worship of the gods, 過事

神 kwo sze shin.

Superstitious worship of the gods; the

gods do not enjoy, 過事神神

弗享 kwo sze shin, shin f'uh

heang.

SUPERSTITION. Irregular or supersti-

tious sacrifices are not acceptable to

the gods, 妄祭神不饗 wang

tae shin p'uh heang.

Superstitions procure no blessings, 淫

祀無福 yin sze woo f'uh.

SUPERFICIAL is that which hath length

and breadth without thickness, 有

長與闊而無厚者謂

之面 yew chang yu kw'ü, urh

woo how chay, wei che m'een.

Superficial, is made from a line widen-

ed, 自線廣之爲面 tsze

s'een kwang che wei m'een.

SUPPER, evening meal. 晚飯 wan

fan; 晚膳 wan shen.

Hasten to prepare supper, 忘備

夜膳 mang pe yay shen.

Summoned to an Imperial audience

after supper, 晚膳後召見

wan shen how chaou k'een.

SUPPLE, 軟 juen; 綿軟 m'een

juen; 柔軟 jow juen.

SUPPLY food, 供食 kang shih. To

give to, 給與 keih yu.

Supply paper one's self to print a book

and distribute it for general perusal,

自備紙張印刷流傳

以廣閱 tsze pe che chang, yin

shw'ä lew chuen, e kwang yu'.

SUPPORT, to hold up, 扶 foo; 扶

持 foo che.

To support an aged person by holding

his arms, 攙扶 tsan foo; 扶榻

foo ch'ä.

To support one's parents, 養父母

yang foo moo; 養親 yang tsin.

A support or prop, 頂柱 ting choo.

SUPPORTABLE, that may be sustained,

可當得起 ko tang t'ih ke.

SUPPOSE, to lay down without proof,

譬如 pe joo, 比方 pe fang;

假如 kea joo.

To imagine or conjecture, 估 koo;

度 t'ö; 猜 chae; 猜度 chae t'ö;

估量 koo leang.

He supposed that this place must be the

garden belonging to Yung's house,

他度其處必是榮

府中之花園 ta t'ö ke

peih she Yung foo chang che hwa

yuen.

Suppose that the diameter of a circle

be one cubit two tenths, 設如

圓徑一尺二寸 sh'eh joo

hwan king y'ih ch'ih, urh tsun.

Suppose a man borrow a principal of

200 taels, 假如有人借去.

本銀二百兩 *ka joo yew*
 jin tsay kea pua yin urh plh
 kwang.
 Supposed it to be his own house, 認
 做自己的房子 *jin tao taze*
 ke tēh fang taze.
 SUPPOSITION stated in words, 設使
 之言 *shē sze che yen*; 假如
 之言 *ka joo tēh yen*.
 SUPREME, the highest degree, 無上
 woo shang, 至上 *che shang*.
 Supreme sovereign of the universe is
 called by the Tartar emperors, 皇
 天帝 *hwan tēn shang te*; and
 in their state prayers, they call them-
 selves 原 *chin*.
 The Taou sect seems to use the words
 上真 *shang chin*, 'supreme truth'
 for a supreme Being, they say he is 至
 慈至悲. 其視學道之
 士. 如慈母之愛其赤
 子 *che taze che pei; ke she heē*
taou che sze, joo taze moo che gae
ke chih tze, Most kind, most com-
passionate, he views the student of
reason as a tender mother does the
infant whom she loves.
 Supreme in honor in heaven, 天尊
 無上 *tēn tsun woo shang*; phrase
 used by the Taou sect.
 SUPPRESS or delay a paper for a time,
 延壓 *yen yā*; 壓擱時日
yā kō she jīh. Suppress or keep
 down alarm, 壓驚 *yā king*.
 SURE; surely; certain, 自然 *tsze*
jen; 果然 *kwo jen*; 固然 *koo*
jen; 一定也 *yīh ting yay*.
 SURETY, one that is bound for another,
 代保 *tae paou*; 保家 *paou kea*.

A surety between two other persons,
 中保 *chung paou*.
 To be surety or security for, 擔保
tan paou.
 SURFACE of any thing, 面 *mēen*, 'the
 face of it.'
 The upper surface, 上面 *shang mēen*.
 The lower surface, 下面 *hea mēen*.
 On the surface of the water, 在水
 面 *tsae shwōy mēen*.
 From the surface of the earth to the
 centre is 14,518 l.; and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a l.,
 地面至地心一萬四
 千三百一十八里九
 分里之二 *te mēen che te sin,*
yīh wan sze tsēen san pīh yīh shīh
pā le, kew fun le che urh.
 SURGEON and physician are in general
 called 醫生 *e sāng*; 醫夫 *e foo*.
 Surgeon as distinguished from physician
 is called 外科醫生 *wae-ko e*
sāng. The physician is called 內
 科醫生 *nuy ko e sāng*.
 Surgeon to a jail, 醫學 *e heē*.
 SURGERY, 外科 *wae ko*.
 SURNAME, 姓 *sing*.
 Name and surname, 姓名 *sing, ming*.
 The Chinese on many occasions take
 the liberty of asking a person's name
 in complimentary terms; as, 請問
 尊姓 *tsing wān tsun sing*; 請問
 高姓 *taun wān kaou sing*; 請問
 高姓大名 *tsing wān kaou sing*
ta ming.
 SURPASS, to exceed in goodness, 越
 發好 *yuē fā haou*; 敵得過
 了 *teih tīh kwo leaou*.
 Unable to come up to, in excellence, 敵
 不上 *teih pūh shang*.

At that time none could surpass, (get
 to the right of him in poetry), 當
 時無能出其右者 *tang*
she woo nāng chāā ke yew chay.
 SURPLUS, 餘剩的 *yū shing tēh*.
 SURPRISE, struck with sudden con-
 cern, 愕然 *gō jen*; 失愕 *shīh gō*.
 Not surprising, 也不出奇了
y-y pūh chūh ke leaou.
 He already felt a little (three tenths of)
 surprise, 心下已有三分
 驚訝 *sin hea o yew san fūn king ya*.
 I am not surprised at you, that you
 thought it 怪不得 *Shen-yīh-sha*, 怪不得
 你認做蟬翼紗 *kwoe pūh*
tīh ne, jin tao Shen-yīh-sha.
 SURRENDER one's self to justice, 自
 首 *tsze show*. To call upon ene-
 mies or rebels to surrender, 招降
chaou heang.
 To request permission to surrender,
 請降 *tsing heing*.
 To surrender actually, 投降 *tow*
heang.
 SURROUND, to encompass, 圍 *wei*;
 繞圍 *jaou wei*; 周圍 *chow wei*.
 Surrounding wall, 圍牆 *wei tsang*;
 周垣 *chow yuen*.
 Surrounded him with soldiers, 以
 兵圍之 *e ping wei che*.
 Surround, as a wrapper, 包裹 *paou*
ko.
 SURVEY extensively hills and rivers,
 廣覽山川 *kwang lan shan*
chuen.
 To survey or review troops, 閱兵
yuē ping.
 To survey a coast, 探沙水 *tan sha*
shwōy.

SUSPECT, to doubt, 疑惑 e hwō.
 He himself began to suspect, 自己
 倒生了疑惑 tze ke taou
 sāng leaou e hwō.
 Appeared to suspect, 有疑色 yew
 e sīh.
 SUSPEND, to hang up, 懸 heuen; 掛
 kwa.
 That by which drums and bells are sus-
 pended, 所以懸鐘鼓 so e
 heuen chung koo.
 When the golden list of graduates'
 names is suspended.
 It is delightful in the extreme (to have
 a place in it),
 金榜掛名時
 是快暢之至
 Kin pang kwa ming she,
 She kwae chang che che.
 Suspend it in a well, 懸井中
 heuen tsing chung.
 To suspend from office, 罷職 pa
 ch'ih; 罷役 pa y'ih.
 SUSPENSE, the mind held in doubtful
 expectation, 懸望 heuen wang.
 SUSPICION, 疑惑 e hwō.
 Still stronger suspicion and dislike,
 猜嫌益甚 chae hēen y'ih shin.
 Suspicion and surprise, 疑怪 e kwae.
 Suspicions and doubts, 嫌疑 hēen e.
 SUSPICIOUS mind, 多心的 to
 sin tē'ih.
 A suspicious mind produces the devil
 (that haunts a person), 疑心生
 鬼 e sin sāng kwei.
 Suspicious when they see any thing
 good, but believe every ill report
 they hear, 見善則疑聞惡

則信 kēen shen ts'ih e, wān gō
 ts'ih sin.

SUSTAIN, to uphold another person or
 thing, 扶起 foo ke.

To sustain a burden one's self, 當得
 起 tang t'ih ke.

Unable to sustain difficulties, what
 the shoulder cannot carry, and the
 hand cannot raise up,

肩不能挑
 手不能提

Kēen pūh nāng teaou;

Show pūh nāng te.

Unable to sustain a responsibility, 當
 不起 tang pūh ke.

SUTURE joining the bones on the top
 of the head, 交牙骨 keaou ya
 kuh.

SWAGGER, pompous airs in walking,
 搖搖擺擺 yaou yaou pae pae.

SWALLOW, a small bird of passage, 燕
 yen; 燕子 yen tsze.

Swallow down the throat, 吞下去
 tun hea keu; 嚥進肚 kō tsin too.

Unable to swallow, 吃不下 ke'ih
 pūh hea; 嚥不下肚 yun pūh
 hea too.

Swallow by mistake a copper coin, 誤
 吞銅錢 woo tun tung tsēen,
 draughts of warm honey are recom-
 mended to void it.

To swallow a needle by accident, 誤
 吞針 woo tun chin.

SWARTHY face, 面黧 mōea kan;
 黧氣 kan ke.

A sort of copper colour, 紫色面
 tsze s'ih mēen; 臉紫 lēen tsze.

SWEAR, to utter an oath, 發誓 ts
 she.

To vomit forth curses, 吐咒 too
 chow.

A document to which both parties
 swear, 立誓書 le'ih she shoo.

I'll swear to it in your hearing, 我
 起誓與你聽 wo ke she yu
 ne ting.

Kea-suy immediately with vehemence
 cursed and swore, 賈瑞急的
 賭咒發誓 Kea-suy ke'ih tē'ih
 too chow fā she.

If I tell one word of untruth may hea-
 ven strike me, and the thunders rend
 me, 若有一句謊話天
 打雷劈 jō yew y'ih keu hwang
 hwa, tēen ta, luy pe'ih.

They also say, heaven destroy and earth
 exterminate, 天誅地滅 tēen
 chōu te mēē.

Oh Budh! she also is a tender hearted
 young lady, 阿彌陀佛他
 也是個軟心腸的小
 姐 O-me-to Fōh! ta yay she ko
 juen sin chang tē'ih Seaou-tseay.

SWEAT, the liquid evacuating from the
 pores of an animal body, 汗 han;
 身出汗 shin chūh han.

All over in a cold sweat, 一身冷
 汗 y'ih shin lāng han.

Sweat arising from alarm drenched his
 back for three days, 三日驚汗
 浹背 san j'ih king han he' pei.

SWEDEN, is called in Cantop, 瑞典
 suy kwō; 藍旗國 lan ke kwō.

SWEEP with a broom, 打掃 ta saou.

That Confucius who swept away hete-
 rodox sects, should consider Budh
 a holy sage is impossible! 孔子
 掃除異端以佛為聖

必不然也 Kung-tsze saou
choo e twan e Füh wei shing, peih
püh jen yay: for Buddhism 禁人
婚娶 kin jin hwän tseu, forbids
giving and taking in marriage: and
forbids killing animals; the tendency
of which proceeding is to exterminate
the human species, and resign
the world to the brute creation.

SWEET taste, 甘味 kan we; 話的
tëen tēh.
Sugar is sweet, 糖是甜味 tang
she tëen we.
Sweet disposition, 話性情 tëen
sing tsing.
Sweet heart, 甘心 kan sin, means
willingly, cheerfully.
Sweet soft expression, 言詞溫和
yen tsze wän ho.

SWEET WILLIAM, or Dianthus Bar-
batus, 剪邊羅 tsëen pëen lo.

SWEETMEAT, as fruits preserved with
sugar, 糖果 tang kwo.

SWELL, to make or become tumid,
腫 chung; 腫起來 chung ke
læ.

SWIFT, 快 kwao; 疾快 tsieh kwæ;
疾速 tsieh süh.

SWIM or float on the water, 浮 fow.
To swim as men or boys, 游水
yew shwü; 泗 tsaw, also denotes
to swim or float.
To play upon the water when swim-
ming, 戲水 he shwü.
To swim on the surface of the water,

浮行水上 fow hing shwü
shang.

SWINDLE, to borrow a false name, 假
借名色 kea tsay ming sīb.

To cheat people out of their property
by false pretexts, 誑騙 kwei pëen,
詐欺取人財物 cha ke
tseu jin tsæ wüh.

To swindle under pretext of govern-
ment authority, 假官誑騙
kea kwan kwei pëen.

SWINDLER, 詐欺取人財物
者 cha ke tseu jin tsæ wüh chay.

SWINE, 猪 choo; 彘 che.

A swine digging up the ground, 豕
掘地 she keuē to.

SWING, or rope suspended at each end,
with the middle part hanging down
to sit on, and be swung backwards
and forwards, 鞦韆 tseu tsëen.

To play on the swing, 打鞦韆
ta tsaw tsëen.

SWIVEL, a gun fixed on a pivot, used
in boats, 過山標 kwo shan
peaou.

SWOON or fainting fit, 魂不附身
hwän püh foo shin.

SWORD to wear at the side, 腰刀
yaou taou.

A double edged sword, 劍 këen.

Bestowed on him a sword with gems,
賜之寶劍 tze che paou këen.

To draw a sword, 拔劍 pā këen.

Sword in the belly and honey in the
mouth, 腹劍而口蜜 fūh këen

urb kow mēh. A sort of sword
exercise, 舞刀 woo taou.

SWORE he would not eat it, 誓不
食之 she püh shīb che.

Swore or took an oath in the family
temple, 誓于家廟 she yu kea
meaou.

SYCAMORE, or mock plane, or a species
of Acer, 楓樹 kung shoo. See
Maple.

SYCOPHANT, 諂諂恭悅之人
tsan chen kung yuē che jin, slan-
dering, flattering, and trying to
please.

SYGNATHUS HIPPOCAMPUS, 海馬
hæ ma, 'sea horse.'

Sygnathus Acus, 海龍 hæ lung,
'sea dragon.'

SYRINX, or Fistula, composed of a
number of (twelve) reeds of different
lengths tied together, 律呂 leūh
leu; the longest one called 黃鐘
hwang chung, was the measure of
the rest and the foundation of all
weights and measures in China: it
was nine puntos long, and its
空徑三分 kung king san fun,
tube's diameter was three tenths of a
punto.

SYRUP, 糖水 tang shwü.

SYSEE SILVER, 絲銀 szo yin; 文
銀 wän yin.

SYTHIAN LAMB, root of the Polypo-
dium Aureum, 黃狗尾 hwang
kow wei.

T

The initial sound of this letter abounds in Chinese; but they cannot write or pronounce its final sound without a vowel after it.

TABASHEER, 竹黃 chüh hwang; also called 天竹黃 t'ien chüh hwang; another drug resembling it is called 竹瀝 chüh lei'h.

TABERNEMONTANA CORONARIA, 狗牙花 kow ya hwa.

TABLE, 桌子 chō tsze; 一張桌子 yih chang chō tsze.

The edge of the table, 桌邊 chō p'ēn.

Afterwards sat down at the table, 然後入席 jen hōw jūh sei'h.

Struck the table and cried out excellent, 拍案叫妙 pih gan keaou meauou.

Sat at the head at a side table, 坐在橫頭一桌 tso tsae hung tow yih chō.

Table cloths, 桌布 chō poo.

Table drapery, 桌圍 chō wei.

At table the host says, 請用菜 tsing yung tsae, pray take food; or please to use the vegetables. The guest replies, 你請 ne tsing, I beg you to proceed. When one person leaves off eating before the rest, he says 少陪 shaou pei; reply, 好說請便 hau shwō, tsing p'ēu; you are complimentary; pray do as you please. When one lays down his chopsticks before the rest,

he says, 我不候 wo pūh hōw, I'll not wait for you; or 我先得罪 wo s'ēn t'ih tsau; I have offended in preceding you; reply, 請寬坐 tsing kwan tso, pray sit at your ease.

Tables of chords, tangents, secants, &c. are called 八線表 p'ā s'ēn p'eaou. (See 數理精蘊 sū lo tsing wān, vols 3-6.)

Table talk, 席話 sei'h hwa.

One table talk, 一席話 yih sei'h hwa; a particular conversation.

TABOUR, a small drum beaten with one stick, 懷鼓 hwae koo; two boards for beating time and accompanying the voice, 響板 heang pan.

TACK, as ships and boats do, 樞篷 kow pung; 之字走 che tsze tsow. Some say, 打陰 ta tsang. The Chinese use this expression for a man's going sideways like a crab, when entering the presence of a superior; and also 趨踰 t'eu tsang.

TADPOLE, 雷公魚 luy kung yu; this is the Canton name. The Puntsaou calls them 蚪斗 ko tow; 活東 hwā tung; 玄魚 heuen yu; 懸針 heuen chin; 水仙子 shwūy s'ēn tsze; and 蝦蟇

臺 hea ma tae; or 蝦蟆子 hea ma tsze.

TAEI, by some English written tale, a nominal coin of the Chinese, and the name of a weight, 兩 leang.

A tael of silver, 一兩銀 yih leang yin.

TAIL of an animal, 尾 wei. It is used for the end of any thing, as the end of the book, 書尾 shoo wei.

A dog came wagging its tail, 一隻狗搖尾而來 yih ch'ih kow yaou wei urh lae.

Tail of a horse, 馬尾把 ma wei pa.

The hairs of a horse's tail tied to a stick and used to drive away the flies in summer, 馬尾拂 ma wei fūh; and 馬尾掃 ma wei scaou.

Tail worn by the Chinese, 辮子 p'ēn tsze.

To plait the tail, 打辮子 ta p'ēn tsze.

TAFFETY, flowered petticoats, 畫花絹裙 hwa hwa keuen keun.

TAILOR, 裁縫 t'ae fung; or 裁縫的人 t'ae fung t'ēh jin.

Tailor's worship 軒轅 H'ēn-yuen, as the inventor of their art.

Tailor bird, 巧婦鳥 keaou foo neaou; 鷓鴣 t'eaou leaou.

TAKE, lay hold on, 拿 na; 把 pa;
 取 tseu; 拾取 shě tseu. To take
 up. 撮起 t'ò ke. Took one, 撮
 了一個 t'ò leaou yih ko.
 To take as between nippers, 夾 keā.
 To take out, 拿出來 na ch'uh lae.
 To take down, 取下來 tseu hea
 lae.
 Take up, 拿上去 na shang keu.
 Take up from the ground, 拾起
 sh'ih ke; 撿起來 k'èu ke lae.
 To take out of a hole, 挖着 wā ch'ò.
 To take from amongst water, 撈着
 laou ch'ò.
 The whole of them (the men) were
 taken, 都拘齊了 too keu
 tse leaou.
 This section was taken from Chow-
 le, 此一條出於周禮
 tze yih teaou ch'uh yu Chow-le.
 Take care of a child, 提理孩子
 te le hae tze.
 I'll now take the love of father and
 mother to you and discourse on it,
 如今且把父母疼你
 們的心腸說一說 joo
 kin tseay pa foo moo t'ang ne mun
 t'èih sin chang shw'ò yih shw'ò.
 She then stretched out the chop sticks
 to take up an egg; but how could
 she take it up! 便伸快子要
 夾蛋子. 那裡夾得起
 p'èen shin kwac tze yaou keā tan
 tze, na le keā t'ih ke!
 To take colours in war, 奪旗 t'ò
 ke. Taken by the army, 軍獲
 得也 keun hw'ò t'ih yay.
 Take an account of one's self, 親自
 檢點 tsin tze k'èu t'èen

Take the most important, the newest
 and most uncommon, 取切要
 新奇者 tseu ts'è yaou sin ke
 chay.
 Take medicine, 服藥 fuh yò; 送
 下 sung-hea.
 Take a dose at day light, 天明
 服一劑 t'èen ming fuh yih tse.
 Take poison, 服毒 fuh t'ùh.
 Take in food, 進食 tsin sh'ih.
 Take, to be in fashion, said of manu-
 factures, 興 hing.
 TALC, 雲母石 yun moo sh'ih.
 Talc in powder, 雲母粉 yun moo
 fu.
 Talc lanterns, 千張紙燈 ts'èen
 chang che t'ang.
 TALEBEARER, 過話的人 kwo
 hwa t'èih jin; revealer of secrets, 嘴
 不密的人 tsuy p'uh meih t'èih
 jin; 口疎 kow soo.
 Bearer of false tales, 搬是非的
 人 pwan she fe t'èih jin.
 TALENT, human intellectual ability,
 才 tsae.
 Cleverness, 伶俐 ling le; intelli-
 gence, 聰明 tsung ming; 精乖
 聰明 tsing kwac tsung ming.
 Talent without virtue, 有才無
 德 yew tsae woo t'ih.
 His manners were correct, and his talents
 superior, 形容端正才過
 人矣 hing yung t'wan ching; tsae
 kwo jin e.
 Talents of men will daily flourish, or
 increase, 人才日盛 jin tsae
 j'ih shing.
 On seeing others possess talents, feel as
 if you possessed them yourself, 見

人有才能. 則若已有
 之 k'èen jin yew tsae n'ang; ts'ih j'ò
 ke yew che.

Great talent, 竅妙 keaou meau;
 i. e. 'wonderfully porous mind'; 有
 機關 yew ke kwan; i. e. 'pos-
 sessing springs of action.'

If indeed it was Miss Ying who wrote
 it, her talent is not inferior to Mung-
 yun, 若果是英娘所作
 其才不亞於夢雲 j'ò
 kw'ò she Ying Neang so ts'ò; ke tsae
 p'uh ya yu Mung-yun.

Although he has talent that reaches to
 heaven; I fear he'll find it difficult
 to take wings and fly away, 雖有
 冲天本事恐亦插翅
 難飛 suy yew chung t'èen pun sze,
 kung y'ih ch'è che nan f'ei.

TALK, talking, 講 keang; 說話
 shw'ò hwa; 講話 keang hwa.

I now see that sister-in-law is a talking,
 laughing, very affectionate person,
 我如今見嫂子是個
 有說有笑極疼人的
 wo joo kin k'èen saou tze she ko
 yew shw'ò; yew saou, keih t'ang jin
 t'èih.

To chat and talk together, 談談 tan
 tan.

Disliked talking about Budha and
 Laou-tsze, 不喜談佛老 p'uh
 he tan F'uh, Laou.

He who has reason on his side need not
 talk loud, 有理不用高聲
 yew le p'uh yung kaou shing.

Because of much talk, 多言故耳
 to yen koo urh.

He talked and laughed and was much

pleased, 他說說笑笑甚是歡喜 ta shwō shwō, seaou seaou, shin she hwan he.

Don't know what they were talking about, 不知說了些什麼話 pūh che shwō leaou seay shih mo hwa.

TALKATIVE person, 嘴快的人 tsuy kwae lēih jin.

TALL man, 高人 kaou jin; 高長人 kaou chang jin.

TAMARIX, 垂絲柳 chuy sze lew.

TANGENT to a circle, 圓之切線 hwan che tsēh sēn.

TAOU sect, 道教 Taou keaou; the founder called 老子 Laou-tsze, 老君 Laou keun, and other names.

TAPE of cotton, 棉紗帶 mēn sha tae.

TAR, 巴麻油 pa ma yew.

TARE, a weed growing amongst corn, 茶蓼 too leaou.

To weed out the tares, 以薅 e haou.

Tares are also called 莠子草 sew tsze tsau; 稗穉 e pe; 雁麥草 yen mih tsau; 鈴鏞麥草 ling tang mih tsau, &c.

Tare the weight of a package, 除皮 choo pe; 皮重 pe chung.

Net weight, 淨重 tsing chung.

TARTARS generally are called by the Chinese 達子 tā tsze.

The Manshur Tartars, 滿州人 Mwan-chow jin.

Munkoo Tartars, 蒙古人 Mung-koo jin.

Tartars who do not understand Chinese, 滿人不諳漢文者 Mwan jin pūh gan Han wān chay.

Manshur Tartar language, 清文 ming wān; Tartar books, 清書 tsing shoo.

The Tartars boast that, Ginseng is one of their weeds; and deer's horns is the product of one of their brutes,

人參是他的草穢

鹿茸是他的畜生

Jin sūn she ta tēih tsau keang,

Lūh jung she ta tēih chūh sāng.

TARTARUS, or 冥間 ming kēn,

has various punishments, as 刀山 taou shan, a hill of sword spikes;

火坑 ho kang, a pit of fire, &c.

TASK to a scholar, 工課 kung ko.

Task not fixed, 工課不限多

寡 kung ko pūh hēn to kwa.

To finish one's task, 完課 wan

ko; 完成日課 wan ching yih

ko; jih ko denotes a daily task.

TASTE, 味 we; 味道 we taou.

Not the right taste, 味不正 we pūh ching; the taste changed, 味變 we pēn.

I naturally had a taste for the practice of medicine, 余性嗜醫 yu sing she e.

Taste for reason and to maintain truth,

味道守真 we taou, show chin.

The point, beauty or force of any composition, they express by 味 we, taste.

As he did not perceive the beauty (or relish the taste) of the poem, 他不知其詩之味 ta-pūh che he she che we.

A prince being ill and taking medicine, the minister first tastes it, 君有疾飲藥臣先嘗之 keun.

yew tsoih yin yō; chin sēn chang che.

How don't you discover by the taste? 你怎嘗不出來 no tsāng chang pūh chūh lae?

Tastes or likings different, 異趣 e tsau. A good man's taste is different from that of a bad man; by the bad man he is hated, 君子與小人異趣其為小人所愠 keun tsze yu seaou jin e tsau, ke wei seaou jin so wān.

TASTELESS, 無味道 woo we taou.

TATTERED or torn, 破碎 po suy.

Tattered garments, 破衣服 po e fūh.

TATTLE or prate about people's being right or wrong, 說是非 shwō she fei; 說人家閒事 shwō jin kea hēn sze.

To be fond of tattling about other people's affairs, 喜談人家閒雜事 he tan jin kea hēn tsā sze.

TATTLER, 說是非的人 shwō she fei tēih jin.

TAVERN, 酒店 tsew tēn; 酒館 tsew kwan.

TAVERNKEEPER, 酒家 tsew kea; 店主 tēn choo.

TAUTOLOGY in conversation, 說來說去 shwō lae, shwō keu; 重舌 chung shō; 再三說 tsae san shwō.

Tautology in writing, 文字重復 wān tsze chung fūh; 其語句冗雜重復 ke yu keu jung tsā chung fūh.

TAX on merchandise, 稅 shwōy; 餉 heang.

Land-tax, 錢糧 tséen leang.
 Taxes on newly cultivated land, 新賦 sin foo: 新開田畝的錢 sin kae tēn mow tēh tsēn.
 To levy a tax without the authority of government, 私抽 sze chow.
 TAYLOR. See Tailor.
 TEA, 茶 cha; tea leaf, 茶葉 chayǎ.
 Strong tea, 濃茶 nung cha; weak tea, 淡茶 tan cha.
 Bohea tea, 武彝茶 woo e cha; named from the hills where the plants grow.
 Green teas, 綠茶 lüh cha; from 武源縣 Woo-yuen-hēen, in 徽州 hwuy-chow.
 Winter teas, 押冬茶 yǎ tung cha.
 Pekoe tea, 白毫 pih hao.
 Pou-chong, 包種 paou chung.
 Sou-chong 小種 seaou chung: called also 小焙 seaou pei.
 Congo, 工夫茶 kung foo cha.
 Hyson tea, 熙春茶 he chun cha.
 Hyson skin, 皮茶 pe cha.
 Twankay tea, 屯溪茶 tun ke cha.
 Campoi, 揀焙茶 kēen pei cha; called also 次種 tze chung.
 Singlo tea, 松羅茶 sung lo cha;
 Tea board, 茶盤 cha pwan.
 Prepared the tea and wine cups, 預備茶酒器皿 yu pe cha tsew ke ming.
 Tea cup, 茶杯 cha pei.
 Chinese tea cup, 茶盅 cha chung; the cover, 盅蓋 chung kae; the waiter on which they hand it, 盅船 chng chuen.
 Tea drank to excess swells the abdo-

men; it is to be corrected by vinegar, 飲茶多腹脹以醋解之 yin cha to fūh chung, e tsou keae che.
 TEACH, to instruct, 教 keaou; 教訓 keaou heua.
 To be taught, 被教 pe kraou.
 To teach and practice, 教習 keaou seih.
 Teach and convert all mankind, 教化眾生 keaou hwa chung sāng.
 TEACHABLE. That may be taught, 可教得的 ko keaou tih tēh.
 Easily taught, 順良易教 shun leang e keaou.
 TEACHER is commonly called 先生 sēn sāng; 師傅 sze foo.
 Teacher of children, 蒙師 mung sze.
 Teacher of the Budh sect, 法師 fā sze.
 Teachers of the Taou sect are called 真仙 chin sēn.
 To assume the manner of a teacher, 做出師家模樣 tsou chūh sze kea mou yang.
 Religious teachers are blamed for 要人財寶受人禮拜 yaou jin tsae paou; show jin le pae, wanting people's property; and accepting people's worship; i. e. for a mercenary and proud spirit.
 TEAR, to pull asunder, 拆 tāh; 拆開 tāh kae. To pull to shreds, 扯碎 chay suy.
 He forthwith took the fan and tore it all to pieces, 他遂將扇子扯得粉碎去過 ta suy tsang shen tze, chay tih fun suy keu kwo.
 Then the paper will not tear easily,

則紙不脆裂 tāh che pūh tauy lēō.
 He then took the paper, gave it a tear and ordered a man to burn it, 他便拿紙一把撕了命人火去 ta pēn na che, yih pa sze leaou, ming jin ho keu.
 The wind tore up the trees and raised the sand, 那風拔樹颺沙 na fung pā shoo yang sha.
 Tears from the eyes, 淚 luy; 眼淚 yen luy.
 To shed tears, 下淚 hea luy; 垂淚 chuy luy; 流淚 lew luy.
 Could not prevent the tears from flowing, 禁不住淚流下來 kin pūh-chou, lay lew hea lae.
 Wept and shed tears of blood, 哭啼血淚 kūh te heuē luy.
 Seeing that the young lady spoke till her feelings were wounded, he also unconsciously let fall a few tears, 見小姐說到傷心他不覺落下幾點淚來 ta pūh kōē lō hea ke tēn luy lae.
 Burst into tears, 大哭起來 ta kōh ke lae.
 I ought to shut the door and drink my tears, 自應閉戶飲泣 tze ying pe hoo yin keih.
 He who reads Chin-tsing-peaou without shedding tears, is decidedly destitute of filial piety, 讀陳情表而不下淚者決不孝也 tūh Chin-tsing-peaou urh pūh hea luy chay, keuē pū. beaou yay. The composition referred to was written during the 10th century.

To wipe away tears, 拭淚 shih luy.

TECHNICAL terms of the Budh sect, are often unintelligible to Chinese, who very commonly affect a contempt for the religion; ex. g. 無上正等正覺之心 woo shang ching t'ang; ching keō che sin, which is said to mean, 智慧 che hwuy, a clear discernment; spiritual intelligence.

TEDIOUS to describe it, 說也瑣碎 shwō yay so suy.

TEETH, 牙 ya; 齒 che.

Having rubbed his teeth and washed his mouth, 擦了牙漱了口完畢 chā leaou ya, sow leaou kow, wan p'ih,

Teeth set on edge, 牙齒酸軟 ya che swan juen.

Teeth open and loose, 齒疎不堅 che soo p'ih keen.

Teeth so open as to admit things between them, 齒疎陷物 che soo hēen wūh.

Teeth having fallen out to grow again, 牙落重生 ya lō chung sāng.

The passage at the teeth, 戶門 hoo mun, the gate or entrance.

Teeth even to o'd age not fail, 齒至老不敗 che, che lau p'ih pae.

TELESCOPES, 千里鏡 tsāen le king; or 千里眼 tsāen le yen.

TELL, to give an account of, 告訴 kaou soo. To tell one's distressing circumstances, 告急 kaou kelh.

Tell it from one to another as a bit of news, 轉相告語以播新聞 chuen scang kaou yu, e po sin wān.

TELLINA, species of, 交紋蜆 keou wān hēen.

Tellina species, handsome, 玳瑁蜆 tae mei hēen.

TEMERITY, unreasonable contempt of danger, 冒險 maou hēen: it is proverbially expressed by 以卵投石 e lwan tow shih, throwing an egg at a stone.

TEMPER, to mingle equably, 調勻 teaou yun.

Disposition of mind, 性情 sing tsing; 品性 pin sing; 品格 pin kih.

Sweet temper, 甘話的品格 kan lēen tēih pin kih.

Bitter temper, 苦辣的性情 koo lā tēih sing tsing.

Bad temper, 性情不好 sing tsing p'ih haou; hasty temper, 性急 sing kelh.

Fiery temper, 火性 ho sing.

They allow themselves to act according to their tempers; and when once their tempers are raised they disregard their persons, 他們任着性子兒行一時間性起身子都不願 ta mun jin chō sing tsze urh hing; y'ih she keen sing ke, shiu tsze too p'ih koo.

You must every day regulate your own temper, 必須平日要調和自己的性子 p'ih seu ping j'ih, yaou teaou ho tsze ke tēih sing tsze.

He kept his temper and said nothing, 他忍氣吞聲 ta jin ke tun shing; 'he bore his breath and swallowed his voice.'

TEMPERATE, moderate in the use of things, 節用 tsē yung; 儉廉的 keen lēen tēih; 儉節 keen tsē.

Restraining ardent passions, 自持 tsze che; 謹身節欲 kin shin tsē yō; 守節 show tsē: this last expression sometimes means, maintaining a chaste widowhood.

TEMPEST of wind, 暴風 paou fung; or reversed, Fung paou.

Met with a tempest at sea, 在海面遇着大風 tsae hae mēen yu chō ta fung.

TEMPLES for religious purposes, 廟 meau; 寺 sze; 院 yuen, &c.

Temples of the Taou sect, 觀院 kwan yuen.

Temples or places of sacrifice, 祠祀 tsze sze.

Temples where Budh's image is worshipped, 供佛像之廟 kung Fūh seang che meau.

In the temple service, they have a flattened conical piece of wood hollowed and struck by a stick to keep time when the Budh priests chaunt it, is called 卜魚 p'ih yu, made of 桑木 mulberry wood.

It is all rich old men, and a few foolish rich women, who hearing of a god forthwith build a temple to his honor, without knowing what man the god is, 都是有錢的老公們和那些有錢的愚婦們聽見有個神就蓋起廟來供着也不知那神是何人 too she yew tsēen tēih laou-kung mun, ho na seay yew

tsēn tēh yu foo mun ting kōen yew ko shin, tsew kae ke meau lae kung chō; yay pūh che na shin she ho jin.

TEMPORARY, 暫且 tsan tsay; 暫時 tsan she.

Temporary residence, 寓所 yu so; 暫住的房子 tsan choo tēh fang tze; 寄住 ke choo.

Constant residence, 實住 sh'ih choo.

TEMPORIZE, 改行以趨時 kae hing e tseu she; alter one's conduct to accommodate the times.

TEMPT to solicit to ill, 誘惑 yew hwō; 煽惑 shen hwō.

Tempted by the devil to oppose the Lord's covenant, 被魔之誘違主之約 pei mo che yew wei Choo che yō: a Mahomedan expression, in reference to 阿丹 O-tan, 好媧 Haou-wa, Adam and Eve.

TEMPTER, the devil, 誘惑之魔鬼 yew hwō che mo kwei.

TEN, 十 sh'ih;

Ten times better, 還好十倍 hwan heau sh'ih pei.

Of the soldiers that fled, not one or two out of ten returned, 士卒逃歸十無一二 sze tsūh taou kwei, sh'ih woo y'ih urh.

Not a ten thousandth part, 未及萬分之一 we keih wan fun che y'ih.

Ten regions, 十方 sh'ih fang, means 四正四隅上下 the four cardinal points; the four angular points; the zenith and nadir, or 天地之中 between heaven and earth.

TENACIOUS, obstinate, 固執 koo ch'ih. You should not be too tenacious, 不可過于固執 pūh ko kwo yu koo ch'ih.

TENANT in a house, 房客 fang k'ih; 承租房屋的 ching tsoo fang ūh tēh.

Tenant on land, 田客 tēn k'ih: the owner of the land is called 田主 tēn choo.

TENDER, soft, 柔 jow.

Tender and weak, 柔弱的 jow jō tēh.

Tender hearted, 慈心 tze sin; 慈仁之心 tze jin che sin; 軟心的 juen sin tēh.

A tender-hearted man, 一個軟心腸的人 y'ih ko juen sin chang tēh jin.

Tender disposition, 柔情 jow tsing.

Taste sweet, and the meat tender, 味甘肉脆 we kan jow tsuy.

TENDON, 筋 kin.

TENFOLD ratio, increase in a, 以十倍倍之 e sh'ih pei pei che.

TENON of the carpenter, 筭牙 seun ya.

TENSE, slack, 緊鬆 kin, sung.

TENSES of verbs, in Chinese are made by separate particles.

TENT, 帳房 chang fang.

Entertained him in the tent, 延之帳中 yen che chang chung.

TENTH, 第十 te sh'ih.

Three tenths, 十分之三 sh'ih fun che san.

TEPID water, wash the mouth, 溫水漱口 wān shwōy sow kow.

TERM, or limit, 限 hēn; 界 keac.

Time, 時節 she tsē.

To term or name, 名之 ming she.

A term or particular name or expression, 名字眼 ming tze yen.

No occasion to distinguish between the terms new and old religion, 不必分新舊教之名目 pūh peih fun sin kew keou che ming m'ik.

Terms when prayers are to be offered in private, are 朔望 sō-wang; at new and full moon; at 上元 shang-yuen, 15th of the first moon; 中元 chung-yuen, 15th of the 7th moon; 下元 hea yuen, 15th of the 10th moon, which three terms are called 三元 san yuen; also at the 五臘 woo-lā; five periods called 五, viz. 1st moon 1st day; 5th of the 5th moon; 7th of the 7th moon; 12th of the 10th moon; 8th of the 12th moon: on one's parent's birth days; on one's own birth day, and 其餘早晚 besides every morning and evening.

The twenty-four terms or seasons into which the Chinese divide the year, are called 節令 tsē ling. See Signs.

Terms in proportion, are called 率 sūh: as 比例四率 pe te sze sūh, four terms of a proportion.

TERRA JAPONICA, 兒茶 urh cha, or 孩兒茶 hae urh cha.

TERRESTRIAL affairs, 屬地之事情 shūh te che sze tsing.

Terrestrial globe, 地球 te kew.

TERRITORY, 地方 te fang.

Attend to the increase of virtue and

not of territory; for with defective virtue, although territory may be extended, it cannot be kept, 務廣德而不務廣地德不足矣地雖廣莫能守 woo kwang tih, urh pūh woo kwang te; tih pūh tsūh e, te suy kwang, mō nāng show.

TEST, approved, after having been put to the test, 效驗過 heaou yen kwo.

TESTACEOUS animal, small, the flesh edible, 蜆 hēen: distinguished into 黑 hih, and 白 pih, black and white.

TESTAMENT, or will of a parent at death, 遺囑 e chūh; 遺書 e shoo; 分家產遺書 fun kea tsan e shoo. The Chinese commonly make an equal division of their property amongst their sons, the wives and daughters have but a small share. Every person concerned gets a copy of the testament or will.

TESTATOR, 寫遺書的人 seay e shoo tēh jin.

TESTICLE, 卵 lwan; 卵子 lwan tsze; 人陰核 jin yin hih.

TETE-A-TETE, to converse, 聚首詢問 tseu show seun wān.

TETRACERA, species of, used to clean utensils, hence its Chinese name 錫葉 seih yē.

TEXT or theme of an essay, 題目 te mūh.

THAN, more than, 過於 kwo yu; negatively, 不管 pūh te, not only; i. e. still more or more than.

More than two, 不止兩個 pūh che leang ko.

Not more than two or three days, 過不上兩三日 kwo pūh shang leang san jīh.

Injurious more than wine, 害甚於酒 hae shin yu tsew.

There are none, or there is nothing greater than heaven, 莫大於天 mō ta yu tēen.

THANK, 謝 seay.

To feel thankful, 感謝 kan seay.

Many thanks, 多謝 to seay; 多蒙 to mung.

Ten thousand thanks, 萬謝 wan seay.

Thank you, thank you for the trouble you have taken, 感勞感勞多謝費心 kan laou, kan laou; to seay fei sin.

Infinitely thankful, 感激不盡 kan keih pūh tsin.

To be thankful for divine favor, 沐神恩 mūh shin gān.

Thank the furnace, 謝竈 seay tsaou; a Chinese usage on the 24th of the 12th moon.

THAT, as a demonstrative pronoun, 那 na; 彼 pe.

That young man, 那後生 na how sāng.

That man, 那個人 na ko jin. That place, 彼處 pe choo.

That night a fire broke out behind the house, 是夜屋後起火 she yay ūh how ke ho.

That with which any thing is weighed to know whether it be heavy or light, 所以稱物而知輕重

者也 so e ching wūh, urh che king chung chay yay.

To cause some end, is expressed by 以 e, and by 使 she.

That men may know, 使人知 she jin che.

To the end that, is sometimes made by 欲 yūh; as the tail of the arrow is made of goose's feathers that it may ride upon the wind, and shoot to a distance, 箭尾以鵝毛爲之欲其乘風而射之遠 tsēen wei e go maou wei che yūh ke shing fung urh shay che yuen.

That he might not forget it, 欲其不忘之 yūh ke pūh wang che.

That the learner may have something to obey and conform to, 使學者有所遵循 she heō chay yew so tsun seun.

That which he said, 他所說 ta so shwō.

THATCH to cover cottages, 茅茨 maou tsze.

Tsze denotes to cover houses with thatch, 以茅蓋屋 e maou kae ūh.

Thatch cottage, 茅舍 maou shay.

THAW, snow, 消雪 seao seuō.

THE injury is small, 其害小 ke hae seao. The crime is great, 其罪大矣 ke tsuy ta e.

The phraseology is low and vulgar, 其詞鄙陋 ke tsze pe low.

The form of it resembles a husbandman's flail for thrashing wheat, 其狀如農家打麥之枷 ke chwang joo nung kea ta mih che kea.

THEATRE, 戲臺 he tae. (Compare with Drama.)

THEE, 你 ne; 爾 urb. Same as Thou.

THEFT, 偷東西之事 tow tung se che sze; 竊取物件 tsé tseu wih k'een.

He committed a theft, 他偷東西了 ta tow tung se leaou.

THEIR, 他們的 ta mun t'eh.

THEM, 他們 ta mun; 伊等 e t'ang.

Tell them, 通知他們 tung che ta mun.

THEME, subject given on which to write, 題目 te m'ih.

What shall we take for a theme? 把甚麼爲題 pa shin mo wei te?

On the management of a theme, see first part of this Dictionary, vol I. p. 780.

THEMSELVES, 他們自家 ta mun tse kea.

That men may know to distinguish themselves from the beasts, 使人知自別於禽獸 she jin che tse peö yu kin show.

THEN, at that time, 那時節 na she tsé; 當時 tang she.

Then, next afterwards, 然後 jen how.

When you have finished, then come to me, 做完事就來我處 tso wan sze tsew lae wo choo.

Wait till the deliberations be settled and then go, 等着商議定了再去 t'ang ch'ö shang e ting leaou, tse keu.

THENCE, from that place, 從那處 tsung na choo. For that reason, 故此 koo tse; 緣此 yuen tse.

When did you come from thence? 你幾時從彼處來 ne ko she tsung pe choo lae.

THENCEFORTH, 從那時以來 tsung na she e lae.

THEOLOGY may be expressed by 論神之理 lun shin che le.

THERE, that place, 那處 na choo.

Denoting simple being or existing, there is a man in Nan-hae district, 南海有一人 nan hae yew yih jin.

There is none, 未有 we yew.

There is some, 有 yew.

There are not any characters, 沒有什麼字 möh yew sh'ih mo tse.

There about, nearly that number, or quantity, 差不多 cha p'ih to; 上下 shang hea.

THEREFORE, 所以 so e; 是以 she e; 因此 yin tse; 故此 koo tse; 緣此 yuen tse.

THEREIN, 其內 ke nuy.

THERMAL spring, 溫泉 wän tseuen.

THERMOMETER, 寒暑針 han shoo chin.

THESE, 這幾個 chay ko ko; 這些 chay seay.

These two angles are right angles, 此二角爲直角 tseo urh keö wei ch'ih keö.

THEY; them, 他們 ta mun; 伊等 e t'ang.

They may walk out and saunter; we also may be happy, 他們逛一逛俗們可又樂了 ta mun kwang yih kwang; ts'ö mun ko yew lö leaou.

They (the Mahomedans) to the poor

of their own country give a monthly allowance, 彼于同郡貧人月有給養之數 pe yu tung keun pin jin, yuö yew keih yang che soo.

THICK, said of a solid substance, 厚 how; the opposite is 薄 p'ö, thin.

These two words in Chinese are used morally when describing the dispositions of people; *thick* denotes Kind and liberal; *thin*, Stingy and cold indifference. Thick and thin, said of liquids, 濃 nung; 稀 he.

Thick soup, 濃湯 nung tang.

Thick consistence, and excellent taste, 濃厚味美 nung how we moi.

THIEF, 賊 ts'ih.

To be a thief, 做賊 tso ts'ih.

He is an old thief, 他是個老賊 ta she ko laou ts'ih.

To catch a thief, 捉賊 ts'ö ts'ih.

If he find it out, I shall afterwards get the name of a thief, 日後他知道了到落一個賊名在我身 jih how ta che taou leaou, taou lö yih ko ts'ih ming tse wo shin.

Thief catcher, 捉賊的人 ts'ö ts'ih t'eh jin; 捕快 poo kwae.

Sent excellent thief-catchers in every direction to make enquiry, 着精細捕人四方緝訪 ch'ö tsing se poo-jin sze fang ts'eh fang.

THIEVE and rob, 竊盜 ts'ö taou.

THIGH, 腿 tuy; 大腿 ta tuy; both the thighs, 兩股 leang koo: koo is used figuratively for a share; 火腿 ho tuy, 'fire thigh' denotes a Fire-dried ham.

THIN of solid substances, 薄 pō; of liquid substances, 稀 he. (Compare with *Thick*.)

New honey is thin and yellow, 新蜜稀而黃 sin meih, he urh hwang.

THINE, 你的 ne tēh.

THING, a material existence, 物 wūh; 東西 tung se.

To learn the nature of things, or physical science, 學格物 heō kīh wūh.

All things, means all creatures exclusive of heaven and earth, 萬物 wan wūh.

What thing is this? 這個爲何物 chay ko wei ho wūh? 這個是甚麼物 chay ko she shin mo wūh?

God created heaven, earth, and all things, 上帝創造天地萬物 Shang-to chwang tsau tēn te, wan wūh. There is one thing, &c.

只是一件 chīh she yīh kēn. There is no such thing, 未之有也 we che yew yay.

To be ignorant of any one thing is the disgrace of a scholar, 一物不知儒者之恥 yīh wūh pūh che, joe chay che che.

He who can name every thing he meets with, may be considered a great man, 遇物能名可爲丈夫 yu wūh nāng ming, ko wei chang-foo.

Things by which ceremonies were performed to the gods, were also the things to perform ceremonies to men, 所以禮神亦所以禮人 so e le shin, yīh so e le jin.

Things (or affairs) that have not been seen or heard of before, 未見未聞之事 we kēn we wān che sze.

Things that are called felicitous omens no doubt many of them are false, 所謂祥瑞固多僞妄 so wei tseang suy, koo to wei wāng.

What thing are you? is said in contempt to a person, 你是甚麼東西 ne she shin mo tung se.

THINK, to employ the mind about, 思 sze; 思想 sze seang; 念及 nēn keih.

To think anxiously about; 慮及 leu keih.

To suppose or estimate, 估 koo; 精度 chae tō; 料想 leau seang; 打量 ta leang; 估量 koo leang.

Think thrice and then act, 三思而後行 san sze urh bow hing.

To think with a pure mind, 思無邪 sze woo sey: said by Confucius in reference to the study of the ancient poetry.

Thinking over and over again, 想來想去 seang lae, seang keu.

I cannot think of it at once, 小的一時想不起來 seau tēh yīh she seang pūh ke lae.

Thinking for a sentence, 索句 sō keu.

If one day pass without thinking of that which is good, all evil thoughts will spontaneously arise, 一日不念善請惡自皆起 yīh jīh pūh nēn sheu; choo gō tze keae ke.

Ask your own heart if you can really remain without thinking, 問己

心果能無思 wān ke sin kwo nāng woo sze.

As soon as I think of this, 一念及此 yīh nēn keih tze.

Do not think about this, 不念及於此 pūh nēn keih yu tze.

Think absurdly, and hope to attain immortality (of the body), 妄想希圖常生 wang sang he too chang sang.

Not worth thinking about, 不足置胸中 pūh tsūh che heung chung.

THIRD, 第三 te san.

THIRST, 渴 kō.

To allay thirst, 解渴 keae kō.

Thirst or parched mouth, felt after child-bearing, 產後口渴 tsan how kow kō.

Troublesome or craving thirst, 煩渴 fan kō.

Thirst, is used figuratively in 渴懷 kō hwae, thirsty mental regards; longing after.

THIRTEEN, 十三 shīh san.

THIRTEENTH, 第十三 te shīh san.

THIRTIETH, 第三十的 te san shīh tēh.

THIRTY, 三十 san shīh.

THIS thing, 這個東西 chay ko tung se.

This man, 此人 tze jin.

This is a virtuous person; alas, that she is so unfortunate, 斯人賢淑惜福薄耳 tze jin hēn shūh; seih sūh pō urh.

This is the recompense of an incendiary who injures the people, 此放火

害民之報 *tsze fang ho hae*
min che paou.

This should not be entirely believed,
此不可盡信者也 *tsze*
püh ko tsin sin chay yay.

This year, 本年 pun nēn.

THITHER, go thither, 往彼處去
wang pe choo keu.

THORAX, or region above the orifice of
the stomach, 上焦 shang tseou.

THORN. Fence round the root of the tree,
荆棘捆圍于樹根 *king*
kēh kwān wei yu shoo kǎn.

THOROUGHFARE, 通路 tung loo;
可通行過的路 ko tung
hing kwo tēh loo.

Thoroughfare both by land and water,
水陸通衢 shwūy lūh tung keu.

THOSE, 那些 na seay; 那幾個
na ke ko.

Those pencils, 那幾枝筆 na ke
che peih.

THOROUGHLY, or universally learned,
博學 pō heš.

THOU, 爾 ne; 你 urh; 汝 joo.

THOUGH, 雖 suy; 雖然 suy jen;
縱然 tsung jen.

Though he be good, still I cannot make
my mind easy, 縱然他好我
到底不放心 tsung jen ta
haou; wo taou te püh fang sin.

Though very busy, 任是事忙
jin she sze mang.

Though it blow hard and rain heavily,
she will still go, 任是大風
大雨也要去的 jin she ta
fung ta yu, yay yaou keu tēh.

THOUGHT, operation of the mind, 想
seang.

A bad thought arose in his mind, 他
就起了不良之心 ta tsew
ke leaou püh leang che sin.

Had a great many thoughts, 有許
多想頭 yew heu te seang tow.

Thought no more about it, 斷了
念頭 twan leaou nēn tow.

Honored brother, pray give it a thought
whether or not it can be done, 尊
兄試思之不可也 (sun
heung, she sze che, ko püh ko yay.

For the thoughts to dwell on, to cherish
in the memory, 記掛 ke kwa.

Thought and said to herself, 自忖
道 tsze tsun taou.

I have thought of another laughable
story, 我又想起笑話來
了 wo yew seang ke seou hwa lae
leaou.

Deep in thought, 深思 shun sze.

Thoughts disordered within, 思慮
紛擾於內 sze leu fun jaou yu
auy. Much thought greatly injures
the animal spirits, 思多太損
神 sze to, tae sun shin.

A great many angry thoughts and en-
raged thoughts, 忿念嗔念最
多 fun nēn chin nēn tsuy to.

Not a single thought moved, 一念
不動 yih nēn püh tung.

Thoughts of what is one's proper duty,
本分之思 pun fun che sze.

Thoughts beyond one's own duty and
interest (in a spiritual sense, as used
by the Taou sect), 出位之思
chù wei che sze.

Are your thoughts fixed on Budh? 佛
在心頭是不是 Fūh tsac
sia tow she püh she.

Ce-sation of thought or abstraction,
內念不生 nuy nēn püh
sāng: is called by the Taou sect
玉虛 yūh heu, and 太虛 tae
heu, a precious vacuity.

Thoughts are ever shifting and flowing,
without any resting place, 念念遷
流無有休歇處 nēn nēn
tsēn lew, woo yew hew hēh choo.

THOUGHTFUL, or considerate about
one's own affairs, 自料理的
tsze leaou le tēh. Thoughtless about
one's own affairs, 不自料理
püh tsze leaou le.

THREAD, 線 sēn; 一條線 yih
teaou sēu.

Flaxen thread, 麻線 ma sēn.

Cotton thread, 棉線 mēn sēn.

Silk thread, 絲線 sze sēn.

To spin thread, 紡線 fang sēn.

Threads of a spider's web, the Chinese
call 蜘蛛絲 che choo sze, spi-
der's silk.

To thread a needle, 穿針 chuen chin.

THREATEN, to denounce evil, 嚇
hīb; 嚇呼 hīb hoo.

To assail people with the mouth is called
to threaten, 以口拒人曰
嚇 e kow keu jin yūh hīb.

Threatened the foreign sailors, 嚇呼
夷梢 hīb hoo e shaou.

Threaten, intimidate, and extort money
from poor people by false pretences,
恐嚇索詐貧民 kung hīb.
sē cha pin min: for this 枉法贓
wang fá tsang, perversion of the laws,
to obtain money; seventy blows are
awarded, if the sum taken amount to
one tacl.

Advise them and also threaten them a-
while, 勸了他們又威嚇
了一陣 keuen leaou ta mun,
yew wei hih leaou yih chin.

THREE, 三 san; 三才者天地
人 san tsae chay, tēn, te, jin; the
three great powers are heaven, earth,
and man.

Three, *three'd* (multiplied by three)
makes nine, 三而三之是
爲九 san urh san che she wei kew.

THREEFOLD, three times the quantity,
三倍 san pei.

Threefold cord, 三紐繩 san new
shing.

THREESCORE, 六十 lew shih.

THRESHOLD, 門限 mun hēn, 闕
yih; 門檻子 mun lan tsze.

She was standing on the threshold of
the door, and with an earpick picking
her teeth, 蹬着門檻子拿
耳挖子剔牙 tēng chō mun
lan tsze, na urh wā tsze, tēih ya.

Putting her foot on the corner door
threshold she laughing said, 跳着
那角門的門檻子笑
道 chae chō na keō mun tēih mun
lan tsze, seaou taou.

THREW down the pencil, 擲下筆
tsih hea peih.

Threw down the needle, 擲下針
tsih hea chin.

Threw or twisted himself about, 將
身子亂扭 tsēang shin tsze
hwan new.

Threw himself into a well and put an
end to his life, 投井自盡
tow tsing tsze tsin. Threw in medi-
cine, 投下藥 tow hea yō.

Threw a stone, 拋石頭 paou shih
tow.

THRICE, 三次 san tsze; 三遭
san tsaou.

He came thrice, 他三回來 ta
san hwuy lae.

THROAT, or superior end of the oeso-
phagus, 喉 how; 咽喉 yen how.
The passage of the throat, 喉嚨 how
lung.

To cut one's throat, 自刎 tsze wān.

THRONE of the emperor, 寶座 paou
tsō; 龍位 lung wei.

The emperor ascended the throne, 天
子登了龍位 tēn tze tēng
leaou lung wei; forthwith ascended
the throne, 即位 tsei wei.

The merit of aiding to put a family on
the throne, 開國功勳 kae
kwō kung heun.

From the time that he ascended the
throne, he has repeatedly published
general pardons, 自從坐天
下以來累累次次的
頒下恩赦 tze tsung tso tēn
hea e lae, luy luy tze tze tēih
pan hea gān shay.

THRONG of people, 人衆太多
jin chung tac to; 一羣人 yih
keun jin.

They forthwith thronged like bees to
the inner apartment, 遂蜂擁
至內室 suy fung yung che nuy
shih.

THROUGH, 透 tow.

See through, 看透 kan tow.

Dry through, 乾透 kan tow.

THROW a stone, 拋石頭 paou
shih tow.

To throw down, 擲下 tsih hea.

To throw away, 丟吊 tew teaou.

He has thrown out the tea, 他潑
了茶 ta pō leaou cha.

He took me, threw me down, and then
with his fist wounded me on the
right cheek, 他將我揪到
用拳將我右腮打傷
ta tseang wo, tsew taou, yung keuen
tseang wo, yew sae ta shang.

Throw it into a manure pit, 投糞
土坑中 tow fun too kang chung.

Throw down from the top of the city
wall, 由城上擲下 yew ching
shang tsih hea.

Throw off fetters and manacles, 脫
桎梏 tō chih küh; or to throw
off trammels and shackles.

Throw the blame of a fault on some-
body else, 事過失推人 sze
kwo shih, tuy jin.

To throw one's own debts or crimes
on other person's backs, 自己
債與罪移與別人背
之 tze ke chae yu tsuy e yu peē
jin pei che.

Throw a task on somebody else, either
from good or bad motives, 推託
tuy tō.

He threw that business on me, 其事
投擲于我 ke sze tow tsih yu
wo.

THRUSH, 畫眉雀 hwa mei tseō.

THRUST, as cattle with their horns, 觸
chüh.

To thrust from one with the hands,
推一推 tuy yih tuy.

To thrust or cast in, 托入 tō jüh.

Formerly, he had thrust the two odes.

into an old door book, and as soon as the business was over forgot them, 舊時二首詩就夾在舊門簿中一時事過就忘記了 kew she urh show she, tsew keā tsae kew mun poo chung: yih she sze kwo, tsew wang ke leaou.

Thrust it into the hole, and fill it up hard with earth, 插入孔中以土壅實 chā jǎh kung chung, e too yung shǐh.

THUMB. 大指 ta che; 手指公 show che kung.

Take the two thumbs and place them outside the ear, 將兩大拇指放在耳外 tseang leang ta moo che fang tsae urh wae.

THUMP. In a hurry gave her a thump with the palm of her hand, 忙打了他一巴掌 mang ta leaou ta yih pa chang.

THUNDER, 雷 luy. It thunders, 行雷 hing luy.

Suddenly there came on a severe storm of thunder and rain, increased by the hail-stones which fell half the night destroyed an incalculable number of houses, 忽然大雷大雨加以冰雹落到半夜方止壞却房屋無數 hwūh jen ta luy, ta yu, kea e ping pō, lō taou pwan yay fang che; hwae keō fang ūh woo soo.

Thunder-storm rain must not be preserved (for domestic use), 有雷之雨不可收 yew luy che yu pūh ko show: 蓋有毒氣 kae yew tūh ke, it contains a noxious

aura, 如烹飲多生脹病 joo pāng yin, to sāng chang ping, if boiled and drunk it will occasion many abdominal complaints.

Thunder god, 雷神 luy shin.

The roar of thunder, 雷霆 luy ting.

They say, 雨露雷霆聽人之自取 yu loo, luy ting, ting jin che tze tseu, the rain and dew fall to fertilize; and the thunder roars and strikes; let the people take which they please;—this is said in allusion to government, which to the obedient exhibits benevolence; to the disobedient, wrath.

THUS, in this manner, 這樣 chay yang; 這般 chay paw; 如此 joo tsze.

THYSELF, 你自己 ne tsze ke.

TICKLED, pleased in a very high degree, 喜得心癢難撓 he tīh sin yang nau naou.

TIDE, 潮 chaou; 海潮 hae chaou; 水潮 shwūy chaou.

Flowing of the tide, 潮漲了 chaou chang leaou; 潮上來了 chaou shang lae leaou; 長潮水 chang chaou shwūy.

Ebbing of the tide, 退潮水 tuy chaou shwūy; 潮退了 chaou tuy leaou; 潮落下去了 chaou lō hea keu leaou. The morning tide, 早潮 tsau chaou; the noon tide, 午潮 woo chaou.

Wind and tide against one, 潮頂風逆 chaou ting fung neh.

To have the tide with one, 順水 shun shwūy; tide a-head, 逆水 neh shwūy. To go with the tide, or

to avail one's self of it, 乘潮 shing chaou; 趕水 kan shwūy.

To lose the tide, 失潮 shǐh chaou.

TIDEWAITERS at the ships anchored in Whampoa, 押船的爺們 yā chuen tēh Yay mun.

TIDINGS, news, 消息 scaou seih, 'melting and breathing, or transpiring.' Came and brought tidings, 來報個信 lae paou ko sin.

A thing newly heard, 新聞 sin wān.

TIE, fasten to with-cords, 綁 pang; 縛 fō; 細 kwān.

Tie up, 綁起來 pang-ke lae.

To tie a knot, 打結 ta kēē.

Tied the horse to a tree, 將馬拴在樹上 tseang ma tsuen tsae shoo shang.

Tie (or fasten with a string) it on the arm, 繫臂上 he pe shang.

TIFF, to take a slight refreshment between meals, 用點心 yung tēen sin.

TIGER, 虎 hoo; 老虎 laou hoo.

Although sleeping tigers do not bite men, men are still afraid of them because they are tigers, 卧虎雖未噬人人猶畏其虎也 go hoo suy we she jin, jin yew wei ke hoo yay; this is said in allusion to malicious men who may be quiet for the present.

Some men must be treated as if you were training a tiger, and others like a hawk; thus if you rear a tiger, you must keep him satiated with food, for if not full he'll eat men; if you train a hawk, he is only useful when hungry; if you fill him he'll

fly away, 譬如養虎當飽
其肉不飽則將噬人
譬如養鷹饑則用飽
則颺去 pe joo yang hoo, tang
paou ke jow; püh paou, ts'ih tsang
she jin; pe joo yang ying, ke ts'ih
yung; paou ts'ih yang keu.

Tigers and wolves have father and
son, 虎狼有父子 hoo lang
yew foo tsze; i. e. they seem to be
sensible of the relation; and if this be
true of beasts of prey, how disgrace-
ful if human beings lose sight of it.

TIGHT and slack, 緊鬆 kin, sung.

TILE for covering a house, 蓋屋的
瓦 kae ūh t'eh wa.

TILL the next day, 到次日 taou
tsze j'ih.

I waited till six o'clock, 我等到
酉時 wo lǎng taou yew she.

They drunk till the evening and then
all separated, 吃到日暮方
各散去 keih taou y'ih moo, fang
ko san keu.

Till the ground, 發土 fā too; 耕
田 kǎng t'een.

TIMBER, 木 mǔh; a piece of timber,
一條木 y'ih teau m'eh.

Timber merchant, 木商 mǔh shang;
those about Nan-king are said to pos-
sess very large property.

TIME, the measure of duration, 時 she.

What time? 幾時 ke she.

That time, 那時候 na she how;

那時節 na she ts'eh.

At that time, 當時 tang she.

Before that time, 那時之前 na
she che ts'een.

One time, 一次 y'ih tsze.

After that time, 那時之後 na
she che how.

Several times, 數次 soo tsze.

Many times, 多次 to tsze.

A good many times, 好幾次 haou
ke tsze.

I have not time now, 這會子不
得閒兒 chay hwuy tsze p'uh t'ih
h'een urh.

How should he have time to come! 他
那裡得空兒來 ta na le
t'ih kung urh lae!

To fix a time, 準期 chun ke; 約
定某時 y'eh ting mow she.

The 20th of next month is fixed for
going to Canton, 準來月二
十日去省城 chun lae yu'eh
urh sh'ih j'ih keu ts'ang ching.

To pass the time idly doing nothing,
消閒度日 seaou h'een tou j'ih.

When you have time use it well, for
time past cannot be recalled, 有光
陰時善用之蓋光陰
過了不能挽回 yew kwang
yin she, shen yung che; kae
kwang yin kwo leaou, p'uh n'ang wan
hwuy.

A man of mind is careful of time, as if
keeping a gem, 志士惜時
如護寶 che sze seih she joo
hoo paou.

Fleet time cannot be detained, 迅速
光陰不可留 sin s'uh kwang
yin, p'uh ko lew.

Time is but short, although a man live
a hundred years, 人生百歲
光陰有幾 jin s'ang p'ih suy,
kwang yin yew ke.

Although the lion be strong, when the

time comes he also must die, 白獅
其力雖大限到亦死
p'ih sze ke leih suy ta, h'een taou y'ih
sze.

The exact point of noon, 時方正
午 she fang ching woo.

He came in a short time (the time of
eating a meal), 一頓飯的工
夫他來 y'ih tun fan t'eh kung
foo ta lae.

Thought with himself a long time (half
a day), 自忖半日 tsze tsun
pwan j'ih.

To beat time on a circular piece of hol-
low wood covered with horse's skin,
or a tabour, 懷鼓 hwae koo.

Times, five or seven, 五七遍 woo
ts'eh p'een.

Till another time, 又一遭 yew y'ih
tsaou.

Again and a third time, 至再至
三 che tsae, che san.

To be handmaid to a bride, in a manda-
rin's house, is ten times better than
being in my house, 做官府家
的陪嫁勝似在我家
十陪 tso kwan foo kea t'eh pei
kea; shing sze tsae wo kea sh'ih pei.

Must wash it three or five times, 須
洗三五番 seu se san woo fan.

From a long time ago till now, 由來
已久 yew lae e kew.

State of worldly affairs, good times, 運
氣好 yun ke haou. Bad times,
運氣不好 yun ke p'uh haou.

TIME-SERVING changeable man, is a
mean man, 隨時改變此
小人也 suy she kae p'een, tsze
seaou jin yay.

TIMID, 蕙 *sze*; 畏蕙 *wei sze*. Fearful, 畏懼貌 *wei keu maou*. Careful and attentive, but not timid, 慎不蕙 *chin pùh sze*. Timid and retreating back, 退縮不前 *tuy sùh pùh tséen*.

TIMOROUS, 過於畏怕 *kwo yu wei pa*; it is expressed by Afraid of the head and afraid of the tail, 畏首畏尾 *wei show wei wei*.

TIN, 錫 *seih*; 洋錫 *yang seih*.

TINDER of the Chinese, 火絨 *ho jung*.

TINNER, 錫匠 *seih tseang*.

TIP of the finger, 指頭頂 *che tow ting*. A hole as large as the tip of the finger, 那指頭頂第一塊窩兒 *na che tow ting te yih kwae wo urh*.

TIPSY, slightly intoxicated, 微有酒意 *we yew tsew e*.

TIRE, never; not feel or know what it is to be tired, 不知厭倦 *pùh che yen keuen*.

TIRESOME, 使人家厭倦的 *she jin kea yen keuen tēih*.

TITHE, to levy the tenth part, 抽十分之一 *chow shih fan che yih*.

TITHING, or ten families bound for each other's good behaviour to the government, as established in England by Alfred, is acted on in China at this day; the tything is called 保甲 *paou keä*; or 甲保 *keä paou*. A printed paper is given the people by government stating what is forbidden; this document is called

十家牌 *shih kea pae*; and the tithing man, or head person to whom it is given, is called 牌頭 *pae tow*. The head person of ten tithings, or a hundred families is called 甲長 *keä chang*. Another of the people armed with a sort of authority, like that of petty constables, are called 保正 *paou ching*; and an assistant joined with him is called 保陪 *paou pei*. According to this system of police, 一家有犯九家連坐 if one family offend, the other nine families are implicated.

TITLE an appellation of honor, 稱呼之字眼 *ching hoo che tsze yen*; 尊稱 *tsun ching*; 尊號 *tsun haou*. Title of Budh is *She tsun*, 世尊佛號也 *she tsun, Füh haou yay*.

TITTER and laugh, 嘻嘻笑笑 *he he seauou*.

TO, noting motion towards, 至 *che*; 抵 *te*; 行抵湖南 *hing te Hoo-nan*, went to Hoo-nan. Speak to him, 你對他說 *ne tuy ta shwö*.

To, noting the intention, as to shew compassion, 以示體恤 *e she te seih*.

To excite feelings of commiseration, 以動人悲感 *e tung jin pei kan*.

To enlarge his knowledge, 以廣其識 *e kwang ke shih*.

To be a warning, 以示懲儆 *e she ching king*.

To Polo-héen, the *Soo-chow* stage, is 841 le, 至博羅縣蘇州驛

糊百肆拾壹里 *che Po-lo hēen Soo-show yih, pā pih sze shih yih lo*.

To bite people to death, 咬人至死 *yaou jin che sze*.

The arrow's head is of metal to the end that it may expedite the death of people, 箭頭以金爲之欲其利人之死 *tsēen tow e kin wei che, yō ke le jin che sze*.

To-day, I the Emperor, 朕本日 *chin pun jih*.

To-day His Majesty's will was sent down, 本日降旨 *pun jih heang che*.

TOAD, a species of 蟾蜍 *chen choo*; some confound this with the 蟹 蟞 *hea ma*, or frog; but the *Chen choo* is distinguished amongst other things by 行極遲緩不能跳躍 *walking extremely slowly, and being unable to leap*; whereas the frog leaps with the greatest agility.

TOAST at, or on the fire, 燒焦 *shaou tseauou*.

TOBACCO, 生烟 *sāng yen*. Tobacco leaf, 葉子烟 *yō tsze yen*. To smoke tobacco, 食烟 *shih yen*. Tobacco pipe, 烟筒 *yen tung*. Tobacco-pipes of clay, 坭烟筒 *ne yen tung*. Tobacco-pipe clay mixed with copper, 空青 *kung tsing*.

TOE of the foot, 腳趾 *k'ō che*. The great toe of the foot is called *Mīn*, 足大指曰敏 *tsūh ta che yuō min*.

The ends of the toes, 腳尖 *keō tsēen*.

Big toe is otherwise called 拇指
mow che; or 足大指 tsūh ta
che.

TOGETHER, in company, or in the same
place, 同在一處 tung tsae yih
chou; 共同 kung tung; 並同
ping tung.

To walk together, 同走 tung tsow.
Not eat together, 不共食 pūh
kung shih. Superiors and inferiors
eat together, 上下會食 shang
hea hwuy shih.

At seven years of age boys and girls
should not sit to eat together, 七
年男女不同席 tseih nēn
nan neu pūh tung seih.

TOIL, to labour with pain and difficulty,
勞苦行事 laou koo hing sze.

Toil and distress all living, 勞擾
衆生 laou jaou chung sāng.

Bitter toils innumerable, 千辛萬
苦 tsēn sin, wan koo.

TOKEN of remembrance, 表記
peaou ke.

TOLD him yesterday, 昨天告訴
他 tso tēn kaou soo ta.

Sē-jin told Paou-yūh what she said to
Tsung, the old woman servant, when
she sent her with a present to Le-
seang-yun, 襲人也把打發
宋嬖嬖與吏湘雲送
東西去的話告訴了
寶玉 Sē-jin yay pa ta fā Tsung
ma-ma yu Le-seang-yun sung tung se
keu tēih hwa, kaou soo leaou Paou-
yūh.

Told the truth (or facts) to the master,
以實告主 e shih kaou chou.

TOLERABLE, that may be endured,

可耐得的 ko nae tih tēih :
good in a middling degree, 幾好
ke haou.

TOLERATION for every man to follow
his own religion, 容人各隨
己教者 yung jin kō suy ke
keou chay.

Not prohibit any man's religion, 不
禁何人的教門 pūh kin
ho jin tēih keou mun.

In the 正教真詮 Ching-keou-
chin-tseuen, a Mahomedan Chinese
publication, may be seen several edicts
in favor of tolerating the Mahome-
dans generally; and refusing to impli-
cate the whole body when a portion
of them rebelled under the reign of
of Kēn-lung. Those who 從逆爲
邪教 followed the rebel were to
be considered heterodox; but they
were not to be asked whether they
followed 新舊教 the new or the
old sect.

TOMB, 墳墓 fun moo.

Sacrifice at the tombs of ancestors, and
sweep them on the 7th of the 7th
moon, 七月七日祭掃祖
塋 tsūh yuē tseih jih tse saou tsoo
ying

TOMOHAWK, an ancient weapon of the
Chinese, which resembles one is called
大斧 ta foo.

TO-MORROW, 明天 ming tēn; 明
日 ming jih; 明兒 ming urh.

The day after to-morrow, 後日
how jih; the day after that, 大
後日 ta how jih.

Since we have wine to-day, to-day we'll
get drunk: to-morrow's griefs when

they come, let to-morrow bear them,
今朝有酒今朝醉.
明日愁來明日當
kin chaou yew tsaw, kin chaou tsuy;
ming jih tsow lae, ming jih tang.

TONE, note or sound, 音 yin. The
four sounds, 四聲 sze shing.

To give the tone to, or lead society,
表率 peau sūh.

The magistrates of chow and hēn dis-
tricts, give the tone to that part of
the country where they are, 州縣
官素率一方 chow hēn
kwan peau sūh yih fang.

TONGS, 鉗 kēn; 火鉗 ho kēn.

Iron tongs, 鐵鉗 tēh kēn.

TONGUE, 舌 shē; 舌頭 shē tow;
point of the tongue, 舌尖 shē
tsēn.

To put out the tongue contemptuously,
吐舌 too shē.

Told her to put out her tongue that he
might see it, 叫他伸出舌
來瞧瞧 keou ta shin chūh shē
lae, tseou tseou.

A carriage and four horses cannot over-
take the tongue, 駟不及舌
she pūh keih shē.

Be on you guard against smooth-
tongued people, for sometimes they
employ a sting, 戒人家的滑
舌頭因有時其會使
針毒 keae jin kea tēih hwā shē
tow, yin yew she ke hwuy she chin
tūh.

An enlargement of the tongue in fever,
from a stony concretion in the ra-
nula, 傷寒舌出 shang han
shē chūh.

Merely the labour of the mouth and tongue, 不過口舌之勞 pūh kwo kow shě che laou.

Tongue relishes tastes, 舌之甘於味 shě che kan yu we.

TONSURE required by the Manshur Tartars, at the time of the conquest, on pain of death, was called 薙髮 te fā. When an emperor dies, the people are forbidden to shave their heads for a hundred days on pain of decapitation.

TOO, in an extreme degree, 已甚 e shin; the bad principled if pressed too hard will be driven to actual rebellion, 人而不仁疾之已甚亂也 jin urh pūh jin, taeih che e shin lwan yay.

Too much, or too many, 太多 tae to; 過多 kwo to.

Too few, 過少 kwo shaou; 太少 tae shaou.

Too soon, 還早 hwan 'tsaoe; too late, 遲了 che leaou.

Too young, 還嫩 hwan nun.

Too hot, or too cold wine, should not enter the mouth, 酒太熱太冷莫入口 tsew tae jě, tae k'ing mō jūh kow.

Too deep a colour, 顏色太深 yen eih tae shin; or 太老 tae'laou.

TOOK hold of, 取着 tseu chō; 拿着 na chō. Took with him, 帶着 tae chō.

Took cold when bathing, 浴時冒風 yūh she maou fung.

TOOTH, 齒 che; 牙 ya.

Tooth powder, to whiten them, 白牙散 pih ya san.

Tooth brush, be careful not to use it, 忌用牙刷 ke yung ya shwā.

Tooth pick cases, 牙簽筒 ya ts'ien tung.

Tooth ache, 齒痛 che tung, arising from animalcules, 牙齒虫痛 ya che chung tung.

TOP, or surface, 面 mēen; middle, 中 chung; bottom, 底 te.

Top of a house, 屋背 ūh pei.

Top of a hill, 山頂 shan ting.

Top of the head, 頭頂 tow ting.

Go straight up to the top of the hill, 直上山頭去 ch'ih shang shan.tow keu.

Top of a flag-staff, 旗杆頂 ke kan ting.

TOPOGRAPHICAL books, in China, of which there are many, are called 志 che, and 誌 che; as 香山縣志 Heang-shan hēen che, a topographical account of Heang-shan district.

TORCH, 火把 ho pa.

TORE. Abused awhile in opprobrious language; tore to pieces the petition and turned him out, 辱罵一頓扯碎狀子趕了出來 jūh ma yīh tun; chay suy chwang tse; kan leaou ch'ih lac.

TORMENT, extreme torture, 極難苦楚 keih nan koo too.

TORN as a garment, 壞爛 hwaie lan; torn and defective, as a book, 殘缺 tsan kenē. Torn to pieces, 破碎 po suy.

Torn or broken part of paper, 紙之破碎處 che che po suy choo.

Torn place, 破處 po choo.

TORTOISE, 龜 kwei.

Tortoise shell of commerce, 玳瑁殼 tae mei kō.

Water tortoise, 腳魚 keō yu, the footed fish: fierce, long neck and nose, back in parallel ridges, roundish blackish spots.

The tortoise called 腳魚 keō yu, is also called 圓魚 yuen yu, the round fish.

Shell of a land-tortoise, used in medicine, 敗龜板 pae kwei pan.

TORTURE, 拷 kaou; 拷打 kaou ta.

To grind with torture and interrogate with the lash, 研鞫 yen keūh.

Examine by torture, 拷訊 kaou sin; there are eight classes of persons who are exempted by privilege from this. See Privilege.

To give false evidence through fear of torture, 畏刑妄供 wei hing w'ing kung.

Great officers of the third degree of rank and upwards, who are degraded and seized to be tried, may not be precipitately subjected to torture, 三品以上大員革職拿問不得遽用刑夾 san-pin e shang, ta yuen, kih ch'ih na w'ān, pūh t'ih keu yung hing heā. Special leave from the emperor must be procured.

Torture inflicted in an illegal and extreme degree, 濫刑 lan hing.

Tortured to death the real offender, 將正犯拷死 teang ching fan kaou sze.

TOSS, to throw a thing with the hand, 以手拋物 e show paou wūh.

To toss about restlessly, 亂動 lwan tung.

You must not toss about (said to a person in pain), 不可亂動 pih ko lwan tung.

Tossing to and fro, 輾轉反側 chen chuen fan tsih.

TOTAL of a sum, 共計 kung ke.

TOUCH, to feel with the hand, 撫 foo; or 拊 foo; 手摩 show mo.

Unable to touch or feel, 摩不着 mo pih chō.

To apply the hand to touch awhile, 摸一摸 mō yih mō.

For things to touch each other without any space between, 挨着 yae chō; 相連 seang lēu.

TOUCH-HOLE of a gun, 火門 ho mun; 火口 ho kow; 烘門 hung mun.

TOUGH, 韌 jin; 柔而固也 jow urh koo yay; soft and tenacious.

TOUR. Confucius took a tour through different places, 孔子周流四方 Kung-tsze chow lew sze fang. The emperor's tour to the south, which Kēen-lung occasionally took was called 南巡 nan seun.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, in a direction to, 向 heang.

Towards the south, 向南 heang nan.

Towards the inside, 向內 heang nuy.

Don't go towards that side, 不望那邊走了 pih wang na pēn tsow leau.

TOWN, a walled city, 城 ching. The capital, 京 king.

You are but just come to town, and are you able at once to find out the

truth of the matter! 你纔到京忽然能就訪的確 ne tsae taou king; hwih jen nāng tsaw fang tēih keō.

TRACE, footsteps, 踪跡 tsung tseih.

Not the least trace (no footstep, no shadow), 無踪無影 woo tsung woo ying.

TRACK, or course of a ship, 水程 shwūy ching.

Track of a wheel, 輓 chē.

TRACKLESS, marked with no footsteps, 無踪無跡 woo tsung woo tseih.

TRACT, a region, 一帶地方 yih tae te fang.

Religious tracts on the principles of paganism, 經文 king wān; these are given away in great numbers at public examinations of the literati, and on other occasions at the temples in China. Persons whose parents are sick, or who have children sick, or are themselves sick, or who desire prosperity or literary rank, vow to give away a certain number of these; they are generally received with civility and a courteous expression of thanks.

TRADE, buying and selling commodities, 貿易之事 mow yih che sze; 生理 sāng le; 生意 sāng e.

To trade by barter, 做交易 tso keaou yih.

Trade and get gain, 經營得利 king ying tih le.

All the boatmen take with them private trade, 舟人皆私市附載 chow jiu keae sze she foo tsae.

Trading people are of a low class, 買賣人為低品 mae mae jin wei te pin. As the Trader is less dependant on others, than perhaps any other class of men, it may be worth while for those concerned to enquire how this opinion above suggested has gone abroad in the world, for it is not confined to China.

TRADER, 做買賣的人 tso mae mae tēih jin; 販子 fan tsze; 販賣東西的 fan mae tung se tēih.

Trader in cloth, 布販子 poo fan tsze.

Trader in corn, 販糶糖食的 fan teaou leang shih tēih.

TRADESMAN, shopkeeper, 舖戶 poo hoo; 舖家 poo kea; 店家 tēen kea.

TRADITION, oral without any writing, 口授而無章句 kow show urh woo chang keu; 口述的 kow shōh tēih; 口述遺下來的 kow shōh e hea lae tēih; 相傳 seang chuen.

Absurd and fabulous traditions are handed down from one to another, and fill every mouth; but the elucidation of the facts is unattainable, 荒唐怪誕訛以傳訛遂為口實其詳不可得 hwang tang kwae tan, go e chuen go; suy wei kow shih, ke tsang pih ko tih.

Ancient traditions come down to the present time, and the traditions of the present day pass down to posterity; one false tale is promulged by another false tale, 古傳今

- 今傳後以訛傳訛 koo chuen kin, kin chuen how: e go chuen go.
- TRAGEDY, serious drama, 苦情戲的戲 koo tsing tēih he; 悲戲 pei he.
- Tragic, comic, parting, meeting, 悲歡離合 pei, hwan, le, hō: these are said by some to include all the forms of the Drama.
- TRAIL a staff, and walk about with difficulty, in old age, 曳杖盤桓 e chang pwan hwan.
- TRAIN, to educate in, 教習 keaou seih. Train of attendants, 跟隨的人 kǎn suy tēih jin.
- TRAIT of personal character. He further had a good trait; if people in distress entreated him, he relieved them, whether they were wise or foolish; noble or ignoble, 他更有一段好處人若緩急求他便不論賢愚貴賤概然周濟 ta kǎng yew yih twan haou chao; jin jō hwan keih kew ta, pēn pūh lun hēen yu, kwei tsēn, keae jen chow tse.
- TRAMPLE on with the feet, 以腳踐踏 e keō tsēn tā.
- Trample to death, 蹴死 chae, (or tsze) sze: commonly written 跣死 chae sze.
- TRAMMELS, shackles, to throw them off, 脫桎梏 tō chih küh.
- TRANCE, or state of fixed abstraction of the Budh priests, 入定 jūh ting: seems to resemble the 'Holy stupor' and 'divine apathy' of the Beghards of the XIII century.

- He went into a trance, 他入定去了 ta jūh ting keu leaou.
- TRANQUIL, 安 gan; 寧 ning; 平安 ping gan; 安靖 gan tsing; or 安靜 gan tsing.
- TRANSACTION business, 辦事 pan sze.
- TRANSCRIBE, to write over again, 抄寫 chaou seay; 傳鈔 chuen chaou; or 轉抄 chuen chaou; 謄錄 tāng lōh.
- To transcribe and make a fair copy, 抄白 chaou pih; a true copy, 謄真 tāng chin.
- TRANSCRIPT, copy written with the hand, 手抄的書 show chaou tēih shoo.
- TRANSFER, move from one place to another, 搬移 pwan e; 遷移 tsēn e.
- Transfer or borrow for some particular use, 挪借 no tseay.
- TRANSFORM, 變化 pēn hwa.
- TRANSGRESS the law, 犯法 fan fā.
- TRANSIT instrument, the 玉衡 yūh hǎng, of the 璣璣 seuen ke, or armillary sphere of the ancient Chinese, appears to have been a tube to serve as a sort of transit instrument.
- TRANSITORY, continuing but for a short time, 暫時的 tsan she tēih.
- TRANSLATE out of one language into another, 翻譯 fan yih; 譯出 yih chūh.
- To translate foreign words into Chinese, 翻夷語譯為華言 fan e yu, yih wei hwa yen.
- Translated a book, 翻書 fan shoo.
- Phrases in the books of Budha not

- being translated are unintelligible, 浮屠之書語言文字非譯不明 Fow-too che shoo, yu yeu wǎn tsze fei yih pūh ming.
- TRANSLATION, 譯言 yih yen.
- TRANSPARENT, that may be seen through, 明透 ming tow; or reversed Tow ming; also 透光 tow kwang.
- Transparent as crystal, 明透如水晶 ming tow joo shwūy tsing.
- Clear and that may be perfectly seen through, 光能透徹 kwang nang tow chē.
- TRANSPLANT, 移栽 e tsae.
- It must be done, 春初未芽時 chun tsoo we ya she, in the beginning of spring before the time of budding.
- TRANSPORT goods from one place to another, 載運 tsae yun.
- Transport a criminal to the army, 充運 chung keun.
- To transport to another part of the empire, 流徒 lew too.
- Transport to the river Amour, 發往黑龍江 fā wang hih lung keang.
- TRANSVERSE or crosswise, 橫 hung.
- To write transversely, or across the page, 打橫寫 ta hung seay.
- Transverse lines, 橫線 hung sēn.
- TRAPA BICORNIS, of which there are three or four varieties much cultivated by the Chinese, 菱角 ling keō.
- TRAPEZIUM, 不等邊斜方形 pūh tāng pēn seay tang hing, is a figure whose four opposite sides are not equal, nor parallel, nor the angles equal, 有四邊線不等

亦不平行而四角度
又不等 yew sze pēn sēn pūh
tāng, yīh pūh ping hing, urh sze keō
too yew pūh tāng.

TRAVEL, to go over different coun-
tries or provinces for the sake of
learning, 遊學 yew heō.

He became ill on his travels, 遊學
患病 yew heō hwan ping.

Better, under the pretence of travel-
ling, escape to a distance, 莫若
借遊學之名遠遠避
去 mō jō tseay yew heō che ming,
yuen yuen pe keu.

Travel every where amongst lakes and
seas, 遍遊湖海 pēn yew hoo
hao.

Travelled over greater part of the
world (the empire of China), 足
迹幾半天下 tsūh tsēh ke
pwan tēn hea.

The difficulties of travelling is expressed
by 跋涉 pā shē, climbing over
hills and crossing rivers.

TRAY for containing Chinese writing
utensils, 都盛盤 too shing pwan.

TREACHEROUS; faithless, 不信
與人 pūh sin yu jin.

One's self tread the clod and plough it,
親自蹈履于田而耕
之 tsin tze taou te yu tēn urh
kāng che.

TREAD upon with the feet, 足踐之
tsūh tsēn che; 踏 taou; 蹋 tā.

TREASON, to plot the overthrow of the
government, 謀反 mow fan.

He ought to be accused of treason, 該
告他謀反了 kao kaou ta
mow fan leaou.

TREASURE, wealth, 財帛 tsac pūh;
money, 銀兩 yin leang.

A treasure, a precious valuable thing,
寶貝 paou pei.

TREASURER of a province, 布政
司 poo ching sze, one who takes
care of a treasury; 司庫的 sze
koo tēh; 庫大使 koo ta sze.

TREASURY, a place where money and
valuables are deposited, 庫 koo;
for gold, 金庫 kin koo; for sil-
ver, 銀庫 yin koo; these terms
apply to government treasuries.

A merchant's treasury is called 銀房
yin fang; 'the money room.'

TREAT, behave to in a particular
manner, 待 tae. Treat people well,

待人家好 tae jin kea hao.

To treat graciously, 恩待 ēn tae.

To treat slightly, 輕待 king tae.

To treat others like one's self, 無彼
此於人 woo pe tze yu jin.

Better that they treat me with neglect,
than that I treat them with neglect,
寧可他們待我疎慢
我不可待他疎慢 ning
ko ta mun tae wo soo man; wo pūh
ko tae ta soo man.

To negotiate, 商量 shang leang.

The two nations treated for peace, 兩
國講和 leang kwō keang ho.

TREATING yourself, you must be econo-
mical and sparing, 自奉必須
儉約 tze faug peih seu kēn yō.

TREATMENT, good, to a person, 待
他好 tae ta hao.

TREATY between two countries con-
firmed by an oath, 兩國盟約
leang kwō ming yō.

The Chinese 宋 Sung, and the Tartar
金 Kin, these 兩國往來誓
書 leang kwō wang lae she shoo,
two nations exchanged treaties which
were sworn to.

Violated the treaty sworn to, 背盟
pei ming.

TREE, 樹 shoo; 樹木 shoo mūh.

A tree, 一根樹 yīh kǎn shoo.

A diseased tree, 傷病之木 shang
ping che mūh.

Tall stemmed trees, 喬樹 keaou shoo.

When a tree is about to bud, 樹木
牙葉將出時 shoo mūh ya
nēō tseang chūh she.

A strong wind arose which shook the
trees and laid flat the grass, 大風
吹來吹得那樹搖草
偃 ta fung chuy lae; chuy tih na
shoo yaou tsaou yen.

Tree of knowledge of good and evil,
the Mahomedans call 因緣樹
yin yuen shoo; in 天國 tēn kwo,
paradise, God 禁之勿取 for-
bad them (our first parents) to take
of it.

TREGOCUS, 江子 keang tze.

TREMBLE, 發振 fā chin; 打振
ta chin.

To tremble with fear, 因害怕而
發振 yin hae pa urh fā chin.

Trembling with cold is called chen,
四支寒動謂顛 sze che
han tung wei chen.

TRIAD of the Budh sect, 三寶佛
san paou Fōh.

Triad of the Taou sect, 三清 san
tsing. (See Part I. vol. I. p. 15.)

TRIAL, experiment, 試 she. To make

a trial, 試一試 she yih she. To succeed on a trial, 試着 she chō.
 Trial before a magistrate, 審問案 shin wān gan.
 TRIANGLE, 三角形 san keō hing; 三角尖 san keō tsēn.
 Every triangle having one right angle is a right angled triangle, 凡三角形一角直者為直角三角形 fan san keō hing, yih keō chih chay, wei chih keō san keō hing.
 The three angles of every triangle taken together must be equal to two right angles, 凡三角形之三角度相併必與二直角度等 fan san keō hing che san keō too, seang ping, peih yu urh chih keō too tūng.
 TRIBE, or class of people, 一類的人 yih luy tēih jin; 一種人 yih chung jin.
 The Mahomedan and Tartar tribes are called 部 pou; the head of a tribe, 部長 pou chang.
 Tribes all different, 種種不一 chung chung pih yih.
 TRIBUNAL, court of justice, 衙門 ya mun.
 Bar before the seat of the judge, 臺前 tae tsēn.
 TRIBUTARY nation, 進貢之國 tsin kung che kwō; 屬國 shūh kwō.
 TRIBUTE, 貢 kung. Articles of tribute, 貢品 kung pin; 貢物 kung wūh.
 To pay tribute, 進貢 tsin kung; 獻貢 hēn kung.

TRICK, to cheat or impose upon, 瞞騙 mwan pēn; 詭騙 kwei pēn.
 Don't you be playing tricks with me, assuming the god and playing the devil, 你們別和我粧神弄鬼的 ne mun pēh ho wo chwang shin, lung kwei tēih.
 TRIENNIAL, 每三年 mei san nēn.
 TRIFID. Forms a fruit that is trifid, 結實三稜 kēē shih san ling, — said of the calyx of the Gossypium.
 TRIFLE, to talk or act with levity and folly, 輕薄言行 king pō yen hing.
 This affair is not to be trifled with, 此事不是當頑的 tse sze pūh she tang wau tēih.
 To fill a paper with trifling (floating) composition, 滿紙浮文 mwan che fow wān. The affair involves trifles, or descends to them, 事涉屑瑣 sze shē sēē so.
 Trifling causes, 細故 se koo.
 All proceeds from trifling causes, 都是從細小故來的 too she tsung se seaou koo lae tēih.
 The trade is very trifling (insipid and thin), 生意淡薄 sāng e tan pō.
 TRIGGER and lock of a gun, are called 藏機 tsang ke.
 TRIGONOMETRY, principles of, 度各線形之理 tō kō sēn hing che le.
 Plane figures of trigonometry, 直線形 chih sēn hing.
 Spherica, 曲線形 kēūh sēn hing.
 TRINITY. Three persons united in one, some Europeans have thought designed by the character 三 tseih. (See Part I. vol. I. page 62.)

The Chinese religionists both of the Budh and Taou sects, speak of triads of divinities. See Triad.
 Trinity is, by the Romanists called, 三位一體 san wei yih te.
 Trinity term, the Romanists call 耶穌聖體 Yē-sū-shing te.
 TRIPLE, three-fold, 三倍 san pei.
 TRIPOD, 三足鼎 san tsūh ting.
 TRIVIAL, of little or no importance, 不大緊 pūh ta kin.
 A trivial affair, 些微的事 sey we tēih sze.
 The northern people say, to express their viewing an affair as trivial, 不怎的 pūh tsāng tēih.
 TRIUMPH, a victorious army returning in triumph, 凱軍 kae keun. Returning with triumph and songs, 凱歌 kae ko; 軍勝之樂 keun shing che lō.
 TRIUMPHAL gate-way of the Chinese, erroneously called an arch, 牌坊 pae fang; 牌樓 pae lew.
 TROCHUS, species of, pearly, large, 亞婆髻 a po kēih; near Niloticus.
 Trochus, small species, 小婆髻 seaou po kēih lo.
 TROOPS, body of soldiers, 兵丁 ping ting. The government troops, 官兵 kwan ping; 大軍 ta keun. He withdrew the troops, and returned to the encampment, 他收兵回寨 ta show ping hwuy chae.
 One half of the troops under his command were already burnt to death, 手下兵卒已燒死一半 show hea ping tsūh, e shaou sze yih pwan.

TROPIC of Cancer, 北帶 pih tae; of Capricorn, 南帶 nan tae; in place of the word 道, 道 taou is also used.

TROT, a horse, 抖花蹄 tow hwa te.

TROUBLE, disturb the mind, 煩 fan.

Painful labour, 辛苦 sin koo; 勞苦 laou koo.

I give you a great deal of trouble (said in courtesy), 多煩你 to fan ne; 驚動你 king tung ne.

I trouble you with my trifling affairs, 我羅唆你 wo lo so ne; 嘮咩你 laou tsaou ne; 叨擾你 taou jaou ne.

I often come to trouble you, 我多時過來驚動你 wo to she kwo lae king tung ne.

I give you a great deal of trouble; many thanks, many thanks, 重勞重勞多謝多謝 chung laou, chung laou, to seay, to seay.

A world of trouble and vexation, 煩惱世界 fan naou she keae.

TROUBLESOME waste of strength, 費力 fei leih.

Very troublesome, 甚是費力 shin she fei leih.

Troublesome man, 羅唆的人 lo so tēh jin; 煩瑣的人 fan suy tēh jin.

TROUGH of a water level, 水平的水槽 shwüy ping tēh shwüy tsau.

TROWSERS, foreign, 番褲 fan koo.

TRUE, agreeing with the fact, 真 chin; it is true, 是真的 she chin tēh.

Don't know whether it be true or false, 不知是真是假 pih che she chin, she kea.

It is indeed true, 果然是真的 kwo jen she chin tēh.

True and false, 真偽 chin wei.

To manage affairs according to the true state of things, 辦事認真 pan sze jin chin.

True Lord, 真主 chin choo, is the Mahomedan term for the true God.

The true God alone can know the future; whatever is future cannot be known or conjectured by man; if any one believe that divination, astrology, or physiognomy are true, he destroys his claim to the character of a Musselman, 惟真主能知未來。凡未來之事非人識見所能測度。如將占卜星相之言。信以為實者。即傷回回也。

TRULY good, 真是好的 chin she haou tēh.

TRUMPET, 號筒 haou tung.

Trumpet with a thin brass cylindrical end about 18 inches long, and a small sliding tube at the mouth end, 大筒 ta tung, gives a deep base tone.

Trumpet with one curve at the lower end, the upper end having a sliding tube, 話角 hwa keō; 起樂用 ke yō yung, used in bands of music.

TRUNK of a tree, 樹身 shoo shin; i. e. the body of the tree.

Trunk of the human body divided into three parts, 上焦 shang tseou, the thorax; 中焦 chung tseou, the abdomen; 下焦 hea tseou, the pelvis.

Trunk for clothes, 衣箱 e seang.

A leather trunk, 皮箱 pe seang.

TRUNNIONS of a cannon, 銃耳 tung urh.

TRUST, to confide in, 信 sin.

To depend on, 靠着 kaou chō; 依賴 e lae.

An important trust, 任重 jin chung. There is a multiplicity of business, and the trust is important, 事繁責重 sze fan tsih chung.

TRUSTY person, one who may be believed, 老實的人 laou shih tēh jin; 可信的人 ko sin tēh jin.

TRUTH, 信 sin; 信德 sin tih; 真實 chin shih.

You may not reject truth on account of dangers or difficulties, 不以危急而可棄信 pih e wei keih, urh ko ke sin.

You have adhered too strictly to the truth, 你太認真了 ne tae jin chin leaou.

Cause me to know the truth, 令我通真 ling wo tung chin.

TRY, to make an experiment or endeavour, 試一試 she yih she; 試試着 she she chō.

Go and try to find out what he thinks, 你去探他的意思是甚麼的 ne keu tan ta tēh e sze she shin mo tēh.

Try and ask your own heart, 試問己心 she wān ke sin.

To try whether a bow be good or bad; give the string of the bow a slight pull, and let it go from the fingers, 試弓好歹把弓弦少拉開彈一彈 she kung haou

tae, pa kung hēn shaou lǐ kae, tan yǐh tan.
 A method of trying ink, 試墨法 she mǐh fǎ.
 Try men's virtue or vice, 試人之善惡 she jin che shen gō.
 Try you with a question, 試問爾 she wǎn urh.
 TRIED. What I have not tried myself, I have not rashly ventured to decide on the merits, 未經親試未便謬決短長 we king tsin she, we pēn mew keūē twan chang. Deciding on its merits is expressed by deciding whether it be short or long.
 Try or examine before a magistrate, 審 shin, the accused kneels.
 Kneel down, I want to try you, 跪下我要審你 kwei hea, we yaou shin ne.
 Try, decide, and report to the emperor, 審訊定擬具奏 shin sin, ting e, keu tsow.
 TUB, vessel for containing water, 水筒 shwǎy tung; 水缸 shwǎy kang.
 Then take the hand and steep it in a tub of water, 隨將手浸水缸內 suy tseang shew tsin shwǎy kang nuy.
 TUBE, 筒 tung; 筒子 tung tsze.
 Reed tube, 管筒 kwan tung.
 Tube's diameter was one tenth of a cubit, 孔徑一寸 kung king yǐh tsun
 Tube, transverse, which is used in looking at the stars and constellations, 橫簫所以視星宿 hung shaou, so e she sing sǎh.

Tube that communicates with the stomach; œsophagus, 胃管通食 wei kwan tung shǐh.
 TUESDAY, in Canton, is called 禮拜二日 le pae urh jǐh.
 TUMBLE down, 跌倒 tēō taou; 傾跌 king tēō. Tumbled off his horse, 翻身落馬 fan shin lǐ ma. To tumble on the stage, 跌打 tēō ta; to throw a somerset backwards, 打大翻 ta ta fan; to throw a somerset forwards, 打筋斗 ta kin tow; to go round on the hands and feet like a wheel, 半邊月 pwan pēn yuē.
 TUMBLERS on the stage, 筋斗王 kin tow wang.
 A glass tumbler, 大玻璃盃 ta po le pei.
 TUMID, swelled, 腫起來的 chung ke lae tēih.
 TUMOUR, 瘡 chwang.
 TUMULT of many people, 大眾亂鬧 ta chung lwan naou.
 TUMULTUOUS and quarrelsome, 胡亂閃鬧 hoo lwan hung naou.
 TUNE, 一成樂 yǐh ching yō.
 TUNING instrument, struck to give the key, was anciently called 拊 foo.
 TURBAN, 包頭 taou tow; 包頭布 paou tow poo.
 White turban, 纏頭白帽 chen tow pǐh maou.
 The red turban Mahomedans, 紅帽回子 hung maou hwuy tsze.
 TURBID, 濁的 chūh tēih; 湮的 hwǎn tēih.
 TURBO SCALARIS, 珍瓏絲螺 chin lung sze lo.

Turbo terebina, 番畬螺 fan tǐ lo.
 TURBULENT, restless person, 浮躁之人 fow tsaou che jin; 好動之人 haou tung che jin.
 Turbulent disposition, 粗躁心性 tsoo tsaou sin sing; 好作亂的人 haou tsō lwan tēih jin.
 Better be a dog in times of peace, than a man in times of turbulence and confusion, 寧作太平犬不做亂世人 ning tsō tae ping kouen; pōh tao lwan she jin.
 TURF, a clod covered with grass, 草皮 tsaou pe.
 TURKEY, 火鷄 ho ke.
 TURMERIC, 薑黃 keang hwang.
 TURN, to put into a circular motion, 轉 chuen; 運 yun.
 To turn round (as the heavens appear to do), 運動 yun tung.
 He turned over the fan and looked at it, 他轉過扇子來看 ta chuen kwo shen tsze lae kan.
 Turn it round once, 旋轉一周 seuen chuen yǐh chow. Hearing it she turned round her head and looked at him, 聽了回頭看着他 ting leaou, hwuy tow kam chō ta.
 Took the door-book and turned it backwards and forwards, 將門簿翻來翻去 tseang mun poo fan lae fan keu.
 Turned round with the wind, 隨風轉搖 suy fung chuen yaou.
 Turn a girl into a boy, 轉女為男 chuen neu wei nan: referring to certain spells for producing this effect in pregnant women.

Death is turned to life, 死者變成活 *sze chay p'een ching hwá.*
 Women shall be turned into men, 婦女轉男身 *foo neu chuen nan shin.*
 Turns and transitions in composition, 過文接脉之處 *kwo wán ts'è mih che choo.*
 To do by turns, 輪流做 *lun lew tso.*
 This ship comes to my turn, 這隻船輪到我 *chay chih chuen lun taou wo.*
 To be put before one's turn, 越次 *yuě tsze.*
 Do you all pay your respect to him by turns, 你們都輪流敬他 *ne mun too lun lew king ta.*
 TURNKEY, 禁子 *kin tsze.*
 TURNIP, 蘿蔔 *lo peih.*
 Red rooted turnip radish, 江南蘿蔔 *the lo-peih of Keang-nan province.*
 Turnips with the stem and leaves preserved in salt, are called 正菜 *ching tsae*; called also 大頭菜 *ta tow tsae.*
 TURTLE dove, 斑鳩 *pan kew.*
 Fish turtle, or tortoise crab, 龜鼈 *介 kwei peih keae.*
 TUTELAR god of a district, 土地神 *too te shin*; or 福德正神 *föh tih ching shin.*
 Gods at the entrance of a door, 門官 *mun kwan.*
 TUTENAG, 白鉛 *p'ih yuen*; the same name seems applied to Zinc.
 TUTOR, 師 *sze*; 先生 *s'een s'ang.*
 Domestic tutor is called by his employer 西賓 *se pin.*

All who have children should seek a person indulgent, kind, mild, respectful and not loquacious, and make him a tutor for their children, 凡生子必求其寬裕慈惠溫良恭敬而寡言使爲子師 *fan s'ang tsze peih kew ke kwán yu, tsze hwuy, wán leang, kung king, urh kwa yen, she wei tsze sze.*
 TWELFTH, 第十二個 *te shih urh ko.*
 TWELVE, 十二 *shih urh.*
 Twelve month, 十二個月 *shih urh ko yuě.*
 TWENTIETH, 第二十個 *te urh shih ko.*
 TWENTY, 二十個 *urh shih ko.*
 TWICE, 兩次 *leang tsze*; 兩遭 *leang tsaou.*
 Twice as much as us, 比我們兩倍子 *pe wo mun leang pei tsze.*
 TWIG, 楊柳 *yang lew.*
 TWILIGHT, 黃昏的時候 *hwang hwán t'eh she how*; 昧爽 *mei shwang.*
 TWIN, 雙兒 *shwang urh*; 雙子 *shwang tsze.*
 At the age of forty and upwards bore two twin daughters, 到四十歲上同胞生下二女 *taou sze shih suy shing; tung paou s'ang hea urh neu.*
 TWINBORN, 雙生的子 *shwang s'ang t'eh tsze.*
 TWINE, 繩子 *shing tsze*; 繩索 *shing só.*
 Small twine is called 皮鞋筋 *pe heae kiu*; the sinews of leather shoes, from

its being used by shoe makers; approaching to the smallness of thread, it is called 線 *s'een.*

To twine, 扭 *new*; 絞 *keau*. Twine-maker, 打繩子的工夫 *ta shing tsze t'eh kung foo.*

TWINKLING. It is in the twinkling of an eye, 轉眼卽是 *chuen yen tseih she.*

TWIST, 絞 *keau*; 扭 *new.*

To twist and turn with the hand, 手揪 *show tsew*. To twist a slip of paper with the fingers, 擰 *n'een.*

To twist a cord, 絞繩子 *keau shing tsze*, or 打繩子 *ta shing tsze*; or 擰繩子 *ning shing tsze.*

To twist cotton, 捻綿 *n'een m'een*; or 撚綿 *n'een m'een*, or 合綿 *hō m'een*, or 打綿 *ta m'een.*

Gave his body a twist, 把身子一扭 *pa shin tsze yih new.*

You must not twist about your body to the right and left, 不可將身子左右擺扭 *p'ih ko tseang shin tsze tso yew pae new.*

Twist and curl the ears backwards and forwards, 將兩耳揉捲向前後 *tseang leang urh jow keuen heang ts'een how.*

Cords or threads twisted, 繩線紡擰得 *shing s'een fang ning t'eh.*

To twist round, or back again, 挽過來 *wan kwo lae*; 扭過來 *new kwo lae*. To be inside and twist or turn affairs (to answer one's own purpose), 從中可以輾轉 *tsung chung ko e chen chuen.*

TWO, 二 *urh*; 兩個 *leang ko.*

Two and two equal, 兩兩相等
leang leang seang tǎng.

TYPE, a moveable stamp for printing
with, 活字 hwǎ tsze. A page of
moveable types, 活版 hwǎ pan,
or 板 pan. About A. D. 1709 the
emperor 康熙 Kang-he made a
fount of copper Chinese types. The
emperor K'een-lung made 250,000

wooden Chinese types, and called
them 聚珍 tseu-chin, 'Congregat-
ed pearls; ' a page to print with was
called 聚珍板 tseu chin pan.
(See 四庫全書 1. vol.)

TYPHON, the hurricane of the Chinese
seas, 颶風 keu fung. The Keu-
fung 神 shin or god, called also
颶母 keu moo, is worshipped

by the local magistrate at 瓊州
Keung-chow (Hae-nan) where the
typhon is very destructive.

A typhon blew dreadfully, 颶風
暴作 keu fung paou tsǎ.

TYRO, not that which a, can investigate
fully, 非初學所能究悉
' fe tsou hǎ so nǎng kew seih.

U

The initial sound of this letter occurs in Chinese; and, as pronounced by the French, it exists amongst the final sounds of the Chinese language.

ULCER, 瘡 chwang.

Ulcer in the mouth, 口中生瘡
kow chung sǎng chwang.

ULTIMATELY, 到頭 taou tow, 'at a
head; ' 終者 chung chay.

ULTRAMARINE, 佛青 fǐh tsing.

UMBRAGEOUS wood in which persons
may dwell, 林木鬱茂可居
lin mǎh yǐh mow ko keu.

UMBRELLA, 傘 san; 雨傘 yu-san;
雨遮 yu chay.

UNABLE, not having ability, 無能
woo nǎng; 不能 pǐh nǎng; 不
能可 pǐh nǎng ko.

He was unable to arrive in time, 他
來不及時 ta lae pǐh keih she.

Unable to use, 用不得 yung pǐh
tǐh.

Unable to wait, 等不得 tǎng pǐh
tǐh.

Unable to recollect, 記不得 ke
pǐh tǐh.

Unable to sleep, 睡不得 shwǔy
pǐh tǐh.

Unable to bear, 忍不得 jin pǐh tǐh.

Unable to eat, 吃不得 keih pǐh
tǐh.

Unable to return so early as the time
appointed, 未能如期早回
we nǎng joo ke taou hwuy.

Unable to overtake, 趕不上 kan
pǐh shang.

Unable to serve well enough, 服侍
不上 fǐh she pǐh shang.

UNACQUAINTED with that person,
我不認得那個人 wo
pǐh jin tǐh na ko jin.

Unacquainted with letters, 不識文
字 pǐh shǐh wǎn tsze.

Unacquainted with the method, 不
諳於方畧 pǐh gan yu fang lǎ.

UNAFFECTED easy manner, 安舒
gan shoo.

Steady, plain, 穩重 wǎn chung.

Natural, 自然的 tze jen tǐh.

UNALTERABLY the same as long as
life endures, 終身無改 chung
shin woo kae.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, 不放 pǐh fang;
放心了 fang sin leaou.

UNARMED, 不帶兵器的 pǐh
tae ping ke tǐh; 空身的 kung
shin tǐh.

UNAUTHORISED, 未奉權的 we
fung keuen tǐh.

To presume to do a thing of one's own
accord, 自擅 tze chen.

UNBELIEF, 不信 pǐh sin; 疑心
e sin.

UNBOUNDED, 無限的 woo hēen
tǐh.

He felt unbounded joy, 他無限
喜歡 ta woo hēen he hwan.

UNBURIED, cast out, 棄而不葬
ke urh pǐh tsang; the same idea is
expressed by 死於道路 sze

yu taou loo, dying on the highway.

UNCERTAIN, 未定 we ting; 不定 pūh ting.

UNCHANGABLE and indistructible, 無變無壞 woo pēn, woo hwae.

UNCHASTE, 不貞潔 pūh ching kēš. An unchaste woman, 失節婦 shih tsēš foo; 淫婦 yin foo.

UNCIVIL, 無禮的 woo le tēh.

UNCLE, by the father's side, a father's senior brother, 伯 pūh; 老伯 laou pūh.

Junior brother, 叔 shūh; 老叔 laou shūh.

Uncle by the mother's side, 舅父 kew foo; 母舅 moo kew.

UNCLEAN, 污穢的 woo wei tēh; 媾穢的 gan tsang tēh.

Lewd, 淫污的 yin woo tēh.

UNCLOTHE, 脫衣裳 tē e chang.

UNCOMFORTABLE feeling of mind, 不甘心的 pūh kan sin tēh; 不舒服 pūh shoo fūh.

UNCOMMON, unusual, 非常 fe chang.

An uncommon man, 非尋常的人 fe tsin chang tēh jin.

Uncommon, not like the many, 不凡 pūh fan.

Shih-tsze's natural disposition was uncommon, 石子品性不凡 Shih-tsze pin sing pūh fan.

Uncommon things which should not be eaten, 物反常不可食 wūh fan chang pūh ko shih.

UNCONSCIONABLE, very wide of the mark, 無譜 woo poo.

Unconscionable price, 價錢無譜 kea tsēn woo poo.

UNCONSCIOUSLY shed tears, 不覺落下淚來 pūh keš lō hea luy lae.

UNCORDIAL to people, 向人不親熱 heang jin pūh tsin jē.

UNCTUOUS sort of substance, 膏油之類 kaou yew che luy.

UNCULTIVATED ground, 閒地 hēn te.

Not a spot of uncultivated ground, 沒有一塊兒閒地 mūh yew yīh kwae urh hēn te.

Uncultivated or wild fruits, 山果 shan kwo.

UNDAUNTED, denotes fearless, 勇者不懼 yung chay pūh keu.

UNDER, 下 hea; 底下 te hea.

Under the table, 桌子底下 chō tsze te hea.

All under heaven are the same, 天下皆然 tēn hea keae jen.

There were not above three hundred and odd men under his controul, 手下已不上三百餘人 show hea e pūh shang san pūh yu jin.

To carry under the arm, 挾翅 keā che; 挾帶 keā tae.

UNDERGROUND, 地下 te hea.

To flow under ground (said of a river), 潛流地下 tsēn lew te hea.

UNDERHAND, clandestinely, 暗的 gan tēh.

UNDERNEATH, 底下 te hea.

UNDERSSELL every body, 比眾人低些買 pe chung jin te seay mae.

UNDERSTAND, to know the meaning

of, 曉得 heaou tīh; 會 hwuy;

理會 le hwuy; 明白 ming pūh.

To affect not to understand, 假不理會 kea pūh le hwuy.

To understand how to manage affairs, 會辦事 hwuy pan sze.

To understand perfectly all matters of business, 諸事暗熟 chōo sze gan shūh. Understand the general

scope, 明其大畧 ming ke ta leš.

I don't understand this language, 這話我就不懂了 chay hwa wo tsew pūh tung leaou.

Although I do understand how to compose roughly; my composition is still very different from the composition made at the public examinations, 文字雖尙粗通較場卷猶爲懸殊 wān tze suy shang tsoo tung; keaou chang keuen yew wei heuen shoo.

Understood perfectly in the breast, 了了於胃臆間 leaou leaou yu heung yīh kēn.

Fung-tseay understood the meaning, and therefore laughing said, 鳳姐會意因笑道 Fung-tseay hwuy e, yin seao taou.

Understand a thing by arranging it under its proper class, 觸類旁通 chūh luy pang tung.

Some understandings are shallow and some are profound, 悟有淺深 woo yew tsēn shin.

UNDERSTANDING being awakened (to a spiritual view of things) is like obtaining a lamp at night, 了悟猶如夜得燈 leaou woo yew joo yay tīh tēng.

UNDERTAKE, to receive an order,
承命 ching ming.

UNDERTAKERS of funerals, 仵
仵作 woo tsä.

UNDESIGNEDLY, 事出無心
sze chüh woo sin.

UNDONE, irremediable, 了不得
laou pöh tih.

UNDOUBTEDLY, 固然 koo jen;
定然 ting jen.

He undoubtedly will still have a great
many excuses to offer, 他定然
又有許多推辭的話
ta ting jen yew yew heu to tuy tze
tëh hwa.

UNDUTIFUL to parents and elder bro-
thers, 不孝 pöh heaou.

UNEASY state, 不安 pöh gan.

Uneasy mind, 心不安 sin pöh
gan; 憂虞 yew yu.

Although her heart was uneasy, in her
countenance she affected not to re-
gard it, 心中雖不安面
上只管佯不理論 sin
chung suy pöh gan; mēen shang
chih kwan yang pöh le lun.

Very uneasy in mind, 滿肚皮不
快活 mwan too pe pöh kwac kwö;
滿肚不安樂 mwan too
pöh gan lö.

UNEQUAL sides, 不等邊 pöh täng
pēen. Unequal, 不等 pöh täng;
不均 pöh keun.

UNEVEN. Uneven, 不平 pöh ping;
不齊 pöh tse. Streets are un-
even, 街道高低不平 keac
taou kaou te pöh ping.

An uneven road, 道路不平, taou
loo pöh ping.

You have placed these things uneven,
你擺得這些物件不
齊 ne pao tih chay seay wüh kēen
pöh tse.

UNEXPECTED, 想不到之事
seang pöh taou che sze; 不期
之事 pöh ke che sze.

UNEXPECTEDLY, and suddenly, 忽
然 hwäh jen; 突然 tüh jen.

He come unexpectedly, 他忽然
而來了 ta hwäh jen urh lae
leaou.

Unexpectedly Fung-tseay's daughter,
Ta-tseay-urh, become ill, 誰知
鳳姐之女大姐兒病
了 shwüy che, Fung-tseay che neu
Ta-tseay-urh, ping leaou.

Unexpectedly one day, the bell did not
sound, 忽一日鐘無聲
hwäh yih jih, chung woo shing.

This affair happened unexpectedly, 這
件事不期而遇 chay kēen
sze pöh ke urh yu.

UNFEELING heart, 慘心 tsan sin.

UNFINISHED, 還未成 hwan we
ching; 未了 we leaou.

I have a concern unfinished, 我有
未了之事 wo yew we leaou
che sze.

UNFIT for one's purpose, 不合用
pöh hō yang.

Officers unfit for service, 廢員 fei
yuen; 不任用 pöh jin yung.

UNFOLD or open out, 折開 chō kae.

UNFORESEEN revolution, 不測
之邊 pöh tsih che pēen.

Such an unforeseen occurrence as this,
這樣不測的事 chay yang
pöh tsih tēh sze.

UNFORTUNATE, 無福分 woo fūh
fun.

There is nothing more unfortunate
than not to hear of one's errors, 莫
不幸於不聞過 mō. pöh
hing yu pöh wā kwo.

UNFOUNDED, 無基 woo ke.

This really arises from an unfounded
story, 此事實出無根之
語 tze sze shih chüh woo kün che
yu.

UNFREQUENT, 罕有 han yew;
少有 shaou yew.

UNFRUITFUL, not bearing fruit, 不
結實的 pöh kē shih tēh.

UNGOVERNABLE, 不可管的
pöh ko kwan tēh; 刁難 teaou
nan.

UNGRATEFUL, 忘恩的 wang gūn
tēh; 背恩的 pei gūn tēh; 負
恩的 too gūn tēh.

UNHANDSOME, disreputable behaviour,
甚不成體面 shin pöh ching
te mēen.

UNHAPPY, 未有福分的 we
yew fūh fun tēh; 沒福 mēh fūh.
Distressed, 苦楚 koo tsou.

Sorry, 納悶 nā mun.

I, Wang-yun, am a very unhappy man,
我王雲好沒福人也
wo Wang-yun haou mēh fūh jin
jay.

UNHEALTHY damp region, 烟瘴
地方 yen chang te fang.

UNHOLY, 不聖潔 pöh shing kēō;
不善 pöh shen.

UNHURT, 未傷 we shang.

UNICORN, 獬廌 heac chae.

UNIFORMITY, or sameness amongst

many, 概然同一 keac jen tung yih.

A literary act of uniformity once published in China run thus, 三經頒行使學者歸一既頒一時學者無敢不傳習則先儒傳註一切廢而不用 let the three classics be dispersed through the empire, and the learned be caused to conform to one interpretation: after they are thus dispersed the learned will not dare but teach them, and thus the interpretations of former philosophers will all fall into disuse.

Of the Mahomedans, the emperor Yung-ching said, 歷代未強其畫一 leih tae we keang he hwa yih, during successive ages they have not been compelled to an uniformity (in religion with the rest of the Chinese).

UNINHABITED place, 無人處 woo jin choo.

Travelled in an uninhabited place, 行人地 hing woo jin te.

UNINTELLIGENT being, 無靈覺之物 woo ling keo che wih.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, 不得明白的 pih tih ming pih tēih; 不能明晰 pih nang ming chē; 言語不通 yen yu pih tung.

UNINTENTIONAL, 不立意 pih leih e; 無心 woo sin.

To offend unintentionally, 無心誤犯 woo sin woo fan.

Really unintentional, 寔寔出於無心 shih shih chūh yu woo sin.

Unintentional occurrence, 事出無心 sze chūh woo sin.

Joined in the laugh, and said it is unintentional, don't be offended, 陪笑道是出之無心休得見怪 pei seacou, taou, she chūh che woo sin, hew tih kēen kwac.

UNINTERRUPTED, 不間 pūh kēen. Continued uninterrupted sound, 接連不斷之聲 tsēh lēen pūh twan che shing.

Uninterrupted recitation, 讀誦口不輟 tūh tsung kow pūh chūe.

Comes continually or uninterruptedly, 常來不斷 chang lae pūh twan.

UNION, 相合 seang hō.

Union (or marriage) formed by heaven, 天作之合 tēen tsō che hō.

UNIT, 單位 tan wei.

Whether long measure, dry measure, or weights, all ascend from units to tens, to hundreds, to thousands, &c.,

凡度量衡自單位以上則曰十百千云云

fan too, leang, hāng tsze tan wei e shang, tēih yuō shih, pih, tsēen, yun.

Fractions of an unit, 命位之奇零 ming wei che ke ling.

Units are the first place, 單爲一位 tan wei yih wei; tens the 2nd,

十爲二位 shih wei urh wei; hundreds the 3rd, 百爲三位

pih wei san wei; thousands the 4th, 千爲四位 tsēen wei sze wei.

UNITE, to join together, 合 hō.

Unite all together, 合總 hō tsung; 共之 kung che; 總之 tsung che.

To unite in one all nations, 統一諸國 tung yih choo kwō.

To unite the ends together, 接連 tsēh lēen.

Unite their efforts to print and distribute a good book, 協力梓行 hēh leih teze hing.

Will not unite with or amalgamate, 不肯通融 pūh käng tung yung.

UNITY of the true God, 真主單另獨一 chin choo tan ling tūh yih, a Mahomedan expression.

UNIVERSE, heaven, earth, and all things, 天地萬物 tēen, te, wan wih.

Universe, or every region, east, west, south, north, zenith and nadir, is expressed by 十方 shih fang, in the language of the Buddhists.

A representation of the universe according to the system of Ptolomeus is called 渾天十重圖 hwan tēen shih chung too; according to it, 地球懸於當中 te kew heuen yu tang chung, the globe of the earth is suspended in the centre.

UNJUST, 不公道的 pūh kung taou tēih; 不公平的 pūh kung ping tēih.

To suffer an unjust decision, 聽斷不公 ting twan pūh kung.

UNKIND, 無人情的 woo jin tsing tēih.

UNKNOWN, 無人得知的 woo jin tih che tēih.

UNLAWFUL, 不法的 pūh fā tēih; 與例不符 yu le pūh foo.

To pervert the law, 枉法 wang fā.

UNLIKE, 不像 pūh seang; 不似 pūh sze.

UNLIMITED, 無有邊際 *woo yew pēn tse.*
 UNMANNERLY, 無禮的 *woo le tēih.*
 UNMEANING, 沒意思的 *mūh e sze tēih.* Empty unmeaning document, 空文 *kung wān.*
 UNMERITED suffering, 不該受的苦 *pūh kae show tēih koo.*
 UNMIXED, 不雜 *pūh tsā;* 純 *shun.*
 UNMOLESTED, 不難為的 *pūh nan wei tēih.*
 UNMOVED countenance, 不為動容 *pūh wei tung yung.*
 Unmoved by external ills, 外患無以動心意 *wae hwan woo e tung sin e,* provided the cause of virtue prevailed.
 UNNATURAL, 背性的 *pei sing tēih.*
 UNNECESSARY, 不須 *pūh seu;* 不用 *pūh yung.*
 UNOBSERVED, 無被人覺的 *woo pe jin keō tēih.*
 UNOFFICIAL dress, or place, is expressed by 便 *pēn,* convenient; as 便衣 *pēn e,* undress; 便殿 *pēn tēn,* an unofficial hall, or private apartment in a palace.
 UNPAID, 未嘗還得的 *we tsāng hwan tih tēih;* 未扣還的 *we kow hwan tēih.*
 UNPARALLELED, 無雙的 *woo shwang tēih.*
 UNPARDONABLE, 不得赦 *pūh tih shay;* 不可赦的 *pūh ko shay tēih.*
 UNPARDONED, 未嘗赦的 *we tsāng shay tēih.*

UNPERCEIVED, 不被人見的 *pūh pe jin kēn tēih.*
 UNPERISHABLE, 不會壞的 *pūh hwuy hwae tēih.*
 UNPITIED, 不被人憐恤的 *we pe jin lēn seūh tēih.*
 UNPLEASANT, not agreeable either in persons or things, 沒趣 *mūh tseu;* 無味的 *woo we tēih.*
 Unpleasant journey, 一路辛苦 *yīh loo sin koo.*
 Unpleasant road, 難行的路 *nan hing tēih loo.*
 UNPOLITE, 無禮 *woo le;* 未有禮 *we yew le;* 簡慢 *kēn man;* 怠慢 *tae man.*
 UNPREJUDICED and protracted enquiry, 虛心延訪 *heu sin yen fang.*
 To be unprejudiced is a fundamental point in receiving instruction, 虛心為受教之本 *heu sin wei show keaou che pun.*
 Unprejudiced, 不先起必 *pūh sēn ke peih;* 毋必 *woo peih.*
 To receive remonstrance with an unprejudiced mind, 虛懷納諫 *heu hwae nā kēn.*
 UNPROFITABLE affair, 無利之事 *woo le che sze.*
 UNREASONABLE, 不合道理 *pūh hō taou le;* 未有道理 *we yew taou le;* 無理性 *woo le sing.*
 Quite unreasonable, 出情理之外 *chūh tsing le che wae.*
 UNRIPE, 不熟 *pūh shūh;* 生的 *sāng tēih.*
 Unripe fruit, 果子不熟 *kwo tsze*

pūh shūh; 生菓子 *sāng kwo tsze.*
 UNSAY, or break one's word, 反口 *fan kow.*
 UNSHAKEN, firm and, 堅確不搖 *kēn keō pūh yaou.*
 UNSKILFUL, 不善做事 *pūh shen tso sze.*
 Unskilful workman, 手段不好 *show twan pūh hao;* 手段醜 *show twan chow.*
 To ride on horseback unskilfully, 騎馬不善 *ke ma pūh shen.*
 UNSTEADY, 不穩當 *pūh wān tang.*
 UNSUITABLE, 不當 *pūh tang;* 不當然 *pūh tang jen.*
 Very unsuitable, 甚不相宜 *shin pūh seang e.*
 UNUSUALLY warm, 分外熱 *fan wae jē,*
 UNUTTERABLE distress, so that one forgot to eat and to sleep, 忘食廢寢苦不可言 *wang tsau fei tsin koo pūh ko yen.*
 UNWEARIED, 不倦 *pūh kēn;* 克己不倦 *kīh ke pūh kēn.*
 UNWELL, not in health, 有病 *yew ping;* 不爽快 *pūh shwang kwae.*
 I am a little unwell, 我有些病 *wo yew seay ping.*
 Still a little unwell, 還有些微不爽快 *hwan yew seay we pūh shwang kwae.*
 UNWILLING, 不肯 *pūh kēng.*
 A feeling of unwillingness, 不肯的意思 *pūh kēng tēih e sze.*
 Had the appearance of complying unwillingly, 曲從貌 *keūh tsang maou.*

Pih-kung seeing him agitated and unwilling to bring them up, insisted the more on seeing them, **白公見他慌悵不肯拿上來一發要看** Pih-kung k'een ta kwang chang, p'ih kang na shang lae; yih fā yaou kan.

UNWORTHY, unbearable, **不堪的** p'ih kan tēh.

Unworthy of notice, **不足觀也** 已 p'ih ts'ih kwan yay o.

UP, aloft, **上** shang.

To go up, **上去** shang keu.

I go up the hill, **我上山去** wo shang shan keu.

Not easy to come up to, **未易及也** we e keih yay.

Without that ladder how will you get up now! **離了那梯子怎麼得上去呢** le leaou na te tze; ts'ing mo t'ih shang keu ne!

It is difficult to put up with it, **情實難甘** tsing sh'ih nan kan.

To blow up with powder, **烘着** hung chō; **烘起來** hung ke lae.

To blow up a ship, **烘壞船** hung hwaē chuen.

Fung-tseay laughing said, very true, very true; yet it was you who put me up to it; **鳳姐笑道是了是了倒是你提醒了我** Fung-tseay seaou taou, she leaou, she leaou, taou she ne te sing leaou wo.

UPON, on the top, **在上面** tsae shang m'een.

It is upon the chest, **在箱子上面** tsae seang tze shang m'een.

UPRIGHT, **直的** ch'ih tēh.

Upright in principle, **秉直的** ping ch'ih tēh; **秉公的** ping kung tēh.

Perpendicular, **豎立** shoo leih.

To stand upright, **站立** chen leih.

UPROAR, noise, clamour, **喧鬧** seuen naou.

To make an uproar, **鬧起來** naou ke lae; **鼓譟起來** koo tsau ke lae.

What will be the upshot of it? **有什麼結果** yew shē mo k'ē kwo?

UPSIDE DOWN, **顛倒** t'een taou.

Is it not turning things upside down; putting right for wrong, and crooked for straight; **不是把是非曲直顛倒過來** p'ih she pa she fe; keih ch'ih, t'een taou kwo lae.

UPWARD, toward a higher place, **向上** h'ang shang.

More than, as upwards of ten, **十來個** sh'ih tae ko; **十幾個** sh'ih ke ko.

Upward of a hundred, **百幾個** p'ih ke ko; **一百零幾個** y'ih p'ih ling ke ko.

Upwards of a thousand years, **千有餘年** ts'een yew yu n'een.

When he had travelled upwards of ten days, **行得十數日** hing t'ih sh'ih soo j'ih.

Upwards of fifty seven years of age, **年五十多歲** n'een woo sh'ih to say.

URBANE, **有禮貌的** yew le maou tēh, **溫和的** w'ān ho tēh.

URETHRA, or urinary passage, **溺孔** neaou kung; also called **溺之** neaou che so ch'ih; **所出** neaou che so ch'ih; **陽**

物之馬口 yang w'ih cho ma kow.

URGE, impel, **催** tsuy; **催促** tsuy ts'ih.

Continually urged, **連連催促** l'een l'een tsuy ts'ih.

To urge the restoration or repayment of, **追還** chuy hwan; **追收** chuy show; **追究** chuy kew.

URGENT, or pressing circumstances, **急處** keih choo. Important, **緊要** kin yaou; **要緊** yaou kin.

Impelling, **催逼** tsuy peih.

Urgent in the highest degree, **頂緊** ting kin; **緊急** kin keih.

URINE, **尿** neaou; **尿水** neaou shw'ü; **身水** shin shw'ü.

To pass urine, **遺尿** e neaou; **小便** seaou p'een; vulgarly, **疴尿** o neaou.

URINARY ducts, **小腸** seaou chang, the small intestines.

USAGE, custom, **規矩** kwei keu.

To return to old usage, **以復舊規** e f'ih kew kwei.

To receive ill-usage, **受了委曲** show leaou wei keih.

USE, or to use, **用** yung.

Of no use, **不中用** p'ih chung yung.

To enjoy in the use of, **受用** show yung; **享用** heang yung.

Moderate use of, **節用** ts'ē yung.

Must not use well water, **井水不可用** tsing shw'ü p'ih ko yung.

Use strength, **用力** yung leih, means

To exert strength. Used to broil drugs, **炒藥用** chaou yō yung.

The use (of poetry) is extensive, 其用遠矣 ke yung yuen a.

What is the use of still being offended with him? 還要怪他做甚麼 hwan yaou kwac ta tao shin mo?

How much tobacco does China use or expend in a year? 中國一年消多少生烟 Chung-kwō yih nēen, seaou to shaou sāng yen.

Ill use or insult me, 橫逆加我 hung neih kea wo.

USEFUL, 有用的 yew yung tēih.

Useful talent, 有用之才 yew yung che tsae.

USELESS, 無用 woo yung.

No use, 無益 woo yih. Of no advantage, 不中用 pūh chung yung; 用不着的 yung pūh chō tēih; 不着用的 pūh chō yung tēih.

Do not utter at random useless words, 無益之言莫妄說 woo yih che yen, mō wang shwō.

Useless person is called 稿木死灰 kaou mūh sze hwuy, rotten wood and dead ashes.

Useless books need not be read, 無

益之書不必讀 woo yih che shoo pūh peih tēih.

USUAL, common, 常時有的 chang she yew tēih.

Manage it as usual, 照常辦理 chaou chang pan le.

The phrases: 平日 ping jih, 'even day,' 平時 ping she, 'even time,'

平生 ping sāng, 'even life,' all denote the *even* tenor of one's days, orme, or life; what is *usual* with one, or what has been one's *ordinary* or *daily* pursuits.

Although seventy years of age, his sight and bearing are as usual, 雖年已七旬耳目如常 suy nēen e tēih seun, urh mūh joo chang.

USURP, to possess without right the government of a country, 篡國 tswan kwō. Usurped empire, 偽朝 wei chaou, a false dynasty.

USURY, as forbidden by the Mahomedans is called 放利賤 fang le chang.

UTENSIL, 器 ke. Domestic utensils, 器皿 ke ming.

Let the domestic utensils be plain and clean, 器具質而潔 ke keu chih urh kēē. Utensils used in husbandry, 農器 nung ke.

UTERUS or womb, 胎 tac; 腹胞 fūh paou.

In the mother's womb, 在母胎的 tsao moo tac tēih.

Had it from his mother's womb, 從胎裡帶來的 tsung tac le tac lae tēih.

UTMOST extent or place, 盡處 tsin choo.

Exert one's utmost strength, 盡力 tsin leih; 着力 chō leih.

I'll do my utmost, 我要盡力而做 wo yaou tsin leih urh tsao.

Already gone to the utmost possible degree of, 已極 e keih.

Utmost bounds of the earth, 地之極處 te che keih choo.

UTTER, 說出來 shwō chūh lae.

Difficult utterance, 結巴 kēē pa; 結舌 kēē shō.

UTTERMOST, 至極 che keih.

UXORIOUS, 過於愛妻子的 kwo yu gae tac tsze tēih.

V

The sound of this letter is found as an initial sound in some parts of China, in those syllables which in this Dictionary are spelled with a W.

VACANT, empty, 空 kung. Being at leisure, 得空 tih kung; 得閒 tih hēn.
Vacant mind, 虛心 heu sin, denotes in Chinese the absence of prejudice.
Vacant state of mind, or an absence of all thought, deemed by the Buddhists and Taou sects, the height of perfection, is called by the Buddhists 空 kung, and by the Taou sect 虛 heu.
VACCINE, inoculation, 種痘 chung tow, 以牛漿種痘 e new tseang chung tow. **ALEXANDER PEARSON**, Esqr., many years senior Surgeon of the English Factory in China, vaccinated the poor Chinese several seasons, till a native became quite competent, and a society was established by native merchants in Canton to preserve a regular supply of the Vaccine fluid.
VADEMECUM, or small manual that may be carried in the sleeve according to the Chinese manner, 袖珍 sew chin.
VAGABOND, a bandit, 匪人 fei jin; vagabonds, 匪類 fei luy.
VAGINA of an animal, 牝 pin; 陰戶 yin hoo. In the books of the Taou sect 爐 loo, is used in this

sense; and in the books of the Buddh sect, 小便道 seau pēn taou.
VAGRANT, idle wanderer, 游手 yew show.
Vagrant banditti, 游手匪類 yew show fei luy.
Vagrant loungers, 游手好閑 yew show haou hēn; 浪蕩人 lang tang jin.
VAGUE, indefinite language, 寬說 kwan shwō.
This is a vague expression, 此說迂泥 tsze shwō heu ne.
Utter such vague language, 說這寬皮話耳 shwō chay kwan pe hwa urh.
Vague, and susceptible of a two-fold meaning, 活動的話 hwō tung tēh hwa.
Vague and wide of the mark in discussing a subject, 議論迂闊 e lun heu kō.
VAIN, empty, false, 虛謊 heu hwang.
To do a thing in vain, for no useful purpose, 徒然做 too jen tso.
To go also will be in vain, 去也徒然 keu yay too jen.
Vain and false, 虛假 heu kea; 虛妄 heu wang.
All labour in vain, 都枉費了 too wang fei leaou.

To die in vain, 徒死 too sze, he does so who dies for principles he does not love.
In vain my years have passed for half a century, 弟年已虛度半百 te nēn e heu too pwan pih.
Vain efforts are sometimes expressed by 水中捉月 shwūy chung tsūh yuē, 'catching the moon in the water;' and 鏡裏尋頭 king le tsin tow, 'searching for a head in the glass.'
VAINGLORIOUS boasting, 自誇大的 tsze kwa ta tēh.
VALE, a valley, 谷 kūh.
A level place between two hills, 山中平地 shan chung ping te.
VALLEY, 谷 kūh.
VALOUR, 勇 yung.
VALUABLE, 貴重 kwei chung.
He is a valuable man, 他是個寶貝 ta she ko paou pei.
VALUE a thing, 貴 kwei, dear; 重 chung, heavy, both used as verbs; 君子所貴 keun tsze so kwei, that which a good man values.
Value, that which a thing is worth, 價值 chih; 價值 kea chih.
What do you suppose is the value of this book? 你估這套書

值得多少錢 ne koo chay
taou shoo chih tih to shaou tséen?

Valued him much, 甚珍之 shih
chin che.

VANDYKE edging, 栳牙的邊
keä ya tēh pēn.

VANE of a weathercock on ship-board,
船統 chuen hwan; 風信旗
fung sin ke.

VANISH away, gradually recede from
the sight, 飄然而去 peau
jen urh keu.

VAPOUR from water, 水氣 shwü ke.

VARIETY, 各色 kō sh; 各樣
kō yang.

Variety of business, 雜事 tsä sze.

Variety of character, both knowing
and simple; or wise and foolish, 賢
愚不一 hēn yu pūh yih.

VARIOUS, 各樣 kō yang.

Various and small commodities, &c.
零星 ling-sing.

Various forms of making tripods in dif-
ferent ages, 歷代之鼎形
制不一 lei h tae che ting hing
che pūh yih.

Various talent, 多能 to näng.

VARIOLÆ, or chicken pox, 水泡
shwü paou.

VARNISH, 漆 tselh.

Coloured varnish, 金漆 kin tsēh.

The ornament is black varnish, 其
飾有黑漆 ke shih yew hih
tselh.

VASE for flowers, 花瓶 hwa ping.

VAUNTED thus, 矜誕如此 king
tan joo tsze.

VEAL, 牛子肉 new tsze jow; 小
牛肉 scaou new jow.

VEGETABLE served up to table, 菜
tsac; 青菜 tsing tsac; 蔬菜 soo
tsac. Cabbage, 椰菜 yay tsac.

Vegetables bearing fruit on the ground,
蔬菜 lo tsac.

The mustard plant; eaten as a vegetable;
芥菜 keae tsac.

Table vegetable, common in Canton,
葛 kō: dried, 乾葛 kan kō.

Flowers used in medicine, 葛花 kō
hwa.

To eat vegetable food, 食素 shih soo.

VEGETATE, 萌 ming; 發芽 fā ya.

VAILED her face, 擁蔽其面
yung pe ke mēn.

VEIN of an animal body, does not seem
clearly distinguished from an artery,
by the Chinese.

Vein of a mine, 礦脉 kwang mǎh,

VELVET, 剪絨 tsēen jung.

VEND, to sell, 賣 mae; 賣去 mae
keu.

VENDED, 賣出 mae chūh; 發客
fā kih.

Vendible, 可賣的 ko mae tēh.

VENERABLE, 該敬的 kae king
tēh; 可畏的 ko wei tēh; 威
嚴的 wei yen tēh.

VENERATE, 敬畏 king wei.

VENEREAL disease, disease arising
from lust, 慾病 yū ping; the
use of a generic term is not common.

Venereal poison, 楊梅毒 yang mei
tūh. Venereal ulcer, 楊梅毒瘡
yang mei chwang.

One species of ulcer is the venereal
disease, 疔疔 kan ting.

The breaking out of various ulcers in
expressed by 生疔 sāng ting;

生疔 sāng kan; buboe, 生魚
口 sāng yu kow.

Weakness from venereal excess, 內傷
陰虛 nu y shang yin heu.

VENERY, the commerce of the sexes,
女色 neu sh.

VENETIAN blinds, 木板簾 mǎh
pan lēn,

VENGEANCE, 報仇 pau chow.

VENOM, 毒 tōh.

VENT, at which a thing may pass out,
物可出之孔 wūh ko chūh
che kung.

To issue forth, 發出 fā chūh.

Vent bad feelings, 出心 chūh sin.

Give vent to benevolent feelings, 發
心 fa sin.

VENUS, the planet, 金星 kin sing;
also called Tae-pih, 又名太白
yew ming Tae-pih.

VERB, is called 生字 sāng tsze;
動字 tung tsze; 活字 hwō tsze.

A verb's being neuter or active, intransi-
tive or transitive, sometimes de-
pends on the accent, as 動 tung, mo-
tion without any external agent; 動
tung, moved by an external impulse.

Verbs active, in the Tartar Chinese dic-
tionary, are made by 使 she, 'to
cause;' as 使揚 she yang, 'to win-
now;' 使泡軟 she paou juen,
'boil it soft;' and also by 令 ling,
令泡之 ling paou che, 'boil it.'

Verbs passive are made by 被 pei, and
by 領 ling; and by 受 show; as
受教 show keaou, 'taught.'

VERBAL order, 面諭 mēn yu.

Communicated verbally, 口授 kow
show; 口傳 kow chuen.

VERANDAH, where things may be dried in the sun, 曬臺 shāe taē.

VERBOSE, 多言語 to yen yu; 多嘴 to tsuy.

VERDICT, decision in judgement, 審擬 shin e.

VERDURE of the pine unchanged, 松栢蒼秀不改 sung pih, tsang-saw pūh kae.

VERIFY, by looking at, 驗看 yen kan.

VERILY, 固然 koo jen.

VERMILION, 銀硃 yin choo.

VERNAL equinox, 立春 leih chun.

VERSE, a piece of poetry, 詩 she; 一首詩 yih show she.

A verse or short paragraph of any book may be called 一節 yih tsē.

To compose verses is called 弄月吟風 lung yuē yin fung, playing with the moon, and singing to the wind.

One or two of them were versed in mathematics, 其中一二習算數者 ke chung yih urh seih swan soo chay.

VERTEX, or top, 頂 ting.

Vertex of a cone or pyramid, 厚角 how keō.

VERTICAL, or in the zenith, 在天頂上 tsae tēn ting shang.

Vertical, or opposite angles equal, 對角相等 tuy keō seang tǎng.

VERTIGO and indistinct vision, 頭暈眼花 tow yun yen hwa.

VERY, in a great degree; very good,

很好 hān haou; 十分好 shih fun haou; very or really bad,

實在不好 shih tsae pūh haou.

I was very much hurried yesterday,

作日我事情十分忙 tsō jih wo sze tsing shih fun mang.

Very stinking, 最臭 tsuy chow.

Very hot and bustling, crowded and busy, 好不熱鬧 haou pūh jē naou.

Very sorry, 好不焦心 haou pūh tseou sin. Very different, 大相殊 ta seang shoo.

Very different from ordinary, 大異於尋常 ta e yu tsin chang.

The very day, 即日 tseih jih.

VESPA, a species of, 黃蜂 hwang fung; or 大黃蜂 ta hwang fung.

VESPERTILIO, a species of, 伏翼 fih yih.

Vessel to contain any thing, 裝物之器 chwang wūh che ke.

Domestic vessels or utensils, 器皿 ke ming.

A ship or vessel, 船 chuen.

VESTIBULE, an open vestibule above a flight of steps, used in reference to imperial palaces, 丹墀 tan che.

VESTRY, or place to put away sacred vestments at temples, 寢 tsin.

She-king, vol. 10, § 40, p 32, 前廟以奉神後寢以藏衣冠 the front of the temple is for the service of the gods, the back apartments for laying up the robes and caps.

VETCH, 荳 low; 荳綠 tow lūh.

VETERAN, one long practiced, 老手 laou show; 熟手 shūh show.

VEXED, 懣 mun; 憤激 fun keih.

Much vexed, 好不懊惱 haou pūh gaou naou.

Both laughable and vexing, 又好

笑又好氣 yew haou scaou, yew haou ke.

Yūh-chuen, both father and son were extremely vexed, 玉川父子懊惱不過 Yūh-chuen foo tsze, gaou naou pūh kwo.

VEXATION appearing in the face, 慍現 wān hēn.

VEXATIONOUSLY to detain at a pass, 關津留難 kwan tsin lew nan.

VICE, wickedness, 惡事 gō sze.

If vice be not entirely removed it will involve future calamities, 倘除惡不盡則將貽後患 tang choo gō pūh tsin; tsih tseang c how hwan.

A father won't know his son's vices, 父莫知其子之惡 foo mō che ke taze che gō.

A prince should not let his likings or dislikes be perceived; but should act as the providence of heaven, and let men of themselves choose virtue or vice, then destruction or reward follow of course, 人君好惡不可令人窺測當如天之監人善惡皆所自取然後誅賞隨之 jin keun haou woo pūh ko ling jin kwei tsih; tang joo tēn che kēen jin shen gō; keae so tsze tseu; jen how choo shang suy che.

VICEGERENT, ruling for another, 代理政事的 tae le ching sze tēih.

VICEROY of Canton, 廣東總督 Kwang-tung Tsung-tūh; i. e. 'the General-governor of Canton; but he is also the Governor-general of 廣西

Kwang-se province, and therefore he is called 兩廣 leang kwang Tsung-tūh; i. e. the Governor-general of the Two Kwang. The reigning Tartar family use no such title as Vice-roy; but always employs the title of Governor.

The Governor is also called 制臺 che-tae, and 總督大人 Tsung-tūh Ta jin.

VICINITY, 隔隣處 k'ih lin choo.

VICIOUS man, 惡人 gō jin.

A man of low vices, 下作之人 hea tsō che jin; 人家不善行 jin kea pūh shen hing.

Vicious man, worldly, low principled man, who sacrifices heavenly considerations, 小人 seaou jin. (See the opposite under Virtuous Man.)

VICTOR, 獲勝者 hwō shing chay.

VICTORY, great, 大捷 ta tsō.

Gained a complete victory, 大獲全勝 ta hwō tseuen shing.

Obtained two successive victories, 接連勝了兩陣 tsō lēen shing leaou leang chin.

To obtain a victory in battle, 戰勝 chen shing.

In a dispute do not desire victory; in a division do not desire a large share, 狼毋求勝分毋求多 hān woo kew shing; fun woo kew to.

VICTUALS, 食物 sh'ih wūh; 餽 shen; 伙食 ho sh'ih.

I am going to Canton, do you prepare my victuals for the whole way, 我去省城你沿路上預備我餽 wo keu sāng ching ne yuen loo shang yu pe wo shen.

No victuals to eat, 未有飯食 we yew fan sh'ih.

VICTUALING house, 飯店 fan tēn; 客店 k'ih tōen.

VIEW, to look at, 看 kan; 看一看 kan y'ih kan.

Do not on any account view with contempt the sayings of the sages, 萬勿褻視聖言 wan wūh sēē she shing yen.

View lightly, 輕視之 king she che.

It was said of old, one good action can cover a hundred bad ones; according to this view, one bad action will shade a hundred good ones, 古語云一善可以蓋百惡, 這等看來一惡也可以掩一百善了 koo yu yun, y'ih shen ko e kae p'ih gō; chay t'ing kan lae, y'ih gō yay ko e yen y'ih p'ih shen leaou.

VIGILANT, 謹慎 kin shin.

If the accusation against you be true, reform; if not true, still be more vigilant, 有則改無則加勉 yew, ts'ih kae; woo, ts'ih kea mēen.

VIGOUR, strength, 力 leih; 強 keang. Force of the animal spirits, 精神 tsing shin.

His natural vigour is still unimpaired; only his walking is difficult, 精神尚健惟步履維難 tsing shān shang kēen; wei poo le wei nan.

VILE, 敝的 pe tēh; mean, 卑的 pe tēh. Vile body, filthy carcass, used by the Taou sect, 穢尸 wei she; 臭穢之尸 chow wei cheshe.

VILIFY, disgrace; go and vilify him awhile, 去污辱他一場 keu woo jūh ta y'ih chang.

VILLAGE, 村 tsun; 鄉村 heang tsun.

Having taken tea, she rehearsed to Kea-moo what she had seen and heard in the village, 吃了茶便把些鄉村中所見所聞的事情說與買母聽 kelh leaou cha, pōen pa seay heang tsun chung so kēen so wān tēh sze tsing, shwō yu Kea-moo ting.

VILLAGER, 庄家人 chwang kea jin; 鄉下老 heang hea laou.

VINE, 葡萄樹 poo taou shoo.

VINEGAR, 醋 tsoo.

The taste of vinegar is sour, 醋之味是酸的 tsoo che we she swan tēh. Steeped in vinegar, 浸醋中 tsin tsoo chung.

VINOUS fermentation, or fermented wine, 釀酒 nang tsew.

VIOLATE, to offend against a law, 犯法 fan fá.

To violate the chastity of a woman, 強姦 keang kēen.

VIOLENCE, to act by, 以強而行 e keang urh hing.

To enter by violence, 強進去 keang tsin keu.

To occupy territory by violence, 霸住 pa choo.

VIOLENT endeavours to gain one's end, 強求 keang kew.

To obtain that which one ought not to obtain, is called a violent taking, 分所不當得而得曰強取 fun so pūh tang t'ih urh t'ih, yuē keang tseu.

To aim at what one should not aim at, is called violent seeking, 分所不當圖而圖之曰強求 fun so pūh tang too, urh too che, yuē keang kew: some people with巧詐致 e keaou cha che, succeed by intrigue.

Violent strong appearance, 強壯之形 keang chwang che hing.

VIRGIN, 貞女 ching new; 童身的女 tung shin tēh neu; 未破的女 we po tēh neu.

Virgin purity, 貞潔 ching keih.

The act of deflowering a virgin, 破身 po shin; 初次破身 tsoo tze po shin.

VIRILITY, 生勢 sāng she; 男勢 nan she.

VIRTUE, moral goodness, 德 tih; 善 shen; 善良之德 shen leang che tih.

Great virtue, 盛德 shing tih.

The appearance of the most amiable and eminent virtue, 美盛德之形容 mei shing tih che hing yung. Virtue and talents, 德器才識 tih ke tsae chih.

Virtue is great, and has no superior, 德大無上 tih ta woo shang.

What do I aim at! I aim at increasing my virtue, 吾何求哉求厚吾德耳 woo ho kew tsae! kew how woo tih urh.

If a man have talents without virtue, how are they enough to make him esteemed? 人有才而無德亦奚足尙哉 jin yew tsae urh woo tih, yih he tūh shang tsae?

Although the path of virtue at first

be rugged and difficult to walk in; when you have arrived at the highest degrees, it is always pleasant, 善德之路雖始初不狠平難走到其盡頭常常爲安樂也 shen tih che loo, suy che tsoo pūh hān ping, nan tsow; taou ke tsin tow, chang chang wei gan lō yay.

Confucius said, A good man perfects other men's virtues, and not their vices; a bad man does the reverse of this, 子曰君子成人之美不成人之惡小人反是 Tze yuē, Keun-tze ching jin che mei, pūh ching jin che gō; seaou jin fan she.

Sze-ma-kwang said, that the principle for selecting officers of government ought to be, to place virtue first and learning next, 司馬光言取士之道當先德後學 Sze-ma-kwang yen, tseu sze che taou, tang sēn tih, how he.

Chuen-yaou-yu was a liberal man, and of few words: he united the three virtues, Paucity of words, purity, and true courage, 傳堯俞重厚寡言兼清真勇三德 Chuen-yaou-yu chung how, kwa yen; kēn tsing, chin, yung, san tih.

Virtue of Yaou cannot be expressed, 堯之德不可名 Yaou che tih pūh ko ming.

The whole of virtue and vice, all originates from the heart, 一切善惡皆由心造 yih tse shen gō keae yew sin tsau.

Unless a man possess virtue, he cannot

know the reality of its pleasures, 人非己有德不能知其意味之實也 jin fei ke yew tih, pūh nāng che ke e we che shih yay.

Although brutes are incapable of virtue, they are also incapable of vice, 禽獸雖不能爲善亦不能爲惡 kin show suy pūh nāng wei shen, yih pūh nāng wei gō.

Virtues of medicines, or their principal healing property, 藥之主治 yō che choo che.

VIRTUOUS man, 有德行之人 yew tih hing che jin; 善人 shen jin; 良人 leang jin.

A virtuous woman, 節婦 tsēh foo.

A woman perfectly beautiful and virtuous, 美做十全更兼德性賢淑 mei tso shih tseuen, kāng kēn tih sing hēn shūh.

Virtuous man, who sacrifices all worldly considerations to the maintenance of heavenly principles, 君子 keun tsze. Virtuous person is sometimes called 崇禮尙讓之士 tsung le shang jang che sze.

A virtuous family, 居仁由義之家 keu jin yew e che kea.

Virtuous men and women are called by the Budh sect 善男子善女人 shen nan tsze; shen neu jin.

To wish to defile a female belonging to a virtuous family, 欲染良家婦 yūh jen leang kea foo.

Now there are virtuous deeds without a virtuous intention, 夫有善行而無善意者 foo yew shen hing, urh woo shen e chay, which

are like the figure of a man without life, 儻人形而無性命 yew jin hing urh woo sing miag.

VIRULENT, poisonous, 有毒的 yew tūh tēih.

Malignant, 惡的 gō tēih.

VISIBLE, that may be seen, 可見得的 ko kēen tīh tēih.

Distant and scarcely visible, 渺渺茫茫 meao meao mang mang.

Visible judgement for evil, or recompense for good, 顯報 hēen paou.

Visible figure, 形像 hing seang; the Buddhists express it by 有色 yew sīh.

Visible body, 色身 sīk shin; the Buddhists oppose to this 法身 fā shin, denoting invisible body.

Having a visible body, 有色身 yew sīh shin; or briefly, 有色 yew sīh.

Without any visible body, 無色身 woo sīh shin; or 無色 woo sīh, or existing as unembodied spirits.

VISION, in the sense of Sacred Scriptures denoting a kind of revelation from heaven, 默啓之事情 mīh ke che sze tsing; 默示 mīh she.

Vision, a dream, a water-bubble, a shadow, 夢幻泡影 mung hwan, paou ying; to these the Buddhists compare this world.

VISIONARY schemes are figuratively expressed thus, pursuing the wind and catching at a shadow, 捕風捉影 poo fung, tsō ying; dragging the moon out of the water, 水中撈月 shwūy chung laou yuē; climbing to pluck flowers in a mirror, 鏡裏攀花 king le pan hwa.

VISIT, complimentary to an acquaintance, 拜客 pae kīh; 拜會 pae hwuy; 拜見 pae kēen.

To return a visit, 回拜 hwōy pae.

To visit, or call on a friend, 探朋友 tan pāng yew; 問候朋友 wān how pāng yew.

We are going to return a visit to a friend, 弟們去答拜一友 te mun keu tǎ pae yīh yew. I am much obliged (or consoled) by your visit, 幸得駕臨深慰鄙懷 hing tīh kea lin shin wei low hwāe; or 幸得你來我心就安了 hing tīh no lae, wo sin tsaw gan leaou.

Visits, or the intercourse of civility must be reciprocal to be polite, 往而不來非禮也 wang urh pūh lae, fei le yay; 'to go and the other not come, is rude,' 來而不往亦非禮也 lae urh pūh wang yīh fei le yay, 'when one comes and the other does not go, it is also rude.'

To neglect to visit, 失候 shīh how.

To omit seeing a person who may have called 失接 shīh tsē.

VISITOR, 客 kīh.

To receive a visitor, 接客 tsē kīh; 迎客 ying kīh.

To wait for a visitor, 候接 how tsē.

VITAL importance, an affair that concerns life, 關性命之事 kwan sing ming che sze.

VITRIOL blue, or sulphate of copper, 膽礬 tan fan.

VITRUVIAN scroll, 拈手字 to show wān tsze.

VIVACITY of countenance and of the eye, 顧盼神飛 koo pan shin fei.

VIVIPAROUS, 胎生 tao sāng, womb born.

Creatures produced in the water, they call 濕生 shīh sāng; and insects that undergo a change they call 化生 hwa sāng, transformed.

VIXEN, a woman of many hearts, and deflected speech, 多心說歪話的女人 to sin, shwō wac hwa tēih neu jin; i. e. a woman of a wanton mind, and unguarded obscenity of language.

VOCAL, uttered by the human voice, 口聲的 kow shing tēih; 人的聲音 jin tēih shing yin.

VOCATION, employment, calling, 事業 sze nē.

VOCIFERATION, 叫喊 keou han; 揚聲 yang shing; 大聲高叫 ta shing kaou keou.

VOICE, 聲 shing; 聲氣 shing ke.

He could hear a man's voice inside, 他聽得裡邊有男人口氣 ta ting tīh le pēen yew nan jin kow ke. A clear voice, 聲音洪亮 shing yin hung leang.

Called him in a low tone of voice, 低聲下氣的喚他 te shing hea ke tēih hwan ta.

To recite in a loud and clear voice, 高聲朗誦 kaou shing lang sung.

VOID, empty, 空 kang.

Void space, a state of complete abstraction, 虛空 heu kung. Void space which is inconceivable, 虛空不可思量 heu kung pūh ko sze leang, an expression of the Buddhists.

Void excrements, 出糞 chüh fun.
VOLATILE, light and fickle, 輕薄 king pò.
 Dispositions of the people are volatile, 民情總屬浮動 min tsing tsung shüh fow tung.
VOLATILIZE metals by means of heat, 升鍊 shing lēn.
VOLUME of a book, 一本書 yih pun shoo.
 Volumes of poetry are troublesomely numerous, 詩卷帙繁多 she keuen chih fan to.
VOMIT, 吐 too; 吐出來 too chüh lac.
 Vomit as soon as one swallows food, 食入即吐 shih jöh tseih too.
 Vehement disorder or vertigo, vomiting and purging, a sort of cholera morbus, 霍亂吐瀉 hō lwan too seay.
 Medicines which cause vomiting, 涌吐之齊 yung too che tse.
VOW, 願 yuen; 盟誓 ming she.
 To make a vow, 許願 heu yuen.
 Whilst worshipping and having silently prayed awhile, he vowed that if indeed the young lady (his daughter), should recover, he would give a play in gratitude to the gods, 禮拜時點點的祝告了一番許下箇愿如果姐兒好了演戲酬神 le pac she tēn tēn tēh chüh kaou leaon yih fan; heu hea ko yuen; joo kwō tseay urh haou leaou, yen he chow shin.
 Having placed a table of incense they

two took a vow worshipping towards heaven, 安排香案二人對天同拜誓 gan pac heang gan; urh jin tuy tēn, tung pac she.
 To make a vow, 發願 fā yuen.
 I vowed to print and give away ten thousand copies of *Kin-kang-king*, 予發願印送一萬部金剛經 yu fā yuen yin sung yih wan poo Kin-kang-king: this is a religious book of the Budh sect, 奉送二年已足如願 fang sung urh nēn e tsüh joo yuen, having given them away two years, I have distributed the whole number that I vowed.
 To pay a vow, 還願 hwan yuen.
 Vow to return to virtue, and reform and repent in this life, 誓願向善在生改悔 she yuen heang shen, tse saug kae hwuy.
 Vow or swear to repent, henceforth to reform and sin no more, 立誓懺悔從今改過不犯 leih she tsēn hwuy, tsung kin kae kwo püh fan.
 Vows of offerings to the gods are very common amongst the Chinese, sometimes for success in commerce, sometimes for the recovery of the sick; or of children having the small pox. They promise to give a play to the god, to offer three sorts of animals entire, and dressed; to give living animals that they may not be killed; or to give a tablet containing some honorary inscription, &c.
VOYAGE. The people of Canton express

a voyage by 一水 yih shwü; next voyage, 第二水 te urh shwü.
VULGAR, common, 俗 süh; vague and vulgar, 迂俗 heu süh.
 Vulgar people, 俗人 süh jin; 粗鄙的人 tsoo pe tēh jin.
 To be vulgar will not be well, 俗了又不好 süh leaou yew püh haou.
 Rather vulgar, 俗些 süh seay.
 Vulgar or common saying, 俗語 süh yu.
 Vulgar or common dialect, 俗話 süh hwa. Coarse obscene or vulgar language, 粗話 tsoo hwa; 非禮的話 fe le tēh hwa; 俚鄙的語 le pe tēh yu.
 Although it be rather vulgar, yet as the affair is true, there is no objection, 雖然俗些因真有此事也就不碍了 suy jen süh seay; yin chin yew tse sze; yay tsew püh gae leaou.
 Vulgar or common men, 凡夫 fan foo.
 If a common man can understand his own nature, he is forthwith a Budh, 凡夫能悟自性便是個佛 fan foo nāng woo tze sing; pēn she ko Fūh.
 Vulgar letters or characters, 鄙俚之字 pe le che tze.
 Vulgar eyes are much beclouded, and people say, whether there be a providence or not is uncertain, and the subject unfathomable, 俗眼多翳謂天道有未定而不可測 süh yen to e; wei tēn taow yew we ting; urh püh ko tsih.

W

In the Chinese syllables *Wang* and *Wan*, is sounded full as in *Want*; but in *Woo*, it is almost quiescent, and might be spelled *Oo*.

WADDLE, to progress with difficulty, 趑趑 tsze tseu; or 次趑 tsze tseu, and 趑趑 tsze tseu.
 WADE through, 履涉之耳 le-shě che urh.
 WAG the tail, 擺尾 pae wei; 搖尾 yaou wei.
 WAGER, to game for money, 賭錢 too tséen.
 To gain, 賭贏了 too ying leaou.
 To lose, 賭輸了 too shoo leaou.
 WAGES, 工錢 kung tséen; 人工 jin kung.
 Wages are high, 人工貴 jin kung kwei.
 WAGGON for the baggage of an army, 載衣物車 tsae e wüh chay.
 Arranged the baggage waggons and made a bait for the enemy, 輜重陣之以餌敵 tsze chung éhin che, e shih teih.
 WAIL, to cry and lament, 哀哭 gae küh.
 WAISTCOAT, 背心 pei sin.
 WAIT, tarry for, 候 how; 等候 ling how; 守候 show how.
 To wait on, or pay a visit to, 問候 wän how.
 To wait for an opportunity, 守幾會 show ke hwuy.

To wait as a servant, 待 she; 服事 füh sze.
 Waiting woman, 服侍的婦人 füh she tēih foo-jin; 當差的 女人 tang chae tēih neu jin.
 Wait for the decision of a superior, 聽候裁奪 ting how tsae tō.
 Without waiting till he had done speaking, 不待他說完 pūh tac ta shwō wan.
 Wait till it be dry, 候乾 how kan.
 Wait a little time, 少俟片刻 shaou sze pēen kih.
 WAKE up from sleep, 醒 sing; 醒起來 sing ke'iac.
 Wake, or merry-making at a funeral, 鬧喪 nau sang.
 WALK, 行 hing; 走 tsow.
 Let him walk first, 讓他先行 jang ta sēen hing.
 To walk after behind, 後面隨行 how mēen suy hing.
 To support a person walking slowly, 扶人緩行 foo jin hwan hing.
 Walk in his footsteps, 步了他的後塵 poo leaou ta tēih how chiu.
 All went together to walk awhile, 大家同去走一遭 ta kea tung keu, tsow yih tsaou.

Walk for amusement or exercise, 逛一逛 kwang yih kwang; 閒走 逛逛 hēen tsow kwang kwang;
 遨遊 gaou yew; 逍遙 scaou yaou.
 Let every one saunter where he pleases, 隨喜隨喜 suy he. suy he.
 Walking sticks with silver heads, 銀鞭桿頭 yin pēen kan tow.
 WALL, 牆 tseang. A wall, 一座 牆 yih tso tseang.
 A partition wall, 隔壁 kih pelh.
 Do you go over the wall, 你踰過 牆去 ne yu kwo tseang keu.
 The great wall of China, 萬里長城 wan le chang ching; built by 秦始皇 Tsin-che-hwang.
 WALNUTS, 核桃 hih taou; 胡桃 hoo taou.
 WANDER, to ramble here and there, 閑遊 hēen yew.
 To wander to a distance, 遠遊 yuen yew.
 The people wandered from their homes and died of hunger, 百姓流殍 pih sing lew peau.
 All wandering nations who follow the flocks to pasture, 皆行國隨 畜牧 keae hing kwō, suy chüh mūh.

Wandering nations follow the flocks
and move from place to place,
having no fixed habitation, 行國
隨畜遷徙無常居 hing
kwō auy chūh tsēn se, woo chang
keu.

Still how many wandering thoughts
disturb the breast, 尙有多少
遊思擾於胸臆 shang
yew to shaou yew sze, jaou yu
beung yih.

WANG-PE fruit, 黃皮 hwang-pe,
'yellow skin.'

WANT, to require, 要 yaou. Defect,
缺 keuē; 少 shaou.

I don't want, 不要 pūh yaou.

Don't you be wanting, 你別要
ne pēh yaou.

Only wanted one; only one deficient,
只是缺少一個 chih she
keuē shaou yih ko.

Wants of the mouth and belly, 口腹
之需 kow fūh che se.

If you want any thing you have only
to speak to her, 你少什麼
東西只會和他說 ne
shaou shih mo tung se, chih kwan
ho ta shwō.

All reduced to want, 大家弄的
光光 ta kea lung tēh kwang
kwang.

WANG-HEES, or Japan canes, 竹槌
chūh keang.

WAR between two nations, 兩國
交戰 leang kwō keaou chen; 國
戰 kwō chen; 作打仗 tsō ta
chang.

Articles of war, or martial law, 軍
法 keun fā.

At this time he began to know the
severity of the articles of war, 此
時纔知軍法利害 tze
she tsae che keun fā le hao.

When Tsai and Han were at war with
each other, 秦漢交兵之時
Tsai Han keaou ping che she.

The miseries of war, 干戈之苦
kan ko che koo.

WARD OFF. When the natives take
the wasp's hive, they put on grass
clothes to ward off the poisonous
sting, 土人採黃蜂房時
着草衣蔽身以捍其
毒螫 too jin tsae hwang fung
fang she, chō tsau e pe shin e kan
ke tūh shih.

WARE, China, 瓷器 tze ke. Earthen
ware, 瓦器 wa ke.

To set out ware, 陳貨物 chin ho
wūh.

Glass ware, 玻璃器 po-le ke.

Wares made of sandal wood, 檀香
器 tan hang ke.

WAREHOUSE for Merchant's goods,
棧房 chan fang.

WARM air, 暖氣 nwan ke.

Put on more clothes that you may be a
little warmer, 多穿件衣裳
帶暖些 to chuen kēn e chang,
tae nwan seay.

Warm place towards the sun, 向陽
暖處 heang yang nwan choo.

Warm water should be used to bathe
and to wash, 沐浴盥漱皆
暖水 mūh yūh kwan sow keac
nwan shwūy.

Warm wine or spirits, 溫酒 wūn
tsew.

Warm kind hearted man, 熱心的
人 jō sin tēh jin.

WARMING pan, 湯壺 tang hoo;
湯婆 tang po: it is heated by
containing hot water.

WARN, caution against, 戒之 keac
che; 警戒 king keac.

Heaven's heart is benevolence and
love, and sendeth raordinary jud-
gements to be an warning (to man-
kind), 天心仁愛以災異
爲警戒 tēn sin jin gae; e tsao
e wei king keac.

Take warning by me, 以我爲戒
e wo wei keac.


To be a warning (that others may not
commit a similar crime), 以示
懲儆 e she ching king

Said this to warn and rouse people,
言此以警人 yen tze e king
jin.

WARRANT to seize a person, 有票
拿人 yew peau na jin; 發籤
fā tsēn.

To issue a warrant, 出票 chūh peau.
Having a warrant or authority, then
you may act, 有個把柄方
可下手 yew ko pa piag, fang
ko hea show.

In the provinces of China, the Vice-
governor, or 撫院 Foo-yuen is
entrusted with the power of life and
death in cases specified by law:
when such cases occur, which is
very frequently, he 請王命
tsing wang ming, requests the royal
order to put to death a person. The
Foo-yuen performs the ceremony
San kwēi kew kow, and brings for-

ward a green wooden board with a red edge thus, with the word *ling* upon  it in Chinese and Tar characters. This is carried in the right hand of a military officer on horseback to the place of execution, followed by the criminal judge. The executioner receives five mace for each man he decapitates. After the execution, the board is returned to the Foo-yuen.

WARRIOR, a great captain, 大將軍 ta tseang keen; 勇武 yung woo.

WASH, 洗 se.

To wash the face, 洗面 se mien; 洗臉 se lčen.

Wash the mouth, 漱口 sow kow.

Wash with wine, 酒洗 tsew se, 'wine wash them.'

Wash once every day, 每日洗滌一遍 mei j'ih se tēh y'ih pēn.

Wash and scrape, 洗剔 se tēh.

Wash copper with gold, 銅上鍍金 tung shang too kin.

Having washed the feet, 洗足畢 se t'ih peih, 'washed the feet finished.'

Washed his hands and respectfully wrote it, 盥手敬書 kwan show king shoo, this is said of persons who write prefaces to sacred books, &c.

Wash away entirely former crimes, 盡洗前愆 tsin se tsēn kēn.

He who would wash the heart must first fear heaven, 洗心者必

先畏天 se sin chay, peih sēn wei tēn.

WASHERMAN, 洗衣服的人 se e f'ih tēh jin.

The washerman's book, 洗衣服的部 se e f'ih tēh poo.

WASH-HAND basin, 洗臉盆 se lčen pun.

WASP, 黃蜂 hwang fung. The Chinese drive them away from their neighbourhood under an idea that they induce strife, 嶺南人取大黃蜂之子作餓食之 ling nan jin tseu ta hwang fung che tseu tsō chan sh'ih che, the people on the south of the Mei-ling mountain (Canton province) take the young (larvæ) of the large wasp, make a dish of them, and eat them.

Wasp, blue coloured, hairy, bores holes in bamboos, 竹蜂 ch'ih fung.

Wasp's nest, 黃蜂蜂房 hwang fung fung fang.

WASTE, to destroy wantonly, 遭撻東西 tsaou t'ih tung se; 不敬惜物 p'ih king seih w'ih.

To waste money to squander carelessly, 浪費 lang fei; 虛費 heu fei; 浮費 fow fei; 花錢 hwa tsēn.

To waste one's strength, 枉費力氣 wang fei lei'ih ke.

To waste one's thoughts, 枉費心思 wang fei sin sze.

Waste of time, 徒費時日 too fei she j'ih; 虛度光陰 heu too kwang yin.

Waste paper, 廢紙 fei che; 故帚 koo che.

Waste land, 野地 yay te.

WATCH, a pocket clock, 時辰表 she shin peau; some write 標 peau. To alter the hands of a watch, 教針 keaou chin. To wind up a watch, 上練 shang lčen.

Watch case, 表殼 peau kō.

Purse in which the Chinese wear a watch, 表套 peau taou.

This watch is right, 這個時辰表的時刻準 chay ko she shin peau tēh she k'ih chin.

Watch glasses, 玻璃時辰標蓋 po le she shin peau kae.

Inside watch chains, 鋼鍊 kang lčen.

Small watch springs, 小法條 seaou f'ih tsau.

Watches with shagreen cases, 沙魚皮時辰標 sha yu pe, she shin peau.

Gold watches, 金標 kin peau.

To watch or take care of, 看守 kan show; 把守 pa show.

The gate of the city has soldiers who always watch at it, 城門常有兵丁把守 ching mun chang yew ping ting pa show.

Watch awake all night, 守夜不寐 show yay p'ih mei.

Watch shed, an elevated cover to look out from, 守舍 show shay.

WATCHFUL, or wakeful, 好醒守的 haou sing show tēh.

WATCHHOUSE over the gate of a pass, 關門樓 ch'ih mun low.

WATCHMAKER, 時辰表匠 she shin peau tsāng.

WATCHMAN at night, 更夫 k'ang

foo; 守地方的人 show te
fang tēih jin.

WATCH TOWER, 望樓 wang low;
望臺 wang tao.

WATER, 水 shwü.

Well water, 井水 tsing shwü.

River water, 河水 ho shwü.

Cold water, 冷水 lāng shwü; 凍
水 tung shwü.

Warm water, 暖水 nwan shwü.

Hot water, 熱水 jē shwü.

Boiling water, 滾水 kwān shwü.

High water, 大流 ta lew; low water,

下流 hea lew; at high water, 潮

長時 chaou chang she; at low

water, 潮落時 chaou lō she.

(Compare with Tide.)

The water being passed over, there
is no further occasion for the boat
or oar, 水既渡之後不
須舟楫 shwü ke too che how,
pūh seu chow tsē.

Water a plant constantly and keep it
moist, 常澆令潤澤 chang
kaou ling jun tsih.

To make water. to pass urine, 遺尿
e neaou; 小便 seaou pēn.

WATER-BEETLE, or dytiscus, species
of, 山龍虱 shan lung sīh.

Water-colours, 顏色 yen sīh.

WATERCOURSE, 溝渠 kow keu.

WATER-LILY seeds, 蓮子 lēn tsze.

WATERMAN, 內河的水手 nuy
ho tēih shwü show.

WATERMELON, 西瓜 se kwa.

WATERMILL the principle is applied
to a stone pestle, and called 水碓
shwü tuy.

WATERISH, watery, 帶些水樣
tae seay shwü yang; 有水的
yew shwü tēih.

WAVE, 浪 lang.

Wave of the sea, 海浪 hae lang.

Waved like a pendant banner, 搖搖
如懸旌 yaou yaou joo heuen
tsing.

WAX, 蠟 lā.

Wax of honey bees, 蜜蠟 melh lā.

White wax, 白蠟 pīh lā.

Yellow bees wax, 黃蠟 hwang lā.

Wax insect, 蠱白蠟 chung pīh lā.

Wax candle, 蠟燭 lā chūh.

WAY, road, or path, 路 loo; 道 taou;

途 too. A method or means, 法 fā.

Way of death (a vicious course) should

not be trod, 死路不宜走

sze loo pūh e tsow.

The three ways, 三途 san too, in the
language of the Buddhists means Hell,
hungry demons, and the state of
beasts.

WE, or us, 我們 wo mun; 我等
wo tāng.

We (i e. yon, and I) agree in sentiment,

彼此合意 pe tsze hō e.

We and all mankind, 我等與眾

生 wo tāng yu chung sāng.

WEAK, 弱 jō.

Supple and weak, 軟弱 juen jō.

No strength, 無力 woo leih.

Fading and weak, 衰弱 shwae jō.

Whether strong or weak, old or young.

不論體之強弱年之

老少 pūh lun te che keang jō;

nēn che laou shaou.

Gradually weakened, 漸漸力怯

tsēn tsēn leih kō.

WEALTH, 財 tsae; 財帛 tsae pīh.

Prevent your acquisition of wealth, 悞
了你的發財 woo leaou ne
tēih fā tsae.

Wealth and contentment do not always
necessarily dwell in the same house,
富貴與知足未必常
同在于一家裡 foo kwei
yu che tsūh we peih chang tung tsae
yu yīh kea le.

Wealth in abundance, 貲財優餘
tsze tsae yew yu.

Wealth is the salary that Heaven gives
to a man, it cannot be had by vio-
lent striving, 財者乃天與
人之祿不可強求 tsae
chay, nao tēn yu jin che lūh; pūh
ko keang kew.

WEALTHY, 有錢的 yew tsēn
tēih.

Wealthy or opulent man, 財主 tsae
chou.

WEAN a child, 斷奶 twan nae;
斷乳食 twan joo shīh; 斷乳
爛 twan joo nae; 隔斷爛食
kīh twan nae shīh.

WEAPON, military, 兵器 ping ke;
軍器 keun ke.

WEAR or put on clothes, 穿衣裳
chuen e chang.

To wear or injure by, 破損 po sun;
用壞 yung hwae.

Wear white caps, 戴白帽 tae pīh
maou, said of the Mahomedans at
morning and evening prayers.

The women wear on their heads a fine
cloth square cap, 婦人頭戴
細布方巾 foo jin tow tae se
poo fang kin.

WEARY, 倦了 keuen leaou; 困乏 kwán fá.
To become weary, 困起來 kwán ke lae.
Wearied and exhausted, 打疲了 ta pe leaou.

WEATHER, good, 好天 haou téen; 好天氣 haou téen ke.
This is very pleasant weather, 今天實在爽快 kin téen shíh tsac shwang kwac.
Mild clear weather, 天氣晴和 téen ke tsing ho.
Weather severely cold, 天氣嚴寒 téen ke yen han.
Very hot weather, 天時大熱 téen she ta jö.

In such hot weather why be at so much trouble, besides I am not at leisure, 這種熱天何必費事我也不得空兒 chay chung jö téen, ho peih fei sze; wo yay pöh tih kung urh.

WEATHERCOCK, 風信旗 fang sin ke.

WEAVE cloth, 織布 chih poo.
Weave silk, 織緞 chih twan.

WEAVER, 織機的人 chih ke tēih jin; 機房的匠人 ke fang tēih tsäng jin.

WEB of a spider, 蜘蛛網 che choo wang, 'the net of a spider.'

WED, to take for husband, 嫁 kea.
To take for wife, 娶 tseu; 配合 pei hō.

WEDGE, wooden, 尖木 tsēen mūh.

WEED, 野草 yay tsaou, a wild plant.
Weeds or tares amongst grain are called 莠 saw.

To weed, 割草 tsan tsaou.
Weed out the weeds of the field, 薅去田草 haou keu téen tsaou.
In summer weed, 夏耨 hea yun.
To weed is written also 耘 haou; 鋤 haou; and 耨 haou.

WEEK of seven days is called in Canton, 一個禮拜 jh ko le pae. It may be called 七日節 tselh jh tsē; a term of seven days.
Dead not yet three weeks, 病故未經接三 ping koo wei king tsē san; this period of three seven days is peculiar to funeral phraseology.

WEEKLY, 每禮拜 mei le pao.

WEEP, shed tears, 下淚 hea luy; 涕 to; 哭 küh.
Began to weep or cry as a child, 哭起來 küh ke lae.

WEIGH with steelyards and a weight, 稱 ching.
Weigh tea, 稱茶 ching cha.
To weigh with scales, 兌 tuy.
In Canton the merchants use the European large scales and call them 磅 pang; and to weigh large goods with these scales they call 磅貨 pang ho. To weigh or deliberate, 量度 leang tō.

WEIGHTS and measures of the Chinese are comprehended under the four words 律 leüh, 度 too, 量 leang, 衡 häng, 'the fistula, or long measure, dry measure, and weights.' They consider the fistula or ancient musical reed called 黃鐘 hwang chung, the foundation of all measure and weights, and numbers. This

reed of a determinate length and diameter, became the standard of weights and measures according to the number of grains of corn which it contained. In long measure it is a question whether they were 縱黍 tsung shoo, *grains disposed lengthwise* or 橫黍 hung shoo, *crosswise*. One hundred grains placed *crosswise* make the 古尺 koo chih, *ancient cubit*, which measures nearly ten inches, and each inch is divided into ten parts; one hundred grains placed *lengthwise*, make the 今尺 kin chih, *modern cubit*, which (in the standard work, from which this is taken) measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The government covid, at Canton, is 14 inches, 825 dec. In the reed 一千二百黍 1200 grains constituted the lowest denomination; which in *Long measure* is 一分 yih fun, 10 fun make a 寸 tsun (punto); 10 tsun, a 尺 chih, or cubit; 10 chih, a 丈 chang, 10 chang, a 引 yin.

In *dry measure*, 1200 grains make a 龠 yō; 10 yō, make a 合 hō; 10 hō make a 升 shing; 10 shing make a 斗 tow; and 10 tow make a 斛 hō.

In *weights*, 1200 grains, weighed 12 銖 choo: 兩之爲兩 leang che wei leang, doubling this quantity made the leang (*tael*) or 24 choo; 16 兩 leang, make a 斤 kin, or catty; 30 kin make a 鈞 koun; and 4 keua make a 石 shih, or stone. (欽定尙書)

The preceding statement is that which

is approved; other ancient authorities state the matter differently.

Thus one says, 十馬尾爲一分 shih ma wei, wei yih fun, ten hairs of a horse's tail make a fun; another says, 蠶所吐絲爲忽 tsan so too sze wei hwüh, a fibrous thread emitted by the silk-worm is called hwüh; 10 hwüh make a 絲 sze; 10 sze make a 豪 haou; 10 haou make a 釐 le; and 10 le make a 分 fun.

The foundation of land measure is 陸 kwei, which is explained by 一舉足 yih keu tsüh, once raising the foot; i. e. one step; 倍陸謂之步 pei kwei wei che poo, a step doubled is called poo, or a pace.

The 周 Chow dynasty, 制寸咫

尺尋常仰皆以人體爲法 in forming the tsun, che, chih, tsin, chang; and jin, took the rule from the human body; 婦人 手八寸謂之咫 a woman's arm being eight tsun (puntos) was called che, which was the cubit of that period; and the cubit being short, the 丈 chang, or ten cubits, was taken from 丈夫 chang foo, a large man.

According to other ancient methods of measuring, 六粟爲圭 lew süh wei kwei, 6 grains made a kwei; 10 kwei made a 抄 chaou; 10 chaou made a 撮 tsö, two or three finger's full (a pugil); 10 tsö made a 勺 chö; and 10 chö made a 合 hë. Other authorities, at different periods, state the matter otherwise,

and say that 六十黍爲 64 grains made a kwei.

Again, 一手之盛謂之溢 a handful was called yih; both hand's full was called keüh; four keüh made a 豆 tow, &c.

In different ages and in different nations of China 度量衡之名不一 superficial measure, measures of contents, and weights, had various names, 必不可比而同者 which it is impossible to compare and render uniform. Government therefore has fixed on the 丈 chang, as the standard of Long Measure; with which the greater and smaller denominations must be compared: the 石 shih, as the standard of Dry Measure; and 兩 leang, as the standard of Weights. Thus,

度法丈以下

In LONG MEASURE, from the Chang downwards in decimal ratio, the denominations are.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1, 尺 Chih, | 13, 渺 meau, |
| 2, 寸 tsun, | 14, 漠 mö, |
| 3, 分 fun, | 15, 模糊 moo-heo, |
| 4, 釐 le, | 16, 逡巡 tseun-seun, |
| 5, 豪 haou, | 17, 須臾 seu-yu, |
| 6, 絲 sze, | 18, 瞬息 shun-seih, |
| 7, 忽 hwüh, | 19, 彈指 tan-che, |
| 8, 微 we, | 20, 刹那 chä-na, |
| 9, 纖 seen, | 21, 六德 lew-tih, |
| 10, 沙 sha, | 22, 虛空 heu-kung, |
| 11, 塵 chin, | 23, 清淨 tsing-tsing. † |
| 12, 埃 yae, | * Vacuum. † Absolute purity. |

量法石以下

In DRY MEASURE, from the Shih or stone downwards, the denominations are in a decimal ratio.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1, 斗 tow, | 5, 撮 tsö, |
| 2, 升 shing, | 6, 抄 chaou, |
| 3, 合 hë, | 7, 圭 kwei. |
| 4, 勺 chö, | 8, 粟 süh. |

衡法兩以下

In WEIGHTS, from the Leang or tacl downwards, in a decimal ratio, the denominations are,

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| 1, 錢 teën, | 5, 絲 sze, |
| 2, 分 fun, | 6, 忽 hwüh, and onward, |
| 3, 釐 le, | the same as in Long Measure. |
| 4, 豪 haou, | |

自單位以上

The NOTATION or Numeration of all quantities, from an unit upwards, proceeding decimally, is thus

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1, 十 shih, | 9, 秭 tsze, |
| 2, 百 pih. | 10, 穰 jang, |
| 3, 千 tsen, | 11, 溝 kow, |
| 4, 萬 wan, | 12, 澗 keen, |
| 5, 億 yih, | 13, 正 ching, |
| 6, 兆 chaou, | 14, 載 tsae. |
| 7, 京 king, | 15, 極 keih, |
| 8, 垓 kae, | |
- 16, 恆河沙 häng ho sha, 'sands of the Ganges.'
 17, 阿僧祇 o-säng-te.
 18, 那有他 na yew ta, 'where is it!'
 19, 不可思議 pih ko sze e, 'inconceivable.'
 20, 無量數 woo leang soo, 'infinite number;' 321.987.654.321.987.654.321, which in European notation carried as above to 21 places of figures, would amount to Three hundred and twenty-one trillions, nine hundred and eight-seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-four billions, three hundred and twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven millions, six hundred and fifty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-one.

Beside the notation, 以十進者 advancing decimally as above, some 以萬進 advance by tens of thousands, as 萬萬曰億 ten thousand times ten thousand are called yih; 萬億曰兆 ten thousand yih are called chaou. And others 以自乘數進

advance by multiplying every number into itself, or squaring it, as 萬萬曰億 億億曰兆 wan yuä yih; yih yih yuä chaou, ten thousand times ten thousand are called yih or million; a million times a million is called chaou, or billion.

曆法

TIME, Astronomical calculations.

The terms are, One 宮 kung, or a sign, is equal to 30 度 too, or degrees; one too is equal to 60 分 fun; one fun to 60 秒 chaou; one chaou to 60 微 we; one we to 60 纖 seen; one seen to 60 忽 hwüh; one hwüh to 60 芒 mang; one mang to 60 塵 chin.

A day 日 jih, is equal to 12 時 she, or 24 小時 seaou she. One 時 she, is equal to 8 刻 kih; one kih to 15 分 fun, which fun or minute is divided as above.

畝法

SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE

One 頃 king, is equal to 100 畝 mow, one mow is equal to 積二百四十步 240 square paces. One 分 fun, is equal to 積二十四步 24 square paces.

里法

LONG MEASURE. 360 步 poo, are equal to 180 丈 chang, which are equal to one 里 le.

Formerly a 度 too, or degree in the heavens was said to be equal to 360 里 le; but according to the modern cubit it is considered 200 里 le; 古尺得今尺之十分之八 the ancient cubit being only eight tenths of the modern one.

A weight for keeping down papers.
鎮紙 chin che.

Weights included in a small brass box amounting altogether to two taels,
方碼 fang ma.

Sze ma 司碼 weights adjusted by government.

Weights sanctioned by the 布政司 Poo-ching sze's office are called 司碼 sze ma; and 法碼 fa ma.

These weights are used in scales.
The weight of a steelyard, 稱砣 ching to; or 稱錘 ching chuy.
WELDING iron, 釘錫錘 han seih chuy.

WELL, deep narrow pit of water, 井
tsing : a spring, 泉 tseuen.
Well-water, 井水 tsing shwü.
Well-water a little salt, 井水畧
鹹 tsing shwü leō hēn.
WELL in health, 身上好 shia shang
haou.
Settled or managed well, 辦得妥
當了 pan tih to tang loau, 停
妥了 ting to leau.
Well made, 做得合式 tso tih hō
shih: pretty well, 頗為合式
po wei hō shih.
I must reward you, well, 我必重
重的賞你呢 wo peih chung
chung shang ne ne.
This name sounds well, 這個名
兒也好聽 chay ko ming urh
yay haou ting.
Well written, 佳作 kea tsō, 佳筆
kea peih; 大筆 ta peih.
You can very well, there is ability
enough, 很能教 hēn nāng kow.
Very well, that's enough, 罷了 pa
loau.
Very well, you may go, 你去則
可 ne kou tsih ko.
Very well, qualified approbation, 亦
好 yih haou, 亦罷 yih pa.
WELL-BRED, 養得有禮貌
yang tih yew le maou.
WENT to his office last month, 前月
上任去了 tsēu yuē shang jin
keu leauou.
Went to an inner apartment, 往上
房來 wang shang fang lae.
They then all went away, one after
another, 便都陸續散去
pēn too lūh sūh sah keu.

Went amongst the hills to cultivate
virtue, 入山修道 jūh shan sew
taou.
WENTLE TRAP, or Turbo Scalaris,
珍瓏絲螺 chin lung sze-lo.
WEPT, 哭 küh; 泣 keih.
WEST, 西 se; 西方 se fang.
Budd of the west's sacred books are
very many, 西天佛經甚
多 se tēn Fōh king shia to, but
that called 金剛經 kin kang
king, is 至寶 che paou, most
valuable.
WESTERN gate, 西門 se mun.
Western regions cannot be compared
to the beauty of China, 西域不
比中原之美 se yih pūh pe-
chung yuen che mei.
The western method of calculation,
melt down and cast into the Chinese
mould, 容西法之算數入
中法之型模 yung se fá che
swan soo, jūh chung fá che hing moo.
WESTWARD, 向西 beang se.
WET, 濕 shih.
A wet cloth, 淋濕布 lin shih poo.
WHAMPŌA, where the European ships
anchor in the river of Canton, 黃
埔 hwang-poo.
WHAT? 甚麼 shin mo? 什麼
shih mo? What business? 甚麼
事 shin mo sze?
What thing? 甚麼東西 shin mo
tung se?
What business has he gone into the
city about in such a hurry? 他急
速進城有甚麼事 ta keih
sūh tsin ching yew shin mo sze?
What have you come about again to

day? 你今日又來何幹
ne kin jih yew lae, ho kan?
What is it to you whether I eat or not?
我吃不與你甚麼
相干 wo keih pūh keih yu ne
shih mo scang kan?
What can be done! 怎奈 tsāng naet
What his ear hears for a short time,
his mind does not forget, 耳所
暫聞不忘於心 urh so
'tsan wān, pūh wang yu sin.
What the mouth recites is not under-
stood by the mind, 口之所誦
非心之所知 kow che so
sung, fei sin che so che.
What he says is the truth, 他說
的是真實之言 ta shwō tēih
she chin shih che yau.
What I originally possess, 我所本
有 wo so pun yew.
What was he? what did he spring from?
他是甚麼樣出身 ta sho
shin mo yang chūh shin?
He was at his entrance on life a Tsin-sze
graduate, 他進士出身 ta
tsin sze chūh shia.
What was the cause of it! 其故何
哉 ke-koo ho tsae!
What heaven produces (or designs to
live), is doubtless beyond the power
of man to destroy, 天之所生
固非人之所能棄也
tēw che so sāng, koo fēi jin che so
nāng ke yay.
WHATEVER he does, 他凡所
做之事 ta fan so tsō che sze.
Whatever the business be, all affairs
require care, 凡事皆要小
心 fan sze keac yaou seaou sin.

Whatever time you come, 不論你
來甚麼時候 pūh lun ne lae
shin mo she how.

WHEAT, 麥 mīh.

A grain of wheat, 一顆麥 yīh ko
mīh; 一粒麥 yīh lei h mīh.

WHEEL, 輪 lun.

Axis of a wheel, 輪樞 lun kenē; 樞
chou. One turn of a wheel, 輪轉
一周 lun chuen yīh chow.

Wheel in the middle, 中間一輪
chung kēen yīh lun.

Wheel of iron, 鐵輪 tēē lun.

Wheel for raising water, called the
Egyptian wheel, 筒車 tung chay.

WHEELBARROW, 跨車子 kwa
chay tze.

WHEELWRIGHT, 輿匠 yu tsung.

WHELP, 犬子 keuen tze; 犼 ke.

WHEN, what time? 幾時 ke she?
甚麼時候 shin mo she how?

When he came in, 他進來時
ta tsin lae she.

When dark, then desist (from labour),

既昏便息 ke hwān pēen seih.

When the mind is solely bent upon a
thing it cannot desist, 意既傳
一不能止遏 e ke chuen yīh
pūh nāng che gā.

When Wān-wang died, did not the cause
of morals (in the world) devolve on
me! 文王既沒文不
在茲乎 Wān-wang ke mūh,
wān pūh tae tze hou! said by Con-
fucius.

When it occurs that a paper is to be
translated, 遇翻書之時 yu
fan shoo che she.

WHENCE do you come, 你從那

裡來 ne tsung na le lae; 自從
何處來 tze tsung ho choo lae
Do not know whence obtained, 不
知從何而得也 pūh che
tsung ho urh t'ih yay.

WHENEVER, any time, 不論何
時 pūh lun ho she.

Whenever I think of it, I feel both ways
difficult, 每一念及情覺
兩難 mei yīh nēen keih, tsing
keō leang nan.

Whenever, or as often as I met with
any thing, I immediately transcribed
it, 隨遇輒鈔 suy yu, chē
chou.

WHERE is it? 在那裡 tsae na le?
I don't know where it is, 我不
知在那裡 wo pūh che tsae na le.

Where did he come from? 他從那
裡來 ta tsung na le lae; for na le,
何處 ho choo, may be used.

Where was the difficulty of reflecting
once and again, and making enquiry,
何難三思博訪 ho nan san
sze pō fang.

WHEREFORE? why? 爲甚麼緣
故 wei shin mo yuen ko; 何故
ho koo; 因何 yin ho? 何爲
ho wei?

WHERESOEVER, 不論何處 pūh
lun ho choo.

WHETHER will you write or read, 你
想寫字還是想讀書
ne seang seay tze, hwan she seang
t'ih shoo?

Whether he come or not, 不論他
來不來 pūh lun ta lae, pūh lae.

Whether it be advantageous or not,
是否有益 she fow yew yīh?

WHETSTONE, 磨刀石 mo t'iao
shīh; coarse one, 厲石 le shīh.

WHICH one? 那一個 na yīh ko?
Which book is it? 是那一部書
she na yīh poo shoo.

Which thing is it? 是那一件
東西 she na yīh kēen tung se.

The words which he used, 他所說
的話 ta so shwō tēih hwa.

Which may be done and which not, 孰
可孰否 shūh ko, shūh fow.

WHILE, a small space of time, 片時

pēen she; 一會 yīh hwuy; wait
awhile, 等一會 tēng yīh hwuy;

停一會 ting yīh hwuy.

Walk awhile, 逛一會 kwang yīh
hwuy.

Sit awhile, I have something to say to
you, 坐一會我有話與
你說 tso yīh hwuy wo yew hwa
yu ne shwō.

Must sit down in a straight posture a-
while, and look inward on the heart,
須端坐片時內觀心
體 seu-twan tso pēen she, nūy kwan
sin te.

While, or whilst, during the time that,

One day whilst I was lamenting, 一
日我當嗟悼之際 yīh

jīh, wo tang tseay taou che tae.

Whilst a breath remains, 一息尚
存 yīh seih shang sun.

WHIP, 鞭 pēen.

To whip, 打鞭 ta pēen.

Why don't you whip him? 爲何不
加鞭 wei ho pūh kea pēep.

Horsewhip, 馬鞭 ma pēgar

Whipped and run on, 加鞭前行
kea pēen tsēen hing.

Leather whip, 皮鞭 pe pēn.

Like whipping a horse to make it run and tying its feet, 猶鞭馬使奔而羈其足也 yew pēn ma she pun, urh ke ke tsūh yay.

In the Chinese state ceremonies, an imperial forerunner carries a whip, and is called 鳴鞭 ming pēn, 'whip crier,' the whip is formed like a serpent, having the handle at the head end. "My Father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." (Qu. serpents?), I Kings, xii. 11-14.

WHIRLWIND, 旋風 seuen fung; a gale or typhon, 風暴 fung paou.

WHISPER, low toned speech, 底底言 te te yen.

To whisper to, 附耳 foo urh. To whisper, tete-a-tete, and disclose the secrets of the army, 交頭接耳洩漏軍機 keaou tow, tsē urh, sēē low keun ke.

Not allow laying heads and ears together, 不許交頭接耳 pūh heu keaou tow, tsēē urh.

WHISTLE, with seven holes, 簫 scaou; or 嘯 scaou.

To whistle, 蹙口而出聲 tsūh kow urh chūh shing; 吹口 chuy kow. The wind whistled, 風聲呼嘯 fung shing hoo scaou.

WHITE, 白 pīh.

White colour, 白色 pīh sīh.

Pure white, 潔白 kēē pīh.

Clothed in white, 穿白衣服的 chuen pīh e fūh tēih; 穿白的 chuen pīh tēih.

To wash white, 洗白 se pīh.

PART III.

D D

To white-wash, 抹白灰的了 mō pīh hwuy tēih leaou; 上白灰了 shang pīh hwuy leaou; 上一層的灰了 shang yīh tsang tēih hwuy leaou. White of an egg, 鷄子白 ke tsze pīh.

White as snow, 雪白 seuē pīh.

To whiten, 白之 pīh che.

A powder to whiten the teeth, 白牙散 pīh ya san.

WHITE-LEAD, 鉛粉 yuen fun.

WHITEWASH for walls, 白灰 pīh hwuy; made from oyster shells, 蠔殼灰 haon kō hwuy.

To put on a second coat of whitewash, 上第二層白灰 shang te urh tsāng pīh hwuy.

To whitewash, 粉飾白 fun shīh pīh; 刷白灰 shwā pīh hwuy; 抹白灰 mō pīh hwuy.

WHO? 誰 shwūy? 你往那裡去 ne wang na te keu.

Whence have you come, and whither are you going? 你從那裡來往那裡去 ne tsung na le lae, wang na le keu?

WHITISH, 有些白的 yew seay pīh tēih.

WHO? 誰 shwūy? 甚麼人 shin mo jin?

Who asked? 何人問 ho jin wān.

Who is it? 是誰 she shwūy? Don't know who it is? 不知是誰何 pūh che she shwūy ho?

Who comes? 誰來 shwūy lae?

Who can add to this? 孰能加於此乎 shūh nāng kea yu tze hou?

Who would willingly submit? 誰甘曲受 shwūy kan keūh show.

Who says that heaven and men may both be deceived? 誰謂天人俱可瞞 shwūy wei tēen jin keu ko mwan.

Who (what one) does not respect me? who does not fear me? 那一個不敬我那一個不怕我 na yīh ko pūh king wo; na yīh ko pūh pa wo?

WHOEVER comes, say I am engaged, 不拘何人來你說我有事 pūh keu ho jin lae, ne shwō wo yew sze.

WHOLE, all the parts, 全 tseuen; 一總股兒 yīh tsung koo urh; 一畧腦 yīh koo naou; 一共 yīh kung; 一統 yīh tung; 共總 kung tsung.

It was rumoured through the whole of Pīh-king, 滿京城皆相傳 mwan king ching, keae seang chuen.

Whole of one's life, 一生 yīh sāng; the whole day, 終日 chung jīh.

The whole are prepared, 一色都是齊全的 yīh sīh, too she tse tseuen tēih.

Add to these wine and vegetables, the whole will amount to upwards of twenty taels, 再搭上酒菜一共到有二十多兩銀子 tsae tā shang tsew tsae, yīh kung taou yew urh shīh to leang jin tsze.

Whole family fled, 全家奔避 tseuen kea pun pe.

Whole duty of man, 全人矩矱 tseuen jin keu hwō: 'rules to form a perfect man,' a Chinese moral work.

This sentence still does not contain the whole meaning of the word Kō, 此句尙未盡各字之義
tsze keu shang we tsin kō tsze che e.

Whole mind devoted to a close investigation, 悉心研究 seih sin yen kew. The dogs of the whole marketplace all howl, 一市之狗皆嗥 yih sh · che kow keae haou.

The object which the whole world, all mankind, honor, (viz. Budha), 舉世之人所共尊敬 keu she che jin so kung; tsun king: he is therefore styled 世尊 she tsun.

WHOLESALE, 抱攬賣 paon lau mae; 一股腦賣 yih koo nau mae; 一脚端賣 yih keō tēih mae.

Wholesale merchant, 一起賣貨的商人 yih ke mae ho tēih shang jin.

WHOLLY, 全全的 tsuen tsuen tēih.

WHORE, an unhappy woman who hires out her person to gratify men's lust, 娼婦 chang foo; 娼妓 chang ke; 夜娼 yay chang; 嫖 peau; 嫖子 peau tze; 老舉 laou keu; 土挑 too teaou; 陽歌脚 yang ko keō.

To whore, 嫖娼妓 peau chang ke; 宿娼 sūh chang.

WHOREMASTER, 烟花主顧 yen hwa choo koo.

WHOSE? 誰的 shwŷ tēih. Whose pencil is it? 是誰人的筆 she shwŷ jin tēih peih.

Whose is this? 這個是誰的 chay ko she shwŷ tēih?

I don't know whose it is, 我不知道是誰的 wo pūh che taou she shwŷ tēih.

WHOSOEVER, 不論何人 pūh lun ho jin.

WHY? 為何 wei ho? 何故 ho koo? 因何 yin ho?

WICKS for lamps, 燈草 tēng tsau.

WICKED, malignant, 惡的 gō tēih; 不善的 pūh shen tēih.

A heart as wicked as a serpent, and a fate as thin as paper, 心惡如蛇命薄如紙 sin gō joo shay; ming pō joo che.

Wicked custom of drowning female children, 溺女惡俗 neih neu gō sūh.

WICKEDNESSES, every sort of, committed in this life must have corresponding retribution after death, 生前所作種種之惡死後必有種種之報 sāng tsēen sq tsō chung chung che gō; sze how peih yew chung chung che paou.

WICKET gate, 柵門 tsūh run.

WIDE, 寬 kwan; 闊 kwō.

To widen, 使寬些 she kwan seay; 闊之 kwō che.

WIDOW, 寡婦 kwa foo.

Desolate widow, 孤寡 koo kwa.

Young widows, who remain unmarried a second time, are called 清節 tsing tsā. The Emperor confers an honorary door-way called 牌坊 p'ue fang, on the lintel of which is written 清節流芳 tsing tsā lew fang.

Widow who marries again is called 反頭婆 fan tow po.

WIDOWER, 鰥 kwan.

WIFE, 妻 tse; 妻子 tse tsze. Husband and wife, 夫 婦 foo.

Vulgarly wife is called 老婆 laou po, and husband 老公 laou kung.

One's own wife and children, 自己的老婆娃子 tze ko tēih laou po wa tsze.

Your wife, 尊夫人 tsun foo jin; 令正 ling ching.

My wife, 內人 nuy jin; 賤內 tsēen nuy.

Second wife, married after the death of the first, 繼妻 ke tse.

Wife of a (Tartar) king, 王之福晉 wang che Pūh-tsin; this term is used by the reigning family instead of the ordinary Chinese word.

A faithful minister will not serve two kings, nor a chaste wife serve two husbands, 忠臣不事二君貞婦不事二夫 chung chin pūh sze urh keun, ching foo pūh sze urh foo.

WILD, produced in the wilderness, 野 yay.

Wild rustic, 野人 yay jin.

Wild plant growing without cultivation, 野草 yay tsau.

Like a wild cat, 比野貓相似 pe yay maou seang sze.

Wild irregular conduct, 猖狂 chang kwang.

Wild horse, 野馬 yay ma.

Wild mountaineer, 深山野人 shin shan yay jin.

Wild honey procured from the hills is best, 蜜取山石者爲勝矣 meih tsau shan shih chay, wei

shing e; it is called 石蜜 shih melh, 'rock honey.'

WILDERNESS, 曠野 kwang yay; 荒地 hwang te.

WILDFIRE, in surgery, 天泡瘡 t'een paou chwang.

WILFULLY, designedly, 故意的 koo e t'eh.

Not wilful, 並非故意的 ping fei koo e t'eh.

Wilful murder, 故殺 koo shā.

Without distinguishing whether wilfully or by accident, 不論故誤 p'uh lun koo woo.

To set fire to a house wilfully, 放火故燒人房屋 fang ho koo shaou jiu fang th.

WILL, determination, 主意 choo e; of the emperor, 旨意 che e; of a dying man, 遺書 e shoo; 遺囑 e ch'uh.

The will having a determined object, 志有定向 che yew ting h'ang.

It is impossible to fathom the will of heaven, 天心最難揣度 t'een sin tsuy nan chuy tō.

The will, 志 che; a 志士 che sze; q. d. 'wilful man,' denotes an independent man of fixed principles.

Will denoting intention prefixed to a verb, 要 yaou. He will not do it at all, 絕不要作 t'auē p'uh yaou tsō.

I will be revenged, 我必要報仇 wo n'eh yaou paou chow.

Will you or not? 你肯不肯 ne k'ang p'uh k'ang?

The true God wills it to be, and it is; wills it not to be, and it is not, 真

主要有即有, 要無即無 chiu Choo yaou yew, tse'ih yew; yaou woo, tse'ih woo; with him there is no such distinction as difficult and easy, 不分難易 p'uh fun nan e. (Language of the Mohamedans.)

WILLINGLY, doing or receiving, 甘心的 kan sin t'eh; 甘願 kan yuen.

Willingly submitting, 甘服 kan f'uh

A female willingly losing herself, 甘心失身 kan sin sh'ih shin.

Willingly receive this recompense, 甘受此報 kan shou tze paou.

Willingly to approach death, 甘就死 kan tsew sze.

WILLOW, 柳 lew; willow tree, 柳樹 lew shoo.

WIND, 風 fung.

Fair wind, 順風 shun fung; foul wind, 逆風 n'eh fung.

A brisk wind, 疾風 ts'ih fung.

The north wind blows, 北風吹 p'ih fung chuy.

Storm of wind, 颶颶 le peau.

A great storm of wind that blew about the stones and made the pebbles fly, 狂風大作走石飛沙 kwang fung ta tsō, tsow sh'ih fei sha.

What has blown you here to day? 今日甚風兒吹你到此 kin j'ih shin fung urh, chuy ne taou tsze.

Here the wind passing through the hall is cooler; let us enjoy it a little and then go, 這裡過堂風倒涼快, 吹一吹再走 chay le kwo tang fung, taou leang kwae; chuy j'ih chuy tsae tsow.

The wind has gone down, 風平息了 fung ping se'ih leaou.

Wind instrument with seventeen tubes of different lengths, 笙 sang; 紫竹做牙嘴 made of tze bamboo; 象牙嘴 seang ya tsuy, an ivory mouth piece.

Winds moderate, rain seasonable, the nation prosperous, and the people enjoying tranquillity, 風調雨順國泰民安 fung teauou yu shun; kwō tae min gan.

Wind round, 纏繞 chen jaou.

To wind up a watch, 上表 shang peau.

To wind up a ball of thread, 縛線毬 fō s'een kew; or 纏線毬 chen s'een kew.

WINDING coast, long, 延袤 yen mow.

WINDLASS of the Chinese boat, 鈎盤 maou (by some read Naou) pwau; 車關 chay kwan; called also 絞盤 keaou pwan, and 轉軸 chuen ch'uh.

WINDOW, 窗門 chwang mun.

A window, 一扇窗門 y'ih sheu chwang mun.

Clean the window, 洗淨窗門 se tsing chwang mun.

Window blind of bamboo, 竹簾 ch'uh l'een; of wood, 木簾 m'uh l'een.

Let down the blinds, 放竹簾下來 fang ch'uh l'een hea lae.

Window glass, 玻璃片 po-le p'een.

WINDPIPE, 喉 how.

WINE, or any manufactured beverage; as wine, spirits, beer, &c., are in Chinese all called 酒 tsew.

Grape wine, 葡萄酒 *poo taou tsew.*

Take a cup of wine, 飲一杯酒 *hō yīh pei tsew.*

As he said this, the attendants brought up wine, 正說着左右擺上酒來 *ching shwō chō tao yew pae shang tsew lae.*

To awake from wine, 酒醒了 *tsew sing leaou.*

It has hitherto been said, wine can perfect an affair, and wine can ruin it; I have seldom seen it perfect an affair, but I have seen it ruin many, 從來說酒能成事酒能敗事。我見成事的少敗事的多 *tsung lae shwō, tsew nāng ching sze, tsew nāng pae sze; wo kēn ching sze tēih shaou, pae sze tēih to.*

Wine is all fermented grape, and may be preserved several times ten years, 酒悉以葡萄釀成可積至數十年 *tsew tselh e poo taou neang, ching ko tselh che soo shīh nēn.* Wine is prohibited by the laws of the country, 國法禁酒 *kwō fā kin tsew.*

Wine is called the maddening drug, 酒名狂藥 *tsew ming kwang yō.*

Wine is really a drug that corrupts the bowels, an axe that cuts down nature, 酒真是腐腸之藥伐性之斧 *tsew chin she foo chang che yō; fā sing che foo.*

To be addicted to wine and not be addicted to lewdness is rare, 恣酒不恣淫鮮矣 *tsze tsew pūh tsze yin, sēn e.*

Wine glasses, 玻璃杯 *po le pei.*
WING, 翅 *che*; 翼 *yīh.*

Sorry that I cannot take wings and fly to the presence of my father, 恨不得插翅飛到父親之面前 *hān pūh tīh chā che, fei taou foo tsin che mēn tsēn.*

To put on wings, 插翅 *chā che.*

Winged, 有翅的 *yew che tēih.*

WINK or shut the eyes, 合眼 *hō yeu;* 閉眼 *pe yeu.*

To hint to by the motion of the eyes, 打眼色 *ta yen sīh;* 使眼色 *she yen sīh,* 瞞了眼 *peaou leaou yen;* 會了意 *hwuy leaou e.*

Hing gave Wang a wink, 邢向王使個眼色 *Hing heang Wang she ko yen sīh.*

WINNOWER machine, 颯扇 *yang shen;* 風櫃 *fung-kwei.*

Winnower basket, 颯籃 *yang lan;* 簸箕 *po ke.*

WINNOWER rice, 簸場 *po yang;* 揚米去糠 *yang me keu kang.*

WINTER, 冬 *tung;* 冬天 *tung tēn.*

Winter caps, 煖帽 *nwan maou,* 'warm caps.' The court directs when these shall be worn, and when they shall be put off.

WIPE, 抹 *mō.*

Wipe dry and clean, 抹乾淨 *mō kan tsin.*

Wipe away, 拭去 *shīh keu.* Wiped the tears from their eyes and parted, 拭淚而別 *shīh luy urh pēō.*

WIRE, brass, 銅線 *tung sēn.*

WISE, and foolish, or simple, 智 *che,* 愚 *yu.*

Wise should know it, 智者自當

知之 *che chay, tze tang che che.*

Wise, should have profound things said to them; the simple, things that are easy, 智者與之言深 愚者與之言淺 *che chay, yu che yen shin; yu chay, yu che yen tsēn.*

WISH that this may be extended to all mankind, 願以此普及於一切衆生 *yuen e tze poo keih yu yīh tse chung sāng.*

Wish to die, 欲死 *yō sze.*

Quite according to one's wishes, 圓轉如意 *yuen chuen joo e.*

Heaven's will is with difficulty brought to accord with men's wishes, 天意難如願 *tēn e nan joo yuen.*

If men have virtuous wishes, heaven will certainly accord (or comply) with them, 人有善願天必從之 *jin yew shen yuen; tēn pēih tsung che.*

WIT, ready satire, 捷譏 *tsēō ke.*

Amusing conversation, 趣談 *tseu tan;* 笑談 *seou tan.* Extraordinary chat, 奇談 *ke tan.*

Frightened out of one's wits, 驚得呆了 *king tīh gae leaou.*

WITCH, 術婆 *shūh po;* 問香婆 *wān heang po;* 懸光婆 *heuen kwang po.*

Witch who raises spirits, 師婆跳假神的 *sze po teou kea shin tēih.*

Witches and wizards are called 問覲 *wān heih;* and 迷三姑 *me san koo.* (Compare with *Oracle.*)

Witches are sometimes required to

consult with departed spirits which is called 問現 wán heih. Incense is lit up; a few grains of rice are put into a cup of wine; she hangs down her head and mutters till she foams at the mouth, after which she tells what the ghost of the deceased has said to her: whether well fed and clothed or not; who used him well or ill on earth, &c.

WITCHCRAFT, 術婆之法 shùh po che fá.

WITH, accompanying, 與 yu; 同 tung; 和 ho. The means by which, 以 e; 用 yung.

Come with me, 你同我來 ne tung wo lae.

Talk with you, 和你講 ho ne keang.

Play with you (at a game), 和你賭 ho ne too.

Play with you (for amusement), 和你玩 ho ne wan.

Slippery stone, with white stone are used (in making porcelain), 有用滑石配白石 yew yung hwá shih pei pih shih.

Killed him with a knife, 用刀殺他 yung taou shá ta.

Write with a pencil, 以筆寫字 e peih seay tze.

Wound with a knife, 刀傷 taou shang.

Wound with a stick, 木傷 mǔh shang.

To carry with one, 隨帶 suy tae.

WITHDRAW or retire from some evil, 避禍 pe ho.

To retire from sight, 迴避 hwuy pe.

WITHER or rot, 枯 koo; 槁 kaou.

WITHIN, inside, 在內 tsae nuy; 內中 nuy chung.

Within a hundred days, 只在百日之內 chih tsae pih jih che nuy; 不上一百日 pih shaug yih pih jih.

Within, at home, 在家裡 tsae kea le.

WITHINSIDE, 在裡面 tsae le mēn.

WITHOUT, outside, 在外 tsae wae; 外面 wae mēn. Destitute of, 無 woo; 未有 we yew.

Without limit, 無限 woo hēn.

Cannot be without each other, 不可相無 pih ko seang wou.

Without any cause, 無故 woo koo.

Without reason, without cause, without rhyme or reason, 無緣無故 woo yuen, woo koo.

Cannot be without an attendant, 少不得人伏侍 shaou pih tih jin fūh she.

Better without it, 不如不有了 pih joo pih yew leaou.

Without hat or clothes, 衣空帽空 e kung, maou kung.

Pleasure without lasciviousness, and grief without wounding, 樂而不淫哀而不傷 lē urh pūh yin; gae urh pūh shang.

WITHSTAND, or oppose, 拒 keu.

Can withstand an enemy, 可拒敵 ko keu teih.

WITNESS, 人証 jin ching.

To bring witnesses before one's self, 親提人証 tsin te jin ching.

A witness unsaying evidence previously

given or extorted, is called 翻供 fan kung; also written 反供 fan kung.

Witnesses and documents, 人証卷宗 jin ching, keuen tsung.

WIZARD, 術公 shùh kung; 問香公 wán heang kung; 懸光公 heuen kwang kung; 師公跳神的 sze kung teaou shin tēih. (Compare with Witch.)

WO, WOE; misery; calamity, 禍 ho; 殃 yang.

I am afraid some morning will not be as usual (I shall die during the night), and forever fall into a sea of wo, 恐一旦無常永墮苦海 kung yih tan woo chang, yung tē koo hae. (Language of the Taou sect.)

WOLF, 豺狼 tsae lang.

Male wolf, 公狼 kung lang; 牡狼 mow lang.

She wolf, 母狼 moo lang; 牝狼 pin lang.

WOMAN, the female of the human species, 女 neu; 女人 neu jin.

An accomplished virtuous woman, 術德女人 shùh tēh neu jin.

Married woman, 婦人 foo jin.

An unmarried woman or young lady, 姑娘 koo neang; 小姐 seaou tscay.

A woman who has lost her virtue, 失節婦 shih tēē foo.

The old woman and servants swept up the leaves that had fallen, 老婆子丫頭們掃那些落葉 laou po tsze; ya tow mun saou na seay lō yē.

WOMEN, 女子們 neu tsze mun.

Women's work, 女紅 neu hung;
or 女工 neu kung.
Simple women, 愚婦 yu foo.
Women use white lead to apply to their
faces, 婦人用鉛粉以附
面 foo jin yung yuen fun e foo
mëen.
She possessed a clear understanding,
and at the age of eight or nine years
had learned in a manner that excelled
others, every kind of women's work,
性情聰慧到八九歲
便學得女工針指件
件過人 sing tsing tsung hwuy,
taou pã kew suy, pëen heš tih neu
kung chin che, këen këen kwo jin.
Women having the rule, is called 牝
雞之晨 pin ke che shir, 'a hen
crowing in the morning' which 惟
家之索 wei kea che sã, does
nothing but embarrass, or injure a
family, or a government.
Women shall be changed into men, as
a reward, 婦女即轉男身
foo nu tseih chuen nan shin.
Old woman's affair, 婆婆媽媽
的事 po po, ma ma, téih sze.
WOMB, 胎 tae; 腹胞 fuh paou.
From the mother's womb, 從母胎
帶來的 tsung moo tae, tae lae
tëih. To open the womb, the first
act of venery, 破身 po shin.
He is a root of evil and a womb of
misery, 他是孽根禍胎
ta she nëë kãu ho tae.
WONDER, to think strange, 詫異
cha e; 駭異 hae e; 怪異
kwae e; 奇異 ke e.
You pretend to wonder! it is hard to say

you don't know, 你還粧什
麼呆你難道不知道
ne hwan chwang shih mo gae! ne
nan taou püh che taou.
WOOD, timber, 木 mûh; 樹木
shoo mûh.
The pencils placed in it were like trees
in a wood, 內插的筆如樹
林一般 nu y chã tēih peih joo
shoo lin yih pwan. To enter a wood
or forest, 入林 jũh lin.
A heavy ferruginous coloured wood,
酸枝木 swan che mûh.
Wooden handle, 木把 mûh pa.
Wooden wheel self-going chair, 木
車輪自行椅 mäh chay lun
tsze hing e.
WOODSMAN to collect fuel, 樵夫
tsaou foo; 打柴的 ta chae téih.
One that ascends the hills to cut fuel,
上山砍柴的 shang shan kan
chae téih.
WOODPECKER, 啄木鳥 chũh
mûh neaou.
WOOL of sheep, 羊毛 yang maou;
羊毫 yang hao.
Wool of cotton, 絨 jung. The peach
(calyx) bursts and the cotton wool
appears, 桃裂而絨現 taou
lëe urh jung hëen; the wool is
like the downy feathers of a goose,
其絨如鵝毳 ke jung joo go
chuy.
WOOLLEN, 絨 jung. Common wool-
lens, 哆囉呢 to lo ne; 哆囉
絨 to lo jung; 小呢 seau ne.
Broad cloth or Worleys, 大呢 ta ne.
The superfine cloth, of which small
quantities have been brought to

China they call 衣着大呢
e chõ ta ne.
Woollen draper's shop, 疋頭舖
peih tow poo.
Long ells, 暉噤 peih ke.
WORD, as uttered, 言 yen; as writ-
ten down, 字 tze; this distinction
does not always hold; as, He had
not yet said half a word, 他並不
曾道了半個字兒 ta
ping püh tsing taou leaou pwan ko
tsze urh.
To say all in one word, 總說 tsung
shwõ; 總之 tsung che.
His words were sharper than a sword,
他說出一句話來比
刀子還利害 ta shwõ chõh
yih keu hwa lae; pe taou tsze hwan
le hae.
If he will but speak a good word for
you, your lucky time has come, 他
若肯說個好字就是
你的時運到了 ta jõ
kãng shwõ ko hao tsze, tsew she
ne tēih she yun taou leaou.
To be as good as one's word, 行前
言 hing tsëen yen; 踐先言
tsëen sëen yen; 踐言 tsëen yen.
To break one's word, 反口 fan kow.
I said you are one who does not fail
of your word, 我說你是個
再不失信的 wo shwõ, ne
she ko tsae püh shih sin tēih.
The word *Tan*, (indifferent or coldly
affected to) is from fire and water
su, eradded; which is very signifi-
cant, 淡字從火加水甚
有深意 tan tsze tsung ho, kea
shwõ, shin yew shin e.

To open up the meaning of every word, one after another, 逐字破義 chō tsze po e.

WORK, operation, 工夫 kung foo.

Good work, 好工夫 haou kung foo.

To work, 做事 tso sze; 做工夫 tso kung foo.

A person who works well with the needle, 好筒針線 haou ko chin sēn.

Worked into the mind, 融會于心 yung hwuy yu sin.

Work with the fingers as in forming pills, 撚 nēn.

Work with hands as in forming felt, 撚 nēn.

Those who work the clay or paste (for porcelain) are called Pō-chih che kung, 治土曰搏埴之工 che too yū pō-chih-che kung.

Work up or mix earth as by stirring it about, 練土 lēn too.

WORKMAN or mechanic, 匠人 tsāng jin; 做工的 tso kung tēh.

Good workman, 好手段 haou show twan; 巧手 keaou show.

Workman who desires to execute his work well, must first sharpen his tools, 工欲善其事必先利其器 kung yō shea ke sze, peih sēn le ke ke.

WORKMANSHIP, exquisite, 十分精工 shih fun tsing kung.

WORLD, the terraqueous globe, 地球 te kew. All under heaven, 普天下 poo tēn hea; 通天下 tung tēn hea.

The Chinese say, Tēn hea 天下 when meaning only their own empire, or their world.

The world of human beings and the present state of existence, 世 she; 世界 she keae; 混完世界 hwan yuen she keae; 紅塵 hung chin; 塵世 chin she.

Not always to be found in the world, 世不常有 she pūh chang yew.

Unacquainted with the affairs of the world, 不曉世務 pūh heaou she woo.

I observe in the world, that people of talents and virtue, &c. 我看世上有才有德之人 wo kan she shang yew tsae, yew tih che jin.

The affairs of the world are very strange and uncertain, 天下事奇奇怪怪最料不定 tēn hea sze, ke ke, kwae kwae, tsuy leaou pūh ting.

To retire from the world (turn one's back on it), 背世 pei she.

What reason is there in thus still detaining him in a windy dusty world, (i. e. not allowing him to devote himself to the priesthood)! 這樣還留他在風塵裡面是何道理 chay yang hwan lew ta tsae fung chin le mēn, she ho taou le!

Customs or habits of the present world, vulgar views and vulgar feelings, 當世習俗見俗腸 tang she seih; sūh kēn; sūh chang.

The present state, 陽世 yang

she; state after death, 陰間 yin kēn.

This world is merely a temporary lodging, 今世不過一客寓耳 kin she pūh kwō yih kih yu urh.

To arouse the serious attention of the world, 警世 king she.

World toils, incessantly in the arena of riches, honors, fame, and gain, 世之役役於富貴名利之場 she che yih yih yu foo, kwei, ming, le che chang.

It is what the world has neither seen nor heard of, 世所未見未聞者 she so we kēn we wān chay.

World, or the age is called 濁濁世 hwān chūh she, to denote its stupidity filthiness and corruption.

All the ten thousand affairs of the world will in a little while be annihilated, they are not worth placing in the breast (being anxious about them), 世間萬事須臾變滅不足置胸中 she kēn wan sze seu yu pēn mēē; pūh tsūh che heung chung. Worldly mind, 味俗世之心 we sūh she che sin.

WORLEYS, or broad cloth, 大呢 ta ne.

WORM, 蚯蚓 kew yin; short and thick, 地龍 te lung; 黃犬 hwang keuen.

WORMWOOD, 艾草 gae tsau; 醫草 e tsau.

WORSE, 更不好 kāng pūh haou; 尤醜 yew chow.

Sèe-pan was rendered ten times worse than before, 薛蟠比當日更壞了十倍 Sèe-pan pe tang j'ih kang hwae leaou sh'ih pei.

This is worse than that, 這個比那個更不好 chay ko pe na ko kang p'ih haou.

Worse in health, 病加重了 ping kea chung leaou.

To day I perceive the complaint is a little worse, 今日又見病加沉重些 kin j'ih yew k'een ping kea chin chung seay.

Not much worse nor much better these few days, 這幾日未見添病也未見甚好 chay ke j'ih we k'een t'een ping; yay we k'een shin haou.

Tsin-chung's disease grew every day worse and worse, 秦鍾之病日重一日 Tsin-chung che ping, j. h chung y'ih j'ih.

WORSHIP gods, 拜神 pae shin; 禮崇 le tsung; 崇拜 tsung pae.

To worship the Queen of Heaven, 供奉天后 kung fung t'een how.

Morning and evening worship, 晨昏禮拜 shin hw'än le pae.

Worship for other people, 代人拜 tae jin pae.

Unless a man be a believer his worship is useless, 不是歸信之人其拜無益 p'ih she kwei sin che jin, ke pae wuo y'ih. (Mahomedan phrase.)

Worship is not true and correct if the name of God be not known, 若不知其名其拜即不真正 j'ö p'ih che ke ming, ke

pae tse'ih p'ih chin ching, saying of the Mahomedans.

If beside the Lord, any other god or Budh be worshipped, then a man is double-hearted, like a man unfaithful to his prince or undutiful to his parents, 主外若別再奉神佛是有二心如人不忠不孝 choo wae, j'ö p'ëe tsae jung shin s'ih, she yew urh sin, joo jin p'ih chung p'ih he'au. (Mahomedan phrase.)

WORSTED stocking, 羶襪 ohen wä.

WORTH, price, value, 價 kea; 值 ch'ih.

What is it worth? 值得多少錢 ch'ih t'ih to shaou ts'een.

Not worth eating, 無可口的東西 woo ko kow t'ih tung se.

Well worth seeing, 甚可看 shia ko kan.

Not worth thinking about, 不足置胸中 p'ih ts'ih che heung chung.

A man of little worth, 小可的人 seaou ko t'ih jin.

Not worth a cash, 一個錢不值 y'ih ko ts'een p'ih ch'ih; or 不值一個錢 p'ih ch'ih y'ih ko ts'een.

Such crabs as these, are this year worth five candareens a catty, 這樣螃蟹今年就值五分一觔 chay yang pang heae, kin n'een ts'ew ch'ih wuo fun y'ih kin.

Man worth money; i. e. possessing money, 貨本的人 tsze pun t'ih jin.

WORTHLESS, worth no money, 不

值錢的東西 p'ih ch'ih ts'een t'ih tung se.

A worthless thing or person, 不值的東西 p'ih ch'ih t'ih tung se; 不堪的東西 p'ih kan t'ih tung se; 不中用的東西 p'ih chung yung t'ih tung se; 廢物 fei w'ih.

Worthless, low-lived person, 小人 seaou jin; 下流的人 hea lew t'ih jin; 下作的 hea ts'ö t'ih; 品行賤的 pin-bing ts'een t'ih.

WORTHY, and unworthy, or degenerate, in a moral sense, 賢不肖 h'een; p'ih seaou.

WOVE, 織的 ch'ih t'ih.

WOUND, or hurt, 傷 shaug; 傷處 shang chuo.

Upwards of twenty persons went away wounded, 二十餘人傷帶去 urh sh'ih yu jin shang tae keu.

He who wounds the seven passions (i. e. carries them to excess) shall be punished by the infliction of a hundred diseases, 傷之七情報以百疾 shang che tse'ih tsing, paou e. p'ih tse'ih.

Wounded and killed soldiers and people, 傷斃兵民 shang pe ping min.

To wound by accident, 過失傷人 kwo sh'ih shang jin.

And indeed the sword could not wound him, 果然刀不能傷 kwo jen taou p'ih nang shang.

WRANGLE, to quarrel and rail, 相鬧 seang naoo; 相罵 seang ma.

To dispute perversely, 相爭 seang shang.

Wrangle about every thing (long and short), **爭長論短** tsing chang lun twan.

Wrangle about your rights and wrongs, **搬圖你們是非** pwan tow ne mua sho fe.

Wrangle and disagree, **爭競不睦** tsing king pūh mūh.

Do not wrangle, **不與人爭** pūh yu jin tsing.

A good man is respectful and humble and does not wrangle, **君子恭遜不與人爭** kung tsze kung sun, pūh yu jin tsing.

A superior man does not wrangle; an inferior man loves to wrangle, **上士無爭, 下士好爭** shang sze woo tsing; hea sze hou tsing.

WRAP up as in a bundle, **包** paou; **包起來** paou ke lae; **蓋起來** kae ke lae.

Wrap it round with the peel of the bamboo, **用竹箬包裹** yung chūh choo paou ke.

Wrap it round with silk, **以絲纏之** e szo cheu che.

WRATH of heaven, **天怒** tēn noo.

The astounding wrath of the Supreme Ruler, **上帝震怒** shang te chin noo.

WRECK a boat or ship, **遭風破船** tsau fung po chuen.

A wreck of a ship, **被風打爛的船** pe fung ta lan tēh chuen.

WRIGGLE, **扭搖動** new yaou tung; **活軟** hwō juen.

WRIGHT, or mechanic, **匠人** tseang jin; **工人** kung jin.

WRING clothes, **扭衣服** new e fūh.

To wring dry, **扭乾** new kan.

WRINKLE, **皺子** tiow tze.

To wrinkle, **捏皺紋** nēō tsow wān; **作皺子** tsō tsow tze.

Wrinkled face, **皺面** tsow mēn.

Wrinkles coming on the face, **面生** mēn sāng tsow wān.

Wrinkled face and grey hairs, **鷄皮鶴髮** ke pe hō fā, the allusion is to a fowl, and to a bird of the heron species, whose feathers are white.

WRIST, **腕** wan; **手腕** show wan.

WRITE, **寫** sey; **寫字** sey tze.

Can write fine, **寫得勿細** sey tih yew se.

The character is written regularly, **字寫的調勻** tze sey tēh teau yun.

Write large, **寫大字** sey ta tze.

A coarse hand, **寫得粗** sey tēh tsou. Write out another copy, **謄出來** tēng chūh lae; **抄出來** chāu chūh lae.

Without thinking even a single thought, be immediately wrote it off hand, **想也不想一想就信筆而寫** seang, yay pūh seang yih seang, tsew sin peih urh sey.

Write out a fair list, **繕寫清單** sheu sey tsing tan; or **抄白** chāu pih.

Write them out as they come to hand, **隨手抄記** sui show chāu ke.

Write characters with a white pencil, **白筆書字** pih peih shoo tze.

Write characters, which will leave no trace after a given time, **寫字無迹** sey tze woo tseih.

Write the Tartar and Chinese together,

滿漢書合寫 Mwan Han shoo hō sey.

Not written by one person, **非出於一人之筆** fe chūh yu yih jin che peih.

Wrote or composed the Chun-tsew annals, (Confucius did), **制作春秋** che tsō Chun-tsew.

Took a pencil and wrote on the paper, **取筆寫於紙上** tsu peih sey yu che shang.

WRITER, in counting houses, **寫字** sey tze; **書手** shoo show: In government offices, **書辦** shoo pan; **書吏** shoo le; **書役** shoo yih.

Tartar writers, **筆帖式** peih tō shih.

Writers and painters, **書畫家** shoo hwā kē.

WRITING utensils; Chinese, **文房事件** wān fang sze kēn; a tray that contains them all, **都盛盤** too shing pwan.

Two sorts of writing, neither of which can be dispensed with, **兩股文字缺一不可** leang koo wān tze; **缺一不可** keuē yih pūh ko.

WRITING MASTER, **寫字先生** sey tze sēn sāng.

WRONG, morally, **有過** yew kwo; **非** fe; **有不是** yew pūh she.

Your brother does not know right from wrong, **你兄弟不知好歹** ne heung te pūh che hau tao.

Right and wrong, turned upside down, **是非顛倒** she fe tēn taou.

When a man does wrong and his heart

is uneasy, this is a good heart, 人
做不是的事心却不
安此是良心 jin tao pūh she
tsh sze, sin keō pūh gan, tzo she
leang sin.

Wrong, erroneous miss, 有錯 yew
tso; 不着 pūh chō.
To read wrong, 讀錯了 tūh tso leāou.
To write wrong, 寫錯 seay tso; 寫
白了 seay pūh leāou.

Wrong in various branches, 干支
舛錯 kan cho chuen tso.
Not in the least degree wrong, 然毫
不錯 sze haou pūh tso.
WRY mouth, 歪口 wae kōw.

Y

In the Syllables Yang, Yen, &c. has its full sound; but in Yu, it is scarcely heard.

YANG-TSZE-KEANG, a well known
river, 洋子江 Yang-tsze-keang;
'the son of the sea.' Three guardian
gods on this river are called 三
水府 san shwūy foo.

YARD, an enclosed piece of ground is
called 天井 tēn tsing, 'a well open
to heaven.' Yuen 院 is used in a
similar sense.

The European measure called yard is
expressed in Canton by 碼 ma.

YARN, foreign red cotton, 番紅
棉紗 fan hung mēen sha.

YAWN, 打呼 ta hoo; 打呼嚕
ta hoo loo; 呵欠 o kēen.

To gasp or yawn, 打哈息 ta ha
seih.

YE, 你們 ne mun; 爾等 urh tāng.

YEA, 是呀 she ah; 然也 jen yay.

YEAR, 年 nēen; 歲 suy; 載 tsae.

Beginning of the year, 年頭 nēen
tow.

Close of the year, 年底 nēen te;
年尾 nēen we; 年下 nēen hea.

Middle of the year, 中年 chung nēen.
Half a year, 半年 pwan nēen.

For the whole year round, 週年加
息壹倍 chow nēen kea seih
yih woo.

One day appeared like a year, 度日
如年 too jih joo nēen.

Sink the subject at present, after two
or three years it may again be men-
tioned, 如今且渾着等再
過二三年再說 joo kin
tseay hwān chō; kīng tsae kwo urh
san nēen tsae shwō.

Gin-seng put into a new vessel and
closed up may be kept for years with-
out spoiling, 人參納新器中
密封可經年不壞 jin-
sēn nā sin ke chung, meth fung ko
king nēen pūh hwae.

Canton people, in case of sickly chil-
dren, dislike mentioning the year of
their age; and in speaking of their
age, substitute the word finger for
year; hence How many year's of age,

is expressed by 多少指 to shaou
che? how many fingers?

New year, 新年 sin nēen; last year,
舊年 kew nēen; next year, 明
年 ming-nēen.

How old are you this year? 你今年
多少歲 ne kin nēen to shaou
suy?

How many days is it to the new year?
再過多少日子方是
新年 tsae kwo to shaou jih tsze,
fang she sin nēen.

YEARLY, 每年 mei nēen; 年年
nēen nēen.

YELLOW, 黃 hwang; Yellow colour,
黃色 hwang sīh; Yellow river,
黃河 hwang ho.

YES, 是 she; 是了 she leaou; 然
也 jen yay.

Indeed it is, 却是 keō she; 自然
tsze jen; 果然 kwo jen.

Yes, or truly, 然是其言也
jen, she ke yen yay; Jen expresses
approbation of what is said. To ex-

press assent, and approbation, 諾
而然之 nǚ, urh jen che; 領
諾 ling nǚ.

Yes, in answer to a question, is often
an echo to the question; as 在那
處 is it there? 在 tsaē, 'yes,' or 'it is.'
Is it good? 好不好 haou, pūh
haou? 'yes, it is good.' Have you?
有未有 yew, we yew? 有 yew,
'I have.'

YESSO, the island of, 蝦夷 hea e.

YESTERDAY, 昨日 tsò jih; 昨天
tsò tēn. The day before yesterday,

前日 tsēn jih.

YET, however, 到底 taou to.

Not yet, 未曾 we tsang.

Not yet come, 還未來 hwan we
lae.

Not yet come in, 還未進來
hwan we tsin lae.

His heart is still just; and although he
acts thus, he yet always speaks well
of people; and does not yet presume
on his influence and insult people,
他心也公道雖然這樣
倒常替人上好話
兒不倚勢欺人的
ta sin yay kung taou; suy jen chay
yang; taou chang te jin shang haou
hwa urh; pūh e she ke jin tēh.

YEW tree leaves, 扁柏 pēn pīh.

YIELD, to submit to, 伏 fūh; 投伏
tow fūh; 投降 tow keang.

YOLK of an egg, 黃 h wang; 卵中
黃 lwan chung hwang; 蛋黃 tan
hwang.

YOU, used for the singular, 你 ne, 爾
urh; 汝 joo. Plural, 你們 ne
mun; 爾等 urh tǎng; 爾輩
urh pei.

Instead of simple *you*, the Chinese use
various complimentary terms; es-
pecially in writing, where the pro-
nouns seldom appear; example, 尊
駕 tsun kea; 先生 sēn sǎng;
仁兄 jēn hēung; 足下 tsūh
hea.

You, a husband, 汝為丈夫 joo
wei chang fūp.

YOUNG person, 年輕的人 nēn
king tēh jin; 年紀幼小 nēn
ke yew seaou; 年少的 nēn
shaou tēh; 後生 how sǎng.

That young person, 那後生 na
how sǎng.

Young and of superior abilities, 年
少才高 nēn shaou tsae kaou.

Nothing but the wild prate of a young
man, 莫非少年孟浪之
談 mǒ fei shaou nēn mǎng lang
che tan.

He was moreover a year younger than
Wei-chou, 他的年庚又比
圍球小了一歲 ta tēh
nēn kǎng yew pe Wei-chou, seaou
leaou yih suy.

Young men imagine that old people
know nothing, but old people know
distinctly that young men have not
much knowledge, 後生等想
老人無知的, 但老人
明知後生非甚見識

how sǎng seang laou jin woo che
tēh; tan laou jin ming che, how
sǎng fe shin kēn shih.

Young hyson tea, 雨前熙春茶
yu tsēn he-chun cha.

When I was young, 予少時 yu
shaou she.

Young men with grey hairs, 少年
髮白 shaou nēn fā pīh.

Young of any bird, chickens or young
hawks, 雛 tsoo.

YOUR, 你的 ne. tēh; your house,

府上 foo shang; your father, 令
尊 ling tsun. Your son, 令郎

ling lang, &c. For the complimen-

tary terms used instead of Pro-
nouns, see MORRISON'S Grammar of
the Chinese Language.

YOUTH, the time of, 年輕的時
後 nēn king tēh she how.

A youth, 年幼的人 nēn yew
tēh jin.

Youths, 少年們 shaou nēn
mun.

Availing myself of their youth I sent
them all off, 趁年輕我都
打發了 chin nēn king, wo too
ta fā leaou.

Youth, rich in years, and powerful in
strength, 後生年富力強
how-sǎng, nēn foo, leih keang.

YOUTHFUL. A person, although ad-
vanced in years, still of a youthful
countenance, 人雖有年紀
顏色還少 jin say yew nēn
ke, yen sh hwan shaou.

Z

ZALA ASIATICA, 水浮蓮 shwūy fōw lēn.

ZEALOUS in the performance of any thing, 發奮去做 fā fun keu tao.

ZENITH, 天頂 tēn ting. The point in the heavens directly opposite to where a person is, 人住正對的天頂 jin choo ching tuy tēh tēn ting.

ZENITH, nadir, and four points of the compass, are called lew-hō; 上下四方謂之六合 shang heu, aze fang, wei che lew hō.

ZEST, 味道 we taou.

ZINC, 白鉛 p'ih yuen.

ZIZIPHUS, species of, 白棗 p'ih tsau; 面棗 mēn tsau.

ZODIAC, 黃道 hwang taou.

The celestial path of the twenty-four terms, 二十四節氣的天道 urh sh'ih ssa tsē ke tēh tēn taou.

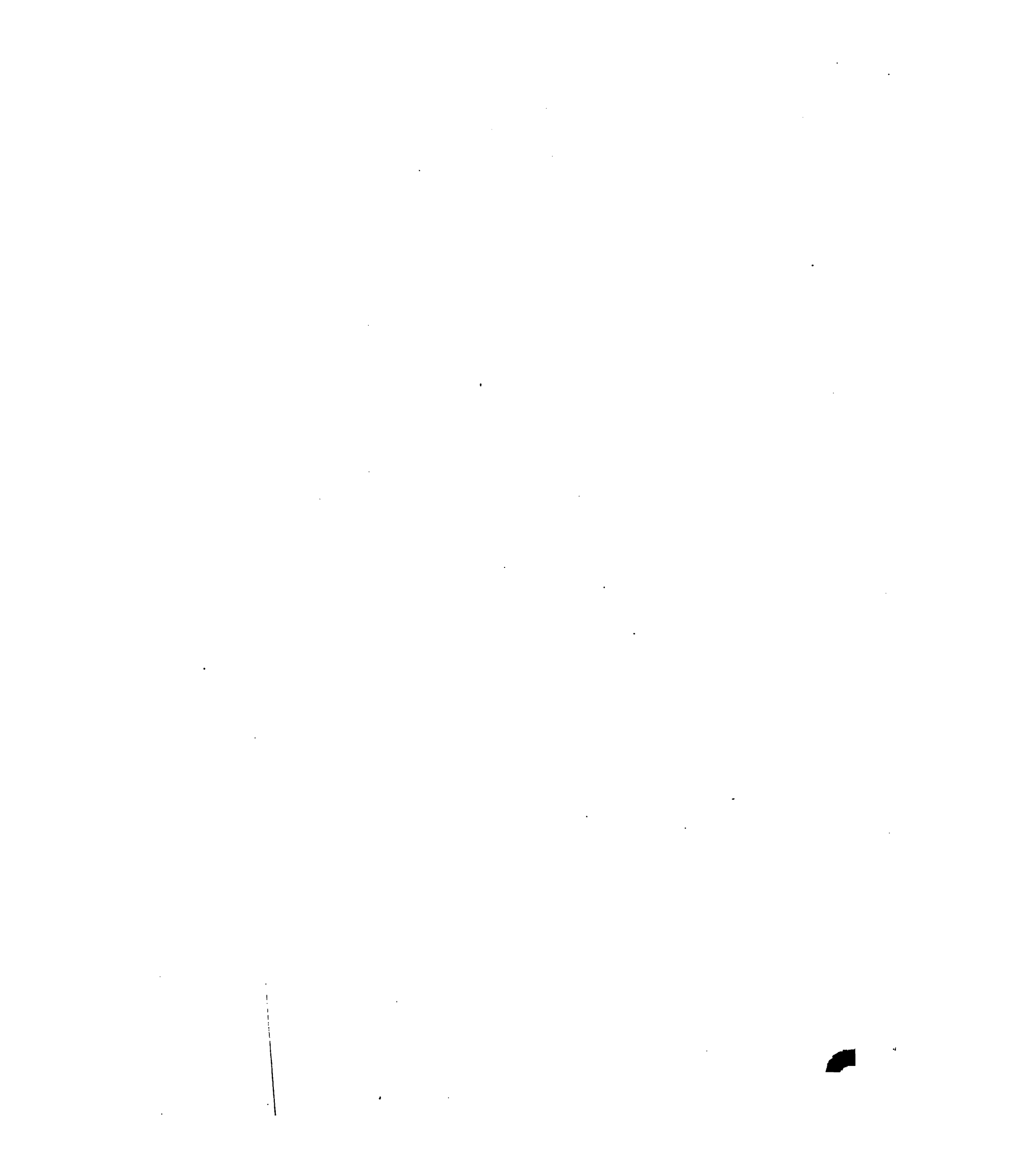
The zodiac and the ecliptic seem both included in the term 黃道 hwang taou: it is the boundary within which the moon and five planets in

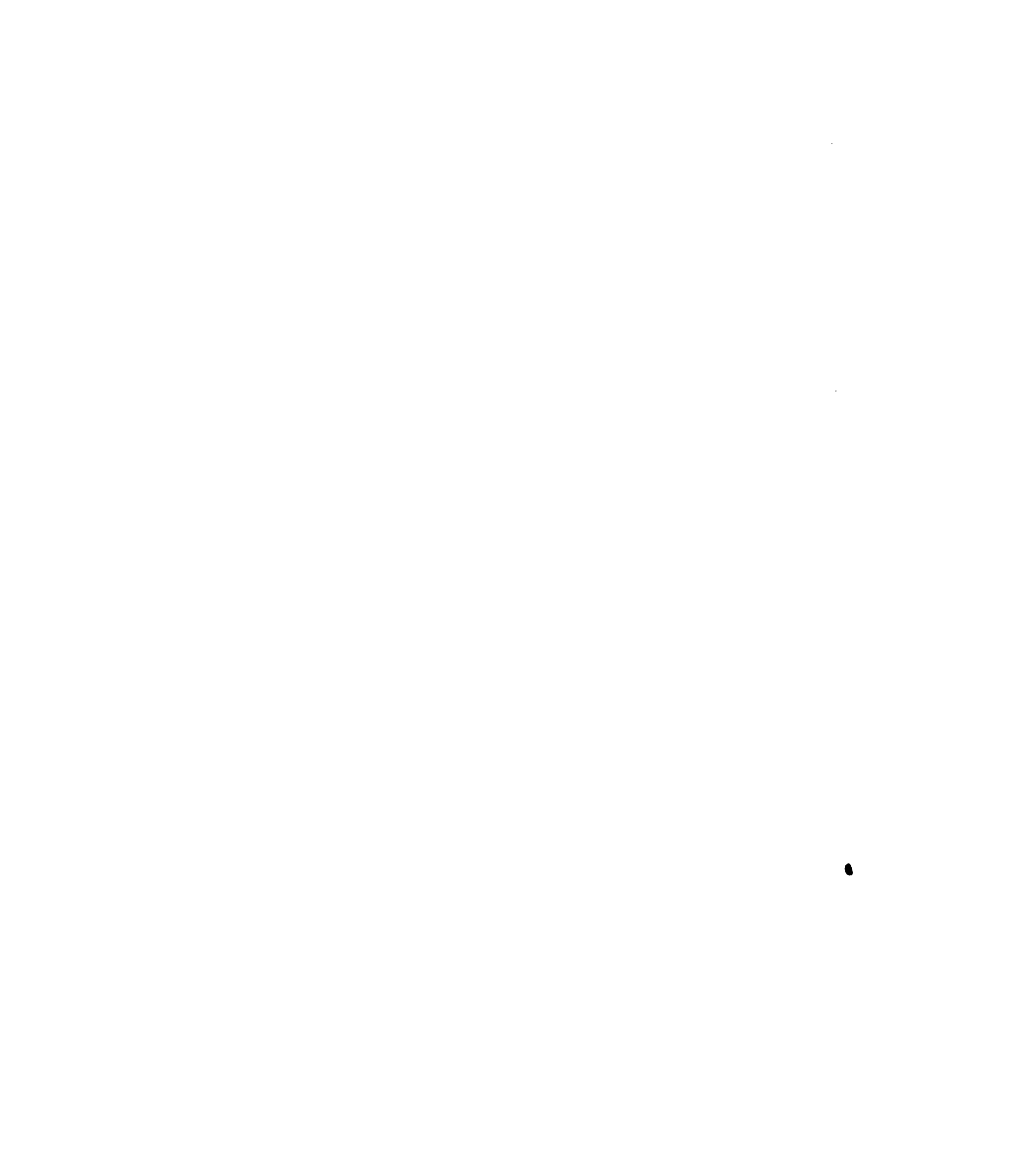
their annual motions cross each other, 月與五星周歲經行所忝錯之限也 yu8 yu woo sing, chow suy king hing, so tsan tso che hēn yay.

The sun and moon annually meet in the zodiac twelve times, 日月每年會於黃道有十二次 j'ih yu8 mei nēn hwuy yu hwang taou yew sh'ih urh tsze.

ZONE, a girdle, 帶子 tao taze; 圍帶 wei tae.

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